

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU)

I. CONTEXT

WHEREAS VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE OF LAW was established in the year 1983, by Janatha Education Society (R), situated at No.12/1, 3rd Cross, Maruthi Extension, Gayathrinagar, Bengaluru-560021. The college is permanently affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi & Recognized by Bar Council of India, New Delhi.

VISVESWARAPURA COLLEGE OF LAW was established in the year 1972, managed by Rajya Vokkaligara Sangha (R), situated at K.R. Road, Visveswarapura, Bengaluru-560004. With a view to cater to the growing legal educational needs of this region. The college is permanently affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi & Recognized by Bar Council of India, New Delhi.

II. SCOPE OF THE AGREEMENT

This Memorandum of Understanding is signed between Vivekananda College of Law, situated at No.12/1, 3rd Cross, Maruthi Extension, Gayathrinagar, Bengaluru-560021 as the FIRST PARTY & Visveswarapura College of Law, situated at K.R. Road, Visveswarapura, Bengaluru-560004 as the SECOND PARTY.

Both Institutions agree to develop the following collaborative activities in the academic areas of mutual interest on the basis of equality and reciprocity.

The two Institutions shall seek to promote:

- I. The exchange of faculty for the mutual benefit of both Institutions.
- II. Collaboration in Teaching, Research and Development and also Consultancy Studies in the field of mutual interest.
- III. The exchange of academic materials and publications.
- IV. Conducting lectures.
- V. Undertaking joint research.
- VI. Participating in seminars, symposiums and any other type of academic endeavour.

III. TERMS OF AGREEMENT

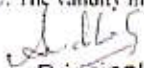
The terms required herein will be revived periodically as mutually agreed & the memorandum may be amended at anytime by mutual consent in writing.


Both the parties reserve the right to terminate this memorandum by giving six months written notice to the other.


IV. TERMINATION

This memorandum shall come into force immediately upon signatures by both the parties.

The validity of the MOU is initially for a period of Six (6) years from the date of signing of this MOU. The validity may be extended by mutual agreement thereafter.


Principal
Visveswarapura College of Law
K.R. Road, V.V. Puram
Bengaluru-560 004



Principal
VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE OF LAW
12/1, 3rd Cross, Maruthi Extn
Gayathri Nagar, Bengaluru-560 021


Principal
VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE OF LAW
12/1, 3rd Cross, Maruthi Extn.
Gayathri Nagar, Bengaluru -560 021

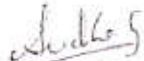
This MOU may be terminated by either of the parties by giving an advance notice of six months without affecting the parties.

IN WITNESS WHERE FOR THIS MOU is executed by the parties here to on this day of 15.12.2017.

Parties of the MOU



Principal
1. VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE OF LAW
VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE OF LAW
Gayathri Nagar, Bengaluru-560 021
GAYATHRINAGAR, BENGALURU-560021.

(FIRST PARTY)

2. 
VISVESWARAPURA COLLEGE OF LAW
K.R. ROAD, VISVESWARAPURA, BENGALURU-560004

(SECOND PARTY)

Principal
Visveswarapura College of Law
K.R. Road, M.V. Puram
Bengaluru-560 004


Principal
VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE OF LAW
12/1, 3rd Cross, Maruthi Extn.
Gayathri Nagar, Bangalore -560 021



Janatha Education Society (R.)
VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE OF LAW

Gayathrinagar, Bengaluru- 560021

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MOU entered between the two Institutions


