

**3.1.2. Number of Seminars/Conferences/Workshops conducted
by the institution during the year**

**2023-2024
(15/11/2023 to 17/08/2024)**



VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE OF LAW

AN INSTITUTE OF JANATHA EDUCATION SOCIETY
Recognized by Bar Council of India & Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi

in association with

Consumer Rights, Education and Awareness Trust, Bengaluru
cordially invite you to the

National Consumer Day Celebrations

A Workshop on
“Consumer Protection in the Era of E- Commerce &
Digital Trade”
An IQAC initiative

Resource Person
Y G Muralidharan

Consumer Rights, Education and Awareness Trust, Bengaluru

Sri S T Narayana Gowda
Vice President, JES & Donor
will be the Guest of Honour

Sri M R Lakshmi Manohar
Chairman, Governing Council, VCL
will preside

Date:30/12/2023
Time: 10.30 AM

Dr Kempe Gowda
Principal, VCL

All are cordially invited

Dr Bhuvaneshwari S K
IQAC Coordinator

Smt Pratibha B
Faculty Coordinator

No.12/1, 3rd Cross, Maruthi Extension, Gayathrinagar, Bengaluru - 560021

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REPORT on One Day Workshop on “Consumer Protection in the Era of E-Commerce & Digital Trade”

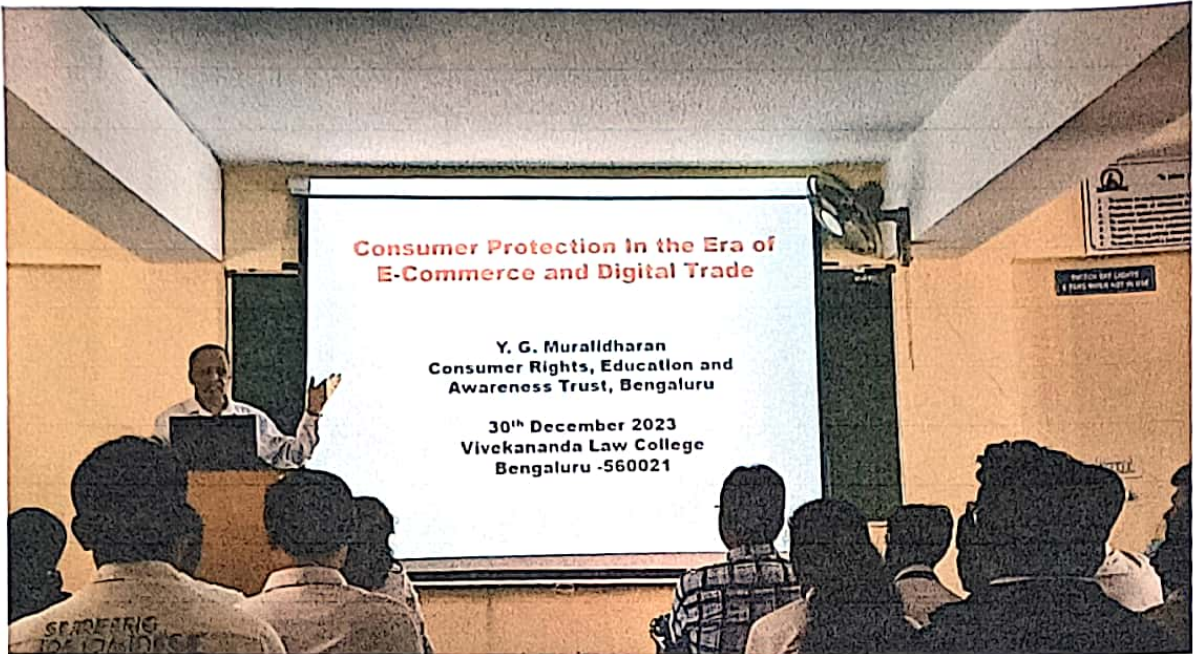
Vivekananda College of Law in association with Consumers Rights Education Awareness Trust (CREAT) on the eve of ‘National Consumer Day Celebrations,’ organised One Day on “Consumer Protection in the Era of E-Commerce & Digital Trade” on 30th December 2023, at Sri S. T. Narayana Gowda Auditorium.



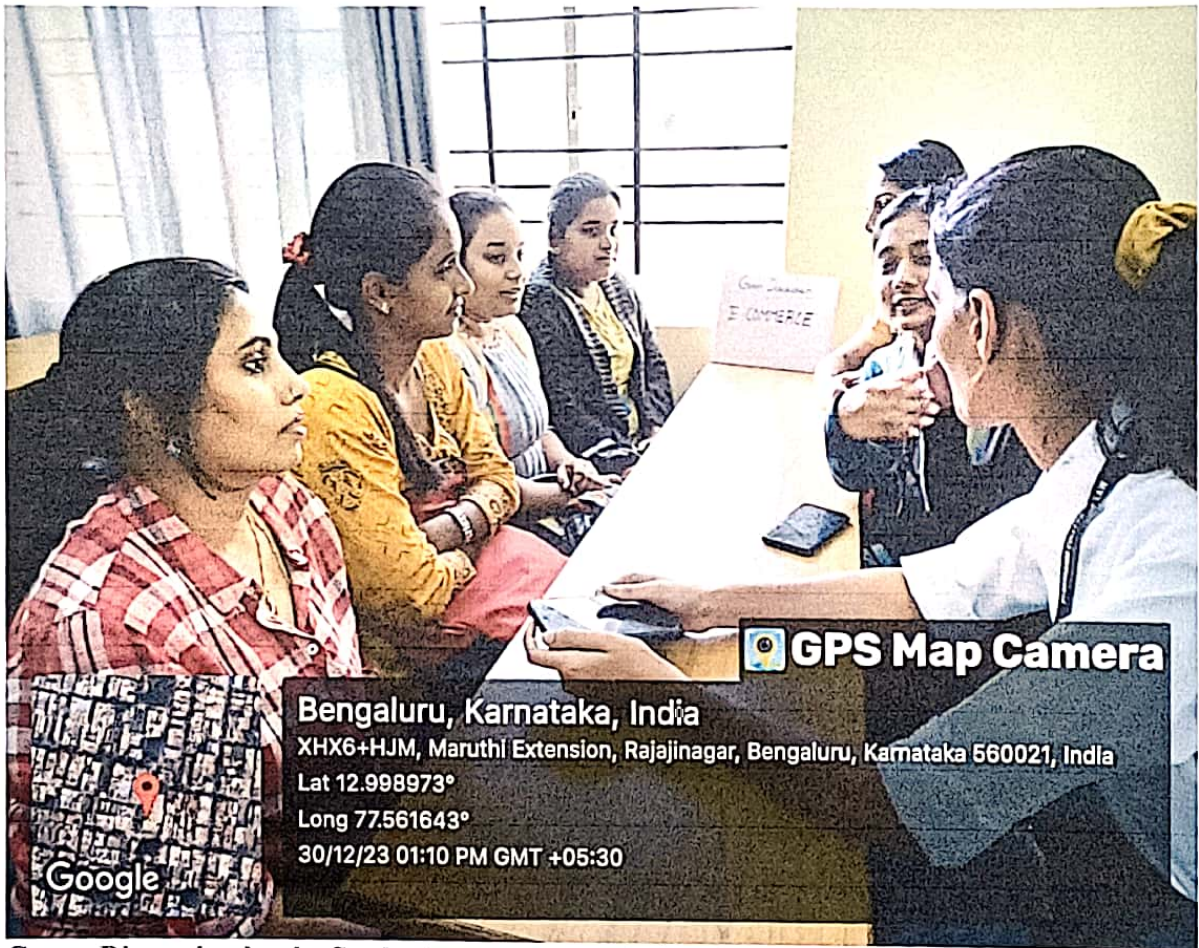
Welcome address by Dr. K. B. Kempe Gowda, Principal, VCL, Bengaluru.

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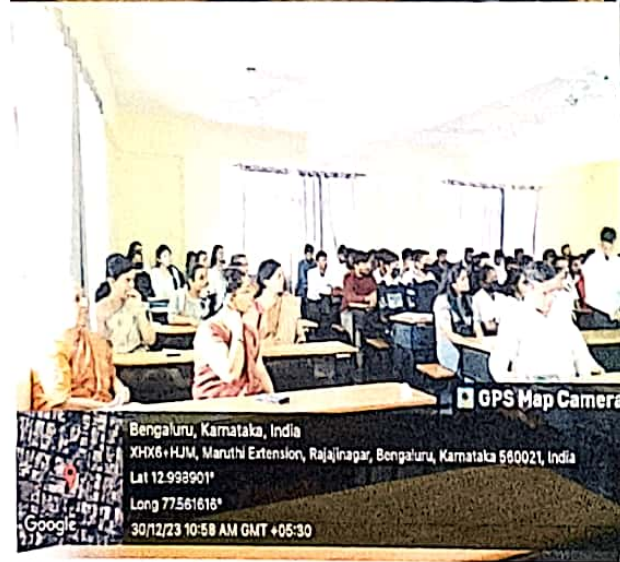
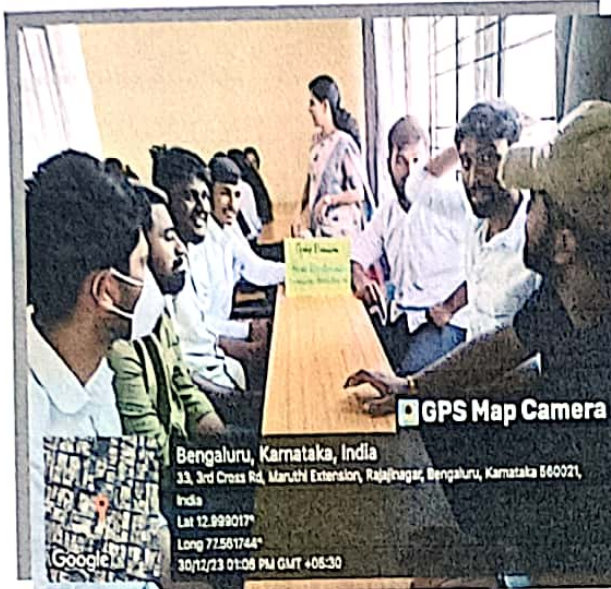


Sri. Y.G. Murlidharan, Founder, CREAT, delivering the Lecture



Group Discussion by the Students on Consumer Rights


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Students Participated in the Group Discussion on Consumers Rights


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in association with
Consumers Rights Education Awareness Trust (CREAT)

