

**2.3.1. ADDITIONAL  
INFORMATION**

**SAMPLE COPY OF RECORD OF  
PRACTICAL PAPERS JOURNALS  
AND OTHER WORK OF  
STUDENTS**



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

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NEW LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR.

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## JOURNAL FOR PRACTICAL TRAINING SUBJECT

Three Years Law Course / Five Years Law Course

Subject Professional Ethics

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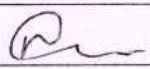



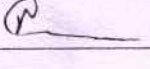


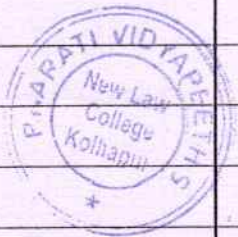
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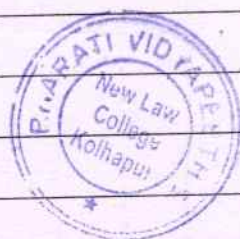
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## 1) Seven lamps of Advocacy.

### A1 Introduction :

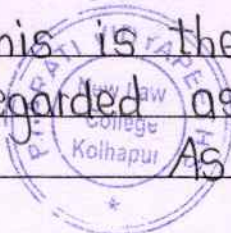
It was Judge Edward Abbott Parry who brought the theory into existence. He gave the Seven lamps of advocacy. After that 8<sup>th</sup> lamp of advocacy were added by Justice 'V. Krishnaaswamy Aiyar' in his legal book of "professional Conduct and advocacy". He named 8<sup>th</sup> lamp of advocacy TACT.

The qualities given under the Seven lamps of advocacy are the best and essential qualities of an advocate which must be followed by an advocate to Succeed in his legal profession while practising in the Court anywhere.

Advocacy is an Honourable profession. Advocates are part and parcel of Court. Their efforts solve the conflicts in the society. Advocates defend the rights and liabilities. They hold unique place in the society. "Advocatescy is not a Craft but a Calling; a profession wherein devoting to duty constitutes the hallmark." The Sincerity of performance and the earnestness of endeavour are two wings that will bare aloft the advocate to the tower of Success. Given these virtues, other qualifications will follow of their own account.

This is the reason why the legal profession is regarded as a noble one."

As like every profession, the legal profession



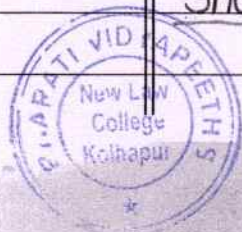
is encapsulated in a code, which is avowed ethics. Undeniably, the bedrock principle on which this noble profession has built is professional ethics. Such legal professional ethics lay down the ethical code that a legal person should possess so as to keep up the law and justice by balancing the relationship between the bar and the bench.

The qualities given above the Seven lamps of advocacy are the best and essential qualities of an advocate which must be followed by an advocate to succeed in his legal profession while practising in the court anywhere. Let's know about each and every lamp of advocacy.

- 1) Honesty
- 2) Courage
- 3) Industry
- 4) Wit
- 5) Eloquence
- 6) Judgement
- 7) Fellowship
- 8) Tact - Added by 'V. Krishnaswamy Iyer'

1) Honesty :

Honesty in a profession is the official policy that should be used by every person while interacting with another person. Honesty should reflect in the thoughts, words and



behaviour of an advocate. It is honesty that increases the personal and professional reputation of the person in a society. The reputation of an advocate is the thing that includes his fame and trust with his clients and bar.

An advocate is expected to be honest while dealing with the case and making arguments and producing oral and documentary evidence in the Court of law.

- Honest with his client -
  - He must tell his client about position of the case every time.
  - An advocate must tell about the merits of the case.
  - He must tell about the demerits of the case or any consequences which can lead to the loss of his client.
  - If an advocate is going to lose the case in Court, he should talk about this.

- Honest with opposition.

An advocate should be honest even with his opposition party. He should not give any false facts to take the case in the opposite direction.

As human being honesty is good quality, it builds strong moral self-confidence to improve good quality work with good ethics.

Honest with the law means an advocate should give the truthful fact in front of the judge, not any false statements.



2) Courage :

Courage is one of the important factor in Seven lamps of advocacy. Courage means the ability to stand in front of the Court without any fear. An advocate should feel proud and confident while arguing in a case.

- It builds the ability of an advocate to convince the judge that his true and honest facts represent on behalf of his client.
- A lawyer faces many problems while dealing with Civil litigation or Criminal litigation. He should have the courage to stand in that case and remove these problems fearlessly.
- He should have been ready to fight all the problems and social evils.
- Advocates can use courage as their weapon but for that, they must have a deep knowledge of the law.
- Not all cases are easy for dealing with, an advocate can get the case related to murder, material rape, abatement, child labour, etc.
- He should have the courage to take every kind of case.

