CHAPTER 2 [A].

THE SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

1. The findings and the observations during the indepth study of the functioning helps to comprehend nature of such law college libraries.

2. The result outcome will helps to understand the purpose of providing law awareness among students.

3. The research results helps the jurist, law markers, experts and policy makers to know the lacunas in the law college libraries.

4. The comparison of one college library can be carried out with other irrespective of any discipline.

5. Similarly, other studies can be carried out in specialized areas such as health, technical education, engineering, agriculture, veterinary etc.

6. Similar studies can also be carried out in other region of Maharashtra in general and India in particular. The outcome of the research may be applicable where the similar surrounding exists.
CHAPTER 2 [B].

ORGANIZATION

Introduction:-

Law education is a professional education in which different types of law i.e. international law, crimes and torts, Hindu and Mohammadan law, taxation and Indian law, contract and Mercantile law, civil law common law, etc.

Definition of law:-

It is difficult to define law because of the differing theories of law.

1. According to Dione and Phophelic “Theory of law it shows that laws are the commands of god through his prophet for the good conduct of human beings. It is a divine code of conduct.”

2. According to natural law theory “Law means justice by nature our law of right reason. It is the highest reason implanted in nature which commands what ought to be done and forbids the opposite.

3. It is the operating law of nature having relations between moral truths and general facts, Ethical jurisdiction and sociology.”

4. The idealist propounded a theory of law as harmonizing voluntary actions, law as the idea of freedom and adjustment of purposes both of an individual of a society some also defined law as a principle of legal evaluation.

To defined law: That is a difficult question. Every person has his own answer for it.

Law is so much a part of every one’s life. That every person has his own ideas about its nature ideas influence by his perspective or point of view. e.g. citizens think of law as a set of rules which they must obey. Lawyers think of it as a vocation they “Practice law”.
Judges think of law as guides and principles to apply in making decision.

Legislators look upon law as something they create. Some social scientists think of law as judicial review, civil libraries and social legislation. Some legal philosophers consider law to be a science, other think of it as “right reason”

**The History of Legal Education in our country:-**

The scenario related to the legal education imparted in our country is a unique case. The origin of the Indus valley civilization and the advent of the Aryan data back to 1500 B.C.

The Sanskrit poems of Rigveda and the epic of Mahabharata descended from this heroic age. Cart emerged on the institution of social organization.

The Dharma Shastras became the institution of the social law. Dharma shastras gave the theory of the caste of members of different castes.

During the period A.D. 600-1000 Muslim invaders conquered Sindh and seized control over Arabian Seas, Indian ocean in 1565 the whole of India was made Muslim rule therefore Muslim law appointed in India but was not applicable to non muslim in India during 1700-1850 the Mughal power began to decline and enough training companies began to keep their own armed forces of which the British emerged to be the most powerful by 1837 there was no military rival to the British and they governed India with a firm hand.

They made laws for the people of India but left alone the social institution and relationship of the Indian which were governed by the respective personal law of the Muslim, Hindus, Parsis etc. which were covered matters such as marriage, inheritance, religions, wages etc.

Other important aspects of the newly reshaped society was governed by a newly created territorial law that applied to all subjects regardless of their religious states.

The law of this particular time existed as an autonomous body independent of religions.
English courts operated pendency laws and applied English law as it existed in 1726. Later on Warren Hastings passed regulations in 1772 and in 1781 for administration of civil justice based on the general principles which were in existence in Britain. The Indian High Court Act of 1861 reorganized the court system in India and also the Indian rival law was codified by Cornwallis in 1833.

This was followed by the civil procedure code of 1908 and the criminal procedure code of 1861. Further on the limitations Act in 1856, succession act in 1865.

The Indian Contract Act in 1872, The Evidence Act in 1872, Specific Relief Act in 1872 The Negotiable Instruments Act in 1881, Transfer of Reports Act in 1882 etc. were enacted owing to the intensive legislative activity in India.

After independence of India in 1947 the constitution of 1950 provided for maintenance of all above former acts and also provided for new legal activity. The modern tendency is to replace religious laws with secular laws.

We can therefore conclude that laws in the western secure was not a product of historical events Indian civilization that was imparted by British rule at a much later stage of its development.

**Marathwada region:-**

“Marathwada” is a division of Maharashtra state in India. Aurangabad division properly known as Marathwada. Marathwada is a developing region.

At present Marathwada includes 8 districts and division headquarters of Marathwada is Aurangabad.

Population of Marathwada according to 2011 census is 1.5 crores. Density of Marathwada is 70, 439 kms. In which includes 7, 674 villages.

The tumultuous history of Marathwada region brought it under the Hyderabad Nizam in 1725. The Nizam ruled over the deccan religion till the independents from the British.
The Nizam declared itself an independent rule of the state of Hyadrabad in 1947 forcing police action under iron man Sardarvallabh bhai Patel and annexing it in the Indian territory.

Historically the name of Marathewada is not too old. Some past literate of 1864 reveals that the region was known as „Marwadi” later on it became Marathwada.

The region is dominated by marathi speaking people therefore Nizam of Hyderabad has continued the same name as Marathwada.