Principal
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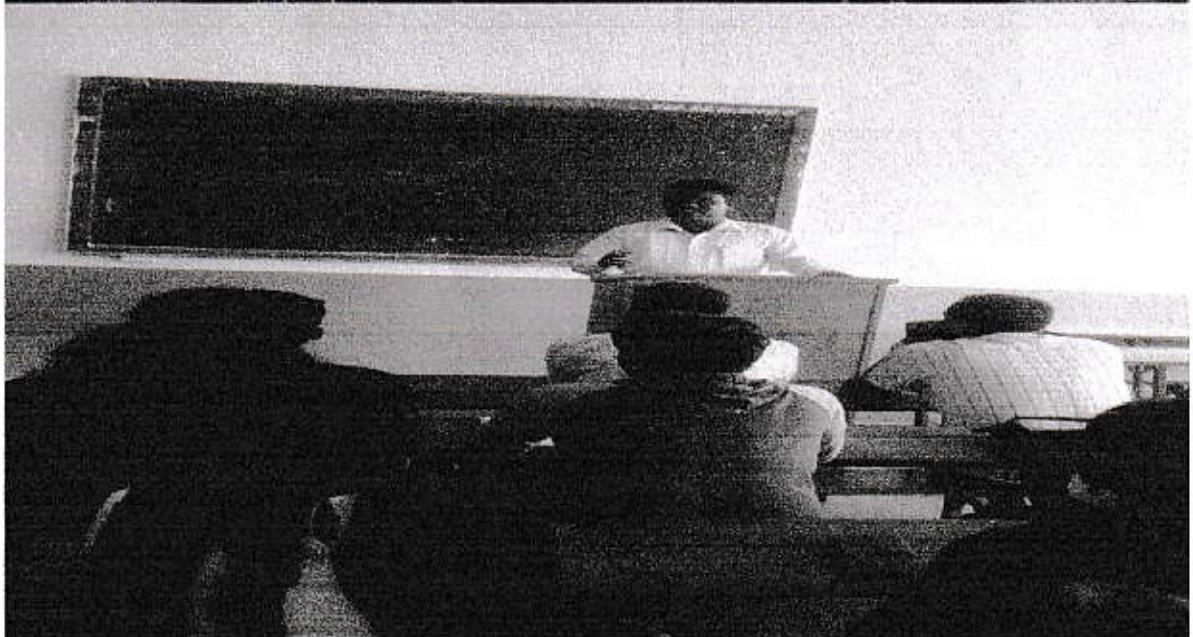
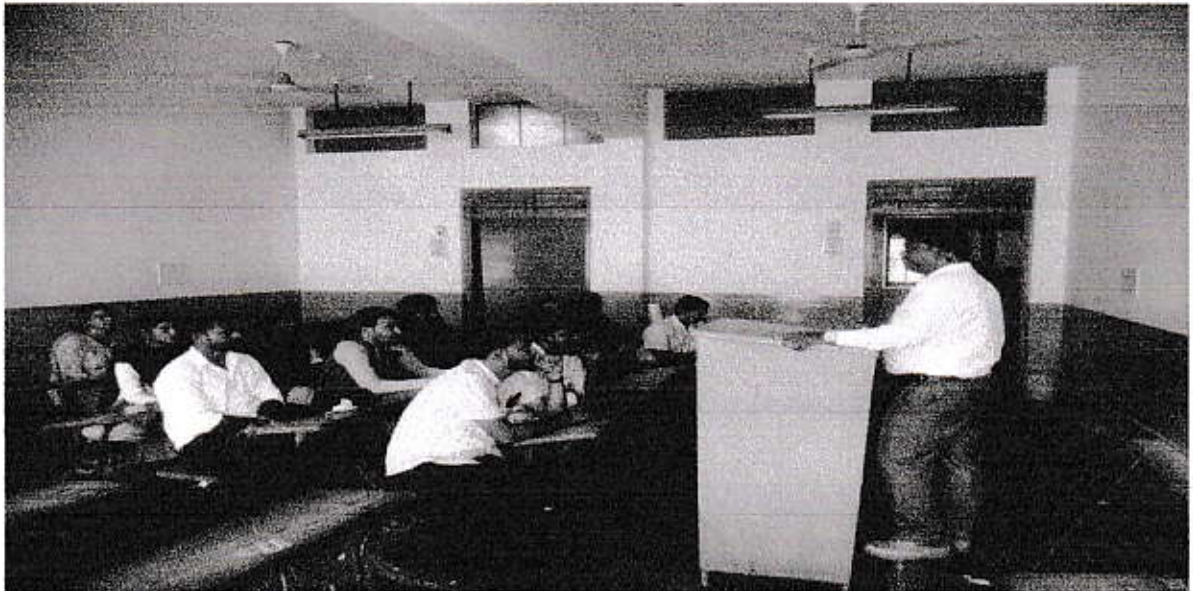
Janatha Education Society (R.)
VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE OF LAW

Gayathrinagar, Bengaluru- 560021

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Report on Special Lecture of Faculty Exchange Programme:

Visveswarapura College of Law has organised the Special Lecture on 24/06/2022. The Special Lecture was a part of MOU entered into between Vivekananda College of Law, Bengaluru and Visveswarapura College of Law, Bengaluru, dated 15-12-2017 for the Exchange of Faculty.