3) Industry :

Ignorance of the law is not an excuse. He must have the knowledge of the law for which he is dealing in a case. we all know that the law is like an ocean; no one be the master





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Subject Professional Ethics & Professional  
Accounting System

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## वकीलीचे सात दिवे :-

प्रस्तावना :-

वकीली हा सर्वोत्तम आणि आदरणीय व्यवसाय आहे जो थेट कायदेशीर आणि न्यायव्यवस्थेशी आधारस्तंभ म्हणून जोडला आहे. वकीलाकडे काही चांगले गुण आणि कौशल्य असणे आवश्यक आहे, जे आपल्या ग्राहक, समाज आणि न्याय शोधणाऱ्या लोकांना चांगले फायदे प्रदान करण्यास सक्षम करतात.

आपण विधी व्यवसायाकडे एका संकुचित अर्थाने पाहू शकत नाही की तो मोठ्या आणि विविध स्वरूपात अस्तित्वात आहे. विधी व्यवसाय बार् आणि व्हॉलंटरी यांच्यात चांगले संबंध आणि समतोल राखतो, जो न्यायाच्या आधार आहे.

वकीलाचे सात दिवे जे कायदेशीर व्यवसाय निवडण्यापूर्वी आवश्यक आहेत. ते खालीलप्रमाणे :-

वकीलीचे सात दिवे :-

1) प्रामाणिकपणा

2) धाडस

3) उदयाग

4) व्यवहार ज्ञान

5) कर्तव्य

6) निवाडा

7) लक्ष्मण



वकीलीच्या सात दिव्याकाली दिलेले गुण हे वकीलाचे सर्वोत्कृष्ट आणि आवश्यक गुण आहेत. ज्याचे पालन वकीलाने कुठरी कायदा प्रकटीत करताना त्याच्या कायदेशीर व्यवसायात यशस्वी होण्यासाठी

केले पाहिजे. वकिलीच्या प्रत्येक दिव्याबद्धले वर्णन  
खातीलप्रमाणे:-

1) प्रामाणिकपणा :-

सुद्धा व्यक्तीच्यातील प्रामाणिकपणा हे  
अधिकृत धारण आहे ज प्रत्येक व्यक्तीने कृत्या  
व्यक्तीशी सवाद साधताना धारणे पाहिजे.

वकिलाच्या विचारात, शब्दात आणि वागण्यात  
प्रामाणिकपणा दिसून आला पाहिजे. प्रामाणिकपणामुळे  
समाजातील व्यक्तीची वैयक्तिक आणि व्यावसायिक  
प्रतिष्ठा वाढते. वकिलीची प्रतिष्ठा ही उशी गोष्ट  
आहे ज्यामध्ये त्याची किर्ती आणि त्याच्या क्लायंट  
आणि धारमधील विश्वास याचा समावेश होतो.

उदला हातळताना आणि युक्तिवाद करताना  
आणि कायद्याच्या न्यायालयाला तोंडी आणि कागदपत्री  
पुरावे सादर करताना वकिलाने प्रामाणिकपणा असणे  
अपेक्षित आहे. न्यायाधिश त्याच्या क्लायंटच्या वतीने  
वकिलाने केलेल्या सर्वमिश्रण आणि युक्तिवादाच्या  
आधारे उदल्याचा निर्णय घेतात. वकिलाद्वारे चुकीची  
वस्तुस्थिती दर्शविल्यास निर्दोष व्यक्तीला शिक्का  
होऊ शकते.

वकिलाचा पद्धतकाराप्रती प्रामाणिकपणा :-

i) वकिलाने प्रत्येक वेळी केसची स्थिती सांगणे  
आवश्यक आहे.

ii) वकिलाने उदल्यातील गुणवत्तेबद्दल सांगणे

iii) वकिलाने पद्धतकाराला केसचे तोंड किंवा त्याचे  
नुकसान होऊ शकते अशा कोणत्याही परिणामाबद्दल  
सांगितले पाहिजे.

iv) जर वकील संबंधित केस हरणार असेल



सर त्याने याविषयी बोलायला हवे

वकीलाचा विरोधकाशी प्रामाणिकपणा :-

वकिलाने त्याच्या विरोधी पक्षाशीही प्रामाणिक असले पाहिजे. केस विरुद्ध दिशेने नेमण्यासाठी त्याने कोणतेही कोर्ट तह्ये देऊ नये. एखाद्या खटल्यात फसवणूक करणे हा वकिलाचा उद्देश नसावा.

कायदुयाशी प्रामाणिक :-

कोर्टात केस दाखल करणारी व्यक्ती इथे न्याय घेण्यासाठी आहे, वकिलाची प्रतिमा लपसण्यासाठी नाही, कायदुयाशी प्रामाणिक असणे म्हणजे वकिलाने न्याय-मूर्तीसमोर सत्य तह्ये मांडले पाहिजे, कोणतेही कोर्ट विधान नाही, न्यायाधीशांसमोर सत्य सांगणे हा प्रामाणिकपणाचा सर्वात्म्य सराव आहे.

