

Report of the Orientation Programme for Freshers of the Academic Year 2023-24



Vidyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru organized a three days Orientation Programme for the newly admitted students of the Academic year 2023-2024 dated on 18th to 20th December 2023. Dr. Deepu P., Principal, Vidyavardhaka Law College, delivered the key note address on Orientation Programme and welcomed the dignitaries of on the dais and off the dais.

“In the first days of my career, after completing my law studies and starting my career as the first female lawyer in my hometown Bagalkot, the entire male world started looking at me with wonder. Why did you come to this challenging world when you entered the world where girls do not walk? Most of them started asking. I did not succumb to their sarcastic rants; Not heartbroken. Those were indeed my challenging days. I started my legal career with that challenge. I stand as a lawyer and a judge in a society that always wants to see women in a helpless state. Those challenges have made me stronger. It is very gratifying that more and more girls are coming to study law today” said Prabhavati Mrityunjay Hiremath, Judge of the Mysore District Sessions Court, while inaugurating the three-day orientation program organized for newly admitted first-year law students at the Vidyavardhaka Law College, Mysore.

“I am proud and not regretful of choosing law. More girls today than in my time have to study law. Court proceedings have also modernized in the post-Covid days. Court proceedings are going on in virtual mode through online. Thus, it has been proved time and again that the law is not a stagnant standing water” Judge Prabhavathi opined.



“An incident happened in Bagalkot in the first days of my career. A widow’s only son died when he was hit by a tractor while working on his landlord’s farm. The heartless landlord, made sure that the case did not reach the police. The local leaders held a panchayat and decided to give a compensation of fifty thousand rupees to that widow. Accordingly, he promised to compensate. The rich man did not give a single penny to the mother of the deceased and used his money and arms to curb the victim. The said case came to court after tens of years by someone. The court was not satisfied that it was a time barred case. In 1997, the court gave its verdict to pay one and a half lakh rupees as compensation to the mother of the deceased. Such judgments of the court have boosted my confidence as a lawyer” said Justice Prabhavathi. She opined that ‘the verdict in this case motivated me to take the profession of lawyer seriously’.

Accidents without proper insurance are always a headache for the people and the courts. She told the students that everyone who owns a small or big vehicle should get insurance.



“Work without money is the first step, work with money is the second step, more money than work is the third step, every lawyer finds in his career. Thus, young lawyers should focus more on career learning instead of getting rich overnight. It is for this reason that the Judicial Academy has also made training mandatory before and after becoming a judge and public prosecutor. Detours for any reason cannot bring success in the legal profession. The discipline of student life should be there even in the early days of the later legal profession. Now one year training is mandatory for young lawyers”, she said to the students.

Gundappa Gowda, President of the Vidyavardhaka Sangha, who presided over the program, said, “it is indeed a matter of pride that this generation of youth is interested in studying law. Students who were emphasizing on medical and engineering studies are now coming to study law. In the early post-independence days, there were not many law colleges in Karnataka. At that time, most of the students from Karnataka were going to study in Delhi, Pune and Maharashtra. But now the situation has improved a lot. There are more than a hundred law colleges and more than ten law universities in Karnataka itself to study law. Karnataka is a model state in the entire country for studying law”. He opined that “it is difficult to get a seat in government and private law colleges despite getting seventy or eighty percent marks in PUC and degrees.”



P. Vishwanath, Secretary, Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Srishaila Ramannavar, Treasurer, Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Member Shivalingaiah, Member, Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Dr. P. Deepu, Principal, Vidyavardhaka Law College, Prof. KB Vasudeva, Director of Legal, Vidyavardhaka Law College, were present in the program. M.J. Indumati, Assistant Professor, Vidyavardhaka Law College, narrated and managed the Inaugural Programme, while Dr. S.B. Boregowda, Assistant Professor, Coordinator of the ‘Orientation Programme’ delivered the valedictory address.

Dr. K.L. Chandrashekhara, Coordinator of the ‘Orientation Programme’ gave the outline of the three-day program and brief information about the resource persons.

1. Prof. K.S. Suresh

Monday, the 18th December 2023
Day -1 Session-I



Resource Person:

Prof. K.S. Suresh

**Prof. of Law and Chief Executive Officer
JSS Law College, Mysuru.**

Presentation Title:

*“Legal Profession: Career
Opportunities in India and Abroad”*

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When it comes to the different paths that can be followed, it is important to note that a Law graduate can either work in the conventional profiles or can opt for administrative work. So, if you are wondering that what jobs are there in law then, go here is a list of some of the major profiles or sectors you can work in to build a successful career in Law:



Here are various types of law careers:

- Corporate Lawyer
- Litigators
- Banking and Insurance: Administrative Law Officer, Specialist Law Office
- Public Prosecutor

- State-Level or Local-Level Judge
- Investigator
- Criminologist
- Litigation Support Professional
- Solicitor
- Paralegal
- Lecturer/Professor of Law



Corporate Lawyer

A law firm is just a business established by an individual or multiple lawyers to make a profit by practicing law skills. Such law firms tend to expand their geographical reach to capture more areas for more clients. Along with small firms, there are also huge firms that deal with acquisitions, corporate sectors, competition, finance, tax, banking, etc.

Litigators

This career will make you appear in court every single day. Your earning will begin on the very first day. Your work is to assist, draft, converse, type, and even much more.