Dr. Vijay A.N. Assistant Professor, Vivekananda College of Law, delivered Special Lecture


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Gayathri Nagar, Bangalore - 560 021

Dr. Vijay A.N. Assistant Professor, Vivekananda College of Law, delivered Special Lecture on the topic 'Freedom of Trade and Commerce under Indian Constitution' at Visveswarapura College of Law, Bengaluru. Sir spoke upon trade has always been important because no country or state can produce all the products it needs. For this reason, we need regulations and laws governing, managing and facilitating trade. The freedom of trade, commerce, and intercourse is provided under Part XIII of the Indian Constitution in Articles 301 to 307. Article 301 lays down the general principles of trade and commerce whereas Article 302 to 305 enunciates the restrictions which trade is subjected to. The source for adopting these provisions was the Australian Constitution.

Sir stated that Article 301 talks about the freedom of trade, commerce, and intercourse throughout the country. It states that subject to other provisions under Part XIII, the freedom to carry on these activities shall be free. Freedom here means the right to freedom of movement of persons, property, things that may be tangible or intangible, unobstructed by barriers within the state or across the states. The three main words used in this article are: Trade, Commerce and Intercourse. Article 302 gives power to the Parliament to impose restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce or intercourse carried on within a state or across states anywhere in the territory of India. These restrictions can solely be imposed taking into due consideration the interests of the public.

The power to decide whether something is in the interest of the public or not is solely given to the Parliament. The power of the Parliament in Article 302 is kept in check by Article-303. Article 303(1) states that the Parliament does not have the power to make any law which will keep one State at a more preferable position than the other State, by virtue of any entry in trade and commerce in any one of the lists in 7th Schedule. However, Clause (2) states that the Parliament can do so if it is proclaimed by law that it is essential to make such provisions or regulations, as there is indeed a scarcity of goods in some parts of the country. The power to decide whether there is a scarcity of goods in some parts of the territory or not is vested in the hands of the Parliament. Article 304(a) further says that the State should impose taxes on any goods transported/imported from other States if alike goods are taxed in the State too. It is done so that there is no discrimination between goods produced within the State and goods imported from some other states. Clause (2) of Article 304 guides the States to impose certain reasonable restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce, and intercourse as may suit the public interest. But no Bill or Amendment for such shall be put forward in the State Legislature without the prior approval of the President. At the end Dr. Sudha, Principal, Visveswarapura College of Law, Bengaluru proposed the Vote of Thanks.


Principal

VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE OF LAW
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Gayathri Nagar, Bangalore - 560 021



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VISVESWARAPURA COLLEGE OF LAW

(Affiliated to the Karnataka State Law University & Approved by the Bar Council of India)

K. R. Road, V. V. Puram, Bangalore -560 004 Phone & Fax : 080-26615851

website : www.vvpuralawcollege.com. email : principalvcl@gmail.com. vvpuracollegeoflawbangalore@gmail.com

PRINCIPAL

Ref. No. VCL/

Date:24/06/2022

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Dr. Vijay A.N. Asst. Professor, Vivekananda College of Law, Bengaluru delivered a special Lecture on "Freedom of Trade & Commerce under Indian Constitution" on 24th June 2022.

The Special Lecture is a part of MOU entered into between Visveswarapura College of Law, Bengaluru & Vivekananda College of Law, Bengaluru, dated:15-12-2017 for the Exchange of Faculty.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

PRINCIPAL

Principal

Visveswarapura College of Law
K.R. Road, V.V. Puram
Bengaluru-560 004

VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE OF LAW

12/1, 3rd Cross, Maruthi Extn

Gavaththi Nagar, Bengaluru-560 02





Janatha Education Society®
VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE OF LAW

INVITES YOU FOR SPECIAL LECTURES ON

Constitutional Law II

An IQAC Initiative

Dates: 18th March & 19th March 2021

Time: 3.00PM - 4.00PM

Join Zoom Meeting

Meeting ID: 875 0101 2938

Passcode: 787594



Dr. Sanjeeve Gowda

Assistant Professor

V.V. Pura Law College, Bengaluru

All are cordially invited

Dr. K.B.Kempe Gowda
Principal

IQAC Coordinator:

Smt Bhuvaneshwari Kolaki, Asst Professor

Faculty Coordinators:

Sri M G Hareesh, Assoc Professor

Dr. Vijay N, Asst Professor

Dr. Sanjeeve Gowda, Assistant Professor, V.V. Pura Law College, Bengaluru delivered the lecture through virtual mode


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Gayathrinagar, Bengaluru- 560021

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Report on Special Lecture of Faculty Exchange Programme:

Vivekananda College of Law has organised the Special Lecture on 18th and 19th of March-2021. The Special Lecture was a part of MOU entered into between Vivekananda College of Law, Bengaluru and Visveswarapura College of Law, Bengaluru, dated 15-12-2017 for the Exchange of Faculty.

