



VIDYAVARDHAKASANGHA®
VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE
SHESHADRI IYER ROAD, MYSURU- 01

Key Indicator – 2.2. Catering to Student Diversity (30)

Metric No- 2.3.1. *Student centric methods, such as experiential learning, participative learning, Peer learning team teaching, case law method and problem solving methodologies are used for enhancing learning experience and teachers use ICT-enabled tools including online resources for effective teaching learning process*

SL.NO	PARTICULARS
1	Court diary
2	Chamber diary
3	Internship diary
4	Mysore prison visit report
5	Case study analysis
6	Inter class moot competition trial advocacy ad interclass client counselling competition
7	Participation List in National Level Moot Court Competition
8	Special lecture
9	National and State level Seminar ✓
10	Endowment lecture Report ✓
11	Journals ✓
12	Moot court
13	ICT Enabled Tools (Class room PPT, Photos)
14	Training Programme / workshop .

ವಿದ್ಯಾವರ್ಧಕ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಮೈಸೂರು
VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE

Sheshadri Iyer Road, Mysuru - 570 001



COURT DIARY

Name ASHA G

Class 5 Years B.A.LL.B.

Reg. No A0618231007

Year 2022-2023

Verified
[Signature]
Chairman
11/10/23

Verified
[Signature]
Coordinator

[Signature]
Signature of the Principal

PRINCIPAL

Vidyavardhaka Law College
Mysuru - 570 001

Batch : 1.

Name of the Course Teacher : Sri. A.P. Nagendra Gupta, Advocate

ATTENDANCE CHART

Week	Date of visit	Date of visit	Date of visit	Course Teacher Signature	Principal Signature
1	02/01/2023	03/01/2023	06/01/2023.	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	09/01/2023.	10/01/2023.	11/01/2023.	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	16/01/2023.	17/01/2023.	19/01/2023	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	23/01/2023	24/01/2023	25/01/2023	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	30/01/2023	31/01/2023	03/02/2023.	<i>[Signature]</i>	
6	06/02/2023	07/02/2023	11/02/2023.	<i>[Signature]</i>	
7	14/02/2023	15/02/2023	16/02/2023	<i>[Signature]</i>	
8	20/02/2023	23/02/2023	24/02/2023	<i>[Signature]</i>	
9	01/03/2023	02/03/2023	04/03/2023.	<i>[Signature]</i>	
10	21/03/2023	23/03/2023	24/03/2023.	<i>[Signature]</i>	
11	22/05/2023	23/05/2023	25/05/2023	<i>[Signature]</i>	
12	29/05/2023	30/05/2023	03/06/2023	<i>[Signature]</i>	
13	05/06/2023	06/06/2023	07/06/2023.	<i>[Signature]</i>	
14	12/06/2023	16/06/2023	17/06/2023	<i>[Signature]</i>	
15	20/06/2023	21/06/2023	22/06/2023	<i>[Signature]</i>	
16	26/06/2023	28/06/2023	30/06/2023.	<i>[Signature]</i>	
17	03/07/2023	06/07/2023	08/07/2023.	<i>[Signature]</i>	
18	10/07/2023	13/07/2023	14/07/2023.	<i>[Signature]</i>	
19	17/07/2023	20/07/2023	21/07/2023	<i>[Signature]</i>	
20	24/07/2023	25/07/2023	27/07/2023.	<i>[Signature]</i>	

[Signature]
Signature of the Course Teacher

20
20

Marks Awarded

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Date: 02/01/2023

IN THE COURT OF III ADDL. DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGE AT MYSURU

PRESIDING OFFICER

C.S. No. 93/2022.
SRI Smt. K. Bhagya

PARTIES

State By Lokayukta Vs. Ranganna and Others.

ADVOCATES

Smt. Muktaamma for P.P. for Complainant.

SRI S. Ananath For Accused No. 2.

PROCEEDINGS:

Bail application presented u/s 430 of CrPc 1973's objection. 30/12/22

Facts of the case.

Accused No. 2 is a Special Tahsildar, Zone Office No. 3 and C-khatha Division MUDA, Mysuru. In the said suit, accused No. 2 had cleared papers, documents and files regarding recording of khatha of seven sites of Sri. Krishnadhama Nagara layout, Srirampur, Mysuru. He dispatched khatha certificates on 17/10/2022 from his table and he did not possess khatha certificates or any other files pertaining to the same on 03/12/22. According to it some other persons with bad intention has created dispute as well as to stall promotion have hatched conspiracy besides play against them which resulted in orchestration and illegal gratification which is alleged in the Mahazar dated 03/10/2022 by de-jure complainant in Cr. No. 93/2022.

Date:

IN THE COURT OF

AT MYSURU

No.

PRESIDING OFFICER

SRI

PARTIES

Vs

ADVOCATES

SRI

For

SRI

For

PROCEEDINGS:

Observation:

Accused No. 2's Advocate has plead to the Hon ble Court that about the corruption was not done by him. Because he is not cruel hearted one and he used to wear formal attires. And counsel argued that on e-katha certificate execution time accused no. 2 was not put his signatures. Counsel said that no demand of allegation on illegal gratification. And counsel has given reference or citation of other cases which one is useful for to get bail for accused No. 2.

Further court adjourned to 03/01/2020.



Date: 03/01/2023

IN THE COURT OF II. Addl. District and Sessions Judge AT MYSURU
(Cr. No. 23/2022)

PRESIDING OFFICER: SRI. Smt. K. Bhagya
 PARTIES: State Lokayukta Police vs. Ranganna and Others.
 ADVOCATES: Smt. Muktamma For Complainant.
 SRI. S. Amaranath For Accused No. 2

PROCEEDINGS: Objections to bail application of Pt 439 of CrP Code

According to Special Public Prosecutor.

In continuation of Cr. 23/2022 case complainant has visited the accused when he wants to get a khatha of Krishna Shama Nagara layout, Mysuru. While the complainant demanding for tax payment challan at that same time accused no. 2 has demanded the bribe amount of ₹ 20,000/- and complainant has agreed to give bribe amount of ₹. 20000 with the intention of to get a video and audio record of accused No. 2's demanding the bribe's money. After all these accused No. 2 has given the money i.e. bribe money to accused No. 3. Smt. Lakshmi. That lady has taken the money of ₹. 7,000/- which one is sealed with Phenolphthalein and the same money which she took in her right hand and moved towards e-khatha branch.

[Continued..]

Date:

IN THE COURT OF

AT MYSURU

No.

PRESIDING OFFICER: SRI

SRI

PARTIES

Vs

ADVOCATES: SRI

SRI

For

SRI

For

PROCEEDINGS:

Again public prosecutor has informed that enquiry officer has introduced to complainant, that complainant has showed his finger to Ranganna and the Ranganna has taken the bribe money of ₹. 7000/- Laterly Ranganna has given the money to Srinivas through Smt. Lakshmi. Further Srinivas has taken the money and kept in his pants back side pocket.

Further all of these accused has been having a good contact in political field and that accused has done cognizance offence and it is non-bailable offence.

Observation:

After all these accused No. 2's counsel has prayed to this Honible court that to enlarge the accused person on Bail in the interest of justice and equity.

At last ^{after} all these arguments Honible judge has ordered the bail to accused No. 2.

Date: 06/01/2023

IN THE COURT OF Addl District & Sessions Court & FTSC-1 AT MYSURU

Cr List No. 06/2022

PRESIDING OFFICER: SRI Smt. Shayma Khamsar

PARTIES: Siddachari & others vs State by Jayapura Police Station

ADVOCATES: SRI Murugesh For Accused

Smt. Jayanthi (P. P.) For Complainant

PROCEEDINGS: Issue notice and bail application.

Facts of the case.

Above mentioned accused has married one 17 year old girl on 03/04/2022 in front of accused's and child's parents. On one day by an unknown person has given complaint to Child Welfare Development, Mysuru about minor girl or that child's marriage. Case has been registered since 1 month. Case has been filed under Section 438 of Criminal Procedure Code, under Section 363 and 376 of Indian Penal Code, under Section 4 and 6 of POCSO Act and under Sec 9, 10, 11 of Prohibition of Child Marriage Act.

Observation:

On this day accused's counsel has prays this Honible court that by filing an bail application under section 438 of Code of Criminal Procedure. By arguing that counsel has requested that to produce the victim to the court and by collecting or recording

[continued.]

Sl. No.

Page No. 06

Date:

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IN THE COURT OF AT MYSURU

No.

PRESIDING OFFICER SRI

PARTIES Vs

ADVOCATES SRI For

SRI For

PROCEEDINGS:

the victim's statement. And Prohibition of Child Marriage Act section 8, 9, 10 are not affecting. After this public prosecutor counsel has arguing that, accused has married the child and the child is a minor in nature. And now the girl is 5 months pregnant. Since 1 month cas has been registered but still accused has not been co-operating. And moreover public prosecutor has requested to the Hon'ble court that filed application of bail under section 438 of CrPc has rejected. And public prosecutor has quoted that victim's parents had no proper law knowledge. By saying this arguments has over. And finally court has adjourned this to on 10/01/2023.

[Signature]
10/01/2023

Sl. No. 04

Page No. 07

Date: 09/01/2023

IN THE COURT OF Principal District and Sessions Judge AT MYSURU

Ct. No. 109/2020.

PRESIDING OFFICER

SRI M. L. Raghunath

PARTIES

State by Advocate General vs Mahalekshwari Brothers

ADVOCATES

SRI Chinnappa Swamy For Complainant

SRI S. Linganna For Accused No. 4

PROCEEDINGS:

Memo filing by accused No. 1 & Bank Guarant

Facts:

Yashaswini House Building Co-operative Society Ltd., is a registered co-operative society registered under Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act, 1959. This office located in # 43, # D Sene Gowda Circle, Banner Ring Road, Mysuru-570012. This society is having 13 members. During the year 2017 while president's election time their committee members having lot of problems. While they are decided to develop the private layout in Hanchiya Village, Kasaba Hable, Mysuru Taluk, society has purchased the 30 acres of land. For this society has announced to the public that sites has been issued by society and they have collected the money and they failed to allot the sites. All the investors who are ready to purchase the sites and who all deposited the money to the society has join together and make an union

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10/01/2023

IN THE COURT OF

AT MYSURU

No:

PRESIDING OFFICER

SRI

PARTIES

Vs

ADVOCATES

SRI

For

SRI

For

PROCEEDINGS:

and given complaint to police. But the police does not have the power to investigate, investigation has been doing by CID means Corps of Detectives, this also an one of the wing of the CID. Case has been filed under Section 420 of IPC. means Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property and Sec 409 of Karnataka Protection of Interest of Depositors Act, 2004. Under this special court has been decided this case and this is a special case. To decided this case one designated court may help this case.

Observation

Court asked to the defendants to produce the Bank guarantee of ₹ 5,00,000/- of each accused. In this day accused no. 15 has filed memo to the court. Accused are released on bail of ₹ 5,00,000/- but court said to produce bank guarantee. Charge sheet has not filed the case is in C.R. stage.
Next call on 23/01/2023.

Date: 10/01/2023

IN THE COURT OF I Addl. Civil Judge & JMFC Court AT MYSURU

D.S. No. 917/2013.

PRESIDING OFFICER Smt. Geetha Kumbar K. B.

PARTIES Sri Bette Gowda & Others vs. Smt. Mangula & Others

ADVOCATES SRI. Raghav T. J. For Plaintiff

SRI. B. Parish Kumar For Defendant

PROCEEDINGS Amended Pkint filed. Re-issue Summons to Defendant II

Facts of the case.

Sri Bette Gowda is the owner of the property land bearing No. 281/8 measuring 0-04 Guntas situated at Hebbalu Village, Kasaba Hobbli, Mysuru Taluk. This property is an ancestral property of Sri Bette Gowda's. Above mentioned plaintiff's father has divided the ancestral property to his children. Above mentioned land has been allotted to Sri. Bette Gowda through partition deed and khatha has been transferred and the mutation has been registered and the ^{wife} M.R. No. 16/1992-93. But the defendants have constructed the house in the above mentioned land. Regarding this plaintiff have send the notice through their counsel on 07/05/2013 regarding the title and ownership to the defendants. Defendants have acquired the ownership and possession in a illegal way.

[Continued...]

Sl. No.

Page No. 10

Date:

IN THE COURT OF

AT MYSURU

No.

PRESIDING OFFICER

SRI

PARTIES

Vs

ADVOCATES

SRI

For

SRI

For

PROCEEDINGS:

Observation.

Plaintiffs counsel has filed an amended plaint. And the plaintiffs have given all the documents like Non-Tenancy Certificate and RTC to the court. Further tax paid challans have been presented to the court. Again plaintiffs have prayed that to the Honible court that plaintiffs are the true owner of the land and suit has been filed for declaration of ownership. Here defendants have trespass their peaceful land and defendants are enjoying the plaintiffs land by acquiring the possession of the land. And the court has adjourned this case on 01/02/2023.

[Signature]

Date: 11/01/2023

IN THE COURT OF VI Addl. District and Sessions Judge AT MYSURU

Cr. No. 0752/2022

PRESIDING OFFICER SRI. Gururaj Semakkalavar

PARTIES B.L. Shivraj vs State by Nanjangud Town P. C.

ADVOCATES SRI. M. Mahadevaswamy for Petitioner

Srs. Sudha (P.P.) For Respondent

PROCEEDINGS: Hearing and further orders to I.O.

Facts of the case:

During the year 1974 government has started one trust in Nanjangud. Suresh Krishnan Gire Goswamy Trust has got the land by virtue of Gift deed to the trust. Land measuring 5.4 acres. One day 10 units of land has been acquired by KIADB. KIADB means Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board has acquiring the land for the development of industry. And all the landlords join together case has been filed under section 406, 409, 420, 469, 468, 471, 120 and Rv 143 of Indian Penal Code. Again section 192 of Karnataka Land Revenue Act. That 10 units of land and remaining land has been by forgedly acquired and the case has been filed. Here property has been recovery of arrears due in anyone district by Deputy Commissioner of another district.

[Continued...]

Sl. No.

Date:

IN THE COURT OF

AT MYSURU

No.

PRESIDING OFFICER

SRI

PARTIES

Vs

ADVOCATES

SRI

For

SRI

For

PROCEEDINGS:

Observation.

Court asked to the petitioner's counsel that why it has been stayed. and the petition stage. Further court said to take the petition which has been filed in this Hon'ble court. Counsel said that police has to be file a FIR but I.O. has not been processing. Again counsel said that memo has to be file by the petitioner but after I.O. only memo will be filed. And the above mentioned petitioners given the copy to the High Court. Finally court asked that whether the High Court has stayed this petition. Petitioner counsel is brought to the Notice of this court that there is a order of Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka in W.P. No. 26158/22. and court order is to I.O. directed to submit report whether the investigation is proceeded in the Cr. No. 150/22. And court is adjourned to 16/01/2023 for await report.

17/1/2023

ವಿದ್ಯಾವರ್ಧಕ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಮೈಸೂರು
VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE

Sheshadri Iyer Road, Mysuru - 570 001



CHAMBER DIARY
Pre-Trial Preparation

Name ASHA . G .

Class 5 Years B.A.LL.B.

Reg. No. 40618231007

Year 2022-2023

Name & Address of Advocate Sri. Harisha K.P

Advocate Office # 51/1, 2nd Floor,
5th Cross 6th Main, OPP Country Cuisine Hotel,
Paraswathipuram, Mysuru - 570009.

Verity
Chairman

New Jersey
Chairman

11/11/22
Chairman

Signature of the Principal
Vidya Vardhaka Law College

Batch : 1.

Name of the Advocate : Sri. Harisha. K. P.

ATTENDANCE CHART

Week	Date of visit	Date of visit	Date of visit	Advocate Signature
1	02/01/2023	04/01/2023	06/01/2023	H. Harisha
2	09/01/2023	11/01/2023	12/01/2023	H. Harisha
3	16/01/2023	18/01/2023	19/01/2023	H. Harisha
4	23/01/2023	24/01/2023	25/01/2023	H. Harisha
5	30/01/2023	31/01/2023	01/02/2023	H. Harisha
6	06/02/2023	07/02/2023	08/02/2023	H. Harisha
7	13/02/2023	14/02/2023	15/02/2023	H. Harisha
8	20/02/2023	21/02/2023	22/02/2023	H. Harisha
9	13/03/2023	14/03/2023	15/03/2023	H. Harisha
10	21/03/2023	23/03/2023	24/03/2023	H. Harisha
11	22/05/2023	23/05/2023	24/05/2023	H. Harisha
12	29/05/2023	30/05/2023	31/05/2023	H. Harisha
13	05/06/2023	06/06/2023	07/06/2023	H. Harisha
14	12/06/2023	13/06/2023	14/06/2023	H. Harisha
15	19/06/2023	20/06/2023	21/06/2023	H. Harisha
16	26/06/2023	27/06/2023	28/06/2023	H. Harisha
17	03/07/2023	04/07/2023	05/07/2023	H. Harisha
18	10/07/2023	11/07/2023	12/07/2023	H. Harisha
19	17/07/2023	18/07/2023	19/07/2023	H. Harisha
20	24/07/2023	25/07/2023	27/07/2023	H. Harisha


Signature of the Course Teacher

Marks Awarded

Batch : 1

Name of the Course Teacher : Dr. K. L. Chandrashekar

ATTENDANCE CHART

Week	Date of visit	Date of visit	Date of visit	Course Teacher Signature	Principal Signature
1	02/01/2023	04/01/2023	06/01/2023	<i>K.L.</i> 10/1/23	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	09/01/2023	11/01/2023	12/01/2023	<i>K.L.</i> 18/1/23	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	16/01/2023	18/01/2023	19/01/2023	<i>K.L.</i> 24/1/23	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	23/01/2023	24/01/2023	25/01/2023	<i>K.L.</i> 31/1/23	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	30/01/2023	31/01/2023	01/02/2023	<i>K.L.</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	06/02/2023	07/02/2023	08/02/2023	<i>K.L.</i> 15/2/23	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	13/02/2023	14/02/2023	15/02/2023	<i>K.L.</i> 22/2/23	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	20/02/2023	21/02/2023	22/02/2023	<i>K.L.</i> 01/03/23	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	13/03/2023	14/03/2023	15/03/2023	<i>K.L.</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	21/03/2023	23/03/2023	24/03/2023	<i>K.L.</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	22/05/2023	23/05/2023	24/05/2023	<i>K.L.</i> 30/05/23	<i>[Signature]</i> 3/6
12	29/05/2023	30/05/2023	31/05/2023	<i>K.L.</i> 6/06/23	<i>[Signature]</i> 10/6
13	05/06/2023	06/06/2023	07/06/2023	<i>K.L.</i> 13/06/23	<i>[Signature]</i> 13/6
14	12/06/2023	13/06/2023	14/06/2023	<i>K.L.</i> 20/6/23	<i>[Signature]</i> 26/6
15	19/06/2023	20/06/2023	21/06/2023	<i>K.L.</i> 27/6/23	<i>[Signature]</i> 11/7
16	26/06/2023	27/06/2023	28/06/2023	<i>K.L.</i> 4/7/2023	<i>[Signature]</i> 6/7
17	03/07/2023	04/07/2023	05/07/2023	<i>K.L.</i> 11/7/2023	<i>[Signature]</i> 15/7
18	10/07/2023	11/07/2023	12/07/2023	<i>K.L.</i> 17/7/23	<i>[Signature]</i> 24/7
19	17/07/2023	18/07/2023	19/07/2023	<i>K.L.</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
20	24/07/2023	25/07/2023	27/07/2023	<i>K.L.</i> 31/7/23	<i>[Signature]</i> 4/8

Chandrashekar
Signature of the Course Teacher

Marks Awarded

On this day Advocate has preparing the money recovery suit/plaint copy.

