

**BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S**  
**YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN LAW COLLEGE, KARAD**

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**1.3.3 Percentage of students undertaking Mediation/Client Counseling Exercises, and internship in law firms/NGOs/Judicial Clerkships etc. (Data to be given for the latest completed academic year)**

- Report of the field visit with sample photographs of the field visit



**BHARATIVIDYAPEETHS**  
**YASHWANTRAOCHAVAN LAW COLLAGE ,KARAD**  
**(AFFILIATED TO SHIVAJIUNIVERSITY ,KOLHAOUR )**

**ACADEMIC YEAR 2022-23**

**FIELD VISIT REPORT**

**SUBJECT –LAND LAWS**

**Name and Place of Visit**

**Sub Divisional Office,Karad**

**Day And Date of Visit –**

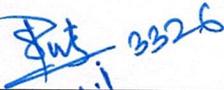
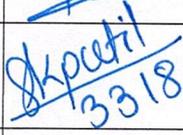
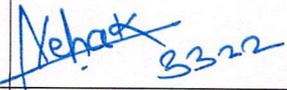
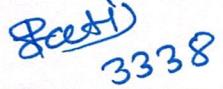
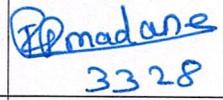
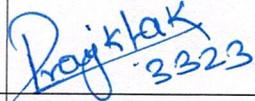
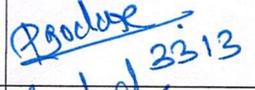
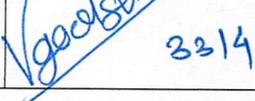
**Date Of Submission - 14<sup>th</sup> Dec . 2022**

**SUBMITTED TO :**

**DR. MAHENDRAKHAIRNAR, Assistant Professor**



**SUBMITTED BY:**

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Name Of Sudents</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Signature</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>Kanifnath E. Kadam</u>	<u>LL.B- III</u>	 3319
<u>2</u>	<u>Vishal B. Hake</u>	<u>LL.B- III</u>	 3315
<u>3</u>	<u>Suprim J. Kute</u>	<u>LL.B- III</u>	 3326
<u>4</u>	<u>Swati S. Jadhav</u>	<u>LL.B- III</u>	 3318
<u>5</u>	<u>Neha R. Kharsande</u>	<u>LL.B- III</u>	 3322
<u>6</u>	<u>Poonam S.Patil</u>	<u>LL.B- III</u>	 3338
<u>7</u>	<u>Tejashri D.Madne</u>	<u>LL.B- III</u>	 3328
<u>8</u>	<u>Shital J. Padawal</u>	<u>LL.B- III</u>	 3333
<u>9</u>	<u>Prajakta R. Kharsande</u>	<u>LL.B- III</u>	 3323
<u>10</u>	<u>Poonam V. Godase</u>	<u>LL.B- III</u>	 3313
<u>11</u>	<u>Vijay B. Godase</u>	<u>LL.B- III</u>	 3314



## **FIELD VISIT /STUDY VISIT REPORT**

### **1. NAME AND PLACE OF VISIT -**

Sub-Divisional Office ,Karad (S.D.O.,Karad )

### **2. DAY AND DATE OF VISIT –**

### **3. OBJECT AND PURPOSE OF VISIT –**

i ) To Know how the land Acquisition process is carried out by government on ground

ii ) To Understand which laws are to be used in the land acquisition process?

iii ) To Understand how the actual acquisition takes place along with compensation .

iv ) To Understand Government officers role in Acquisition Process .



## **INTRODUCTION –**

We are in group of students gone to sub-Division Office at karad In the Sub Division Office we met to Senior clerk Shri.Thombare (Anna Saheb.) Mr.Thombare Is most experience officer and he has good experience in land acquisition Process he gave brief information regarding the land acquisition process which generally carried out in the land acquisition process.

After Going Through our question,the concern authority explained us how the acquisition was done for the Karad Airport Land in Karad Itself. A brief was given About to laws which were followed in the process and then we were handed with the copy of the argument (NIWADA) and were asked to go through it to understand the actual process of acquisition .They allotted one Sr.officer for us for a clearing our doubt with a one conference room for seating and studding NIWADA.

## **5.PLAN BEFORE VISIT-**

Planning was done to visit the said office for to get office for to get the knowledge of law which used in the land acquisition process. A brief questions was prepared and all required discussion was done before to the visit.

## **6.NAME AND DESIGNATION AUTHORITY INTERVIEWED**

- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| <b>A ) shri.Vijay Mane –Tahsildar ,Karad</b> | <b>(S.D.O Office karad )</b>  |
| <b>B) shri.Thombar Annasahen Sr.Clerk</b>    | <b>(S.D.O Office karad )</b>  |
| <b>C ) shri, Rajendra Chavan Sr.Clerk</b>    | <b>(Tahsil Office ,Karad)</b> |



## OBSERVATION DURING VISIT -

### PROVISION AND PURPOSE OF LAND ACQUISITION –

This Act mandates that the state government or the central Government can acquire any land for its use for Private companies or for public purpose this includes.

Any establishment catering to the state or national defence /security services .This typically includes military or armed force bases centre.

For building public infrastructure .However this exclude private hospital and clinic, education institutions and hotels.

For any agriculture related services .This is also applicable for allied industries such as dairy or fisheries that are owned by farmers co-operatives or the government.

For insustres corridors manufacturing zones or other projects listed in the national, manufacturing policy .This can also include mining activities .Water conservation project or for planned development of villages

For setting up education and research bodies funded by the government. For government housing development scheme. This is important for planned development for the rehabilitation of the poor. For developing residential projects for the poor or landless or people affected by natural calamities.



## **Main features of the 2013 Land Acquisition Act –**

**Public purpose :-** section 2(1) defines public purpose as national security /defence purpose .other purposes for which Land can be acquired are housing development projects for the poor of rehabilitation projects for people affected by natural calamities.

**Consent clause:-** As mentioned About there are certain factors of landowners consent during any land acquisition process.

**Emergency Acquisition :-** under this clause land can be acquired faster in case of national security services and for rehabilitation of the the population ,affected by natural disasters .

### **Limits on land acquisition:-**

The right to fair compensation &transparency In the land acquisition act 2013 mandates that multi –cropped areas cannot be acquired .In case of acquisition for emergency purposes the concerned authority should set up a cultivable wasteland of equivalent area.

**Compensation :-** The landowners are compensated in amounts twice the market value in urban areas and four time the market value in rural areas .Land acquisition Rehabilitation and resettlement authority:-It will be established by the state government as a One Person Land Acquisition ,Rehabilitation and resettlement Authority with power of civil court development power/project.

### **Unused land after acquisition –**



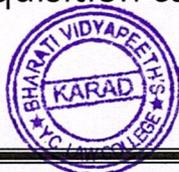
Land acquired for one purpose cannot be used for another purpose cannot be used for another purpose if it considered unfit for the intended purpose then the government. can use the land for a different purpose the original landowner will get get back his land if there is no activity on the land for 5 years. Consent under the land Acquisition act 2013 and its Importance:- The co-operation or consent of the landowners is not required when the landowners is not required. When the government buys land for public use and directly manages The land bank .However the approval of at least 80 % of the affected families is required when the land is bought for the certain of private business. seventy percent of the impacted families must approve the land acquisition procedure if the project is carried out through a public –private partnership .

### **Compensation under the land Acquisition Act,2013 :-**

Section 26 of the act outlines the minimum compensation to be paid to the original landowners. This compensation is based on multiplies of the market value in rural the market value is multiplied by one or two times .What is market value ?it is one two times more than the highest minimum value of the land. this minimum value of the land .This minimum value of the land. This minimum value of the land .this minimum value is specified in the Indian stamp Act-1899 Compensation can be in the form of settlement amount in case the land is acquired for private companies or public private partnership projects.

### **Section 24 of the land acquisition act 2013 :-**

Section 24 of the LARR Act outlines the situations in which land acquisition proceedings will be acquisition proceedings will be considered lapsed accordings to this provisions if no compensation has been announced in land acquisition cases till January 1 2014 then



compensation will be determined based on the 2013 .in case some ]compensation has already been awarded before this date.the acquisition proceeding will continue under the british 1894 act.

### Section 28 of land Acquisition act ,2013 –

Section -28 deals with the compensation amount to be awarded for land that has been acquired under this act .this involves determining the market value & assessing the overall position of the landowners who are involved

### OBJECT OF LAND ACQUISITION ACT-

Land acquisition is a process by which the government (State or Union )can acquire private land for various purpose In return the government pays a suitable compensation to the land owner and would be responsible for the rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected land owners. The objectives of the act are set out in preamble of the act which its to ensure in consultation with institution of local self – government and gram sabhas established under the constitution a human participative informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialization development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanization with the least disturbance to the owners of land and their affected families .

2). To provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition.

3) To Make adequate provision for such affected person for their rehabilitation and resettlement.

4) To ensure that the cumulative out -come o compulsory acquisition should be that affected person becomes partners in development



leading to an improvement In their post – Acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected there with or incidental there to .

### **PURPOSE OF VISIT –**

The Government can procure land for its own use or for public sector companies or for public purpose which can include any of these . for any work related to state or national security of defence service of India which include naval ,military ,air force or other armed forces under the purview of the state or central government

- . for building public infrastructure but excluding private hospital private education institutional and private hotels
- . for any project involving agriculture or allied industries such as dairy fisheries or meat processing owned by the government or by famers co- oparatives
- . for industrial corridors manufacturing zones or other projects listed in the national manufacturing policy. this can also include mining activities.
- . for water harvesting, conservation structure project or for planned development of improvement of village sites
- . for government aided educational and research institutions
- . for planned development such as creating housing projects for the weaker section in rural or urban areas
- . for developing residential projects for the poor or landless or for people affected by natural clamites



Project for planned development of the improvement for village or any sites in the urban areas or provision of land for residential purpose for the weaker section in rural and urban areas

### **Power and Duties of Collector**

The collector occupies a central place in the district administration. He is the head of the Revenue administration in the district and acts as the co-ordinating officer among all the officers of the government. In the district, he plays a pivotal role in the administration of the district. The collector is empowered to convert use of land from one purpose to another purpose. The collector is responsible in respect of fixation, collection and ACCOUNTING OF THE

land revenue of the lands which are liable to payment of land revenue. The collector is also responsible for the collection of fees under the Bombay village panchayat act, thus the collector and his establishment have to undertake the recovery of such dues when necessary as areas of land revenue under the provision of various acts. In regard to the administration of the Indian forests act, the ultimate responsibility for the administration of the forest department, so far as his district is concerned, lies with him and the Divisional forests officer is his assistant for the purpose except in matters relating to the technique of forestry. The administration and implementation of the various land revenue abolition acts including the Bombay tenancy and agriculture lands act 1948 and agricultural lands act 1948 and Maharashtra agriculture lands act 1961 rests with the collector. He is also an appellate authority to hear appeal under various sections of these acts. According to the Maharashtra agriculture lands act, 1961 a particular ceiling limit has been fixed in the district. Thus the excess land has to be taken over by government by paying compensation and the disposal of such surplus land has to be made by the collector. He is



empowered to award compensation under the land acquisition officers he exercises the control over such officers and also taken review of the work done by them. As a district register the collector controls the administration of the registration department in the district .Collector also acts as the district magistrate in case of maintenance of law and order & central administration as district election officer in case of conduct of election collector pays a key role during natural disaster period like hood . earthquake landslide cyclone /storm damages or fire incidence ,he generally takes prompt action whenever situation arise in any part of the district and provides assistance either in case or kind to the victims according to the nature of damage .The Collector is assisted by number of officers at the headquarters .

#### RESIDENT DEPUTY COLLECTOR –

The resident deputy collector is appointed to relive the collector of his ordinary routine duties .in the absence of collector he is to look after important urgent work and to see that work of collectorate goes on smoothly .he has to co-ordinate the work that of sun – ordinate offices functioning at taluka levels and sun – divisional levels .

#### FUNCTIONS OF COLLECTOR -

The responsibilities assigned to a district magistrate vary from state to state but generally district collector are entrusted with a wide range of duties in the jurisdiction of the district .while the actual extent of the responsibilities varies from state to state they generally involve –



## AS DISTRICT MAGISTRATE-

Maintenance of law and order.

Supervision of the police and jails.

Supervision of subordinate executive magistrate.

Hearing cases under the preventive section of the criminal procedure code.

Supervision of jails and certification of execution of capital sentences

Arbitrator of and acquisition.

Disaster management during natural calamities such as floods famines or epidemics

## AS COLLECTOR

Land Assessment

Land acquisition

Collection or revenue

Collection of income tax dues, excise duties ,irrigation Distributon of Agricultural loans.

Chairman of the district bankers coordination committee

Head of the District Industries centre

AS DEPUTY COMMISSIONER /DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

Reports to division commissioner on all matters



As district election officer

Acts as the returning officer for the lok-sabha constituency in the district

### **ROLE OF PRANT -**

- 1) Under Section 8 and 9 of the land revenue act 1879 the prant officer enjoys power of land revenue administration and exercise power of sub- Divisional officer by virtue of his office
- 2) The prant officer is co-ordination officer of taluka and exercises control on affairs OS the other offices of the state government
- 3) Moreover he supervises the work of local government bodies and revenue work transferred to panchayats .

### **FUNCTIONS OF TALATHI & GRAM PANCYAT IN LAND AQUISATION –**

During the process of land acquisition panchayats have Evidently played a very crucial role in disseminating information to landowners and village . organising meetings at the ground level to understand their opinions and clearing doubts to a certain extent .

### **FUNCTIONS OF TALATHI-**

Whereas the collector is regarded as the

Private of the district administration the talathi is the representation of government at the village level. He has usually one to five village



in his charge. his local knowledge is so extensive that there is hardly any information about the village and its occupants of which he is not aware or of which he cannot make a guess.as such he is viewed as the eyes and ears of the collector the duties of the talathi include field inspection recording of crops revision reports relating to mentions partitions recovery of revenue or rents and all amounts recoverable as arrears of land revenue preparation and maintenance of the Records of Right he is also required to assist in providing relief to agriculturist in distress or in census operation It is also the duty of a talathi to prepare Whenever called upon by any superior revenue or police officer of the taluka or District to do so all writings connected with the Concerns of a village which are required either for the use of the central or state government or the public such as notice reports of inquests and depositions and examination in criminal matters

Duties and functions of talati are Specified in various section of the code and the rule under section 44 sub-section (4) the person to whom (non-Agriculture\_)permission Is granted or deemed to have been granted has to inform the Tahsildar on writing through the village thorough the officer (Talathi) the Date on which the change of user of land commenced thalathi has to inform to tahasildar the change of use of land within three days on receipt of information received to him by person concerned sec 76 of land acquisition act .







  
Co-ordinator



  
I/C Principal  
Bharati Vidyapeeth's  
YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN LAW COLLEGE  
KARAD



**BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S  
YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN LAW COLLEGE, KARAD  
(AFFILIATED TO SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY, KOLHAPUR)**

**ACADEMIC YEAR 2022-23**

**FIELD VISIT REPORT**

**"SUBJECT – Court Visits Study Tour "**

**Name and Place of visit**

**"Satra District level Courts"**

**( Labor Court, Industrial Court, Consumer Court, Co-operative Court )**

**Day and Date of Visit:** *Friday, 03 March 2023.*

**Date of submission:** *Wednesday, 08 March 2023.*

**SUBMITTED TO:**

**I/C Principal Shri. Satish H. Mane**

**SUBMITTED BY:**

**Students of**

**LL.B-III Year & NLC-V Year**



## FIELD VISIT / STUDY VISIT REPORT

➤ **NAME AND PLACE OF VISIT:**

**Satara District Level Courts**

- i. Labor Court,
- ii. Industrial Court,
- iii. Consumer Court,
- iv. Co-operative Court

➤ **DAY AND DATE OF VISIT:**

Friday, 03 March 2023

➤ **OBJECT AND PURPOSE OF VISIT:**

- i. To understand the courts Procedures and laws of concern courts.
- ii. To observe trial cases in court room.
- iii. To interview and interaction with the court Authority and Advocates.



## ❖ INTRODUCTION:

We are in group of LL.B-III and NLC-V students with Principal Shri. Satish Mane Sir gone to Satara District courts (Labor Court, Industrial Court, Consumer Court and Co-operative Court). At Satara, we met the officials of the court , They gave us various knowledge and guidance which are valuable to us for how to actually work on field. In Satara, we saw that the process of each court is different than regular ordinary court, Body of Courts and there officers names are different as like the Commissioner and Presidents of the courts.

## ❖ PLAN BEFORE VISIT:

Before going to the court in Satara we planned to go there under the guidance of Hon'ble Principal Sir. Hon'ble Principal Sir contacted to alumni student of our college Advocate Shri.Yogesh Karape who is presently practicing at Satara in Labor Court and he arranged a one day industrial visit at satara with permission of concern authority.

Planning was done to visit the said office for to get the knowledge of laws which used in Industrial and Labor court practice, Consumer Practice and Co-operative practice. A brief questionaries' was prepared and all required discussion was done before to the visit.



**1.NAME AND DESIGNATION OF AUTHORITY INTERVIEWED AND OBSERVATIONS DURING VISIT**

**A)Labor Court, Satara:**

- a) Hon'ble Judge Smt. Anushri R. Rahane Labor Court, Satara.
- b) Adv. Varun Joshi
- c) **Adv.**Yogesh Karape

Labor Court at Satara Is the work of industries and related departments of the entire satar district conducted in the Labor Court at Satara its covered 11 Talukas and industrial establishments and labors.

Hon'ble Judge Madam allowed us to sit in the court and at the same time Advocate Varun Joshi explained the ongoing case to us and explained what was exactly happened in the case. After the completion of case Hon'ble Judge Madam allowed to students if any one have any quitions then ask related to the case as per the your understanding. Hon'ble Judge Madam asked Advocate Yogesh Karape to give further guidance related to labor court and industrial court.

