



Janatha Education Society (R.)
VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE OF LAW

Gayathrinagar, Bengaluru- 560021

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

The Two Best Practices adopted by the Institution to sustain the quality of Higher Education are focused both towards enhancing the intellectual skills of the faculty members and greater exposure given to students to understand the curriculum based subjects better. In this regard the institution gives prime importance to the regular conduct of Faculty Development programmes and Special Lectures by legal luminaries.

1. Faculty Development Programme

As an IQAC initiative every year (Except in Covid-19 pandemic) institution has organised Faculty Development Programmes to impart quality education to students.

The Faculty Development Programme was held on 13/12/2017 and was open for teachers from all law colleges in Karnataka. The FDP commenced with a warm welcome by the Principal Dr. K B Kempe Gowda.

The inaugural session was held by Adjunct Prof. (Dr) H K Nagaraja of National Law School of India University, Bengaluru. He educated us on 'The Tools for effective Law teaching'. Teaching is effective in the light of bringing real things and authentic daily life situations into the classroom. There are better ways to learn than by "telling". It is to make students think that becomes important. Students should be encouraged to ask questions and discuss about them. The depth of learning is enhanced when students are engaged in the process. Effective tools in law teaching may include understanding the provision of law, reasoning and relating to it. The lecture method may be supplemented with the case study method for understanding the complexities of law, development and emerging trends. The case method helps students to solve problems by applying legal knowledge, principles, ideas and skills. The seminar method enables organisation of the class to use a scientific approach to analyse problems.

The next technical session on 'Planning and Preparation for teaching subjects of Law' was conducted by Professor Mallar, Former Registrar NLSIU. Mere theoretical study of law does not suffice and therefore Moot Court competitions, Client Counselling Sessions and practical experience through internships are the need of the day. These sessions enable students to act as counsels for both sides, analyse evidence, thrash out legal issues, argue against each other to prove their point before the judge, who will render judgment based on their legal understanding and analytical skills.


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After a brief tea break the third technical session was conducted by Prof. (Dr). M K Ramesh, Professor of Law, NLSIU, Bengaluru. He briefed on “**Basic teaching methods**”. Legal education is complicated and multidisciplinary study. One of the traditional methods of imparting legal education is the lecture method. Lectures are used for the introduction of the subject, summarizing ideas and bringing out the relationship between theory and practice. Case methods supplement learning through analysis and judgment and identification of the *Ratio Decidendi and Obiter Dicta*. The problem solving methods are Moot Court and related competitions help students to gain knowledge by working out solutions for problems. Discussion method showcases the skills of legal investigation, synthesis, analysis and successful outcomes. Simulation methods are role play methods enabling students to negotiate and strike deals. Debating methods will enable students in issue handling. Clinical methods focus on the functional aspects and expose students to drafting and conveyancing skills along with the standard of service.

After sumptuous lunch the last session on ‘**Research and teaching**’ was held by Prof. Sairam Bhat, Professor of Law, NLSI, Bengaluru. He brought out the significance of good teaching through creation of knowledge through active research. It imparts the value of enquiry-based learning. It promotes curiosity based learning processes in classrooms. Teaching and research are mutually reinforcing. A well informed teacher can create a well equipped student, ready to face the world.

After a refreshing tea break interaction and feedback session was held. The participants were joyful and shared appreciation for our institution in organising this highly useful Faculty Development Programme.

Around 70 law teachers from across the State participated in the programme.

The programme ended by vote of thanks proposed by the Vice Principal Smt Kalpana L.


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Photo Gallery




**Principal Dr. K B Kempe Gowda, Prof. V S Mallar, NSLIU, training the teachers
welcoming the gathering**



**Prof. M K Ramesh, NSLIU, Prof. Sairam Bhat, NSLIU, addressing the audience
delivering the lecture**



Participants at Faculty Development Programme


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2. Faculty Development Programme on Legal Methods

In the Academic year 2018-19 the course on Research Methodology was replaced with a newly introduced course, Legal Methods, for the first semester of 5 year LLB programmes. On **27.08.2018**, Prof (Dr) Ishwara Bhat, Hon,ble Vice Chancellor inaugurated the programme. He was also the resource person for the first technical session on the **Course Materials & Teaching Methods** to be adopted. The goal of introducing this course was to familiarise the students on the various intellectual methods employed by lawyers. The course fulfills three important goals. The first is to ensure that the basics of research in writing are understood. The second, to reason out the decision taken. The third, ability to reflect law in the light of a larger, social and political environment. The course is highly useful to understand the functions of law, the nature of law, classification of law and sources of law. It also provides knowledge to source authoritative materials in understanding law. The types of authoritative materials are Legislation, Precedent and other secondary sources. The order of authorities are the Constitution, Status, precedents and other secondary sources. The various ways of citation of laws were taught. The methods of making case notes i.e., short summary of the judgment through judicious reading and identifying the *Ratio Decidendi* and the *Obiter Dicta* were made known. The next focus was on Legal Writing, an effective communication through clarity, accuracy and precision in expression, mainly legal terms and maxims. The meaning of the legal matter requires a proper grasp of the subject Interpretation of Statutes. Initially the basic rules of interpretation namely the Golden Rule and the Mischief Rule are to be applied to understand the intention of the law maker in making the law. Thrust was also laid on the Alternate Dispute Resolution Systems to avoid the long and arduous process of Judicial Settlement.

After a sumptuous lunch, Prof. Dr C S Patil, Dean, Faculty of Law, KSLU, Hubballi, held the next session on the Research Methods to be followed. He brought out the significance of the General Clauses Act, 1847. It is also called the legislative dictionary due to its utility by providing definition to standard terms of legal and other related expressions.

The next focus was on Judicial Methods, the Principles governing the judges evolved by the Indian Judiciary, viz., Principles of Impartiality, Judicial Restraint, Reasoned Decision, etc.

The objective factor in research in general is the requirement to identify, establish and promote 'truth'. Legal research is societal based and involves consideration of various factors. The

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students are to be trained to learn research at the fundamental level. Legal Research involves systematic study of verifiable data to establish not only the scientific truth, but also the philosophical truth in pursuit of justice.

Research throws open the avenue of learning by involvement. It fosters the ability to adapt analytical skills and reasoning. Legal research is a quest for truth, scholarship, knowledge and societal benefit in terms of solutions for legal problems.

Research can either be Doctrinal (non-empirical) and Non-doctrinal (empirical). The techniques of collecting data include Interview, Questionnaire, Sampling and Surveys. Data collection may be from primary and secondary sources.

It is imperative for the researcher to get induced to Information and Communication Technology (ICT). The utmost Quality to be imbibed by a good researcher is representation of truth and not its suppression. The affinity and involvement of the researcher must be perennial, since Research is always a concept in continuum. Topics selected for research must reflect social values. The life of law and its research must be for the betterment of humans, of contemporary relevance and create career opportunities wherever possible.


After a short refreshing tea break, an interaction session was held. The participants expressed immense gratitude to Vivekananda College of Law and the Honorable Vice Chancellor Dr P Ishwara Bhat and Dr C S Patil, Dean, Karnataka State Law University, Hubli, for taking time amidst their busy schedule to motivate law teachers to teach the newly introduced subject Legal Methods.

A Total of 84 course teachers from various Law Colleges across State benefitted from the Programme.

Photo Gallery



Prof. Dr. C S Patil, Dean, Participants at the FDP
KSLU Law School, Hubballi,


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3. Faculty Development Programme:

From 21.04.2022 to 23.04.2022 3 day Faculty Development Programme for law teachers across the Nation was conducted. The programme was inaugurated by Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor, Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi. The Faculty Development Programme focused on Jurisprudence, Family Laws & Criminal Laws. The following were the resource persons.

Date	Name & Designation of the Resource Person	Topic
21.04.2022	Prof. Dr. P Ishwar Bhat, Vice-Chancellor KSLU, Hubballi	Indian Jurisprudence
21.04.2022	Prof. Dr. Ved Kumari Vice-Chancellor National Law School, Odisha	Difference between Sec. 299 & Sec.300 of Indian Penal Code.
21.04.2022	Prof. Dr. Manjith Singh Nijjar Former Registrar & Professor of Law Punjabi University, Patiala, Punjab	Broad Concepts of Hindu Law and their Challenges.
22.04.2022	Hon'ble Justice Kumar Former Judge, High Court of Karnataka	Evolution of Property Rights of Women under Hindu Law
22.04.2022	Prof. Dr. K C Sunny, Vice-Chancellor National University of Advanced Legal Studies, Kochi	Criminal Law: Recent Trends
23.04.2022	Prof. Dr. V Sudesh Professor University Law College, Department of Studies in Law, Bangalore University, Benagluru	Jurisprudential Perspectives on Social Justice as Purpose of Law


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24.04.2022	Prof Dr Somu C S Christ University, Bengaluru	Illicit Enrichment: Dynamics between Corruption & Human Rights
24.04.2022	Dr. P Puneeth Associate professor, Jawaharalal Nehru University, Delhi	Hindu Marriage Act, 1955: Looking through the Constitutional Lens

The Faculty Development Programme, attended by 65 participants, commenced on **21/4/2022**, in Virtual Mode, through Zoom App, at sharp 9 am with Welcome address by the Principal, DR K B Kempe Gowda.

Sri H G Balagopal, Chairman of the Governing Council of our institution, delivered a Short Address in appreciation of the Karnataka State Law University's initiative in conducting the FDP in association with our institution.

The programme was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Vice Chancellor, KSLU, Hubli, Prof (Dr) P Ishawara Bhat, who delivered the inaugural address highlighting the significance of Faculty Development Programmes.

Dr C N Manche Gowda, honorable Secretary, Janatha Education Society, delivered the Presidential Address for the inaugural session.