Before the Honible Court of the Principal Civil Judge and JMFC (Fr. Civil) at Mysuru.

O.S. No. of 2022.

Plaintiff : Sri. Prashanth. P. S/o.

M. N. Prabhakar Rao,

Aged about 33 years.

Residing at # 1371, 3rd Main,

10th Cross, Vivekanandanagar,

Mysuru.

Defendant : Sri. Anil Kulkarni,

Aged about 50 years,

Residing at # 380,

10th Main, NGE Flayout,

Nagarahavi, Bengaluru-560072.

Plaint under Order VII Rule 1 of Civil Procedure Code.

The Plaintiff in the above suit respectfully submits as follows:

1. The address of the parties for the purpose of service of notices and summons are furnished

Date:

above in the cause title are sufficient and the plaintiff may also be served through his council Sri. Harisha K.P. Advocate, Roll No. KAR/1483-93, Office at No. 5111, 2nd Floor 5th Cross, 6th Main, Saraswathipuram, Mysuru-09.

2) That the plaintiff state that Defendant is well acquainted to plaintiff from last several years and by virtue of that during the year of 2021 defendant has approached several times to plaintiff and sought for financial assistance to the tune of ₹. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakhs only) to meet the legal necessities and for his personal commitments. In request plaintiff in good faith lent sum of ₹. 2,00,000/- by way of cash.

3) That the plaintiff further state defendant has borrowed ₹. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakhs only) from plaintiff and promise to return the same within one month, on several times plaintiff has demanded the defendant to repay the amount. Ultimately the defendant has issued a cheque for ₹. 2,00,000/- dated 02/03/2022 drawn on ICICI Bank, Bengaluru in favour of plaintiff and the defendant has assured that the cheque will be honored.

4) The plaintiff further state that as per defendant's instruction and assurance, plaintiff has presented

The said cheque dated 02/03/2021 bearing No. 007183 for ₹. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakhs Only) through his banker AXIS Bank, Mysore branch, for encashment and realization.

5> The plaintiff further states that the said cheque was returned unpaid by the banker on 22/04/2022 with an endorsement stating that 'Account closed'.

6> Further plaintiff state that the above cheque has been issued by defendant with an ulterior motive of causing wrongful loss and thereby make wrongful gain by him by without maintaining adequate funds in his account and the defendant had issued the said cheque to my client with a view to defraud the plaintiff.

7> The plaintiff has got issued a legal notice dated 18/05/2022 calling upon the defendant to pay the cheque amount of ₹. 2,00,000/- The said notice was sent to the defendant to his residential address through registered post acknowledgment returned on 27/05/2022, on receipt of the said Notice defendant communicated with plaintiff through phone call and had promised to repay the due amount within a month and he failed to keep up his promise. Accordingly

The money is due by the defendant.

8) Hence the plaintiff is constrained to file suit against the defendant.

9) The cause of action for the suit arose from the date of cheque dated 02/03/2022 and the date of issuing an endorsement by the bank dated 23/03/2022. Legal notice issued on 18/05/2022 through RRAO also the transaction took place in Mysuru City which is within the jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Court to try this suit.

10) Suit Claim:

a) The amount due by the Defendant to the Plaintiff is sum of ₹. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakhs only) interest at the rate of 18% per annum on ₹. 2,00,000/- from 02/03/2022 to 02/09/2022 of ₹. 18,000/- in total ₹. 2,18,000/-, the suit is valued for purpose of court fee and jurisdiction as per that separate valuation slip annexed to the plaint.

Prayer.

Therefore, the plaintiff prays that this Hon'ble Court may be pleased to pass a judgment and decree against the Defendant for recovery of a sum of ₹. 2,18,000/- together

with interest at the rate of 18% p.a. on ₹. 2,18,000/-
 from the date of suit till the date of
 realization and such other reliefs as this
 Hon'ble Court deems fit to grant in the
 circumstances of the case together with
 the suit in the interest of Justice.

Advocate for plaintiff Plaintiff.

Verification

I, Prashanth P, the plaintiff in the above
 case, hereby declare all the averments made
 in para No. 1 to 10 are true to the best of
 my knowledge, information and belief. In
 token whereof I have signed this Plaint
 at Mysuru.

Place: Mysuru.

Plaintiff.

Date: 03/01/2023.



HARISHA K.P., S.A. U.S.
 Advocate Roll No. KAR-1400700
 No. 51/1, 2nd Floor, 5th Cross
 6th Main, Saraswathi Nagar
 Mysuru-9 Mob: 98800382001

Date: 04/01/2023.

On this day Advocate has preparing bail application for accused in the case of C.C.No. 2545 of 2022.

Before the Hon'ble Court at IV Additional Civil Judge and JMFC at Mysuru.

C.C.No. 2545 of 2020.

Complainant: Vikram Pasha.

|| Vs. ||

Accused : Firdose Khanum.

Application filed under Section 436 of Crpc.

It is most respectfully submitted by accused person as follows:

1) That the complainant has file complainant under section 200 of Crpc alleging offence under section 138 of Negotiable Instrument Act, against the accused persons before this Hon'ble court.

2) That based on the complaint filed by the complainant, this Hon'ble court has taken the cognizance of the case and issued summons to the accused persons.

- 3) That the accused person is an innocent and law abiding citizen and she has not done any offence as alleged in the complainant.
- 4) The above mentioned offence is bailable in nature.
- 5) That the accused is an innocent aged lady not aware of anything as alleged against her.
- 6) The accused is ready and willing to abide due process of law of this Hon'ble court.
- 7) The accused undertake to abide by the terms and conditions that may be imposed by this Honorable court.

Wherefore it is prayed that this Honorable court be pleased to enlarge the accused on bail, in the interest of justice.

Advocate for accused.

Accused.

Date: 05/01/2023

Place: Mysuru.



HARISHA K.P., B.A., LL.B.
Advocate Roll No. KA/1483/99
No. 51/1, 2nd Floor, 5th Cross
5th Main, Saraswathipuram
Mysuru-9 Mob: 9890332001

Date: 06 01 2023

3) On this day advocate has drafted objection of O.S. No. 134 of 2020.

In the court of the D. Additional Senior Civil Judge and CTM at Mysuru.

O.S. No. 134 of 2020.

Plaintiff: Smt Shivamma and others.

vs.

Defendants: Sri. B.V. Gangadharaiiah & 2 others.

Objection filed by the defendant No.1 to the application under section 151 of CPC.

The defendant No.1 most respectfully submits for the kind consideration of this Hon'ble court as follows:

1) That the application filed by the Plaintiff is not maintainable either in law or on facts same is liable to be dismissed.

2) Written Statement filed by the defendants may be taken as part and parcel of the objection statement in order to avoid repetition.

3) That the deceased B.V. Mariyappa during his life time has made his younger brother Sri. B.V. Gangaiah, i.e., the defendant No. 1 as nominee to all his accounts and deposit accounts maintained by 3rd Defendant.

4) Further it is submitted that, the 1st Defendant being the nominee after demise of B.V. Mariyappa, since no other person could ever claim right over the said accounts.

5) It is submitted that, this matter has been posted for cross examination of PW 1, since from last several hearing dates the PW 1 is not appearing before this Hon'ble court observing the behavior of the PW 1. This Hon'ble court has paid the court for his cross examination for the proper adjudication.

6) It is further submitted that, the intention of the plaintiff is very clear that, having no right or interest over said deposit amount has filed the said application unnecessarily just to drag on the above matter which is not at all accepted in the eye of law.

Date: / /

It is further submitted that, the plaintiff has sworn false affidavit, just to mislead this Hon'ble court.

Wherefore the Defendant No.1 prays that this honorable court be please to dismiss the application with exemplary costs in the interest of justice and equity.

Advocate for the Defendant No.1. Defendant No.1

Date: 06/01/2023.

Place: Mysuru.

Handwritten signature

10/01/2023

17/1/2023

MARISHA K.P., B.A., LL.B.
Advocate Roll No. 1012/1456/09
1st T1/1, 2nd Floor, 5th Cross
6th Main, Saraswathipuram
Mysuru-9 Mob.: 9880332001

A) On this day Advocate has preparing the application U/s 70(2) of CrPC of C.C. No. 2545 of 2020.

Before the Hon'ble Court of IV. Additional J Civil Judge and JMFC at Mysore.

C.C. No. 2545 of 2020.

Complainant: Vitram Pasha.

vs.

Accused: Firdose Khanum.

Application under section 70(2) of CrPC.

It is most respectful submission before this Hon'ble court as follows:

1) That the complainant has file Complainant under section 200 of CrPC alleging offence under section 138 Negotiable Instrument Act, against the accused person before this Hon'ble court.

2) That based on the complainant filed by the complainant, this Hon'ble court has taken the cognizance of the case and issued summons to the accused persons.

Date:

--	--	--

3). That the accused person is an illiterate age old woman has no knowledge of legal proceedings could not able to make out the seriousness of the court summons and unable to understand the consequences of an appearance.

4). That due the above said bonafide reason he could not able to appear before this Hon'ble court and this court has pleased to issue NBW against the accused.

5). Hence this application filed.

Wherefore accused person pray this Hon'ble Court be please to recall the NBW in the interest of justice.

Advocate for accused.

Accused.

Date: 10/01/2023.

Place: Mysuru.

HARISHA K.P., B.A., B.L.
Advocate Roll No. KAT-1103/09
No. 51/1, 2nd Floor, Sub Gram
0th Main, Surawathipura
Mysuru-9. Mob.: 9806332001

5) On this day Advocate is preparing application for C.C. No. 1517/2019.

Before the Hon'ble Court of Judicial TV
JMFC at Mysuru.

C.C. No. 1517/2019.

Complainant: State by Vijayanagara Police.

Vs.

Accused: Sri. Shamantha and another.

Application Under Section 252 of Cr.P.C.

It is most respectful submission before this Hon'ble court as follows:

1. That the complainant police have filed the charge sheet against the accused No. 1 for the offences punishable under section 506, 448 of Indian Penal Code.

2. That the accused person is a lawful tenant in the house bearing No. 4 at Mahajana Layout and the complainant falsely filed the complaint saying the accused No. 1 has trespassed the premises.

Date: _____

3) That the accused was already falsely filed a complaint under section 506 of IPC and again he has been falsely charged with the same offence pertaining to the same property, and it is nothing but harassment on the accused No.1.

4) The providing the innocence of the accused No.1 is not be a burden to the accused No.1 but accused No.1 being a budding wildlife photographer he does not want to spoil his career, he is very much committed to his profession and will be roaming across the country for his projects.

5) That the accused no.1 is a innocent and law abiding citizen of this society has no criminal record except the above matter, the accused No.1 assures this Honible court that he will not involve any kind of activity which is forbidden by law.

Hence this application

wherefore the accused No.1 prays this Honible court be pleased to accept the application and pardon the accused no.1 by imposing meager amount as fine in the best interest of justice.

Advocate for accused.

Date: 12/01/2023.
Place: Mysuru.

[Signature]
HARISHA *[Signature]* B.A., LL.B.
Advocate Bar No. KAR-14832/01
No. 511, 2nd Floor, 5th Cross
Mysuru
Mysuru - 576 002 (33201)

67 On this day Advocate has preparing one
Caveat application.

Before the Hon'ble Principle Civil Judge
and CJM at Mysuru.

Caveat No. 1/2023

Between

Sri. N. Shashikumar s/o

Late. B. Nanjalah

Aged about 34 years,

Represented by his G.P.A holder,

Smt. Lakshmi w/o

Late. B. Nanjalah,

Aged about 66 years,

Residing at No. 700, 1st Stage,

Chikkaharadanahalli Extension,

Aranindanagar,

Mysuru.

Caveator

and

The Commissioner,

Mysuru Urban Development Authority,

Mysuru.

Respondent

Date: _____

Caveat Petition Filed Under Section 148(A) of CPC.

The Caveators beg to submit as follows:

1) The address of the parties is as given in the cause title is for the purpose of service of Court's summons, Notices etc., to them and that of the Caveator's counsel Sri. Harisha K.P., No. 51/1, 2nd Floor, 5th Cross, 6th Main, Saraswathipuram, Mysuru.

2) It is submitted by the caveator that the Hon'ble III Add. First Civil Judge and JMFC at Mysuru has decreed the suit of Permanent Injunction against the respondent in O.S. 77/2017, vide its order dated 03-03-2023.

3) The Caveator apprehends that, the Respondent may prefer an appeal against the orders passed by the Hon'ble Trial Court and also may maintain an Interim application, seeking stay of the orders of the lower court. In such an event the Caveator has got every right to say by way of his objection to the said Interim Application before the Respondent getting any stay orders against the caveator from the hands of this Hon'ble Court hence the caveat

4) A copy of this caveat petition is sent to the Respondents through R.P.A.D and the postal receipts for having sent the same is produced herewith.

5) Requisite court fee is paid herewith.

Wherefore the caveator prays that the Honble court be pleased to direct the Respondent to serve the copy of the intended appeal as well as Interim Application to the caveator or to his Counsel before them getting any ex-parte Order from the hands of this Honble court, in the interest of justice and equity.

Advocate for Caveator

Caveator.

Place: Mysuru.

Date: 13/01/2023.

Verification.

Whatever are stated above are all true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief in taken whereof I have signed this today at Mysuru.

Place: Mysuru.

Date: 13/01/2023.

 13/1/23



Caveator.

 13/1

HARISHA K.P., B.A.L.L.
Advocate Roll No. KAR-1403/20
36/51/1, 2nd Floor, 5th Cross
Edu Main, Sarawathi Nagar
Mysuru-9 Mob: 9880322001



Estd: 1974

VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE

Sheshadri Iyer Road, Mysuru – 01

**A STUDY ON THE FUNCTION OF MYSORE MILK UNION
LIMITED (MyMUL) AND ITS EFFECT ON
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF DEPRIVED CLASS
THROUGH DAIRY MANAGEMENT**

By

CHANDRASHEKHAR B.R.

Reg. No.40621111021,

A Dissertation of Internship

**Submitted In Partial fulfilment of the requirements of
The Degree of L.L.B (3Years) I Semester**

**Under the Guidance of Prof. Dr. Deepu.P,
Principal, Vidavardhaka Law College, Mysore**


CHANDRASHEKHARA B.R.
MYSORE


DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this dissertation of Internship entitled, "A STUDY ON THE FUNCTION OF MYSORE MILK UNION LIMITED, (MyMUL), AND ITS EFFECT ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF DEPRIVED CLASS THROUGH DAIRY MANAGEMENT submitted for the award of L.L.B Degree, to the Vidyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru is an original study work done by me.

Place: Mysuru

Date: 24.11.2022


(Signature of Student)


PRINCIPAL
Vidyavardhaka Law College
Mysore - 576 001

Prof. Dr. Deepu.P.
Professor/Principal
Vidyavardhaka law college
Sheshardri Iyer Road, Mysuru-01

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation of Internship entitled
"A STUDY ON THE FUNCTION OF MYSORE MILK UNION LIMITED,
(MyMUL), AND ITS EFFECT ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
OF DEPRIVED CLASS THROUGH DAIRY MANAGEMENT submitted
for the award of LL.B Degree, is a record of research work
done by Chandrashekar.B.R under my guidance and
supervision during the period July - November 2022.

I certify that this is a *bonafide* work of. Chandrashekar.B.R


(Signature of Course Teacher)

PRINCIPAL
Vidyavardhaka Law College
Mysore - 570 001

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This project report would remain incomplete without, me expressing my gratitude and thanking the individuals on whose shoulders I stood to accomplish all that I have done today.

Firstly, I would like to thank Sri. P.M. Prasanna, President, MYMUL, Mysore for all his encouragement, open arm welcoming support for carrying out this internship project, and has always been a source of inspiration to every student under his wide wings.

I also thank Mr. Vijayakumar, Managing Director who supported us extensively during this project by allowing us to work and giving us a free hand in using the department's facilities and its extensive infrastructure demonstrate in the centre. I thank him explicitly for this.

The Project would have been incomplete if we don't thank Mr. Jagadeesh, Manager-Admin., who also supported overwhelmingly by permitting me to utilise the resource materials and related information about the functioning of the Dairy unit in Mysore Dairy Complex, also directing the concerned staff to share the required information and

extend their support, suitably to complete the project in the specified time .

My special thanks to Mr. Prasad, DM (MIS), despite his preoccupation and in his busy schedules, was always with us at every step of our study in this project. I extend our gratitude for all his esteemed encouragement and support in providing all the required information about the Mysore Dairy's achievements and its success stories. He took his personal interest in guiding me and introduced us to the field of Dairying.

I take this opportunity to thank Smt. Shweta, Smt. Sowmya, Mr. Anshuman, Ms. Shruthi, DM (DT-Plant), Ms.Lavanyavati, DM(DT- Q.C)

Dr. Sannathamme Gowda, Manager- P & I, and all the members and the staff of MYMUL for their esteemed support in bringing up this report.

Lastly but not the least, I would like to thank Prof. Dr. Deepu, our beloved Principal, Vidya Vardhaka Law College, Mysore who guided us. They have been the guiding light of this project. Setting me on path when I stayed away, making sure that I kept up with the schedule, helping me with all parameters, tests etc.

Mysore

24.11.2022


Chandrashekar. B.R


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Mysore - 570 001



ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಹಾಲು ಉತ್ಪಾದಕರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ ನಿ.

Mysuru Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer's Societies Union Ltd.



10 Certified Dairy

No.467: Admn:2022

Date 06.08.2022

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr.Chandrashekara.B.R, studying (I LL.B
(3 Yrs) in Vidyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru has done
"Internship" from 18.05.2022 to 10.06.2022 in our Union
successfully.

We wish him all the very best for his future endeavors.


Assistant Manager (Admin)
Assistant Manager (A:
Mysuru Dist. Co-operative
Producer's Societies Union Ltd.,
Mysuru-570 028


PRINCIPAL
Vidyavardhaka Law College
Mysuru - 570 021

ಮೆಗಾ ಡೈರಿ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣ, ಬನ್ನೂರು ರಸ್ತೆ, ಆಲನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಅಂಚೆ, ಮೈಸೂರು - 570 028

Mega Dairy Complex, Bannur Road, Alanahalli Post, Mysuru-570 028

Ph : 0821-2473923, 2473933 Fax : 0821-2472797, 2474476

E-mail : mdmymul@gmail.com, punmymul@gmail.com, mismymul@gmail.com mymuladmn@gmail.com Website : www.mymul.coop

MYSURU DIST. COOP. MILK PRODUCERS SOCIETIES UNION LIMITED
MYSURU

No:467:EST:2022

Dated 17.05.2022

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

Sub:- Permission to undertake Internship at Mymul – Accordance Permission reg.
Ref:- Letter dated 16.05.2022.

With reference to the above subject, we are pleased to accord permission to Mr.Kiran.M.M, Mr.Chandrashekara.B.R & Mr. Gururaj.S, studying I.L.B, at Vidyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru to take up Internship from 18.05.2022 to 10.06.2022. In this period they should abide by the rules and regulations of this office.