Banking & Insurance Sector

Banks & Insurance organizations tend to have their own independent legal departments. So, the very initial recognition you may get in this sector is “Administrative Officer (Law)” or “Specialist Officer (Law).”

Insurance companies conduct examinations independently. Even freshers are welcome for such exams. At last, on the basis of merit and interview, candidates are selected and allocated to their respective positions in a bank. On the other side, there are also some banks that recruit graduates just through an interview.

Public Prosecutor

This is an advocate appointed by the Government to embody the state in criminal matters. State public service commissions perform examinations for appointing such prosecutors. This post will give you an opportunity to have a fixed monthly salary.

Judicial Services

In movies, you may have definitely heard “Order-Order.” The appointing process of becoming a judge may vary among various countries. Anyway, the state’s public service commissions conduct examinations in most places. In some places, even freshers are eligible for such exams but at some, experience is the key.

Investigation Agencies

Be it CBI, FBI, ED, or state investigation agencies, lawyers are always in demand to work in such reputed investigative agencies. Candidates are usually recruited through competitive exams or rigorous selection procedures apart from inter-service transfers.

Criminologist

For those who want to kickstart a career in Law, pursuing Criminology courses or specializing in this law can be a suitable route. Being an Interdisciplinary field, an individual will get to learn various facets of Psychology, Sociology, Political Science, etc.

Litigation Support Professional

They usually reinforce attorneys in the regulation of large-scale litigation. And yes, they design and contrivance databases to classify, register, regulate, and conclude large volumes of data produced every single day. Such professionals are in demand because of the integration of technology into legal services.

Solicitor

A solicitor is an expert who drafts a list of documents and consults with his clients. Such solicitor needs to appear in court on behalf of the client.

Legal Academia

You can work as a full-time professor on a contractual basis in an educational university. In order to get into Legal Academia, you need to accomplish your LLM first. However, the process may vary according to states.

Paralegal

A paralegal is a synonym of a legal assistant who works either in public law firms or private law firms. The work of paralegal is to perform various legal tasks for attorneys. Unlike a secretary, they indulge in major activities like arranging the preparation of hearings, meetings, trial matters, and communication with the clients.

Apart from the aforementioned profiles/work areas, here are some other options that you can consider to build a successful career in Law:

- Law Firm Administrator [Also called Chief Operating Officers/Chief Managing Officers]
- Chief Financial Officer
- Patent Attorney
- Immigration Assistant
- Company Secretary
- Mediator
- Trade Mark Attorney

Is Law a Good Career in India?

If you too love to engage with challenges, problems, and arguments, this way would be the right way for you because of:

- **Prestige:** Since ancient times, such a career has been always linked with prestige because society pays attention to impressive appearance, high salary, and legal power.
- **Diversity:** In a process of setting up a legal system, the occurrence of diversities is a sure thing. So there exists a variety of legal career options for you ahead. From consultants, secretaries, paralegals, mediators, judges, and lawyers. More and more career paths are evolving in Law because of the rapid changes.
- **Opportunities and Growth:** For the last few years, meteoric changes have been taking place in the economy, social life, and political institutions. Such changes have proved to expand the revenue and profit of legal professionals. And you know what? It's just the beginning.
- **No More Boredom:** You will be another Sherlock Holmes. Papers, sketches, shreds of evidence, so many things will hit you up. And once you start finding patterns for the guilty ones, boredom will never touch you again.
- **Secure Job:** If you are working in an institution or for some sort of corporate, you won't have a chance to lose the job.
- **Flexibility:** Well, Lawyers are self-governing and they have the chance to make their own schedule, set their own price, and select their own clients. The Lawyer can also stay away from the office for a day in the name of research and personal matters.
- **Power To Make a Difference:** When we were just kids, we always wanted to possess some sort of supernatural powers because, at that time, we used to compare ourselves to a movie's superhero who had amazing supernatural powers to change the world. So being a lawyer, you can be that superhero.
- **Awareness of Rights and Duties:** Although we have been taught in schools and colleges about rights and duties. However, who pays attention to the class? Right? So once you start your career in Law, you will automatically develop an understanding of the current rights and responsibilities. Next time, no one would be able to bother you legally.

2. Dr. Raveesh B.N.

Monday, the 18th December 2023
Day -1 Session-II



Resource Person:

Dr. Raveesh B.N.

Professor & Head, Department of Psychiatry,
 Mysore Medical College & Research Institute,
 Mysuru.

Presentation Title:

*“Mental Health and its role in
 Personality Development”*

In today's overexposed world, most people can understand personal development when they really feel the need for it or even its vacancy. We have all experienced times when we feel unmotivated, being strangers to ourselves, and not feeling happy and strong. Or not, we may not even experience any of these, but we know deep down that we are not happy with what we are now, because we know we have the potential to become much more than what we are now.

Take the Helm of Your Lives

In these situations, it is up to us to decide whether we want to stay in that position and be passive; Or not! take the helm of our own lives and achieve what we love.

One should not look at individual development as a short-term job that has an endpoint; It's going to be a lifelong activity. As we grow older, on the one hand, we may face different challenges, and on the other hand, we may become much more aware of ourselves and our undiscovered aspects. Therefore, we have to prepare ourselves for a full-time self-exploration and self-improvement journey.

Of course, individual development can be different for everyone; but it concerns all aspects of our lives. Experts have identified five general aspects of personal development that fall into the following categories: Spiritual, Emotional, Social, Physical, and Mental.