The Vote of thanks was proposed by Dr Sumithra R, Faculty Coordinator, Assistant Professor.

The first session commenced at 9.30am on Indian Jurisprudence by Prof (Dr) P Ishwara Bhat, Hon'ble Vice Chancellor, KSLU, Hubli. He delivered a highly informative lecture on '**Indian Jurisprudence**' and stated that the Hindu legal system is one of the most ancient legal systems in the world. It is based on the concept of 'Dharma'. Dharma refers to the order set by nature and adherence of human beings to such natural order. Dharma includes the concept of *nyaya* or justice. The Hindus believed that dharma ensures that humans exist in harmony with the entire cosmos or Universe.

The session ended with active interaction by the participants.

The second session was held by Prof (Dr) Vedkumari, Hon'ble Vice Chancellor, National Law School, Odisha on the topic, '**Differences between sections 299 and 300 of Indian Penal Code, 1860.**' Culpable homicide is defined under S 299 and murder under S 300 of IPC. There is a thin line of difference between these two sections. Culpable homicide is a genus and murder its species. All murders are culpable homicide but all culpable homicides are not murder.


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Hence there are *differences in the intention of causing death* under sections 299 and 300. There is a difference under the two sections in the *nature of bodily injury likely to cause death*. There is also a difference *in the degree of knowledge*, under the two sections.

The session ended after interaction with the participants.

The third session was on '**Broad Concepts of Hindu Law and their challenges.**' The resource person was Prof (Dr) Manjith Singh Nijjar, Former Registrar and Professor of Law, Punjabi University, Patiala, Punjab. Since Hindu society has always been a patriarchal society, property rights of male members of the family were always supreme and were considered to be more important than other family members. Efforts have been constantly made to provide for women as mothers, daughters-in-laws etc., a right to property. According to Hindu family system, the daughter becomes part of her husband's family and accordingly entitled to property from her husband or son. However in the case of an unmarried daughter, dharma shastras have clearly laid down that such daughters have the right to be maintained by her fathers and brothers.

Decision concluded with participants being engaged in active interaction.

On 22nd April, the first session commenced at 9 am on the topic, '**Evolution of property rights of Women Under Hindu Law**'. The Resource person was Hon'ble Justice N Kumar, Former Judge, High Court of Karnataka. Hindu women have come a long way from the period of classic Hindu Law where they enjoyed limited ownership rights, to the present times, where, as per section 6 of Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2015, Women are entitled to equal coparcenary rights, as sons. They are now entitled to claim partition and possession of ancestral and self occupied property of their father. The gender- unequal provisions are now the laws of the past.

The session concluded with lively interaction of participants with Justice N Kumar.

The second session was on the topic, '**Criminal Law: Recent Trends.**' The Guest Speaker was Prof (Dr) K C Sunny, Hon'ble Vice Chancellor, National University of Advanced Legal Studies, Kochi. The criminal laws are outdated, obsolete and contradictory to several human rights. With the development of technology and growing human rights activism, criminal law has to be updated as per the changing trends. The Government should empower the investigation machinery with the skills and tools required for scientific investigation. The population of under-trial prisoners who are not able to furnish bail should be reduced through efficient application of the principle of Plea Bargaining. Crimes which fulfill a financial motive, viz., money-laundering, tax evasion, insurance fraud, identity theft, counterfeiting of currency, security frauds, etc., are required to be dealt with stringent laws as they impact the society very hard.


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The session ended with lively interaction for about fifteen minutes.

The third session was by Prof (Dr) Dilip Ukey, Hon'ble Vice Chancellor, National Law University, Maharashtra, who spoke on the '**Significance of Natural Law Theory**'. The natural law is the law of reason and experience. It is universal in its precepts and its authority extends to all men. Natural law is immutable and permanent because it is based on God made essential human nature, which does not change with time or place. Natural law has played a pivotal role in legal development. It has played the role of harmonizing , synthesizing and promoting peace and justice in different periods and protected the public against injustice, tyranny and misrule. The natural law theory reflects a perpetual quest for absolute justice.

The session was interesting and interactive.

The first session on 23/4/2022 commenced at 9am on the topic, '**Jurisprudential Perspectives on Social Justice as Purpose of Law.**' The Resource person was Prof (Dr) V Sudesh, University Law College and Department of studies in Law, Bangalore University, Bengaluru. All citizens must have access to justice. If people cannot defend their rights, property or livelihoods against unscrupulous individuals and individuals, they risk losing trust in the whole system of governance. Such a situation is unacceptable and unsustainable to achieve Justice , Peace and Stability, which are the Function and Purpose of Law. Hence , the establishment of robust, accessible judicial institutions can spell the difference between vulnerability and security, desperation and dignity, oppression and empowerment for all the people. Strengthening the rule of law is an essential ingredient to enhance economic and social progress.

The session was educative and highly interactive.

The second session was by Prof (Dr) Somu C S, Christ University, Bengaluru. He addressed on '**Illicit Enrichment : Dynamics between Corruption and Human Rights.**' Corruption is a major threat to the world. Corrupt practices such as bribery and other abuses of public functions for private gain have been criminalized in almost all legal systems. There is a direct link between fighting corruption and the protection and promotion of human rights. Corruption undermines the effectiveness and efficiency of public institutions and erodes public trust in government. Therefore, it is important to take measures such as criminalizing and prosecuting illicit enrichment as it is one of the simplest tools for holding corrupt public officials accountable. Asset recovery is a core constituent of international as well as regional anti corrupt instruments. Asset declaration by public officials and government employees is considered as one of the preventive mechanisms needed to control corruption. Different countries deal in different ways

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in prosecution and confiscation of proceeds of crimes. Some scholars argue that illicit enrichment raises concerns regarding fundamental principles of law and human rights, particularly regarding the burden of proof, the presumption of innocence and the privilege against self incrimination, experience and jurisprudence have shown that not all rights are absolute. These fundamental principles are often qualified in the application of the law to serve the interests of both the public and justice. Thus, criminalizing illicit enrichment does not contradict the long established tradition of presumption of innocence and other Constitutional Rights granted to the accused persons.

The session ended with active interaction.

The last session was by Dr P Puneeth, Associate Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi. He spoke on the topic ‘ **Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 : Looking through the Constitutional Lens.**’ Analysis of the concept of Restitution of Conjugal Rights, a matrimonial remedy available under section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 reveals that, the aggrieved party can knock the doors of the court to enforce this right . Restitution of Conjugal Rights amounts to coercive action by the state, violating once sexual and decisional autonomy thereby infringing right to privacy and human dignity under article 21 of the Constitution of India. The Constitutional validity of section 9 of HMA, 1955 is highly debatable and controversial. Some people believe that it serves a social purpose in preventing the breaking up of wedding ties, while others believe that it snatches away the privacy of the wife affecting her dignity by forcible cohabitation, much against her will. When there is irretrievable breakdown of marriage, it is very difficult to unite them. Thus section 9 of HMA should be declared as unconstitutional, since it will be a double whammy for the woman because she is already out of her parents’ home soon after marriage and the remedy of Restitution of Conjugal Rights forcing her to cohabit with her husband unwillingly. The session ended with lively interaction.

The participants in their feedback expressed deep gratitude to the institution for conducting this intellectual exercise



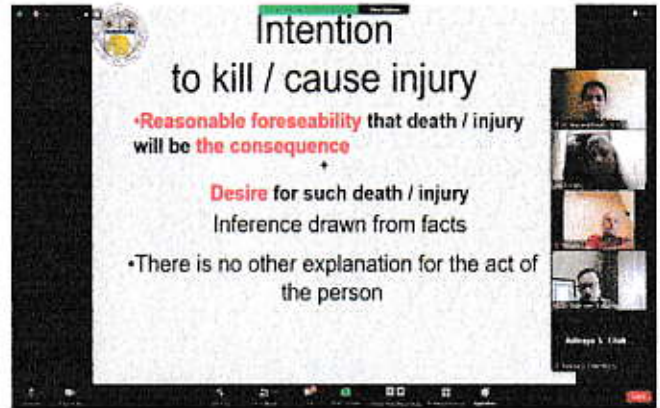
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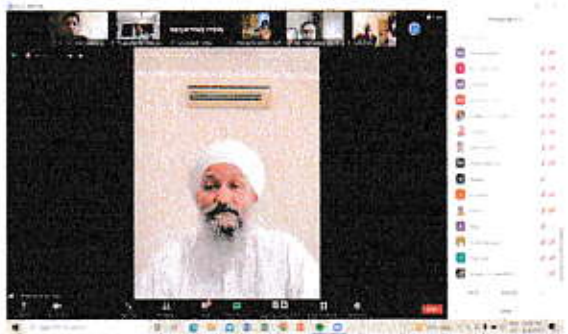
Photo Gallery



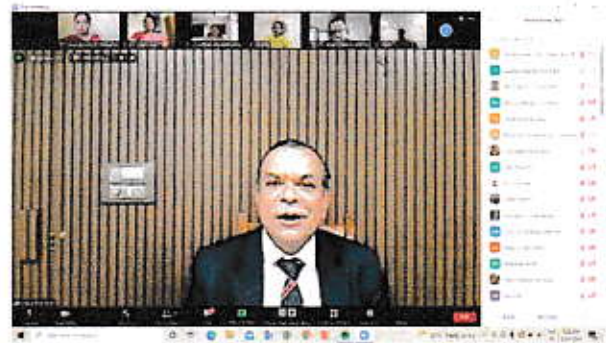
Prof. Dr. P Ishwar Bhat, Vice-Chancellor, Prof. KSLU, Hubballi, inaugurated the programme