Conditions

1	They Shall have to visit Mymul only during the time allotted by Respective Section heads
2	Sunday, Second Saturday & declared holidays are the holidays.
3	They Shall be governed by the general discipline, conduct, rules as applicable to Management staff, & During the visit student should be in College Uniform or any other Formal dress.
4	They Shall not interview or talk to any workman / Management staff without prior permission of the competent authority.
5	The information gathered by their during the course of the study at Mymul Should be kept Confidential and Shall not be divulged to outsiders / un-authorized Person / Press.
6	They are covered to routine security check as applicable to other Employees.
7	Mymul will not compensate for any loss, accident or damage sustained to them in the course of their study at Mymul Complex.
8	They will have to submit a copy of report before getting Certificate from the concerned officer / Manager.
9	Usage of cellphone is prohibited inside the premises

To->
Mr. Kiran.M.M
Mr. Chandrashekara.B.R
Mr. Gururaj.S
Vidyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru


Assistant Manager (Admin)
Assistant Manager (Admin)
Mysuru Dist. Co-operative Milk
Producer's Societies Union Ltd.,
Mysuru-570 028

Copy:-
1. Principal, Vidyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru
2. All Section heads- For information
3. Security Officer, - For information
4. Office copy


PRINCIPAL
Vidyavardhaka Law College
Mysuru - 570 001

DIARY OF DAILY ACTIVITIES.

DATE	DAY	PARTICULARS OF ACTIVITIES
18.05.2022	Wednesday	Submitted the introductory letter & paid the intermediff fee at KMF.
19.05.2022	Thursday	Collected the Permission letter from KMF, met Mr. Sajadeesh - Manager (Admin)
20.05.2022	Friday	on directions of Manager - Admin, met Mr. Shukla - HR manager for information.
21.05.2022	Saturday	met Mr. Shukla - HR manager collected various informations reg HR in KMF.
22.05.2022	Sunday	Holiday at KMF.
23.05.2022	Monday	met Mr. Shukla, Manager, Legal, got to know about application of Laws in KMF.
24.05.2022	Tuesday	met Mr. Anshuman, HR-Off. for further information on HR & functional depts.
25.05.2022	Wednesday	met Mr. Shukla, got further information on application of legal concept in KMF.
26.05.2022	Thursday	met Mr. Sajadeesh, regarding Socio-economic programmes of KMF.
27.05.2022	Friday	met Mr. Babita, DM (Actg) to get to know the finance matters in KMF.
28.05.2022	Saturday	met Mr. Babita, Actg. Off., to get further information on finance.
29.05.2022	Sunday	Holiday.
30.05.2022	Monday	visited the Dairy processing plant and milk pasteurisation process.
31.05.2022	Tuesday	visited Dairy plant, Butter making plant, Homogeniser unit.
01.06.2022	Wednesday	visited the Gen. Plant & other value addition centres.
02.06.2022	Thursday	met Mr. Prannan, President, KMF & discussed the involvement of public in Dairy.
03.06.2022	Friday	visited the Q.C. Lab, met Mr. Lavanya - unit. In. get to know Q.C. activities.
04.06.2022	Saturday	visited the Q.C. got to know the Food & Safety activities in Dairy.
05.06.2022	Sunday	Holiday.
06.06.2022	Monday	met Mr. Shivakumar, marketing head learned about the sales activities & contracts.
07.06.2022	Tuesday	met Mr. Sankarshankar, got to know about various Awareness programmes of KMF.
08.06.2022	Wednesday	met Mr. Prasad - AM. M.S., collected statistical data of My Mil.
09.06.2022	Thursday	met Mr. Prasad, discussed further on dairy MSU.
10.06.2022	Friday	met Mr. Shivakumar, M.D., My Mil. discussed regarding our observations.

PRINCIPAL

Vidyavardhika Law College

Mysore - 576 001

[Handwritten Signature]

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A STUDY ON THE FUNCTION OF MYSORE MILK UNION LIMITED (MYMUL) AND ITS EFFECT ON SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF DEPRIVED CLASS THROUGH DAIRY MANAGEMENT

India-Bharath, as stated in Constitution of India, a country of vast land with immense agricultural land associated with animal husbandry. During ancient India, the economic status of a person was evaluated and measured based on his possession of milking cows, otherwise called as "PASHU SAMPATTU", besides his possession of agricultural land etc.

After attaining the independence in year 1947 from the British, in order to develop the country our founding fathers of free India, formulated various plans to ensure the growth of the nation in all aspects and all spheres to meet, and to be on par with the rest of the world by adopting five year planning schemes under the planning commission, India more prominently adopted and brought in the green revolution besides the Industrial Revolution. The green revolution was more concentrated on, making India self sufficient in food production to meet the hunger needs of its large population.

The Indian agriculture was always dependent on the animal husbandry which had the key role in the farming activities and played the important factor in the success of agricultural production, when there was no mechanical activities /support available in the country. Every Farmer was in possession of good breed of Cows and Bulls to support his field activities and for the procreation of the same, the cows reared in abundance besides consuming the milk and its products such as Butter, Ghee, Butter milk, Curd, etc., for the well being of human beings

Dr.Vergheese Kurlan in the year 1964 identifying vast potential and opportunity in this huge population of milking cows in India and its

contribution as a food supplement and also its contribution for the economic sustainability of the people of India, conceived the idea of co-operative dairy forming which would bring all section of the society on a common platform to work together which otherwise also helped the people to gain the economic strength.

His thoughts and vision was first implemented in the place – Anand , in the state of Gujarat , by constituting “Anand Milk Producers Union” which is now popularly known as AMUL , as a house hold brand name for milk products in India.

This success of co-operative milk production for the economic growth in Gujarat later was adopted all across the country as White Revolution.

After the success of co-operative dairy forming in Gujarat, every state in the country as a policy, adopted this WHITE Revolution in the respective states, and so also the state of Karnataka followed the principle evolved by the great visionary Dr Vergheese Kurian who is also honoured and known as and addressed as, father of modern Indian dairy farming ,

In order to effectively implement and to govern the activities of dairy farming the government of India constituted the National Dairy Development Board to supervise and formulate the policies and guidelines to run in an organised manner.

Karnataka state implemented this novel scheme in, a very effective and efficiently in the state through the formation of Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation (KDDC) in the year 1974, which was later renamed as Karnataka Milk Federation in the year 1984, a congregation of milk union of various districts in the state by establishing the dairies by adopting advanced dairy technology with

the help of World Bank Aid. One such successful dairy complex is functioning in Mysore City.

Mysore Dairy with the capacity of 10 TLPD (Thousand litres per day) was started in the year 1965 under the control of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services of Mysore State, which was later transferred to Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation in the year 1974

INCORPORATION OF MYSORE MILK UNION

The Mysore Co-Operative Milk Producers Union was registered in the year 1976 with its functional jurisdiction comprising of the areas of Mysore District (Inclusive of Chamarajanagar) and 5 taluks, of Mandya District, under Mysore/Karnataka Co-Operative Societies Act 1959.

As per the Government policy the Dairy and its Chilling Centres were handed over to Mysore Milk Union on 01.06.1987. The capacity was expanded to 100 TLPD under the Operation Flood II and further expanded to 180 TLPD under Perspective Plan I Programme. Later capacity was expanded to 300 TLPD. Consequent to the bifurcation of Mysore District into Mysore and Chamarajanagar Districts, this Union is renamed as Mysore-Chamarajanagar District Coop Milk Producers Societies Union Ltd. Later from April 2015 Bifurcation of Mysore-Chamarajanagar district milk union as Mysore milk union and Chamarajanagar milk union. The new Mega dairy plant is installed with capacity 6 LLPD (Lakh litres per day) expandable to 8 LLPD at Alanahally Mysore.

Mission & Vision

- Mysore Milk Union is committed to socio economic development of its member milk producers by adopting

advanced technology to make dairying a profitable business by the dedicated workmanship to provide best services to its members and consumers thereby achieving the best position in the country.

- Heralding economic, social and cultural prosperity in the life of our milk producer members by promoting vibrant, self sustaining and holistic cooperative dairy development in the district with broad values with
 - Honesty
 - Discipline/ Timeliness
 - Quality
 - Trust
 - Impartial, Savings, and Transparency

Objectives

- Providing assured and remunerative market for all the milk produced by the farmer members.
- Providing hygienic milk to urban consumers.
- To facilitate rural development by providing opportunities for self-employment along with providing opportunity for steady income at village level.
- First Aid facility at the Society level.
- Emergency visits to treat the animals on a nominal fee to be collected from the producers.
- Cross breeding facility through Artificial Insemination services at the farmers door step.

- Technical guidance and supply of root slips/seeds for Fodder cultivation by the members of the Co-operative Societies
- Effective supervision/extension services through field executives of the Union.
- Organising exclusive women dairy co-operatives.
- Implementing STEP (Support to Training and Employment Program) through Govt. Of India Project.
 - Periodical Training of the staff and members of milk societies

On 8/07/2014 a meeting was held under the chairmanship of chief minister of Karnataka at Mysore, and the resolution was passed to start a mega dairy in 38.19 acres of land situated at Alanahally extension Mysore with advanced technology accordingly the union as started Mysore mega dairy in around 13 acres land and its functioning since march 2019 with the installed capacity of 6 LLPD Expandable up to 8LLPD. Currently procuring and processing 7 LLPD

The capacity was expanded to 60 TLPD in 1980 under the scheme Operation Flood and transferred to the Karnataka Milk Federation in 1984.

The “ Anand Pattern”of three tier organisation structure, i.e.,-

- (i) Dairy Cooperative Societies at the Village level,
- (ii) District Milk Unions at the District level, to take care of the procurement, processing and marketing of milk and value added Milk Products, to provide technical input services for enhancing milk production at the producers level(Village level), and
- (iii) Federation at the state level to co-ordinate the growth of the sector in the State, are resolutely and harmoniously working together, hand-in-hand in creating self-sustaining rural economy,

based on cooperative dairying. KMF is one of the few federations in the country, who have converted the dairy farming from a subsidiary occupation into an industry.

The MyMUL has been established under co-operative society act 1959

Organisation

Management Committee

The MyMUL is governed by the Management committee, which oversees the functions of the Union.

The MyMUL elects its own board/governing council /board of directors through election by members of dairy co-operative society. There are 21 Board of directors in Mymul of which 11 are elected directly by the members of the Dairy co-operative societies of the respective areas and 9 are nominated by the government as directors representing various Institution/Organisations, such as members from NDDB, KMF, Dept. Of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary services etc.

The Managing Director is appointed and deputed by KMF as its representative to the Board..

The president of the board is elected as the head of the union by the elected members of the union, whose term is co-terminus with that of the Managing Committee.

The Board of Directors headed is by the president. He is the supreme governing body, and is responsible in formulating the policy of the MyMUL, makes planning for the growth of the union on take policy decisions in the interest of the union.



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PRISON VISIT PROGRAMME-2021-22
(AS A PART OF ACADEMIC FULFILLMENT OF)
FINAL YEAR BA.LLB (5.Yrs)&LL.B,(3.Yrs) Course
(2021-2022 BATCH)

DATE 23-06-2022

PLACE : CENTRAL PRISON MYSORE

CO ORDINATORS

PRINCIPAL

1.Sri Rajesh.M.C.

Dr.P.Deepu

2.Dr.Kumara.N.J

PRINCIPAL
VidyaVardhaka Law College
Mysore - 576 001

3 Year LL.B Final Year (VI th Sem)2021-22 Batch



B.A.LL.B (5.Yrs) Final Year (X th Sem)2021-22 Batch




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BRIEF REOPRT

Jail is a correctional institution used to detain person who are in lawful custody of state. It includes both under trial and convicts. It is a place or institution in which a accused is kept isolated from the society and family in unpleasant condition. It is a most important component of criminal justice system. Which lead to rehabilitation of offender. The system of imprisonment represents a curious combination of different objectives of punishment. It varies from degree of offence. The origin of prison is inter-linked with the system of imprisonment which originated in the first quarter of nineteenth century. Modern prison system in India is essentially based on the British Prison model which is itself is an outcome of prison developments in America during the late eighteenth century. Earlier concept of jail imprisonment was retribution but modern concept was reformation, rehabilitation and correction etc. Vision of Prisons Department

- 1-To provide for the safe and secure detention of the Prisoners committed to prison custody.
- 2-To provide for the reformation and rehabilitation of Prisoners.
- 3-To provide for Basic minimum facilities to prisoners to maintain human dignity.

Mission of Prisons Department to provide minimum standard of living treatment to the prisoners remanded to judicial custody and at the same time to reform/rehabilitates them by involving them in various vocational, spiritual, educational activities so that they become useful citizen of the country after their release.

With this vision and mission our college students as a part and partial fulfilment of academic exercise our college final year BA LL,B& LL.B.3 years/10 students and Two Faculty members Sri Rajesh.M.C and Dr.Kumara.N.J visited central prison of Mysore on Friday 24th June and observed the procedure and rules how the under trial and criminals sentenced with the separate cell for both men and women in the present now a days prison are becoming reformation centres to change mind set of criminals to become normal human being in this regard the government also giving many facilities for prisoners like clothing, medical facilities, food and other vocational training to earn money

and also activities like agriculture, horticulture education and library and cultural activities and many other reformatory measures of inmates of the central prison of the mysore .


Our Mysore prison has high secured jail walls to prevent prisoners not to escape from the jail and also the jail staffs doing thorough security check from time to time.

The food facility was provided according to the standard of Govt. based on the working and non-working inmates

Inmates were currently trained on various activities like flower making jute thread jute mats tailoring, weaving and so on bakery items such as bread, puffs, cake, biscuits and also in the name parivarthana a stall near prison we can purchase it and also we enjoyed with economy rate it is provided and also it is maintained by inmates only it is also a very good way of reformation for the sentenced prisoner to change the attitude and to live in a society.

Recent developments- we found that due to outbreak of pandemic video conference were provided for under trial prisoners. There was about 40 cells in the prison out of which 35 was occupied by men 5 cells were occupied by women. Presently there are 850 inmates in the Central Prison. In this visit we specially thank the superintendent of jail Smt.K. Divyashree madam and jailor vardaraju. Babu and other colleagues gave very informative information about central prison.

Coordinators
Sri.Rajesh.M.C
Dr.Kumara .N.J


Principal
Dr.P.Deepu
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Vidyavardhaka Law College
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Sheshadri Iyer Road, Mysuru 570 001



IQAC

organizing

OUTREACH PROGRAMME

ON

Mysore Central Prisons Visit

by

3yrs LL.B and 5yrs LL.B (final year)

Date: 6th and 7th February 2023



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OUTREACH PROGRAMME

REPORT

On

MYSORE CENTRAL PRISON VISIT

On 7th & 8th February 2023 at 2.30PM AND 1.30PM two batches final year 3yrs LL.B and 5yrs BA LL.B students were visited to Mysore Central Prison.




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The students got information about prison administration system. In Mysuru jail there are around 102 staffs, as per the details given by PSI Jayasimha - Chief Superintendent of Prisons. The details include—Chief Superintendent (1), Superintendents (2), Assistant Superintendent (1); the other important staffs include Warders (82), and Head Warders (16). But, there is still more staff to come, as there is a huge number of requirement to manage the prisons by taking more secure and safety measures. Security measures can be related to protect both the prisoners as well as the Public. Safety measures for prisoners include protection from natural calamities, or through protesters, by arranging safety roofs and walls. Also, safety measures for public include - High Secured Jail Walls, to prevent prisoners to escape from the jails and harm people outside. It becomes duty of the administrators and guards to maintain the jail in a secured way, that too by fulfilling the needs of the prisoners as well. The main intention of setting-up jails is to keep society or public safe from such criminals, who harm the people. Also, to make the prisoners realise their mistakes, as well as help to improve their lifestyle. Prisoners are not just kept behind the iron bars, but they are also given many other facilities like Clothing, Medical Camp, Bathing and Toilet Facility, and many more.

Though it is a jail, prisoners are given lot many facilities to give them a homely feel. The reason behind this arrangement is to change their mind, cultivate togetherness (oneness), and improve their personality by treating each other like friends and not enemies. The Mysore jail has been launched in the year 1862 on Ashoka road, which is widely spread with 21 acres of land, and lots of reconstruction or reformation works are being done every year or most often, by the Government of Mysore since 152 years. The Government is planning to conduct many different activities in this wide area.

This prison visit outreach programme accommodated by facilities of Smt. Indumathi M.J and Dr. Prakruthi A R


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VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE

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INTERNAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

ACADEMIC YEAR 2022-23

NAME: SWATHI LG.

SEMESTER: VIII

REG NO: 40619231046

SUBJECT: CLINICAL COURSE II - ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEM

COLLEGE CODE: 406

COURSE CODE: 206

REPORTS	MARKS OBTAINED
Arbitration	09
Mediation	09
Conciliation	09
Negotiation	09
Total	36


Signature of Course Teacher


Signature of Principal
Vidyavardhaka Law College
Mysuru - 570 001

This record is submitted for the partial fulfilment of the B.A.LL.B Degree

EXERCISE ON ARBITRATION



DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the assignment entitled **Exercise on Arbitration** which I am submitting for the award of B.A.LL.B degree to the Vidyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru is an original work done by me.

Place: VVLC

Date: 01-07-2023

Sushri J.G.

Signature of the Student

Dr.Prakruthi.A.R.
Asst. Professor of Law
Vidyavardhaka Law College
Sheshadri Iyer Road, Mysuru-01

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the assignment topic entitled **Exercise on Arbitration** submitted for the award of B.A.LL.B degree, is a record of research work done by **SWATHI I.G.** under my guidance and supervision during the period **April to September 2023**

I certify that this is a bonafide work of SWATHI I.G.



Course Teacher's Signature

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Mrs. HEMA KHATTAR & ANR V. SHIV KHERA

DETAILS OF THE CASE

CITATION : AIR 2016 SUPREME COURT 1793.

CIVIL APPEAL NO : 8837 of 2016, 01-10-4-2017

CASE TRANSFERRED FROM : Delhi High Court.

BENCH : Madan B. Lokur And R.K. Agarwal, JJ.

APPELLANT : Mrs Hema Khattar and Anr

RESPONDENT : Shiv Khera

ADVOCATES : Pradeep Kumar Bakshi for
APPELLANTS

P.D. Sharma for
RESPONDENT

STATUS OF THE CASE : appeal allowed.

JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court can be invoked by a certificate granted by the High Court concerned under Article 132(1), 133(1) or 134 of the constitution in respect of any judgement, decree or final order of a High Court in both civil and criminal cases, involving substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the constitution.

Appeals also lie to the Supreme Court in civil matters if the High Court certifies (a) that the case involved a substantial question of law of general importance (b) that, in the opinion of the High Court, the said question needs to be decided by the Supreme Court [Special Leave Petition or the S.L.P.].

Section-9 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 allows interim measures by the court.

Under Section 37(1)(b) of the Arbitration Act of 1996, an individual can appeal against orders under Section-9 made to the competent court with jurisdiction.

BRIEF FACTS OF THE CASE

This appeal is filed against the final judgment and order dated 28/09/2012 of the High Court of Delhi Judicature at Delhi in the F.A.O [OS] No. 470 of 2012, whereby the High Court dismissed the appeal filed by the appellants herein and held that the suit not bad for misjoinder of parties or cause of action.

To appreciate the issue involved in the instant case, where the appeal lies in a narrow compass, it is necessary to set out the relevant facts in brief infra.