Dr. Sanjeeve Gowda, Assistant Professor, Visveswarapura College of Law, Bengaluru, delivered Special Lecture on the topic 'Constitutional Law-II' on 18th and 19th of March-2021 through Zoom Platform. He states that Article-1 of the Constitution declares that the Sovereign Democratic Republic of India shall be the Union of the States. The choice for a federation with a strong center was made both for political and administrative reasons although the move to describe the constitution as federal failed. The constituent assembly accepted the view of the drafting committee that the describing the union as federation was not necessary. While submitting the draft constitution, Dr. Ambedkar the chairman of the drafting committee stated that although the constitution may be federal in structure, the committee had used the term Union because of certain advantages.

Dr. Ambedkar explained the purpose the word Union thus though India was to be federation the federation was not the result of an agreement by the states to join in a federation and that the federation not being the result of an agreement, no state has the right to secede from it. The distribution of powers is an essential feature of federalism. The object for which a federal state is formed involves a division of authority between the national government and the separate states. The tendency of federalism to limit on every side the action of the government and to split up the strength of the state among coordinate and independent authority is especially noticeable, because it forms essential distinction between the federal system and unitary system of government.

Dr. K.B. Kempe Gowda, Principal, presided over the programme. 100 students from various law colleges across Karnataka attended the lecture. The institution received a good feedback about the lecture.

Principal

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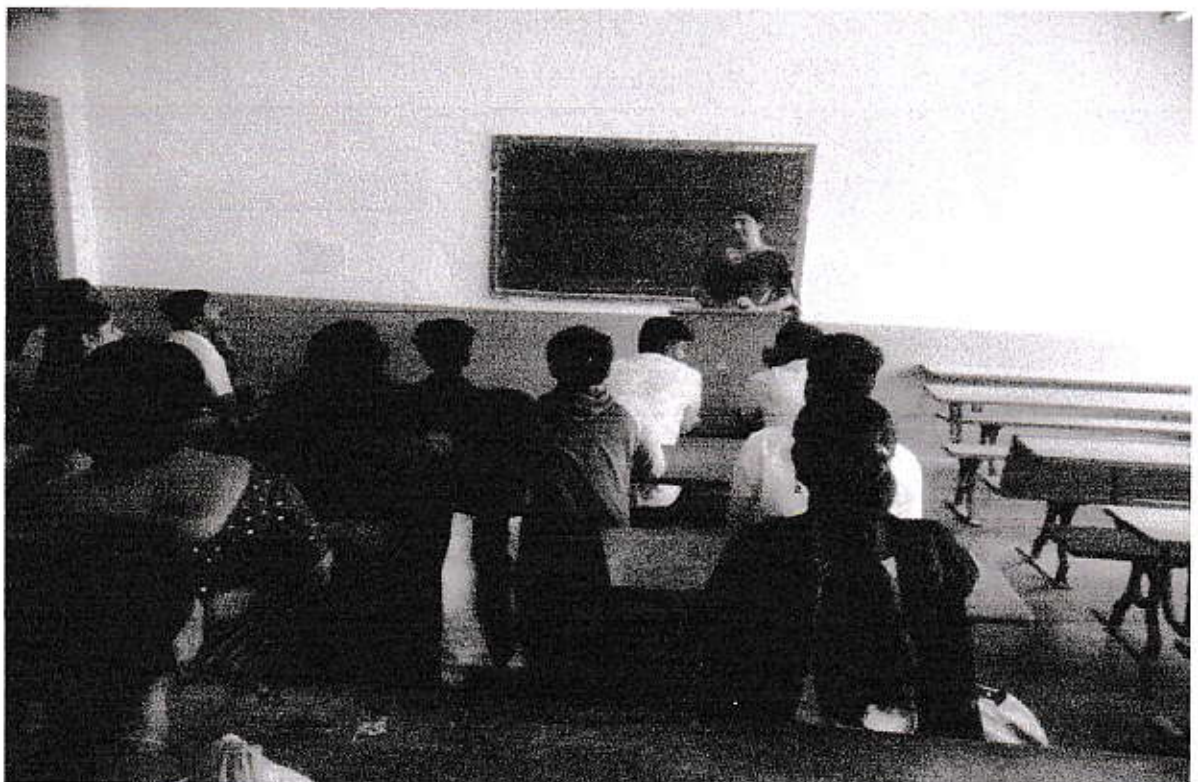
(Recognised by Bar Council of India & Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi)

Report on Special Lecture of Faculty Exchange Programme:

Visveswarapura College of Law has organised the Special Lecture on 18-09/2020 at Visveswarapura College.



