



## VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE

Sheshadri Iyer Road, Mysuru- 570 001



*In association with*  
**DISTRICT LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY, MYSURU**  
*Organizing*

**“ 75th Year of Independence Celebration - Pan India Awareness  
and Outreach Programme”**

*Presiding*  
**Sri. Gundappa Gowda**  
President, V.V. Sangha®, Mysuru

*Inauguration*  
**Sri. M. L. Raghunath**  
Hon'ble Principal District and Session Judge  
and President, DLSA, Mysuru

*Chief Guests*  
**Sri Devaraj Bhute**  
Senior Civil Judge &  
Member Secretary, DLSA, Mysuru  
**Sri. B.R. Chandra Mouli**  
Member, Karnataka State Bar Council, Bengaluru

**Sri. S. Anandakumar**  
President, Mysore Bar Association

*Guest of Honour*  
**Er. P. Vishwanath**  
Secretary, V.V. Sangha®, Mysuru

**Sri. Shreeshailaramannavar**  
Treasurer, V.V. Sangha®, Mysuru

**Date: 08.10.2021**

**Time: 10.00 A.M.**

**Venue : Sri P.M. Chikkaboriaiah Hall**

*All are welcome*

**Dr. P. Deepu**  
Principal

**Prof. K.B. Vasudeva**  
Director of Legal Studies

**Sri. H.S. Shivakumar**  
Co-Ordinator

*Teaching and Non-Teaching Staff*

### Resource persons

Sl.No.	Name	Topic
1.	<b>Sri. N. Sunder Raj</b> , Advocate, DLSA, Mysuru	Consumer Protection Act 2019
2.	<b>Sri. T. M. Prashant</b> , Asst. Professor, VVLC, Mysuru	Right to Information Act 2005



**VIDYAVARDHAKA SANGHA®**  
**VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE**  
**Sheshadri Iyer Road-Mysuru-01**

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**LEGAL AID CELL**

**Report on**

**75TH YEAR OF INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATION**

**PAN INDIA AWARENESS AND OUTREACH PROGRAMME.**

On 8<sup>th</sup> October 2021 in Shri. P. M Chikkaboraiah memorial hall, on the occasion of 75th year of independence celebration pan India awareness and outreach programme was organized. Dr. Deepu P Principal welcome the guest and gathering. In this programme Sri. M. L Raghunath, Hon'ble principal district and session judge and president, District Legal Service Authority, Mysore, was the chief guest, he started with the aim of National legal service authority, the main intension of the NALSA is to shower the awareness among each and every citizen about their rights and duties. He pointed out the objectives of NALSA is to provide free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society and to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities, and to organize Lok Adalats for amicable settlement of disputes.





Article 39 A of the Constitution of India provides for free legal aid to the poor and weaker sections of the society, to promote justice on the basis of equal opportunity. Articles 14 and 22(1) of the Constitution also make it obligatory for the State to ensure equality before law. In 1987, the Legal Services Authorities Act was enacted by the Parliament, which came into force on 9th November, 1995 to establish a nationwide uniform network for providing free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society. The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has been constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 to provide free Legal Services to the weaker sections of the society.



He opined that, the university is trying to bring forward such programs with the intension that the students will take of the future country in a good way. Every right is very important and

similarly it's our responsibility to respect and protect each other's rights. There is a saying that, "we can stretch our hand only till the nose of other" which means we can't ruin someone's right. Nowadays cybercrime is also increasing in the society. Mobile phone crimes are a part of Cyber Crime and are increasing day by day. Cell phones contain call history, contacts, text messages, web browser history, email, a Global Positioning System (GPS), and other location information which can be misused by the hackers and persons trying to commit crime.

The chief guest Sri. B. R Chandramauli, Member, Karnataka state bar council, Bengaluru explain his past experiences with such a gist like, we he was pursuing LL. B only Moot court was there and that it was seen. He said they used to observe the court scenes after finishing their LLB and we people are more fortunate that at the very beginning of the student life will go we will go to chamber visit and learn new things which are more necessary for an advocate. He pointed out the proper role of the legal profession is undermined if there is any dishonest conduct by a lawyer. It is easy to fall into the trap of emulating their performance and showing agitation or even disrespect in retaliation. But it is far more effective, and you will be held in higher regard, if you respond in a measured and professional way. Our credibility will be enhanced. He expressed in his view that, misleading the court is a disciplinary offence which commonly results in striking off. Likewise misleading a client is also dealt with seriously. The risks exist in the context of appearing in court. It is easy for someone to wish to avoid the wrath of the court or their opponent by saying that something has been done when it hasn't. There is no room for any intentional or careless inaccuracy when addressing the court. Absolute honesty is required regardless of the consequences.