Cordially invites you for a oneday workshop on

Stakeholders Participation in Electricity Governance

by

Sri Y G Murlidharan

Founder, CREAT

ANIQAC INITIATIVE

Sri. S T Narayana Gowda

Vice President, JES & Donor

Sri H G Baragopal

Hon. Secretary, JES

will be the Guests of Honour

Sri M R Lakshmi Manohar

Chairman, Governing Council, VCL

will Preside

Date & Time : 30.06.2024, Thursday, 10:30AM

Venue : Sri S T Narayana Gowda Auditorium, College Premises

Dr. Bhuvaneshwari S K

Coordinator, IQAC

Dr Vijay A N

Smt Subhashini Dimple B

Faculty Coordinators

Dr.K B Kempe Gowda

Principal

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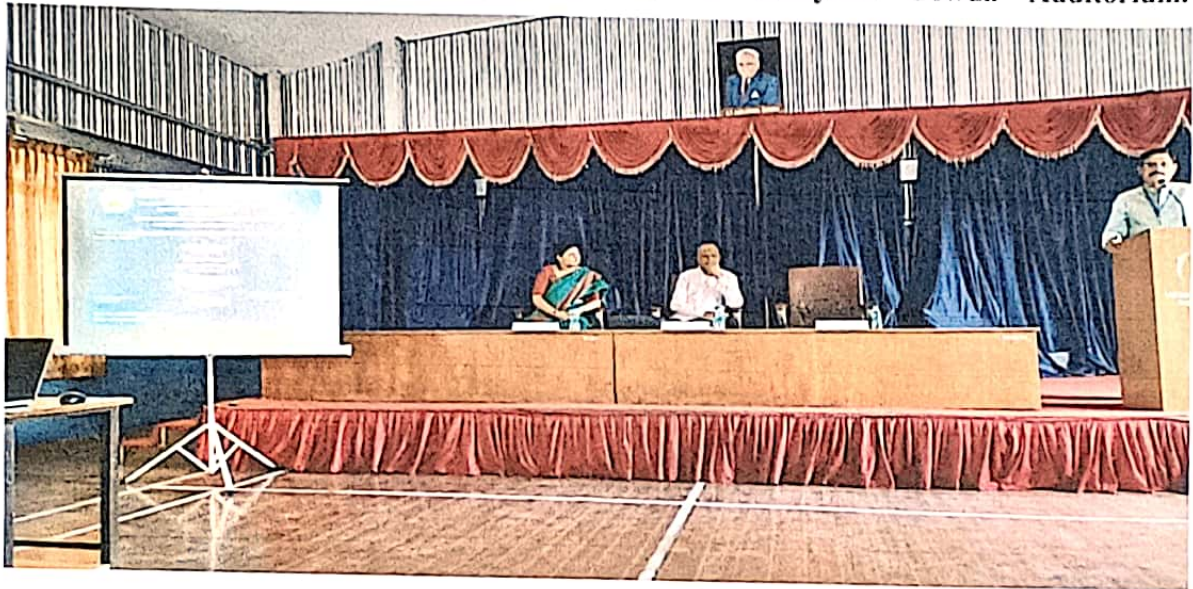
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REPORT on One Day Workshop on Issues Relating to Energy Conservation, Energy Efficiency and Consumer Protection in Electricity Sector:

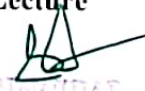
Vivekananda College of Law in association with Consumers Rights Education Awareness Trust (CREAT) organised One Day 'Workshop on Consumers Participation in Electricity Governance' on 30th May 2024, at Sri S. T. Narayana Gowda Auditorium.



Welcome address by Dr. K. B. Kempe Gowda, Principal, VCL, Bengaluru.



Sri. Y.G. Murlidharan, Founder, CREAT, delivering the Lecture


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The First Session started at 10:30 A.M., the founder of CREAT, Sri, Y.G. Muralidharan gave brief insights on Energy Law, as one of the important subject for learning and discussed on Electricity Act-1948 and Energy Conservation Regulatory Authorities and also discussed on determination of Tariffs and licenses for power generation and highlighted on Consumer issues in electricity sector. The speaker emphasized on people's participation in Electricity matters and insisted the students to make a note on number of cases pending in Courts against BESCOM. Sri, Y.G. Muralidharan also proposed to establish Energy Clubs at College Level.



Dr. Pinky Bannerji, Assistant professor, BMS College of Law, Bengaluru, addressing the gallery.

The Second Session was taking over by Dr. Pinky Bannerji, Assistant Professor, B.M.S, College of Law. The speaker spoke on Energy efficiency, Energy Conservation and highlighted on important features of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 proposed to include Energy Law as a part of curriculum for the Law Students.



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Participants with the Resource Persons and Esteemed Members of JE S

The Programme was Co-ordinated by **Dr. Vijay A. N** Assistant Professor, Vivekananda College of Law and **Smt. Subhashini Dimple B** Assistant Professor, Vivekananda College of Law, Bengaluru. The Programme was ended with Vote of Thanks by **Dr. Vijay A. N.**


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REPORT ON CAREER GUIDANCE PROGRAMME IN ASSOCIATION WITH VISVESWARAPURA COLLEGE OF LAW

In our Institution on 03/08/2024, Saturday, Career Guidance Workshop was organized by the Vivekananda College of Law, Bengaluru in collaboration with Visveswarapura College of Law, Bengaluru.



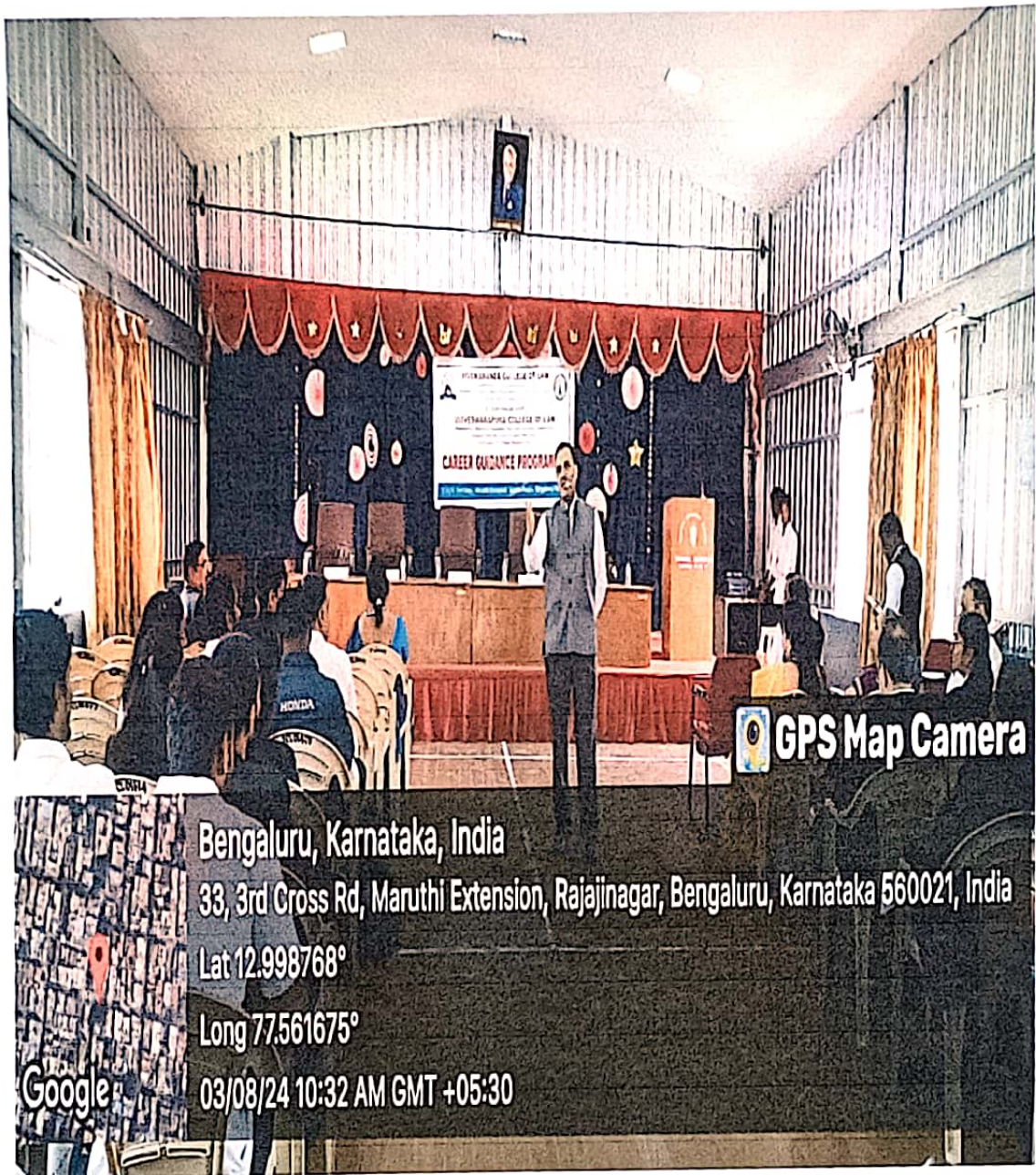
The Programme was inaugurated by The Resource Persons


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Dr. Sairam Bhat, Professor, National Law School of India University, Bengaluru delivering Lecture

The First Session was taken by **Dr. Saïram Bhat, Professor, National Law School of India University, Bengaluru**, on the topic *“Indian Legal Profession for a Globalised Economy.”* He has spoken about career in law and opportunities. Sir has also stressed on opportunities in the field of law across the globe.

The Second Session was taken by **Sri. H.G. Girish, Advocate & Managing Partner, M & G Associates, Bengaluru**, on the topic *“Opportunities for the Law Graduates.”*


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The Presidential address was rendered by Dr. Sudha G. Principal, Visveswarapura College of Law, Bengaluru, Sri, M.R. Lakshmi Manohar, Chairman Governing Council, VCL, Dr. K. B. Kempe Gowda, Principal, VCL, Staff and student participants were present on the occasion.


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NOTICE

It is hereby informed to all the Staff of the College that the college has organized "Faculty Development Programme" on 'Interpretation of Statutes (Virtual) from 11/03/2024 to 18/03/2024. All are directed to attend the programme without fail.

Date: 05/03/2024

Place: Bengaluru


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REPORT ON FACULTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:

Report on the 7 Day Faculty Development Programme on 'Interpretation of Statutes'

(Virtual) conducted between 11/03/2024 and 18/03/2024

The 7 Day Faculty Development Programme (FDP) on 'Interpretation of Statutes', (Virtual) was conducted between 11th of March 2023 and 18th of March 2023. The Sessions of the FDP were scheduled to be held in the evening for 7 days, between 4.30 pm and 6.00 pm, in the virtual mode to facilitate the teachers across different states to attend and benefit from the same.



Prof. Dr. C. Basavaraju, Vice Chancellor of the Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi, delivering Inaugural Address

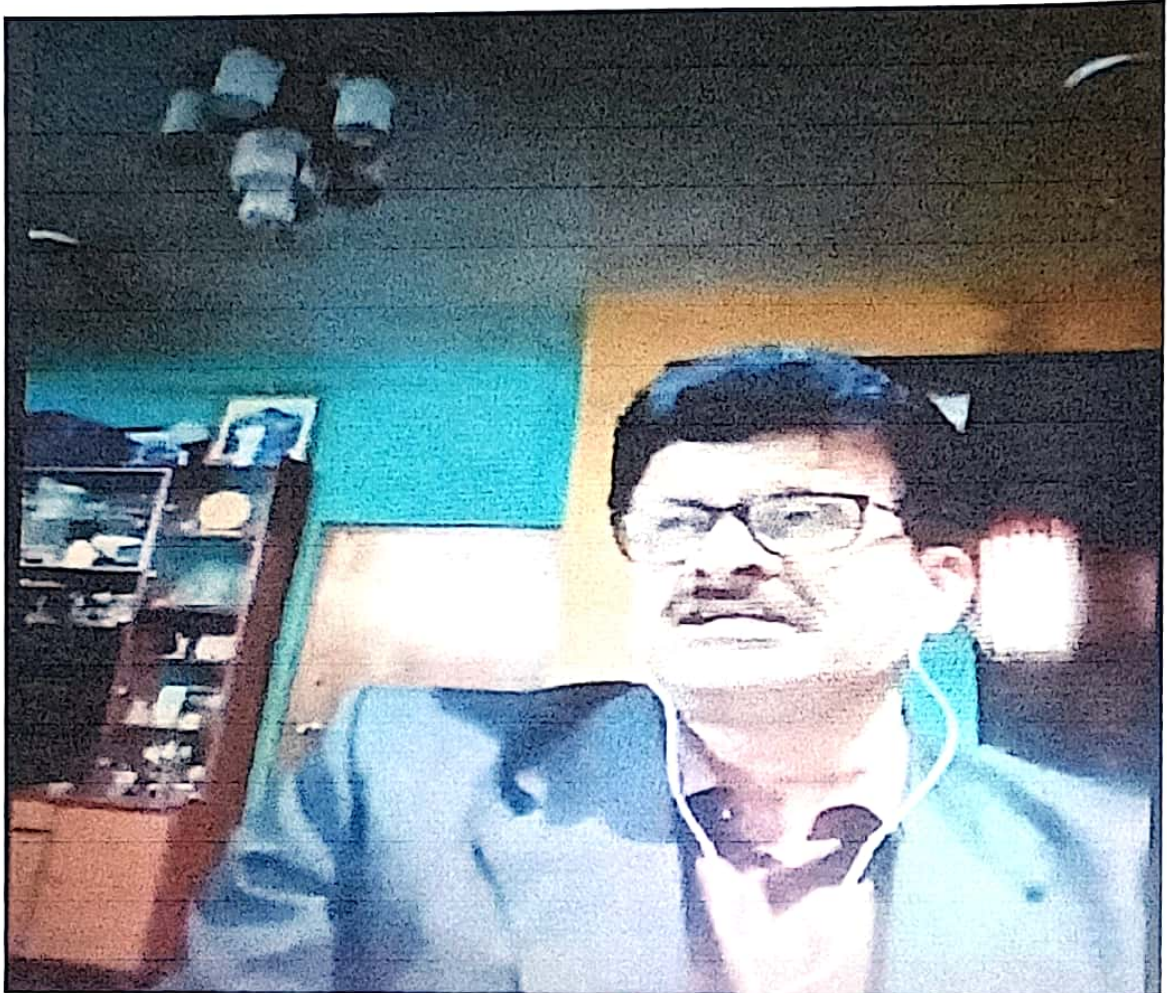
On 11/03/2024, the FDP was inaugurated by the Vice Chancellor of the Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi, Prof. Dr. C. Basavaraju by delivering the inaugural address. He applauded our endeavor of conducting the Faculty Development Programme and urged the other Law Colleges to follow suit. He opined that the university should be