Dr. Sumithra R. Assistant Professor, Vivekananda College of Law, delivered Special Lecture




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The Special Lecture was a part of MOU entered into between Vivekananda College of Law, Bengaluru and Visveswarapura College of Law, Bengaluru, dated 15-12-2017 for the Exchange of Faculty.

Dr. Sumithra R. Assistant Professor, Vivekananda College of Law, delivered Special Lecture on the topic 'Nature of Marriage and its different forms' at Visveswarapura College of Law, Bengaluru. Madam spoke about Hindu Marriage refers to kanyadan which means gifting a girl to the boy by the father with all the tradition and rites or custom. Hindu marriage is an ancient tradition which is prevailing from the Vedic periods to the modern world with different modifications that have occurred until now.

There are 16 sacraments in the Shastri Hinduism in which marriage is one of the important sacraments of Hinduism For a long period of time Hindu marriage rites have been changed accordingly due to the needs and convenience of the people from time to time. It is the relationship between husband and wife. According to Hinduism, this sacrament is one of the most important sacraments out of 16 sacraments in Hinduism. It is a sacred tie that can't be broken. It is a relationship from birth to birth; it is a bond which continues after rebirth and death. According to Veda, a man is incomplete until he gets married and meets with his partner.

She also spoke on Hindu marriage is "a religious sacrament in which a man and a woman are bound in a permanent relationship for the physical, social and spiritual need of dharma, procreation and sexual pleasure." There are three characteristics of the sacramental nature of marriage: It is an enduring bond of the husband and wife which is permanent and tied even after death and they will remain together after the death. Once it is tied cannot be untied. It is a religious and holy union of the bride and groom which is necessary to be performed by religious ceremonies and rites. Hindu marriage is considered as one of the most important sacraments. In ancient times, there was no need for the girls' consent. Fathers have to decide the boy without asking for her advice or consent. It is the sole duty of the father to find a suitable boy. If the person was of unsound mind or minor at the time of the marriage, it was not considered as a void marriage. But in the present world, consent and mental soundness of the person are a very essential part of the Hindu Marriage, without the absence of any such element marriage will be annulled or void or no legal entity.


Section 12 of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955 lays down that when one's consent is not obtained, the marriage is considered void. It shows that despite the absence of consent of


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the bride, the marriage is valid and legal. The nature of modern marriage is contractual. Thus, it accepts the idea of equality and liberty. It has been adopted due to western Ideas.

There must be an agreement of voluntarily entering into it by both parties. Thus, the Hindu marriage is not a contract and neither is it a sacrament. But it can be said it is a semblance of both. Manu, the great Hindu law giver, has mentioned eight forms of Hindu marriage, viz, Brahma, Daiva, Arsa, Prajapatya, Asura, Gandharva, Rakksash and Paisacha. Prior to the enactment of Hindu Marriage Act, there were eight forms of marriage, four approved and four unapproved. This was owing to the large extent over which the Hindu society was spread and the dissimilar elements of which it was composed.

Out of the eight forms of Hindu marriage, the first four, i.e. 'Brahma', 'Daiva', 'Arsha' and 'Prajapatya' were the approved forms of marriage and the last four, such as, 'Asura', 'Gandharva', 'Rakshasa' and 'Paisacha' were unapproved forms of marriage. In the first four forms of marriage, the dominion of the father or guardian over the maiden is fully recognised. In the present Indian scenario three forms of Hindu marriage appear to be existent. These are the Brahma, Asura and Gandharva forms of marriages. At the end Dr. Sudha, Principal, Visveswarapura College of Law, Bengaluru proposed the Vote of Thanks.


Principal
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VISVESWARAPURA COLLEGE OF LAW

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website : www.vvpuralawcollege.com email : principalvvccl@gmail.com vvpuracollegeoflawbangalore@gmail.com

PRINCIPAL

Ref. No. VCL /

Date:18/09/2020

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Dr. Sumithra R. Asst. Professor, Vivekananda College of Law, Bengaluru delivered a special Lecture on "Nature of Marriage & different forms of Marriage" on 18th September 2020.

The Special Lecture is a part of MOU entered into between Visveswarapura College of Law, Bengaluru & Vivekananda College of Law, Bengaluru, dated:15-12-2017 for the Exchange of Faculty.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

PRINCIPAL

Principal

Visveswarapura College of Law
K.R. Road, V.V. Puram
Bengaluru-560 004

Principal
VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE OF LAW
12/1, 3rd Cross, Maruthi Extn
Gayathri Nagar, Bengaluru-560 02*



Janatha Education Society (R.)
VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE OF LAW

Gayathrinagar, Bengaluru- 560021

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Report on Special Lecture of Faculty Exchange Programme:

Visveswarapura College of Law has organised the Special Lecture on 18-09/2018. The Special Lecture was a part of MOU entered into between Vivekananda College of Law, Bengaluru and Visveswarapura College of Law, Bengaluru, dated 15-12-2017 for the Exchange of Faculty.