Sri. S.Anandakumar, President Mysore Bar association He was alumni of 1983-1986 he pointed out that those days the students were not much determined. Very less people were passing out. So, today there are lots and lots of opportunities for the young's lawyers. The fact that legal education is now being viewed as a means to secure a job in a high-paying law firm is evident in the manner in which law schools are ranked. Recruitment by the corporate sector is the most important factor in determining law school rankings. This approach of viewing legal

education as only a means to an end and not an end in itself is problematic and is leading to our young lawyers missing out on the true value of education in their lives.

Another chief guest Sri. Devraj Bhuthe, Senior civil judge and member secretary, BLSA, Mysore. Explained the objective of KSLSA is to provide free and competent Legal Services, to encourage the settlement of dispute by way of Lok Adalat, Mediation and conciliation and to secure the legal rights of poor, down trodden and weaker section of the society.



District Legal Services Authority is constituted in every District to implement Legal Aid Programmes and Schemes in the District. Every Taluk Legal Services Committee is headed by a senior Civil Judge operating within the jurisdiction of the Committee who is its ex-officio Chairman. Article 39A of the Constitution of India provides for free legal aid to the poor and weaker sections of the society and ensures justice for all. ... In every State, a State Legal Services Authority and in every High Court, a High Court Legal Services Committee have been constituted. According to Section 13 (1) of the Act, any individual who satisfies any criteria under Section 12 is entitled to receive legal services, provided that the concerned Legal Services Authority is satisfied that such person has a genuine case to prosecute or defend the matter. According to him there are mainly 3 things that are very essential:

1) Constant increase of knowledge :- One should make up their mind to read at least one judgment in a day or learn any legal language. One shouldn't stop acquiring the knowledge.

2) Constant hard work :- You need to get well groomed every day because this is a world of competition. The control over the language is most important.

3) Sociability:- One needs to connect with the people around them. Being familiar to the people around will always increase the radius of contacts



In the first technical session Advocate District Legal Service Authority Sri N Sundar Raj was the resource person, he spoke about the New Consumer Protection Act 2019 he explained the definition of consumer - a consumer is defined as a person who buys any good or avails a service for a consideration. It does not include a person who obtains a good for resale or a good

or service for commercial purpose. It covers transactions through all modes including offline, and online through electronic means, teleshopping, multi-level marketing or direct selling. Also pointed out the Central Consumer Protection Authority the central government will set up a Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) to promote, protect and enforce the rights of consumers. It will regulate matters related to violation of consumer rights, unfair trade practices, and misleading advertisements. The CCPA will have an investigation wing, headed by a Director-General, which may conduct inquiry or investigation into such violations.

In the second Technical session Assistant Professor of Vidyavardhaka Law College Prashanth T. M was the resource person. He spoke about the Right to Information Act, 2005, he pointed out the Government of India has implemented the RTI in order to see that the Indian citizens are enabled to exercise their rights to ask some pertinent questions to the Government and different public utility service providers in a practical way. RTI Act replaced the Freedom of Information Act 2002. The objective of this act was to help the citizens avail of quicker services from the government agencies since the act enables them to ask questions like why a particular application or an official proceeding gets delayed. Mainly the act aims at achieving a corruption-free India. The RTI Act mandates that any Indian citizen is free to seek any information from any public or government authority and the authority is under liability to respond to such a request within a period of 30 days from the date of receiving such an application. However, the information sought must not be related to defense, national security, or personal details. The main aim of the Act is to have an eye on the public authorities. Before the advent of the RTI act, the disclosure of information in India was restricted by the Official Secrets Act and some other .

Sri Gundappa Gowda President Vidyavardhaka Sangha® was presided over the programme and rendered the presidential address

This programme was witnessed by the Teaching- Non-teaching staff's and the students.