Dr. Ved Kumari, Vice-Chancellor, National Law School, Odisha



Prof. Dr. Manjith Singh Nijjar



Hon'ble Justice Kumar, Former Judge, High Court of Karnataka



Prof. Dr. K C Sunny, Vice-Chancellor, National University of Advanced Legal Studies, Kochi



Prof. Dr. Dilip Ukey, Vice-Chancellor, National Law University, Maharashtra


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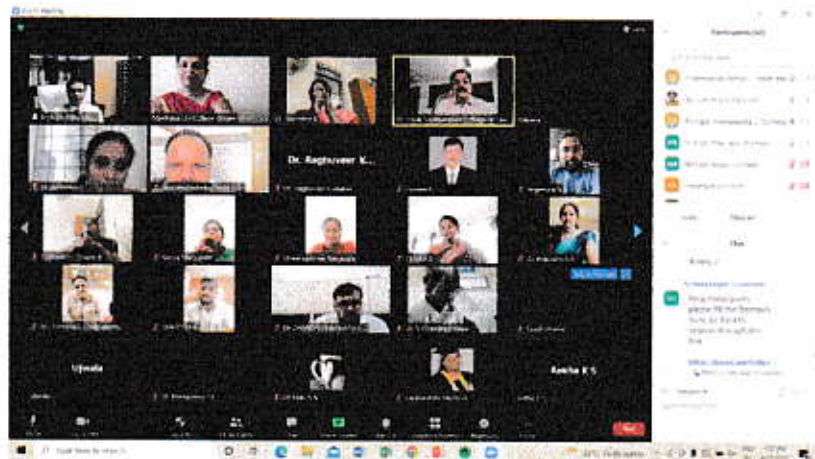
Prof. Dr. V Sudesh, Professor,
University Law College,
Department of Studies in Law,
Bangalore University, Bengaluru




Prof. Dr. Somu C S, Christ University, Bengaluru



Dr. P Puneeth, Associate Professor, Online participants
Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi



Participants on virtual mode


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Academic Year 2017-18

Law Forum/Special Lectures on curriculum based subjects:

Date	Name of Resources Person	Topic
23.09.2017	Prof. K B Vasudeva, Principal, Vidhyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru	Law of Torts
07.10.2017	Prof. S V Jogarao, NLSIU, Bengaluru	Principles of Contract
14.10.2017	Dr. P E Somaiah, Asse. Prof, St. Joseph's Degree College, Bengaluru	Importance of Political Science
14.10.2017	Prof. Venkata Dasappa, (Rtd), University Law College, Bengaluru	Economics of Market Structure
07.11.2017	Prof S V Joga Rao, NSLIU, Bengaluru	Principles of Criminal Law
03.03.2018	Prof. P E Somaiah, St. Joseph's Degree College, Bengaluru	Public Administration
05.03.2018	Prof. P E Somaiah, St Joseph's Degree College, Bengaluru	Political Organisations & Institutions
04.04.2018	Prof A T Bhaskar, V V Pura Law College, Bengaluru	Law of Evidence
07.04.2018	Prof Neil Tannen, Christ University, Bengaluru	International Relations & Organisations
10.04.2018	Prof. Venkat Dasappa,(Rtd), University Law College, Bengaluru	Commercial Banking
10.04.2018	Sri R Tirumaleshwar Bhat, Tax Consultant	Law of Taxation
19.04.2018	Sri Venkataraman, Advocate & Liquidator, Bengaluru	Company Law
27.04.2018	Ms. Brinda Verma, IPR Consultant,	Intellectual Property Rights
08.05.2018	Prof. Dr. Mallikarjunaiah, Principal, KLE Society's Law College, Bengaluru	Administrative Law


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Dr. K B Kempe Gowda, Principal, introducing the resource person



Students attending the lecture

On 23.09.2017 Prof. K B Vasudeva, Principal, Vidhyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru, delivered a special lecture on "Law of Torts". Prof K B Vasudeva, worked as Member of various academic Boards of Mysore University. He also served as member of different academic committees of Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi. He participated and presented papers on various issues relating to Human Rights, International Law and IPR etc., He is also a resource person to Karnataka Police Academy, Administrative Training Institute and NSS Programme Officers Training Centre, University of Mysore. He was invited as a resource person as a subject expert in selection committees of various law colleges. He was visiting faculty at Post Graduate Studies in Law, Manasagangotri, Mysuru and Post Graduate Studies in Commerce, Vidhyavardhaka First Grade College, Mysuru. He was coordinator for Study Centre of Indira Gandhi National Open University,


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Mysuru for 9 years. He also served as NSS officer at Vidhyavardhaka Law College for several years.

Prof. K B Vasudeva dealt with following concepts in detail in his special lecture.

History, development of Law of Torts in India, nature, meaning of torts, essentials of torts- act or omission & legal damages. Mental elements in law of torts. The general defences available in torts to defendant were explained elaborately with land mark cases. Concepts dealing with negligence- essential elements, nuisance, strict liability, absolute liability, remoteness of damages and remedies available in torts were discussed by the resource person. The law relating to torts affecting human body- assault & battery, torts affecting the status- false imprisonment, defamation, malicious prosecution, abuse of legal procedure- civil abuse and criminal abuse, contractual relations- parental relations etc., highlighted by the resource person. The Consumer Protection Act- 1986- reasons for passing the legislation, title and extent. Rights of consumers were discussed along with definitions, establishment of councils, redressal mechanisms and punishment prescribed for contravention were thrown light upon.

The Principal Dr. K. B. Kempe Gowda presided over the programme. Around 87 students attended the lecture. The students were benefited by the lecture


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Special Lecture on Principles of Contract was organised on **07/10/2017** by our institution. Prof. S V Joga Rao, NSLIU, Bengaluru was the resource person. Prof Rao was Post-doctoral Research Scholar in Healthcare Law and Ethics. He is presently anchoring the professional activities of Legalexcel – a Law Firm of Advocates, Solicitors and Healthcare Consultants.

His teaching career spans across three decades. As a Professional Advocate and Solicitor, he provides array of legal services including Litigation, Consultative advise for Hospitals, Doctors, Patient Groups, Technology Companies, Diagnostic Labs and several technology driven healthcare startups.

He is deeply passionate about issues and challenges emanating in the discipline of Healthcare Ethics and Law. He is actively involved in researching Ethical, Policy and Regulatory Challenges and Perspectives focusing on interface of Healthcare Law and Technology in its multi-dimensional perspectives.

He has advocated Continuing Medico-Legal Education (CMLE) for Doctors and Continuing Nursing Legal Education (CNLE) programmes for nursing community, with a view to sensitize Legal, Ethical and Regulatory issues and implications of modern day medical practice.

He has authored sizable number of titles published by reputed entities. He actively participates in several Research Projects. Associated with a couple of Hospitals, he functions as Chairperson of their respective Institutional Ethics Committees and Member of Competent Authority and Authorization Committee as envisaged under Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act.

He has been conferred globally acclaimed and intellectually coveted Max-Planck Fellowship by Max-Planck Institute, Germany.

It was our good fortune that the ever busy Prof. S V Joga Rao educated us on the Principles of Contract.

Prof Joga Rao, in his lecture explained at length about the Principles of Contract. He said a contract is an agreement between parties, creating mutual obligations that are enforceable by

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law. Therefore, a contract must essentially contain an agreement legally enforceable by law. A contract necessarily involves a valid offer and acceptance, adequate consideration, capacity to enter into contract and should be in accordance with law.

Contracts arise when a duty comes into existence, because of a promise made by one of the parties. A promise is an accepted proposal. Therefore, to create contractual obligation there must be both proposal and acceptance. It is a union of these two which constitutes a binding tie, the obligation. A Proposal when accepted becomes a promise.

Consideration is an essential part of a contract. Though consideration need not be adequate to the promise, it must be of some value in the eye of law.

Every person is competent to contract who is of the age of majority, according to the law to which he is subject, who is of sound mind and who is not disqualified from contracting by any law to which he is subject. A minor is not competent to contract.

Free consent of parties is one of the essentials for a valid contract. Consent is said to be free when it is not caused by coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake.

A contract to be valid must also be for a lawful object and should be in accordance with public policy.

The parties to a contract shall be discharged from the obligation created by the contract normally by the performance of the obligation of the parties concern. The normal method of discharge of a contract is when both the parties perform their obligation under the contract. Then, both the parties are free from any further liability under it and the relationship comes to an end. There must be a complete and proper performance.

When a party to a contract breaks a obligation imposed by the contract, a new obligation will arise. A right of action is conferred upon the party injured.

Prof Joga Rao also brought out the remedies available in case of breach of contract. The person injured via breach of contract can claim damages from the other party for compensating the loss suffered. In certain circumstances the injured party may obtain a decree for Specific Performance of a contract.


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On 14.10.2017 & 05.03.2018, Dr. Somaiah P E, Associate Professor, St. Joseph's Degree College, Bengaluru delivered special lectures on "Importance of Political Science". Dr. Somaiah, obtained his M A, M.Phil & Ph.D degree from Bangalore University, Bengaluru. His articles were published in International & National Journals.

In his lecture Prof Somaiah emphasized that, political science is a study of people, community and corporation. Principal Dr. K. B. Kempe Gowda presided over the programme. A Total 53 students attended the lecture.



Dr. P E Somaiah, St. Joseph's Degree College, Bengaluru



Students attending the lecture


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Prof. Venkata Dasappa, delivering the lecture



Students present in the lecture

On 14.10.2017 Prof. Venkata Dasappa, (Rtd), University Law College, Bengaluru delivered special lectures on Economics on the topics “Market Structure”. Prof. Venkata Dasappa, was guest faculty in University Law College, Bangalore University, Bengaluru. He was one of the celebrated teacher in Economics.