Spiritual

Spirituality can be considered a path to personal development. Of course, spirituality is different from being religious. Many people are seemingly religious but do not have a certain spirituality. On the other hand, we see many spiritual people who do not adhere to a particular religion. Spirituality is a quality with which one can relate to one's higher power and true self and attain inner peace and tranquillity. There are many ways to understand what spirituality is, but in general, any deep connection with nature and the environment and the true self can be considered spirituality, which can be achieved by walking in nature, talking to God in prayer, meditating, practicing silence, journaling, reading informative books, etc.

Emotional- Emotional growth is another pillar of personal development and is closely related to emotional intelligence. Emotional development is the proper recognition of emotions and how to deal appropriately with different challenges and situations in which we experience different emotions such as anger, sadness, stress, and even excessive happiness. The goal is for the person to achieve such emotional growth that he or she can remain calm in all situations and be able to react to events with an open and calm mind and express his or her views with confidence. Although it is true that as we grow older, our knowledge of our feelings increases, the reality is that we cannot consider an endpoint for emotional development, and people should always seek to develop habits that make them closer to that goal.

Social- Another aspect of personal development is social growth. There is no doubt that being social is very important. The importance of this issue cannot be ignored; because no matter how much we want to do some of our work alone, our need to be in the community is inevitable. Therefore, it is better to pay attention to this aspect of personal development and prepare ourselves for it. Social interaction helps us a lot in different areas, for example, in how to communicate properly, strengthen our problem-solving skills, persuade others, negotiate, give feedback, and criticize.

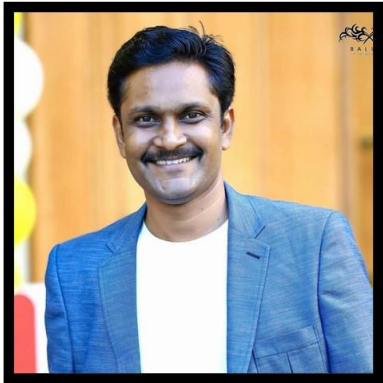
The importance of this skill is such that parents are advised to send their children to kindergarten before school so that they can learn social interactions and prepare for social life.

Physical- The physical aspect of our lives is of great importance as well. I read somewhere that we are like a tripod and that our health includes physical, mental, and spiritual health. Therefore, each of these three cases should be considered. Of course, no one expects us to exercise like professional athletes, we just need to have a minimum of healthy living such as adequate sleep, proper nutrition, exercise, and self-care.

Mental- The importance of mental development is not hidden from anyone. We have heard several times that if someone can do something in his mind, he can easily do it. While many successes can be achieved with the power of the mind, why do we not spend adequate time recognizing and strengthening it? We have to set and adhere to routines to strengthen the power of our minds; activities such as reading books, listening to podcasts, doing mental exercises, etc.

3. Prof. Santhosh Naik

Monday, the 18th December 2023
Day -1 Session-III



Resource Person:
Prof. Santhosh Naik R.
Chairman, Dept. of Studies & Research in
Sociology &
Chairman, Prasaraanga, KSOU, Mysuru.

Presentation Title:
“Human Values in Indian Society”

4

Human values: Values are beliefs that have an inherent worth in usefulness or importance to the holder," or "principles, standards, or qualities reflected worthwhile or desirable." Values institute an important characteristic of self-concept and serve as supervisory principles for person.

Human values are necessity in today's society and business world. Human values are the features that guide people to take into account the human element when one interacts with other human. They have many positive characters that create bonds of humanity between people and thus have value for all human beings. They are strong positive feelings for the human essence of the other. These human values have the effect of bonding, comforting, reassuring and procuring serenity. Human values are the basis for any practical life within society. They build space for a drive, a movement towards one another, which leads to peace. In simple term, human values are described as universal and are shared by all human beings, whatever their religion, their nationality, their culture, and their personal history. By nature, they persuade consideration for others.

Common human values are as under:

1. Brotherhood, friendship, empathy, compassion, and love.
2. Openness, listening, welcoming, acceptance, recognition, and appreciation.
3. Honesty, fairness, loyalty, sharing, and solidarity.
4. Civility, respect, and consideration.



Intrinsic and Extrinsic value:

An intrinsic value is a value that one has of itself, independently of other things, including its context. An extrinsic value is a property that depends on a thing's relationship with other things. Extrinsic value is the value, which depends on how much it generates intrinsic value.

Need of human values:


Value education is always essential to shaping one's life and giving one an opportunity of performing on the global stage. The need for value education among parents, children, teachers, etc, is constantly increasing as we continue to witness increasing violent activities, behavioral disorders, and a lack of unity in society, etc. Value education enables us to understand our needs and visualize our goals correctly and also indicate the direction for their fulfillment. It also helps remove our confusion and contradictions and enables us to rightly utilize technological innovations.

Role of family and society in teaching values:

A bulk of the literature has shown that the family and society play a significant role in shaping the moral values of the child. There is a strong bonding between the parents and children, which determines the personality of the child. Family is the basis on which values are built.

4. Sri Swamy Maha medananda

Tuesday, the 19th December 2023
Day -2 Session-I



Resource Person:

**Sri Swamy
Mahamedananda**
Correspondent, RIMSE
Mysuru.

Presentation Title:

“Moral Values in Youths”

5

What are Moral Values?