Sri. Sadashivappa M.S. Assistant Professor, Vivekananda College of Law, Bengaluru delivered Special Lecture on the topic 'Residential status and incidence of tax' at Visveswarapura College of Law, Bengaluru.




He stated that tax incidence on an assessee depends on his residential status. For instance, whether an income, accrued to an individual outside India, taxable in India depends upon the residential status of the Individual in India. Similarly, whether an income earned by a foreign national in India is taxable in India, depends on the residential status of the individual, rather than on his citizenship. Therefore, the determination of the residential status of a person is very significant in order to find out his tax liability.


Principal

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All taxable entities are divided in the following categories for the purpose of determining residential status: such as an individual, a Hindu undivided family, a firm or an association of persons, a joint stock company and every other person. To determine the tax liability persons can be classified as resident and ordinarily resident, or resident but not ordinarily resident in India or non-resident in India. At the end Dr. Sudha, Principal, Visveswarapura College of Law, Bengaluru proposed the Vote of Thanks.


Principal
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K. R. Road, V. V. Puram, Bangalore -560 004 Phone & Fax : 080-26615851

website : www.vvpuralawcollege.com, email : principalvvc@gmail.com, vvpuracollegeoflawbangalore@gmail.com

PRINCIPAL

Ref. No. VCL /

Date:21/11/2019

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that *Sri* Sadashivappa M.S. Asst. Professor, Vivekananda College of Law, Bengaluru delivered a special Lecture on "Residential Status & its effects on Tax Incidence" on 21st November 2019.

The Special Lecture is a part of MOU entered into between Visveswarapura College of Law, Bengaluru & Vivekananda College of Law, Bengaluru, dated:15-12-2017 for the Exchange of Faculty.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