2) धाडस :-

वकिलाच्या मूल दिव्यांमध्ये धैर्य हा एक महत्त्वाचा घटक आहे. धैर्य म्हणजे न्यायालयसमोर न धाबरता उभे राहण्याची क्षमता. एखाद्या खटल्यात युक्तीवाद करताना वकिलाला आभिमान आणि आत्मविश्वास वाटला पाहिजे, हे न्यायाधिशाला घटवून देण्याची वकिलाची क्षमता निर्माण करते. की त्याची टारी आणि प्रामाणिक तह्ये त्याच्या कलायटच्या वलीने प्रतिनिधित्व करतील.

दिव्याणी वाटला किंवा फौजदारी वाटला हातळताना वकिलांना अनेक समस्यांना लाडू द्यावे लागते. अशक्ती उभे राहून या समस्या निर्मयपणे दूर करण्याचे धाडस त्याच्यात असले पाहिजे. सर्व समस्या आणि सामाजिक दुष्टप्रवृत्तींशी लढण्याची त्यांची सयारी



असायली हवी होती. वकील धैर्य हे शस्त्र म्हणून वापरू शकतात, पण त्यासाठी त्यांना कायद्याचे सखोल ज्ञान आवश्यक आहे.

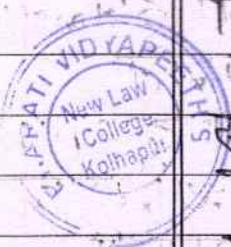
सर्व प्रकारचे हाताळणे सोपे नसले, खून, वैवाहिक बलात्कार, कमी करणे, बालमजुरी इत्यादींशी संबंधित खटला बघिलासो मिळू शकतो. प्रत्येक प्रकारची केस घेण्याचे धैर्य त्यांच्याकडे असले पाहिजे.

3) उद्योग :-

कायद्याचे अज्ञान हे निमित्त नाही. ज्या कायद्यासाठी तो खटला चालवत आहे त्या कायद्याचे त्याला ज्ञान असणे आवश्यक आहे. आपण सर्व जाणतो की कायदा हा महासागर आहे. कोणीही कायद्याचा स्वामी असू शकत नाही. परंतु वकिलाला तो ज्या खटल्यासाठी वापरत आहे त्या कायद्याबद्दल माहिती असणे आवश्यक आहे.

खटला हातळताना वकिलांकडे ज्ञान, वृत्ती आणि कौशल्य असायला हवे. कायद्याचे ज्ञान आणि कायदा समजून घेण्यासाठी त्यांनी त्यासाठी पुरेसा वेळ द्यायला हवा होता.

कायद्याच्या पुरेशा ज्ञानाशिवाय कोणताही वकील खटला जिंकू शकत नाही. त्याने केससाठी वेळ दिला असावा जणकरून तो त्या केसला उत्तम प्रकारे समिरे जाऊ शकेल आणि केस जिंकण्याची संधी वाढवेल. आपला कायदा स्थिर नसतो, समाजाच्या विविध नवीन समस्या सोडविण्यासाठी तो प्रत्येक वेळी समाजाच्या गरजेनुसार बदलत राहतो. वकिलांनी स्वतःला या नवीन कायदांबाबत अपडेट केले पाहिजे. पूर्वीच्या काळी सर्व खटले हातळण्यासाठी एखादा वकील पुरेसा चांगला असला आणि आता तो नवीन



कायदुयां बाबत अदुयावत राहिला नाही. तरी सध्याच्या काळात वटला खतळताना त्याला अडचणीचा सामना करावा लागतो. कठोर परिश्रमाशिवाय दुसरा मार्ग नाही. कठोर परिश्रम नेहमीच यश देतात.

4) व्यवहारज्ञान

कायद्याच्या क्षेत्रातील व्यावसायिक वकील असल्याने, वकिलाकडे बुद्धी आणि विनोदबुद्धी असावी. हा विनोदच आपल्याला शांत आणि सक्रिय ठवतो. विनोदाची भावना नसलेली व्यक्ती रागाने वटला बघवेल जे न्याय देण्यासाठी चांगले नाही. न्यायाधीशाना वकील आणि साक्षीदार देखील आवडतात जे त्यांना एखाद्या प्रकरणाला न्याय देण्यासाठी मदत करतात.

वकिलीचा आधार हुबका करण्यासाठी बुद्धी हा आवश्यक दिवा आहे. बुद्धी वकिलांना त्यांच्या कामावर लक्ष केंद्रित करण्यास आणि कामाचा भार कमी करण्यास मदत करते जेणेकरून तो आरामशीर सह शकिल त्यामुळे वकिलांच्या मानसिक ताण आपोआपे दूर होतो जेणेकरून तो त्यांच्या मनाच्या मर्यादेपलीकडे विचार करू शकिल.