After we visited the Labor Court, Advocate Yogesh Karape briefed us about the working of the Labor Court and gave us complete information about how the full work is done in labor court. Yogesh Karape gave us good information about the work going on in the Labor Court and the applicable laws related to it.

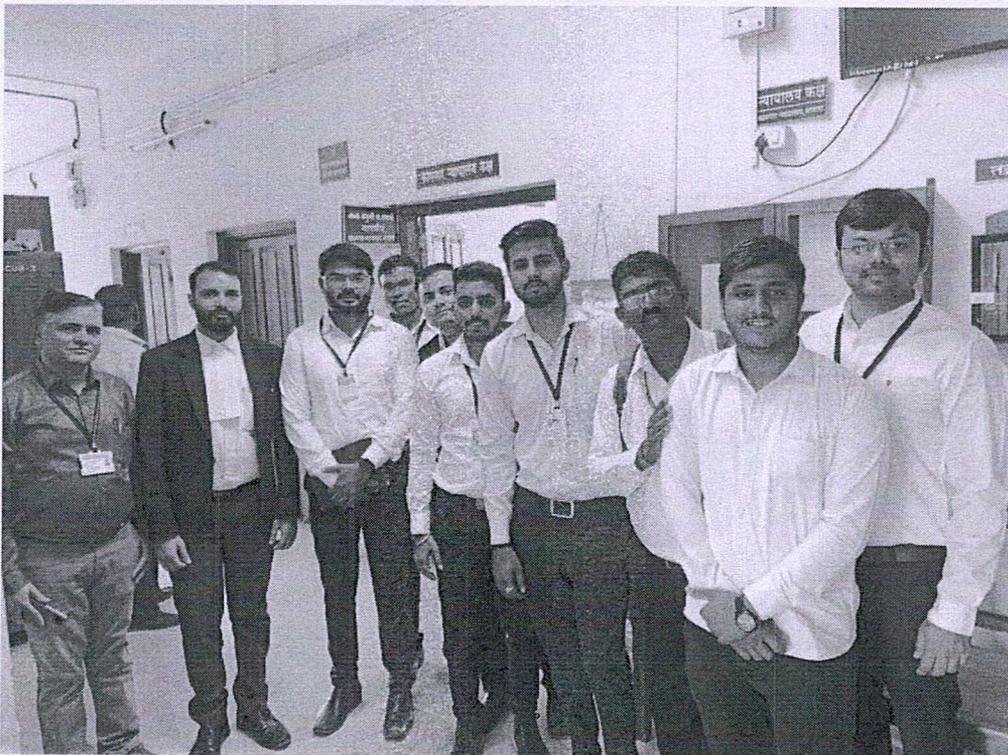
Advocate Yogesh Karape guided us clearly and properly on the differences between the Labor Court Industry court and its appeal and revision which court has jurisdiction.



**A) Labor Court, Satara Photos**



**Principal S.H. Mane Sir and LL.B-III and NLC-V year students**



**Adv. Yogesh Karape, Principal S.H. Mane Sir and LL.B-III and NLC-V Year students**



Adv. Yogesh Karape Interaction with Students



**B) Consumer Court, Satara:**

a) Hon' ble President Shri. Milind Pawar-Hirgude,  
District Consumer Grievance Redressal Forum Satara.

Shri. Milind Pawar Hirgude President District Consumer Grievance Redressal Forum Satara gave us information related to various topics that come under District Consumer Grievance Redressal Forum Satara. Milind Pawar Hirgude sir explained to us properly about the rights of customers. He also explained that it is necessary for the customer to be aware while transacting everything, at the time an item is purchased, it is necessary to take bills.

He explained the difference between the old consumer law and the new amended consumer law so that the consumer needs to realize its benefits and to be aware of their rights. Different awareness camps are being conducted at different levels.

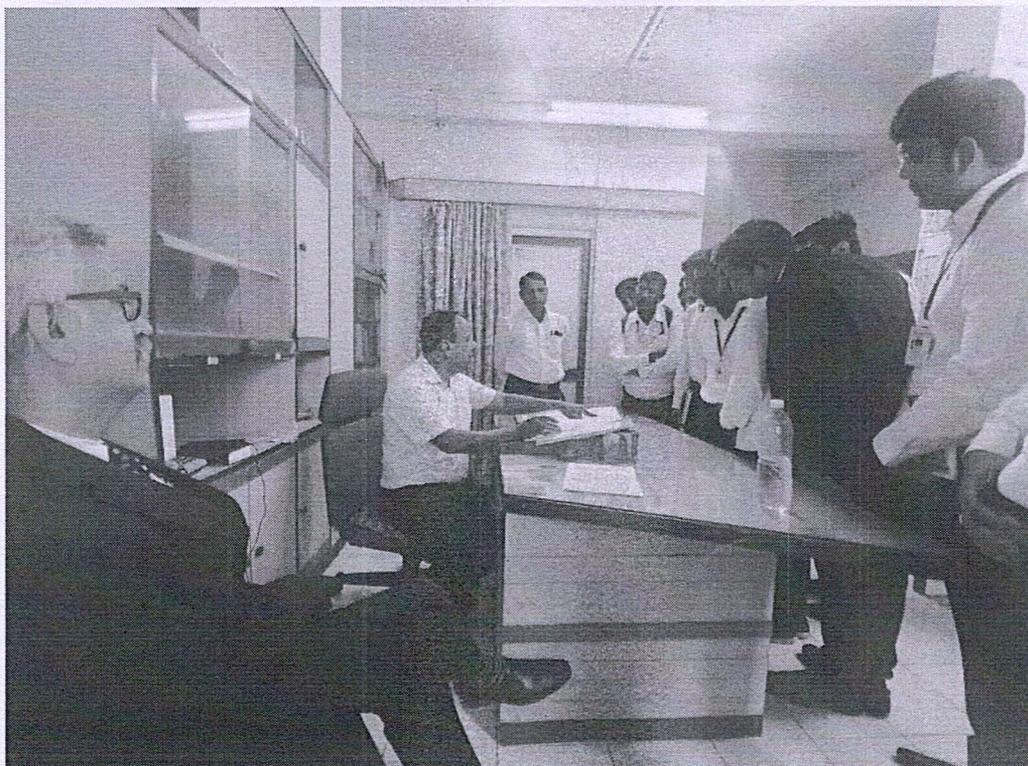
President of Consumer Court Pawar sir guided us properly on how to file a case in consumer court, what are the things that need to be at and who can file case etc . As consumers are not aware of their rights, the rate of coming to the consumer court is very low but if you look at the justice the customer gets after coming to the consumer court, it is around 70% to 80% successes rates.



**Consumer Court, Satara Photos**



Hon'ble Precedent Shri. Milind Pawar-Hirgude Sir, Principal S.H. Mane Sir and LL.B-III and NLC-V year students.



Hon'ble Precedent Shri. Milind Pawar-Hirgude Sir interaction with LL.B-III and NLC-V year students.

### **C) Co-operative Court, Satara:**

**a) Hon'ble M.A. Sali 1 - JUDGE, CO-OPERATIVE COURT, SATARA.**

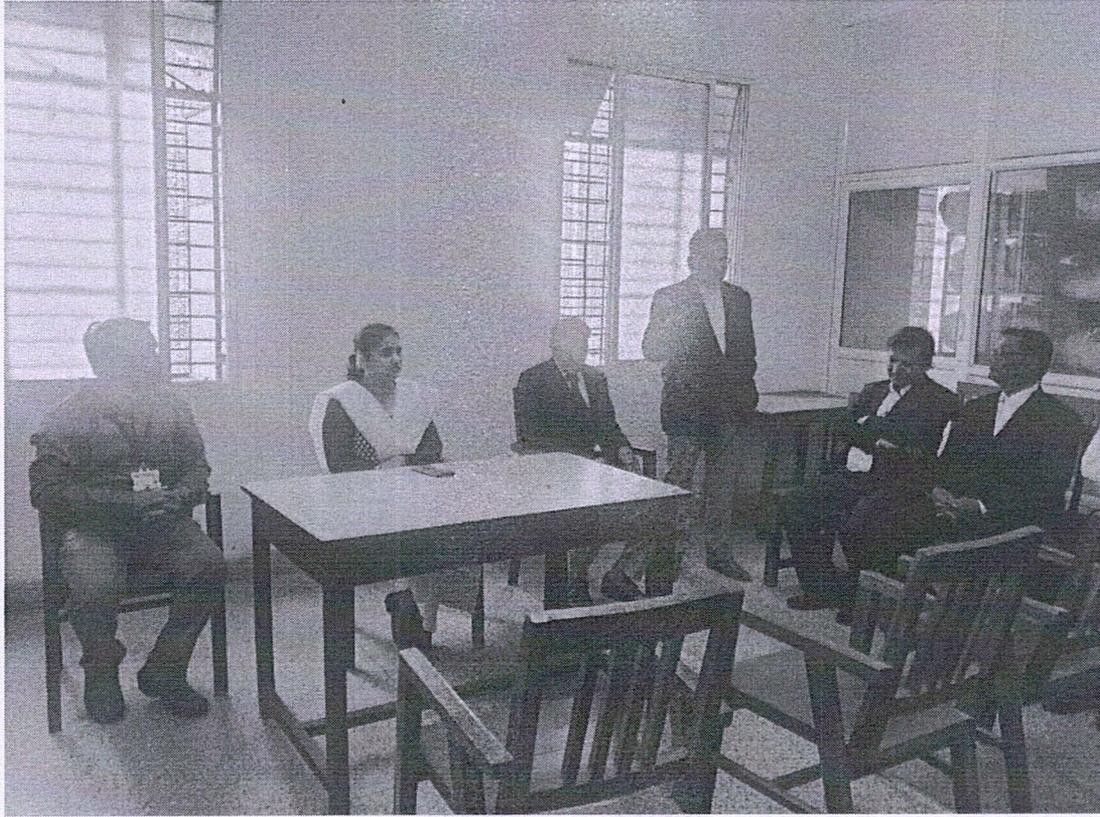
**b) Adv. Pawar.**

Hon'ble JUDGE Madam from District Co-operative Court Satara took time out of her daily routine and arranged interactive session with Hon'ble Judge and senior advocates.

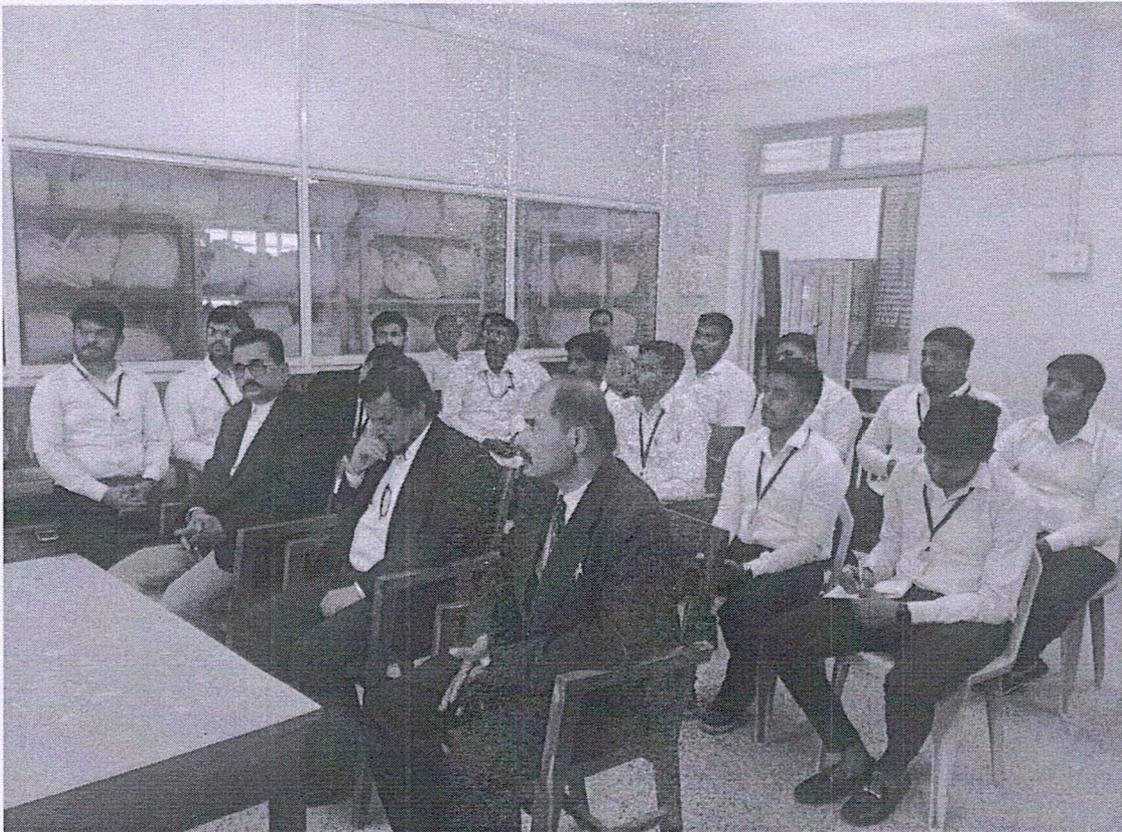
Senior Advocate Pawar gave important information about the functioning of the Co-operative Court. Which types of the Society which includes some other things in Satara District. Senior Advocate Pawar said that cooperative societies, cooperative credit societies, cooperative housing societies issues matters, disputed elections all come under that co-operative court.

Hon'ble Judge Madam gave proper information about the registration of Housing Society and the rights that citizens get from it. Due to the previous co-operative law and the new co-operative law and its amendments, it is seen that the citizens have benefited a lot. Co-operative Court also plays a major role in providing due justice to the cooperative sector organizations. The jurisdiction of Satara Cooperative Court is entirely in Satara district This includes urban and rural areas as well.

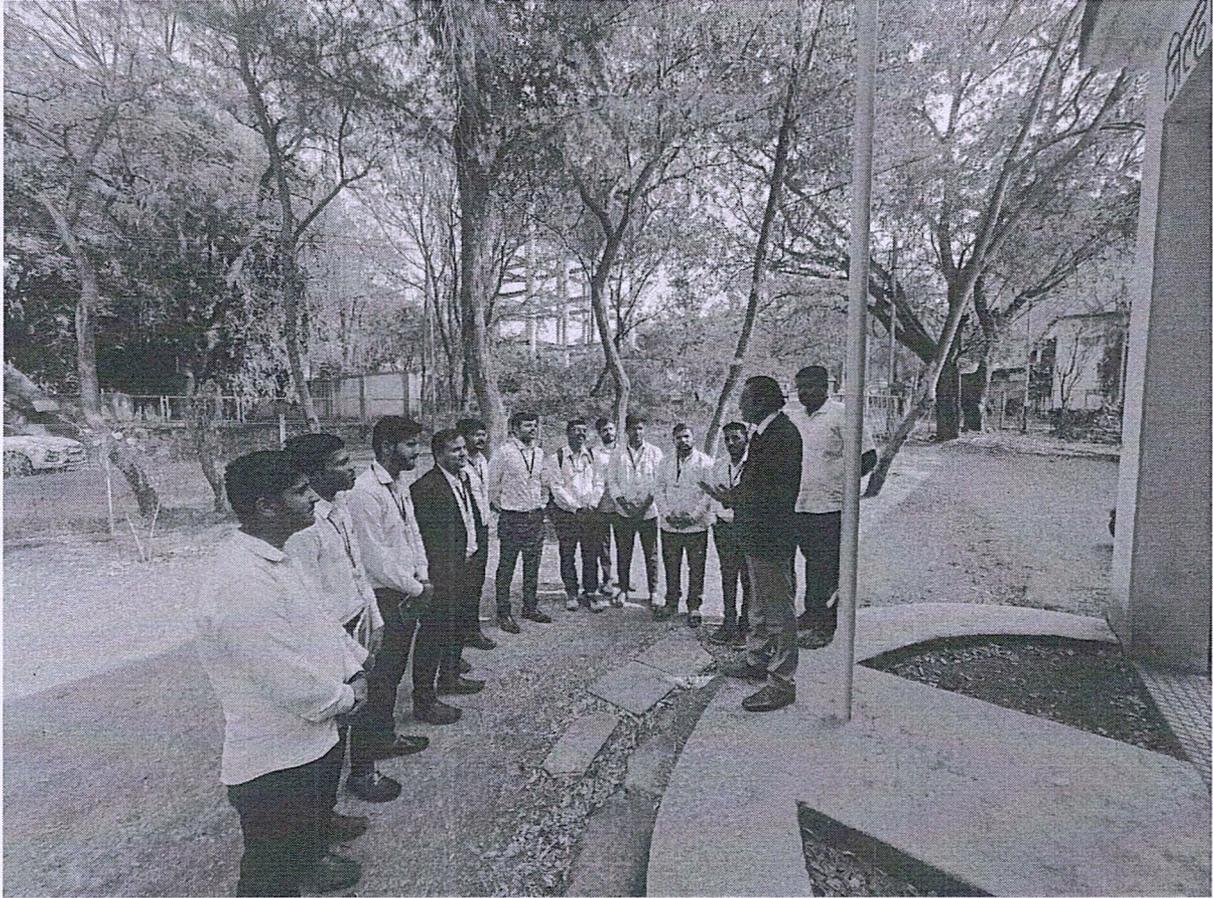




Hon'ble M.A. Sali JUDGE, Senior Advocates and Principal S.H.Mane Sir.



Senior Advocates and LL.B-III and NLC-V year students.



Senior Advocate Pawar Sir and LL.B-III and NLC-V year students.



❖ **OUTCOME OF VISIT AND CONCLUSION:**

The educational academic study visit to Satara allowed us to see the Labor Court, Co-operative Court, Consumer Court in practical and the workings of the place, which enabled us to decide the direction of our goals and study.