PRINCIPAL

Principal

Visveswarapura College of Law
K.R. Road, V.V. Puram
Bengaluru-560 004

Principal

VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE OF LAW

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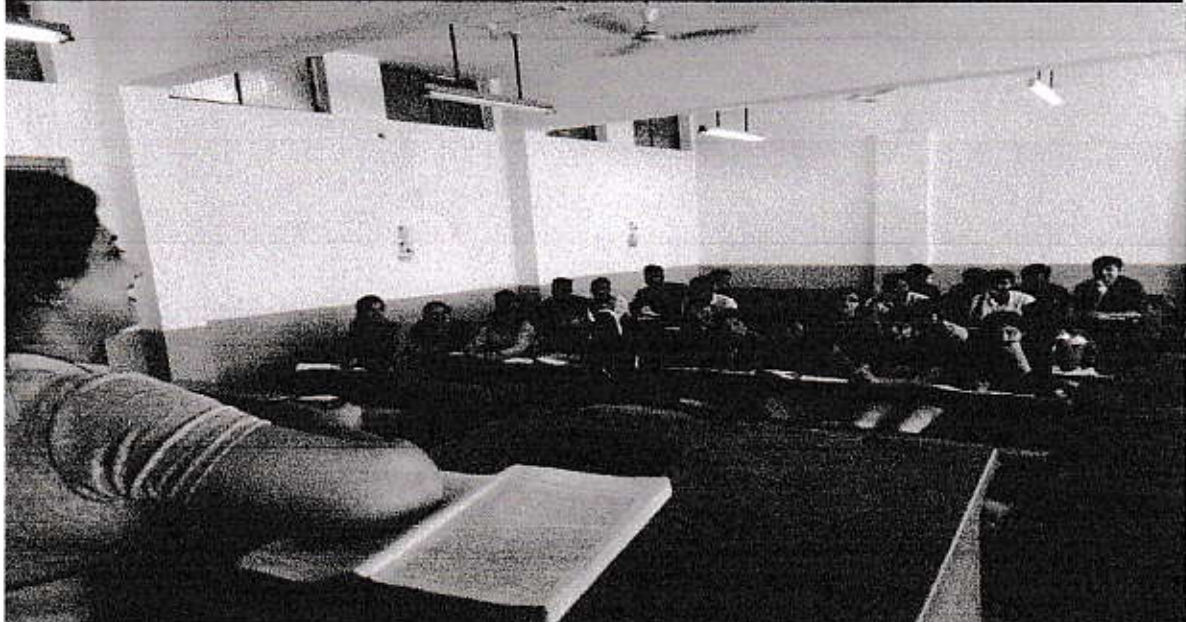
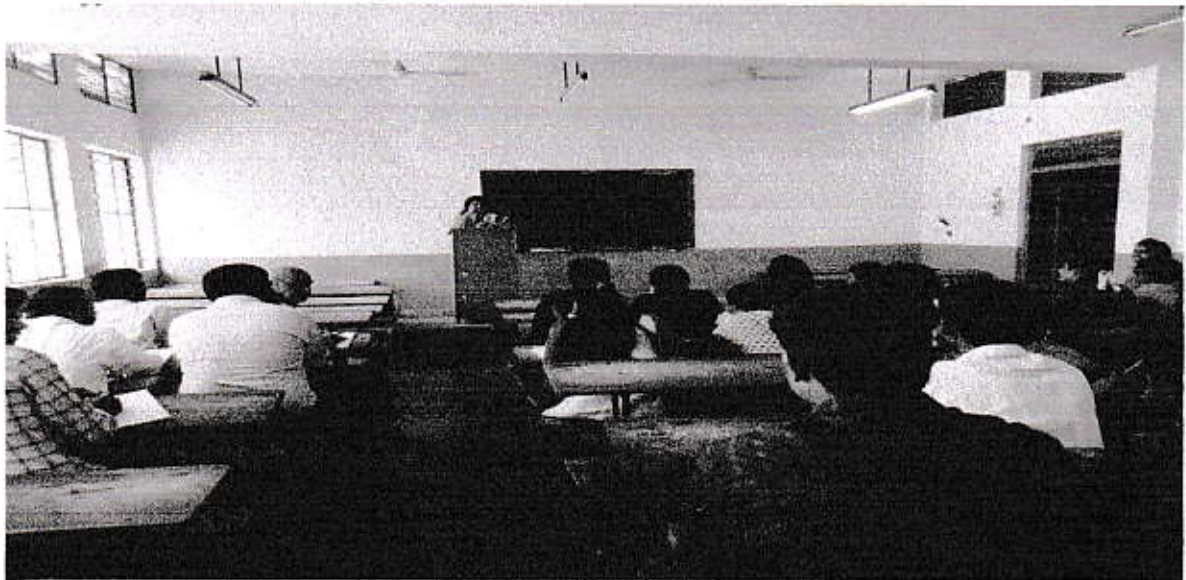
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Gayathrinagar, Bengaluru- 560021


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Report on Special Lecture of Faculty Exchange Programme:

Visveswarapura College of Law has organised the Special Lecture on 25-10-2019. The Special Lecture was a part of MOU entered into between Vivekananda College of Law, Bengaluru and Visveswarapura College of Law, Bengaluru, dated 15-12-2017 for the Exchange of Faculty.



Smt. Vasavi Sriharsha, Assistant Professor, Vivekananda College of Law, delivered Special Lecture on the topic 'Research Methodology-An overview' at Visveswarapura College of Law, Bengaluru


Principal
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Smt. Vasavi Sriharsha, Assistant Professor, Vivekananda College of Law, Bengaluru delivered Special Lecture on the topic 'Research Methodology-An overview' at Visveswarapura College of Law, Bengaluru. She said that the Legal research is the process of identifying and retrieving information necessary to support legal decision making in its broadest sense, legal research includes each step of course of action that begins with an analysis of the facts of a problem and conclude with the application and communication of the result of the investigation.

She also spoke on legal research methodology which denotes the exposition, the description or the explanation and the justification of methods used in conducting research in the discipline of law. Legal research may be carried out by utilizing one or more of number of different techniques or methodologies. These different methodologies include doctrinal research, comparative law methods, socio-legal methods and philosophical legal methods.

Madam also said that the law is a critical part of our social world. Thus the recognition that the law operates in a wider social context has led to the development of Socio-legal methodology as a framework for conducting legal research. In a nutshell, socio-legal methodology embraces disciplines and subjects concern with law as a social institution with the effect of law, legal process, institutions and services, and with the influence of social, political and economic factors on the law and legal institutions. Consequently, because of its association with so many dynamics, the socio-legal method is diverse and encompasses a wide range of theoretical perspectives. At the end Dr. Sanjeeve Gowda, Assistant Professor, Visveswarapura College of Law, Bengaluru proposed the Vote of Thanks.