न्यायाधीशांसमोर वकिलाने योग्य प्रकारे तयार केलेले भाषण नेहमीच काम करत नाही. वकिलांना न्यायाधीशांच्या प्रश्नांची उत्तरे द्यावी लागतात आणि तो प्रश्न वकिलांची बुद्धिमत्ता आणि उपस्थिती तपासिले.

न्यायाधीशानी विचारलेले प्रश्न प्रकरणाशी संबंधित

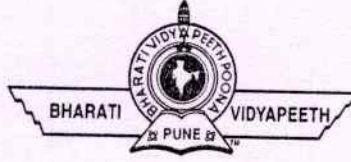
वकिलांची बुद्धिमत्ता आणि ज्ञान तपासतात.

असे घरेच वेढा घडते की वकील न्यायालयाला काहीतरी सादर करण्यास विसरतो किंवा न्यायालयाला

काही प्रश्नांची उत्तरे देऊ शकत नाही. अशा वेळी

वकिलांची बुद्धी त्याला ती धोकळी करून काढण्यास

मदत करते.



# BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S NEW LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR

(Estd. 1982)

Near Chitranagari  
Kolhapur - 416013.

Recognized by Bar Council of India, New Delhi  
Accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade  
(Affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur)

## Certificate

This is to certify that

Mr. / Mrs. / Miss. Vaishnavi Pramod Olape Class Pre law IV  
of Three Years Law Course/Five Years Law Course, student of Bharati Vidyapeeth's  
New Law College, Kolhapur, has satisfactorily completed the work assigned to him  
/ her during the academic year 2023 in due compliance of Practical  
Training Curriculum of the subject Alternative dispute resolution

Akadams,  
Signature of the Lecturer Incharge

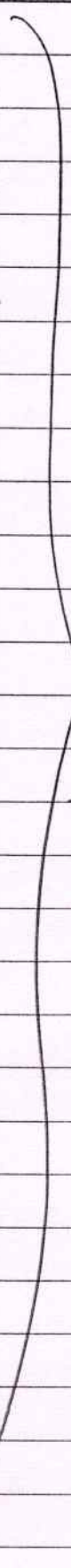
Date : 9/05/2023

Place : Kolhapur



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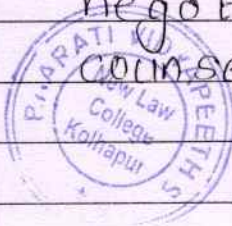


## Alternative Dispute Resolution -

### Meaning -

Alternative dispute resolution involves dispute resolution processes and techniques that fall outside of judicial process despite historic resistance to Alternative dispute resolution by both parties and their advocates. ADR has gained widespread acceptance among both the general public and the legal profession in recent years. In fact, some courts down require some parties to resort to ADR.

- i) Alternative Dispute Resolution is also known as external dispute resolution
- ii) "ADR is a term ordinarily used to refer to informal dispute resolution processes in which the disputing parties meet with a professional 'third party' who assist them to resolve their dispute by settlement, co-operative, negotiation, mediation, arbitration, counseling and cancellation etc."



iii) "Alternative" Dispute Resolution or ADR is usually used to describe a wide variety of dispute resolution system which is indeed more economical and a time saving mechanism.

'ADR' can be referred to everything for settlement of dispute in which disputing parties are employed to negotiate directly but not in very strict condition.

'ADR' is ~~an~~ ordinarily used as a synonym for settlement of a dispute, which is defined as a process or procedure other than adjudication by a presiding judge in a court of law.

In ADR, A neutral third party takes part to help rather to assist in the resolution of issues is controversy.





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## JOURNAL FOR PRACTICAL TRAINING SUBJECT

Three Years Law Course / Five Years Law Course

Subject Drafting, Pleading & Conveyancing

Name of Student : Pratiksha Bapusahab Rajhans

Class & Division Pre V<sup>th</sup> Roll No. : 48



Exam. Seat No. :



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## *Certificate*

This is to certify that

Mr. / Mrs. / Miss. Pratiksha Rajhans Class Pre V<sup>th</sup>

of Three Years Law Course/Five Years Law Course, student of Bharati Vidyapeeth's  
New Law College, Kolhapur, has satisfactorily completed the work assigned to him

/ her during the academic year 21-22 in due compliance of Practical

Training Curriculum of the subject Drafting, Pleading & Conveying

Akadam

Signature of the Lecturer Incharge

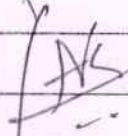


Date : 12 / 02 / 20 22

Place : Kolhapur

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## I] The General Principles of Drafting Pleading & conveyancing

### 1) Pleading :-

pleading is the beginning stage of the suit in which parties formally submit their claims & defenses. "Pleading" is defined as a plaint or written statement. Pleading can be regarded as the backbone of any judicial system.