At the time I am studying now we see that there is a large number of lawyers practicing in civil and criminal but at the time we actually see in Satara there is a large demand for lawyers to work for labor problems, Consumer problems and Co-operative sectors problems.

Generally we see around that there is a large number of lawyers practicing in civil and criminal but at when we actually saw in Satara there is a large opportunity for lawyers to work for labor problems, Consumer problems and Co-operative sectors problems.

The court visit at Satara led to conversations with the judges, presidents and senior Advocate who gave real cases and examples for understanding laws and guided to students. This court visit was for all students inspired and motivated for a being as law students. This will help us lot in our academic curriculum activity as well as our legal professional life.

  
**V/C Principal**  
**Bharati Vidyapeeth's**  
**YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN LAW COLLEGE**  
**KARAD**





**BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S  
YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN LAW COLLEGE, KARAD**

**CERTIFICATE COURSE IN  
HUMAN RIGHTS  
(SIX MONTHS)**

**STUDY TOUR VISIT REPORT**



**SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY, KOLHAPUR  
DEPARTMENT OF LIFELONG LEARNING AND EXTENSION**



## STUDY TOUR VISIT REPORT

SUBMITTED BY:

SR.NO	NAMES	CLASS	PATTERN	SIGNATURE
1.	BHARAT SURYAWANSHI 9975960970	LLB-2	CBCS	For:- <u>Abhatted</u>
2.	ARJUN BHATTAD 9225343100	LLB-2	CBCS	<u>Abhatted.</u>
3.	SURAJ SUTAR 9130377068	LLB-2	CBCS	<u>SSS.</u>
4.	VIVEK KOLAGE 9881804037	LLB-2	CBCS	<u>Mkolage.</u>

SUBMITTED TO:

COURSE COORDINATOR

DR. M.S.KHAIRANAR  
Assistant Professor



## 1) Name and place of visit-

**Name**–GRAMPANCHAYAT APSHINGE

**Address** –Apshinge. Tal – Kadegaon, Dist- Sangli Pin -415304

**Contact details-** Sarpanch of Apshinge Mr. Bharat Suryawanshi  
(9975960970)

## 2) Object and purpose of visit-

We visited the place for the purpose of project related to human rights and we choose “GRAMPANCHAYAT OF APSHINGE” because as elected representatives of the gram panchayat he is responsible for ensuring the development and protecting the rights of villagers. The task is to contribute to socio-economic growth and more importantly, to protect the unprotected majority of the population within the village.

## 3) Introduction-

Gram panchayat is a basic governing institution in Indian villages. It is a political institution, acting as cabinet of the village. The Gram sabha work as the general body of the Gram panchayat. The members of the Gram panchayat are elected directly by the people.

## 4) Plan before visit-

- We gave visit to the GRAMPANCHAYAT APSHINGE on 14-02-2023, one day before the visit that is on 13-02-2023 we decided the sites that our group was going to visit.
- Later we discussed about the kind of information we were supposed to gather for the project, as it is a project related to human rights, we made sure that the aspect like right to free and compulsory education, sanitation, safe and hygienic environment and safe drinking water are covered.
- After discussed about the relevant topics, we prepared a questionnaire.
- As it was a study/academic visit, we took a letter of permission from the college which was signed by respected principal of our college (Y.C. LAW COLLEGE,



KARAD)

- Under guidance of prof. Dr.M.S.Khairnar sir, we headed for the visit.

### **5) Name and designation of authority interviewed–**

We met Mr. Bharat Surayawasnsi.He is working as the “Sarpanch” of village Apshinge and the gramsevak Mr. Ramesh Dhabekar.

### **6) Observations during visit–**

During our visit we observed that the GRAMPANCHAYAT OF APSHINGE has put commendable efforts in making lives of villagers easier and healthier. We will see the schemes that GRAMPANCHAYAT OF APSHINGE is implementing and its relevance with respect to the human rights. Various development schemes implemented by the gram panchayt are as follows -

#### **a) 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission -**

The 15th Finance Commission tied grants ensures more funds to Gram Panchayats to make their water supply and sanitation-related plans implemented and Gram Panchayats can function as local ‘public utilities’ with a focus on ‘service delivery.

#### **b) Environment Balance Scheme –**

The purpose of this scheme is to provide sustainable development of the village by maintaining ecological balance. This scheme received by the government , grants for nursery and tree conservation, management of solid waste in the village, drainage management, solar street lights, non-renewable energy development.

#### **c) Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme –**

The scheme is intended to provide productive employment to the rural population and thereby solve the problem of rural poverty.It extends to the whole of the rural areas of the State of Maharashtra.

#### **d) Pradhan Manrti Awas Yojana –**

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) is an initiative by the Government of India in which affordable housing will be provided to the rural poor.



## **e) Online Facilities Provided by the Gram Panchayat**

- 1) Birth and Death Certificate
- 2) Marriage Registration Certificate
- 3) Below Poverty line Certificate
- 4) E-agriculture Extension Services

## **7) Finding of visit-**

This study visit allowed us to visit the Gram Panchayat and gave us information about the work, related programmes and its implementation done by the Panchayat. The staff of the Panchayat was cordial they gave us their precious time and also the information.

## **8) Conclusion-**

Yes, it was helpful to visit the Gram Panchayat of Apshinge Village. It helped us to understand the work culture of such an institution and also the Gram Panchayat is accountable to the people, it serves and is required to hold regular meetings and public hearings to ensure transparency in its functioning.

## **9) References ( constitution and statutory provisions)-**

The 73rd Amendment of 1992 added a new i.e. Part IX to the constitution titled "The Panchayats" covering provisions from Article 243 to 243(O); and a new Eleventh Schedule covering 29 subjects within the functions of the Panchayats.

Some of the key provisions are as follows:

1. Establishment of Gram Panchayats: The Panchayati Raj Act provides for the establishment of Gram Panchayats in every village or group of villages.
2. Composition of Gram Panchayats: The Gram Panchayat is composed of elected representatives from the village or group of villages. The number of members and their method of election is determined by the State government.
3. Functions of Gram Panchayats: The Gram Panchayat is responsible for the development and welfare of the village or group of villages. It is empowered to provide basic amenities such as water supply, sanitation, roads, and lighting. It is also responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the village.



## Questionnaire

1. What do you think are the most important functions of Gram Panchayat?
2. Can you explain the roles and responsibilities of Gram Panchayat in your village?
3. How does Gram Panchayat ensure transparency in its functioning?
4. Can you describe some of the developmental activities undertaken by Gram Panchayat in the past year?
5. How does Gram Panchayat ensure that the basic amenities like drinking water, sanitation, and healthcare are provided to the villagers?
6. How does Gram Panchayat ensure that the funds allocated to it are utilized effectively and efficiently?
7. How do you plan to leverage technology to improve the functioning of the Gram Panchayat and its services to the villagers?



## प्रमाणपत्र

प्रमाणित करण्यात येते की, भारती विद्यापीठाचे यशवंतराव चव्हाण विधी महाविद्यालय, कराड येथील खालील विद्यार्थ्यांनी वारंवार दि. १४/२/२३ रोजी आजीवन अध्ययन आणि विस्तार विभाग, शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर अंतर्गत मानव अधिकार प्रमाणपत्र अभ्यासक्रम अनुषंगाने आमचे कार्यालयस अभ्यास भेट देऊन माहिती घेतली.

अ.क्र.	विद्यार्थ्यांचे नाव	संपर्क क्र.
१.	भारत हवामन सुर्यवंशी	९९७५९६०९७०
२.	अर्जुन स्वामिन मरुड	९२२५३४३१००
३.	सुरज युवक सुतार	९१३०३७७०६४
४.	विवेक विश्वासराव कोळगे	९९६१६०४०३४
५.		
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विद्यार्थ्यांच्या उपक्रमास व पुढील वाटचालीस हादिक शुभेच्छा, धन्यवाद.

- सस्थेचे नाव व पत्ता - ग्रा.पं. अ.परिजो ला. कुडेजीव जि. सांगली
- संपर्क क्र. - ८७६७०६३७८१
- मुलाखत दात्याचे नाव व पदनाम - श्री रमेश कामाळा धावेकर  
ग्रामसेवक
- सही व शिक्का



*R. Kar*  
ग्रामसेवक  
महाराष्ट्र शासनाचे  
ला. कुडेजीव जि. सांगली





 **GPS Map Camera**

**Apsinge, Maharashtra, India**

77GP+46H, Apsinge, Maharashtra 415304, India

Lat 17.275439°

Long 74.285388°

14/02/23 11:14 AM GMT +05:30



## **1) Name and place of visit-**

**Name**– Panchatyat Samiti Kadegaon

**Address** – Tal – Kadegaon, Dist- Sangli Pin -415304

**Contact details-** 9702331024

## **2) Object and purpose of visit-**

We visited the place for the purpose of project related to human rights and we choose “PANCHAYAT SAMITI OF KADEGAON” because Panchayat Samiti, which is a local self-government body at the intermediate level in India, plays an important role in maintaining human rights in the villages under its jurisdiction.

## **3) Introduction-**

Panchayat samiti is a rural local government (panchayat) body at the intermediate tehsil (taluka/mandal) level in India. It works for the villages of the tehsil that together are called a development block. It has been said to be the "panchayat of panchayats".

## **4) Plan before visit-**

- We gave visit to the PANCHAYAT SAMITI KADEGAON on 14-02-2023, one day before the visit that is on 13-02-2023 we decided the sites that our group was going to visit.
- Later we discussed about the kind of information we were supposed to gather for the project, as it is a project related to human rights, we made sure that the aspect like right to life, education, healthcare, clean environment, and equal opportunities are covered.
- After discussing about the relevant topics, we prepared a questionnaire.
- As it was a study/academic visit, we took a letter of permission from the college which was signed by respected principal of our college (Y.C. LAW COLLEGE, KARAD)



- Under guidance of prof. Dr.M.S.Khairnar sir, we headed for the visit.

### **5) Name and designation of authority interviewed–**

We met Mr. B.S.Salve and Mr. Nikhil Gavade who are working as “Block Development Officer and Assistant Block Development Officer” respectively of Panchayat Samiti of Kadegoan.

### **6) Observations during visit–**

During our visit we observed that Panchayat Samiti, which is a local self-government body at the intermediate level in India, implements various schemes for the development and welfare of the villages under its jurisdiction. Some of the schemes provided by Panchayat Samiti are as follows –

- **MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act):** This scheme aims to provide employment opportunities to rural households by guaranteeing 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.
- **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY):** This scheme aims to provide affordable housing to the rural poor, particularly to those who are homeless or living in inadequate housing.
- **Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Clean India Mission):** This scheme aims to ensure cleanliness, hygiene, and sanitation in rural areas, which is essential for promoting the right to a clean and healthy environment.
- **National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM):** This scheme aims to promote livelihood opportunities for the rural poor, particularly women and marginalized communities, which can help in promoting the right to work and the right to livelihood.



## **7) Finding of visit-**

This study visit allowed us to visit the Panchayat Samiti and gave us information about the work, planning and implementation of development programmes such as rural roads, sanitation, health, education, and irrigation. There are altogether 54 Gram Panchayat under the jurisdiction of Panchayat Samiti of Kadegaon.

There are 10 Departments under the jurisdiction of Panchayat Samiti of Kadegaon. Also the Panchayat Samiti of Kadegaon is responsible for coordinating and supervising the activities of the Gram Panchayats under its jurisdiction and ensuring that they are in line with the overall development goals of the district.

It is responsible for mobilizing resources from various sources, such as grants, loans, and donations, for the implementation of development programmes. Panchayat Samiti is responsible for monitoring and evaluating the progress of development programmes and identifying areas for improvement.

The Panchayat Samiti is headed by a Chairperson who is elected by the members of the Panchayat Samiti. The members of the Panchayat Samiti are elected by the members of the Gram Panchayats in its jurisdiction. The tenure of the Panchayat Samiti is five years, and the members are eligible for re-election.

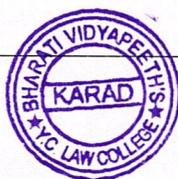
## **8) Conclusion-**

Yes, it was helpful to visit the Panchayat Samiti of Kadegaon. Overall, Panchayat Samiti plays a crucial role in the development and governance of rural areas in India and ensures that the benefits of development reach all sections of society.

## **9) References ( constitution and statutory provisions)-**

The Constitution of India provides for the establishment of Panchayat Samiti or Block Panchayats as an intermediate level of the Panchayati Raj system. The constitutional provisions related to Panchayat Samiti are as follows:

- **Article 243B:** This article provides for the establishment of Panchayats at the village, intermediate, and district levels. It lays down that the Panchayats shall be constituted in every state, and their powers and functions shall be determined by the state legislature.
- **Article 243G:** This article provides for the constitution of a Panchayat at the intermediate level or Panchayat Samiti. It states that the Panchayat Samiti shall be constituted for a block, a group of contiguous Gram Panchayats, or any other area as may be specified by the state legislature.



- **Article 243H:** This article provides for the composition of the Panchayat Samiti. It lays down that the members of the Panchayat Samiti shall be elected by the members of the Gram Panchayats in the block or area under its jurisdiction.
- **Article 243I:** This article provides for the powers and functions of the Panchayat Samiti. It states that the Panchayat Samiti shall prepare plans for economic development and social justice, coordinate the activities of the Gram Panchayats, and implement development programs in the block or area under its jurisdiction.
- **Article 243ZD:** This article provides for the reservation of seats for women and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Panchayat Samiti.



## Questionnaire

1. What do you think are the most pressing issues facing the Gram Panchayats in your block, and how can the Panchayat Samiti help to address these issues?
2. What experience do you have in community development and planning, and how do you plan to apply this experience in your work as a member of the Panchayat Samiti?
3. What steps do you plan to take to promote gender equality and social justice in your work as a member of the Panchayat Samiti?
4. Which government scheme are implemented?
5. How will your department benefit from the involvement of advocates?
6. How will promote human rights literacy?
7. Have you planned any measures to reduce Human Rights abuses ?



## प्रमाणपत्र

प्रमाणित करण्यात येते की, भारती विद्यापीठाचे यशवंतराव चव्हाण विधी महाविद्यालय, कराड येथील खालील विद्यार्थ्यांनी वारमंगळवार दि १४/०९/२३ रोजी आजीवन अध्ययन आणि विस्तार विभाग, शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर अंतर्गत मानव अधिकार प्रमाणपत्र अभ्यासक्रम अनुषंगाने आमचे कार्यालयस अभ्यास भेट देऊन माहिती घेतली.

अ.क्र.	विद्यार्थ्यांचे नाव	संपर्क क्र.
१.	धरत ह्यामंत सुर्यवंशी	९९७५९६०९७०
२.	अर्जुन साधेन भट्ट	९२२५३४३१०१
३.	सुरज युनुस सुतार	९१३०३७७०६८
४.	विवेक विश्वासराव कोळगे	९८८१८०४०३७
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६.		

विद्यार्थ्यांच्या उपक्रमास व पुढील वाटचालीस हार्दिक शुभेच्छा, धन्यवाद.

- संस्थेचे नाव व पत्ता - पंचायत समिती, कडेगाव ना कडेगाव जे.सांगवी.
- संपर्क क्र. - ९७०२३३१०२४
- मुलाखत दान्याचे नाव व पदनाम - श्री. B.S. साखे व श्री. निखिल गावडे.
- सही व शिक्का

गट विकास अधिकारी (वर्ग-९)  
पंचायत समिती, कडेगाव



75  
स्वातंत्र्याचा अमृत महोत्सव

पंचायत समिती, कडेगांव.

स्वातंत्र्याचा अमृत महोत्सव

स्थापना दि. 02/02/2009



 GPS Map Camera

Kadegaon, Maharashtra, India

78XJ+939, Kadegaon, Maharashtra 415304, India

Lat 17.298591°

Long 74.330212°

14/02/23 12:12 PM GMT +05:30





 **GPS Map Camera**

**Kadegaon, Maharashtra, India**

78XJ+939, Kadegaon, Maharashtra 415304, India

Lat 17.298521°

Long 74.330251°

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**Kadegaon, Maharashtra, India**

78XJ+939, Kadegaon, Maharashtra 415304, India

Lat 17.29839°

Long 74.330343°

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### 1) Name and place of visit-

**Name**– Talathi Office Shivajinagar Kadegaon

**Address** – Tal – Kadegaon, Dist- Sangli Pin -415304

**Contact details-** 9503228178

### 2) Object and purpose of visit-

We visited the place for the purpose of project related to human rights and we choose “Talathi Office of Shivaji Nagar - Kadegaon” because Taluka or Talathi office is an administrative office in the Panchayati Raj system in India. It is responsible for the implementation of various government schemes and programs at the grassroots level. It indirectly contributes to the promotion and protection of human rights in several ways, such as awareness i.e. the Taluka office can play a significant role in spreading awareness about human rights among the rural population. It can organize awareness programs, workshops, and training sessions to educate people about their rights and entitlements.

### 3) Introduction-

The Taluka or Talathi office is an administrative office that is part of the Panchayati Raj system in India. It is located at the taluka or tehsil level, which is a subdivision of a district, and is responsible for the administration of several villages or towns within that taluka. The Taluka office serves as the nodal agency for implementing various government schemes and programs at the grassroots level.

The Taluka office is headed by a Taluka Development Officer (TDO) who is responsible for overseeing the implementation of various government programs and schemes in the taluka. The TDO is assisted by a team of officers and staff who work together to ensure that the developmental initiatives are implemented in a timely and effective manner.