Moral values are the key components of a person’s character. They are personality traits guiding people to make decisions and judgements according to their own sense of what is right and wrong, based on collective and individual experiences. While moral values are essential in whatever stage of life we are in, the values that most adults have are the ones that were instilled in us during our childhood. They form the fundamentals in any student’s life.

It is said that students are the future of India, and this future of our country depends greatly upon the values imparted to them during their student life. Moral values pave the path for all their decisions in life, as without these values, children do not have any guidance and their life may seem directionless. In order to be accepted and respected by society, parents and caregivers should make sure of imbining these strong moral values in children as a lifestyle itself.



At Sherwood high, we believe that moral values such as kindness, courage, humility, honesty, truthfulness, integrity, respect, hard-work, tolerance, compassion, empathy, and inclusivity are extremely important to be instilled from an early age, to build a child's character, as it forms the very core of their being and becomes the foundation of their moral beliefs throughout their lives.

We strongly acknowledge the responsibility of the school, parents, and caregivers to provide this moral education to our children as early as possible to mould them into the person that we want them to be.

Therefore, we will look at the importance of moral values, which are the basic values that reflect integrity and humanity in a student's life, in this blog.

Why are Moral Values Important in a Student's Life?

A student's life is full of challenges, changes, growth, and evolution. A growing child imbibes a lot of lessons throughout their student years, most of which stick with them for the rest of their lives. Students with high ethical values become accountable, responsible, and honest people, while those without moral values to abide by becoming a threat to themselves and society.

While there are an innumerable number of benefits of teaching moral values to our children, below are a few points that show why it is important to teach moral values to students from a young age.

1. It Helps in Strong Character Building:

Being aware of values from an early age helps in developing the child's character and forming the very core of their being. A strong character development happens because of the virtues and values that children learn during their childhood, which remains as a sound foundation for their moral beliefs in the future.

These moral values that children imbibe become their strengths, which they can rely on to decide their path in life. Therefore, the learning years are the time when special care needs to be taken to instill these core values, which further get polished at school and later on in life.

2. It Helps in Distinguishing Right from Wrong:

Moral values serve as a guide in differentiating between right and wrong, right from the beginning. While we see almost every day that students at times can contribute to undesirable behavior like bullying or cheating in exams, they usually do not understand the concept of right and wrong.

According to research, children who commit petty thievery or pilfer were missing a parent or did not have any adult guidance to teach them proper values.

Therefore, it is important to correct children when they do something wrong because they are not really understanding what they are doing unless they are taught the difference between right and wrong. If a child is not corrected for their small mistakes, they tend to understand that it is perfectly fine to continue doing it again. While these small mistakes can later become a factor that will lead to poor personality development in children.

By teaching your children these virtues, you help them form a firm basis of right and wrong, so they can conclude scenarios as morally right or not. This will help them in making the right decisions in their lives.

3. Boost Self-Confidence and Positivity:

When children do something good, they tend to feel good about themselves, which further motivates them, while also giving them an ample amount of self-confidence.

This self-affirmation of being able to give back or help others, in turn, helps in boosting their self-confidence along with helping them develop positive feelings and positive relationships in their lives.

4. Shapes Attitudes, Beliefs And Determines Their Adult Behavior:

Today's students are the ones that will become tomorrow's doctors, business people, engineers, scientists, politicians, police, etc., and hold the most important positions that will either uplift or let down societies, communities, countries, and the world at large.

Moral values should be properly implemented right from a young age because the virtues you teach your children today will determine how they behave as adults.

5. Wards Off Negative Peer Influence:

All of us have experienced peer pressure at least at some point in our lives, and it is absolutely normal for young children and adolescents to feel pressured because of their friends. This peer pressure plays a significant role in most of their decisions, from something as simple as the choice of clothing to the way of life.

Good moral values act as a moral compass that helps children stay off the negative influences from their peers, social media, or, in general, as they grow into their teenage years or even adulthood. According to some health sites, children that feel good about themselves will resist negative peer pressure better.

6. Serves As A Support In Tough Situations:

Moral values give children perspective, make them strong, and transpire firm beliefs in them, which makes them work hard and have courage when they are facing challenges in life.

It is almost every day that we hear about the pressing concerns youth face today, such as anxiety, stress, depression, and whatnot. While these challenging situations can throw some people down with struggle, teaching children to distinguish between right and wrong, good or bad, helps them make decisions quicker, better, and in a sensitive manner.

Along with this, moral values give them a strong sense of self and strength in character, which will support them mentally to overcome any difficult situation with determination.

7. Helps Them In Their Relationships With Others:


While children are taught responsibility from a young age, they figure out their role and purpose in society. It is with the understanding that the world does not revolve around them and that they have a duty to follow towards their fellow human beings that will teach them to put the emotions and needs of others before themselves and see others' perspectives.

Teaching values such as sharing, compassion, cooperation, acceptance, equality, generosity, and justice are extremely important for children to make everyday decisions in an unprejudiced and empathetic manner. From something as simple as showing courage to complain about a bully at school to showing perseverance in achieving goals at work will all help the entire society.

Apart from these, they understand how to form and maintain relationships and live by setting high standards of social living, which will, in turn, be a positive influence on others.