They are documents which contain the claim & counterclaims of the parties giving the opposing parties an idea of what case they are to answer.

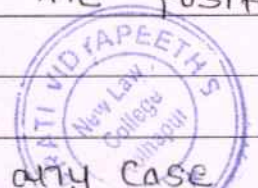
Pleading contain complaints, answer, counterclaims & reply. A complaint in a civil case is very important in declaring the plaintiff's facts & stand in the case.

The aim of pleading is to ensure that the issues in the dispute are properly detailed to eliminate further delay or expenses.

### Definition :-

1) Pleading are specific documents filed by the parties in a law suit which states the position of the parties in the litigation.

2) Pleadings form the foundation for any case in court of law code of civil procedure (CPC) in





order

order G, Rule 1 defines Pleadings as a point  
plaint or written statements.

Object :-

The whole object of pleading is the bring  
~~part~~ parties to definite issues and to diminish  
expenses & delay & to prevent surprises them-  
selves know what are the matters in dispute  
and what facts they have to prove at the  
trial

Importance :-

In all systems of justice, in history  
the pleading or statement of the case of a  
party has been of great importance. A tribunal  
administering justice between contending parties  
has first to ascertain the subject of con-  
troversy before it can decide it. In England, in  
early times, the manner of pleading acquired  
a special degree of importance & peculiarity &  
attracted a great deal of attention from  
Judges & lawyers. It ultimately became  
a specialised & complicated branch of learning  
& was expounded by a profession of litera-  
ture & judicial decisions in the two or three  
centuries preceding the Judicature Act, 1873.



branch of learning & was  
Rules of Pleading:-

1) only facts and not law must be stated in pleadings.

2) only material facts must be stated.

3) The evidence on the basis of which the facts are proved. should not be mentioned in the plaint or pleading.

4) The facts must be stated concisely, precisely & with certainty

1) pleading only facts & not law:-

The first rule of pleading is that only facts must be mentioned in the pleadings, & not law. In other words, in any pleadings.

- only facts must be mentioned

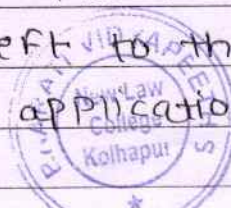
- such facts must be relevant facts

- No law shall be pleaded

- No interference by applying the relevant law shall be drawn.

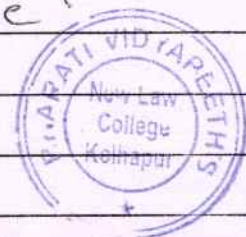
Facts are within the knowledge of the Parties & therefore, relevant facts must be pleaded.

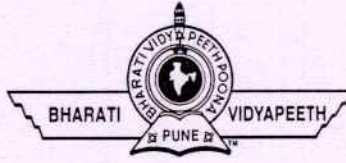
The application of law & interference there form must be left to the courts. courts are better suited with application of law & hence



it is there privilege & province to apply the relevant law to the case in hand. for example in suit for partition, the total properties & necessary parties must be brought before the notice of the court through pleadings. such facts are relevant facts. However the parties should be affected or what which partition should be affected or what share goes to whom as per the provision of succession laws. courts would decide such share & entitlements similarly. if a suit is to be filed on the basis of a promissory note it must be pleaded that on a particular date the party has received the amount & the has executed a promissory note. It should not be mentioned that there is a presumption under sec. 16 of negotiable instrument Act that a promissory note is presumed to have been executed for consideration.

It is therefore clear that the necessary facts which lead to the required conclusion must be mentioned & the legal consequences & presumption should be mentioned in the pleadings, it is for the judge to draw such inferences from those facts as are permissible under the law of which he is bound to take judicial notice.





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## INTERNSHIP WORK / RECORD DIARY

Three Years Law Course / Five Years Law Course

For Academic Year - 2020 To 2023

Name of Student : VAISHANVI PRUTHVIRAJ RAMTEKE

Class & Division LLB III (VI SEM) Roll No. : 84 Year : 2020-2023



Exam. Seat No. :

8835



**BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S  
NEW LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR  
INTERNSHIP WORK DIARY 20<sup>20</sup> - 20<sup>23</sup>  
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15	Internship work done by student for the academic year 20 - 20	



*Daisham*  
Student's Signature



**BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S  
NEW LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR**  
*Student's Personal Information*

Acad 020 -2023



Name in Full : VAISHANVI PRUTHVIRAJ RAMTEKE

Date of Birth : 06.02.1996

Course : LLB III Class : LLB III final year

PRN No. : 800257339

**PERMANENT ADDRESS**

**ADDRESS FOR COMMUNICATION**

NEAR 2<sup>nd</sup> FLAG, PRAJWAL  
NIWASHANUMAN NAGAR, BRAMHAPURI  
DIST. CHANDRAPUR  
PIN - 441206

NEAR 2<sup>nd</sup> FLAG, PRAJWAL  
NIWAS HANUMAN NAGAR, BRAMH  
DIST. CHANDRAPUR  
PIN - 441206

Ph. No. : .....