#### **4) Plan before visit-**

- We gave visit to the Talathi Office Shivajinagar Kadegaon on 14-02-2023, one day before the visit that is on 13-02-2023 we decided the sites that our group was going to visit.
- Later we discussed about the kind of information we were supposed to gather for the project, as it is a project related to human rights, we made sure that the aspects like right to life, education, healthcare, clean environment, and equal opportunities are covered.
- After discussing about the relevant topics, we prepared a questionnaire.
- As it was a study/academic visit, we took a letter of permission from the college which was signed by respected principal of our college (Y.C. LAW COLLEGE, KARAD)
- Under guidance of prof. Dr.M.S.Khairnar sir, we headed for the visit.

#### **5) Name and designation of authority interviewed-**

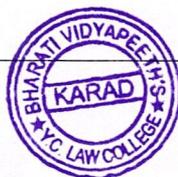
We met Mrs. Shailaja Suresh Bamane who is the Taluka Development officer (TDO). The TDO is assisted by a team of officers and staff who work together to ensure that the developmental initiatives are implemented in a timely and effective manner.

#### **6) Observations during visit-**

During our visit we observed that the Taluka or talthi office plays a crucial role in the development of rural areas by ensuring the provision of basic infrastructure, health, education, social welfare, and economic development programs. It acts as a bridge between the local population and the government by addressing the grievances and concerns of the people and by facilitating the delivery of various services and schemes. The Taluka or Talthi office in Maharashtra implements various schemes and programs for the development of rural areas. Some of the prominent schemes implemented by the Talthi office in Maharashtra are:



- **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY):** This scheme aims to improve the efficiency of water use in agriculture. The Talhi office is responsible for implementing this scheme in the taluka by providing financial assistance for the development of irrigation infrastructure.
- **National Health Mission (NHM):** This scheme aims to improve the health status of the rural population by providing basic health services. The Talhi office implements this scheme by providing financial assistance for the construction of health facilities and the provision of basic health services.
- **MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act):** This scheme aims to provide employment opportunities to rural households by guaranteeing 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.
- **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY):** This scheme aims to provide affordable housing to the rural poor, particularly to those who are homeless or living in inadequate housing.
- **Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Clean India Mission):** This scheme aims to ensure cleanliness, hygiene, and sanitation in rural areas, which is essential for promoting the right to a clean and healthy environment.
- **National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM):** This scheme aims to promote livelihood opportunities for the rural poor, particularly women and marginalized communities, which can help in promoting the right to work and the right to livelihood.



## **7) Finding of visit-**

This study visit allowed us to visit the Talathi Office Shivajinagar Kadegaon and gave us information about the several functions, which are aimed by the Taluka or Talathi office at the development of the rural areas within the taluka such as the implementation of government schemes and programs i.e. the talathi office is responsible for the implementation of various government schemes and programs at the taluka level. These include schemes related to employment generation, housing, agriculture, health, and education, among others, collection and maintenance of land records i.e. the talathi office is responsible for maintaining land records, including ownership details, survey numbers, and land use patterns, among others. This information is critical for land acquisition, transfer, and dispute resolution.

Also the talathi office issues various certificates, such as caste certificates, income certificates, and domicile certificates, among others, to the residents of the taluka. These certificates are required for availing of various government schemes and services.

The Talathi office plays a crucial role in facilitating local governance by supporting the gram panchayats and other local bodies in the taluka. It provides technical and administrative support to these bodies and ensures the smooth functioning of local governance.

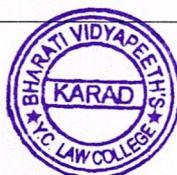
## **8) Conclusion-**

Yes, it was helpful to visit the Talathi Office Shivajinagar Kadegaon. In summary, the Taluka or Talathi office plays a crucial role in the development of rural areas within the taluka. Its functions include the implementation of government schemes and programs, maintenance of land records, issuance of various certificates, facilitation of local governance, disaster management, and promotion of rural development.

## **9) References ( constitution and statutory provisions)-**

The Taluka or Talathi office in India is a part of the local government system that is established under the provisions of the Constitution of India. The constitutional provisions related to the Talathi office are as follows:

- **Article 243G:** This article provides for the constitution of a district planning committee for each district. The district planning committee is responsible for preparing development plans for the district and coordinating with the panchayats and municipalities in the district.
- **Article 243H:** This article provides for the constitution of an intermediate level of local government, which is the panchayat samiti or block panchayat. The panchayat samiti is responsible for coordinating and supervising the functioning of the gram panchayats in the block and implementing various development programs in the block.



- **Article 243ZD:** This article provides for the establishment of a finance commission for every state. The finance commission is responsible for making recommendations to the governor of the state on the distribution of financial resources between the state government and the local bodies, including the Talathi office.
- **Article 243ZG:** This article provides for the constitution of a committee to review the functioning of the panchayats. The committee is responsible for reviewing the functioning of the panchayats, including the Talathi office, and making recommendations for their improvement.



## Questionnaire

1. How do you ensure accuracy and attention to detail in your work?
2. How do you define human rights, and why do you think they are important?
3. How do you stay informed about current human rights issues, both domestically and internationally?
4. How do you ensure that Talthi's policies and practices align with human rights standards?
5. What steps would you take if you observed a colleague or supervisor engaging in behavior that violated human rights principles?
6. How will your department benefit from the involvement of advocates?
7. How will promote human rights literacy?
8. Have you planned any measures to reduce Human Rights abuses ?

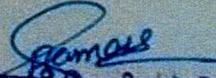


## प्रमाणपत्र

प्रमाणित करण्यात येते की, भारती विद्यापीठाचे यशवंतराव चव्हाण विधी महाविद्यालय, कराड येथील खालील विद्यार्थ्यांनी वार समाख्या दि. 9/02/23 रोजी आजीवन अध्ययन आणि विस्तार विभाग, शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर अंतर्गत 'मानव अधिकार प्रमाणपत्र अभ्यासक्रम' अनुषंगाने आमचे कार्यालयास अभ्यास भेट देऊन माहिती घेतली.

अ.क्र.	विद्यार्थ्यांचे नाव	संपर्क क्र.
१.	<del>भारत ठणमंत सुभवंशी</del>	9975960970
२.	<del>मनुज सचिन मड्ड</del>	9225343100
३.	<del>सुरज सुकुल कुर्णाल</del>	9130377068
४.	<del>चिपिक विद्यासमर्थ कौर्णव</del>	9881804037
५.		
६.		

विद्यार्थ्यांच्या उपक्रमास व पुढील वाटचालीस हार्दिक शुभेच्छा, धन्यवाद.

- संस्थेचे नाव व पत्ता - तलाठी कायदम शिवाजीनगर.
- संपर्क क्र. 9503228178
- मुलाखत दात्याचे नाव व पदनाम - एस.एस. - सामणे. तलाठी.
- सही व शिक्का 

सहाय्य शिवाजीनगरं निमसोड  
ता कडेगाव जि. सांगली





 **GPS Map Camera**



**Shivajinagar, Maharashtra, India**

88C7+5W4, Shivajinagar, Maharashtra 415304,  
India

Lat 17.320617°

Long 74.315147°

14/02/23 02:07 PM GMT +05:30





 **GPS Map Camera**

**Shivajinagar, Maharashtra, India**

88C7+5W4, Shivajinagar, Maharashtra 415304,

India

Lat 17.32058°

Long 74.315047°

14/02/23 02:09 PM GMT +05:30



  
Co-ordinator

  
**I/C Principal**  
**Bharati Vidyapeeth's**  
**YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN LAW COLLEGE**  
**KARAD**





Bharati Vidyapeeth's  
Yashwantrao Chavan Law College, Karad

**Certificate Course in Human Rights  
(Six Months)**

**Study Tour Visit Report**

**Paper -VI**



**Shivaji University, Kolhapur**

**Department of Lifelong Learning and  
Extension**



## **1. NAME AND PLACE OF VISIT**

Maharashtra Andhashradha Nirmulan Samiti, Urun-Islampur

Urun-Islampur, Tal-Walwa, Dist-Sangli-415409

Mobile: 9860438208/7588627160

Day and Date of Visit: Wednesday, 15<sup>th</sup> September, 2021

## **2. OBJECT AND PURPOSE OF VISIT**

Maharashtra Andhashradha Nirmulan Samiti (MANS) engaged to eradicate different kinds of superstitions which exploit humans in the name of religion, tradition, beliefs, and God. Dr. Narendra Dabholkar and MANS oppose the traditions that exploit the people. Godmen loot the people in the name of God. The traditions like witchcraft, animal sacrifice, scarification of different objects, money, gold etc, matted hair, untouchability, magic etc. annihilate the human rights and human development. Scientific temperament, tolerance, science, secularism and constitutional values fundamentally establish pro-human right atmosphere.

Human rights frame the socio-cultural atmosphere where individuals live with free space to enjoy several human rights. Superstitions as we all know deteriorate several human rights and make human life caged in different superstitions. Maharashtra Andhashradha Nirmulan Samiti since last 32 years struggle to spread rationality, humanity, scientific temperament, and human rights in society. It aims to establish rational society within the frame of Indian Constitution that guarantees different human rights above any religion, belief, tradition, and customs.

### **OBJECTS**

Having these aspects back of the mind, we visit Maharashtra Andhashradha Nirmulan Samiti, Branch-Islampur with following objects:

1. To know different activities of MANS.
2. To understand the laws that help to eradicate superstitions.
3. To understand the relation of human rights and superstitions.
4. To understand the laws that demanded by MANS in Maharashtra and passed by Maharashtra Assembly.
5. To know the socio-cultural-religious aspects of superstitions.



### 3. INTRODUCTION

Year of Establishment	9 <sup>th</sup> August, 1989.
Working of NGO	Maharashtra
Statutes Applicable	Scientific Temperament, Black Magic Act, Anti Social Boycott Law Maharashtra
Human rights issues involved	superstitions, beliefs, magic, animal sacrifice, matted hair, exploitation, honor of individual,

### 4. PLAN BEFORE VISIT

We plan to visit Islampur Branch of MANS as it is one of the leading and active branches. We contact the office bearers of MANS to visit their office to discuss the human right and the works of superstition eradications. We decided to form a questionnaire and to send it to concerned people to give them idea of the meeting and discussion.

We contact Dr. Nitin Shinde, Mr. V. H. Honmore, Mr. B. R. Jadhav, Mr. Sanjay Bansode, Mr. L. D, Patil. All plan of visit and other details were decided through the discussions on mobile. Positive and energetic response from the MANS encourage us to visit.

### 5. NAME AND DESIGNATION OF AUTHORITY INTERVIEWED

No	Name	Designation
1	Mr. L. D. Patil	President, MANS, Islampur
2	Mr. B. R. Jadhav	Executive President
3	Mr. V. H. Honmore	State Committee Member
4	Dr. Nitin Shinde	State Committee Member
5	Mr. Sanjay Bansode	State Secretary



## 6. OBSERVATIONS DURING VISIT:

1. The superstitions make weak and feared human beings which work against human rights.
2. Every human being has right to live a free life where an individual enjoys freedom of speech, freedom of religion life, freedom of to follow or not to follow traditions.
3. Animal sacrifice and other scarification of different objects to Godmen and to follow their inhuman rituals crush human rights.
4. MANS contribution to spread human rights and the values of Indian Constitution is noteworthy.
5. Observation of Scientific Day, Constitution Day, Anti war day by MANS proves its keen bound with human rights.
6. MANS works in the line of Indian constitution.
7. MANS eradicate superstition that threat human rights.
8. MANS contribute to form laws through democratic ways.
9. MANS publish literature of eradication of superstitions.
10. To spread and nurture Scientific Temperament is inculcated in Indian constitution to enrich human life.
11. Superstitions annihilate basic human rights such as to live life with honour.
12. The laws passed by MANS help to establish human rights.
13. MANS preach human rights through its works.
14. Science and enlightenment of people will help to enrich human life in India.



## 7. FINDINGS AND INFORMATION OF MANS

We received the information on different aspects of works done by MANS. There are five prime-principles of MANS which proves its contribution towards human rights.

1. To oppose the exploitative and heinous superstitions.
2. To promote, disseminate, and adoption/acceptance of the scientific temperament.
3. Constructive assessment of religion.
4. To promote inheritance of saints and reformists and value of Indian Constitution
5. To collaborate with likeminded organizations



## Important Campaigns of MANS

- Enlightenment of Mind through the Search of Ghost. 173 Programs in 1993 (Kokan Region)
- A Campaign to Make Fearless Psyche as Meeting of Ghost in 1993 (Latur and Usmanabad District)
- First Drive for Knowing Truth behind Miracles. (1994-95)
- First Enlightenment Campaign about Snake 1995 (Goa, Belgaon, Sindhurga, Ratnagiri, Kokan Region)
- First State Level Drive for Knowing Truth behind Miracles: First Phase. (10<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> December, 2002)
- First State Level Drive for Knowing Truth behind Miracles: Second Phase. (12<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> January, 2003: Inauguration at Latur)
- Mobile Planetarium (Latur District) 13<sup>th</sup> August 2008 to 15<sup>th</sup> August 2008) 72 Programmes
- State Level Snake Awareness Campaign in collaboration Forest Department of Maharashtra Government (27<sup>th</sup> January 2009 to 1<sup>st</sup> March 2009).
- Astronomical Campaign (22 Districts: 2009)
- Let's Meet Star 2010 (State Level Program)
- A State Level Campaign to Create Awareness about Black Magic Act. Latur 19 February, 2006. (Nilu Phule) State Level Campaign to Annihilate the Caste Panchayat (Caste Judicial System). 13 Caste Panchayats including Vaidu society, Nomadic Joshi, Bhoi Society from Konkan stopped this practice due to the organizational work of MANS.
- State Level Campaign for Black Magic Act. 14<sup>th</sup> November 2013 to 6<sup>th</sup> December 2013.
- State Level Public Interaction Campaign for Effective Implementation of Black Magic Act. (9<sup>th</sup> March to 1<sup>st</sup> June 2014: 85 Days-35 Districts)



## Important Conventions of MANS

- Convention for Declaration of Eradication of Superstitions, Pune, January 1989.
- Convention to Free from Blind Customs, Satara, 26<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> December, 1997.
- Campaign Against Mahayadnya (Vaidik Ritual) for Rain (16<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> September, 1997 Gangakhed 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 1999)
- Convention for Education of Downtrodden (Latur, 13<sup>th</sup> December, 1998)
- Convention for Declaration of Women of Eradication of Superstitions, Solapur 1999.
- Convention for Action on Scientific Awareness (Latur: 2001)
- Eradication of Practice of Pothraaj. (Tuljapur: 1999)
- First State Level Convention of Campaign for Rationalism (Ahmadpur: 2003)
- Convention of Truth Finder in Astrology (Dhule 2004)
- Convention for Secularism and Reservation for Social Justice (Baramati: 2006)
- Truth Finder of Miracles (Solapur: 2007)
- Convention for Support and Organization of Inter-Caste and Inter-Religion Marriages (Latur: 2008)
- Convention for Determination of Citizens Against Grain Made Liquor Policy of Government (Latur: 2010)
- State Level Youth Convention for Legacy of Rationality and Eradication of Superstition of Social Reformists. (Latur: 2010)
- Workshop of Activists on Mental Health and Superstition. (Latur: 2012)
- Convention for Support and Organization of Inter-Caste and Inter-Religion Marriages (Swami Ramanand Tirth Marathvada University, NSS Latur: 2013)



## **MANS in Action through Various Activities**

- Presentation of Miracles to Reveal the Science behind it: 3000 Thousand Programmes during 30 Years.
- Successful Prevention of Animal Sacrifice in the name of God and Vows during Fairs at 150 Different Places: This might have saved lakhs of lives of animals.
- More Than 500 Inter-Caste, Inter-Religion Marriages avoiding Expensive Rituals and Priests. It makes marriages more live and value based event.
- Donate the Immersed Idol Programme: People Donated more than 5000 Ganesh Idols every year during last 30 years to Save Nature and Environment. Now, this programme of MANS is administered by Government of Maharashtra.
- Garbage Holi and Donate Poli: To clean the Village on the Day of Holi and donate the Poli (a sweet food item of Maharashtra) instead of throwing and wasting it into holi.
- Firecracker Free Diwali: Enlightenment of Students on the Pollution Issue due to firecrackers. Students filled a Resolution to buy books instead of firecrackers.
- Rational Selection of Life Partner: A Training Programme for Youth to Avoid Marriage Problems and how to lead a Mature and Happy Life. Thousands of college students have enthusiastically completed this workshop.
- Removal of Matted Hair (A Religiously Ominous Thing) of More Than 350 Women.
- Rational Film Festival: State Level Documentary Production Competition
- Inspiring Cultural Innovation and Demonstration through Cultural Expression
- Continuous Efforts for Addiction Free Society through the Establishment and Programmers of Addiction Free Maharashtra. Forum.



## On the Path of Constructive Struggle

- Exposition of Thousands of Religious Swindlers, Godmen, Exorcists, Miracle Men, Pseudo-Spiritualists
- Exposition of 100 Godmen Every Year
- A Campaign against Caste-Panchayats and Assistance to Socially Excluded Families.
- Assistance and Guidance to Dakin (Women supposed as Witch) for their Justice and Human Existence.
- Enlightenment about and Struggle against the Pseudo Science
- Follow up for Investigation of Martyrdom Dr. Narendra Dabholkar Murder Case
- Interference in Socially Excluded Case through Assistance, Guidance and Legal Support
- Open Challenge to Astrologers during General Elections in India and Maharashtra.



## **Black Magic Bill Passed**

- Campaign and Movement for Women'
- Maharashtra Government passed a Bill against Social Boycott through Caste Panchayats.
- Continuous Struggle for 18 Years to get This Bill Passed.

## **Project**

- Scientific Awareness Project: Lakhs of Students and Teachers are Trained through this Programme.
- Publication: More than 50 Titles are Published
- Magazines: Continuous Publication of a Magazine entitled 'Andhashradha Nirmulan Vaartapatra' Magazine for Eradication of Superstitions for 28 years having more than 15000 subscribers in Maharashtra.
- The English Magazine Thought & Action is being circulated through Email.