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conducting the Faculty Development Programme and acclaimed us for doing so. In fact, he endeared us to initiate more such academic activities and stressed that henceforth this should be a regular annual event by our institution. Sri. H.G. Balagopal, Honorary Secretary, Janatha Education Society, has delivered the Presidential Address. Dr. Sumithra R, Assistant Professor and also Programme Co-coordinator delivered the vote of thanks. Sri ST Narayana Gowda, Donor and Sri M R Lakshmi Manohar, Chairman Governing Council – VCL, graced the occasion and wished the FDP a grand success.



Prof. K. Shivaprasad, Prof. of Law and Head, Academics, Rajiv Gandhi College of Law, Bengaluru delivering Lecture

The First Session of the FDP, witnessed a scholarly discourse by Prof. K Shivaprasad, Prof of Law and Head, Academics, Rajiv Gandhi College of Law, Bengaluru on 'Jurisprudential Dimensions of Interpretation', *touching upon the 'Introduction to the basic principles of interpretation.'* He dealt with different legal maxims which aid the process of interpretation.


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The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting interface. The main content is a presentation slide titled "Statutory Law". The slide lists several points:

- Legislation is the principal characteristic of mature systems- Roscoe Pound
- National development in modern times require amount of governmental planning and programming
- Statutory Law - law consciously and purposely adopted to meet social needs as they arise...acquired predominant position | modern developing nations
- Legislation - par excellence the source of law
- The capital in mechanism of modern States is the of legislatures- **Maine**

The slide also features a table of contents on the left side with five numbered sections:

1. Introduction of Statute Constitution Interpretation Intention of Framers and its Continuing Relevance
2. Approach of Law in Modern Times
3. Questions of Legislative Act
4. Statutory Law
5. Sources of Law

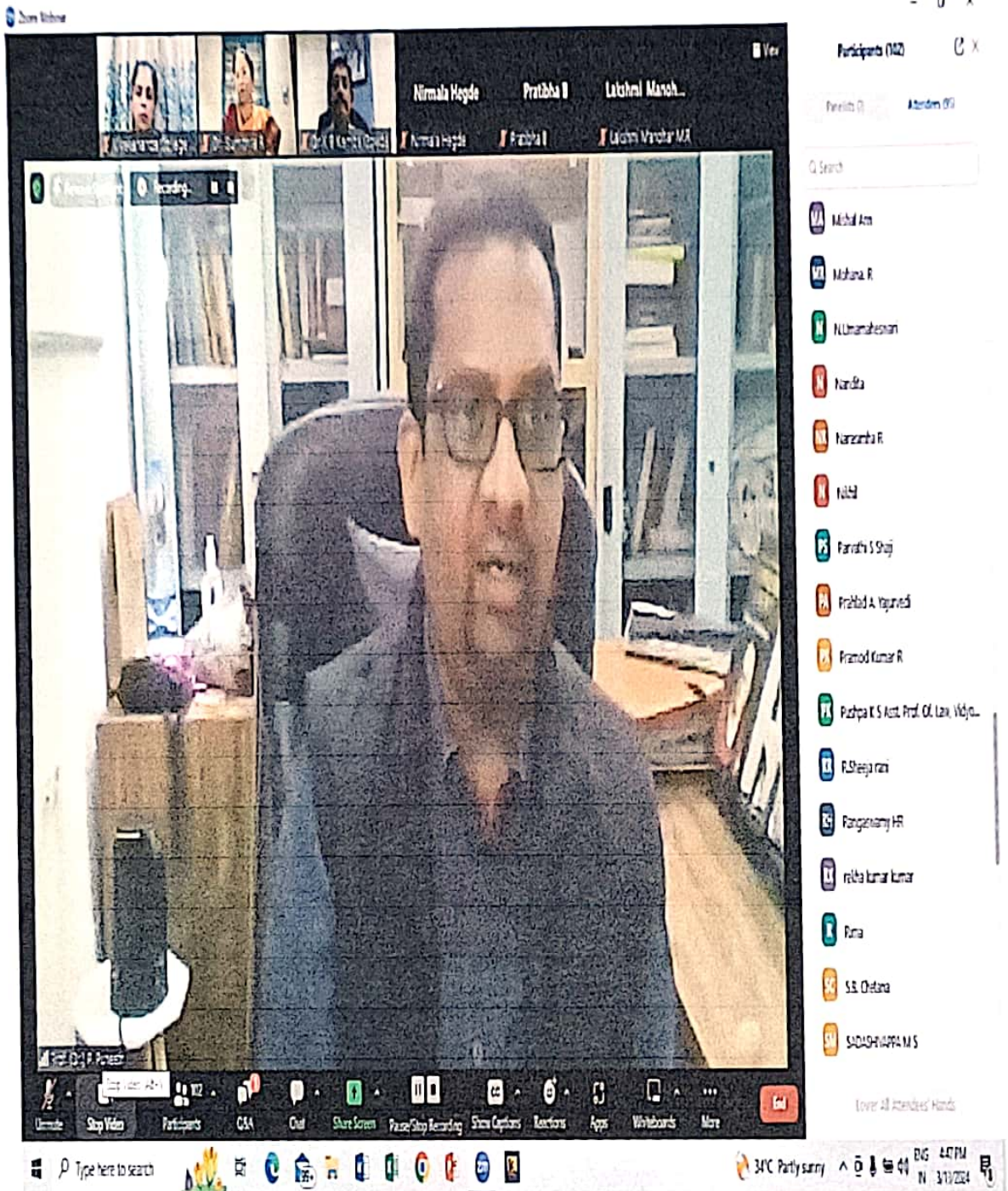
On the right side of the Zoom window, there are three video thumbnails of participants: "Vivekananda College of Law", "Nirmala Hegde", and "Pratibha B". The Zoom control bar at the bottom includes options like "Stop sharing", "Participants", "Chat", "Share Screen", "Pause/Stop Recording", "Show Captions", "Polls", "Reactions", "Apps", and "Whiteboards".

Prof. (Dr.) GB Reddy, Senior Professor of Law, Osmania University, Hyderabad, delivering Lecture

The Second Session on 12/03/2024, Tuesday was conducted by Prof. (Dr.) GB Reddy, Senior Professor of Law, Osmania University, Hyderabad and he spoke at length on '*Constitutional Interpretation in India: Intention of Framers and its Continuing Relevance*'. He integrated Rules of Constitutional interpretation with Constituent Assembly debates.


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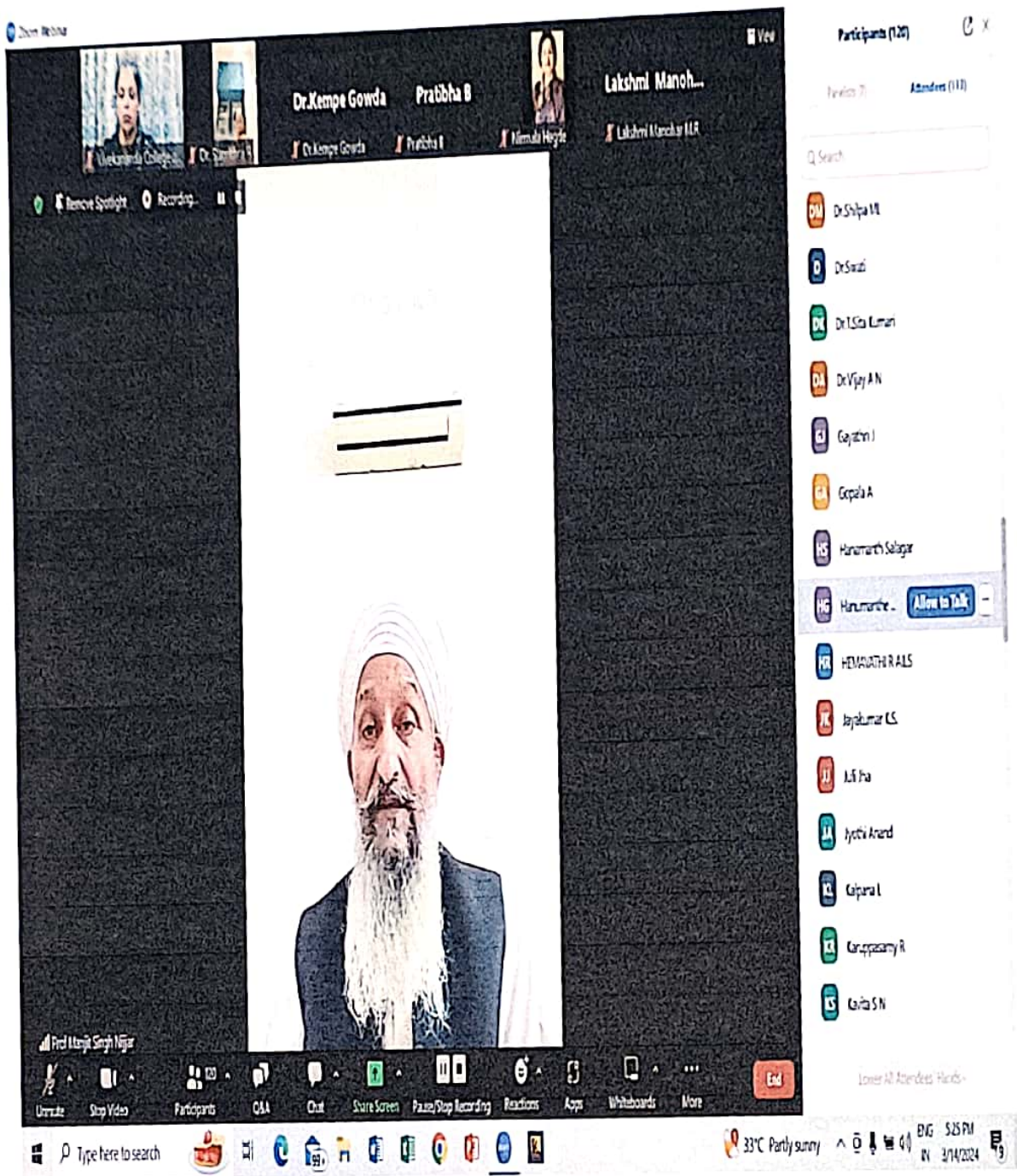


Dr. P. Puneeth, Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi delivering Lecture

The Third Session on 13/03/2024, Wednesday, Dr P Puneeth, Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, delivered a lecture on '*Statutory Interpretation: Relevance of 'Legislative Intent' and Difficulties in finding it.*' He discussed the difficulties involved in interpretation and giving effect to true intent of legislation.