Factual position in a nutshell is as following:

a) An agreement to reconstruct a building situated at C-6/A, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi was executed between Dama Khattar - the appellant No. 1 herein, wife of Ashwani Khattar - the appellant No. 2 herein, carrying on business in construction under the name and style of M/s. Bessigny and Shiv Khora - the respondent herein on 06/06/2009.

b) Pursuant to the said agreement, the building site was handed over to the appellant No. 1. herein on 09/11/2010 and thereafter the execution of the work had started. In March 2011, as per clause 16 of the Agreement dated 06/06/2009, a spot inspection was conducted by renowned structural engineers which pointed out several structural lacunae. On coming to know about the same, the respondent further arranged inspection by various specialized agencies

confirmed the same in their reports.

Being aggrieved by the quality of construction, the respondent served a legal notice dated 19.09.2011 to the appellant No. 1 seeking damages. The respondent vide clause 33 of the said agreement, appointed a sole arbitrator claiming that the appellant No. 1 has not complied with the terms of the agreement whereby disputes, requiring adjudication, have arisen between the parties. In statement of claims, the respondent, besides other claims, also sought for a sum Rs 39.85 lakhs paid to the appellant No. 1 along with a sum of Rs. 35,000/- for the JCB deposited to her credit.

The appellants filed a suit for declarations, permanent injunction and recovery before the High court being CS [OS] No. 1532 of 2012 seeking a decree that the agreement dated 06/06/2009 entered into between the appellant No. 1 and the respondent was vitiated and had been terminated by mutual consent by both the parties and any proceedings initiated pursuant to the agreement is null, non-est and void and also for recovery of an amount of Rs 45,50,000/-.

It is also pertinent to mention here that was alleged in the plaint that a formal meeting was held between the parties in which it was decided that appellant No. 1 will no longer be the contractor and the agreement dated 06/06/2009 would stand terminated by mutual consent and the construction would be carried out by the sub-contractors to be appointed as per the advice of appellant No. 2

It is also pertinent to mention here that it was alleged in the plaint that a formal meeting was held between the parties in which it was decided that appellant No. 1 will no longer be the contractor and the agreement dated 06/06/2009 would stand terminated by mutual consent and the construction would be carried out by the sub-contractors to be appointed as per the advice of appellant No. 2 who would supervise the same without remuneration/profit.

The respondent filed S. A. No. 12124 of 2012 in CS[OS] No. 1532 of 2012 under Section - 8 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 [in short 'the Act'] claiming that the subject-matter of dispute in the present Suit is already pending adjudication before the Arbitral Tribunal, hence, the suit cannot be proceeded with which was denied by the appellants in their reply to the above said application.

Vide order dated 17/09/2012, learned single judge of the High court, found that the suit is bad for misjoinder of parties as well as for causes of action and gave an option to the appellants therein to elect whether they want the suit to be treated as a suit for recovery of money by appellant No. 2 herein the against the respondent or a suit for declarations and injunction by appellant No. 1.

Aggrieved by the order dated 28.09.2012 the appellants have filed this appeal by way of special leave before this court.

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AIR 2017 SUPREME COURT 1793
(From: Delhi)*

MADAN B. LOKUR AND R. K.
AGRAWAL, JJ.

Civil Appeal No. 8837 of 2016, D/- 10-4-

207
Mr. Hema Khattar and Anr. v. Shiv
Khera.

(A) Civil P. C. (5 of 1908), O. 2, R. 3
— Joinder of cause of action — Two dif-
ferent causes of action — One cause of
action for relief of declaration and injunc-
tion regarding written agreement be-
tween parties by one plaintiff — Second
cause of action for recovery of money
v.t.t. subsequent oral agreement by
the plaintiff — Both causes of action
arising due to continuity of written agree-
ment terminated by mutual consent and
subsequent oral agreement, closely
linked — Suit, not bad for misjoinder of
parties or causes of action.

2012 (194) DLT 741, Reversed. (Para
24)

(B) Arbitration and Conciliation Act
(6 of 1996), S. 8 — Reference to arbi-
tration — Arbitration clause — Termi-
nation of agreement by mutual consent
— Not rendering arbitration clause in-
operative — Civil Court to refer dispute
to arbitrator, mandatory.

AIR 2000 SC 1886, Rel. on. (Para 26)

(C) Arbitration and Conciliation Act
(6 of 1996), Ss. 8, 7 — Reference to
arbitration — Arbitration agreement —
Party to agreement bringing action
against other for subject-matter of arbi-
tration agreement — Other party filing
application for referring parties to arbi-
tration — Civil Court has no jurisdiction

FAO (OS) No. 470 of 2012 D/- 28-9-2012
Reported in 2012 (194) DLT 741).

2017 SC 1793 V. G-15

to entertain suit after application u/S. 8.
(Para 27)

(D) Arbitration and Conciliation Act
(26 of 1996), Ss. 8, 7 — Reference to
arbitration — Arbitration agreement —
Oral agreement substituting alleged
written agreement — Clause of arbitra-
tion applicable to oral agreement as well.
(Para 28)

Cases Referred : Chronological Paras
AIR 2015 SC 1303 : 2015 AIR SCW 1260 25
AIR 2012 SC 1866 : 2012 AIR SCW 2317
(Rel. on) 8, 28
(2012) 5 SCC 214 11
AIR 2000 SC 1886 : 2000 AIR SCW 1489 26
1992 AIR SCW 846 21

Pradeep Kumar Bakshi, for Appellants;
P. D. Sharma, for Respondent.

R. K. AGRAWAL, J. :— Challenge in
this appeal is to the legality of the judgment
and order dated 28.09.2012 rendered by a
Division Bench of the High Court of Delhi at
New Delhi in FAO (OS) No. 470 of 2012
whereby the High Court dismissed the ap-
peal filed by the appellants herein.

2. Factual position in a nutshell is as fol-
lows:-

a) An agreement to reconstruct a building
situated at C-6/4, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi
was executed between Hema Khattar—the
appellant No.1 herein, wife of Ashwani
Khattar — the appellant No. 2 herein, carry-
ing on business in construction under the name
and style of M/s. Dessignz and Shiv Kherra—
the respondent herein on 06.06.2009.

b) Pursuant to the said agreement, the
building site was handed over to the appel-
lant No. 1 herein on 09.11.2010 and thereaf-
ter the execution of the work had started. In
March 2011, as per Clause 16 of the Agree-
ment dated 06.06.2009, a spot inspection was
conducted by renowned structural engineers
which pointed out several structural lacunae.

Arbitration and Conciliation Act
(1996), Ss. 8, 7 — Reference to
arbitration — Arbitration agreement —
Reference to agreement bringing action
against other for subject-matter of arbi-
tration agreement — Other party filing
application for referring parties to arbi-
tration — Civil Court has no jurisdiction

(OS) No. 470 of 2012 D/- 28-9-2012
Reported in 2012 (194) DLT 741).

SC / 113 V. G-15

and style of M/s! Dessignz and Shiv Kherra—
the respondent herein on 06.06.2009.

b) Pursuant to the said agreement, the
building site was handed over to the appel-
lant No. 1 herein on 09.11.2010 and thereaf-
ter the execution of the work had started. In
March 2011, as per Clause 16 of the Agree-
ment dated 06.06.2009, a spot inspection was
conducted by renowned structural engineers
which pointed out several structural lacunae.

PARTY, whose decision shall be final and binding upon the parties. The arbitration proceedings shall be held at New Delhi, India and only the Courts at New Delhi, India alone shall have jurisdiction over the subject matter of this AGREEMENT."

25. In *Sundaram Finance Limited and another v. T. Thankam* (2015) 14 SCC 444 ; (AIR 2015 SC 1303), this Court has held as under:-

"8. Once there is an agreement between the parties to refer the disputes or differences arising out of the agreement to arbitration, and in case either party, ignoring the terms of the agreement, approaches the civil court and the other party, in terms of Section 8 of the Arbitration Act, moves the court for referring the parties to arbitration before the first statement on the substance of the dispute is filed, in view of the preemptory language of Section 8 of the Arbitration Act, it is obligatory for the court to refer the parties to arbitration in terms of the agreement, as held by this Court in *P. Anand Gajapathi Raju v. P.V.G. Raju* (AIR 2000 SC 1886)."

26. In *P. Anand Gajapathi Raju & others v. P.V.G. Raju (Dead) and others* (2000) 4 SCC 539 : (AIR 2000 SC 1886), it was held as under:-

"5. The conditions which are required to be satisfied under sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 8 before the court can exercise its powers are:

- (1) there is an arbitration agreement;
- (2) a party to the agreement brings an action in the court against the other party;
- (3) subject-matter of the action is the same as the subject-matter of the arbitration agreement;
- (4) the other party moves the court for referring the parties to arbitration before it submits his first statement on the substance of the dispute."

In view of the above, where an agreement is terminated by one party on account of the breach committed by the other, particularly; in a case where the clause is framed in wide and general terms, merely because agreement has come to an end by its termination by mutual consent, the arbitration clause does not get perished nor is rendered inoperative. This Court, in the case of *P. Anand Gajapathi Raju* (AIR 2000 SC 1886) (supra), has held that the language of Section 8 is preemptory in nature. Therefore, in cases where there is an arbitration clause in the agreement, it is obligatory for the court to refer the parties to arbitration in terms of their arbitration agreement and nothing remains to be decided in the original action after such an application is made except to refer the dispute to an arbitrator. Therefore, it is clear that in an agreement between the parties before the civil court, if there is a clause for arbitration, it is mandatory for the civil court to refer the dispute to an arbitrator.

27. In view of the above, we are of the considered opinion that in the present case, the prerequisites for an application under Section 8 are fulfilled, viz., there is an arbitration agreement; the party to the agreement brings an action in the court against the other party; the subject-matter of the action is the same as the subject-matter of the arbitration agreement; and the other party moves the court for referring the parties to arbitration before it submits his first statement on the substance of the dispute. We have come to the conclusion that the civil court had no jurisdiction to entertain a suit after an application under Section 8 of the Act is made for arbitration. In such a situation, refusal to refer the dispute to arbitration would amount to failure of justice as also causing irreparable injury to the defendant.

28. As we have already held that the oral agreement as evidenced by the transcript of

by the appellants in CS(OS) 1532 of 2012, the sole arbitrator already appointed, viz Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. K. Gupta (Retd.) and request the arbitrator to decide the dispute expeditiously in accordance with law.

Appeal allowed

AIR 2017 SUPREME COURT 1801

(From : Gauhati)*

**ADARSH KUMAR GOEL AND UDAY
UMESH LALIT, JJ.**

Criminal Appeal No. 690 with 691- 692 of 2017 (arising out of SLP (Cri.) No. 7014 with 8316-8317 of 2012), D/- 11-4-2017.

Roopendra Singh v. State of Tripura and another.

**Criminal P. C., (2 of 1974), Ss. 372,
(wa) — Appeal against acquittal — B**

*Cri App No. 23 of 2011, D/- 28-6-2012 (Gau)

(Details of case arising from, counsel names etc. published herein, are as appearing in the Record of Proceedings uploaded on the official website of the Supreme Court)

2022-23

INTER-CLASS CLIENT COUNSELLING COMPETITION

On 28th January 2023, 3rd & 4th February 2023 Inter-class client counselling competition 2022- 2023 was organized. There were 44 teams participated in the event.



INTER-CLASS MOOT COURT COMPETITION

On 5th August 2022 Inter-class Moot Court Competition was organized. About 30 teams participated in this event.




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2021-22

INTER-CLASS CLIENT COUNSELLING COMPETITION

On 4th July 2022 inter class Client counselling competition was organized. About 75 teams participated in the event.



MOCK TRIAL

On 26th July 2022 Mock Trial was organized for Final year students. About 21 students participated in this event.



LEGAL TRANSLATION COMPETITION

On 23rd July 2022 Legal Translation Competition was organized by our college. About 25 students participated in the event.



2019-20

INTER-CLASS CLIENT COUNSELLING COMPETITION

On 6th & 7th November 2019 Inter-class Client Counselling competition was organized.
About 37 teams participated in the event.



NOTE: Most court activities could not be organized in the year 2020-21 because of pandemic.

2018-19

INTERCLASS MOOT COURT COMPETITION

On 7th - 9th May 2019 Inter-class Moot Court Competition was organized. About 30 teams participated in the event.



INTER-CLASS CLIENT COUNSELLING COMPETITION

On 5th & 6th December 2018 Inter-Class Client Counselling Competition was organized. About 37 teams participated in the event.





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2023-24

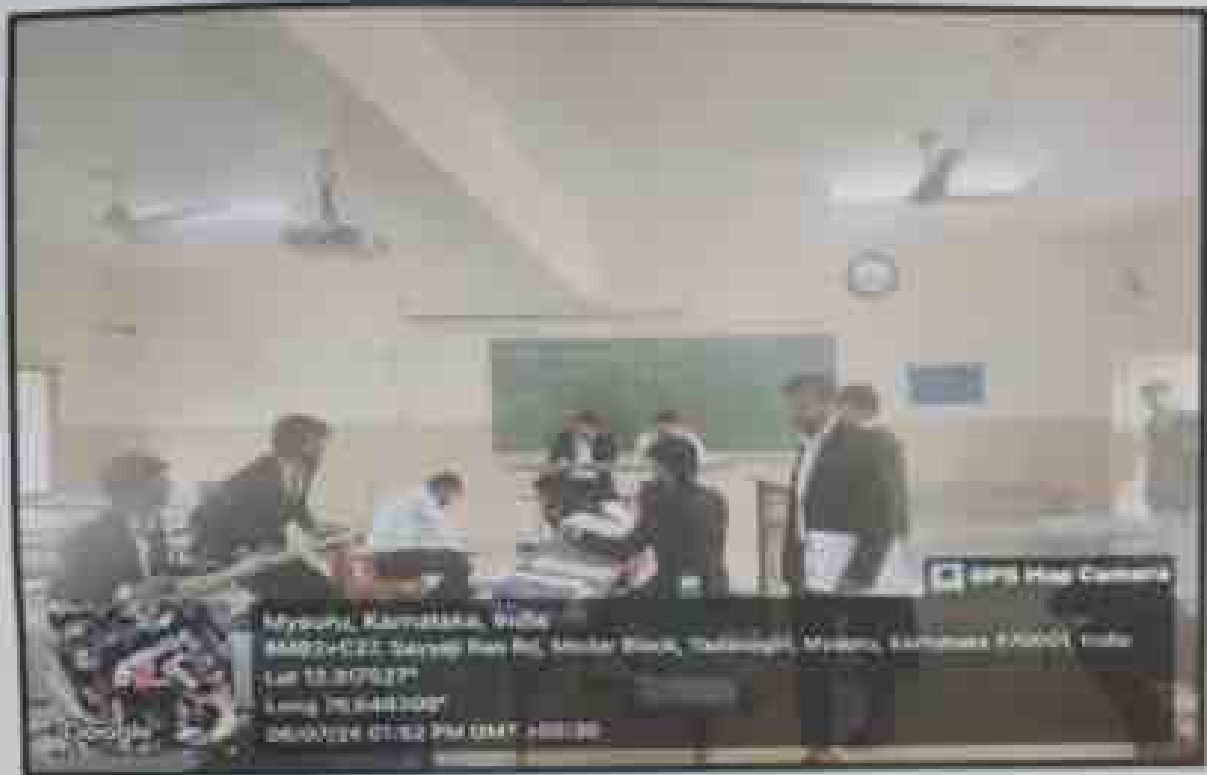
INTER-CLASSCIEN COUNSELLING COMPETITION

On 2nd February 2024 Inter class Cien Counseling Competition was organized. About 47 teams participated in this event.



INTER-CLASS TRIAL ADVOCACY COMPETITION

On 9th July 2024 Inter-class Trial Advocacy Competition was organized. About 24 teams participated in the competition.





K.L.E. LAW ACADEMY'S
NATIONAL LAW FEST - 2019

Certificate



This is certify that Mr./Ms. Harish Kumar S. of _____

Vidyavardhakat Law college, Mysore has participated in K.L.E Law Academy's

National Law Fest -2019 held on 22nd, 23rd & 24th March, 2019 at B.V. Bellad Law College, Bellary.



Dr. P. Srinivas
Principal
B.V. Bellad Law College, Bellary.

Dr. J. M. Mathurajonahalli
Director
K.L.E. Law Academy, Bellary.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. M. Shyam Prasad
Judge
High Court of Karnataka.



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and its constituent institutions, jointly present / arranged to conduct the moot court competition, which is conducted by the law library of VVC, Mysore.

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This certificate is proudly presented to..... Kanishk, Kuman - 5 having secured
at Vidyasayakaha Law College, Mysore..... for his/her role as... Speaker - 1
the rank of Quarter-Finalist in this competition held on February 22nd - 24th 2019

Dr. K. RAVINDRA
Principal
VVC

Dr. Ravindra Prasad A.
Principal In-charge
VVC

Dr. V. Venkatesh Kumar
Coordinator
VVC

PRINCIPAL
Vidyasayakaha Law College
Mysore - 576 001



SRI KISHANA SUMAN'S



enhelion
Institutional Law
Mysore - 576 001
CHAMARA



Sampath



VAHLENTIA BALIJON COLLEGE OF LAW

(A Unit of the T. S. R. & S. Group of Institutions, Tirunelveli)
KUPPAMBATTAI, SOUTH - 625 002

Attended the 1st Strength Basedly Alternative
English Language Model Court Competition - 2018

SHRIVANI SURESH

POPULATION LAW COURSE, MISSOURI

FIRST

(Synonymously Strong Legal team and their master preparation)

Signature

DATE

Signature

VAHLENTIA BALIJON COLLEGE OF LAW
KUPPAMBATTAI, SOUTH - 625 002



VAHRENIYIN BAIJEN A COLLEGE OF LAW

(A Unit of Dr. T.M. A. Pill Foundation, Manjapa)
KUNJIBETTU, UDUPPI - 576 102

This is to certify that Mr/Ms. NIKHILINI JK

representing NIJANTAVARUOKKA MANU COLLEGE

has been selected to participate in the _____ held from _____ to _____.

[Signature]
Principal
Vaahreniyin Baijen A College of Law

Prof. (Dr) Prabhakar Kattilo
Principal
Vaahreniyin Baijen A College of Law

[Signature]

PRINCIPAL
Vaahreniyin Baijen A College of Law
Manjapa - 576 102



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಕಾನೂನು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ
 ನರಸೀಪುರ, ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರ
 ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

**ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪುಟ್ಟದ ಏಳನೆಯ ತನ್ನತ
 ಕಟ್ಟಿತ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ-೨೦೧೯**

ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಪತ್ರ

ಇದರಲ್ಲಿರುವ... ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ. ಬಿ. ಸಿರಿ (ಬಿ)
ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ. ಬಿ. ಸಿರಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ
 ಈ ಪತ್ರವು ಈ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
 ಇದರಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

(Signature)
 ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಸಿ. ರಾಜ್
 ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ

(Signature)
 ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಸಿ. ರಾಜ್
 ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ

(Signature)
PRINCIPAL
Vidyavardhaka Law College
Mysore - 570 001



ಶಿವಾರವಾಳ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಕಾನೂನು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿವಿಜ್ಞಾನಾಲಯ

ಶಿವನಗರ, ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ

www.shivaravale.org

ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಏಳನೆಯ ಕನ್ನಡ
ಕಲರ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ ಕ್ಷರಣೆ-೨೦೧೬

ಶಿವಾರವಾಳ ಕಲರ

ಶಿವನಗರ..... ಶಿವನಗರ, ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ

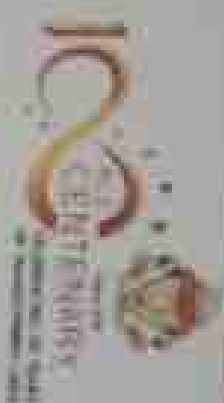
.....ಯಿಗ್ರಹಣೆಗೆ ಸುಲಭ. ಸುಲಭವಿಗ್ರಹಣೆಗೆ ಸುಲಭ.