## **Significant Awards to Maharashtra Andhashradha Nirmulan Samiti**

- Maharashtra Foundation conferred its first award 'Award for Social Work to Institution' to MANS.
- Prafull Bidwai Memory National Award, New Delhi, 2017.
- Dr. Govind Pansare Prabhodan Puraskar. (2017)
- Tarkshil Society Award, Punjab 2018
- URL Foundation's 'Compliment Award' 2019.
- National Level 'Free Thought Award' by Yukwadi Kendram , Kochi Keram 2019.
- 'Avijit Roy Courage Award' by America's Freedom from Religion Institution.

The above information of MANS and comprehensive contribution in the society towards establishments of human rights and humanity will help us in future life to refer it for different justices.



## 8. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

To conclude, Maharashtra Andhashradha Nirmulan Samiti is the only organization in the world striving to eradicate superstitions as an organization. There are individual exceptions to it. The prime and fundamental center point of its work is to oppose the exploitations, cheating, misapprehensions in the name of God, religion, traditions, faiths, and magics. They refrain people to be caught in it. They find, while doing their prime and focused work, different kinds inequalities, exploitations, mental harassment and slavery, and environment disconnections through traditions, customs, rituals, festivals. Their aim is to discuss irrationality behind human behavior with scientific approach. They find systems that pillar exploitation to support each other's benefits. It is their stand that they walk on the path of rationality to show it like mirror to individuals, families, and social groups.

Indian Constitution as a whole including 42nd Amendment is the biggest achievement of Humanity. '*to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform*'<sup>1</sup> as fundamental duties. This shows the vision of founding fathers/mothers of Indian Constitution. MANS struggle to achieve the essence of the above amendment.

We learn a prime and fundamental aspect of law and judiciary that it should follow the voice of people for which they work. The true sense of democracy lies in to follow this voice of people. The struggle of MANS and sacrifice of Dr. Narendra Dabholkar's life to pass a bill teaches us the urgent need to inculcate the values of democracy among us.

## 9. REFERENCES

1. Preamble of Indian Constitution
2. 42nd Amendment of Indian constitution '*to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform*'<sup>2</sup>.
3. The Maharashtra Prohibition of People from Social boycott (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressed) Act, 2016.
4. Hon. Supreme Court's Verdict on Shabarimala
5. The Maharashtra Prevention and Eradication of Human Sacrifice and Other Inhuman, Evil and Aghori Practices and Black Magic Act, 2013.



## Questionnaire

1. What is the name of your organization?
2. When did it establish and by whom?
3. What are the objectives of the organization?
4. What are the major activities to achieve the objectives?
5. What are the earning resources of your organization?
6. How the law and judiciary may help in social reformation?
7. What kind of laws do you expect to be to eradicate superstitions?
8. How do you think the students of law faculty should connect with you?
9. How superstitions do depress human rights?
10. How the works of your organization do help to establish human right?
11. What are the major challenges before human rights in India?
12. What are the major hurdles before human rights?
13. What are the major activities of MANS that enrich the human rights?
14. What are the major reasons that insisted to establish this organization?
15. What kind of campaigns are run by your organization?
16. What are the democratic challenges that your organization face during your daily Practices?

  
CO-ordinator

  
**HC Principal**  
**Bharati Vidyapeeth's**  
**YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN LAW COLLEGE**  
**KARAD**





**BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S  
YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN LAW COLLEGE,  
KARAD**

**HUMAN RIGHTS  
COURSE**

**STUDY TOUR VISIT REPORT**



**SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY, KOLHAPUR  
DEPARTMENT OF LIFELONG LEARNING AND  
EXTENSION**



BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S  
YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN LAW COLLEGE,  
Malkapur-Karad  
(Affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur)

HUMAN RIGHTS PROJECTS REPORT

LL.B. II, SEM. III AY 2022-23

Name of Subject

Human Right Course Project Report.

Name of Subject Teacher

Dr. Mahendra S. Khairnar Sire.

Name of student

No.	Name of Student	Roll No.
1.	Hareghal Kashinath Gaikwad.	3208
2.	Aniket Balaso Bhopate	3204
3.	Dnyaneshwar Tanaji Patole	3237
4.	Amol Balkeishna Yedage	3252
5.	Swapnil Mohan Nagaogje.	3230
6.	Samadhan Kisan Mile	3225

Date of Submission

06 May, 2023.

Signature of Subject Teacher



SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY, KOLHAPUR  
BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S  
YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN LAW COLLEGE,  
Malkapur-Karad

HUMAN RIGHTS PROJECTS REPORT

LL.B. II, SEM. III AY 2022-23

Name of Subject

Human Right Project Report.

Name of Subject Teacher

Dr. M.S. Khairekar S.E.

Name of student

No.	Name of Student	Roll No.	Contact No.	Sign.
1.	Hareshal Kashinath Gaikwad.	3208	7028355656	HG Gaikwad
2.	Aniket Balasa Bhopate	3204	8766474027	Aniket Bhopate
3.	Dnyaneshwar Tanaji Patole	3237	7768829709	Dnyaneshwar Patole
4.	Amol Balkeistina Yedage.	3252	8459280797	Amol Yedage
5.	Swapnil Mohan Nagaregoje.	3230	7709353121	Swapnil Nagaregoje
6.	Samadhan Kisan Mile.	3225.	9766009917	Samadhan Mile

Date of Submission

06 May, 2023.

Signature of Subject Teacher





**Bharati Vidyapeeth's Yashwantrao Chavan Law College, Karad**  
 Shivaji University, Kolhapur  
 Department of Lifelong Learning and Extension  
**Human Rights Certificate Course**  
 Project Officer – Dr. Mahendra Subhash Khairmar, Assistant Professor  
**Class- LL.B. II,**

## HUMAN RIGHTS



### Introduction

Human rights are the basic rights available to any human being by virtue of his birth in human race. It is inherent in all human beings irrespective of their nationality, religion, language, sex, colour or any other consideration. The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 defines Human Rights as: "human rights" means the rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the International Covenants and enforceable by courts in India".

Protection of human rights is essential for the development of the people of the country, which ultimately leads to development of the national as a whole. The Constitution of India guarantees basic human rights to each and every citizen of the country. The framers of the Constitution have put their best efforts in putting down the necessary provisions. However, with continuous developments taking place, the horizon of human rights has also expanded. The parliamentarians are now playing a great role in recognizing the rights of people and passing statues, amending provisions etc. as and when required.



## Development of Human Rights

The Human Rights in India originated long time ago. It can easily be recognized from the principles of Buddhism, Jainism. Hindu religious books and religious texts like Gita, Vedas, Arthasatra and Dharmashstra also contained provisions of human rights. Muslim rulers like Akbar and Jahangir were also very much appreciated for his regard for rights and justice. During the early British era, the people suffered a great violation of several rights and this led to the birth of modern Human Rights jurisprudence in India.

On January 24, 1947, Constituent Assembly voted to form an advisory committee on Fundamental Rights with Sardar Patel as the Chairman. Drafted list of rights were prepared by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, B. N. Rau, K. T. Shah, Harman Singh, K. M. Musnshi and the Congress expert committee. Although there were few amendments proposed, there was almost no disagreement on the principles incorporated. The rights in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights were almost completely covered in the Indian Constitution either in Fundamental Rights or Directive Principles of State Policy. Nineteen fundamental rights were covered in Motilal Nehru Committee Report, 1928 out of which ten appear in the Fundamental Rights whereas three of them appear as Fundamental Duties.

## International Human Rights and Fundamental Rights (Part III of COI)

India had signed the Universal Declaration on Human Rights January 01, 1942. Part III of the Constitution India 'also referred as magna carta' contains the Fundamental rights. These are the rights which are directly enforceable against the state in case of any violation. Article 13(2) prohibits state from making any law in violation of the Fundamental Rights. It always provides that if a part of law made is against the Fundamental Rights, that part would be declared as void. If the void part cannot be separated from the main act, the whole act may be declared as void.

In the case of *Keshvanand Bharti v. State of Kerela*, the apex court observed: "The Universal Declaration of Human Rights may not be a legally binding instrument but it shows how India understood the nature of human rights at the time the Constitution was adopted."

In the case of *Chairman, Railway Board & Ors. v. Chandrima Das & Ors.*, it was observed that UDHR has been recognized as Model code of conduct adopted by United Nations General Assembly. The principles may have to be read if needed in domestic jurisprudence.

## Fundamental Rights - Articles 12-35 (Part III of Indian..)

1. Right to Equality. Articles 14 to 18
2. Right to Freedom. Articles 19 to 22
3. Right against Exploitation Articles 23 to 24
4. Right to Freedom of Religion. Articles 25 to 28
5. Cultural and Educational Rights Articles 29 to 30
6. Right to Constitutional Remedies Articles 32 to 35



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Date: 11-02-2023, Saturday  
 JYAU ANATHALAY KOLE,  
 Tal: Karad, Dist: Solapur

C. J. Joshi

Study Visit to NGO working for aged people/senior citizen  
 11-02-2023

Shiv Shambhoo Vridhashram Seva Mandal Trust  
 H.No. 708 - Walega, Dist - Solapur

Date: 11-02-2023, Saturday



## OUR MENTOR

(Under guidance)

Hon'ble Guruvarya :-

*Dr. Mahendra Subhash Khairnar Sir*

## GROUP PARTICIPANTS

1. Gaikwad Harshal Kashinath
2. Bhopate Aniket Balaso
3. Patole Dnyaneshwar Tanaji
4. Yedage Amol Balkrishna
5. Nagargoje Swapnil Mohan
6. Samadhan Kisan Mile

## THREE VISITS WE MADE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

**A. 1st VISIT - Me Nagarik Foundation Karad,**

Date of visit - 05/02/2023

**B. 2nd VISIT -**

**Study visit to NGO working for children**

Date - 11-02-2023, Saturday

**JIAU ANATHALAY KOLE,**

Tall :- Karad , Dist :- Satara

**C. 3rd Visit**

**Study Visit to NGO working for aged people/senior citizen**

Visit :- 3rd

**Shiv Shambhoo Vridhashram Seva Mandal Trust,**

Nerle , Tall :- walwa Dist :- Sangli

Date - 11-02-2023, Saturday



## A.1st VISIT - Me Nagarik Foundation Karad,

Date of visit-05/02/2023

**Founder President – MR.Vidyadhar Gaikwad**

**Installation :-21/05/2021**

### **Subject -**

1.To know what are the problems of unorganized workers,

2.widow women,

3.as well as people from backward classes,  
students.

## **1.ME NAGARIK FOUNDATION KARAD,**

### **INTRODUCTION**

"Me have emulated the Nagarik Foundation with their work, their work is truly amazing and they should continue with this tradition."

A farmer-led organization for the promotion of survival, continuity, health and safety of the community. Though they vary in type and scope, organization and purpose and phraseology, yet their nature is universal, eternal and changeable.

Society is a complex social organization and the forces acting in it are so interconnected that it is impossible to foresee the consequences of each individual action. In this context, organizations have overt functions that are easily recognized as part of the organization's recognized goals, and latent functions that are performed unintentionally and may not be recognized or, if recognized, are considered by-products

### **2.PLAN BEFORE VISIT**

Mi Nagrik Foundation is located at a distance of 5 km from the college. As it was in Karad, we were very comfortable to go accordingly and since it was our first visit, we wanted to complete the visit even though we had some doubts.

We obtained all necessary permissions from the college to go for the visit and decided to complete the visit under the guidance of Guruvarya Doctor Mahendra Singh Khairnar Sir..

### **3.NAME OF INTERVIEW**

**Founder President – Vidyadhar Gaikwad**

#### **1.Unorganized workers**

unorganized workers The state government recognized the need to integrate the unorganized workers into the mainstream of society. For that, it is essential to



empower this sector economically and socially. The state government has run various development schemes for the disabled, backward class persons, women and minorities. But these schemes have not included below poverty line workers in the unorganized sector. They lack proper coordination and currently no statistics are available, so no welfare scheme has been implemented for these unorganized workers. Considering all these facts, the State Government established the High Authority on July 1, 2004.

This authority will first address the issues of unorganized workers in 122 industries/occupations such as construction workers, brick kiln workers, beedi workers, handloom workers, power loom workers, stone breakers and crushing workers, domestic workers, rickshaw pullers, etc. At the same time, the authority will also implement welfare schemes for workers in other unorganized sectors. This work of mainstreaming these workers will be planned district wise. The scope of this work is enormous. Apart from the state level authority this work will also be carried out by district level executive committees, non-governmental NGOs, trade unions, panchayat state system, and local self-government bodies, etc.

## **2. The objectives of this authority shall be as follows:**

1. To collect statistics and determine the number of workers in the unorganized sector,
2. Conducting social and economic survey of these workers,
3. Co-ordinating the various welfare schemes of the Central Government and the State Government for the persons below the poverty line, implementing the said various schemes for the workers in the unorganized sector as well.
4. To assist these workers and their families to avail the benefits of various health schemes and poverty alleviation schemes.
5. Eradication of child labor.
6. Providing these workers with minimum wages, as well as other labor law benefits.
7. Effective implementation of "Janashree Bima Yojana".

## **3. Welfare Scheme for Unorganized Workers:**

The Central Government has passed the Unorganized Workers Social Security Act 2008 on 31.12.2008 with the aim of providing social security for the unorganized



workers and under section 14 of the Act, the Maharashtra Government has passed the Maharashtra Unorganized Workers Social Security Rules 2013 on 30.05.2013. Under Section 6 of the Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, 2008, Maharashtra State Social Security Board has been constituted in the state vide notification dated 03.04.2018.

Under the Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, 2008, a Social Security Board has been established and through this board, it is proposed to provide the benefits of various welfare schemes to the unorganized workers through the Central Government and the State Governments.

#### **4.Schemes to be implemented through the Central Government**

**:-**

1. Life Insurance and Disability Insurance Schemes
2. Health and Maternity Benefit Scheme
3. Retirement Pay Scheme

#### **5.Schemes to be implemented by the State Government :-**

1. Provident Fund Scheme
2. Financial assistance scheme in case of workplace injury
3. Housing Scheme
4. Scholarship scheme for education of children
5. Manpower Skill Development Scheme
6. Funeral Financial Assistance Scheme
7. Old Age Home Scheme

**Me Nagarik Foundation Karad, Under this project,**

**2.Destitute women The main objective of this project is**

1. To increase self-esteem of women
2. Supporting them to become self-sufficient.



3. Giving preference to widow remarriage
4. Bringing widow women into the mainstream of society
5. Conduct Haldi Kunku Wacha program for widow women
6. The most important thing is to support such women

### **Maharashtra Vidhwa Pension Scheme Widows**

#### **Maharashtra Vidhwa Pension Scheme**

Widows between 18 and 65 will receive pensions under this government program. In this, widows without children receive a stipend of ₹600, and widows with children receive assistance of ₹750. The government will deposit this sum into the bank account every month.

In this, widows without children receive a stipend of ₹600, and widows with children receive assistance of ₹750. The government will deposit this sum into the bank account each month. The applicant's family income cannot exceed ₹21,000 to be eligible for the programme as has been directed.

### **3.Me Nagarik Foundation Karad, An organization working for backward class students**

- 1.NGO awareness to eradicate the factors that lead to poverty in the country
- 2.Design of sensitization campaign and implement.
- 3.They also introduce and implement ground-level initiatives to promote empowerment of backward communities.
4. Helping poor Karu students with education
5. To assist in obtaining scholarships by implementing scholarship schemes through Govt
6. Mainstreaming of education deprived sections.



## Questionnaire

- 1.What are the problems faced by the unorganized workers?
- 2.What is the concept of unorganized workers?
- 3.What schemes do you implement for destitute women?
- 4.What scheme do you implement for backward class students?

## Conclusion :-

The overarching conclusion of this report is that discrimination on the basis of a wide range of characteristics in Solomon Islands is prevalent and that it persists in the absence of an effective legal and policy framework to eliminate discrimination and advance equality. At the most basic level, the state is failing to meet its obligations arising under international human rights instruments to which it is party to respect, protect and fulfil the rights to equality and non-discrimination. The report finds evidence of discrimination on the basis of gender, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation, health status, economic status and citizenship. It finds that women are effectively second-class citizens, with both cultural traditions and laws reinforcing gender stereotypes. Rates of gender-based violence are high, and the acceptance of such violence as justified by a majority of both men and women is alarming. Significant inequalities between men and women persist in areas such as education, employment and public life. Ethnicity is a complex issue in a country where people are more likely to identify as members of a wantok group or as people from a particular island than as citizens of Solomon Islands itself. This report finds evidence of discrimination rooted in the wantok system, leading to nepotism in many areas of life. However, despite a history of tension and violence between people from different islands, the report does not identify a clear pattern of disadvantage or underdevelopment for particular islands. Persons with disabilities are perceived as either "cursed" or in need of charity and are denied equality of participation in education, employment, healthcare and other services, as a result of both direct discrimination and failure to accommodate their needs. Lesbian, gay and bisexual persons are also subject to severe social stigma, with the result that there are very few openly gay, lesbian or bisexual persons in the country. Testimony from gays and lesbians collected for this report provides evidence of harassment, violence and discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. The small population of persons living with HIV in Solomon Islands is at risk of direct discrimination in access to services, including health services, as a result of fear fuelled by prejudice and ignorance of the disease.