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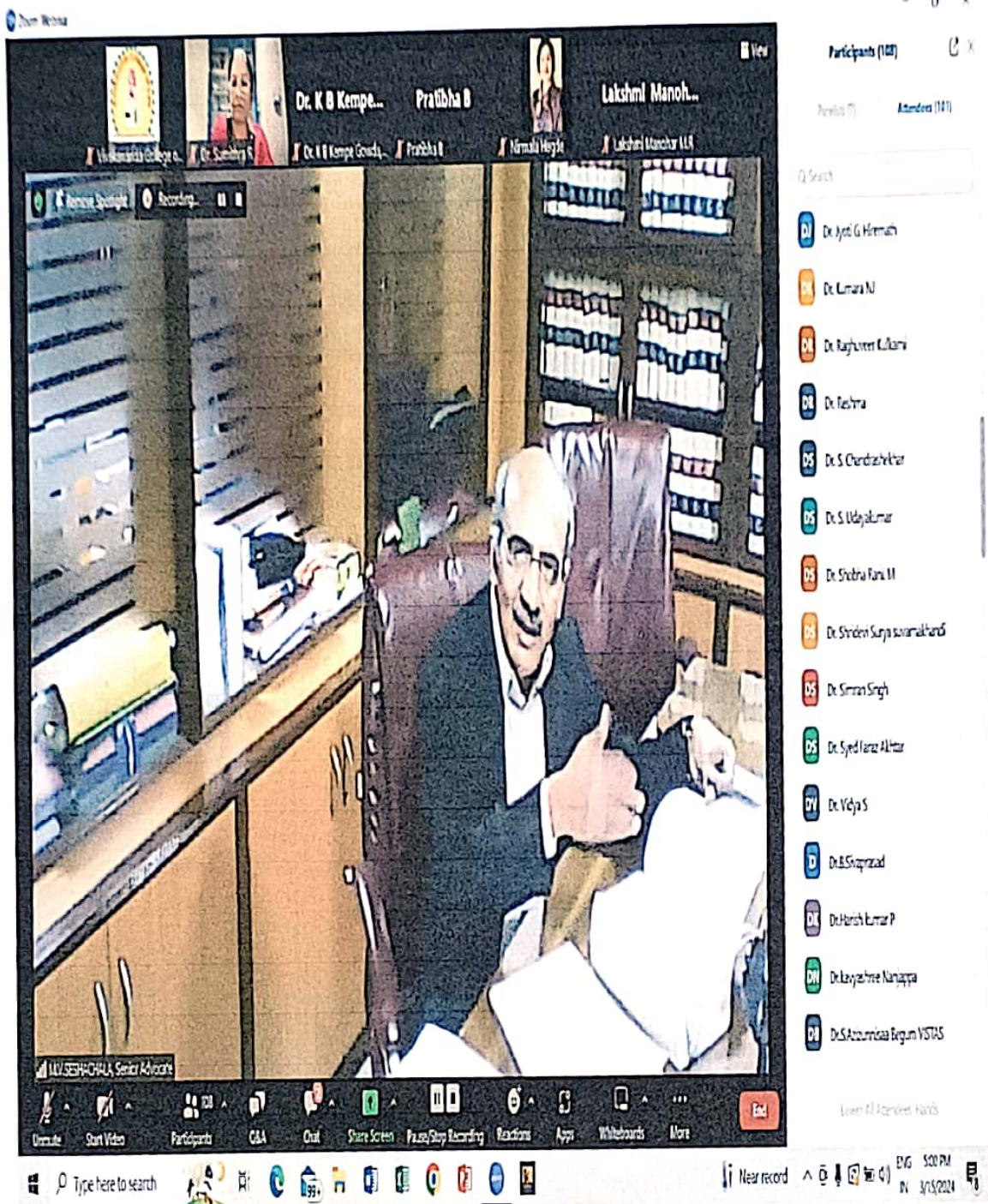
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Prof. (Dr.) Manjit Singh Nijjar, Former Registrar, Punjabi University, Patiala, delivering Lecture

The Fourth Session on 14/03/2024, Thursday, Prof (Dr) Manjit Singh Nijjar, Former Registrar, Punjabi University, Patiala, spoke on '*Relevance of Mimansa Rules of Interpretation of Indian Legal System*'. He dealt with various literary works of ancient India and how they have continued to be a source of law even today.

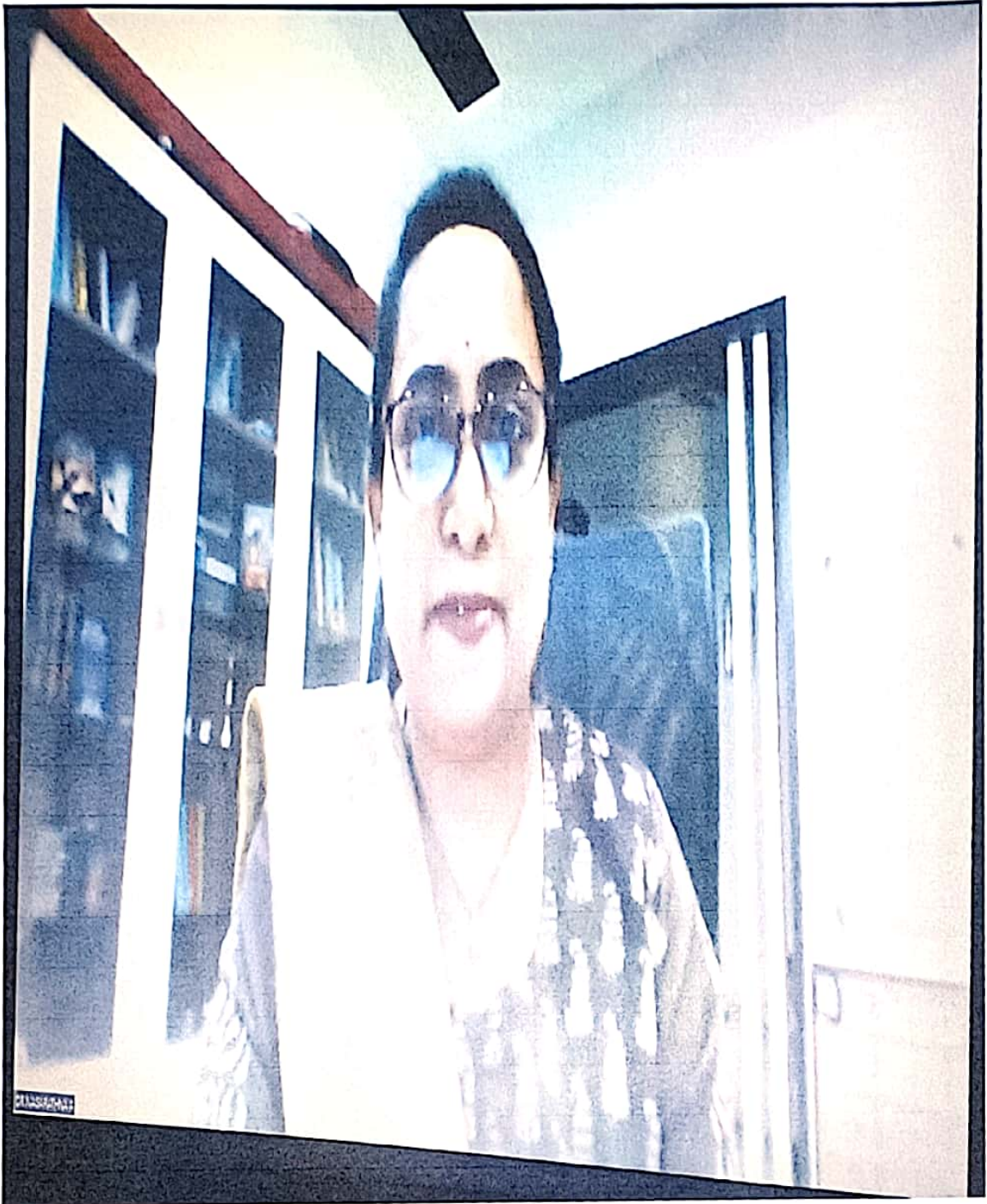

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Sri. M.V. Sheshachala, Senior Advocate, High Court of Karnataka, Bengaluru, delivering Lecture

The Fifth Session on 15/03/2024, Sri. M.V. Sheshachala, Senior Advocate, High Court of Karnataka, dealt with the topic of *'Practical Interpretation of Taxing Statutes'* which included a discourse on interpretation of laws of taxation and he stressed on strict interpretation of tax laws.


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Dr. A. Nagarathna, Associate Professor of Law, National Law School of India University, Bengaluru delivering Lecture

The Sixth Session on 16/03/2024, Friday, was conducted by Dr. A. Nagarathna, Associate Professor of Law, National Law School of India University, Bengaluru. She spoke on *'Interpretation of Indian Cyber Statutes: An Attempt to Achieve Ends of Justice with Beneficial Application of the Existing Provisions'*. She highlighted the wide occurrence of cybercrimes in the era of information technology and how they should be tried by the courts to attain ends of justice.


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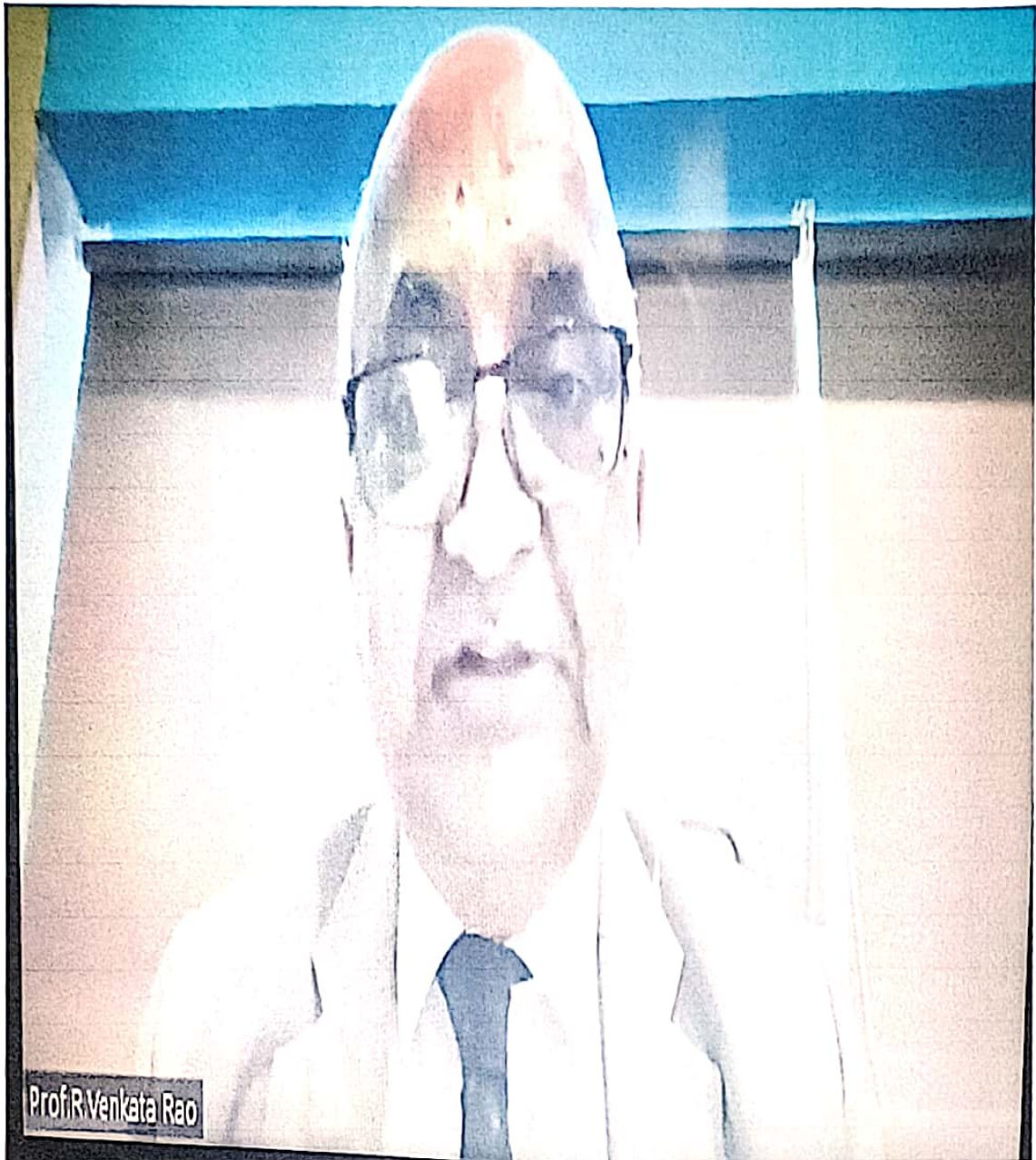
Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. N. Phaneendra, Upalokayukta, Government of Karnataka and also Former Judge, High Court of Karnataka, Bengaluru, delivering Lecture