1. **Geographical location:**

To the north of region, state”s two districts namely Buldana and Jalgaon towards west Nasik and Ahmednagar, south Solapur and Karnataka”s Gulbarga and Bidar and eastern boundaries are located with Karmareddy, Nizambad and Adilabad districts of Andhar Pradesh state.

The total area of Marathwada region is 64286.7 sq.km.

The region is composed of Basalt rock and has 381m. above. The sea level, Godavari, Purna and Manjra are the famous rivers following through region.

Besides these three other distributaries and tributaries are also flowing. The average rainfall of the region is 80 cm and the season is slightly hot and dry.

Ancient time Paithan, Ter Bhokardan, Deogiri were the famous business places.

It has been mentioned in the book „periples of the Arethreancy” that Paithan and Ter have joined with Bhadooch, presently in Gujrat.

Secondly chalirgam, caves, Aurangabad via Paithan Ujjain have been connected.

Though Marathwada was not fast business area but Deogiri, Paithan, Bhokarden were the famous trading centres.

2. **History:**
According to Archaeological experts, the human existence in the region date back to 70,000 years back. Geologist have excavated stone arms at „munge“ near Paithan.

It may be stated that the inhabitant was as back as early human existence. similarly, archaeologist obtained modern farmers communities traces at birth place of Dyneshwar i.e. Apegaon.

**History of education in Marathwada:-**

The Marathwada region was under the domain of Nizam of Hyderabad when the Osmania came into be founded in the year 1917 and established at Hyderabad.

The aim of this University at the time of establishment was that to give higher education to the students and teachers in official language i.e. Urdu, hence each official work was done in Urdu language.

Students from Marathwada has to go to Hyderabad for higher education. Science there was no facility for higher education in Marathwada.

The first known college in Marathwada govt. college of arts and science established in 1923 at Aurangabad upto 1950 there was another college established in Marathwada.

This shows that even after independence in 1947 Marathwada remained undeveloped in connected with to the their education.

During 12th December 1954, meeting were organized by Marathwada sikshan samiti in which emphasis was given on separate for Marathwada for the purpose of cultural and educational activities.

At Hyderabad, a conference was held by members of loksabaha and parliament and other eminent persons on 9th and 10th April 1955.

In this conference it was pressed hard that establishment of Marathwada should be completed during the period of second five year plan.

In the year 1956 with reorganization of the state Marathwada was merged with bilingual Bombay state. This problem of Marathwada was handled by Bombay
govt. and in January 21, 1957, Govt. appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Palnitkar.

This committee submitted a report of Bombay Govt. on 1st Dec. 1957. Recommending of this committees, Bombay Govt. prepared Marathwada act passed on 5th May 1958.

The act was signed by governor and on Jan. 2, 1958 appointed a fresh S. R. Dongarkari as a deputy vice chancellor of MarathwadaUniversity was inaugurated on 23 August 1958. At the time of establishment of Marathwada nine colleges were affiliated to this University.

1. Govt. College of Arts and Science, Aurangabad.
3. Peoples College, Nanded.
5. Medical College, Aurangabad.
7. Yogeshwari Mahavidyalay, Ambajogai.

Non agricultural universities of Marathwada region:

I. BAMU [ Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada ], Aurangabad:

The Marathwada region was liberated on 17 September, 1948. After libration, there was a great demand of establishment in the region. Considering the educational backwardness of the region, or Babasaheb AmbedkarUniversity has established the Milind College in the year 1950 which provide educational facilities at degree level.

Keeping aside the rules and regulation of 3000 students and 50 colleges for a , then chief minister of Maharashtra late Yeshwantrao Balwantrao Chavan relaxed the terms and condition for establishing a and put forth a demand.
After liberation of ten years, the came into exist on 23 August 1958 and have inaugurated by prime minister of India Late Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

After 35 years of establishment the now has been been renamed as Dr. Babasaheb Marathwada [BAMU], Aurangabad.

The Campus is spread across 670 acres of land which has been allotted for the .

The affiliated colleges were 234 and 1 lakh 47 thousand students are pursuing their education.

There are 35 departments at Aurangabad and seven at sub centre Osmanabad constituting total 41 departments. Bangalore based institute has accredited B+ to the , presently the has its jurisdiction only in four district i.e. Jalna, Aurangabad, Beed and Osmanabad of Marathwada region.

II. Swami Ramanadh Teerth, Nanded:-

The Swami Ramanadh Teerth, Nanded came into existence on 17 September 1994. The place of famous internationality because of Gurugovind Singhji, Shrine the famous Sikh Guru.

The name has been conferred as an honor to the great freedom fighter and architect of Marathwada liberation movement „Swami Ramanand”.

After three and half year of establishment, the UGC has now given the recognition and has granted 1.5 crore, under the able leadership of well-known educationist and the first vice-Chancellor of Dr. Janardhan Wagmare.

The University has over the years rapidly progressed and has excelled in the field of education as well as contributed at large in the field of research as well.

This isthe second non agricultural of Marathwada region, spread over a area of 650 acre and jurisdiction is on four districts namely Nanded, Hingoli, Parbhani and Latur. Dr.Wagare is addressed as „Dyanteerth” as a pen name.