5. M. Nagaraju

Tuesday, the 19th December 2023
Day -2 Session-II



Resource Person:
Sri M. Nagaraju
Senior Advocate, Mysuru

Presentation Title:
“Professional Ethics and Accountancy for Lawyers”

7

Professional Ethics consist of an ethical code of conduct of persons in the field of legal sector and persons who practice the law. People of the legal profession have the duty to the court and to administer justice . it is important for the legal practitioners to act on the basis of integrity, give assistance to the court, and even to promote the public faith in the legal system.

While performing their duties they have to deal with other persons of the legal profession with integrity and courtesy. Advocates are also known as the officers of the court who play an important role in the administration of justice for the people. The code of conduct for advocates defines the rules of advocates conduct and principles of advocating ethics.

The rules that govern the professional conduct comes out from the duties that they owe to the court, the client, their opponents and other advocates. Our society depends upon the rule of law, advocate performs a special role . Advocate is called to serve both the interest of justice and those rights and privileges that are entrusted to him/her to defend the rights of his/her client.



Advantages of having codified professional ethics

1. It will keep the advocates up with the new perspectives brought to the profession according to the social requirements and expectations. The dignity of the profession will be required to be maintained in order to retain the trust of the public in it.
2. Ethical codes prevent interference of government. If a degree of standardization is needed, it will keep Governmental interference outside.
3. Ethical codes are important in developing higher standards of conduct. The code also brings about a sense of judgment towards the profession.
4. The existence of the code will have great educative, corrective and appreciable value for both the lawyers and the common men.

In India the legal profession was originated during the British Rule as earlier there was no existence of the legal profession during the Hindu Rule and Mughal Dynasty period. At that period of the administration of justice was in the hands of the king and the king court was treated as the highest court of the country. The king was respected as the representative of the god who would render justice to the people. No one could appeal against the order of the king , persons disobeying the king's order was charged with sedition.

The salient features of The Advocates Act 1961 were:

1. Combined all the existing laws on the legal profession.
2. Provisions for Bar Council of India at Central Level and State Bar Council in each state.
3. Provisions for similar roll of Advocates throughout India.
4. Empower advocates whose name is in similar roll to practice in all courts of India.
5. The difference between the Advocates and Vakil was removed, people who practiced Law were known as Advocates.
6. Provisions to confer status as Senior Advocate-(having extraordinary knowledge in field of law).
7. Autonomous status to Bar Councils.

Rules on the professional standards that an advocate needs to maintain are mentioned in Chapter II, Part VI of the Bar Council of India Rules. These rules have been placed there under section 49(1)(c) of the Advocates Act, 1961.

Rules on an Advocate's duty towards the court:

1. To Act in a proper manner- An advocate must behave in a proper/safety manner during the time of his case as well as while acting before the court. He should conduct himself with self-respect. Whenever there is a ground for complaint against a judicial officer, the advocate has a duty to submit his grievance to the concerned authority.
2. Respect the Court- The advocate must show respect towards the Court. He has to keep in mind the dignity and respect towards the judicial officer.
3. No communication in private- The advocate should not communicate with the judicial officer in private regarding any matter pending before the court. The advocate should not influence the decision of a court in any matter through illegal acts such as coercion, bribe, etc.
4. Refusal to act in an illegal manner towards the opposition- An advocate should not act in an illegal manner towards the opposing counsel. He should use his best effort to restrain his client from acting in an illegal manner or perform any unfair practice towards the judiciary, or to the opposing counsel.
5. Refusal to represent clients who insists in any unfair means of practice- An advocate shall refuse to represent the client who insists on using unfair or improper means. He shall be respectful in using his language in correspondence and arguments in the court. He shall not damage the reputation of the parties on false grounds during the pleadings.
6. Appear in proper dress code- The advocate should be present at all times in the court only in the proper dress code prescribed by the Bar Council of India Rules, and the dress code must be presentable.
7. Not to appear in matters with financial interest- The advocate should not act on behalf of any matter in which he has a financial interest. He should not accept a brief from a company in which he is a Director.
8. Not to stand as surety for the clients- The advocate should not stand as a surety for his client, or certify the soundness of a surety that his client requires for the purpose of any legal proceedings.

Advocate's duties towards his client:

1. Bound to accept briefs.
2. Not to withdraw from service.
3. Not to appear in matters in which he is a witness.
4. Full and frank disclosure to the client.
5. Uphold interest of the client.
6. Not to suppress any material of evidence.
7. Not to disclose any information of his client and himself.
8. Not to receive any interest in actionable claim.
9. Not to charge depending on the success of matters.
10. Keep proper accounts etc.

Advocate's duty towards his opponent counsel:

1. Not to negotiate directly with opposing party

The advocate should not in any way directly communicate with the opposing party regarding any matter of the case except through the advocate representing the party.

2. Carry out legitimate promises made

The advocate should make best of all possible legitimate promises made to his party.

3. Other duties:-

- Not advertise or solicit work.

- Sign board and nameplate must be of reasonable size.
- Not promote an unauthorized practice of law.
- Obtain the consent of the fellow advocates in some cases.


State Bar Council and its Disciplinary Committee:

Section 35 of the Advocates Act deals with the provisions regarding formulation and functioning of Disciplinary Committee under the State Bar Council. Under this, if any legal practitioner is found guilty of any professional misconduct, after providing an opportunity of being heard may make any of the following orders:

1. Dismiss the complaint
2. Scold the advocate
3. Suspend the advocate for a period as it may deem fit;
4. Remove the name of the advocate from the State roll of advocates.

