



**Vidyavardhaka Sangha (R.) Mysuru**  
**VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE**  
Sheshadri Iyer Road, Mysore – 570001



**REPORTED BY: DR. PRAKRUTHI A R**

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**Vidyavardhaka Sangha®**  
**VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE**  
Sheshadri Iyer Road- Mysuru-01  
IQAC

SC/ST Cell

In association with

Karnataka State Law University Navanagar, Hubballi

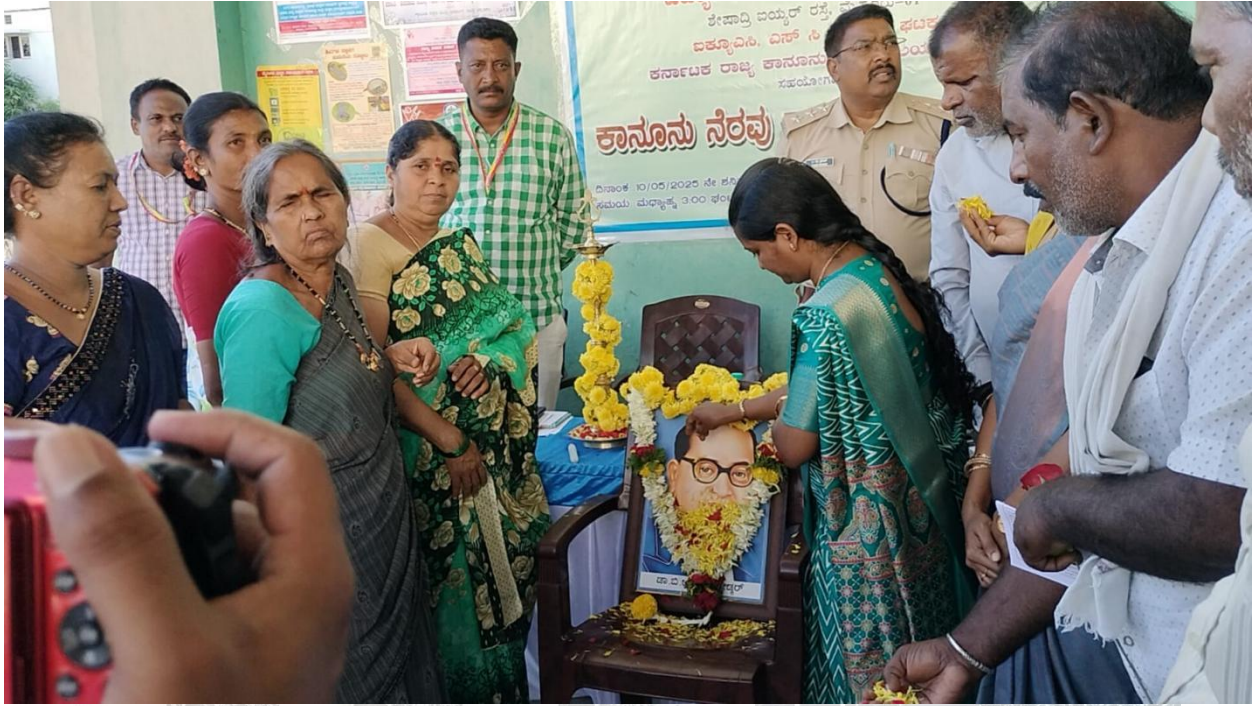
Legal Aid Literarcy Programme

Report 2024-25

On 10<sup>th</sup> May 2025 Legal Aid Literarcy programme was organized to give legal literacy to Ekalavya Nagar Mysuru. This programme inaguarded by the Sri. Raviprasda, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Vijayanagar Sub Division, Mysuru Nagar.