He elaborately explained the meaning of Market, in types of market, (a) Perfect Competition Market, and (b) Imperfect competition market. (a) perfect competition market- many buyers and sellers, selling homogeneous product, freedom to entry & exit, and they are only price takers because they don't have power to determine the price.

(b) Imperfect Competition Market.


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(i) Monopoly: Single seller selling the product, no close substitute goods, no entry of new firms, monopoly seller is a price maker, price discrimination is possible only in this market.

Price discrimination: meaning of price discrimination. Charging different level of prices to different consumers on the basis of age, sex, nature of the product, status of the consumers, time & place etc.

Conditions of price discrimination: Market must be imperfection, agreement between the rival sellers, differential products, and ignorance of buyers, artificial difference between goods. In the above conditions price can be charged differently to different consumers.

(ii) Oligopoly: Few sellers, barriers to entry of new firms. Independence between the firms, advertisement cost, Lack of Uniformity.

(iii) Duopoly: Two sellers, independency among firm, demand curve is indeterminate, products are differentiated, price rigidity (price of the product in this market does not change immediately with change in demand).

(iv) Monopolistic competition market: large no of sellers, product differentiation, freedom of entry and exit of firms, independent behavior, selling cost, non-price competition.

Principal Dr. K. B. Kempe Gowda presided over the programme. 52 students attended the lecture.


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10.04.2018 Prof. Venkata Dasappa, (Rtd), University Law College, Bengaluru, delivered special lecture on Economics on the topic "**Banking**". Prof. Venkata Dasappa, was guest faculty in University Law College, Bangalore University, Bengaluru. He was one of the celebrated teacher in Economics.

Commercial Banking– meaning of commercial banks, types of commercial banks, functions of commercial banks- Accepting deposits (current account deposits, fixed deposits, saving account deposits, recurring deposits), Advancing loans- call loan, cash credit, over draft, discounting bills of exchange, Agency services- transfer of funds, collecting customer funds, purchase and sale of shares and securities of its customers, payment of premia, income tax consultant, acts as correspondent, Miscellaneous services. Credit creation of commercial banks; balance sheet of commercial banks. Importance of commercial bank. Liquidity vs profitability.

Central Bank – meaning of central bank, Functions of central bank – Traditional functions (Monopoly of note issue, Banker to the government, Banker's bank, leader of last resort, Clearing house, Leader of money market, Controller of credit, Custodian of foreign exchange reserves), Developmental functions – Agricultural functions, Industrial functions, Other functions – Research functions and special functions. Methods to control of credit – Quantitative methods (Bank rate policy, Cash reserve ratio, Statutory liquidity ratio, Open market operation), Qualitative methods (Margin requirement, regulation of consumer credit, control through directives, credit rationing direct action moral suasion, publicity). Monetary policy – meaning, objectives.

Principal Dr. K. B. Kempe Gowda presided over the programme. 52 students attended the lectures.


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On 07.04.2018, Prof Neil Tannen, Christ University, Bengaluru, delivered a special lecture on "International Relations & Organisations".



Prof Neil Tannen, Christ University, Bengaluru



Students present in the lecture

On 07.04.2018, Prof Neil Tannen, Christ University, Bengaluru, delivered a special lecture on "International Relations & Organisations".

International Relations is the study of the interaction of nation-states & organisations to develop cooperative exchanges between nation that benefit commerce, security, quality of life environment & other aspects in our richly connected, complex world. The benefits of such cooperation are immense & can shape global policies. It empowers humanity to better manage challenges & crises. International Relations promote peace, cooperation, cultural development, technological innovations & financial interdependence among other things.


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Prof A T Bhaskar, Assistant Prof. VV Pura Law College, Bengaluru



Students attending the programme

On 04.04.2018, Prof A T Bhaskar, V V Pura Law College, Bengaluru, delivered a Special Lecture on Law of Evidence. Prof. A T Bhaskar, was reknowned law teacher having vast teaching experience of more than 20 years.

Indian Evidence Act 1872 is divided into three parts with eleven chapters. It is a path breaking enactment which changed the entire system of concepts pertaining to admissibility of evidence in the Indian courts of law. Until then, the rules of evidence were based on the traditional legal systems of different social groups and communities of India and were different for different people depending on caste, community, faith and social position.


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The meaning of the term 'Evidence' is understood as 'to ascertain' or 'to prove'. Relevancy of facts is discussed in sections 5 to 55, which lay down what facts may be Proved before a court. A Judge neither hears nor sees the facts but he hears what the witnesses state and sees what is produced in the court and he has to draw inferences from it. He has to use his faculties and acquired experience in arriving at the truth and to avoid miscarriage of justice. The Law of Evidence is procedural law which provides, inter alia, how a fact is to be proved. It helps in preventing the wastage of the court's valuable time upon irrelevant issues.

The Resource Person explained in detail the terms "Fact", "Relevant", "Facts in issue", "Evidence", "Proved", "Disproved", "Not proved".

He then explained the difference as to the standard of proofs in Civil & Criminal cases. In civil cases, a mere preponderance of probability, due reference being had to the burden of proof is a sufficient basis of decision. But in criminal proceedings a much higher degree of proof is needed before a person is convicted. In civil cases the burden may lie on either of the parties. In the *State of West Bengal V Orilal Jaiswal*, the SC held that "Proof does not mean proof of rigid mathematical demonstration, because that is impossible. It means such evidence would induce a reasonable man to come to a conclusion". All that can be done is to adduce such evidence as that the mind of the tribunal is satisfied that the fact is so.

He then discussed the kinds of presumptions, which are of 3 important kinds: Presumption of fact, Presumption of law (rebuttable & conclusive) & mixed presumptions of law and fact.

He then brought out the distinction between Admissions and Confessions and their evidentiary values. Dying Declarations are admitted in evidence on the principle 'NEMO MORITURNS PROESUMITUR MENTIRI' which means 'a man will not meet his maker with a lie in his mouth'.

Dying declaration does not require any corroboration as long as it inspires confidence in the mind of the court and it is free from any form of tutoring. Dying declarations have to be judged in the light of surrounding circumstances.

The Resource Person then briefly dealt with the facts which need not be proved, documentary evidence and Burden of Proof.

The lecture was highly useful and interesting. Students sought several clarifications during the interaction. The outcome of this academic exercise proved to be fruitful.


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Academic Year 2018-19

Law Forum/ Special Lectures on curriculum based subjects:

Date	Name of Resource Person	Topic
27.08.2018	Prof. Dr. C S Patil, Dean, Law School, KSLU, Hubballi	Dynamism of Law and Various Approaches to the Study of Law
08.09.2018	Prof. Dr V Sudesh, Principal & Chairman & Dean Faculty of Law, University Law College, Bengaluru	Craft of Writing an Article
15.09.2018	Prof. C S Raghuram, Andhra Pradesh University, Hyderabad	Law of Contracts
23.10.2018	Sri Basavaprabhu S Hosakeri, Advocate, Dharwad	The Consumer Protection Act, 1986-An Overview
27.10.2018	Hon'ble Justice N R Sudhindrarao, Judge High Court of Karnataka, Bengaluru	The Corrupted Corrupt the System- Evils of Corruption and Causes.
22.03.2019	Prof. Raghuram, Andhra Pradesh University	The Indian Trust Act, 1882
25.03.2019	Prof. Dr. V Sudesh, Principal & Dean Faculty of Law, ULC, Bengaluru	Impact of LPG on Social Security & Labour Legislation-Karnataka Shops & Commercial Establishments Act, 1961
01.04.2019	Prof. Goudappanavar, KLE Society's Law College, Bengaluru	Constitutional Law-II
11.04.2019	Prof. G V Ramaiah, Principal, Department of Commerce, Vivekananda Degree College, Bengaluru	Profit Prior to Incorporation - Corporate Accounting
22.04.2019	Dr Satish Gowda, Assistant Professor, University Law College, Bengaluru	Land Reforms, Land Acquisition and Land Revenue Act
23.04.2019	Prof. Dr. C Basavaraju, Dean, Faculty of Law, University of Mysore, Mysore	The Role of Election Commission in Ensuring Democracy
29.04.2019	Dr. Jyothi Vishwanath, Assistant Professor, University Law College, Bengaluru	Indian Succession Act


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Dr. K B Kempe Gowda, Principal,
introducing the Guest Speaker



Prof. Dr. C S Patil, addressing the students



Students present in the lecture

On 27.08.2018, Prof. Dr. C S Patil, Dean, Law School, KSLU, Hubballi, addressing the students on the topic "Dynamism of Law and Various Approaches to the Study of Law". Prof. C S Patil, emphasized on various profession.

Legal profession is the most dynamic of profession in the world. Law is an explosive field of knowledge & do legal professionalism can maintain a balance between the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. Law graduates have plethora of job opportunities & therefore need not confine themselves to one domain & may explore to their satisfaction. They may choose to choose litigation to be a Criminal Lawyers if they are sharp, research oriented & have strong investigative, interpersonal & oration skills. They involve various types of cases such as domestic violence, drugs, fraud cheating, murders & so on requiring an understanding of their environment that activities their rational ability to think critically, & be resourceful.


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Corporate lawyers help companies in complying with the rules & regulations of their industry. They are responsible for assisting their client with all the legal processes related to a company's formation & management. They must be familiar with many subjects including Competition Law, Business Law, Advanced Company Law, Commercial Contract Drafting, Merges & Acquisitions, Transactions, Banking, Financial Law, etc.,

To pursue a career in the judicial service of India, one needs to appear for judicial examinations. To work in the judiciary, one needs to develop the skillsets of reasoning, analytical thinking, critical thinking, active listening, drafting, empathy & honesty.