6. Prof. Prasanna Kumar Keragodu

Tuesday, the 19th December 2023
Day -2 Session-III



Resource Person:
Prof. Prasanna Kumar Keragodu
Prof. of English
Govt. First Grade College, Mandya.

Presentation Title:
“Leadership and Team Building among Youth”

8

Taking on leadership roles as a teenager can sometimes be daunting, and yet with the right support can be very rewarding. This set of team building activities is specifically aimed at developing youth leadership.

One of the key things that the instructor needs to do is to provide support and guidance as necessary throughout. Remember, a new leader needs to work things out for themselves through experience, however sometimes they will need a few nudges in the right direction. There is no point watching them fail, because that will only make them despondent. It takes quite a lot of determination to recover from making a right mess of things, and only if you have the insight as to how to make it right the next time.



The key skills that these youth leadership team building activities will teach include:

1. **Compassionate Leadership** – Understanding the needs of the team and its members;
2. **Communicating Vision** – Ensuring that all of the team understand where the leader is taking them;
3. **Expectations** – Is it command and follow, or are team members allowed to use their initiative?
4. **Roles and Responsibilities** – The leader must make sure that everyone in the team understands what to do and how they can contribute to team success;
5. **Respect** – A good leader will always show team members respect and inspire them through leading by example

Make sure you read the after-action review tips at the end of this guide for giving valuable feedback to your trainee young leader.

Once you have read this guide, you might also want to read my more general **team building activities for teens** including the popular **team building activities for teenage athletes**. If you are planning your team building activities for outdoors or summer camps, I've compiled 40 of my best **outdoor team building activities** in one post for you.

Or you can find many more ideas in the **full team building activities list** containing worksheets for all of the team building activities to make it easy for you.

Leadership and team building are essential components of any successful business. Leadership is the ability to motivate and direct others to achieve a goal, while team building is the process of developing strong relationships among team members. When leaders and teams are well-aligned, they can work together to create a positive, productive environment that leads to success.

Leadership is about setting a vision and guiding others to achieve it. Leaders should be able to communicate that vision clearly and motivate others to work towards it. They must have a clear understanding of the company's goals and be able to motivate others to reach them.

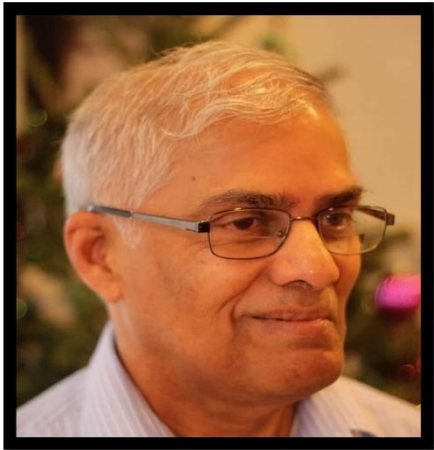
They should also be able to recognize individual strengths and weaknesses and create a team that can work together to reach the desired outcome. Team building is the process of developing strong relationships among team members. This involves creating an environment of trust, respect, and collaboration. Team members should be able to work together to reach common goals and develop a sense of camaraderie. Leaders should be able to foster open communication and collaboration among team members.

They should also be able to identify and reward team members for their contributions. Leadership and team building are essential for any business to reach its goals. Leaders should be able to articulate a clear vision and motivate others to work towards it. They should also be able to recognize individual strengths and weaknesses and create a team that can work together to reach the desired outcome.

Finally, leaders should be able to foster an environment of trust, respect, and collaboration among team members. When all these components are in place, businesses can reach great heights of success.

7. Bhamy V. Shenoy

Wednesday, the 20th December 2023
Day -3 Session-I



Resource Person:
Bhamy V Shenoy
Founder
Mysuru Grahak Parishat, Mysuru.

Presentation Title:
“Consumer Rights & Consumer Awareness”

10

Consumer Awareness is an act of making sure the buyer or consumer is aware of the information about products, goods, services, and consumers rights. Consumer awareness is important so that buyer can take the right decision and make the right choice. Consumers have the right to information, right to choose, right to safety. Let us learn more about Consumer rights, responsibilities and consumer awareness in detail.

Consumer Rights and Responsibilities

Consumer Rights is an insight into what rights consumer holds when it comes to seller which provide the goods. What if the goods provided to the consumer by the business is not up to the standard? Then in that case – what should a consumer do? To be precise, what rights consumer have is in the court of law to fight against the malpractices of the business firms or seller.



Consumer Rights

- **Right to Safety:** This is the first and the most important of the Consumer Rights. They should be protected against the product that hampers their safety. The protection must be against any product which could be hazardous to their health – Mental, Physical or many of the other factors.
- **Right to Information:** They should be informed about the product. The product packaging should list the details which should be informed to the consumer and they should not hide the same or provide false information.
- **Right to Choose:** They should not be forced to select the product. A consumer should be convinced of the product he is about to choose and should make a decision by himself. This also means consumer should have a variety of articles to choose from. Monopolistic practices are not legal.
- **Right to Heard:** If a consumer is dissatisfied with the product purchased then they have all the right to file a complaint against it. And the said complaint cannot go unheard, it must be addressed in an appropriate time frame.
- **Right to Seek Redressal:** In case a product is unable to satisfy the consumer then they have the right to get the product replaced, compensate, return the amount invested in the product. We have a three-tier system of redressal according to the Consumer Protection Act 1986.
- **Right to Consumer Education:** Consumer has the right to know all the information and should be made well aware of the rights and responsibilities of the government. Lack of Consumer awareness is the most important problem our government must solve.