## THANKS FOR

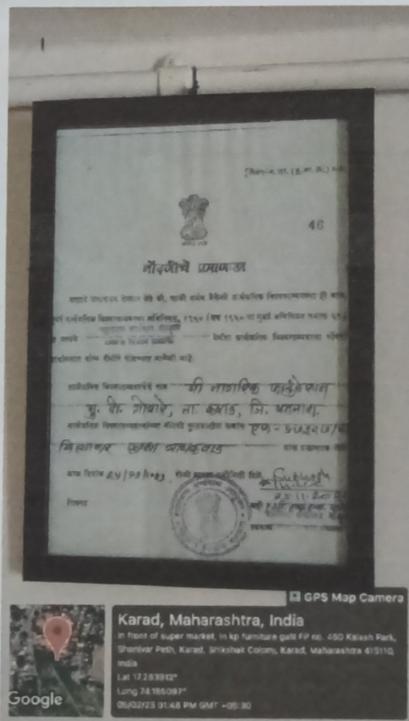
Guide.-prof. M.S. Khairnar

Me Nagarik foundation\* karad  
Founder President – Vidyadhar Gaikwad

### Special thanks

- 1) Mhoprekar sir
- 2) Sangram Pawar (Civil Eng. Sarpanch, Wahgaon)
- 3) Pravin Patil (Arya foundation, Supane)

## PHOTOS TO VISIT :-



*Me Nagarik Foundation Karad,*





## B. 2nd VISIT -

### Study visit to NGO working for children

Date- 11-02-2023, Saturday

**JIJAU ANATHALAY KOLE,**

**Tall :- Karad , Dist :- Satara**

**Founder President :-**

**Mr. Sameer Maqbool Nadaf**

**JIJAU ANATHALAY KOLE,**

#### 1.INTRODUCTION :--

Jijau Orphanage is located at a distance of about 15 km from our college (karad) in Kole Taluka Karad District Satara where orphan boys and girls are taken care of. Sameer Maqbool Nadaf is the founder president of this organization. And his wife looks after the arrangement of tea and breakfast for the boys and girls of this place from morning, noon to dinner. This organization is a private organization and does not get any assistance from the government

#### 2.PLAN BEFORE VISIT

Jijau Orphanage Kole is about 15 km from our college. It is located in Kole Taluka Karad District Satara. We gave some time to our group to meet the necessary things to visit this orphanage as it was 15 km away so it was 35 minutes away. We visited this place under the guidance of Dr. Mahendra Khairnar Sir... A brief review of it is given below.

#### 3.NAME OF INTERVIEW

**Founder President**

***:-Mr.Sameer Maqbool Nadaf***

Children do not have enough facilities and grounds for playing. So they are involved in mobile, video, internet. They feel the flamboyant face of crime seen from it, there are no goals in front of them. Temptations beckon. Depression has made a home. They bear the brunt of a broken family. Children living in such conditions are moving towards crime. This path must be stopped. An important aspect is that the rate of crime reporting has also increased today.



Here are some selected questions that were asked to the Founder President Mr. Sameer Maqbool Nadaf.

**1. Does your orphanage get any subsidy from the government?**

Our Orphanage is private and does not get any subsidy from Govt.. we run it ourselves

**2. How many children are there in total in your orphanage?**

There are total 35 children out of which fifteen are boys and twenty are girls

**3. Do you adopt children from your orphanage?**

No, because I have a personal feeling that if there is a girl from my orphanage, she will get married.. and if there is a boy, he will stand on his own feet and say goodbye from here..

**4. If a philanthropist decided to help your orphanage, how would you accept that help?**

I think that if the help is in the form of money then they should put the money in that donation box with their own hands where the donation box is also kept here, and our ashram lacks some things like fans and respect vices if we give them as gifts it will work...

**5. How do you raise these children?**

I bring up these children like a father my wife takes care of them like a mother and these children call me daddy and my wife as mummy.. this is my destiny...

**Ms.Salma Sameer Nadaf,**

*'Jijau Orphanage' Kole...\**

Even though equal opportunities for education are available today, children do not reach it. There is no education system that likes children and utilizes their abilities. That is why children should be stopped at the first step towards crime. These systems should be established at the settlement level. A support system should be established through police and institutions. If the system like counseling and guidance is developed at the ghetto-house levels, the future child's progress as a criminal can be stopped.



#### 4. Object and Purpose of Visit :-

Overcoming the most desperate situation, Sameer Nadaf of Kole (Karhad) has adopted the guardianship of 35 orphans. He has been fulfilling this responsibility for the last two years through the Jijau Orphanage. However, those children today are in real need of financial help and charity from the society. The current life has become a shock. There are many difficulties to face while running a family. Even simple sympathy is not shown to orphans and beggars. In such a situation, Sameer Nadaf family is an exception. His home situation was desperate but he overcame it and took up the guardianship of 35 orphans. Out of 35, 15 are boys and 20 are girls. Nadaf runs a family mattress repair business. In a very desperate situation, parents, wives and children are doing traditional business together. For that, they travel to Satara and other districts. He found some orphans begging at Sangli, Miraj bus stand. They decided to take care of him and took him into custody with the help of legal police. It's been a few years today. For this, an orphanage was started in the name of Jijau Charitable Organization in Kole. It was also registered. There are currently ten girls and eight boys in the ashram between the ages of two and 11. The Nadaf family is taking care of them. They are also being given education. Three children are studying in a nearby secondary school. Others are in Zilla Parishad and Anganwadi. On occasion, they celebrate their children's birthdays with enthusiasm. Mrs. Nadaf not only make children breakfast, food, clothes, wash dishes, but parents bathe them. Samir Nadaf himself takes his studies. Brother Shakeel's contribution is received. He is raising them responsibly by adopting the parentage of orphaned children only through mattress repair business. He has set an example of charity before others while maintaining social commitment. He says that the cost of these children has started increasing recently. Nadaf family has to fight for it. Even the meager help from the society has started to be sufficient. There are many charitable persons in the society. Those orphans really need them.

#### 5. JUVENILE CRIME IS GROWING!

A review of crimes occurring in the state during the year is reviewed through the report "Crime in Maharashtra". According to the recent report, it has been revealed that the number of juvenile delinquents in the state is increasing. Due to this, many questions have been raised from the formation of children to the inefficiency of the system. In that background, the state of juvenile delinquency, causes, socio-governmental system, mentality of children and parents

\* Observation taken by **Harshal Gaikwad, Aniket Bhopate, Dnyaneshwar Patole, Swapnil Nagargoje, Amol Yedge, Samadhan mile**

A juvenile delinquent usually comes to mind as a boy from a poor home who walks around the platform with four children in the slums. Sometimes to satisfy the hunger of the stomach, sometimes to watch a picture with friends, sometimes the situation in the house, the company they have is the background behind their actions. However, this world of crime has reached not only the slums of the poor but also the flats of the



middle class and the bungalows of the rich. That is why this question has equally important social implications. Juvenile delinquency seems to be growing up due to many reasons, from hoteling with children to picnics, for the greed of big cars or for niceness, not being used to hearing rejection, having to get what one wants. As a society, this matter is definitely worrying. It defies the expectations that the new generation should be more capable, more intelligent for a safe society.

### 1. What do the numbers say?\*

The rise in juvenile delinquency in Maharashtra in the last two years is alarming. This crime is seen to have doubled in the first eight months of 2022 compared to various crimes committed by minors in 2021. In 2021, 5175 cases of juvenile delinquency were reported in police stations across the state. In the first eight months of 2022, this number went up to 5482. Mumbai ranks first in juvenile delinquency across the state. The overall juvenile delinquency rate in Maharashtra has increased by 71 percent in the last 10 years.

Rape crimes committed by minors have doubled since 2021. In 2022, police arrested 141 people from across the state in the case of rape of minors. In addition, in 2022, out of 247 cases, 265 people have been arrested by the police for the crime of rape. While juvenile criminals have also been found involved in crimes like gang rape.

The number of murders is 128. The number of girls in the crime of murder is 10. 4 girls between the ages of 12 and 16 have been charged with murder. The number of kidnapping cases has increased from 72 to 147.

Statistics show that the most cases of fraud and theft are committed by juvenile delinquents. There has been a lot of increase in crimes such as burglaries, thefts, assaults and grievous injuries committed by minors.

There has been an increase of 77.42 percent in the crime of children in the age group of 12 to 16 years. The crime rate of children in the age group of 16 to 18 years is equal to 70 percent of the total crimes committed by juveniles. Most of the crimes against children in this age group are happening in Mumbai and Nagpur, followed by Nanded, Nashik, Navi Mumbai and Dharashiv cities. Interestingly, the proportion of juvenile delinquents increased from 1.64 percent in 2009 to 50 percent in 2022, i.e. in 10 years.



## 2. Poverty, luxury, hunger, luxury...\*

A juvenile delinquent is never born. Circumstances, society make them criminals. According to psychologists, a child between the ages of 12 and 14 does not do any action consciously or deliberately. Often they are not even aware of the consequences. Many acts are done by them in anger and emotion. Broken communication with parents, or many other entanglements at home also contribute to it. A drunken father is oppressing and beating the mother, the mother-in-law is beating the daughter-in-law in the house, many children grow up watching real violent scenes every day. These acts also continue to have adverse effects on their minds. If many children are denied even the bare necessities of life and have to live in the mire of crime, how can they be formed? How can that happen by being in the company of criminals? Government correctional homes, hostels for children living in different situations, hundreds of organizations working for children, churches that support various small issues, all these can be built, if administrative help is given, many of these children can easily be prevented from committing crimes.

Children who wait for the city due to many reasons such as attraction of movies, boredom of education, attraction of cities end up in wrong company. Realizing that the first crime went unpunished, their mob becomes even more desperate and their criminal ranks grow. More than 37 thousand children live on the streets of Mumbai today. 35 percent of these children earn their livelihood by doing wage labor or doing some other business. 20 percent of those children are found in the grip of addictions. These children turn to crime due to poverty, lack of education, brokenness from parents, orphans, money laundering, need of money for addiction, rich lifestyle of people around, attraction of mobile and other luxury items. Many of the street children are found in railway coaches or on platforms. Crimes are rampant in this place. Due to the attraction of Mumbai, poor children from Maharashtra and other parts of the country come to Mumbai and close the road. These children come to these metros for the desire to work in films, for rail travel, to get some work, to escape parental scrutiny. A 12-year-old girl came from Gujarat to work in a film, while a 17-year-old girl ran away to Mumbai because her mother did not buy a dress. The minor accused who was arrested by the police in the case of gang-rape in Shakti Mill compound was earlier arrested by the police in the case of scrap theft and two other offences.

They are daring to commit big crimes by swindling the crowd of these children from petty crimes like pickpocketing, petty fights. That is why it is possible to stop them from becoming serious criminals if they are introduced to counselling, safe environment and education at this very first step. However, if police, child welfare committee, administration, government, social organizations work together at all levels, if the process of getting to know children with counseling is started, there is hope that many children will turn back from the path of crime.



### 3. Crime is the path through a sick education process\*

As the system has not yet come out of the basic process of surveying and studying out-of-school children, the formula of 'every child in school' is still a dream. According to the survey, 4 lakh 20 thousand children are out of school in the state. The big challenge today is to bring the children of freed brick kiln workers, sugar cane cutters, stone quarries, pageant artists on the education path. Getting children to school in remote areas is a big challenge every day. How can these children develop positively if they are not on the school steps and in safe nests during their formative years?

Instead of enabling educational activities like slum schools, sugar mills, pashanshalas which are complementary to schools, the government is taking steps towards closing them down. There is a large class of migrant workers for business and the children of these parents are staying away from education. Do we have adequate housing systems to accommodate them? Today the condition of hostels for children is very pathetic. There are not enough facilities. Many hostels are not habitable. But in many places children are shown only with documents. Due to this situation, children's minds are left empty as their education is half completed. That's why society and circumstances are making them criminals. Today, many villages have schools only up to class VIII. One has to walk several kilometers for further education. Communication facilities are inadequate. Therefore, there are many children who drop out in class VIII. People living in remote areas of Nandurbar, Vidarbha, Marathwada are still fighting the battle of two meals a day. A situation where agricultural income is unreliable and there is no hand work available. So many people are migrating here. That is why their children's lives are not stable even today. These children do not reach school. When this is the case in many remote parts of the state, no efforts are made to bring them on the path of education. Due to economic reasons, many children are working as child laborers in villages and cities. Children are employed in many places like hotels, factories, agriculture, brick kilns, domestic work. These children are falling into depression due to beatings, harassment and extortion at work place. That is why the criminal gangs are keeping these children safe. There is a need for a concerted effort for the education of all of them.

### 4. How does mentality happen?\*

There are many reasons behind juvenile delinquency. These reasons vary at different levels of society. Often there is a chain of various causes behind juvenile delinquency. The first part is the family. Many experts have disagreed with this idea that a born baby is a ball of clay and will be shaped as we shape it. According to them, every child is born with a certain tendency. But the various things that happen in the house, the environment has an effect on the mentality of the children without knowing it, this is confirmed by the experts. Single parenthood, divorced parents,



orphaned children, constant quarrels between parents as well as at home, beatings, over-indulgence of children, over-neglect, over-indulgence are some of the primary reasons behind juvenile delinquency.

Covering up for children's mistakes is also bad, and giving children as much money as they want without giving them any time can be dangerous. The issue of peer pressure (friendship influence) is also responsible for this. Friendship with older children is also dangerous. This is why children get into addictions and then it doesn't take long to develop a criminal background. Because kids go to any level to get expensive drugs. Hormonal changes often occur rapidly during puberty. At this time, children show restlessness. Then at such times many children share a lot with their friends. Reads books, participates in social activities, plays, etc. However, there are many examples of children turning to crime because there are no such options available or there are no guides leading to these options. Children often drop out of school at this age. There is no re-attempt to learn it. In order to get money in their hand even without learning, they dare to steal, loot, etc. Various negative things affect the mind of children. It increases their tendency towards crime. But crime requires a trigger point. That trigger point occurs in many children's lives. In other words, after such events, their mother leaves them, the death of a loved one, crimes are committed by them,' observes Vibhavari Kawle, a researcher on children's issues.

### **5. Parents' point of view is important**

Parents are often shocked when a crime is committed by their children. Very afraid. At first, they are not ready to accept that their son would do such a thing and when they do, they express extreme anger or sadness. But at such times children should be accepted first. You should consider the reason behind your child's behavior. It requires the support of experts.

Counseling of the child and also the parents by psychiatrists has found the direction of rebuilding life in many cases. Constantly blaming the child is also wrong. You are like this, nothing will happen to you, what are you going to light? These words hurt children deeply without even knowing it. Hence, not allowing a negative environment is another important step in preventing juvenile delinquency. You should know who your son's, daughter's friends are, what they do, what their point of view is. Often this habit should be inculcated by parents when children are young. What happened at school today? If children are asked questions like what they have done every day, they will get into the habit of sharing with their parents and their friends will also understand from their talk. Often children with criminal mentality behave irresponsibly. Disrespecting others, going beyond the rules of society, is common from them. If such children get counseling at the age of 14 to 18, the chances of improvement increase, said Dr. Psychiatrist. Sharad Kshirsagar says. Also, if your child is truant, he should be stopped in time. Not too severe, but the punishment he understands should be given in the same phase. Otherwise, it dawns on him that if



we do anything, we can get away with it safely. Also, it is necessary to educate the parents about whether the child's behavior is according to his age or whether it is worrying, says psychiatrist Dr. Sagar Mundada expresses. Belonging is the most important thing in raising children. This belongingness teaches man to live as a man. Inculcating a sense of belonging and trying to create a positive environment in children will definitely prevent the formation of a criminal mindset.

## 6. An Analytical Study of Juvenile Justice System in India



### Introduction

A Latin maxim that suits best for the Juvenile Justice system in India is 'Nil Novi Spectrum' which implies that nothing is new on this earth. There has existed a presumption in the whole world since the ancient period that the Juveniles should be dealt leniently because there exists a system of thought that says— Young folks generally have a habit to respond in a serious and prolonged frustration which is accompanied with aggressive approaches.

In the last few years, it is also observed that the crimes done by children under the age of 15-16 have increased significantly. The general tendency or the psychology behind the commitment of the crime or the causes of crime are early-life experiences, dominant masculinity, upbringing, economic havocs, lack of education, etc. It is a matter of ignominy that the children under the age of 6-10 are nowadays used as instruments for carrying out unlawful or illegal activities. Since the minds of the kids possess an innocent and manipulative character, they can be lured at a meagre cost.

To know more about introduction and overview of the Juvenile Justice Care and Protection Act, 2015, please watch the video below:

Prior to the Juvenile Justice Act of 2015, 2000 and 1986, there existed the Children Act of 1960 that aimed to give effects to the international responses towards the issue of Juvenile Justice by which they provided a uniform policy that protected the interests and rights of a Juvenile and that looked at care, treatment, rehabilitation and development of a child per se.

But with the recent developments in the international community and subsequent emergence of the involvement of Juveniles in crime, the Indian lawmakers are compelled to come forward with new, progressive, and stricter laws for the concerned Juvenile system in the country. As a result, the Juvenile Justice act of



1986 then Juvenile Justice act of 2000 and recently the Juvenile Justice act of 2015 was passed by the Parliament.

Once former Chief Justice of India, Justice V.K. Krishna Iyer stated that we need penal code because the child is the father of a man and if we're neglecting the underdevelopment in children, then we would be guilty of many faults and errors related to abandoning our children.

In the last few decades, the crime rate by the children under the age of 16 years has increased. The reason of increasing crime rate is may be due to the upbringing environment of the child, economic conditions, lack of education and the parental care. These are the some of the basic reasons. And the most disappointing part is that, children (especially under the age group of 5 to 7 years) now a days are used as tool for committing the crime as at that this stage their mind is very innocent and can easily be manipulated.

The frightful incident of "Nirbhaya Delhi Gang Rape Case"[1], on December 16, 2012 shocked the whole nation and many debates were started among legal fraternity and socialists. The main reason and issue of the debate was the involvement of accused, who was just six months short to attain the age of 18 years. The involvement of the accused in such a heinous crime of rape forced the Indian Legislation to introduce a new law and thus, Indian Parliament came up with a new law which is known as " Juvenile Justice ( Care and Protection), 2015.