Legal journalism is another career option for those who have a knack for communication & writing. Legal Journalists attend court hearings & report the facts directly. They may publish articles in newspaper, magazine, social media, blog, etc.. Legal journalists may take active part in discussions on legal issues, for which they need to have a strong understanding of the law & current issues. Legal Analysts are responsible for researching & reviewing legal issues & making recommendations on research, gathering evidence, preparing legal documents & doing other related work. Their work is known by the name paralegal service. Legal analysts must have a basic understanding of the law, legal documentation, research in law & management contract.

Various other subjects Viz., Property Law, Contract Law, constitute Civil Law. The skills set required for Civil Lawyering persuasion, communication, drafting & general knowledge of society & current affairs.

Another career option is that of a legal advisor. It would involve advising the client on legal issues, preventing litigation, taking care of contractual & regulatory problems, negotiating with the other party to resolve dispute & analyzing contracts for their organization.

The Resource Person further impressed upon minds of students, the difference between a 'job' & 'profession'. Job involves vacation, whereas 'profession' involves passion, which has no end & lasts one's lifetime without a thought for retirement. Such legendary examples are Dr. Devi Shetty, Senior Counsels Sri Ram Jethmalini, Sri Udhay Holla, Sri Harish Salve & so on.

62 students were attended the programme. Dr. K B Kempe Gowda, Principal, Vivekananda College of Law, Bengaluru, presided over the programme.



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Prof. Dr. V Sudesh, delivering the lecture



Dr. V. Sudesh, interacting with the students



Students attending the lecture

On 08.09.2018, Prof. Dr V Sudesh, Principal & Chairman & Dean Faculty of Law, University Law College, Bengaluru through a special lecture educated our students on the "Craft of writing an article in law". He started his lecture by stating that every law article written must make a good story. This helps in organising ideas into a form that better engages the reader. The first part of the article is an introduction, which should include every important element of the paper. To be a scholarly writer, the ideas expressed on paper must be cohesive, clear and precise.

In the present day technology can boost writing skills by a d time management and legal research. Analytical thinking, logical reasoning and sharp communication skills are other vital factors relevant for sound writing.

An article can be written on any legal issue or problem required in a balanced analysis. The headline should summarise the article's substance, covering the potential reader that the investment of their valuable time and attention in reading that article will be worth it. And article


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may be made more impactful by focusing on core points and thinking systematically, strategically and keeping abreast of latest developments.

The length of an article should ideally be of 1500 words excluding footnotes and citations. What makes the article valuable is the quality and authenticity of information and insights provided in simple and fluid language and lucid articulation of ideas.

The article written must be original and informative, incorporating primary and secondary research sources synthesis, drafting and editing complex information are valuable abilities. Answers to questions raised should be provided. New approaches have to be constantly developed on evergreen topics.

The conclusion should leave readers with the sense of accomplishment and correlate with the headline and introduction.

Dr. K B Kempe Gowda, Principal, presided over the programme. 80 students attended the programme.


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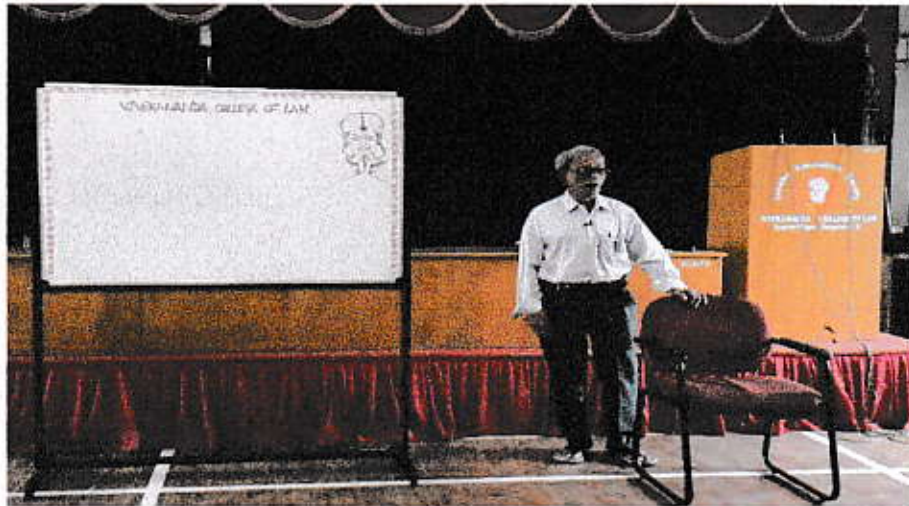


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On 15.09.2018, Prof. C S Raghuram, Andhra Pradesh University, Hyderabad, delivered a special lecture on "Law of Contracts". Dr. K B Kempe Gowda, Principal, presided over the lecture. 100 students attended the programme.



Prof Raghuram, delivering the Lecture



Students present in the program

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23.10.2018, Sri Basavaprabhu S Hosakeri, Advocate, Dharwad, delivered the special lecture on The Consumer Protection Act, 1986-An Overview. Sri Basavaprabhu is reknowned advocate with 40 years of vast experience in handling the consumer cases.

Sri Basavaprabhu highlighted the provisions of the above enactment and explained the applicability of the same. He explained nature of adoptability of Consumer Act and its impact on the society. He thrown light upon the rights of the consumers which are fundamental for seeking remedy from redressal mechanisms. Conceptual analysis was given in detail for better understanding and interpretation of concepts. The constitution, members, powers and functions of the Consumer Protection Councils dealt in. He critically mentioned that the councils are constituted only for the name sake but they are working effectively in rendering the advice needed for improvement. The redressal mechanism constituted under the Act are successful in providing the cheaper and quick justice to consumers. The three tier system of redressal mechanism viz., the District Consumer Redressal Commission, State Consumer Redressal Commission and National Consumer Redressal Commission, their composition, members, their qualification and disqualification, powers and functions were brought to the knowledge of the students with the landmark decisions decided by the Apex Court of India. Sir thrown light upon jurisdiction, procedure in filing the complaint, parties entitled to file compliant, allowance of complaint by the commissions, appellate authority ect., were dealt in detail with landmark Supreme Court of India.


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On 01/04/2019, Prof. Goudappanavar, KLE Society's Law College, Bengaluru, delivered a special lecture on Constitutional Law-II. He is well known professor and he has substantive experience in teaching law.

Prof. Goudappanavar elaborately explained on Basic Structure theory. The Principle of basic structure of the Constitution was propounded by the Supreme Court in 1973 in *KESHAVANANDA BHARATHI V/S STATE OF KERALA & ANOTHER*, wherein 13 judges sat for 68 days & produced a cluster of judgments running into over a thousand pages. This was a historic decision, because through their basic structure principle the Supreme Court laid down that the Constitution of a country represents the GRUNDNORM-the basic norm-comprising of fundamental principles, laying down the foundation of a civil society. It ruled that the constituent power of Parliament under Art. 368 does not enable it to alter the 'basic structure' of the Constitution, which means that the Parliament cannot abridge or take away a Fundamental Right that forms a part of the 'basic structure' of the Constitution.

However, the Supreme Court is yet to define or clarify what constitutes the 'basic structure' of the Constitution:

- Supremacy of the Constitution
- Sovereign, democratic & Republican nature of the Indian polity.
- Secular character of the Constitution
- Separation of Powers between the legislature, executive & the judiciary.
- Federal character of the Constitution
- Unity & integrity of the nation
- Welfare State (Socio-economic justice)
- Judicial Review
- Freedom and dignity of the individual
- Parliamentary System
- Rule of Law
- Harmony & balance between Fundamental Rights & Directive Principles
- Principle of equality


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- Free & Fair elections
- Independence Judiciary
- Limited Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution (not the sovereignty of the Parliament)
- Effective access to justice
- Principles underlying fundamental rights
- Power of the Supreme Court under Arts. 32, 136, 141 & 142
- Power of the High Courts under Arts. 226 & 227.



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On 11/04/2019 a special lecture on Profit Prior to Incorporation – Corporate Accounting. Prof. G V Ramaiah, Principal, Department of Commerce, Vivekananda Degree College, Bengaluru. Prof. explained about sources of finance to the company, meaning of share, how it is going to raise finance from public in the form of share. In case if the company gets access application what basis will be used by the company to allot shares. If the subscriber fails to pay the call money what will be accounting treatment. He explained way out for the accounting treatment for forfeited shares.

He also emphasized provisions of companies act applicable to underwriting & underwriter & what are the accounting treatment for underwriting to be followed in company. He discussed about the forms of underwriting & the consideration to be paid to underwriter by the company.

He said the accounting records to be maintained by the company before incorporation & after incorporation. He highlighted the basis available to distribute the expenses & income, treatment of profit or loss occurred before incorporation, transfer of capital reserve, & treatment of profit or loss to be transferred to profit loss account post incorporation.

The concept of goodwill & its types were dealt in. Methods of valuation of goodwill & shares & reasons for valuation of goodwill & valuation of shares. Prof. explained the accounting treatments to be followed by the company regarding valuation of goodwill & shares.

He highlighted the procedure & format to be followed by company in preparation of financial statements & provisions applicable for preparation of financial statements. He explained about treatment of items in Revenue statement & balance sheet.


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Academic Year 2019-20

Law Forum/ Special Lectures on Curriculum based subjects:

Date	Name of the Resource Person	Topic
07.10.2019	Hon'ble Justice H Billappa, Former Judge, High Court of Karnataka	Criminal Law- An Overview
08.10.2019	Prof. Raghu Raman, Prof of Law, Andhra Pradesh University.	Specific Relief Act
24.10.2019	Prof. K B Vasudeva, Director of legal Studies and Former Principal, Vidhyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru	An Overview of the Law of Torts
14.11.2019	Prof. P E Somaiah, Associate Professor, St Joseph's Degree College, Bengaluru	Political Theory & Major World Governments


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On 07.10.2019, **Hon'ble Justice H Billappa**, Former Judge, High Court of Karnataka, delivered a Special Lecture on "Law of Crimes". Dr. K B Kempe Gowda, Principal, presided over the programme. 160 students benefited from the experience shared by the Guest Speaker.