Responsibilities of a Consumer

The consumer has a certain responsibility to carry as an aware consumer can bring changes in the society and would help other consumers to fight the unfair practice or be aware of it.

- They should be aware of their rights under the Consumer Protection Act and should practice the same in case of need.
- They should be well aware of the product they are buying. Should act as a cautious consumer while purchasing the product.
- If in case a product is found of anything false or not satisfactory a complaint should be filed.
- The consumer should ask for a Cash Memo while making a purchase.
- A customer should check for the standard marks that have been introduced for the authenticity of the quality of the product like ISI or Hallmark etc.

What Is the Meaning of Consumer Awareness?

Consumer Awareness is the process of making the consumer of goods and services aware of his rights. It involves educating a consumer about safety, information and the redressal options available to him.

As previously discussed consumer awareness is one of the most persistent problems the government faces when it comes to consumer protection. To resolve this problem the government has come up with various methods over the years. In fact, it is the main aim of the Department of Consumer Affairs.

Consumer Awareness in India- One of the most important and successful Consumer Awareness campaign in recent times has been the “Jago Grahak Jago” campaign. You must have certainly come across it. It is a great example of successful consumer awareness.

8. Prof. Kavitha Rai

Wednesday, the 20th December 2023
Day -3 Session-II



Resource Person:

Prof. Kavitha Rai

Prof. of Kannada & Director
Akkamahadevi Studies and Research Centre
Karnataka State Open University, Mysuru.

Presentation Title:

***“Gender Sensitivity as part
of Social Sensitivity”***

11

Gender discrimination refers to the unequal treatment or opportunities of individuals based on their gender. This can take many forms, including discrimination in the workplace, in education, and in other areas of life. It can involve unequal pay, lack of access to education or other resources, or being subjected to violence or harassment because of one's gender.



Gender discrimination is a significant issue in India, and women in particular face numerous forms of discrimination and inequality. Some specific examples of gender discrimination in India include:

Unequal pay: Women in India often earn less than men for doing the same work, and they are also underrepresented in higher-paying jobs. According to the World Inequality Report 2022, men in India earn 82% of the labour income while the share of women's earnings stands at a mere 18%.

Lack of education: Girls in India often do not get the same education as boys, which causes a big difference in literacy rates between men and women. In India, 187 million women are illiterate, making up a third of all illiterate people in the world. There is a 24 percentage point difference in literacy rates between men and women in India: about 75% of men are literate, while only 51% of women are literate.

Violence against women: Violence against women is a major problem in India. According to the National Crime Records Bureau, there were over 371 503 reported cases of violence against women in India in 2020. This includes cases of sexual assault, domestic violence, and other forms of abuse. The actual number of cases is likely much higher, as many incidents of violence against women go unreported. One reason for this is that there is often a strong cultural stigma attached to women who have been victims of violence, which can discourage them from speaking out or seeking help.



Health care discrimination: Health care discrimination is a serious issue that affects many women in India. Women may have difficulty accessing quality health care due to a number of factors, including poverty, lack of education, and lack of access to transportation. In addition, women in India are often more likely to experience discrimination and mistreatment when seeking medical treatment, which can further discourage them from seeking the care they need.

Restrictions on women's freedom: Women in India face numerous restrictions on their freedom. This can include societal norms and expectations that limit their choices and opportunities, as well as legal barriers that discriminate against them. These restrictions can make it difficult for women to participate fully in society and make their own decisions. It is important for the government and society to address these issues and work towards equality and inclusion for women. This can include implementing laws and policies to protect women's rights, as well as changing cultural attitude.

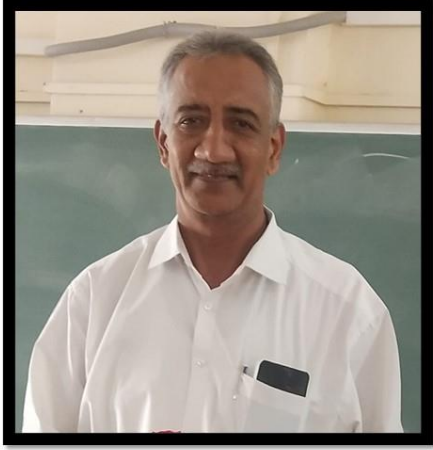


Overall, gender discrimination in India is a widespread and persistent problem that affects women and girls across the country. That's why the work of our charity is so important. We focus on fighting

gender discrimination in India through our work, and we believe that everyone deserves to be treated with respect and equality. That's why it is so important to donate to our cause. Your support helps us to continue our work to create a more just and equal society for all.

9. Dharmendra, Advocate, Mysore

Wednesday, the 20th December 2023
Day -3 Session-III



Resource Person:
Sri Dharmendra
Senior Advocate, Mysuru.

Presentation Title:
***“Art of Advocacy in
Criminal and Civil Trial”***

12

Trial advocacy is the branch of knowledge concerned with making attorneys and other advocates more effective in trial proceedings. Mock Trial is a method of clinical legal education. Learning the law in practice at the college level is the essence of mock trial. Mock trial is nothing but model court trial offered through simulation. It teaches the students law in practice before the Criminal Court. Any criminal case before the real court takes years together to complete the procedure including judgment. However, in mock trial students are trained to show the complete procedure within a span of one hour. It is taught as an essential trade skill for litigators in law schools and in continuing legal education programs. The skills of trial advocacy can be broken into two categories:

- Skills that accomplish individual tasks (tactical skills) such as selecting jurors, delivering opening statements and closing arguments, and examining witnesses, and
- Skills that integrate the individual actions to achieve greater effects and to drive unfolding events toward the advocate's desired outcome (strategy).