The Seventh and the Final Session on 18/03/2024, Monday, was conducted by Hon'ble Mr Justice K N Phaneendra, Upalokayukta, Government of Karnataka and also Former Judge, High Court of Karnataka, Bengaluru. He spoke on '*Interpretation of Statutes: Criminal Law Perspective*'. He urged the authorities and the advocates to interpret criminal laws in a way which helps victims to get justice and the perpetrators punishment.


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At the end of the session, participants were asked to volunteer to share their opinions about the FDP. Some of the participants spoke and expressed their gratitude and also their immense satisfaction about the panel of the speakers, the timing of the sessions and the subjects chosen in the FDP.



The Valedictory address was delivered by Prof. Venkata Rao, Vice Chancellor of India International University of Legal Education and Research, Goa

The Valedictory address was delivered by Prof. Venkata Rao, Vice Chancellor of India International University of Legal Education and Research, Goa and also Former Vice Chancellor, National Law School of India University, Bengaluru.


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CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION

This is to certify that Prof Dr. D. Sreemathi, Professor in Commerce and Law of
Dr. Ambedkar Global Law Institute Tirupathi AP actively participated in the
7 Day Faculty Development Programme (Virtual) on "Interpretation of Statutes"
organised by I.Q.A.C., Vivekananda College of Law, Bengaluru

from 11.03.2024 to 18.03.2024.

Coordinator, IQAC

Faculty Coordinator

Principal

Presidential address was delivered by Sri. H.G. Balagopal, Hon. Secretary, JES. Dr. Sumithra R, Assistant Professor and also Programme Co-Coordinator delivered the Vote of Thanks.

All the 7 sessions were well attended by the participants hailing from different states like Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Kerala. At the end of each session, feedback was collected from the participants, which depicted the positive response from almost all the participants. In fact, some participants requested us to conduct some more FDPs on the other subjects as well. Most of the participants were in praise of our sincere efforts to conduct this FDP effectively. The FDP ended on a good and successful note. e- Certificates were issued to all the participants.

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Schedule Of FDP 2024 On Criminal Laws

From 07/08 2024 to 14/08 2024

Time: From 3:00 PM to 5:30 PM

<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>DATE</u>
An Overview of The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023	D.R.Venkatasudarshan District & Session Judge (Retd)	07.08.2024
New offences under The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023	Prof. S G Goudappanavar KLE Society's Law College KLE Technological University, Hubballi	08.08.2024
Changing Paradigm of Criminal Jurisprudence	Prof.(Dr.) C S Patil Director, KILPAR, Bengaluru	09.08.2024
Substantial changes introduced by The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023	Dr. M. K. Matolli Associate Professor Dept. of Collegiate Education Government Law College, Holenarasipur	10.08.2024
The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 with special reference to Confession	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.N.Phaneendra Upalokayukta - State of Karnataka Former Judge, High Court of Karnataka	12.08.2024
Overhaul of Cr.P.C.1973, with The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023	Sri S.Shankarappa Senior Advocate Vice President, AILU, National Committee	13.08.2024
Examination of Witnesses	Hon'ble Mr Justice H Billappa Former Judge, High Court of Karnataka	14.08.2024

Faculty Coordinator
Smt. Nirmala P Hegde

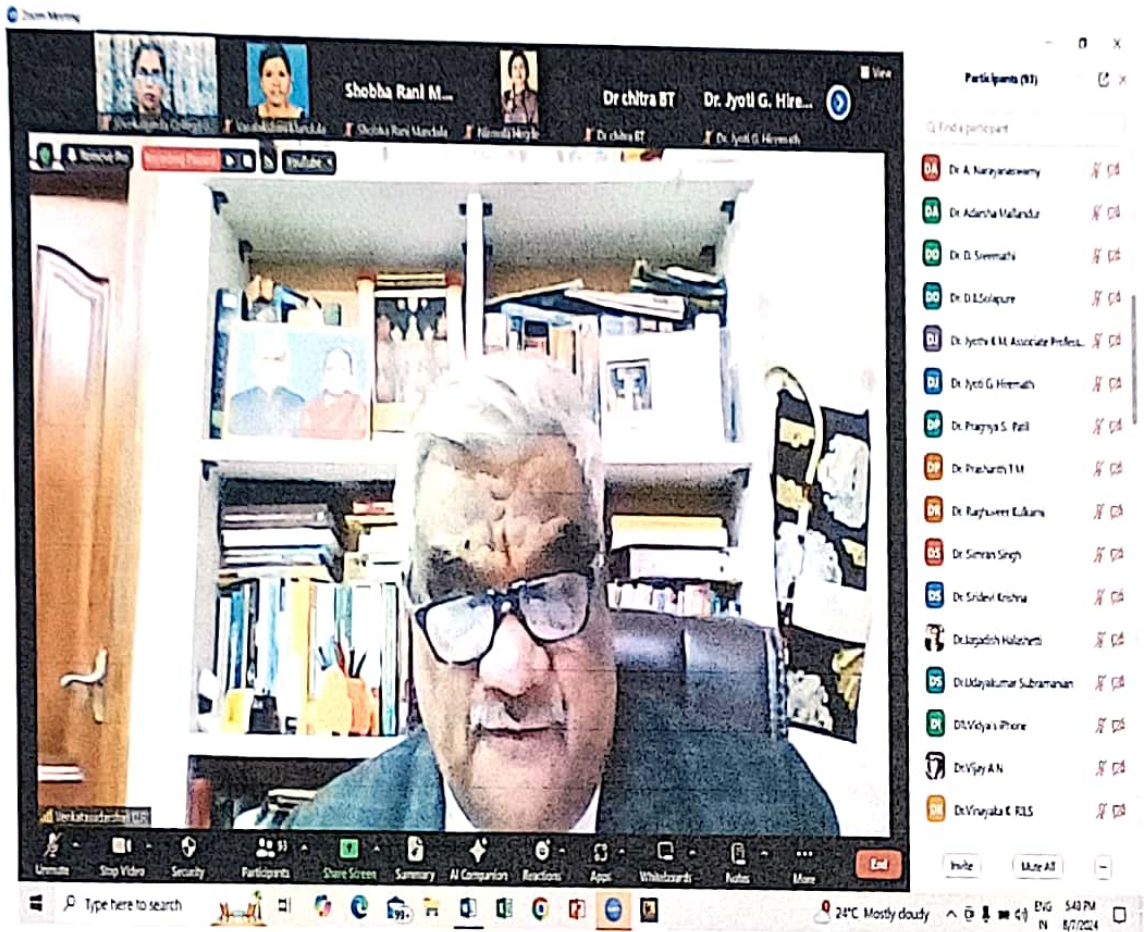
IQAC Coordinator
Dr. Bhuvaneshwari S K

Dr. K B Kempe Gowda
Principal

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Mr. Venkatasudarshan D.R., a distinguished former district and sessions judge delivering Lecture (Virtual)

The Inaugural Session of, the Faculty Development Programme (FDP) on Criminal Laws, commenced on August 7, 2024, at 4:50 PM organized by the Vivekananda College of Law under the aegis of the Janatha Education Society. This programme, scheduled to run from August 7 to August 14, 2024, is aimed at enhancing the knowledge and pedagogical skills of faculty members from various law colleges. The session opened with an introduction by Smt. Nirmala P Hegde, Assistant Professor of Vivekananda College of Law, setting the tone for the evening. The highlight of the day was the presence of the chief guest, **Mr. Venkatasudarshan D.R., a distinguished former district and sessions judge.** Principal Dr. K.B. Kempe Gowda delivered the welcome address and provided a brief profile of the esteemed guest. The Chairman of the Governing Council, Mr. Lakshmi Manohar M.R., also graced the occasion with his presence. **Dr. Bhuvaneshwari S Kolaki,** the Co-ordinator, and **Smt. Nirmala P Hegde, the faculty Coordinator,** efficiently managed the proceedings. The session focused on various critical aspects of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) and its comparison with the Indian Penal Code (IPC) of 1860.


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He has discussed the introduction to Bharatiya Nyaya Samhita: The Indian Penal Code of 1860, enacted by the British, has undergone several amendments over the years. However, the BNS introduces new clauses and sections to address contemporary legal needs. Section 2(3) of the BNS introduces the term "child," defined as any person below 18 years of age. Changes in Definitions and Provisions: Section 361(a) of the IPC defines kidnapping from lawful guardianship, with minor defined as boys under 16 and girls under 18. The BNS replaces the term "minor" with "child." Section 363 of the IPC and Section 2(k) of the Transgender Protection Act define "transgender" individuals. The BNS includes "transgender" in its definition of gender under Section 2(10). Section 2(28) of the BNS redefines, the term "public servant" to include accessories to crime. Chapter 3 of the BNS: Punishments: The BNS outlines various punishments, including death and life sentences, simple and rigorous imprisonment, forfeiture of property, fines, and community service. Community service, a new addition, involves convicting individuals to perform unpaid work beneficial to the community.

He also spoke on Specific Sections and their evolutions; specifically Section 511 of the IPC is redefined as Section 62 in the BNS. Sections 63-99 of the BNS address offenses against women and children. Notably, Section 63, corresponding to Section 375 of the IPC, rises the age of consent for sexual intercourse to 18 years, removing inconsistencies with the Child Marriage Prohibition Act. Section 69 of the BNS introduces penalties for deceitful promises of marriage followed by intercourse, punishable by up to 10 years and a fine. Sections 354(b)(c) of the IPC, previously not gender-neutral, are now gender-neutral in the BNS (Sections 76 and 77), with "whoever" replacing gender-specific language.