Hon'ble Justice H Billappa, delivering the lecture

Dr. K. B Kempe Gowda, Principal Presiding over the programme



Students attending the programme


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On 07.10.2019, Hon'ble Justice H Billappa, Former Judge, High Court of Karnataka, delivered a Special Lecture on "Law of Crimes". Dr. K B Kempe Gowda, Principal, presided over the programme. 160 students benefited from the experience shared by the Guest Speaker.



Hon'ble Justice H Billappa, delivering the lecture



Dr. K. B Kempe Gowda, Principal Presiding over the programme



Students attending the programme

Indian Penal Code, 1860, is the main Criminal Code in India and all are accountable for offence committed under it and found guilty. The enactment in its various sections defines specific crimes and provides punishment for them. It is subdivided into 23 Chapters that comprise of 511 sections. The chief points of discussion were: Offences against the Human Body; Offences against Property; Crimes relating to Marriage, Defamation etc.

ACTUS NON FACIT REUM NISI MENS SIT REA - to constitute a crime, both the act and intention must concur. A crime can be committed by an individual or by several persons in furtherance of Common Intention and Common Object.


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The gravest crime that can be committed against a human body is causing death, which can be either Culpable Homicide or Murder under sections 299 and 300 of IPC. This has to be understood delicately as there is a very thin line of distinction between the two. The classic case of *K M Nanavathi v The State of Maharashtra* brings out clearly the distinction between the two. The main point of distinction is the degree of purpose and knowledge involved in causing the death.

The other grave crime against human body is committing rape. It destroys the entire psychology of a woman and pushes her into a deep emotional crisis. It is a crime against the basic human rights of the woman. Hence punishment for the crime has been made more stringent through amendment to section 376 of IPC, in 2018.

The prominent offences that can be committed against the Property include theft, extortion, robbery, dacoity, criminal misappropriation, criminal breach of trust, cheating, mischief and criminal trespass. The Resource Person highlighted the ingredients of these offences.

He then discussed about the Offences relating to Marriage i.e., Bigamy and Adultery. He deliberated at length on sections 498 and 498A of IPC, dealing with enticing or taking away or detaining with criminal intent a married woman and husband or relatives of a husband of a woman subjecting her to cruelty.

He ended the lecture by a thorough discussion on defamation and criminal intimidation. It was followed by an active interaction session.

On the whole, the lecture was highly interesting and knowledgeable.



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Grade College, Mysuru. He was coordinator for Study Centre of Indira Gandhi National Open University, Mysuru for 9 years. He also served as NSS officer at Vidhyavardhaka Law College for several years.

Prof. K B Vasudeva dealt with following concepts in detail in his special lecture.

Special lecture series on “Law of Torts” delivered by Prof. K B Vasudeva, Director of Legal Studies and Former Principal, Vidhyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru, from **22.02.2021 to 24.02.2021** through virtual mode.

Prof. K B Vasudeva, Director of Legal Studies and Former Principal, Vidhyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru, delivering a special lecture on “An Overview on Law of Torts”.. Prof. K B Vasudeva, Principal, Vidhyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru, delivered a special lecture on “Law of Torts”. Prof K B Vasudeva, worked as Member of various academic Boards of Mysore University. He also served as member of different academic committees of Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi. He participated and presented papers on various issues relating to Human Rights, International Law and IPR etc.. He is also a resource person to Karnataka Police Academy, Administrative Training Institute and NSS Programme Officers Training Centre, University of Mysore. He was invited as a resource person as a subject expert in selection committees of various law colleges. He was visiting faculty at Post Graduate Studies in Law, Manasagangotri, Mysuru and Post Graduate Studies in Commerce, Vidhyavardhaka First Grade College, Mysuru. He was coordinator for Study Centre of Indira Gandhi National Open University, Mysuru for 9 years. He also served as NSS officer at Vidhyavardhaka Law College for several years.

Prof. K B Vasudeva dealt with following concepts in detail in his special lecture.

First day the resource person highlighted on the history, development of Law of Torts in India, nature, meaning of torts, essentials of torts- act or omission & legal damages. Mental elements in law of torts. On day second he thrown light upon the General Defences available in torts to defendant such Volenti non fit injuria, plaintiff the wrong doer, inevitable accident, act of God, mistake, necessity, statutory authority with land mark cases.

In the Third session concepts dealing with negligence, essentials to constitute negligence, nuisance, meaning, kinds of nuisance, remedies for nuisance, strict liability, meaning, determining factors of strict liability, defences available were explained with decided cases. Absolute liability, origin, development, contribution by Supreme Court, fixing of liability, important cases leading to the principles were highlighted. Remoteness of damages, meaning, examples of remoteness of damages, relevant case laws and remedies available in torts were discussed by the resource person. In the fourth session the law relating to torts affecting human


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body- assault & battery, their features torts affecting the status-false imprisonment, meaning, essentials to constitute, and defences available, defamation, meaning malicious prosecution, abuse of legal procedure- civil abuse and criminal abuse, contractual relations- parental relations etc., highlighted by the resource person. On the final day the Consumer Protection Act- 1986 & 2019, the comparison was thrown light upon. Reasons for passing the legislation, title and extent. Rights of consumers were discussed along with definitions, establishment of councils, redressal mechanisms and punishment prescribed for contravention were thrown light upon. The Principal Dr. K. B. Kempe Gowda presided over the programme. Around 93 students attended the lecture. The students were benefited by the lecture.


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Academic Year 2020-21

Law Forum / Special Lectures on Curriculum Based Subjects:

Date	Name of the Resource Person	Topic
22.02.2021 to 26.02.2021	Prof. K B Vasudeva, Director, Legal Studies, Former Principal, Vidyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru	Law of Torts
28.02.2021	Dr. Jagadish Halashetti, Advocate, Consultant, Bengaluru	Sale of Goods Act, 1930
10.03.2021 to 15.03.2021	Dr. Manoj Kumar, H Assistant Professor, KLE Society's Law College, Bengaluru	Legal Methods
15.03.2021	Prof. K Shivaprasad, Director of Academics, Bangalore Law College, Bengaluru	Interpretation of Statutes- An Overview
17.03.2021	Sri Basavaprabhu S Hosakeri, Advocate, Dharawad	Consumer Protection Act- A Comparative Analysis of 1986 & 2019 Enactments
18.03.2021 to 19.03.2021	Dr. Sanjeeve Gowda, Assistant Professor, V V Pura Law College, Bengaluru	Constitutional Law- II


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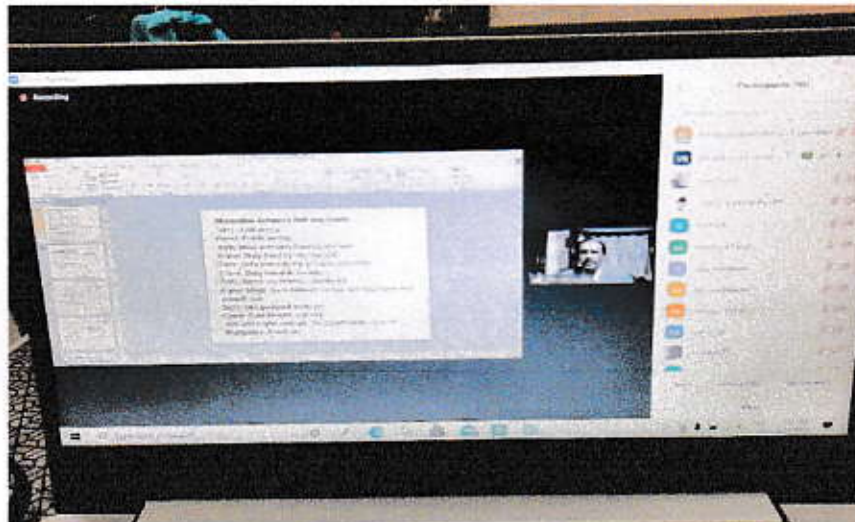
**VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE OF LAW
BENGALURU**
**An IQAC Initiative
A Special lecture on Law of Torts**
by
Prof. K B Vasudeva
Director of Legal Studies
Former Principal
Vidyavardhaka Law
College, Mysuru

**Date : 22-02-2021 To 24-02-2021
Time : 6.00 p.m. To 7.30 p.m.**

Join Zoom Meeting
Meeting ID : 3815460399. Passcode : 8vQ5kB

All are Cordially Invited
Dr. K B Kempe Gowda
Principal, VCL
Smt. Bhuvaneshwari S Kolaki
Co-ordinator, VCL

E-invitation of Special Lecture



Prof. K B Vasudeva, Director of legal Studies and Former Principal,

Vidhyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru, delivering the lectures on Zoom Platform

Special lecture series on "Law of Torts" delivered by Prof. K B Vasudeva, Director of Legal Studies and Former Principal, Vidhyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru, from **22.02.2021** to **24.02.2021** through virtual mode.

Prof. K B Vasudeva, Director of Legal Studies and Former Principal, Vidhyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru, delivering a special lecture on "An Overview on Law of Torts".. Prof. K B Vasudeva, Principal, Vidhyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru, delivered a special lecture on "Law of Torts". Prof K B Vasudeva, worked as Member of various academic Boards of Mysore University. He also served as member of different academic committees of Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi. He participated and presented papers on various issues relating to Human Rights, International Law and IPR etc.. He is also a resource person to Karnataka Police


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Academy, Administrative Training Institute and NSS Programme Officers Training Centre, University of Mysore. He was invited as a resource person as a subject expert in selection committees of various law colleges. He was visiting faculty at Post Graduate Studies in Law, Manasagangotri, Mysuru and Post Graduate Studies in Commerce, Vidhyavardhaka First Grade College, Mysuru. He was coordinator for Study Centre of Indira Gandhi National Open University, Mysuru for 9 years. He also served as NSS officer at Vidhyavardhaka Law College for several years.