ಶಿವಾರವಾಳ ಕಲರ. ಶಿವನಗರ ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ. ಶಿವನಗರ ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ. ಶಿವನಗರ ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ. ಶಿವನಗರ ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ.

ಶಿವನಗರ ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ
ಶಿವನಗರ ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ

ಶಿವನಗರ ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ
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ಶಿವನಗರ ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ
ಶಿವನಗರ ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ



ಕೆ.ಎಲ್.ಇ. ಲಾ ಆಕಾಡೆಮಿ, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ

ತ್ಯತೀಯ ತಾತ್ಕಷ್ಠ್ಯದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ - 2019

ಅತಿಥಿ : ಕೆ.ಎಲ್.ಇ. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಬೋಧಕರು, ಬೆಳ್ಳೂಡು.

ಶನಿವಾರ, 06 ಮತ್ತು ರವಿವಾರ, 07ನೇ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 2019

ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ

ನಾಮ: **ಬಿಳಿ ಹರ್ಷ ಕೆ.ಪಿ.**
ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಕೆ. ಕಾನೂನು ಪರಿಶೋಧಕರು, ಮೈಸೂರು



ಮಾನ್ಯರವರವರ ಈ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರವು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ:
ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ

ಬಿ.ಕೆ.ಎಲ್.ಇ.ಆಕಾಡೆಮಿ

ಬಿ.ಕೆ.ಎಲ್.ಇ.ಆಕಾಡೆಮಿ

ಬಿ.ಕೆ.ಎಲ್.ಇ.ಆಕಾಡೆಮಿ





VIVEKANANDA VIDYAVARDHAKA SANGHA PUTTUR (R)

VIVEKANANDA LAW COLLEGE



Unit of Vivekananda Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Puttur (R) / Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi

Recognised by The Bar Council of India, New Delhi



MOOT COURT COMPETITION 2020

ALL INDIA

CERTIFICATE OF RECOGNITION

This Certificate is proudly to

Vidya Vardhaka Law College, Mysore for having sent

their teams to Participate in this competition

held on February 21st, 22nd & 23rd, 2020.


Dr. B. K. Ravindra
Director of Legal Studies
Vivekananda Law College, Puttur


Shri. A. R. R.

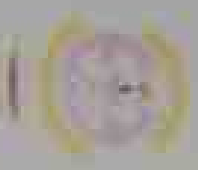
Smt. Ananthya A. P.
Principal

Vivekananda Law College, Puttur



Sri Vijayarajanna K.M.
Coordinator
Vivekananda Law College, Puttur

Vivekananda Law College, Puttur



VIVEKANANDA VIDYAVARDHAKA SANGHA PUTTUR (R)

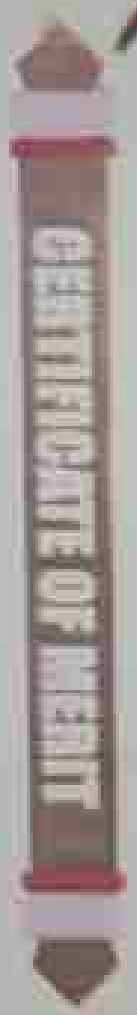
VIVEKANANDA LAW COLLEGE



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Organized by the Bar Council of India, New Delhi



ALL INDIA Moot - I - COURT COMPETITION 2020



MENTORSHIP OF MENT
Vivekananda Law Coll.
Mysuru - 575 001

Mohammed Ameen **Researcher**
Vidyavardhaka Law college, Mysuru
Guest Researcher - III

[Handwritten Signature]

Amalatha A.R
Vivekananda Law College

[Handwritten Signature]

[Faint text at bottom left]

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The Legal Insider

1st National Memorial Writing Competition

CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION

Shravya Sagar

a student of Vidyaaradhya Law College, Mysore

for impacting insights, showcasing research skills and participating in

The 1st National Memorial Writing Competition, 2020

Signature

SIDHANTA SARKAR



Signature

ADITI NARAIN

Signature
Vidyaaradhya Law College
Mysore
2020





IFIM
LAW SCHOOL



CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION

This is to certify that

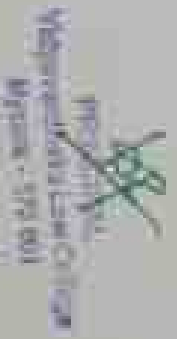
SHRAVYA SAGAR

of _____
Vishwambha Law College, Mysore _____
has participated in the

**in the 1st National Judgement Writing
Competition organized by Moot Court Committee**

held on January 9, 2021

Ms. Ananya Shetty
Assistant Professor
Faculty In-Charge
Moot Court Committee
IFIM Law School



Prof. Shagunika Anjan
Principal In-Charge
IFIM Law School

B.M.S EDUCATIONAL TRUST



B.M.S COLLEGE OF LAW

"B.M. SREENIVASALAH MEMORIAL 6TH NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION-2021"
(VIRTUAL)

Certificate of Participation

This is to certify that Mr./Mrs. VARSHINI M. of VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE, MYSORE has Participated in the "B.M. Sreenivasalah Memorial 6th National Moot Court Competition-2021" Organised by B.M.S College of law, Bangalore from 08 to 11 July, 2021.

Sri. Harish Lambani

Coordinator

Dr. Gayathri Bai S

Coordinator

Dr. Anitha D'Souza

Principal





KARNATAKA STATE LAW UNIVERSITY Karnataka State Law University's Law School

Accredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC

Narasipur, Hubballi - 580 025

8th INTERNATIONAL LAW Moot Court Competition-2022
20th and 21st August 2022



This is to certify that Mrs. Sajin S.

Vidyavardhaka Law College Mysuru

participated as Speaker/Researcher in the 8th International Law Moot Court Competition-2022 organized by the Karnataka

State Law University, Hubballi

[Signature]

Mallanarayana Mallikarjuna N. Siva

Registrar

Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi



PROFESSOR

Vidyaardhaka Law College

Mysuru - 570 011

[Signature]

Prof. (Dr.) Rakesh H. Shivamurthy

Head of the Vice-Chancellor (Acad.)

Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi



Rashireeya Sikshana Samithi Trust

RV INSTITUTE OF LEGAL STUDIES

Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi and approved by Bar Council of India, New Delhi.

45/1, 2nd Cross, III Block, Jayanagar, Bengaluru - 560011.

Certificate of Participation

This is to certify that Mr. / Ms. Anushe Fathema of

Vidyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru has

participated in the 1st All India Moot Court Competition, 2023

organised by RV Institute of Legal Studies from 24th to 26th

February 2023.

Ms. Bhavani C

Faculty Co-ordinator

RVILS School Centre Academy

Prof. (Dr.) Anjina Reddy K.R.

Principal

RV Institute of Legal Studies

RVILS

Go, Challenge the world



VAIKUNTA BALIGA COLLEGE OF LAW

A Unit of Dr. T.M.A. Pai Foundation, Manipal
KARNATAKA, UDUPI-576 102
Re-accredited by NAAC with 'B' Grade

ADVOCATE P. SHIVAJI SHETTY MEMORIAL SEVENTH NATIONAL MOOT COURT
COMPETITION-2023

Recognized by PAI Foundation

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT MR. VIBHALI S. RAU OF VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE, MYSURU HAS
PARTICIPATED IN ADVOCATE P. SHIVAJI SHETTY MEMORIAL SEVENTH NATIONAL MOOT COURT
COMPETITION held from 26th to 28th MAY, 2023 at Vaikuntar Baliga College of Law, Udupi.


SMT. SUREKHA K.
Co-ordinator, Moot Court Society


Prof. (Dr.) Nirmala Kumari K.
Director, Legal Studies

Prof. Raghunath K.S.
Principal


Central
Legal
Services
Udupi



UNIVERSITY LAW COLLEGE



SOCIETY OF MOOTERS

C E R T I F I C A T E O F P A R T I C I P A T I O N

This certificate is presented to:

Vikas K

For participating in the
XXVIII ALL INDIA MOOT COURT COMPETITION
held on 9, 10 & 11 June 2023


SHIVAPRIYA ASHI M.P.
President,
Society of Mooters


PROF. DR. V. SURESH
Chairman,
Dept. of Mother's Law


PROF. DR. SURESHYA NAIDU
Principal and Dean,
University Law College

EXCLUSIVE KNOWLEDGE PARTNER




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SOUNDARYA
COLLEGE OF
LAW

THE MOOT COURT SOCIETY OF
SOUNDARYA COLLEGE OF LAW

Certificate of Participation

This is to Certify that

PREETHI NARESH KUMAR

from VIDHYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE, Mysuru has participated in the PRELIMINARY
round of the 1st National Level Moot Court Competition 2023 organized by Soundarya College
of Law, Bengaluru held from 26th to 28th July 2023.



Principal
Soundarya College of Law
Soundarya Group of Institutions
Mysuru-575 001, Bengaluru-5

Dr. B. P. Maheshwari

Principal, SCL





Sri. Keerthani Kumar M

CEO, SET

1st National Level

Moot Court Competition - 2023



Seshadripuram Educational Trust

SESHADRIPURAM LAW COLLEGE

(Approved to the National State Law University, National and International Commission of Universities and Approved by the Council of Law, New Delhi)
No. 1, Govindji Road Street, 1st Stage, Seshadripuram, Bangalore - 560 076



Mooters Ensemble

Certificate OF EXCELLENCE

PRINCIPAL
Vidyaavanadhaka Law College
Mysore - 576 001

This is to certify that VARUN PATIL of _____

Vidyaavanadhaka Law College, Mysore

has been adjudged the **BEST MOUTHPIECE** in the

5th National Level Moot Court Competition 2022-23 held on 5th, 6th and 22nd July 2023.

Principal

Chairman

Chairman, Mooting Council

President

President

Faculty

Faculty Coordinator

PRINCIPAL

Vidyaavanadhaka Law College
Mysore - 576 001

Principal
Chairman, Mooting Council

SHRI DHARMASTHALA MANJUNATHESHWARA LAW COLLEGE
CENTRE FOR POST GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH IN LAW

MANGALURU-575003



LEX ULTIMA 2022

NATIONAL LEVEL LAW FEST



CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT MR/Ms

Gowravashree N.

OF

Vidhyavaradhaka Law College has participated in Client Counseling

Mangaluru and has secured

First place.

Res

Dr. Chandrabella V
Staff Convener



Vidhyavaradhaka Law College
Mangaluru - 575003

Dr. Thygesanath

Principal/Chairman



SRI DHARMASTHALA MANJUNATHESHWARA LAW COLLEGE

CENTRE FOR POST GRADUATE STUDIES & RESEARCH IN LAW

MANGALURU - 575001

Approved by the Bar Council of India, Affiliated to Kannada University, Dharwad

Managed by - Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara Law College
President Dr. SURESHKUMAR K. K.



Certificate of Merit

This certificate is awarded to Gowarashree N

of Vidyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru for winning I place

in All In All Advocacy at ALEX ULTIMA 2023, A National Level Law Fest,

organised by SDM Law College, Mangaluru, from 1st of August to 13th of August 2023



[Signature]

DR. THARANATHA
Principal

[Signature]
DR. BENJAMIN
Sudat Chatterjee

SHRI DHARMASTHALA MANJUNATHESHWARA LAW COLLEGE

CENTRE FOR POST GRADUATE STUDIES & RESEARCH IN LAW

MANGALLURU - 575003

(Recognised by the Bar Council of India, affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi)

Managed by: SHRI DHARMASTHALA TRUST

President: Dr. DIVYAKRISHNA HEGGADE



Certificate of Merit

This certificate is awarded to

Shri H R

of Vidya vanadhaka Law College, Mysuru

for winning

I place

in All in All Advocacy


in the National Level Law Fest, 2023

organised by SDM Law College, Mangaluru, from 11th of August to 13th of August 2023


Vidya vanadhaka Law College
Mysuru - 576 001


U.R. RESHIMA
Syllabus Coordinator




U.R. MANJULA
Principal



KARNATAKA STATE LAW UNIVERSITY

Karnataka State Law University's Law School

Accredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC
Newmangal, Hihbhalli- 580 025

8th INTERNATIONAL LAW Moot Court Competition-2022
20th and 21st August 2022



This is to certify that Mr. Maheshwari M. of

Vidyavardhaha Law College Mysuru has

participated and secured **1st Lady Administrator Award** in the 8th International Law Moot Court Competition-2022 organized

by the Karnataka State Law University, Hihbhalli.

[Signature]
Dr. Anand K. S. S. S.
Registrar

Karnataka State Law University, Hihbhalli

[Logo]
Vidyavardhaha Law College
Mysuru - 576 101

[Signature]

Prof. (Dr.) Rishi B. Manjunath
Dean The Vice-Chancellor (Acad.)
Karnataka State Law University, Hihbhalli



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಕಾನೂನು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ

ನವನಗರ, ಹುಣ್ಣಿಮೆ

ಇಂಚು : ಬಿ. ರೋಡ್ ಬಾಂಟ್

ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ 10ನೇ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲ್ಪಿತ ಸಾಹ್ಯಯಾಲಯ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ - 2023



ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾ/ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಕೆ. ೩೩

ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಕಾನೂನು ವಿಭಾಗ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ದ್ವೀಪನಗರ

ದಿನಾಂಕ : ೨೦ ನವೆಂಬರ್ ೨೦೨೩ ರಂದು ನಡೆದ ಕಲ್ಪಿತ ಸಾಹ್ಯಯಾಲಯ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನದವರು

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ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ

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ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

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ಕೆ. ೩೩

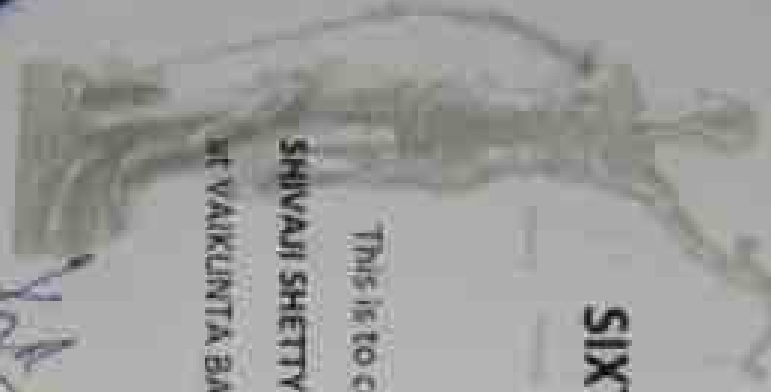


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(A Unit of Dr. T.M.A. Pai Foundation, Manipal)
KUNJIBETTU, UDUPI-576 102


ADVOCATE P. SHIVAJI SHETTY MEMORIAL SIXTH NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION-2022

Best Advocate Of Moot



This is to certify that VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE, MYSURU has participated in the ADVOCATE P. SHIVAJI SHETTY MEMORIAL SIXTH NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION held from 7th to 9th April 2022 at VAIKUNTA BALIGA COLLEGE OF LAW, UDUPI and secured the **SECOND PRIZE**.


Sri. Raghunath K.S.
Co-ordinator
Moot Court Society


Pragna
Vajravaraha Law College
Mysuru - 576 001


Prof. (Dr.) Nirmala Kumari K.
Principal



THE BAR COUNCIL OF INDIA HAS APPROVED THE MOOT COURT COMPETITION 2019 AS A MEANS OF IMPROVING THE LEGAL EDUCATION OF STUDENTS OF LAW COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

AN ASSOCIATION WITH

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FIRST ALL INDIA

MOOT COURT
COMPETITION 2019

CERTIFICATE OF RECOGNITION

This certificate is proudly presented to Vidhyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru for having sent their team to Participate in this competition held on February 22nd - 24th 2019

Handwritten signature

Dr. B.K. RAVINDRA

Director of Legal Studies
Vidhyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru

Handwritten signature

Sri RAJENDRA PRASAD A

Principal in-charge
Vidhyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru

Handwritten signature

Sri VIJAYA KAVAYANA K.M.

Coordinator
Vidhyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru



PRINCIPAL
Vidhyavardhaka Law College
Mysuru - 575 001

THE SPONSOR



SRI KESHAVA KUMARA S.
ENTREPRENEUR

THE SPONSOR PARTNER



OTHER PARTNER



2018-19

TRAINING PROGRAMME ON ELECTION AWARENESS

On 15th February 2019 Awareness Programme on Election was organized. Sri Prakash, Asst Director, DSD Mysuru addressed the students. Addressing the students he said an election is a way people can choose their candidate or their preferences in a representative democracy or government. The democratic countries hold elections for their national legislature. Some democratic countries elect national officials such as President. There are different ways to organize elections. Voters may vote for an individual or for a political party.

Speaking on use of EVM and VVPAT he said EVMs a machine used to record or tally votes. The first voting machines were mechanical but it is increasingly more common to use electronic voting machines. Traditionally, a voting machine has been defined by its mechanism, and whether the system tallies votes at each voting location, or centrally.

Voting machines differ in usability, security, cost, speed, accuracy, and ability of the public to oversee elections. Machines may be more or less accessible to voters with different disabilities.

Tallies are simplest in parliamentary systems where just one choice is on the ballot, and these are often tallied manually. In other political systems where many choices are on the same ballot, tallies are often done by machines to give quick results.

A VVPAT is intended as an independent verification system for voting machines designed to allow voters to verify that their vote was cast correctly, to detect possible election fraud or malfunction, and to provide a means to audit the stored electronic results. It contains the name of the candidate (for whom vote has been cast) and symbol of the party/individual candidate.

Vote of thanks was proposed by coordinator Smt Indumathi MJ


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Training and awareness programme on
WORLD HEALTH DAY CELEBRATION



The World Health Day was celebrated on 7 April 2019 at Vidyavardhaka Law College auditorium at 10.30 AM, Dr. Pennappa, Surgeon-Mysuru was the resource person. The resource person stated that, on April 7 of each year marks the celebration of World Health Day. From its inception at the First Health Assembly in 1948 and since taking effect in 1950, the celebration has aimed to create awareness of a specific health theme to highlight a priority area of concern for the World Health Organization. The resource person pointed out that, over the past 50 years this has brought to light important health issues such as mental health, maternal and child care, and climate change. The celebration is marked by activities which extend beyond the day itself and serves as an opportunity to focus worldwide attention on these important aspects of global health.

He specifically pointed out Universal Health means that all people have access, without any kind of discrimination, to comprehensive quality services, wherever they need them, without facing financial difficulties. It requires the definition and implementation of policies and actions with a multisectoral approach to address the social determinants of health and promote the commitment of the whole society with health and well-being. Universal health is not just about


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ensuring everyone is covered, but that everyone has access to care when they need it, wherever they are.




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Mysore - 575 001



VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE
Sheshadri Iyer Road- Mysuru-01
Training Programme

On

CHILD RIGHTS

On 24th January 2022 at 1.00PM special lecture on "Rights of child with special reference to child labour" was organised. In this occasion our principal Dr. Deepu P welcomed the resource person and gathering. Sri. Prasanna Kumar G S Assistant Child Welfare Police Officer, Special Juvenile Police Unit, Mysuru City Police & Sri. SHASHIKUMAR S Coordinator, Childline-1098, Mysuru were the resource person. This programme was presided over by Prof. K.B. Vasudeva, Director of Legal studies. On this occasion Dr. Sridevikrishna welcome the guests and gathering.