Principal

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VISVESWARAPURA COLLEGE OF LAW

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PRINCIPAL

Ref. No. VCL/

Date:25/10/2019

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Smt. Vasavi Shriharsha Asst. Professor, Vivekananda College of Law, Bengaluru delivered a special Lecture on "Research Methodology- An Overview" on 25th October 2019.

The Special Lecture is a part of MOU entered into between Visveswarapura College of Law, Bengaluru & Vivekananda College of Law, Bengaluru, dated:15-12-2017 for the Exchange of Faculty.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,


PRINCIPAL

Principal

Visveswarapura College of Law
K.R. Road, V.V. Puram
Bengaluru-560 004


Principal

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Gayathrinagar, Bengaluru- 560021

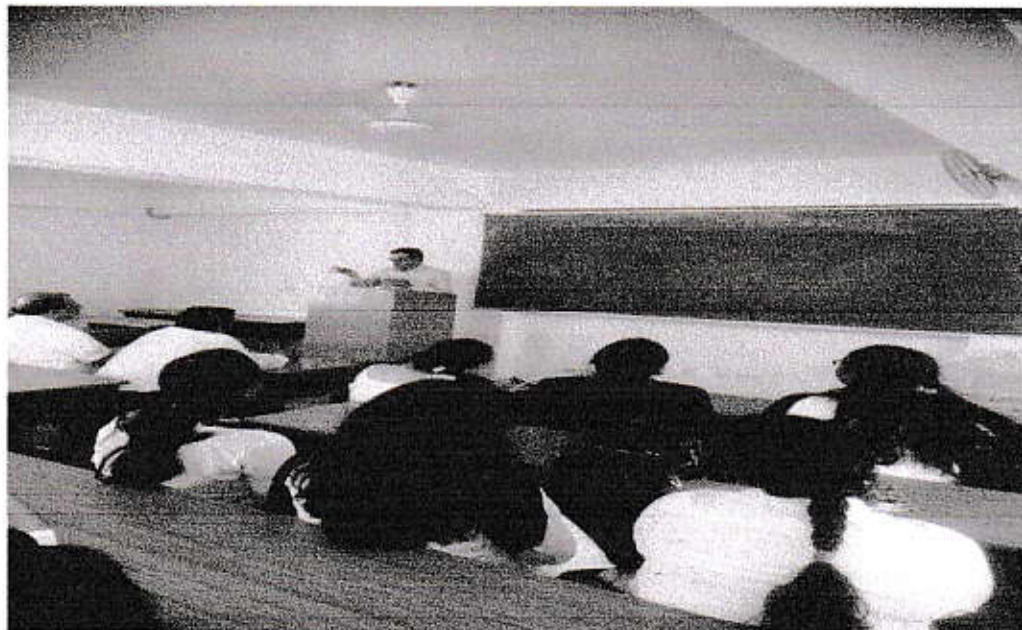
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Report on Special Lecture of Faculty Exchange Programme:

Vivekananda College of Law has organised the Special Lecture on 18-09-2018. The Special Lecture was a part of MOU entered into between Vivekananda College of Law, Bengaluru and Visveswarapura College of Law, Bengaluru, dated 15-12-2017 for the Exchange of Faculty.



Dr. Subramanya M.R. Addressing the Student



Dr. Subramanya M.R. Assistant Professor, Visveswarapura College of Law, Bengaluru delivered a special lecture on 'The Importance of Internship for Law Students'. Sir stated that internships are essential in getting better understanding of law field and they give invaluable hands on experience. Internships are providing opportunities for networking and developing relationships with other professionals which can lead to future job opportunities.

He stated that there is no way to become a good lawyer without first interning under a firm or an advocate. Internship helps in smooth transition from college to work. It improves research skills, stress management and networking. Dr. K.B. Kempe Gowda, Principal proposed the Vote of Thanks. Dr. Sumithra R. and Sri. Sadashivappa M.S. Faculty of VCL were present.



VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE OF LAW
12/1, 3rd Cross, 4th Stage Extn.
Gayathri Nagar, Bangalore - 560 021



VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE OF LAW
AN INSTITUTION OF JANATHA EDUCATION SOCIETY
Recognised by Bar Council of India &
Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi



Ref. No. VCL/509/2022-23

Date: 15/04/2023

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Dr. Subramanya M.R., Asst. Professor, Visveswarapura College of Law, Bengaluru delivered a special lecture on "The Importance of Internship for Law Students" on 15th April 2023.


The special lecture is a part of MOU entered into between Vivekananda College of Law, Bengaluru & Visveswarapura College of Law, Bengaluru, dated 15.12.2017 for the Exchange of Faculty.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,


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Principal

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