Prof. K B Vasudeva dealt with following concepts in detail in his special lecture.

History, development of Law of Torts in India, nature, meaning of torts, essentials of torts- act or omission & legal damages. Mental elements in law of torts. The general defences available in torts to defendant were explained elaborately explained with land mark cases. Concepts dealing with negligence- essential elements, nuisance, strict liability, absolute liability, remoteness of damages and remedies available in torts were discussed by the resource person. The law relating to torts affecting human body- assault & battery, torts affecting the status- false imprisonment, defamation, malicious prosecution, abuse of legal procedure- civil abuse and criminal abuse, contractual relations- parental relations etc., highlighted by the resource person. The Consumer Protection Act- 1986 & 2019, the comparison was thrown light upon. Reasons for passing the legislation, title and extent. Rights of consumers were discussed along with definitions, establishment of councils, redressal mechanisms and punishment prescribed for contravention were thrown light upon.

The Principal Dr. K. B. Kempe Gowda presided over the programme. Around 93 students attended the lecture. The students were benefited by the lecture.


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Vivekananda College of Law Bengaluru
Has Organised
A Special Lecture
On
**SALE OF GOODS ACT, 1930:
AN OVERVIEW**
28TH FEB 2021, 11.00 AM
FACULTY CO-ORDINATOR
SMT. BHUVANESHWARI S KOLAKI
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

Join Zoom Meeting
Meeting ID : 3815460399
Passcode : 342583

RESOURCE PERSON
DR. JAGADISH HALASHETTI
ADVOCATE AND
CONSULTANT,
BENGALURU

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED
DR. K B KEMPE GOWDA
PRINCIPAL
PIC-COLLAGE

Dr. Jagadish Halashetti, Advocate, Bengaluru, delivered online lecture

On 28.02.2021 Dr. Jagadish Halashetti, Advocate, Consultant, Bengaluru, delivered a special lecture on "Sale of Goods Act, 1930: An Overview", through virtual mode. Dr. Jagadish has obtained Ph.D. in Law from University of Mysore, Mysore in 2013. Attended refreshers course, trained in mediation by Indian Institute of Mediation and Arbitration, Cochin. Actively participated in moot court activity and trained the students. Has participated & presented research papers in many national & international seminars.

The resource person highlighted the history and origin of Sale of Goods Act, 1930, he gave overview of the Act. In his special lecture he highlighted upon general principles concerning the sale. Meaning of contract of sale, distinction between sale and agreement to sell, essentials of contract of sale-goods, perishing of goods, price. Conditions and warranties, meaning of conditions and warranties, difference between the two, express and implied conditions and warranties, doctrine of Caveat Emptor. Transfer of ownership – rules regarding transfer of ownership, transfer of Title by Non-Owners, unpaid seller-rights- right against the goods, right to stoppage in transit, right of re-sale, when the property in goods has not been transferred. Remedies for breach of contract provided to seller – suit for price, suit for damages for non-acceptance of the goods, suit for interest, suit by buyer- suit for damages for non-delivery of the goods, suit for specific performance, suit for breach of warranty & suit for interest were dealt in detail with relevant illustrations and land mark judgments

Dr. K. B. Kempe Gowda, Principal presided over the programme. 93 students from various Law Colleges in Karnataka attended the lecture. The institution received a good feedback about the online lecture.


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INVITES YOU FOR SPECIAL LECTURES ON
LEGAL METHODS
An IQAC initiative

Dates: 10th March 2021 to 15th March 2021
Time: 9.00AM - 10.00AM

Join Zoom Meeting
Meeting ID: 739 759 4137
Passcode: 3R69LB



Dr. Manojkumar V Hiremath
Assistant Professor
KLE Law College, Bengaluru

All are cordially invited
Dr. K.B.Kempe Gowda
Principal

IQAC Coordinator:
Smt Bhuvaneshwari Kolaki, Asst Professor

Co-Coordinator:
Smt Pratibha B, Asst Professor
Smt Vasavi Sriharsha
Asst Professor, Course Teacher

Dr. Manojkumar V Hiremath, the resource person delivered the lecture

From 10.03.2021 to 15.03.2021, Dr. Manoj Kumar, H, Assistant Professor, KLE Society's Law College, Bengaluru, delivered a series of lectures on "Legal Methods", through Online Platform. Dr. Manojkumar V. Hiremath obtained their B.A.LL.B (Hons) from University Law College, Karnataka University, Dharwad. LL.M from Mysore University with specialization in Constitutional law and Business and Trade law. Obtained Ph.D degree from KSLU, Hubballi. He cleared UGC NET in 2009 and has teaching experience of 10 Years.

Various definitions & meaning of law under the different schools of Law were discussed in detail in the first session.

The definitions of the following jurists were highlighted: Glanville Williams, Thomas Hobbes, Prof. H.L.A. Hart, Salmond, Aristotle, Thomas Aquinas, Cicero, Rosco Pond, Friedrich Carl Von Savigny, John Chipman Gray & Karl Marx.

The second session focused on the achievement of man's goals & objectives. Man is amalgam of good & bad impulses constantly in conflict, the bad tending repeatedly to prevail over the good. Law is an indispensable instrument to control the forces of evil & anarchy. There are two views among who look at law as means of attaining social harmony by curing the evil passions of man. Another view is that, man was originally created good by nature but that due to sin, corruption or some other internal weakness, such as greed for material wealth & gain, man's original & true nature had become distorted & thus required for its control the rigours of punitive system of law.


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The next session was on the Essential Functions of Legal Process. According to Allan Watson order is the essence of law. However he propounds that legal process is essential part of law. He opines that though legal process is essential it is not central part of law. Law perform various functions such as regulating the social behavior, justice. Legal rules backed by the possibility of a process provide a feeling of positive security & regulate behavior & hence are directly conducive to order. Therefore, ultimately, order is the essence of law.

The penultimate session was on the Typical Attributes of Law & Legal Process. Legal rules & society are inter-related. Allan Watson's perspective on the mutual impact of law & society & the causes for divergence between law & society were discussed in detail.

The last session was on summarizing the whole subject & interaction with the students. Students raised several queries which were patiently answered by the resource person. It was an invigorating & fruitful exercise, immensely benefitting the students.

The Principal Dr. K. B. Kempe Gowda presided over the programme for all days. 150 students from various Law Colleges in Karnataka attended the lecture. The institution received a good feedback about the programme.


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On **15.03.2021** Prof. K Shivaprasad, Director of Academics and Professor of Law, Bangalore Law College, Bengaluru delivered a special lecture on “Interpretation of Statutes-An Overview”, through Zoom Platform. Dr. K. B. Kempe Gowda, Principal, presided over the programme.

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INVITES YOU FOR A SPECIAL LECTURE ON
Interpretation of Statutes - An overview
An IQAC Initiative

Date: 15th March 2021
Time: 10.30 AM

Join Zoom Meeting
Meeting ID: 833 2983 1479
Passcode: 3R69LB




Sri K Shivaprasad
Director of Academics and
Professor of Law
Bengaluru Law College

All are cordially invited
Dr K.B. Kempe Gowda
Principal

IQAC Coordinator:
Smt. Bhuvaneshwari Kolaki,
Asst Professor

Faculty Coordinators:
Sri MG Harish, Asst Professor
Smt Nirmala P Hegde, Asst Professor
Smt Subhashini Dimple B, Asst Professor

Prof. K Shivaprasad, Director of Academics, Bangalore Law College, delivered the lecture through virtual mode 150 students from various Law Colleges in Karnataka attended the lecture. The institution received a good feedback about the programme.


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Sri Basavaprabhu S Hosakeri, Advocate, Dharwad delivered a special lecture on “Comparative Analysis of Consumer Protection Act, 1986 & 2019 Enactments”, on 17.03.2021 through Zoom Platform. Dr. K. B. Kempe Gowda, Principal, presided over the programme. 100 students from various Law Colleges in Karnataka attended the lecture. The Institution received a good feedback about the programme.

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**Vivekananda College of Law
Bengaluru**

Invites you for the celebration of
World Consumer Rights Day
through a Special Lecture on
**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CONSUMER
PROTECTION ACT, 1986 AND 2019 ENACTMENT**
DATE - 17/03/2021 TIME. 07.00 P.M

Faculty Coordinator
Smt. Bhuvaneshwari S Kolaki
Assistant Professor

Resource Person
Sri. Basavaprabhu S Hosakeri
Advocate, Dharwad.

Join Zoom Meeting
Meeting ID - 81255218261
Passcode - 3R69LB

All are cordially invited

DR. K B KEMPE GOWDA
PRINCIPAL

IQAC COORDINATOR
Smt. Bhuvaneshwari S Kolaki
Assistant Professor

An IQAC Initiative

Sri Basavaprabhu S Hosakeri, Advocate, addressed the students on Zoom Platform


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As a part of Faculty Exchange Programme, on 18.03.2021, Dr. Sanjeeve Gowda, Assistant Professor, VV Pura Law College, Bengaluru delivered a special lecture on “Constitutional Law II”, on 17.03.2019 through Zoom Platform. Dr. K. B. Kempe Gowda, Principal, presided over the programme. 100 students from various Law Colleges in Karnataka attended the lecture. The institution received a good feedback about the lecture.

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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 Prof. VV Pura Law College, Bengaluru delivered the lecture through virtual mode.