Firstly Sri. Shashikumar S coordinator, childline1098 spoke about child line. The CHILDLINE 1098 is a phone number that spells hope for millions of children across India. It is a 24-hour a day, 365 days a year, free, emergency phone service for children in need of aid and assistance. We not only respond to the emergency needs of children but also link them to relevant services for their long-term care and rehabilitation. We have, till date, connected to three


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million children across the nation offering them care and protection. As on 13th October, 2021 CHILDLINE services are now available to children across 602 cities and districts, covering over 81% of the Indian landscape. Child Safety Week is a collaborative movement to raise awareness and encourage collective action towards addressing the issue of Child Sexual Abuse. An entire week, in the month of November, is dedicated towards highlighting the importance of this issue through conversations and events for child safety. The children in India are affected by Child Sexual Abuse. Acquiring appropriate knowledge can play a great role in addressing this issue. It is important to create a dialogue on this issue, take action, and change the narrative around child safety by looking at it through a lens of hope and not fear. The campaign, held from November 14th to 21st November every year, aims to create Dosts for CHILDLINE. 'CHILDLINE Se Dosti Week' is thereby fun, an exciting awareness week, which aims at driving change at local and national level. This is accomplished by involving children across various communities, and getting them to interact with authorities in the area to sensitize them towards the cause of Child Rights.



Sri. PRASANNA KUMAR G S Assistant Child Welfare Police Officer, Special Juvenile Police Unit, Mysuru City Police explained about rights of child with special reference child labour in India. He spoke about not all work done by children should be classified as child labour that is to be targeted for elimination. The participation of children or adolescents above the minimum age for admission to employment in work that does not affect their health and personal development or interfere with their schooling, is generally regarded as being something positive. This includes activities such as assisting in a family business or earning pocket money outside school hours


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and during school holidays. These kinds of activities contribute to children's development and to the welfare of their families; they provide them with skills and experience, and help to prepare them to be productive members of society during their adult life. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, prohibits children from working in certain occupations and regulates their conditions of work in others (including permitted working hours, rest and holidays). The Act lays down rules for those employing children as well as penalties for their unlawful employment. This Act, which defines a child as a person under 14, was amended by The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016. The amendment prohibits the employment of children between 6 and 14 in any occupation or process (except two), and introduces the category of 'adolescents' (those in the 14-18 age group), who are prohibited from working in 'hazardous occupations and processes' that are defined in the Factories Act, 1948.



Prof. K.B. Vasudeva in his presidential address highlighted about, International Labour Organisation (ILO) suggests poverty is the greatest single cause behind child labour. For impoverished households, income from a child's work is usually crucial for his or her own survival or for that of the household. Income from working children, even if small, may be between 25 and 40% of the household income. Other scholars such as Harsch on African child labour, and Edmunds and Pavcnik on global child labour have reached the same conclusion, but lack of meaningful alternatives, such as affordable schools and quality education. According to ILO, is another major factor driving children to harmful labour. Children work because they have nothing better to do. Many communities, particularly rural areas where between 60 and 70% of

2020-21

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WORKSHOP and TRAINING ON CONSUMER AWARENESS PROGRAMME

On 15th March 2021 at 11.30AM Workshop on Consumer Awareness was organized in association with BIS Bangalore, All Indian Consumer Welfare Association, Nagpur & Nehru Youth Centre, Mysore at Room No 09. Sri Shivakumar H S Co-ordinator of the workshop welcomes the gathering. In this programme inaugurated by Sri. Siddaramappa Director Nehru Youth Centre, Mysuru. In his inaugural address he pointed out that, consumer protection is the practice of safeguarding buyers of goods and services, and the public, against unfair practices in the marketplace. Consumer protection measures are often established by law. Such laws are intended to prevent businesses from engaging in fraud or specified unfair practices in order to gain an advantage over competitors or to mislead consumers. They may also provide additional protection for the general public which may be impacted by a product (or its production) even when they are not the direct purchaser or consumer of that product. For example, government regulations may require businesses to disclose detailed information about their product, particularly in areas where public health or safety is an issue, such as with food or automobiles. Consumer protection is linked to the idea of consumer rights and to the formation of consumer organizations, which help consumers, make better choices in the marketplace and pursue complaints against businesses. Entities that promote consumer protection include government organizations.


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In this workshop Chief Guest Dr. M.P Varsha, State President, All Indian Consumer Welfare Council. Spoke about Consumer Dispute Redress Forums have been set up throughout India in each and every district in which a consumer can file his/her complaint on a simple paper with nominal court fees and his/her complaint will be decided by the Presiding Officer of the District Level. The complaint can be filed by both the consumer of a goods as well as of the services. An appeal could be filed to the State Consumer Disputes Redress Commissions and after that to the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC). The procedures in these tribunals are relatively less formal and more people friendly and they also take less time to decide upon a consumer dispute[6] when compared to the years-long time taken by the traditional Indian judiciary. In recent years, many effective judgments have been passed by some state and National Consumer Forums. Indian Contract Act, 1872 lays down the conditions in which promises made by parties to a contract will be legally binding on each other. It also lays down the remedies available to aggrieved party if the other party fails to honor his promise. The Sale of Goods Act of 1930 act provides some safeguards to buyers of goods if goods purchase


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Another Chief Guest, Prof K.H. Vasudeva Director of Legal Studies analyzed the importance of Consumer awareness in the contemporary era. Consumer protection means safeguarding the interest and rights of consumers. In other words, it refers to the measures adopted for the protection of consumers from unscrupulous and unethical mispractices by the business and to provide them speedy redressal of their grievances.

The resource person of this workshop Sri M Pradeep Kumar, Scientist, Indian Standard Bureau, Bangalore explained on the concept of Food Adulteration how it's dangerous to consumer protection. Food Adulteration can be defined as the practice of adulterating food or contamination of food materials by adding a few substances, which are collectively called adulterants. Adulterants are the substance or poor quality products added to food items for economic and technical benefits. Addition of these adulterants reduces the value of nutrients in food and also contaminates the food, which is not fit for consumption. These adulterants can be available in all food products which we consume daily, including dairy products, cereals, pulses, grains, meat, vegetables, fruits, oils, beverage.

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**IQAC Wing
&**

Student Council

Organizes
"SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN INDIA"
DISTINGUISHED SPEAKER



Dr. LATHAMANI R., M.Sc., Ph.D.
HOD & Assistant Professor
Dept. of Environmental Studies
Vidyavardhaka First Grade College, Mysuru

Time: 05:30 AM to 1:30 PM Room No: 7 Date: 16-02-2021

Smt. Deepa. P
Principal

Prof. K. B. Vasudeva
Director of Legal Studies

All are cordially invited

Dr. Komara. N.J
Coordinator.


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Awareness and Training programme on "Solid Waste Management in India"



On 16th February 2021, The IQAC wing and Student's Council of our college had organized special lecture on "Solid Waste Management in India" at Room No 9. The distinguished speaker for the special lecture was Dr. Lathamani R., M. Sc., Ph.D., HOD & Assistant Professor, Dept. of Environmental Studies, Vidyavardhika First Grade College, Mysuru. Sri Shivakumara. H. S., Asst Prof of Law, introduced the speaker, Principal, Smt Deepa. P, welcomed the guests, Director of Legal Studies, Prof. K. B. Vasudeva, Faculty members and students were present in this occasion.

Dr. Lathamani R, while addressing the students expressed her concern on the relevance of the topic. She enlightened the participants on importance of solid waste management in urban India, sources of waste, kinds of waste like biodegradable and non- biodegradable waste, collection, segregation, disposal of waste at first level and landfilling, incineration, composting, pyrolysis process at the second level. They also emphasized on treatment of solid waste and


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management in India, use of plastic, importance of micro level in plastic product, impact of increasing level of dioxin in environment. Further, the speaker also informed that, the total quantity of waste generated per day is 1.43 lakh tones in India and 75% of that waste has been collected and only 25% of the waste has been processing. The speaker expressed that, through the pyrolysis process energy can be generated by establishing competent pyrolysis energy production units and government has to take appropriate initiatives by extending financial assistance.



The speaker also expressed that Mysore is the second largest city of Karnataka and it has best modeled UGD system and also recognized as best model UGD in India. She also emphasised on recycling of domestic waste and its management at domestic level with the help of earthworm and significance of the Solid Waste Management Rules 2016.

Finally all the question and doubts posed by the students was clarified. The Coordinator of the programme Dr. Kumara N.J, rendered vote of thanks. The special lecture was meaningful


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**National Seminar
On
"ROLE OF JUDICIARY IN PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS
IN INDIA: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES"**

25th May 2019

REPORT 2018-2019

The National Seminar On "Role of Judiciary in Protecting Human Rights in India: Issues and Challenges" was organized in our college on 25th May 2019 at Sri. Chikkaboreiah auditorium. The registration of various paper presenter in and across the country was started at 9,00am by our registration committee



Registration takes by Registration Committee of the seminar


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At 10.00am the inauguration programme was started our Principal Smt. Deepu P welcome the guest and gathering. The seminar was inaugurated by Hon'ble Justice Narasimha Prasad Judge, High Court of Karnataka, Bangalore and other dignitaries on the dais.



National Seminar Inauguration by the Guest and dignitaries

Hon'ble Justice in his inaugural address he state that, Judiciary in India has an obligation and a Constitutional role to protect Human Rights of citizens. As per the mandate of the Constitution of India, this function is assigned to the superior judiciary namely the Supreme Court of India and High courts. The Supreme Court of India is perhaps one of the most active courts when it comes into the matter of protection of Human Rights. It has great reputation of independence and credibility. The right to enforce Human Rights as provided under the Constitution of India is Constitutionally protected. Article 226 empowers the High Courts to issue writs for enforcement of such rights. Similarly Article 32 of the Constitution gives the same powers to the Supreme Court. A new approach has emerged in the form of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) with the objective to bring justice within the reach of the poor and the disadvantaged section of the society. In the recent past the judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court have from time to time given far reaching and innovative judgments to protect the Human Rights. Public Interest Litigation has heralded a new era of Human Rights promotion and protection in India.


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Inaugural speech by Hon'ble Justice Narendra Prasad, Judge, High Court of Karnataka

Further Hon'ble Justice pointed out that, the greatest contribution of Public Interest Litigation has been to enhance the accountability of the Governments towards the Human Rights of the poor. Public Interest Litigation has undoubtedly produced astonishing results which were unthinkable two decades ago. Public Interest Litigation has rendered a signal service in the areas of Prisoner's Rights, development of compensatory jurisprudence for Human Rights violation, Environmental protection, Bonded labour eradication and prohibition of Child Labour and many others. A review of the decisions of the Indian Judiciary regarding the protection of Human Rights indicates that the judiciary has been playing a role of saviour in situations where the

executive and legislature have failed to address the problems of the people. The Supreme Court has come forward to take corrective measures and provide necessary directions to the executive and legislature. However while taking note of the contributions of judiciary one must not forget that the judicial pronouncements cannot be a protective umbrella for inefficiency and laxity of executive and legislature. It is the foremost duty of the society and all its organs to provide justice and correct institutional and human errors affecting basic needs, dignity and liberty of human beings. Fortunately India has pro-active judiciary. It can thus be asured that in the times ahead, people's right to live, as a true human beings will further be strengthened. From the perusal of the above contribution it is evident that the Indian Judiciary has been very sensitive and alive to the protection of the Human Rights of the people. It has, through judicial activism forged new tools and devised new 286 remedies for the purpose of vindicating the most precious of the precious Human Right to Life and Personal Liberty.

Another chief guest of this national seminar Sri. Gurudas S Kannur, Senior Advocate, High Court of Karnataka, Bengaluru, also explained that, since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 10 December 1948, human rights have been a very significant theme of discussion. Human rights are not limited or confined in any particular country. They are universal rights which the entire mankind can enjoy freely irrespective of race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Human Rights which had once been a myth in ancient world, are no longer so mainly because of the infinite urge of mankind to create an awareness for the global protection of Human Rights. The caravan is still on its way and glittering of the rays of hope and peace for mankind are reflecting ahead. In context of the present world situation, the nucleus of peace, solidarity and better governance is embodied in the widespread dissemination, practice and protection of Human Rights in the states of the world. So far the developed states have made great strides in the development of Human Rights through laudable enactments and ratification of the international conventions, Declarations, Covenants and treaties. To a modern man, Human Rights gossip of the past is a reality now. The states in utter violation of Human Rights can hardly make any progress towards establishment of a democratic world. True that there are violations of Human Rights in many spheres in the international arena, and that Human Rights have been denied in face of protest, nevertheless the


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eternal message of Human Rights cannot be paralyzed forever, nor can the unflinching faith of mankind be effaced because of these violations.



Chief Guest addressed by, Sri. Gundaia S Ramur, Senior Advocate, High Court of Karnataka, Bangalore.

In this national seminar presided by Sri Gundappa Gowda Hon'ble President Vidyavardhaka Sangha @ Mysuru, Er. P. Vishwanath Hon'ble Secretary Vidyavardhaka Sangha @ Mysuru and Sri Shrishaila Ramaswami Hon'ble Treasurer Vidyavardhaka Sangha @ Mysuru presented as guest of honour and in this occasion the Teaching and Non-teaching staff of our college and also students were presented.



Presidential address by, Hon'ble President Sri. Gundappa Gowda


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At 11.30 to 1.30pm 1st technical session was conducted and it was chaired by Prof. Ramesh Professor of Law Department of Studies in Law University of Mysore, Mysuru. This session consisted of two paper presentation on "Human rights and IPB" by Dr. Sudesh, Principal University Law College, Bengaluru and "Access to Justice" by Sri. Suresh K.S, CEO, JSS Law College, Mysuru



1st technical session


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At 1.30 to 2.30pm 2nd the technical session was conducted and it was Chaired by Dr. Maruthi T.R., Associate Professor, Department of Studies in Law, University of Mysore, Mysuru. This session also consisted of two paper presentation on "Issues of Human Trafficking" by Sri. Stanley K.V Founder Secretary in Odanadi Seva Samsthe Mysuru and "Police and Human Rights" by Sri. Gajendra Prasad Assistant Police Commissioner , Mysuru, followed by lunch break.



2nd Technical Session


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At 3.00 to 4.00pm parallel session was chaired by Dr. Nataraj, Principal, JSS Law College, Dr. Janahavi S.S, Chairman, Dept of Studies in Law, Karnataka State Open University, Mukathagangothri, Mysuru and Prof K.B Vasudev, former principal Vidyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru was the chaired the session and the same was held in Sri. Chikkaboreiah auditorium, Room No: 01 and Room No: 02. In each parallel session was consisted by various research paper followed with the discussion by the students. Finally the organizer the seminar issue certificate to various chairperson, resource persons, paper presenters and participants from the different States Universities and various colleges in and across the State.



Parallel session held in Sri. Chikkaboreiah auditorium chaired by Dr. Nataraj, Principal, JSS Law College, Mysuru


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Parallel session held in Class Room No: 02 Chaired by Prof. K.B. Vasudra

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*Parallel session held at Class Room No: 01 chaired by Dr. Jambhari S.S. Chairperson, Dept of Studies in Law,
Kannada State Open University, Mysore.*

Co-ordinator

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TRAINING PROGRAMME ON MEDIATION

On 21st May 2010 'Demonstration on Mediation Process' was organized. Mediators cum Senior Advocates of Mysore Mediation Cell were present in this occasion. About 130 students participated in this programme.




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Prof.P.M.Chikkabaraiah Memorial One Day National Seminar

On
"Law and Social Transformation In India issues and challenges."

12th Oct 2019



Venue: P.M.Chikkabaraiah Hall


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Prof.P.M.Chikkabaraiah Memorial One Day National Seminar On "Law and Social Transformation in India : Issues and challenges" was organized in our college on 12th Oct 2019 at Sri. P.M.Chikkabaraiah Hall. The registration of various paper presenters in and across the state was started at 9.00am by our registration committee.



Pic of- Registration Committee of the National seminar



Welcome Speech by Principal Smt. P.Deepa

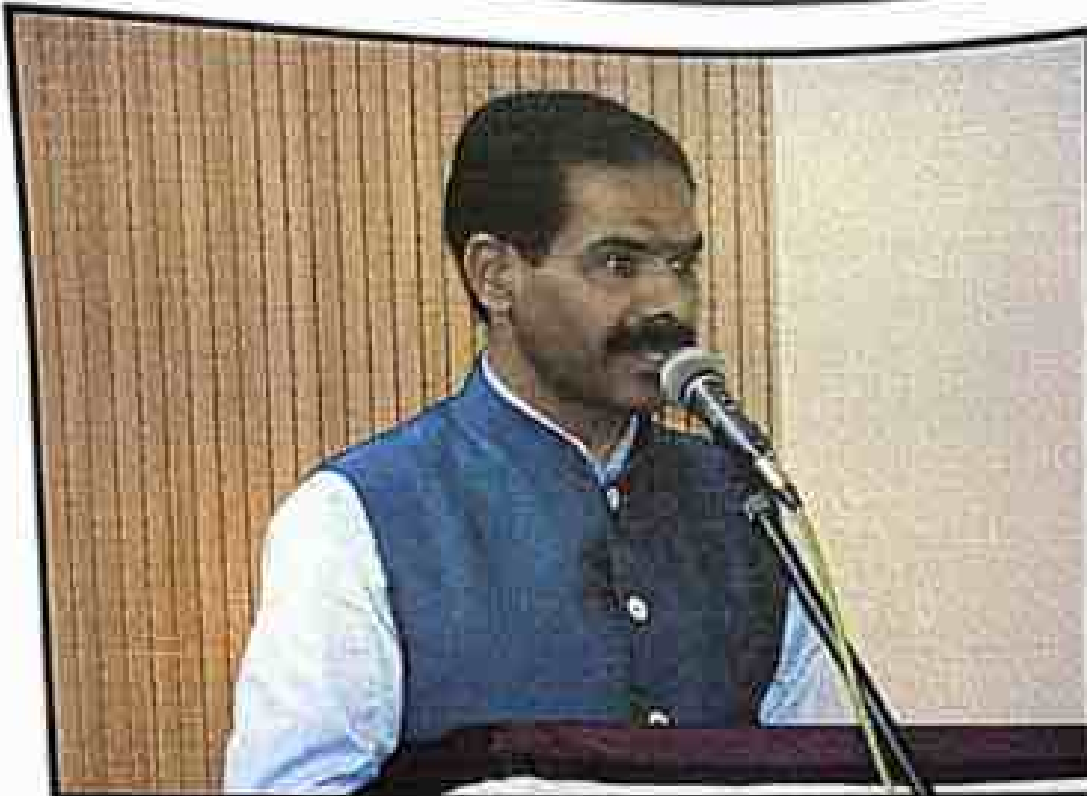

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At 10.00am the inauguration Programme was started by the anchoring by our Asst.Prof Smt. M.J.Indumathi and invocation song by our student kum.Sravya and then our Principal Smt. Deepu P welcome the guest and gathering. The seminar was inaugurated by Hon'ble Justice H.P.Sandesh Judge, High Court of Karnataka, Bengaluru and other dignitaries on the dias.



Chief Guest and dignitaries of national seminar at the dias and the hon'ble judge high court of Karnataka addressing the gathering


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Inaugural address by Hon'ble Justice H.P. Sandesh

In his inaugural address Justice H.P. Sandesh remembered his earlier days of law pursuitance and the great personalities of our institution founders viz., K. Puttaswamy (Founder Principal, VVLC) and P.M. Chikkabaraiah (Former Principal, VVLC). Justice started his core speech of bemoaned that of late the Legislative, Judicial and Executive wings of Democracy are into confrontations without realizing that constitution of the country is supreme.