Mobile No. : 9834643052

E-mail : VAISHANVIRAMTEKE96@GMAIL.COM



Student's Signature



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NEW LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR**

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(Affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur)

***Certificate***

This is to certify that

Mr. / Miss / M/s. Teisharuti Buthoraj Ramteke

Student of Three Year Law Course / Five Year Law Course has successfully

and satisfactorily completed the Internship work for 12 weeks / 20 weeks

during academic years 2020 to 2021.

Hence this certificate is signed.

Place : Kolhapur

Date :

SEAL OF COLLEGE



SIGNATURE OF  
PRINCIPAL



# BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S NEW LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR

(Estd. 1982)

Near Chitranagari, Kolhapur - 416013.

Recognized by Bar Council of India, New Delhi

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(Affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur)

## *Certificate of the Core Faculty*

Academic year 20<sup>20</sup> - 20<sup>21</sup>

This is to certify that

Mr. / Miss / Mrs. Prashantini Pruthiwaraj Ramteke

Student of Three Year Law Course / Five / Year Law Course has successfully

and satisfactorily completed the Internship work for 12 weeks / 20 / weeks

during academic years 20<sup>20</sup> to 20<sup>21</sup>

Hence this certificate is signed.

Place : Kolhapur

Date :

Signature of  
Class Mentor



SIGNATURE OF  
Core Faculty



BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S  
NEW LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR  
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BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S  
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18.	International Widows Day N	34	<u>Dashang</u>	
19.	In chamber Vist	32	<u>Dashang</u>	
20.	International Yoga Day	30	<u>Dashang</u>	
21	Marathi Rajasabha Awareness program on of Road safety mission	28	<u>Dashang</u>	



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**DETAILS OF DAILY WORK UNDERTAKEN / COMPLETED**

(ACADEMIC YEAR 2020 - 2021)

DAY: THURSDAY

DATE: 01/04/2021

**PLACE OR OFFICE / INSTITUTION VISITED**

ELECTRONIC EVIDENCE  
BY ADV. SUDHAKARAN AVAD SIR

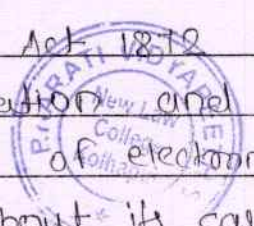
**REPORT OF THE VISIT**

A Programme was arranged by our college on the topic of Electronic Evidence it was online Programme. It was arranged on it the Presence of Teachers and some students. The best of the Programme was Mr. Avhad sir is having too much knowledge in respect of Electronic evidence.

Mr. Avhad sir explained that electronic evidences are in the respect of mobile phone, videos, photos, recording, any Pdf file, etc. Mr. Avhad sir told that if we want to produce electronic evidence in the court, then we have to take permission of the court, Mr. Avhad sir gave important information that such electronic evidence accepted or rejected by the court.

Also Mr. Avhad sir told us about Amendment made in Indian Evidence Act 1872 and also gave information about information and technology Act 2000 and important provisions of electronic evidence.

Also gave information about its case laws. The programme was arranged by IQAC BVNLCK KOLHAPUR

  
*Daishany*

**Signature of the Student**



# BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S NEW LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR

Accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade  
(Estd. 1982)

(Affiliated to Shivaji University)

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

**JOURNAL FOR**  
**INTERNSHIP WORK DIARY 2018 2019**  
For Year - 2018-2023

Name of Student : Miss Snehal Sunil Sangale

Class & Division Pre law IV<sup>th</sup> Roll No. : 45 Year : 2022-23



Exam. Seat No. :



**BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S  
NEW LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR  
INTERNSHIP WORK DIARY 2018 - 20 23  
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Student's Signature



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

*Student's Personal Information*

Acader 2018 -20 23



Name in Full : Miss Snehal Sunil Sangale

Date of Birth : 23-12-2000

Course : 5 year Law Class : Pro 7<sup>th</sup>

PRN No. : 2018 09 4551

**PERMANENT ADDRESS**

A/P. Wadiratnagiri  
Tal - Panhala,  
Kolhapur.

**ADDRESS FOR COMMUNICATION**

A/P. Wadiratnagiri  
Tal - Panhala,  
Kolhapur.

Ph. No. : .....

Mobile No. : 9421798285

E-mail : snehasangale



DC.

**Student's Signature**



# BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S NEW LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR

Accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade  
(Affiliated to Shivaji University)  
Kolhapur - 416012.

## Certificate

This is to certify that

Mr./Miss/Mrs. Snehal Sunil Sangale

Student of Three Year Law Course / Five Year Law Course has successfully  
and satisfactorily completed the Internship work for 12 weeks / 20 weeks  
during academic years 2018 to 2019

Hence this certificate is signed.