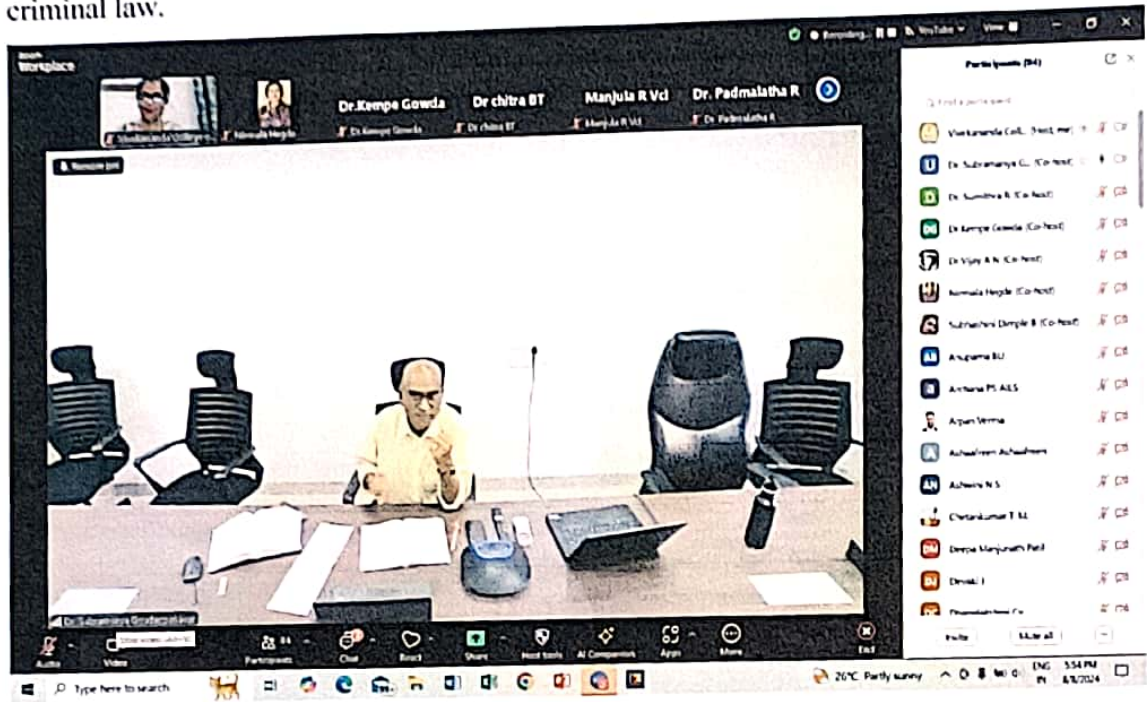
He also emphasized on new provisions: Section 498(a) of the IPC, concerning cruelty and dowry death, is maintained in the BNS with additional Sections 85 and 86. Section 95 of the IPC, which punishes employing or engaging a child, extends the punishment to a range of 3 to 10 years and a fine. The BNS introduces new sections where intent to commit an offense is punishable by 10 years and a fine, with harsher penalties if the victim is a child. Failure to report a crime to the police or magistrate is punishable by 10 years. Organized and Petty Organized Crime: Section 111 of the BNS defines organized crime, encompassing activities like kidnapping, robbery, extortion, human trafficking, and more, carried out by individuals or syndicates for material benefit. Penalties include imprisonment ranging from 5 years to life and substantial fines. Section 112 addresses petty organized crime, including theft, cheating, unauthorized betting, and other minor criminal acts. Punishments range from 1 to 7 years of imprisonment and fines.


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The first day of the FDP was a resounding success, setting a high standard for the subsequent sessions. The discussions were engaging and informative, providing valuable insights into the evolving landscape of criminal law in India. The participation of faculty members from various colleges added to the richness of the dialogue. This comprehensive programme is not only a testament to Vivekananda College of Law's commitment to academic excellence but also a significant contribution to the legal community understands of critical issues in criminal law.



Dr. S. Goudappanavar, Professor, K.L.E, College, Bengaluru, delivering lecture

The Second Day session of the Faculty Development Programme (FDP) on Criminal Laws, was commenced on August 8, 2024, at 4:50 PM, organized by the Vivekananda College of Law under the aegis of the Janatha Education Society. Principal, Dr. K.B. Kempe Gowda delivered the welcome address and provided a brief profile of the esteemed guest. And the esteemed guest for the day was Professor Dr. S. Goudappanavar, a distinguished faculty member with over three decades of teaching experience. Professor S. Goudappanavar has been a sought-after resource person at various judicial academies and universities. His lecture provided valuable insights into new offenses under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) of 2023.

He spoke on Evolution of Criminal Law: Professor S. Goudappanavar reflected on the historical significance of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) of 1860, originally drafted under British rule. The code has served the country for over 190 years, adapting to societal changes.


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The BNS, introduced in 2023, signifies a shift from penalizing to justice-oriented approaches, emphasizing the importance of the victim, society, and multiple stakeholders in the legal process. He highlighted the Key Differences Between IPC and BNS: The BNS reflects a more comprehensive approach to justice, taking into account societal needs and the evolving nature of crimes. It incorporates new sections aimed at curbing offenses like mob lynching and organized crime. The BNS is also seen as more efficient due to the introduction of minimum mandatory punishments for certain offenses, which were lacking in the IPC.

Professor S. Goudappanavar discussed organized crime and its legal definitions under the new provisions. The minimum number of persons required to constitute a gang is two, and organized crimes such as kidnapping, robbery, and extortion are now treated with more severity. New sections also address mob lynching, which was not explicitly covered under the IPC but is now punished with life imprisonment or death. Gender Equality in the Law: The session highlighted the importance of addressing gender biases in criminal law. For example, Section 69 under the BNS, which deals with deceitful promises of marriage, was criticized for being biased against men. The speaker suggested that the law needs to evolve to include women making similar promises to men, in line with 21st-century principles of gender equality. Grievous Hurt and Its Punishment:

The speaker touched on grievous hurt, with the BNS introducing stricter punishments for causing permanent disability or bedridden states. Such offenses are now punishable by death, life imprisonment, or a minimum of 10 years of imprisonment. The IPC of 1860, enacted by the British, has undergone several amendments over the years. However, the BNS introduces new clauses and sections to address contemporary legal needs. Section 2(3) of the BNS introduces the term "child," defined as any person below 18 years of age.

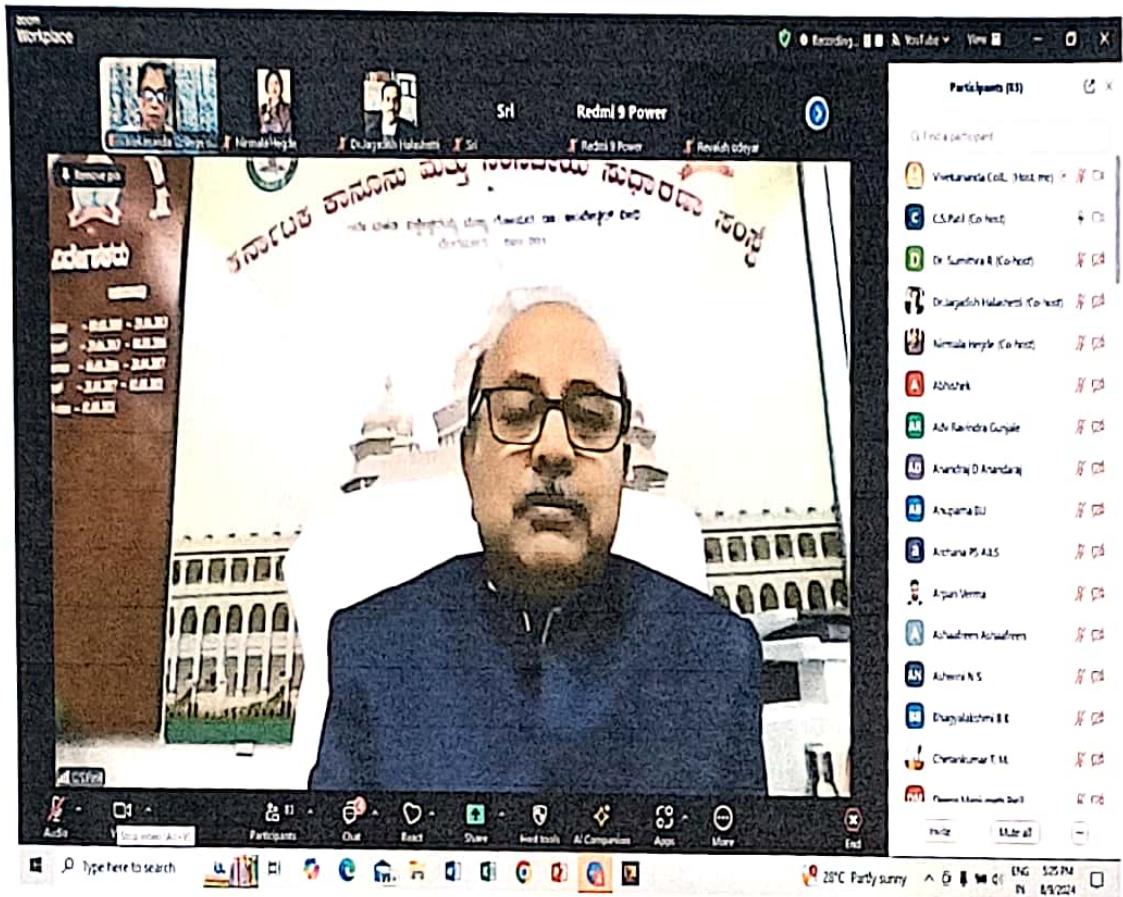
The second day session of the Faculty Development Program (FDP) on Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita was equally successful, featuring engaging discussions and thought-provoking insights. Professor S. Goudappanavar's lecture emphasized the necessity of evolving legal frameworks to address modern societal challenges, sparking an interactive Q&A session where participants sought clarity on various BNS provisions. This FDP continues to serve as a valuable platform for legal faculty to enrich their knowledge and contribute to the legal academic community, underscoring Vivekananda College of Law's ongoing commitment to academic excellence and legal education.



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Professor Dr. C.S. Patil, Director of the Karnataka Institute for Law and Parliamentary Reform, Bengaluru, delivering Lecture

The Third Day Session of the Faculty Development Programme (FDP) on Criminal Laws was held on August 9, 2024 at 4:50 PM, organized by the Vivekananda College of Law under the aegis of the Janatha Education Society. The speaker for the session was Professor Dr. C.S. Patil, Director of the Karnataka Institute for Law and Parliamentary Reform, Bengaluru. With a distinguished academic career, Dr. Patil's session focused on the "Changing Paradigm of Criminal Jurisprudence", an essential topic considering the ongoing evolution in criminal law frameworks. He spoke on Evolution of Criminal Law and Jurisprudence: Professor Patil highlighted the transformation of criminal jurisprudence over time, tracing its roots back to early legal doctrines. He emphasized the constitutional importance of regulating the liberty of individuals to prevent societal conflicts, balancing between individual autonomy and state paternalism. Role of the Constitution in Defining Liberty and Criminal Law:


The session addressed how constitutions around the world, particularly in democratic countries, regulate the use of state power and protect individual rights. The speaker also touched on the significance of constitutional liberties, which can only be deprived through "due process of law," a principle that has evolved in India to include both substantive and