He opined that each of the three wings claim supremacy which leads to confrontation. He contended that any law should be properly implemented to see results which needs the cooperation of the people. Continuing, Sandesh observed that casteism and corruption were two bad elements ruining the country and regretted that even representatives of people were selected based on caste. He Quoted the saying of Swami Vivekananda "A man can achieve anything if mind, hands and heart are clean" which should be a guideline for youngsters.


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Felicitation for Hon'ble Justice H.P. Saundesh High court of Karnataka Bengaluru



Chief Guest addressing the gathering by Prof.(Dr) David Ambrose Prof. and Head of the Dept of Studies in law, University of Madras, Chennai,

Chief Guest addressing the gathering by Prof.(Dr) David Ambrose Prof. and Head of the Dept. of Studies in law, University of Madras, Chennai. For decades now law and society theorists have been pre occupied with attempts to explain the relationship between legal and social change in

the context of development of legal institutions. They viewed the law both as an independent and dependent and variable (cause and effect) in society and emphasized the interdependence of the law with other social systems. In its most concrete sense, social change means large numbers of people are engaging in group activities and relationship that are different from those in which they or their parents engaged in previously. Thus, social change means modifications in the way people work, rear a family, educate their children, govern them, and seek ultimate meaning in life. In addition to law and social change there are many other mechanisms of change, such as technology, ideology, competition, conflict, political and economic factors, and structural strains.

Law as an instrument of social change. Law is the reflection of the will and wish of the society. It is said that if you want to study any society, you have to study the laws enacted by that society and you come to know whether the society is developed or wild world. The law, though it is the product of the society is responsible for the social transformations. In fact, there are two modes of this aspect. First is, "Law changing the society", which means that the law of the land compels the society to be changed according to it. And secondly is, "Society changes the law", as per its needs. It means law is made by the society according to its requirement by its democratic institution i.e. Legislative or by adopting custom and usage. When law changes the society it is the sign of beginning of the development of the society. When society changes law it is the sign of maturity of the society. We can cite the enthusiasm of the people in the matter of 'Nirbhaya' where the consensus of the common was talking on how the law must be, what must be the punishment etc. here this compelled the government to consider the sentiments of the society and set up a commission to give suggestions and ultimately the criminal law amendment bill came into existence.

The change required in the society can be initiated by a single person also and this has been proved in India right from Raja Ram Mohan Roy, to Mahatma Phule, Mahatma Basavara, and Mahatma Gandhi up to Anna Hazare! Thus the demand takes root and shakes up the government to either reform the existing laws or make new or even delete the existing unworthy laws. For this we will have to cite examples for the history of India. When mahatma Phule's wife Savitribai Phule actually started teaching in a school aimed only for girls it was considered taboo, something not good and would be affecting the society but this movement gradually became the source of law where the girls could actually study and develop. Gradually the then society

thought reluctantly adopted this fact and started to send girls to school this is positive sign of beginning of the development of the society. Ultimately the girls got into colleges also. This was not only limited to the Hindu society, finally the Aligarh Muslim college also had some seats for female students studying. But no doubt the lamp was lighted by the phule couple. This is the 'Society changes the law', But per its need, rather demands. Whereas the law play important role in changing the society too!



Felicitation for the chief guest Prof.(Dr) David Ambrose Prof and Head of the Dept of Studies in law, University of Madras, Chennai.


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Another Chief guest of this national seminar Principal District & Sessions Hon'ble Mysuru District Judge S.K.Vontigodi addressing the gathering.

Chief guest of this national seminar Principal District & Sessions Hon'ble Mysuru District Judge S.K.Vontigodi While addressing the gathering mentioned the demerits of using mobile phone. due to this the importance of learning law becoming less importance

The law is often used as an instrument of social reform. The Untouchability (Offences) Act, the Hindu Code Bill. The sarda Act, the Prohibition Act are examples in this context. Vidya Bushan and D.R. Sachdeva observed 15 that "Thus Law does not always lay behind the times. One great merit of law is that it adapts itself to the changing needs of society and maintains stability when the rapid alterations disturb the relations in society. Law helps the society assimilate the changes by adjusting group advantages and injuries resulting from them. Finally the law may become an advanced instrument of social change on a national as well as international level by affecting the

social frame work in which relations take place. However, law is greatly in advance of or greatly behind the 9 trends of change in the society. It remains unenforceable, if it is in harmony with the processes of change. It accelerates and institutionalizes changes."

The various "pressure groups" exercise considerable influence on lawmaking organs. Practically all legislations are passed to satisfy the demands of certain groups presented to the legislature directly or indirectly, which demands will be recognized in Law depends to a large degree upon the power of the groups which make the demands. Political parties themselves are a combination of pressure groups. The legal groups today are the product of the pressures of the most powerful groups in the society. By powerful groups is meant effective power in terms of the number of votes at the disposal of the group, the amount of money it can command, the effectiveness of the organization, the skill of its lobbyists, and the support it is able to secure from public opinion. Despite the directive from the Supreme Court, the Rao Government did not think it politically wise to enact a uniform Civil Code.



Felicitation for the Another Chief guest of this national seminar Principal District & Sessions judge S.K.Vontigodi Mysore court Mysore

Another Chief guest of this national seminar Principal District & Sessions Hon'ble Mysuru District Judge S.K.Vontigodi While addressing the gathering mentioned the demerits of using mobile phone due to this the importance of learning law becoming less importance.

In this national seminar presided by Sri Gundappa Gowda Hon'ble President Vidyavardhaka Sangha @ delivering presidential remarks he spoke about the importance of law in present society due to lack of hard work the lawyers are becoming weak to deliver the responsibilities in legal profession and also remembered the role of K.Puttaswamy founder principal of our college and followed by the Another principal Prof,P.M.Chikkaborniah and remembered for his dedication in legal profession as well as concern about society and for sincerity and honesty in social service and in politics also he pointed the good work done by PMC in the growth of the Of our Institutions. Er. P. Vishwanath Hon'ble Secretary Vidyavardhaka Sangha @ Mysuru and Sri Shrishaila Ramannavar Hon'ble Treasurer Vidyavardhaka Sangha @ present in the seminar as guest of honour and in this occasion the Teaching and Non-teaching staff of our college and also students were present.



Presidential address by, Hon'ble President Sri. Gundappa Gowda

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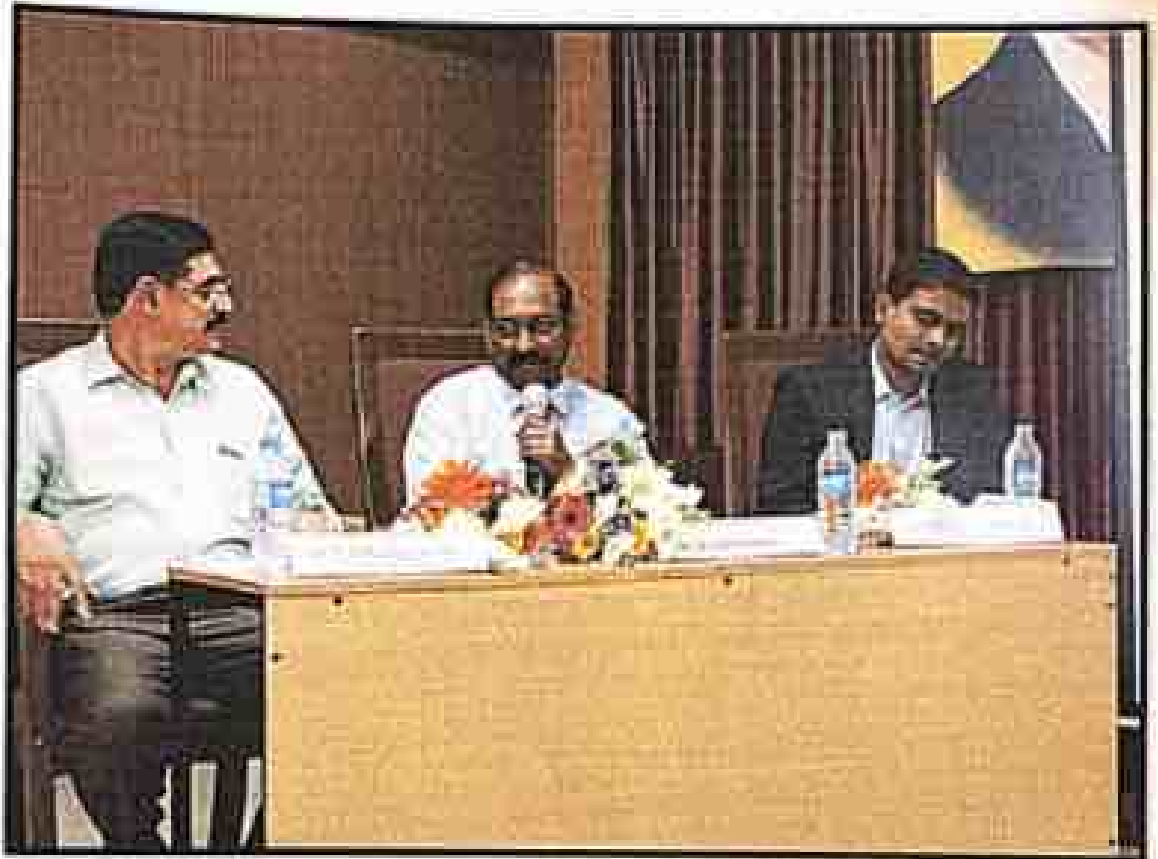
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Audience and students attended national seminar on 12th Oct 2019


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FIRST TECHNICAL SESSION



At 11.30 to 1.30pm 1st technical session was conducted and it was chaired by Prof.(Dr) David Ambrose Professor of Law Department of Studies in Law University of Madras, Chennai This session consisted of two paper presentation on Dr K.B.Kempegowda Principal Vivekananda Law College Bengaluru and another Prof.(Dr) N.Sathishgowda Assistant Prof. of Law, University Law college Bangalore University Bengaluru.


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Prof.(Dr) N.Sathishgowda, Assistant Prof. of Law, University Law college Bangalore University Bengaluru Presenting a paper as a resource person in first technical session.



Felicitations for Prof.(Dr) N.Sathishgowda, Assistant Prof. of Law, University Law college Bangalore University, Bengaluru Presenting a paper as a resource person in first technical session.


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At 2.30pm to 5.30 Pm 5 Parallel session was conducted In different class rooms and PMC hall of our college it was Chaired by Dr.N.D.Gowda, Asst.Prof. of Law Sarawathi Law college Chitradurga ,Dr.Smt.S.S.Jankavi,Assistant prof of law KSOU Muktha gangotri Mysuru.

Prof. (Dr) N.Sathishgowda, Assistant Prof. of Law,University Law college Bangalore University Bengaluru, Dr.N.Sanjeevgowda Asst.Prof.Vishwesharapura Law college Bangalore and Prof.K.B.Vasudeva Ex Principal Vidyavardhaka law college Mysuru In each parallel session was consisted by various research paper followed with the discussion by the students. Finally the organizer the seminar issue certificate to various chairperson, resource persons, paper presenters and participants from the different States Universities and various colleges in and across From the Other State.

**Parallel session held in Sri. Chikkaboreiah auditorium chaired by Dr.N Sathishgowda
Assistant prof University college of law Bangalore university bangalore**



Parallel session held in Class Room No: 07 Chaired by Prof. K.B. Vasudeva


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**Parallel session held in Class Room No: 02 Chaired by Dr.N.Sanjeevgowda
Assistant Prof of law Vishweshwara pura college of law Bangalore**


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Parallel session held at Class Room No: 01 chaired by Dr. Janhavi S. S. Chairperson, Dept of Studies in Law, Karnataka State Open University, Mysuru.

Co-ordinator


Principal
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ENDOWMENT LECTURE SERIES-2 (2018-19)

On 16th March 2019 Sri. K. Puttaswamy Endowment Lecture was organized. Hon'ble Justice ShivarajPatil, Former Judge, Supreme Court of India inaugurated the occasion and spoke on 'Indian Constitution- the Dynamics'. His holiness Sri Sri Sri Shivarathri Deshikendra Mahaswamiji, Jagadgurus Veerasambhavana Mahasambhavana Matha, Sri Kshethra, Suttur graced the occasion. Principal and management members were present.



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One Day State Level Workshop for Students on "Role of Students in Prevention of Corruption in India" was celebrated on 17th Nov 2018. Hon'ble Justice Santhosh Hegde, Former SC judge and Former Lokayuktha inaugurated the occasion. Dr. Bhany Shenoy, Alumni III, Founder of MGP were present.




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SHESHADRI IYER ROAD, MYSURU-1

DATE: 05-09-2023

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that following Journals are available in our college library-

- All India Reporter
- Karnataka Law Journal
- Consumer Protection Judgement
- Patent and Trademark Cases
- Indian Bar Review
- Divorce and Matrimonial Cases
- Criminal Law Journal
- KSLU Law Review


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Estd: 1974

VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE

Sheshadri Iyer Road, Mysuru - 01

MOOT PROPOSITION-1

Submitted to

Dr. Sri devi Krishna
Asst. Professor

Submitted by

ASHA G.
5th B.A.LL.B. (10th Sem)
Reg. No. 40618211007.

Signature of the Student

Total

38
30

Signature of the Faculty

~~Very good~~
22/05/2023
(Date)

Very good
22/05/2023
(Date)
Verdict ✓

VIDYAVARDHAKA
LAW COLLEGE
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22/05/2023
Verified

Before the Honble Court Supreme Court
of India

Writ Petition No. of 2023

The President District Bar Association

. Petitioner

v.

Union of India

. Respondent

Ed-

Council for Petitioner

Sd-

Petitioner

Index

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List of abbreviations.

Sec	Section
Amr	Another
Vol	Volume of India
OM	Others
Q	And
AIR	All India Report
Art	Article
HC	High Court
SC	Supreme Court

Index of authorities

- Constitutional law of India Dr J.N. Pandey (Central law agency, 56th Edition 2019)
- Constitution of India D.D Basu (Lexis and Nexis Publications)

Statutes referred

- Indian Constitution
- Advocates Act 1961
- Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act 2007

Internet sources

- www.indianlawson.org
- www.lawstudies.com
- www.lawlegislation.com
- www.maintenance.com

Cases referred

- Advocates on record association v UOI
- S.P. Gupta v UOI
- Ex Parte P.K. Roy
- Legal Aid and Advice v Bar Council of India
- State of Maharashtra v Manubhai Pragnan Vashi & Ors.
- Ex Parte Purushotham Reddy v Bar Council of Andhra Pradesh & Ors.
- Ex. Capt. Harish Uppal v UOI
- K.G. Swash & Ors v UOI & Ors
- Gummala Purushotham Reddy v B.C. of AP & Ors.

Statement of jurisdiction

The Petitioners have approached
the Honble Supreme Court of India by
filing a writ of mandamus petition
under Article 32 of Indian Constitution.

vs
Council for Petitioners

vs
Petitioners

Statement of facts

Mahisar is a district in the Karnataka state with high literacy rate and it is also fastest developing district and it is having industrialization giving employment opportunities. Due to this, this district is having number of sexual harassment complaints.

2. Further state government issued orders that every department should function effectively, according to Karnataka Sakata Service Act, 2011 which guaranteed for time. If any of the department fails to follow this head of the state will be held responsible.

3. Whereas one women employee who was penalized under Karnataka Sakata Service Act 2011 impose complaint of her department Employee of the secretarial were responsible for attending to the section head's cell phone when he was unable to respond to calls and message.

4. The section head, who was represented by his advocate who is the President.

of District Bar Association, Mahisar before Internal Complaint Committee and also provide technical evidence was also presented. Section head's request to have his advocate represent him before the internal complaint committee was denied under Section 7(6) of the Prevention of Sexual Harassment Act 2013.

President of District Bar Association, Mahisar contacted the meeting of the Bar and informed them, students and his client were not allowed to appear before the Internal Complaint Committee further there is a threat to constitutionally obtained independence and autonomy of the legal profession, as the Bar Association decides to challenge the validity of ^{such} laws before the Supreme Court and petition was filed in the Supreme Court.

Statement of issues

Whether legal profession is independent and autonomous profession under the constitution?

Whether right to appear before any court, tribunal or decision making authority is a fundamental right of advocates?

Whether laws debarring advocates from appearing before decision making authorities are unconstitutional?

Summary of Arguments

Whether legal profession is independent and autonomous

It is humbly submitted that, yes legal profession is independent and autonomous. The legal profession is generally considered as independent profession. The term "independent profession" typically refers to a profession that operates independently from external influences or control. Lawyers are expected to provide objective and unbiased advice to their clients and to advocate for their clients' interests within the boundaries of the law. This independence allows lawyers to represent clients effectively, regardless of their personal beliefs or opinions.

The legal profession is often referred to as an autonomous profession. Autonomy in the legal profession means that lawyers have the authority to regulate themselves and make decisions independently, without undue external interference.

Autonomy is essential for lawyers to fulfil their professional responsibilities and duties effectively. It allows them to exercise their professional judgment, provide objective advice, and act in the best interests of their clients and the administration of justice.

The autonomy of the legal profession is typically protected and supported by legal frameworks and professional organizations. Bar associations and other regulatory bodies establish rules and regulations that govern the practice of law and ensure professional standards are maintained. These bodies often have the power to enforce disciplinary measures against lawyers who engage in professional misconduct.

Article 19 gives six freedoms to a citizen i.e. 'speech or expression', 'peaceful assembly', 'association', 'movement', 'residence', and 'practising any profession and carrying on any business'.

Art 19(1)(g), says that the right to

1 Indian Constitution

practise any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business. Under Art. 13(1)(g) is a guaranteed to the citizens of India.

The Advocates Act 1961, this legislation establishes the autonomous nature of the legal profession in India. It recognizes advocates as a class of professionals and provides for their self-governance through bar councils. The Act upholds the importance of maintaining professional standards and ensures the independence of the legal profession.

"In the case of *Advocates on Record Association v. State of Baroda*¹. This case dealt with the issue of the executive's interference in the functioning of the judiciary. The Supreme Court of India held that the legal profession's independence is an essential feature of the constitution and that the judiciary must have the final say in matters concerning the legal profession.

¹ AIR 1971 SC.

23
"S.P. Gupta v. UOI" In this case, known as the "Judges Transfer case", the Supreme Court of India emphasized the importance of maintaining the independence of the judiciary. The court held that the transfer of judges should be based on objective criteria and should not be influenced by executive or political considerations.

In India, the legal profession is regulated by the Advocates Act, 1961. The Supreme Court of India, in the case of *Ex parte P.K. Nayak*, emphasized that the legal profession is an independent profession and recognized the importance of lawyers' independence in the administration of justice.

In the case of *Indian Council of Legal Aid and Advice v. Bar Council of India*, the Supreme Court of India recognized the legal profession as an autonomous profession. The court emphasized that the legal profession is an essential part of the justice delivery system.

2. 1961 40
4. 1962 139
4. 1961 40

system, should have the independence
regulate itself and maintain
professional standards.

These are just a few examples
case laws that have addressed the
independence of the legal profession.