Sir has pursued his BA LLB from Vidhyavardhak Law College, Mysuru. Obtained LL.M degree from Department of Studies in Law, Mysuru University, Mysuru. Awardee of Degree of Philosophy from Department of Studies in Law, University Law College, Bangalore University, Bengaluru. Sir has participated and presented many research papers on current legal issues in various National & International Seminars. He has published several articles in UGC recognised journals.

The resource person commenced the lecture by focusing on the Centre –State relations under the Constitution of India, dividing all powers-legislative, executive & financial between both the organs. The Constitution attempts to maximise harmony & coordination between the Centre & State for effective operation of the federal system.


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The Constitution of India makes two-fold distribution of legislative powers with respect to territory & with respect to subject-matter in three Lists- the Union List, the State List & the concurrent List. Within their respective spheres, the Union & the State Legislatures are made Supreme & they should not encroach into the sphere reserved to the other. If the law passed by one encroaches upon the field assigned to the other the Court will apply the doctrine of 'Pith & Substance' determine whether the Legislative concerned was competent to make it. If the law passed by one encroaches upon field assigned to the other the Court will apply the doctrine of 'Pith & Substance' to determine whether the Legislative concerned was competent to make it. If the 'Pith & Substance' of law i.e the true object of the competence of Legislature which enacted it, it should be held to be intra vires even though it might incidentally trench on matters not within the competence of Legislature.

The resource person discussed several case laws relating to it. The next topic for discussion was Co-operative Federalism, i.e., the co-ordination between the States & the Centre. Art. 263 provides for the establishment of an Inter-State Council to effect co-ordination between States. Articles 264-291 deal with the Financial Relations by providing the Scheme of the distribution of revenue between the Union & the States. The States possess exclusive jurisdiction over taxes enumerated in the State List. The Union is entitled to the proceeds of the taxes in the Union List. The Concurrent List includes no taxes.

The second session was on 19/03/2021 was on the Union Executive, the President, Vice-President & Council of Ministers. In India, The Constitution establishes a parliamentary form of Government as distinguished from Parliamentary type of government is that the head of the State is the Constitutional head & the real executive powers are vested in the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers is responsible to the House of the People. Though the executive is vested in the President but he exercise this power with the aid & advice of the Council of Ministers are all elected by the people & they are members of the Legislature.

The Head of the State shall be the President, who is not directly elected by the people. Art. 54 provides that the President shall be elected by an Electoral College consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament & elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States.

The Powers of the President were next discussed by the resource person in detail, followed by a detailed discussion on the Council of Ministers.


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Academic Year 2021-22

Law Forum / Special Lectures on Curriculum Based Subjects:

Date	Name of the Resource Person	Topic
19.03.2021	Sri S V Bhaskar Rao, Assistant Controller of Legal Metrology, Bangalore District, Department of Metrology, Government of Karnataka	Legal Metrology & Consumers
05/02/2022	Sri. Krishna, Regional Officer, Manupatra, Bengaluru	Use of Manupatra, Online Legal Data Base
11.03.2022,	Dr. Gayatri Bai, Assistant Professor, BMS College of Law, Bengaluru	Law of Crimes
09.07.2022	Prof. Lakshman, Prof. in Political Science, Government Law College, Hassan	Law & Political Science


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In collaboration with the Department of Legal Metrology, Bangalore District, Government of Karnataka, World Consumer Rights Day was celebrated on 19.03.2021. Sri S V Bhaskar Rao, Assistant Controller of Legal Metrology, Bangalore District, delivered a Special Lecture on "Legal Metrology & Consumers". 155 students attended the programme.



Sri S V Baskar Rao, addressing the gathering



Students attentively listening to the lecture

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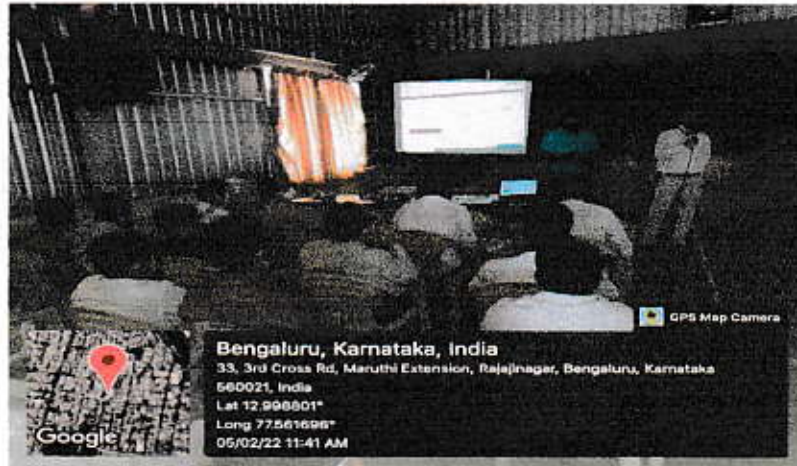


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As an IQAC initiative, a Special Lecture on “Use of Manupatra, Online Legal Data Base” was organised on 05/02/2022. Sri. Krishna, Regional Officer, Manupatra, trained the students on the occasion. 100 students benefited from the programme.



Sri Krishna, training the students on use of Manupatra



Students involved in training

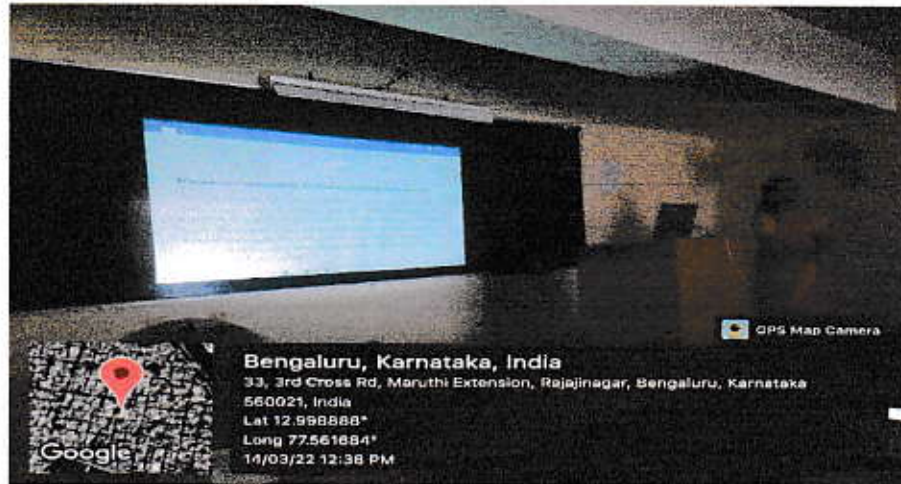

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Dr. Gayatri Bai, orienting the students



Students present in the programme

An orientation program on "writing end semester examination for the beginners" was organised on 14th March 2022. Dr. Gayathri Bai, Assistant Professor, BMS College of Law, Bengaluru was the Resource Person. The Program commenced with a welcome address by the Principal Dr. K.B. Kempe Gowda, Vivekananda college of Law

The Resource Person brought out the art of writing examinations. Final examinations are rather stressful and therefore students must take care to maintain good health and remain focused on the course contents. Academic life demands hard work, sincerity and diligence. The first and foremost tip to be kept in mind is to maintain a calm mind before and during the examinations. To excel in studies it is imperative for students to acquire a deep understanding of the subjects. While appearing for examinations one must read the question paper thoroughly, understand the


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questions asked and wisely select the required number of questions to be answered. The answers must be systematically structured and cover all the relevant details. In answering essay type questions, the answer should be logical with apt conclusion, followed by critical evaluation. Problem based questions should be solved by focusing on the relevant facts, issues raised and by the application of the relevant provision of law. Such answers must also include conclusions with substantiation. The students were happy that they got a proper perspective in writing examinations in a proper manner and procuring good results. Some of the students raised queries and sought clarification of their doubts. The session ended with active interaction and exchange of pleasantries. The program was a grand success. Rich appreciation was expressed by one of the students through proposing the vote of thanks.



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Prof. Lakshman, addressing the students



Students attending the lecture

A special lecture on “Law & Political Science” was organised on 09.07.2022. Prof. Lakshman, Prof. in Political Science, Government Law College, Hassan, delivered the lecture. 70 students 2nd & 4th semester of B.A.LL.B attended the lecture.

Our institution offers Political Science as a major subject in B.A.LL.B. Programme. Political Science provides knowledge about the State’s Constitution, laws duties. It helps people understand the significance of political institutions like political parties, federations & local bodies in the State. The course on Political Science-4 is on Major World Governments. It involves a study of mainly the Governments of UK, USA, Switzerland, France & India. The two major types of constitutional democracy in the modern world are exemplified by the United States & Great Britain. The US is the leading example of the Presidential system of



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Constitutional democracy; Britain, although its system is sometimes referred to as a cabinet system recognition of the role of the cabinet in the government, is the classic example of the parliamentary system.

The US Presidential System is based on the doctrine of Separation of Powers & distinguishes the legislature from the executive; the British Parliamentary system provides for the integration of legislature & executive. A third type of constitutional democracy is the hybrid presidential-parliamentary system, as found in France. In such systems there is both a directly elected president with substantial executive powers & a presidentially appointed prime-minister, who must retain majority support in the legislature. In a semi-presidential republic, the president is the head of State & has some executive powers that are independent of the legislature. However, the prime minister (or chancellor or equivalent title) is the head of government, responsible to the legislature along with the cabinet. Russia is a classic example of this type of government. The last type of republic system is parliamentary. In this system, the president is a figurehead, while the head of government holds real power & is validated by & accountable to the parliament. This type of system can be seen in Germany, Italy & India.

The lecture threw light on the varied constitutions & the working of different patterns of the prevalent forms of government. It was a great intellectual exercise with active interaction by the participants with the resource person.


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