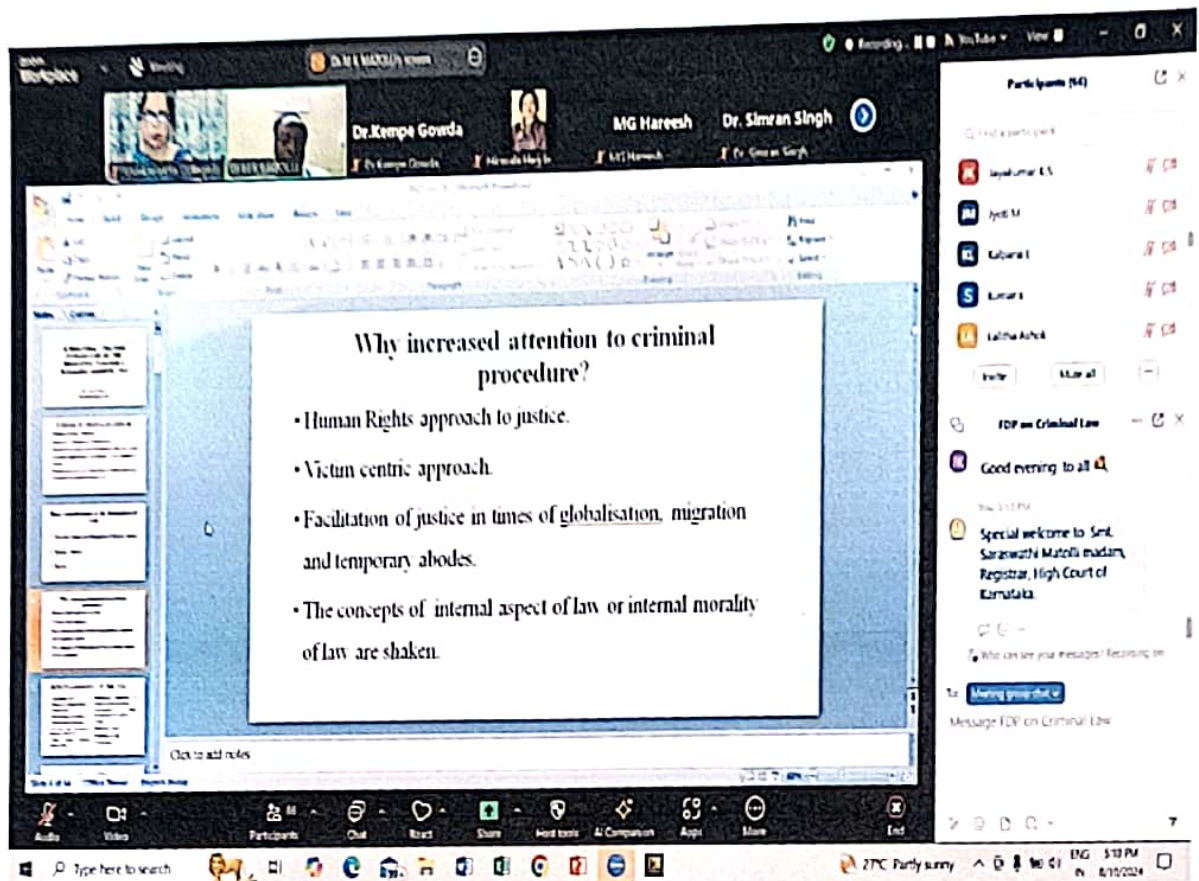
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procedural fairness. The lecture delved into various doctrines that have shaped criminal law, such as the presumption of innocence and the protection of individual rights. Professor Patil discussed how modern criminal law has adapted to new crimes like organized crime, terrorism, and drug offenses, requiring innovative legal provisions.

Dr. Patil examined changes in criminal laws, highlighting the introduction of stringent punishments and mandatory minimum sentences for certain offenses. He emphasized the importance of maintaining a balance between protecting the rights of the innocent and ensuring that criminals are adequately punished. Restorative Justice and its Importance: A key takeaway from the session was the emphasis on restorative justice, a concept gaining importance in contemporary legal systems. This approach seeks to repair the harm caused by crime rather than focusing solely on punishment. Professor Patil shared insights into how restorative justice can contribute to societal healing, especially for victims of violent crimes. Community Service as Punishment: One of the notable points was the discussion on the introduction of community service as a form of punishment in the new criminal laws. This reformative approach is meant to rehabilitate offenders by involving them in constructive work for society.

The third day of the FDP was another impactful and informative session. Professor Dr. C.S. Patil's deep dive into the changing paradigms of criminal jurisprudence provided valuable insights for faculty members. The discussions on constitutional protections, evolving criminal doctrines, and the incorporation of restorative justice resonated well with participants, adding to their understanding of India's legal landscape. As the FDP progresses, the engagement and discourse among faculty members continue to reflect Vivekananda College of Law's commitment to enhancing legal education and contributing meaningfully to the development of criminal law in India.


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Dr. M. K. Matolli, Associate Professor, Government Law College, Holenarasipura, delivering Lecture

The fourth day of the Faculty Development Programme (FDP) on Criminal Laws took place on August 10, 2024, at the Vivekananda College of Law. The session was led by Dr. M. K. Matolli, Associate Professor at the Department of Collegiate Education, Government Law College, Holenarsipura, who has discussed the Substantial changes brought about by the Bhartiya Nagarika Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) 2023. His vast experience in teaching and legal research, coupled with his expertise in areas such as intellectual property law, corporate law, and human rights, provided valuable insights into the legal transformations introduced by the new legislation. Importance of Procedural Law in Criminal Justice:

Dr. Matolli opened the session by explaining the distinction between substantive and procedural laws, emphasizing the role of criminal procedure in enforcing punishments prescribed by substantive laws like the Indian Penal Code (IPC). He highlighted the necessity of a fair and effective criminal procedure to ensure justice, underscoring those laws like the BNSS 2023 aim to streamline the criminal process. Notable Changes in BNSS 2023: Fair Trial and Natural Justice: Dr. Matolli emphasized the principle of fair trials and natural justice as foundational to the new procedural law. Speedy Justice: The BNSS introduces time-bound processes to avoid delays in legal proceedings, a critical need given


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the historical backlog of criminal cases in India. Victim-Centric Approach: The new law shifts from merely punishing offenders to ensuring justice for victims, reflecting a more restorative model of criminal justice. New Provisions in the BNSS: Technology Integration: The BNSS mandates the use of electronic trials and video conferencing for various proceedings, enhancing transparency and efficiency in the justice system. Witness Protection Scheme: A formal mandate for states to establish a witness protection scheme has been introduced, offering better security for those involved in the legal process. Medical Examination and Timeframes: The BNSS specifies timelines for medical examinations, particularly in cases of sexual offenses, ensuring that reports are submitted promptly to prevent unnecessary delays in justice. Victim and Accused Rights.

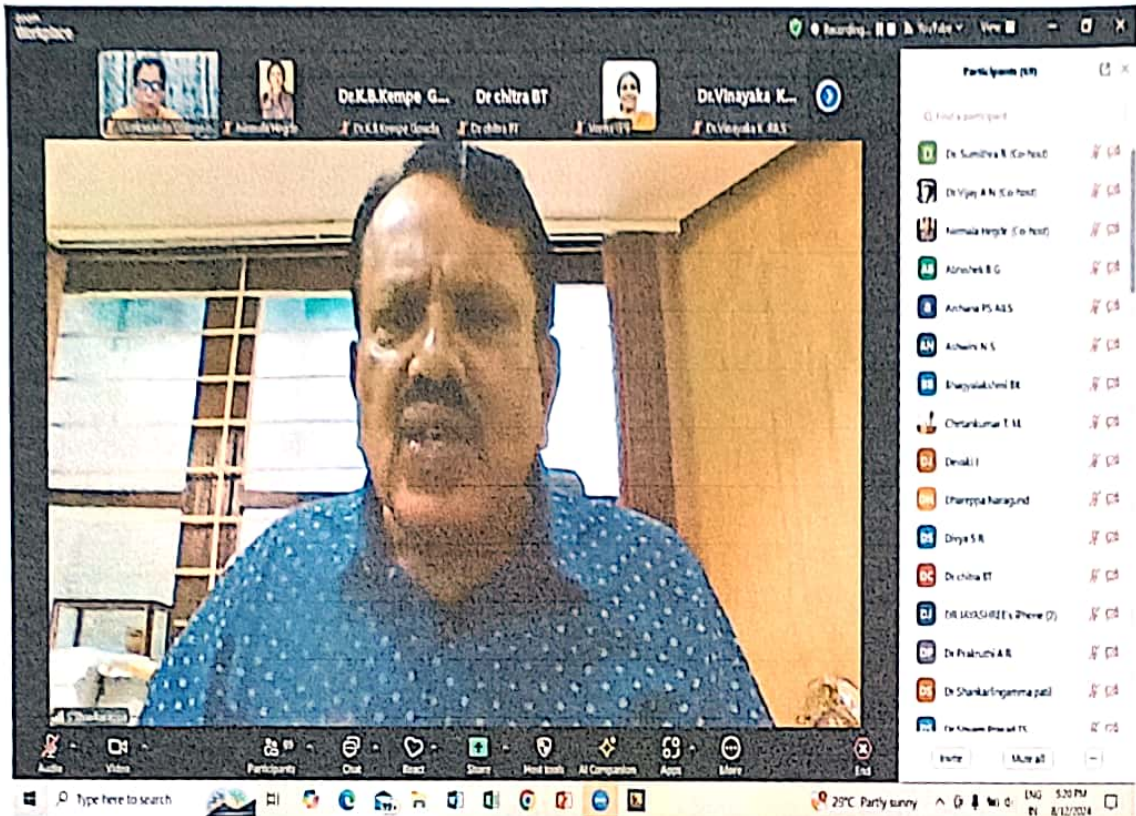
Sir has also spoken on Enhanced Protection for Vulnerable Groups: Special provisions have been made to safeguard children, women, and senior citizens under the new criminal laws. For example, women and elderly individuals receive additional protection from unnecessary Arrest. Trial in Absentia: The BNSS allows for trials in absentia (trials conducted without the accused being present), particularly for proclaimed offenders, ensuring that justice is served even when offenders abscond. Specific Changes in Arrest Procedures and Offenses: Forfeiture of Property: The BNSS introduces provisions for the attachment and forfeiture of property belonging to proclaimed offenders, preventing them from benefiting from their crimes; Mandatory Recording of Searches and Seizures: The new law mandates videography of searches and seizures, which reduces the likelihood of abuse of power by law enforcement officers. Timeframes and Fast-Track Proceedings: Expedited Trials: For petty offenses and less serious cases, summary trials are now mandatory, ensuring that minor offenses are handled swiftly without long delays in court proceedings. Electronic Records and Audio-Visual Testimony: The BNSS introduces legal provisions for accepting digital and electronic records as evidence, further modernizing the trial process.

The fourth day of the FDP was highly informative, offering an in-depth look at the structural changes introduced by the Bhartiya Nagarika Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) 2023. Dr. Matolli's detailed breakdown of the procedural changes, victim-centric reforms, and the role of technology in modernizing India's legal system sparked engaging discussions among the participants. The session provided faculty members with valuable perspectives on the evolving landscape of criminal law and reinforced the importance of staying updated with legislative changes to better educate the next generation of legal professionals. The ongoing FDP continues to serve as a crucial platform for legal educators to discuss and disseminate new developments in the field of criminal law, with Vivekananda College of Law playing a pivotal role in fostering these academic exchanges.


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Shri. S. Shankarappa, a distinguished Senior Advocate and Vice President of the AILU National Committee delivering the Lecture

The fifth day of the Faculty Development Programme (FDP) on Criminal Laws, hosted by Vivekananda College of Law, commenced on August 11, 2024. The event, part of a week-long programme organized by the Janatha Education Society, aims to enhance the understanding of criminal law and pedagogy for faculty members from various law institutions. The day's proceedings were presided over by Shri S. Shankarappa, a distinguished Senior Advocate and Vice President of the AILU National Committee. His lecture focused on the critical overhaul of the Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.PC) 1973 with the Bhartiya Nagarika Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) 2023, providing an in-depth analysis of the key changes and challenges brought about by the new legislation.