Place: Kolhapur.

Date:

SEAL OF COLLEGE



SIGNATURE OF  
PRINCIPAL



# BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S NEW LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR

Accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade  
(Affiliated to Shivaji University)  
Kolhapur - 416012.

## *Certificate of the Core Faculty*

Academic year 20 18 - 20 23

This is to certify that

Mr./Miss/Mrs. Snehal Sunil Sangale

Student of Three Year Law Course / Five Year Law Course has successfully  
and satisfactorily completed the Internship work for 12 weeks / 20 weeks  
during academic years 20 18 to 20 19

Hence this certificate is signed.

Place : Kolhapur

Date : 8/3/2019

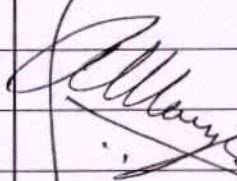
SEAL OF COLLEGE

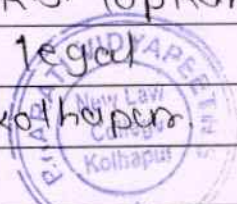


SIGNATURE OF  
PRINCIPAL



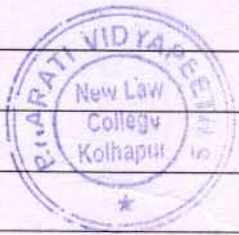
**BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S  
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2.	Adv. Academy lecture at shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.	03	(De)	
3.	Adv. Badalare chamber visit.	05	(De)	
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6.	Teachers Day Celebration	13	(De)	
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9.	'Environmental Law' Tree Plantation.	19	(De)	
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11.	Beti Bachao - Beti Padhavo	23	(De)	
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**BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S  
NEW LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR  
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21.	Visit to Kolhapur Press club, Kolhapur.	43	De.	
22.	Disaster management and skills - Dr anil Dandekar.	45	De.	
23.	Criminal case observation.	47	De.	
24.	Chamber visit - Adv R.B. Patil	49	De.	
25.	Civil case - client visit.	51	De.	
26.	Civil case observation	53	De.	
27.	Court visit - Labour and Industrial Court	7	De.	



7/12/20  
1/1/20

DETAILS OF DAILY WORK UNDERTAKEN / COMPLETED

(ACADEMIC YEAR 2018 - 20) 19

DAY: Tuesday


DATE: 17-07-2018

PLACE OR OFFICE / INSTITUTION VISITED

Tree - Plantation at Bharati vidyapeeth's  
New Law College, Kolhapur.

REPORT OF THE VISIT

There are the reasons why we are exists in the world. They are the reasons of our aliveness without the trees, life would be difficult to imagine. If all the trees are wiped and cut out then we would not survive for long. The maximum we may live without trees is for six months according to a science documentary broadcast on Discovery. Such is the immense important of trees in our lives. It is needless to maintain that trees helpless help us in maintaining the temperature of earth well within control. As a matter social responsibility and the work of trees plantation of undertaking in our college on 19<sup>th</sup> July 2018. This act of tree plantation was headed over under the leadership of Hon'ble principle of our New law collage. Mr. Vishwas Patil was presented there as a chief guest a lot of trees were planted. All the students were present and many of them helped in planting the trees.

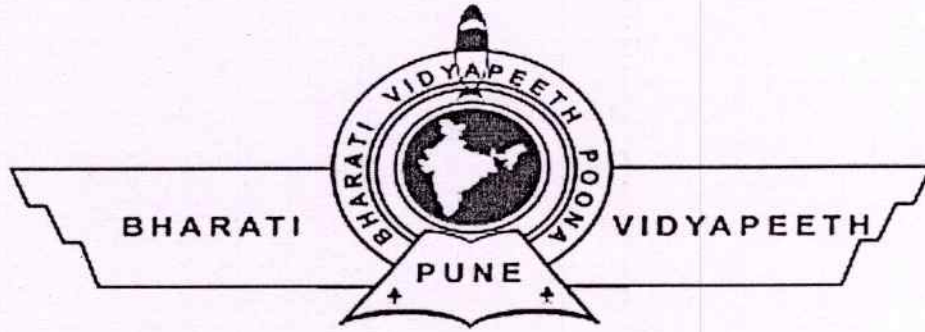
  
Signature of the Student

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It is not only about planting the trees. it is also about maintaining trees. A tree planted is equal to a birth of a human species. on this day we also unnecessary and of in case are supposed to cut a tree then we would plant tree and maintain them. This act of tree plantation helped us to understand the cycle of nature and many new environmental concept.



②  
Signature of student.



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

Accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade.

(Estb.1982)

(Affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur.)