The Introduction of the Act has replaced the existing juvenile laws and has introduced some remarkable changes. One of the remarkable changes is juvenile under the age group of 16 to 18 years should be tried as an adult.

### **Definition of Child and Juvenile under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 and other various laws**

Generally, a "child" means a person who has not attained the age of 18 years and is not mature to understand that what is right and wrong. In modern era, the penal laws of most countries have adopted the principle of 'doli incapex'[2], which means of knowing that act there are committing is a crime. The penal laws also states that Only child between the age of seven to twelve age can be convicted, provided that, the act they have committed is a heinous crime and they have knowledge and has attained the sufficient knowledge to understand the consequences of their act.

According to sub-section 12 of Section 2 of The Juvenile (Care and Protection) Act, 2015 a "child" means a person who has not completed eighteen years of age. The Act classifies the term "child" into two categories: –

"child in conflict with law" [3], and

"child in need of care and protection"[4].



The child who has committed an offence and he or she is under the age of 18 years on the date of commission of the offence is basically called as "child in conflict with law". The second sub – category is "child in need of care and protection" means a child as defined under Section 14 of the Act.

**Children Act, 1960:** Section 2(e) of the Act states "child" means a boy who has not attained the age of sixteen years or a girl who has not attained the age of eighteen years.[5]

**United Nations Convention:** The UN Convention on the Rights of Child, 1989 defines that "child" means a human being below the age of eighteen years unless the law declaration applicable to child, majority is attained earlier.[6]

#### **Difference between Juvenile and Child**

A person under the age of full legal obligation and responsibility is a minor or a person who is below the legal age of eighteen years is minor. A child being accused of a crime is not tried as an adult and is sent to the Child Care Centre whereas juvenile is a person between the age group of sixteen and eighteen years. A young person who is been accused of crime is a juvenile offender and is tried as adult in court proceedings.

In general sense both the term has same meaning but however difference lies in context of implications in the eyes of law. Minor implies young and teen persons whereas juvenile either indicates immature person or young offenders.

#### **International Concerns for Juvenile**

The General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child on 20th November, 1989 which prescribe a set of standard to be adhered to by all the States parties in securing the best interest of the child.[7] The International instruments and conventions have contributed considerably to the issue of child rights and prevention of child abuse.[8] The International bodies like United Nations and UNICEF have always paid more emphasis on the development of Child.

Following are the International Instruments and Conventions that are signed by all the States of UN in order to protect the rights of Children:

1. UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (Beijing Rules)
2. UN Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (Riyadh Guidelines)
3. UN Rules for the Protection of Juvenile Deprived of their Liberty (Havana Conventions)



#### 4.Guidelines for the Action on Children in Criminal Juvenile System (Vienna Guidelines)

### History of Juvenile Justice System in India

In present era, a movement for the special treatment of juvenile offenders has started throughout the world including many developed countries like U.K., U.S.A. This movement has been started around the 18th century. Prior to this, juvenile offenders were treated as same as other criminal offenders. And for the same reason, General Assembly of United Nations has adopted a Convention on the Rights of Child on 20th November 1989. This convention seeks to protect the best interest of juvenile offenders. The Convention states that to protect the social – reintegration of juvenile, there shall be no judicial proceeding and court trials against them. The Convention leads the Indian Legislation to repeal the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 and to make a new law. Thus, Indian Legislation came up with a new act which was called as "The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000.

- 1.The act basically laid down uniform framework for the juvenile justice in country in such a way that it protects the right and interest of juvenile.
- 2.It talks about the machinery and infra – structure for the care, protection treatment, development and rehabilitation of the juvenile offenders.
- 3.It set out the basic provisions for the proper and fair administration of criminal justice in case of heinous crime done by juvenile offenders.

### Juvenile Justice Act, 2000

The Act was enacted in year 2000 with aim and intent to provide protection for children. The mentioned was amended twice – first in the year of 2006 and later in year of 2011 .The amendment was made to address the gap and loopholes in the implementation.

Further, the increasing number of cases of juvenile crimes in the last recent years and frightful incident of "Delhi Gang Rape Case" has forced the law makers to come up with the law. The major drawback of the Act was that it contains ill equipped legal provisions and malfunctioning juvenile system was also the major reason in preventing the juvenile crimes in India. The act was replaced soon by The Juvenile Justice( Care and Protection) Act, 2015.

### Present Juvenile Justice System in India



Like the other countries, India had also made legal provisions that especially and specifically deals with the rights and protection of juvenile offenders which seeks to tackle the problem of juvenile delinquency. The Juvenile Justice System in India is made on the basis of three main assumptions:-

1. young offenders should not be tried in courts, rather they should be corrected in all the best possible ways,
2. they should not be punished by the courts, but they should get a chance to reform
3. trial for child in conflict with law[13] should be based on non-penal treatment through the communities based upon the social control agencies for e.g. Observation Homes[14] and Special Homes.[15]

### **Juvenile Justice Act, 2015**

The Juvenile Justice act of 2015 replaced the Juvenile Justice act of 2000 because there existed a need for a more robust and effective justice system that focused on deterrent as well as reformative approaches. The approach towards Juveniles should be different from that of adults, there were contentions made in the Parliament that the Juveniles should be given more space for transformation or reformation or improvement and that is only possible when there's a special justice system. Thus, the new act i.e. the Juvenile Justice (care and protection of children) Act, 2015 focused on a Juvenile friendly approach of adjudication and disposition of matters.

#### **Some of the salient features are as follows:**

1. Section 2 (12) of the Juvenile Justice (care and protection of children) Act, 2015 gives the definition of the Child, meaning thereby that a child is a person who hasn't completed the age of 18 i.e. he/she is below 18. The Act has given a classification regarding the term 'Child' namely "Child in need of care and protection" and Section 2 (13) of the Juvenile Justice (care and protection of children) Act, 2015 that talks about "Child in conflict with law".
2. There was a clear distinction made regarding the facets of offences, meaning thereby that categories were made terming the offences as heinous, serious and petty. There have been specifications made regarding the Juveniles who are between the age of 16-18, if any kind of crime is committed by them then after due perusal of their mental capacity, they can be tried as an adult.
3. Introduction of Juvenile courts, meaning thereby that special courts were to be established that will be trying the Juvenile offences only, like that of the NDPS courts, courts dealing with POCSO, etc.



With the coming of the 2015 Act, the scope of the definition of 'Child in need of care & protection' was enhanced to another level by considering the following points from the many mentioned in Section 2 (14) of the Juvenile Justice (care and protection of children) Act, 2015:

1. Those whose guardians or parents are/ were unfit or uninterested in taking care of the child.
2. Those who are/ were found performing works that are in contravention to the labor laws.
3. Ones who have the imminent threat of marriage before attaining the specified lawful age.
4. The meaning of adoption has also been specified in the Act through which the rights an adopted child stands recognized.

### **Juvenile Justice and Constitution of India**

The Constitution of India is considered as the fundamental law of India. Constitution provides rights and duties of citizens. It also provides provision for the working of the government machineries. Constitution in Part III has provided Fundamental Rights for its citizens in the same manner in its Part IV it has provided Directive Principles of State Policies (DPSP) which acts as general guidelines in framing government policies. Constitution has provided some basic rights and provisions especially for the welfare of children. Like: –

1. Right to free and compulsory elementary education for all the children under the age of 6 to 14 years. (Article 21A)
2. Right to be protected from any hazardous employment under the age of fourteen age. (Article 24)
3. Right to be protected from being abused in any form by an adult. (Article 39(e)).
4. Right to be protected from human trafficking and forced bonded labour system. (Article 39)
5. Right to be provided with good nutrition and proper standard of living. (Article 47)
6. Article 15(3) of the Constitution of India provides special powers to State to make any special laws for the upliftment and the betterment of children and women.



Therefore, the law makers while drafting the Juvenile Act, 2015 has consider all the necessary provisions laid down by the Constitution so that child's rights are protected in all the possible ways.

This is for the same reason that Chapter IV of the Act lays down the provisions for betterment of the juveniles and has focused on the Reformation and Rehabilitation of Juveniles in all the possible circumstances.

### **Criminal Justice (Reformative or Punitive) and Juvenile**

Juvenile Justice is a legal framework which defines justice for juvenile under the Indian Legal System. The system is giving a special treatment and protection to juvenile delinquency. Juvenile Delinquency means a crime committed by youth who is under the age of 18 years. At present, everyone knows that there is an increasing rate of juvenile crimes and this increasing rate is creating a debatable issue of age determination. Age determination is considered as one of the most important factor to determine the maturity level of the accused. The increasing crime rate is raising a question that whether the juvenile can be tried as an adult or not? The act itself answer to the question that no juvenile offender who comes under the definition of "child with conflict with law" as defined under sub – section 13 of Section 2 of the Act shall not be tried as adult and shall sent to Child Care Centre or any Rehabilitation Centre (till the offender attain the age of 21 years and then he or she may shifted to the jail or prison).

#### **What is the doctrine of 'Doli Incapax'**

One amongst the important principles of Criminal Jurisprudence is the doctrine of 'Doli Incapax', which enunciates the criminal liability of the Juvenile. When this doctrine is applied and interpreted with regards to the Indian Laws, the result it gives is that no Juvenile under or of the age of 7 years should be prosecuted for the commission of the crime.

The doctrine of 'Doli Incapax' means the incapability of committing a crime. It finds its basis on article 40 (3) (a) of the United Nations Convention on Rights of Child, that states that every country must mention the minimum age for the children who should be exempted from any kind of criminal liability because of their inability to decipher the nature and consequences of the act.

For Juveniles falling under the age of 8 to 14 years, the prosecution has the liability to prove the offence of the concerned child.



### Questionnaire :-

1. Does your orphanage get any subsidy from the government?
2. How many children are there in total in your orphanage?
3. Do you adopt children from your orphanage?
4. If a philanthropist decided to help your orphanage, how would you accept that help?
5. How do you raise these children?

### Conclusion :-

#### Orphanages

In order to see a world where every child is able to grow up in a safe, caring, nurturing and loving family, we first need to see a shift in support away from orphanages towards work which strengthens families. Educators play a hugely important role in achieving this.

For the most part, the countries who volunteer or donate to orphanages abroad the most are the countries that no longer have orphanages themselves. The general public in places such as the UK, USA and Australia have limited knowledge about what growing up in an orphanage is actually like, but on the whole believe that supporting one is a good thing to do.

We've pulled together some of the key facts and statistics on orphanages to help start a larger conversation:

Globally, over 80% of children in orphanages have a living parent.

Up to 8 million children are thought to be living in orphanages.

Children who grow up in orphanages are at much higher risk of becoming victims of violence, trafficking and exploitation.

Care leavers face a higher risk of homelessness, mental health challenges and suicide.

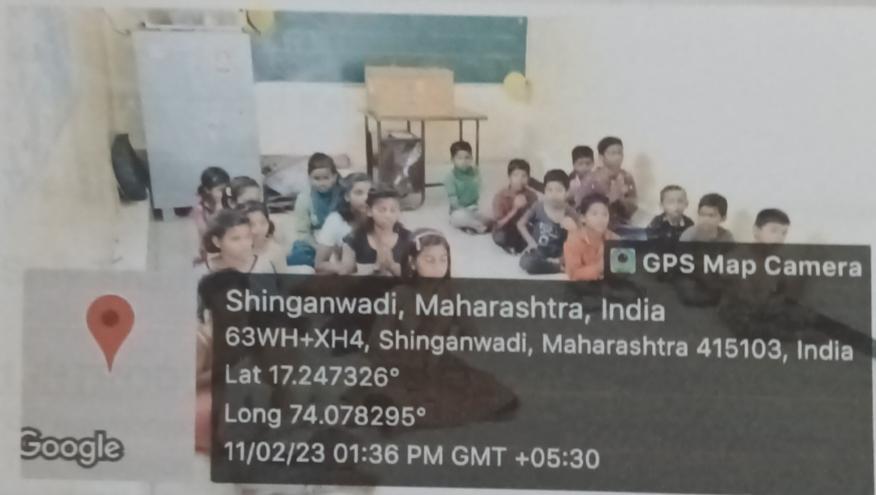
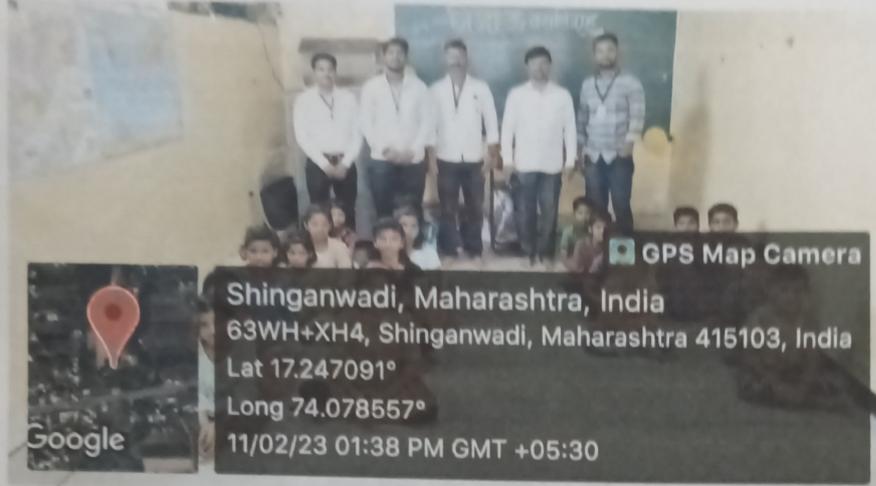
In many countries, income from donations and volunteering is driving the rise in orphanages.

Orphanages can be up to 10 times more expensive than caring for a child in a family. There is a global effort to end the use of orphanages. Every country in the world has committed to family-based care.



# PHOTOS TO VISIT

JIJAU ANATHALAY KOLE :-



## C. 3rd Visit

### Study Visit to NGO working for aged people/senior citizen

Visit :- 3rd

Date- 11-02-2023, Saturday



### Shiv Shambhoo Vridhashram Seva Mandal Trust,

Nerle ,Tall :- walwa Dist :-Sangli

(Old age homes built from the masses)

Manager :-

Mr. Niwas Arvind Kamble

Topic :- *Visit to NGO working for elderly persons/senior citizens*

### Shiv Shambhoo Vridhashram Seva Mandal Trust,

#### 1.INTRODUCTION :-

\*old age home\*

This institution is, in a way, \*boarding\* (boarding), \*hospital\* (medical advice, treatment), \*school\* (having to learn new things) and \*family\* (extended relations and social relations). It is a system created by combining the \*characteristics\* of many types of institutions.

Shiv Shambho Old Age Home is about 21 kms from our college. This Old Age Home is located at Nerle Taluka Walwa District Sangli This Old Age Home is equipped with all facilities. There are quite a number of old men and women in this old age home. All the data visited this old age home are mentioned below

#### 2.PLAN BEFORE VISIT

Shiv Shambho Old Age Home is about 21 kms from our college. This old age home is located in Nerle Taluka Walwa District Sangli. We wanted to pre-plan this visit as this old age home is very close to the National Highway Pune Bangalore Highway. We gave some time to our group to meet the necessary things to visit this old age home as it is 21 Kms it was 45 minutes drive all kinds of permissions were taken



before the visit .. Respected Guruvarya Shri. We visited this place under the guidance of Dr. Mahendra Khairnar Sir... A brief review of it is given below.

### **3. Interview Honorable Manager Shivshambho Old Age Home Nivas Arvind Kamble**

*Below are some of the questions they were asked :-*

#### **1. How are the elderly served in your old age home?**

Shivshambho Vriddhasram is a charitable organization engaged in providing healthy and hygienic accommodation for the elderly.

#### **2. What would you say about the journey so far? And what next?**

Started as a dream, today it is a second home for the 20+ adults who live here. But here a dream is not very limited and equal, the dream is to do more in life as a service to mankind.

#### **3. How about your old age home being right next to the National Highway?**

We are located in Nerle and this location is connected to the Pune-Bangalore highway making it easily accessible to anyone who wants to visit us.

#### **4. What is it about your nursing home that makes you feel that way? Or are you different from others?**

There are various things we would like to do, one of which is to accommodate elderly couples in a room together.

#### **5. Want to make a donation to your aged care? How will you accept it?**

Currently we are a ground + 1 storey building but we have started construction of 2nd floor and for that we would request all those who are keen to donate to our cause as we are in the process of generating funds for the construction.

### **4. Object and purpose of visit**

There are various reasons why old age homes are being built in many nations with increasing urbanization and modern life, which makes individuals busy making a living and losing moral principles. Joint families disintegrate into monogamous



families, people are selfish and lack sociability and there are many reasons that contribute to this condition.

### 1. Need to understand

Children need to understand that their parents are the only people who love them unconditionally, yet they send their parents to nursing facilities without thinking about it. However, some elderly people choose to live in a nursing home because it allows them to stay active and provides them with various facilities that guarantee a healthy and peaceful life.

### 2. A wise decision

For parents whose children work outside their country and are unable to take care of them, old age homes are the perfect option. Another issue is whether the parents can accept the care of their children while raising them or do not have time to care for them; In fact, children can send elderly people to nursing homes if needed.

### 3. In North American retirement communities\*

Design is critical to the experience of individuals living in retirement homes, especially those with dementia. For individuals with dementia, wayfinding and spatial orientation become difficult, resulting in confusion, agitation, and a general decline in physical and mental health.

### 4. Reasons for old age home

Many nations have many reasons for building senior residences, some of which include increasing urbanization and modern life, which keeps people busy making a living and removes all moral principles.

People are selfish, socialization is low and many other factors lead to disintegration of joint families into nuclear families.