He has highlighted the Historical Context of the Criminal Procedure Code: Shri. S. Shankarappa began by outlining the evolution of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), the Evidence Act, and the Cr.PC, explaining how these colonial-era laws have been subject to amendments over time, with the Cr.PC,1973 being the latest comprehensive revision. He highlighted that while several amendments were made to the CrPC since its inception, the introduction of the BNSS in 2023 marks a significant shift in the procedural aspects of criminal justice in India. Bail Provisions: The BNSS introduces stricter rules for granting bail, streamlining the

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process under sections like 436 (bailable offenses), 438 (anticipatory bail), and 439 (arrested individuals seeking bail). Role of the Magistrate: Amendments under sections 239 and 227 of the Cr.PC now restrict the liberty of accused individuals by requiring a formal application before framing charges. Shri Shankarappa pointed out that this change limits the accused's rights during the pre-trial stage. Anticipatory Bail: The amended provisions under the BNSS demand stricter procedures for securing anticipatory bail, impacting citizens' fundamental rights under Article 21 of the Constitution. Issues with Procedural Changes: Impact on Marginalized Groups.

Shri. Shankarappa emphasized how marginalized and economically disadvantaged individuals often bear the brunt of procedural delays. The lecture highlighted the plight of underprivileged individuals who are disproportionately affected by lengthy trials and harsh legal provisions. Delay in Trials: Drawing from real-life cases, Shri Shankarappa stressed that the delays in criminal trials continue to infringe upon the fundamental rights of the accused. He noted that provisions like anticipatory bail and the right to a speedy trial must be safeguarded, especially under the new law. Use of Technology: The BNSS introduces modern technological tools for conducting investigations, such as electronic records and audio-video recordings. Shri Shankarappa welcomed these changes but also cautioned against their potential misuse without proper safeguards. Recording of Statements: Section 164, which pertains to the recording of confessions and statements, has undergone significant changes under the BNSS. The new provisions now allow to District Magistrates to record statements, raising concerns about potential manipulation and fairness in the investigative process. Concerns with New Legislation: Role of the District Magistrate: Shri Shankarappa expressed strong reservations about the empowerment of District Magistrates to record statements under Section 183 of the BNSS, warning that this might compromise the fairness of the investigation process. Protection of Citizens' Rights: The speaker urged lawmakers to reconsider the provisions that infringe on citizens' liberties, particularly concerning arrest procedures, bail rights, and the timely conclusion of trials.

The fifth day of the FDP was an insightful and thought-provoking session. Shri S. Shankarappa's detailed analysis of the BNSS and its impact on the Cr.PC highlighted the importance of balancing legal reforms with the protection of fundamental rights. His lecture underscored the need for continued discourse and careful implementation of new laws to ensure that justice is accessible and fair for all. The interactive session that followed was equally engaging, with participants raising questions about the practical implications of the new law on public order and citizens' rights. The day's discussions further solidified the


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FDP's role in enhancing the faculty's legal acumen and commitment to advancing criminal law education.



Hon'ble, Justice Shri. K.N.Phaneendra, former judge of the High Court of Karnataka, Bengaluru, delivering Lecture

The Sixth day of the Faculty Development Programme (FDP) on Criminal Laws was held on August 12, 2024, at Vivekananda College of Law, under the organization of the Janatha Education Society. The keynote speaker for the day was Hon'ble Justice Shri K.N.Phaneendra, former judge of the Karnataka High Court, who delivered an insightful lecture on the Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA) 2023, with special reference to the provisions regarding confessions. His vast judicial experience provided valuable insights into this pivotal aspect of criminal procedure.

He emphasized on Overview of the Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA) 2023: Justice Phaneendra began the session by providing an overview of the BSA 2023 and its relevance as a significant update to the Indian Evidence Act. The lecture focused on the new provisions introduced under the BSA, particularly in relation to confessions and electronic evidence, which have modernized certain procedural aspects.


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Justice Phaneendra explained that confessions made under inducement, threat, or coercion is inadmissible in court. He referred to Sections 22-24 of the BSA, which stipulate the conditions under which confessions can be accepted as evidence. He highlighted the inclusion of the term “coercion” in the BSA, which was previously absent from the Indian Evidence Act. **Relevance and Admissibility of Electronic Evidence:** A significant portion of the lecture was devoted to the admissibility of electronic evidence. Justice Phaneendra pointed out that the BSA includes provisions to accommodate electronic records as primary evidence, a critical update in today’s digital age. He discussed landmark cases where the Supreme Court dealt with electronic evidence, particularly in cases of terrorism and organized crime.

The speaker emphasized the importance of judicial confessions, noting that they must be Voluntary and free from any form of coercion. He detailed the procedural safeguards involved in recording confessions before a magistrate, ensuring the accused is fully aware of their rights, and how the confession may be used against them. The session also covered the transition from the Indian Evidence Act to the BSA in relation to cases pending before courts. Justice Phaneendra clarified that while new cases fall under the BSA, ongoing cases will continue under the Indian Evidence Act, unless specified otherwise by the courts. **Importance of Legal Procedures in Confession Handling:**

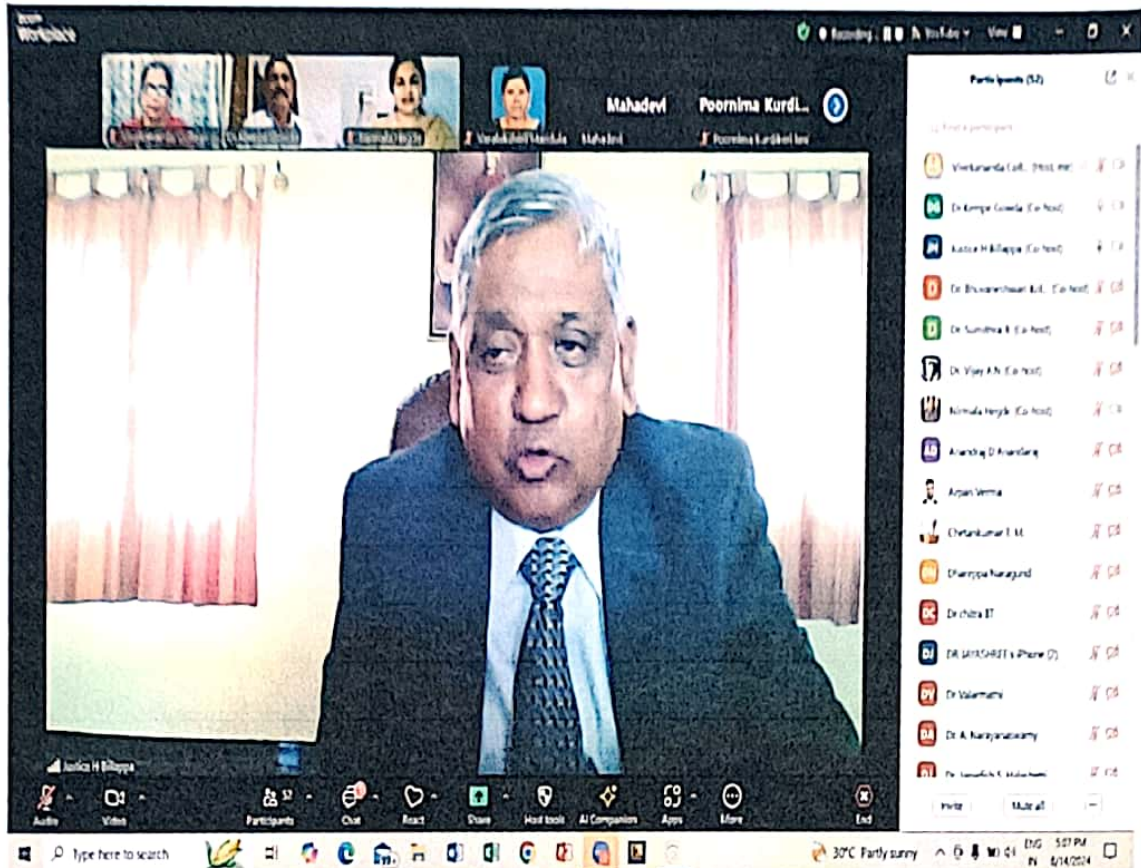
Justice Phaneendra stressed the need for strict adherence to legal procedures when dealing with confessions, including the need for magistrates to ensure that confessions are voluntary. He explained how courts handle confessions made under police custody, referencing Section 23 of the BSA, which prohibits the admissibility of confessions made to police officers. **Impact of BSA on Judicial Practice:** The final part of the lecture focused on how the BSA would influence judicial practice moving forward. Justice Phaneendra praised the inclusion of new technological methods in handling evidence, which would make court proceedings more efficient and transparent.

The sixth day of the FDP was intellectually enriching, with Justice Phaneendra’s comprehensive analysis of the Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA) 2023 offering attendees valuable perspectives on the evolving procedures of criminal law. His in-depth discussion on confessions and electronic evidence was well-received, fostering a deeper understanding of how the legal system in India is adapting to modern challenges. The session concluded with an interactive Q&A segment where faculty members sought clarifications on specific provisions and their practical application in legal education.


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Hon'ble Justice H. Billappa, Former Judge, High Court of Karnataka, Bengaluru,

The **Seventh and Final day of the Faculty Development Programme (FDP) on Criminal Laws** took place on **August 13, 2024**, at the **Vivekananda College of Law**. The programme aimed to enrich faculty members from various law institutions with knowledge on recent legal reforms. The concluding session featured **Hon'ble Justice H. Billappa, Former Judge, High Court of Karnataka, Bengaluru**, who delivered an insightful lecture on Examination of Witnesses and Its Implications in the **Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA) 2023**. Justice Billappa's extensive judicial career and his continued engagement in legal education made this session an invaluable experience for all participants.

He spoke on overview of the **Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA) 2023**: Justice Billappa began by discussing the relevance of the new **Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA) 2023**, which replaces the **Indian Evidence Act of 1872**. He emphasized the continuity of key concepts while highlighting the changes introduced to adapt to modern legal requirements. The speaker elaborated on the three crucial terms: **proved, disproved, and not proved**, underlining their importance in establishing facts in a court of law. He explained that the burden of proof lies with the party asserting a fact, and courts rely on these definitions to render judgments.


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Justice Billappa discussed the qualifications required for a person to testify in court. He emphasized that all persons can testify as long as they can understand questions and provide rational answers, irrespective of age, physical condition, or mental state. Special attention was given to witnesses with disabilities, and provisions for interpreters or written testimonies were explained. Justice Billappa outlined the process of examination-in-chief, cross-examination, and re-examination, stressing the importance of each phase in extracting the truth from witnesses. He highlighted how the BSA 2023 clarifies the scope of questioning during each phase, especially in handling leading questions during cross-examinations. He also spoke about the role of re-examination in clearing ambiguities raised during cross-examination.

The session covered the distinction between relevant and admissible evidence, a critical aspect in determining whether a fact can be considered in court. Justice Billappa explained that a court can only admit evidence that is relevant to the facts in issue, and proper procedure must be followed to introduce such evidence. The speaker addressed provisions in the BSA regarding hostile witnesses, where a witness summoned by a party turns against them. Under the new Act, hostile witnesses can be cross-examined by the party who called them, allowing them to challenge the testimony. One of the key updates in the BSA 2023 is the formal acceptance of electronic and digital records as evidence. Justice Billappa highlighted the significance of this inclusion, noting that it aligns the legal system with technological advancements, which will streamline court processes and potentially speed up justice delivery.

The seventh day of the FDP concluded the week-long programme on a high note. Justice H. Billappa's thorough and engaging lecture on the examination of witnesses, combined with the discussion on the new provisions under the Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, provided participants with crucial insights into the evolving landscape of evidence law in India. His expertise not only deepened the faculty's understanding of procedural law but also encouraged them to adapt their teaching to reflect these important legal reforms. As the FDP drew to a close, the participants expressed their appreciation for the range of topics covered during the sessions and the depth of knowledge shared by the distinguished speakers. The programme succeeded in its mission to enhance the legal knowledge and pedagogical skills of law faculty members, ensuring that they remain at the forefront of academic and legal developments.


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