After the inauguration the chief guest enlighten about the The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO for short) was passed in 2012 to comprehensively deal with the issue of sexual offences against children. POCSO not only spells out the punishments for offences, but also sets out a system for support of victims and improved methods for catching offenders. To deal with child sexual abuse cases, the Government has brought in a special law, namely, The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences(POSCO) Act, 2012. The act has come into force with effect from 14th November 2012 along with the Rules framed thereunder. POSCO provides protection for children from sexual assault, sexual harassment, and pornography, at the same time making sure that the interest of the child is looked after at all stages of the judicial process by making child-friendly process for reporting, recording of evidence, investigation, and fast trial of offenses by the decided special courts. As per the law, a child is any person below the age of eighteen years and explains different ways of sexual abuse, including penetrative and non-penetrative assault, as well as sexual harassment and pornography. People who deal in child movement/trafficking for sexual purposes are punishable under the Act. The Act also states that it is mandatory to report any sexual offenses witnessed, and if one fails to do so, he may be punished with imprisonment/fine. The Act has also stated police as the protectors for the child during the judicial process. So if a police department receives a report of

child abuse, it is the department's responsibility to make necessary arrangements for the care of the child.





Sri Shivakumar Assistant Professor of Law Vidyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru explained about property rights of women Historically, women in India have faced significant discrimination when it came to owning property. However, over the years, legal reforms and societal changes have gradually improved the status of women's property rights. This blog explores the evolution of these rights, highlighting key milestones that have marked the path toward equality. Property rights are a crucial aspect of financial independence and legal protection for women in India. Here are five key property rights every Indian woman should be aware of: Any property a woman purchases—before or after marriage is legally hers. Her marital status has no impact on her ownership. Even if a husband buys property in his wife's name after marriage, it becomes her exclusive property under Section 14 of the Hindu Succession Act, and she has full rights to sell, rent, or mortgage it. Under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (PWDVA), every married woman has the right to reside in the shared household, regardless of ownership or rental status. This law safeguards women facing domestic abuse and ensures they are not forcefully evicted from their homes. A woman has equal rights to her husband's assets—whether movable or immovable—after his death. This right is granted under various succession laws depending on her religion. She inherits along with other legal heirs, ensuring financial security in the event of spousal loss. According to the Married Women's Property Act (MWP), a woman's personal property is protected from being used to settle her husband's debts. This law shields her assets—whether physical or financial from claims made due to obligations incurred by her spouse. Under the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005, daughters have equal rights as sons to inherit ancestral property. This law applies to Hindus, Buddhists, Jains, and Sikhs. Women from other religions also have inheritance rights under their respective personal laws.

Sri Anil Kumar, First Division Clerk, Social Welfare Department, Mysuru spoke about migrant worker rights Migrant rights encompass the human rights of individuals who have moved from their place of origin to a new location, regardless of their legal status. These rights are protected by international law and include fundamental rights like the right to life, non-discrimination, protection against arbitrary arrest, and the right to due process. Specific rights for migrant workers and their families are also recognized, including freedom of movement and choice of residence within the host country.



The Karnataka government offers various schemes for migrant workers, including social security, welfare, and skill development initiatives. These schemes aim to address the needs of both skilled and unskilled migrant laborers. Several government schemes in India aim to support migrant workers, focusing on social security, employment, and welfare. Key schemes include Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-SYM) for old age pension, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) for

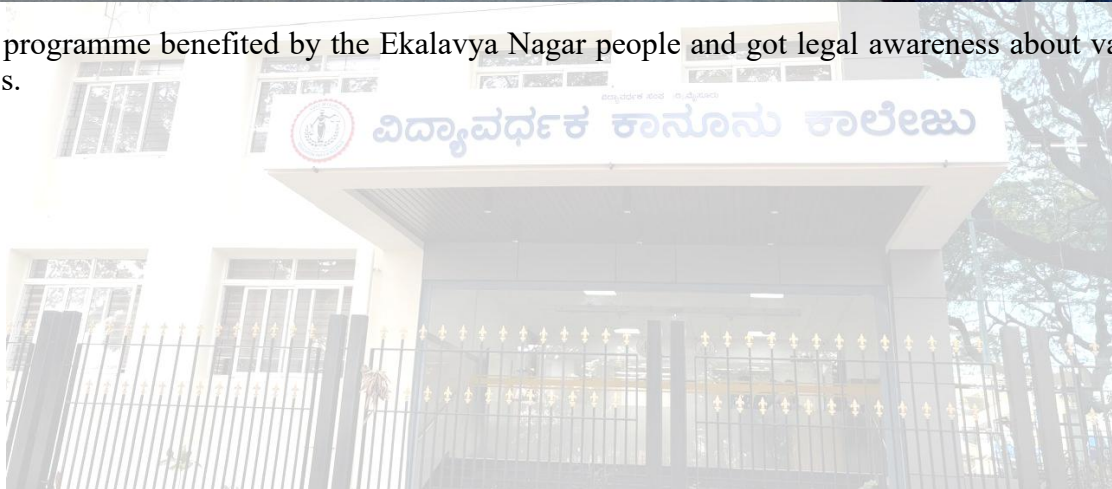
life insurance, and Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) for health coverage. Additionally, the eShram portal provides a one-stop solution for accessing these schemes and other social security benefits