Most law school trial advocacy courses focus on tactical skills, though some integrate basic methods of strategic planning. Some academics have expressed disfavor with advanced strategic techniques because of the imbalance they create, especially against attorneys who are unaware of them. Proponents of advanced strategic techniques argue that these methods are the only effective means to counter the already-existing imbalances in the system, as between indigent defendants and the state, and between working-class plaintiffs and well-resourced, wealthy corporations.



The topics commonly encompassed within Trial Advocacy are:

Opening statement: Presenting a non-argumentative overview of what the jury will see, often in the context of the attorney's theme, theory and story.

Direct examination: Eliciting evidence from one's own witnesses through non-leading questions. Because studies have shown that people best remember the first and the most recent (last) information heard (methods referred to as primacy and recency), the preferred method is to start with an engaging and favourable topic, move through more mundane matters, and to finish on a strong, favourable point.

Cross examination: Working with witnesses offered by the opposing party who may be hostile or uncooperative.

Closing argument: Using argument to create within the jurors a perception of what they have seen and heard that influences them to find in favour of the attorney's client.

Persuasion: The general principles that enable an advocate to make the jurors more receptive to his claims.

Mock trial: In mock trial, students take responsibility for the prosecution/ plaintiff or defense case in a trial presented using fabricated evidence, and role-players as witnesses and faculty or volunteers as judge or jury. It evaluates the participants' skills in argument, evidence handling, and examination of witnesses, but omits jury selection and strategic matters. Mock trial differs from moot court in that moot court practices appellate argument, and so involves no handling of witnesses or evidence, but rather is an exercise in legal research and oral advocacy.

Basic trial strategy: The means of organizing a case into a clear and complete presentation.

- **Case Diagrams:** In which the attorney charts the elements he / she intends to prove (or attack) and the evidence that will support each. These ensures the case is comprehensively addressed.
- **Theme and Theory:** The theme is a sound bite that captures the emotional appeal of the case, and the theory is an explanation of events. These serve as strategic focal points, allowing individual actions (opening, examination of each witness, etc.) to be united with a common focus, and in a way that clarifies and reinforces the perception of the case the attorney wants the jury or judge to adopt.

OBJECTIVE

1. To train students in the art of advocacy.
2. To enlighten students about procedural concept of criminal trial before the court.
3. To acquaint with court manner and court procedure.
4. To understand the provisions of Cr.P.C. and Indian Evidence Act in practice.
5. To impart various skills that is required for a practicing lawyer.
6. To make the students to understand and appreciate the evidential aspects.
7. It helps the students to understand the present scenario of courts.

10. Sri M.C. Rajesh

Wednesday, the 20th December 2023
Day -3 Session-IV



Resource Person:

Prof. M.C. Rajesh

Asst. Professor of Sociology
Vidyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru.

Presentation Title:

***“Instructions of KSLU
Exams and Internship
Rules”***

13

UG Programme pattern (New Batch: 2018 onwards)

The BA LL.B, B.Com LL.B and BBA LL.B follow the 80-20 pattern.

University Exam

The students are required to secure a minimum of 32 out of 80 marks for the University Exam in order to be promoted into the next semester.

Internal Assessment

- Out of the 20 Marks, 10 marks is awarded to the student based on her performance in the Mid-term and preparatory examination.
- Both of these exams are conducted out of 50 marks and the students are required to secure 20 marks in each in order to qualify for appearing in the University Exam.
- It is mandatory for the student to securing passing marks in order to be promoted onto the next semester.

Seminar/Assignment

- The Seminar/Assignment is for 10 marks.
- The students are required to make an assignment on a topic assigned by the Course facilitator.
- The students are then required to present the same topic in front of the entire class.
- Finally there will be a viva where the student is required to be prepared in order to respond to the questions related to the topic.
- It is mandatory for the student to securing passing marks in order to be promoted onto the next semester.



SEMESTER EXAMS

- As per Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi rules; exams are conducted after the completion of every semester and as per the scheduled time table.

INTERNAL EVALUATION THROUGH EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

- For the improvement of students performance in the Semester, “Monthly tests” are conducted regularly in all the semesters and for every subject.

INDUCTION ANALYSIS TEST

- To judge the intelligence and general knowledge of the Freshers, Induction Analysis Test is conducted in after the completion of admission and from its result students are divided in to “Advanced Learners” and “Slow Learners”.
- Accordingly; Advanced learners will be trained in the Advocacy skills and other related skills.
- Slow learners will get personal training to improve on their weaknesses through mentor system existing in the College.

EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

Objectives:

1. To conduct internal test & thereby train the students for the forthcoming semester examinations.
2. To conduct “Induction Analysis Test” for the freshers and therein provide special facilities to “Advance learners” and “Slow learners”
3. To conduct Assignment & Seminar for each subject
4. To facilitate smooth conduct of semester exams
5. To maintain mark-list of Internal valuation of each subject

The Programme Concluded with Vote of Thanks proposed by Dr. Boregowda S.B.