**SUBMISSION FOR INTERNAL  
ASSESSMENT IN THE PARTIAL  
FULFILMENT OF PRE-LAW FIFTH  
YEAR.**



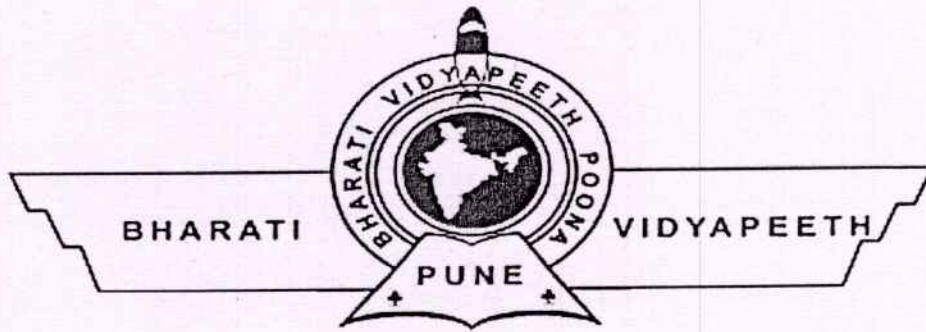
Name of the student: Mr. Shubhankar Anant  
Kulkarni.

Class. : Pre-Law Fifth Year.

Year : 2020/21

Exam seat Number :

Roll No - 11



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

**MOOT COURT NO.2**

TOPIC : Criminal contempt of court and,  
Power and authority of court to  
punish under Art:129 and 142 of  
Indian Constitution.

SUBMITTED TO: HON'BLE PRINCIPAL,  
NEW LAW COLLEGE,  
KOLHAPUR.

SUBMITTED BY: MR. SHUBHANKAR  
ANANT KULKARNI.

DATE :



**BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S,**  
**NEW LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR.**  
**MOOT COURT NO.2**

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4	Citations/Authorities	8	
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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE,  
AT DELHI.

WritPetition: 1988 of 1895

SUPREME COURT BAR  
ASSOCIATION,  
NEW DELHI,  
110001.

PETITIONER

UNION OF INDIA  
AND ANR.

DEFENDENT

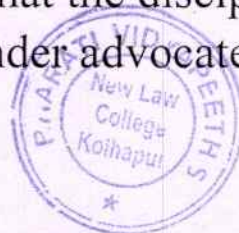
Memorial on behalf of <sup>Respondent</sup> petition.





## STATEMENTS OF FACTS:

- 1) In Re: Vinay Chandra Mishra case and advocate was guilty of committing criminal contempt of court for having interfere with and obstructing the courts of justice by trying to threaten, overawe and overbear the court by using insulting disrespectful and threatening language.
- 2) In that case, an advocate found guilty of criminal contempt of court and he was sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for period of 6 years. And suspended from practicing as an advocate for a period of three years .punishment of imprisonment was suspended for four years and was to be activated in case of his conviction for any other office of contempt of court within the said period. Supremecourt by invoking powers under article 129 and article 142 of Indian Constitution, declared judgment.
- 3) The court held that the license of an advocate to practice legal profession may be suspended or cancelled by supreme Court or High Court in the exercise of contempt jurisdiction. And it was late that the supreme court can take cognizance of contempt of High Court. Being the court of record the supreme Court has power to punish for contempt of the courts subordinate to it.
- 4) the Supreme Court bar association through its honorary secretary filed the petition under article 32 of constitution of India seeking relief by way of issuing an appropriate read direction or declaration Declaring that the disciplinary committee of Bar Council set up under advocates act 1961,



alone have exclusive jurisdiction to inquire into to and suspend or debar an advocate from practicing law for professional or other misconduct arising out of punishment imposed for contempt of court or otherwise and further declared that Supreme Court of India high court in exercise of its inherent jurisdiction has no such original jurisdiction power or authority in that regard.



## **ISSUES RAISED:**

whether the punishment for established contempt of court committed by an advocate can include punishment to debar the concerned advocate from practice by suspending his license(i.e.sanad) for specific period of time by supreme court in exercise of its power under Art:129 and Art:142 of the constitution India.



## INDEX OF AUTHORITIES:

### List of references:

A] Constitution of India.

B] All India Reporters.

### Case laws reference:

1] Mohd. Ikram Hussain.

V/s

state of Uttar Pradesh.

(AIR 1964SC 1625)

2] Sukhdev Singh

V/s

hon'ble C.J.S. Teja Singh & Ors.

(AIR 1954 SCR 454)

3] Board of revenue.

V/s

Vinay Chandra Mishra.

(1981 SCC 436)



## PRAYER CLAUSE:

On the grounds of aforesaid arguments, <sup>Respondent</sup> petitioner has proved his case beyond reasonable doubt. Therefore, prays that,

- 1) This Hon'ble Court is pleased to dismiss this writ.
- 2) And to declare, the punishment for established contempt of Court committed by an advocate can include punishment to debar the concerned advocate from practice & its discretionary power conferred to court under article 129 and article 142 of Indian Constitution.