This awareness programme was presided by Dr. Deepu P Principal, Vidyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru. In her presidential address she pointed out the Child marriage, according to the Indian law, is a marriage where either the woman is below age 18 or the man is below age 21. Most child marriages involve underage women, many of whom are in poor socio-economic conditions & lack of awareness. Child marriage still remains a common phenomenon in India, despite endeavors on the part of the Government and civil society to eradicate it. In order to eradicate the child marriages within the society, the Government of India enacted the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 repealing the earlier legislation of the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929. This legislation is armed with enabling provisions to prohibit child marriages, protect and provide relief to victims and enhanced punishment for those who abet, promote or solemnize such marriages. Creation of awareness among the public regarding child marriage through various programs like Puppet show, Street plays, Rallies and Seminars. In order to protect the Girl Children from the evil of Child Marriage, short films are produced and utilized in capacity building training programmes for line departments. The various welfare schemes implemented by Tamil Nadu Government focus towards the education of girl children and the marriage assistance schemes have been designed in such a manner that the benefits reaches the girl who has completed 18 years of age, with the aim of eradicating child marriages. High Incidence Districts are selected and sensitization programmes are conducted among Departments, NGOs and other Stake Holders with the support of UNICEF. The Act and Rules have been translated in Tamil and distributed free of cost to the public thereby making awareness about the Act and Rules among the public. Annulment and Voidability of Child Marriage The child who was a party to the marriage can get the child marriage annulled within the period of 2 years from the date of completion of 18 years. Only the children affected by child marriage can file a petition for voidability or annulment of marriage. Under certain circumstances, child marriage can be declared null and void by the Courts





This programme benefited by the Ekalavya Nagar people and got legal awareness about various issues.







ವಿದ್ಯಾವರ್ಧಕ ಸಂಘ (ರಿ.)  
ವಿದ್ಯಾವರ್ಧಕ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜು,  
ಶೇಷಾದ್ರಿ ಐಯ್ಯರ್ ರಸ್ತೆ, ಮೈಸೂರು-೦೧  
ಐಕ್ಯಾವಸಿ  
ಎಸ್ ಸಿ / ಎಸ್ ಟಿ ಘಟಕ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಕಾನೂನು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ ಇವರ ಸಹಯೋಗದಲ್ಲ

## ಕಾನೂನು ನೆರವು ಸಾಕ್ಷರತಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 10-05-2025ನೇ ಶನಿವಾರ

ಸಮಯ : ಸಂಜೆ 3:00 ಘಂಟೆ

ಸ್ಥಳ : ಡಾ.ಬಿ.ಆರ್. ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಸಮುದಾಯ ಭವನ  
ಏಕಲವ್ಯ ನಗರ, ಮೈಸೂರು.

ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅತಿಥಿಗಳು :

**ಶ್ರೀ ರವಿಪ್ರಸಾದ್. ಪಿ**

ಪೋಲಿಸ್ ಉಪ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು

ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಪೋಲಿಸ್ ಉಪ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಮೈಸೂರು ನಗರ

ವಿಷಯ :- ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳಿಂದ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ -2012

**ಶ್ರೀ ಶಿವಕುಮಾರ. ಎಚ್. ಎಸ್.**

ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು

ವಿದ್ಯಾವರ್ಧಕ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಮೈಸೂರು

ವಿಷಯ :- ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಆಸ್ತಿಯ ಮೇಲಿನ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು

**ಶ್ರೀ ಅನಿಲ್**

ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಸಹಾಯಕರು

ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಮೈಸೂರು

**ಶ್ರೀ ಮಂಜುನಾಥ್**

ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಸಹಾಯಕರು ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಮೈಸೂರು

ವಿಷಯ :- ಅಲೆಮಾರಿ ಜನಾಂಗದ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು

ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಸಿಗುವ ಸವಲತ್ತುಗಳು

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ :

**ಡಾ. ದೀಪು .ಪಿ**

ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರು

ವಿದ್ಯಾವರ್ಧಕ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜು ಮೈಸೂರು

ಸಂಯೋಜಕರು

**ಡಾ. ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಎ.ಆರ್.**

ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು

ಸಂಯೋಜಕರು -ಎಸ್.ಸಿ/ ಎಸ್.ಟಿ ಭಟಕ

ವಿದ್ಯಾವರ್ಧಕ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜು ಮೈಸೂರು.

ವಸಂತ ಮತ್ತು ಕಿರುಜಾಜಿ ಗಜೇಂದ್ರ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಗಡಿಗರಿಂದ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಹಾಡುಗಳು

ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರು :

ನಾರಾಯಣ ಶ್ಯಾದನಹಳ್ಳಿ, ರೇವಣ್ಣ, ರಾಮಸ್ವಾಮಿ,

ಮಂಗಳ ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್, ತೇಜಸ್ವಿನಿ ಶ್ರೀಧರ್.

ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರು, ಏಕಲವ್ಯ ನಗರ, ಮೈಸೂರು

ನಿಂಗರಾಜು ಮಲ್ಲಾಡಿ, ಎಚ್. ಬಿ. ದಿವಾಕರ್, ನಂಜಪ್ಪ ಬಸವನಗುಡಿ, ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್, ಕುಮಾರ್, ಕುಮಾರ್ ವೈ, ಶ್ರೀಧರ್, ನಂದನರಾಜು, ಮಂಜಣ್ಣ, ರಾಜಪ್ಪ, ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್, ಜಯರಾಮ, ಸತೀಶ್, ಕಿರಣ್, ನವೀನ್, ಶಿವ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ, ಗಿರೀಶ್, ಮಹೇಶ್, ರವಿ, ರಮೇಶ್, ಪುತ್ರ, ಗೋವಿಂದಪ್ಪ, ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ರಂಗಮ್ಮ ರತ್ನಮ್ಮ, ರಾಜೇಶ್ವರಿ, ಶಿಲ್ಪ, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಮ್ಮ (ಗವಿರಂಗಪ್ಪ), ಶೈಲಜಾ, ಕೋಮಲ, ಶೈಲಜಾ ಮುಕ್ತಾರ್, ಸುಜಾತ, ಗೌರಮ್ಮ, ಸೀತಮ್ಮ, ವರಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಮ್ಮ, ರೇಣುಕಾ, ಪುಟ್ಟಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಮ್ಮ, ಬೆಲವತ್ತ ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರ, ಸಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ, ನಿವೃತ್ತ ಪೋಲಿಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಶ್ರೀಧರ್, ಪರಮೇಶ್, ದೇವರಾಜು, ಸಿಂಗೇಗೌಡರು, ಚಾಮುಂಡೇಶ್ವರಿ ಬಡಾವಣಿ, ಶ್ರೀಧರ್, ರಮೇಶ್ ಮುಂತಾದವರು. ಏಕಲವ್ಯ ನಗರ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರು.

**ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಹೃತ್ಪೂರ್ವಕ ಸ್ವಾಗತ**

ವಿದ್ಯಾವರ್ಧಕ ಸಂಘದ ಆಡಳಿತ ವರ್ಗ, ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರ ವರ್ಗ,

ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕೇತರ ವರ್ಗ & ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು

ಸಹಕಾರ - ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ದಲಿತ ಸಂಘರ್ಷ ಸಮಿತಿ (ರಿ),

ಅಲೆಮಾರಿ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳ ಸಂಘ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರು

ಏಕಲವ್ಯ ನಗರ ಮೈಸೂರು.

“ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಒದುವುದರಿಂದ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಆದರೆ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ”- ಡಾ. ಬಿ.ಆರ್. ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್