"State of Maharashtra v. Manikhai
Kagaji Vashi & Ors." This case highlighted
the importance of legal professional
privilege, which protects communications
between lawyers and their clients
from disclosure. The Supreme Court held that
legal professional privilege, which protects
communications between lawyers and their
clients from disclosure. The Supreme Court
held that legal professional privilege
is a fundamental right of the client
and an essential aspect of the legal
profession's autonomy.

Whether right to appear before any court, tribunal or decision making authority is a fundamental right of advocates?

It is humbly submitted that, advocates have the right to appear before any court, tribunal or decision making authority is a fundamental right. The right to appear before any court, tribunal, or decision making authority is not explicitly recognized as a fundamental right of advocates in most legal systems however, advocates and lawyers generally have the right to practice law and represent clients before various judicial and administrative bodies, subject to certain qualifications and regulations.

In many countries, the right to practice law is considered a professional right rather than a fundamental right. In the case of M. Rishi Kumar Singh, the expression 'to practice the

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the profession of law' in Section 29
of the 1961 Act is wide enough to
cover the persons practicing in litigious
matters as well as persons practicing
in non-litigious matters and, therefore,
to practice in non-litigious matters in
India, the respondents were bound to
follow the provisions contained in the
1961 Act.

This decision of the Bombay High
Court in *Lawyers Collective 2016(2) Bom CR 793*
was confirmed recently by Supreme Court
of India in *Bar Council of India v. A.K.
Salpe (2018) 5 SCC 373*. This article proposes
to discuss if the Supreme Court is
justified in holding that 'practice the
profession of law' including litigation and
non-litigation considering its repercussions
on retired judges and non-advocates.

In the case of "*Gummalu Kirishetty
Reddy v. Bar Council of Andhra Pradesh & Ors.*"
with Sec 5A(3) (f) of the advocates act 1961,
at Bangalore, rule 20(2017) is ultra vires of the

1. Advocate to be the only recognized class of persons
entitled to practice law
2. Andhra Pradesh H.C. 1988

fundamental right guaranteed under art. 19 (g) of the constitution. From that premise it is argued that what the State does, the statute can always take away either wholly or partially the constitutional limitations contained in art. 19(1)(g).

In the case of "Ex-Capt. Harish Chandra V. UOI"¹⁰ the Supreme Court of India held that the right of advocates to practice their profession and appear before any court, including the Supreme Court, is a fundamental right under Article 19(1)(g) of the Indian Constitution.

Section 3 of the Advocates Act says that right of advocates to practice before any other authority or person before whom such advocate is by or under any law for the time being in force entitled to practice.

In the case of "K. Suresh & Ors V. UOI"¹¹ the Kerala High Court mainly comprising of a bench of Chief Justice & Justice Shaji P. Chacky was

¹⁰ AIR 2003 SC 1
¹¹ Kerala H.C. 2003

as declared unconstitutional the bar
 on Advocates representing parties before
 Maintenance Tribunals formed under
 Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and
 Senior Citizens Act, 2007. The bench observed
 that by Section 30 of the Advocates
 Act, the restriction is taken away.
 Under such circumstances, Article 19 that
 guarantees the freedom to practice the
 profession of choice, enables lawyers to
 appear before all Tribunals and courts,
 subject to Section 34 of the Advocates
 Act.

Bombay High Court¹² says that Sec 30
 of the Advocates Act will entitle the
 advocate to have the right to represent
 the parties under the Tribunal. Justice Pralim
 Singh relied on a decision bench judgment
 of the Kerala High Court and opined
 that since Section 17 has been declared
 ultra vires Section 30 of the Advocates Act,
 1961, it would obviously mean that
 an advocate would have the right to
 represent parties before the Tribunal under the

¹² Reported in AIR 2011 SC 2201

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"Ordered accordingly." The latter High Court, in the case of *Tarun Gogna v. State of Punjab*, has declared Section 17 of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, as ultra vires Section 17 of the said act had restricted lawyers from representing their clients in matters tried before the Maintenance Tribunals.

In many countries, the right to practice law is considered a professional right rather than a fundamental right. This means that while lawyers have the right to represent clients and appear before courts and tribunals, this right is subject to regulation by the legal profession's governing bodies and may be restricted or revoked in certain circumstances, such as for professional misconduct or unethical conduct.

Whether laws debarring advocates
from appearing before decision making
authorities are unconstitutional?

It is humbly submitted that,
laws debarring advocates from appearing
before decision making authorities are
unconstitutional. The constitution of a
country typically guarantees certain
fundamental rights and freedoms, includ-
ing the right to practice one's chosen
profession or occupation. Restrictions on the
appearance of advocates before decision-
making authorities can be imposed for
various reasons, such as ensuring impar-
tiality, avoiding conflicts of interest, or
maintaining the integrity of the
decision-making process. These restrictions
are often put in place to prevent
any undue influence or bias that may
arise from direct advocacy.

Supreme Court has given its
opinion regarding debarring advocates in
The Capital²³. The question of whether an
advocate convicted of contempt of court can

be debarred by the courts from practicing
 the law was dealt with in the
 case of SCBA V. 003. In this case, the
 constitution bench of the court upheld
 the right of Bar Councils to try
 advocates for alleged professional misconduct
 brought to the Supreme Court.
 As observed in the case of Prajapati
 Shah and Parshad Upal, the functions
 of an advocate are not restricted to
 appear and plead before the court, but
 also includes other works like legal
 advisory, drafting the documents,
 arbitrations and so on. The court also
 held that when an advocate is
 held guilty of contempt, then in order
 to preserve the dignity of the court,
 his right to appear and plead before
 the court is curtailed. It clarified that
 it has nothing to do with the
 revocation or suspension of license which
 is within the domain of Bar Councils.

Article 19(6) if a person is
 involved in some business, he can be
 compelled by the state to close it
 down, for the concern of the general

public. Article 19(1)(g) provides that
all citizens shall have the right
to practice any profession, or to carry
on any occupation, trade or business.

Prayer

Wherefore in the light of issues
raised, arguments, it is humbly prayed
that, this Hon'ble court may be pleased
to allow the petition filed by the
petitioners and to declare legal profes-
sion as an independent and autonomous
profession, right to appear before any
court, tribunal or decision making
authorities is a fundamental right of
an advocate and laws debarring
an advocate from appearing before
decision making authorities are unconstitu-
tional and pass any such other order,
direction or reliefs that this Hon'ble court
may deem fit in the interest of
equity and justice.

Date: 15/06/2023

Place: Malisar

Advocate for Petitioner
SH-



An Overview of Competition Law

Dr. Anand K. S.

Assistant Professor

Administrative Law


Yadavagiri, Mysuru

GPS Map
Camera Site

829X + 375, Sheshadri Iyer Road, Medar Block, Yadavagiri, Mysuru, Karnataka 570001, India

Latitude: **12.3175724°** Longitude: **76.648368°**

Local: 10:50:25 AM Altitude: 757 meters
GMT: 05:20:25 AM Friday, 12.01.2024



GPS Map
Camera Site

829X + 375, Sheshadri Iyer Road, Medar Block, Yadavagiri, Mysuru, Karnataka 570001, India

Latitude: **12.317356998100877°** Longitude: **76.64842100813985°**

Local: 11:10:41 AM Altitude: 760 meters
GMT: 05:40:41 AM Friday, 12.01.2024

Note : special lecture on administrative law


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 B9X-375, Sheshadri Iyer Road, Medar Block, Yadavagiri, Mysuru, Karnataka 570001, India

Latitude
12.317496902164336°

Longitude
76.64827771170494°

Local 10:59:41 AM
GMT 05:29:41 AM

Altitude 75.8 meters
Tuesday, 08-08-2023

Note : special lecture



 134, Sayaji Rao Rd, Medar Block, Tilak Nagar, Mysuru, Karnataka 570001, India

Latitude
12.31751853515303°

Longitude
76.64842013724515°

Local 11:07:28 AM
GMT 05:37:28 AM


Altitude 667.14 meters
Tuesday, 21-12-2021


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TRAINING PROGRAMME ON MEDIATION

On 21st May 2019 'Demonstration on Mediation Process' was organized. Mediators cum Senior Advocates of Mysore Mediation Cell were present in this occasion. About 130 students participated in this programme.




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2018-19

TRAINING PROGRAMME ON ELECTION AWARENESS

On 15th February 2019 Awareness Programme on Election was organized. Sri.Prakath, Asst Director, DSO Mysuru addressed the students. Addressing the students he said an election is a way people can choose their candidate or their preferences in a representative democracy or government. The democratic countries hold elections for their national legislature. Some democratic countries elect national officials such as President. There are different ways to organize elections. Voters may vote for an individual or for a political party.

Speaking on use of EVM and VVPAT he said EVMs a machine used to record or tally votes. The first voting machines were mechanical but it is increasingly more common to use electronic voting machines. Traditionally, a voting machine has been defined by its mechanism, and whether the system tallies votes at each voting location, or centrally.

Voting machines differ in usability, security, cost, speed, accuracy, and ability of the public to oversee elections. Machines may be more or less accessible to voters with different disabilities.

Tallies are simplest in parliamentary systems where just one choice is on the ballot, and these are often tallied manually. In other political systems where many choices are on the same ballot, tallies are often done by machines to give quick results.

A VVPAT is intended as an independent verification system for voting machines designed to allow voters to verify that their vote was cast correctly, to detect possible election fraud or malfunction, and to provide a means to audit the stored electronic results. It contains the name of the candidate (for whom vote has been cast) and symbol of the party/individual candidate.

Vote of thanks was proposed by coordinator Smt Indanathi M.J



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Training and awareness programme on
WORLD HEALTH DAY CELEBRATION



The World Health Day was celebrated on 8th April 2019 at Vidyavardhaka Law College auditorium at 10.30 AM, Dr. Ponappa, Surgeon Mysuru was the resource person. The resource person stated that, on April 7 of each year marks the celebration of World Health Day. From its inception at the First Health Assembly in 1948 and since taking effect in 1950, the celebration has aimed to create awareness of a specific health theme to highlight a priority area of concern for the World Health Organization. The resource person pointed out that, over the past 50 years this has brought to light important health issues such as mental health, maternal and child care, and climate change. The celebration is marked by activities which extend beyond the day itself and serves as an opportunity to focus worldwide attention on these important aspects of global health.

He specifically pointed out Universal Health means that all people have access, without any kind of discrimination, to comprehensive quality services, wherever they need them, without facing financial difficulties. It requires the definition and implementation of policies and actions with a multisectoral approach to address the social determinants of health and promote the commitment of the whole society with health and well-being. Universal health is not just about


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ensuring everyone is covered, but that everyone has access to care when they need it, wherever they are.



A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of stylized initials and a surname.

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Training Programme

On

CHILD RIGHTS

On 24th January 2022 at 1.00PM special lecture on "Rights of child with special reference to child labour" was organised. In this occasion our principal Dr. Deepa P welcomed the resource person and gathering. Sri. Prasanna Kumar G S Assistant Child Welfare Police Officer, Special Juvenile Police Unit, Mysuru City Police & Sri. SHASHIKUMAR S Coordinator, Childline-1098, Mysuru were the resource person. This programme was presided over by Prof. K.B. Vasudeva, Director of Legal studies. On this occasion Dr. Sridevkrishna welcome the guests and gathering.



Firstly Sri. Shashikumar S coordinator, childline1098 spoke about child line. The CHILDLINE 1098 is a phone number that spells hope for millions of children across India. It is a 24-hour a day, 365 days a year, free, emergency phone service for children in need of aid and assistance. We not only respond to the emergency needs of children but also link them to relevant services for their long-term care and rehabilitation. We have, till date, connected to three


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million children across the nation offering them care and protection. As on 13th October, 2021 CHILDLINE services are now available to children across 602 cities and districts, covering over 81% of the Indian landscape. Child Safety Week is a collaborative movement to raise awareness and encourage collective action towards addressing the issue of Child Sexual Abuse. An entire week, in the month of November, is dedicated towards highlighting the importance of this issue through conversations and events for child safety. The children in India are affected by Child Sexual Abuse. Acquiring appropriate knowledge can play a great role in addressing this issue. It is important to create a dialogue on this issue, take action, and change the narrative around child safety by looking at it through a lens of hope and not fear. The campaign, held from November 14th to 21st November every year, aims to create Dots for CHILDLINE. 'CHILDLINE Se Dosti Week' is thereby fun, an exciting awareness week, which aims at driving change at local and national level. This is accomplished by involving children across various communities, and getting them to interact with authorities in the area to sensitize them towards the cause of Child Rights.



Sri PRASANNA KUMAR G S Assistant Child Welfare Police Officer, Special Juvenile Police Unit, Mysuru City Police explained about rights of child with special reference child labour in India. He spoke about not all work done by children should be classified as child labour that is to be targeted for elimination. The participation of children or adolescents above the minimum age for admission to employment in work that does not affect their health and personal development or interfere with their schooling, is generally regarded as being something positive. This includes activities such as assisting in a family business or earning pocket money outside school hours.


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and during school holidays. These kinds of activities contribute to children's development and to the welfare of their families; they provide them with skills and experience, and help to prepare them to be productive members of society during their adult life. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, prohibits children from working in certain occupations and regulates their conditions of work in others (including permitted working hours, rest and holidays). The Act lays down rules for those employing children as well as penalties for their unlawful employment. This Act, which defines a child as a person under 14, was amended by The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016. The amendment prohibits the employment of children between 6 and 14 in any occupation or process (except two), and introduces the category of 'adolescents' (those in the 14-18 age group), who are prohibited from working in 'hazardous occupations and processes' that are defined in the Factories Act, 1948.



Prof. K.B. Vasudeva in his presidential address highlighted about, International Labour Organization (ILO) suggests poverty is the greatest single cause behind child labour. For impoverished households, income from a child's work is usually crucial for his or her own survival or for that of the household. Income from working children, even if small, may be between 25 and 40% of the household income. Other scholars such as Harich on African child labour, and Edmonds and Pavcnik on global child labour have reached the same conclusion, but lack of meaningful alternatives, such as affordable schools and quality education. According to ILO, is another major factor driving children to harmful labour. Children work because they have nothing better to do. Many communities, particularly rural areas where between 60 and 70% of


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2020-21

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WORKSHOP and TRAINING ON CONSUMER AWARENESS PROGRAMME

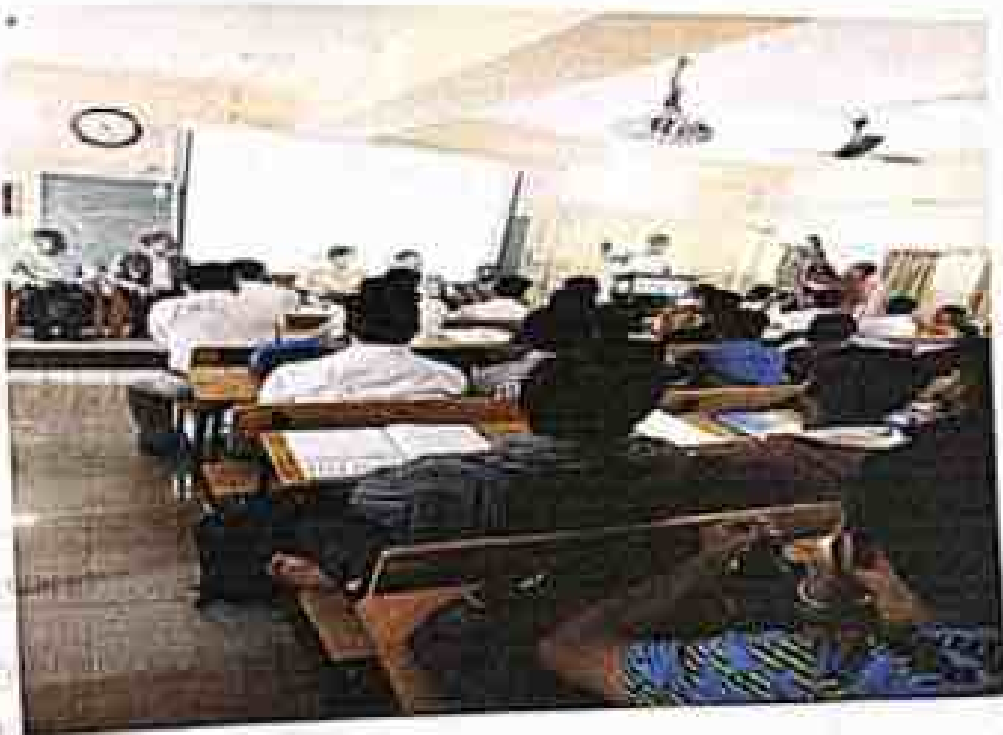
On 15th March 2021 at 11.30AM Workshop on Consumer Awareness was organized in association with BIS Bangalore, All Indian Consumer Welfare Association, Nagpur & Nehru Youth Centre, Mysuru at Room No 09. Sri Shivakumar H S Co-ordinator of the workshop welcomes the gathering. In this programme inaugurated by Sri. Siddammappa Director Nehru Youth Centre, Mysuru. In his inaugural address he pointed out that, consumer protection is the practice of safeguarding buyers of goods and services, and the public, against unfair practices in the marketplace. Consumer protection measures are often established by law. Such laws are intended to prevent businesses from engaging in fraud or specified unfair practices in order to gain an advantage over competitors or to mislead consumers. They may also provide additional protection for the general public which may be impacted by a product (or its production) even when they are not the direct purchaser or consumer of that product. For example, government regulations may require businesses to disclose detailed information about their product, particularly in areas where public health or safety is an issue, such as with food or automobiles. Consumer protection is linked to the idea of consumer rights and to the formation of consumer organizations, which help consumers, make better choices in the marketplace and pursue complaints against businesses. Entities that promote consumer protection include government organizations.


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In this workshop Chief Guest Dr. M.P Varsha, State President, All Indian Consumer Welfare Council. Spoke about Consumer Dispute Redress Forums have been set up throughout India in each and every district in which a consumer can file his/her complaint on a simple paper with nominal court fees and his/her complaint will be decided by the Presiding Officer of the District Level. The complaint can be filed by both the consumer of a goods as well as of the services. An appeal could be filed to the State Consumer Disputes Redress Commissions and after that to the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC). The procedures in these tribunals are relatively less formal and more people friendly and they also take less time to decide upon a consumer dispute[6] when compared to the years-long time taken by the traditional Indian judiciary. In recent years, many effective judgments have been passed by some state and National Consumer Forums. Indian Contract Act, 1872 lays down the conditions in which promises made by parties to a contract will be legally binding on each other. It also lays down the remedies available to aggrieved party if the other party fails to honor his promise. The Sale of Goods Act of 1930 act provides some safeguards to buyers of goods if goods purchase


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Another Chief Guest, Prof. K.B. Vasudeva Director of Legal Studies analyzed the importance of Consumer awareness in the contemporary era. Consumer protection means safeguarding the interest and rights of consumers. In other words, it refers to the measures adopted for the protection of consumers from unscrupulous and unethical malpractices by the business and to provide them speedy redressal of their grievances.

The resource person of this workshop Sri M Pradeep Kumar, Scientist, Indian Standard Bureau, Bangalore explained on the concept of Food Adulteration how it's dangerous to consumer protection. Food Adulteration can be defined as the practice of adulterating food or contamination of food materials by adding a few substances, which are collectively called adulterants. Adulterants are the substance or poor quality products added to food items for economic and technical benefits. Addition of these adulterants reduces the value of nutrients in food and also contaminates the food, which is not fit for consumption. These adulterants can be available in all food products which we consume daily, including dairy products, cereals, pulses, grains, meat, vegetables, fruits, oils, beverage.

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