### 5. The pain of old age homes!\*

One of the many problems that have arisen due to Corona is the problem of caring for the elderly. When the mentality of keeping parents in old age homes was growing in the society, it became an excuse for Corona epidemic. Due to the fear of Corona, there are many reasons such as 'children are at home', 'children are abroad', 'they should not be taken care of', the number of people who are keeping their elderly parents in 'Kalji Kendra' (care center) is increasing, it has been reported. This is the dark side of the success story of almost all big cities in India. These



centers or old age homes are the living centers of extreme insensitivity of a monogamous society. 'These are monuments to the victory of the British education system', one has to say with regret.

### I.A well here and there\*

During the Corona period, a new method of keeping them in such 'care center' or 'nursing home' as a threat to the elderly at home or as a threat to children was started. Some are working from home. They found it difficult to take care of their parents. Some have children abroad. Some have no one. Some have no one to take care of them. Due to Corona, the employees who take care of the sick elderly have stopped coming home. Some children are saying, 'We will take them home when the risk of epidemic subsides in a few months.' Some old people got corona; So the recruitment was done; But even after recovering from Corona, their children are not ready to let them go home. Many old people are now waiting to go to these 'care centers' or old age homes. On the other hand, the employees who take care of the elderly in such centers or old age homes are not coming to work due to Corona. So these centers or old age homes are facing a different problem. As the number of recruits in these centers is increasing day by day, their seats are full. In one centre, its seats were filled before it was created. Some centers keep many people on the waiting list (above). A dire situation has arisen that there is no one to take care of the elderly both at home and at Dari. The time has come for the elderly to become familiar with the saying that 'childhood will be given to God' but 'old age is not good, father'.

### II.dutiful mindset\*

Every day 5 to 6 people are inquiring to keep their parents in this 'Kalji Kendra'. If you look at these statistics, you get an idea of the dutiful mentality of the youth in the society. It is the ultimate selfishness to burden the youth with the parents who brought us into this world. Even if the elderly parents do not want the young ones for some reason, it is still their duty to 'take good care of them with love'. The lack of this awareness in today's generation and their finding excuses to keep the elderly in such old-age labor is a dire consequence of the demise of the joint family system. Earlier it was the responsibility of grandparents to raise their grandchildren. Now the grandparents are being imprisoned in a 'prison' called Vriddhasram. Keeping the birth parents in prison and enjoying themselves is called pure ingratitude and has no place in Indian culture. In our tradition, which gives respect to parents as 'Matridevo Bhava' and 'Pitridevo Bhava' and is the role model of Shraavanbaal, it is forbidden for the husband to throw out the important persons of the house from the house. Even at sacred places like Kumbh Mela, there are children who abandon their elderly parents. This is a very moving and heartbreaking picture. Children do not want parents; But parents want wealth. Overcrowded old age homes and elderly



orphanages are a symptom of the chauvinistic selfish mentality of the society. No matter how much you don't agree with your parents or how many careers you want to pursue, it is not a solution for children to 'kick their parents out of the house'. Sending a parent out of the home is like destroying the family base with one's own hands. It should not be surprising if such irresponsible children face the same fate in their lifetime. This type is widely found among highly educated people. Even in villages, this type is not so much.

### III. Remedial measures are needed at the government level\*

There will be no more than sighs of helplessness about this. Revival of joint family system is necessary to change this picture. That is, for that, there is a need for a generation that practices religion. Even if husband and wife quarrel, they cannot be legally separated immediately. Some organizations have the facility of counseling them. It should also be done in relation to parents. Also, if they are sent to old age homes without any reason for any problem, then those children will be in fear of the law, it is time to make such laws. The responsibility of the senior citizens who are really orphans should be shouldered by the society and the government. It is not difficult for the philanthropic society of India; Even now it is happening to some extent; But it requires a systematic approach; So that the elderly who are complete orphans, will not grow old. It is now felt that the government needs to take some detailed measures so that the last days of these elderly people who have contributed to the country should be happy and not inconvenienced during the Corona period. Government can make some specific policies for this. In fact, old age homes are not part of ideal social culture; But if in course of time some unavoidable cause should require it, they should become sadhanasrams for the aged; So that these Mokshamdira will make them happy for the rest of their life and the life after that!

### 6. Welfare and Maintenance of Parents and Senior Citizens, Act 2007\*

It is the responsibility of every conscious child to take care of their birth parents, to take care of their health. Due to job occupation, boys and girls remain independent from their parents and grandparents. Sometimes the natures don't match, they don't get along with each other, there is a generation gap, so you have to take a bitter decision to be independent. So many times parents also advise their children to live independently after their marriage. The idea behind being independent is that by keeping a little distance, the intimacy with each other is maintained and everyone gets the freedom to live their lives at their own convenience and will. If we live together, every independent child should take care of his dependent elderly parents, grandparents. Often children are careless about this. The elderly have to stay at home half-fed, hungry, without medicine and water. That is why this law is needed.



Not taking care of parents, elderly, not fulfilling their needs, not contributing financially to them is a crime under the law.

### **I. Senior Citizen – Aged Parents\***

Elderly means an Indian citizen male or female aged 60 years or above.

This law is meant for elderly parents and senior citizens who do not have source of income to support themselves or who are unable to meet their daily needs even with their own wealth.

### **II. Parents means\***

According to this law, only parents are called parents. Parents can be birth or adoptive.

In fact, there may be women in our family who have taken care of us since childhood, aunts, uncles, grandmothers, an orphan woman from the village who has become a part of our family. Those old women should also be looked after by their children during their dependency. But the Act contemplates only parents related by blood or adoption.

### **III. Who is responsible for the care of the elderly?**

It is mandatory for their own sons and daughters, adopted sons and daughters or grandchildren to take responsibility for the elders.

All the relatives who are going to get a share in the wealth of the seniors are also responsible for the maintenance of the seniors.

E.g. Radha is an independent childless woman. Both her brothers are also not alive. Radha's wealth will be inherited by her brother's children. Then it is the responsibility of Bhava's children to nurture Radha.

Maintenance can be sought from more than one person including children, grandchildren, relatives



## 7. Let us look at some of the best pension schemes for senior citizens.

### *Government pension schemes for senior citizens :-*

600/- per month. All the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme beneficiaries in Maharashtra gets Rs. 600 per month. Interested candidates can fill the Maharashtra Old Age Pension Scheme 2023 Online Application Form through the official website of social justice and special assistance department.

1. APY – Atal Pension Yojana.
2. NPS – National Pension System.
3. PMVVY – Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana.
4. VPBY – Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana.
5. IGNOAPS – Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme.

### **1. APY – Atal Pension Yojana.**

Atal Pension Yojana, formerly known as Swavalamban Yojana is a government-backed pension scheme in India, primarily targeted at the unorganised sector. It was mentioned in the year 2015 Budget speech by the Finance Minister Arun Jaitley. It was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 9 May 2015 in Kolkata.

While there are many pension schemes in India, not many of them benefit the low-income groups, especially the employees from the unorganised sector. But Atal Pension Yojana is an exception. This is a government-sponsored pension scheme that encourages the workers and labourers to voluntarily save towards their retirement by making a small contribution every month.

### **Benefits of Atal Pension Yojana**

1. APY is a social security scheme that allows the workers from the unorganised sector to secure their future by contributing a small amount through their working years.



2. For every contribution made by the subscribers, the central government an additional 50% of the total contribution or Rs. 1000 per annum, whichever is lower. The contribution is made to all the APY subscribers' accounts for five years.

3. In the event of the subscriber's unfortunate demise, the nominee of the scheme is eligible to claim the accumulated amount in the account or the pension money.

4. Investment in APY allows the subscribers to get a monthly pension between Rs. 1000 to Rs. 5000. The amount depends based on the contributions made by the subscriber.

## 2. NPS – NATIONAL PENSION SYSTEM

Amongst all the pension schemes for senior citizens offered by the government, NPS is the most popular one. It is a voluntary-contribution based pension scheme that provides a host of benefits to the subscribers. NPS was launched in 2004, and it was initially available only for the government employees. In 2009, it was extended to all the sectors.

The NPS is regulated by the PFRDA (Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority), and it is specifically designed to provide financial security to the senior citizens post-retirement. The scheme allows the subscribers to make periodic contributions towards their NPS account during the working years and build a corpus that they can use during their old age.

### Benefits of National Pension System

1. One of the most significant benefits of investing in NPS is that it provides inflation-adjusted returns to the subscribers. A part of the contribution made towards the NPS account is invested in various market-linked instruments, including equities. This means the subscribers can get higher returns than the traditional fixed-income investment options like bank fixed deposit and APY.

2. The NPS requires subscribers to invest in the scheme until the age of 60 mandatorily. Partial withdrawals are allowed three years from the date of opening the account but only for specific purposes like a home purchase, child education, or paying medical bills. The maximum withdrawal amount permitted is 25% of the total contribution made.

3. To get a monthly pension after retirement, subscribers to NPS contribute towards their account until they reach 60 years or retire from their employment. After attaining the retirement age, the subscriber can withdraw a maximum of 60% of the accumulated corpus either in lump sum or in a phased manner. The remaining 40%



of the amount must be used to purchase an annuity. The amount withdrawn in a lump sum is exempt from tax.

### 3 .PMVVY – PRADHAN MANTRI VAYA VANDANA YOJANA

This government-backed pension scheme for senior citizens provides financial independence and social security to the individuals post-retirement by offers from returns on investment. The scheme is offered only by the largest insurance provider in India; the LIC (Life Insurance Corporation of India) and it provides assured returns for ten years.

#### Benefits Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana

- 1.The PMVVY scheme offers the beneficiaries assured returns of 8% per annum on their deposits.
- 2.The returns or the pension is paid for ten years, and the beneficiary can choose the tenure of payment.
- 3.Individuals can invest a minimum of Rs. 100 and a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs in PMVVY pension scheme.  
In the event of the individual's death before the end of the scheme, the principal amount is credited to the nominee's account.
- 4.Individuals investing in PMVVY can exit from the scheme prematurely only in the event of critical illness. However, in such cases, a 2% penalty will be levied.

### 4.VPBY – VARISHTHA PENSION BIMA YOJANA

Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana is a government pension scheme for senior citizens that offers guaranteed returns and income security. The scheme provides annuity pay-out to the old aged in the form of an immediate annuity plan. The VPBY, which is also known as LIC VPBY, is implemented through LIC, and the individual must pay the premium of their choice at the start of the policy.

Once the premium is paid, they are entitled to get a regular pension. It offers an assured pension based on guaranteed returns of 8% per annum for ten years. This pension scheme for senior citizens gives the individual the option to choose the premium payment mode; they can choose to receive the pension monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or annual basis.



## Benefits of Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana

1. All payments under the VPBY policy are made through ECS or NEFT. It offers an assured pension with guaranteed returns at 8% interest rate per annum, which is higher than several other senior citizen pension schemes.
2. The scheme offers individuals a free-look period of 15 days from the date of receiving the policy documents. This means if the member wants to discontinue the policy, they can without incurring any charges.
3. The premium paid under this policy is eligible for tax benefit under Section 80C of the Indian Income Tax Act. Individuals can apply for a loan against their VPBY policy after three years of buying the policy. Individuals can get up to 75% of the policy amount as loan.

## 5.IGNOAPS – INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME

The pension scheme for senior citizens offered by the government of India plays a vital role in securing the financial future of the elderly. The IGNOAPS is one such pension plan in India. It was introduced in 2007 by the Ministry of Rural Development, and it is popularly known as NSAP (National Social Assistance Programme). This scheme's primary objective is to provide social protection by offering pension to its beneficiaries, including senior citizens, widows, and the disabled.

### Benefits of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme

1. This pension scheme for senior citizens provides them with a monthly pension to help take care of their old age expenses.
2. It is a non-contribution government pension plan, which means that the beneficiary must not contribute any amount to get the pension.
3. The beneficiaries aged between 60-79 years are entitled to get a monthly pension of Rs. 200, and beneficiaries aged over 80 years get a pension of Rs. 500.
4. The pension amount is directly credited to the beneficiary's bank account or post office account.



## FINAL WORD ON PENSION SCHEMES FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

Thus, there are many pension schemes for senior citizens in India. It is advisable to start investing in a pension scheme for your choice from an early age so that you can build a decent corpus over time and live a financially independent life post-retirement.

### WHAT ARE THE PENSION SCHEMES FOR SENIOR CITIZENS?

Along with other novel changes that come with getting older is retirement. Beyond a specific age, some tasks that appeared effortless a few years ago often become a burden. In circumstances where it becomes difficult to make an income consistently, pension plans act as a lifeline.

People who have worked for a living their entire lives may find retirement to be a little unsettling. The government has introduced a number of programmes to promote both economic security and stability after retirement by carefully weighing these considerations. Pension plans were specifically created to offer specialised financial security after retirement and to support the country's economic growth.

### 8. WHAT BENEFITS DO SENIOR CITIZENS GET IN INDIA?

To help senior folks in India live stress-free lives, the Indian government offers a number of perks. Senior residents in India are eligible for income tax credits, reductions on train and plane travel, and higher deductions for health insurance premiums. They also benefit greatly from the numerous senior citizen plans listed below.

#### Varistha Mediclaim Policy:

In light of the rising cost of healthcare, the government has also taken steps to ensure that older citizens get adequate health coverage. Seniors between the ages of 60 and 80 may purchase the Varistha Mediclaim Policy. It offers sum insured options of Rs. 1 Lakh and Rs. 2 Lakhs for the price of hospitalisation and severe sickness treatment. Additionally, this policy offers tax advantages under Section 80D, which belongs to the IT Act.

#### Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana:

This programme was introduced in 2018 as part of the Ayushman Bharat flagship programme. It is one of the biggest government health insurance programmes, offering low-income families in India health coverage of Rs. 5 Lakhs every year for secondary as well as tertiary care hospitalisation.



### Senior Citizen Savings Scheme:

Senior individuals who desire to increase their savings can benefit from this programme. The SCSS allows anyone over 60 to register an account with a minimum deposit of Rs. 1,000 as well as a maximum deposit of Rs. 15 Lakhs. Tax deductions of up to Rs. 1.5 Lakh are available under Section 80C for investments made in this scheme. It is worth remembering that the amount of the interest is taxed for this scheme.

### Pension Plans:

Plans aimed at providing social security to the elderly include the Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana by the LIC. Another pension programme offered by the Ministry of Finance & administered by LIC is the Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana.

### Healthcare Services:

The National Programme for the Health Care for the Elderly, which was launched by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare in 2010, intends to provide elderly people with conveniently accessible, preventative, promotional, curative, and rehabilitative health care. Under the Ministry of AYUSH, the government provides senior people access to medical facilities.

## Questionnaire

1. How are the elderly served in your old age home?
2. What would you say about the journey so far? And what next?
3. How about your old age home being right next to the National Highway?
4. What is it about your nursing home that makes you feel that way? Or are you different from others?

### Conclusion :-

\*Old age homes\*

.Many are tilting towards a nuclear family concept and are eventually exploring the possibilities of escaping the responsibility of having to deal with their parents hands-on. While this is not the case everywhere, there are more grueling facts about children abandoning their elders for selfish reasons. The increasing cases of chronic diseases among the elderly are also expected to augment the growth of old age homes.



As the elders are incapable of contributing to household work or monetarily, they are often considered as a liability. As a result, they are subject to abuse and neglect and eventually in some worse case scenarios abandoned without a penny to their name. This is more prevalent amongst the underprivileged communities as money becomes a major factor. They are unable to provide for their medical care and expenses relating to the well-being of the elderly population. The abuse can be classified as physical, sexual, psychological or financial.

**Thank For**

**Manager :-**

**Mr. Niwas Arvind Kamble**

**Special Thanks to 🙏**

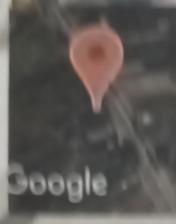
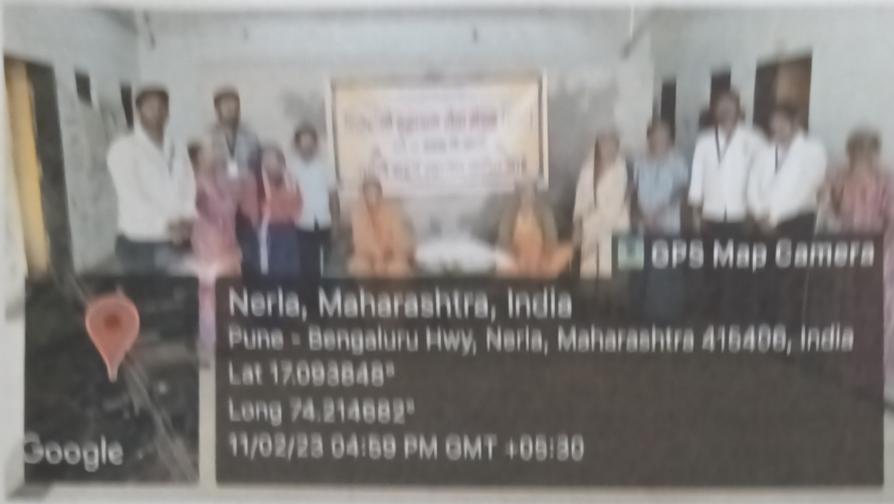
**Dr. Mahendra Subhash Khairnar**

*Assistance Professor to BVM Yashwantrao Chavan law college Malkapur karad,,*

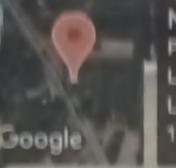
## PHOTOS VISIT TO

*Shiv Shambhoo Vridhashram,*

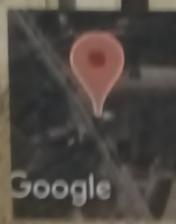




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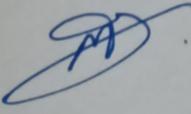


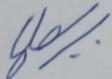
## 🙏 HUMAN RIGHTS PROJECT 🙏

1. Harshal Kashinath Gaikwad :-  
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3. Dnyaneshwar Tanaji Patole :- Editor and writer

## 🙏 THANK YOU 🙏

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