



Criterion – 6

6.5.1 - Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) has contributed significantly for institutionalizing the quality assurance strategies and processes

Table of Contents

PARTICULARS OF IQAC INITIATIVES & CONTRIBUTIONS	SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS ATTACHED
Induction Programmes	Scanned Copy of Induction Programmes Organised 2016-2017 To 2020-2021
Add On Programmes Skill Development and to Study New Area of Laws	Scanned Copy of Documents – Add On Courses 2016-2021
Special Lectures for Students	Scanned Documents of the Programmes Conducted 2016-2021
Training for Client Interview Skills	Scanned Documents of the Programmes Conducted 2016-2021
Intra Class Moot Court Competitions	Scanned Copy of Documents Intra Class Moot Court Competitions 2018-2021
Class Presentations and Seminars	Scanned Documents Of The Programmes Conducted 2016-2021
Negotiation and Mediation Skills	Scanned Documents of the Programmes Conducted 2016-2021
IQAC Initiated Capacity and Skill Development Programmes	Scanned Documents of the Programmes Conducted 2016-2021
Articles Written By Students and Faculty Members	Scanned Copy Of Journals And Book
IQAC Initiated Seminars/ Workshops/ Conferences	Scanned Documents of the Programmes Conducted 2016-2021

INDUCTION PROGRAMMES

Special Reputed Guest from the Legal and other Professional Fields are invited to speak and explain to the students about the different opportunities available after the students get the law degree and the skills required to excel in the law arena

1 of 1

Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE

Tilakwadi, BELAGAVI - 590 006
(Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi)

Dr. A. H. Hawaldar
LL.M., Ph.D.
Principal



Ph. No. 0831- 2405501
Mobile: 9449070959
rllawcollege@gmail.com
www.rllc.klsbelgaum.org

03-02-2022

INDUCTION PROGRAMME NOTICE

Induction/Orientation programme has been organized for the students of first semester LL.B., B.A. LL.B., and B.B.A. LL.B., tomorrow Friday, the 04th February 2022 at 09.00 a.m. in the K. K. Venugopal Auditorium.

Shri Kamalkishore R. Joshi, Advocate and Member, District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission has agreed to be the Chief Guest and Shri M. R. Kulkarni, Advocate and Chairman, Governing Council, R. L. Law College will preside over the function.

All first-semester students must attend the function compulsorily in their college uniform.

Dr S. N. Baig
IQAC Coordinator

Dr A. H. Hawaldar
Principal

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE

Tilakwadi, BELAGAVI - 590 006
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Dr. A. H. Hawaldar
B.Com., LL.M., Ph.D.
Principal



Ph. No. 0831-2405501
Mobile: 9449070959
rllawcollege@gmail.com
www.rllc.klsbelgaum.org

REF: KLS/ RLLC/ / 2021-22

DATE: 3.2.2022

To,

Shri Pramod Kathavi

*Advocate and Member, Governing Council, R. L. Law College,
Belagavi*

*Sub: Invitation for the Induction Programme at K.L.S's R. L. Law
College, Belagavi*

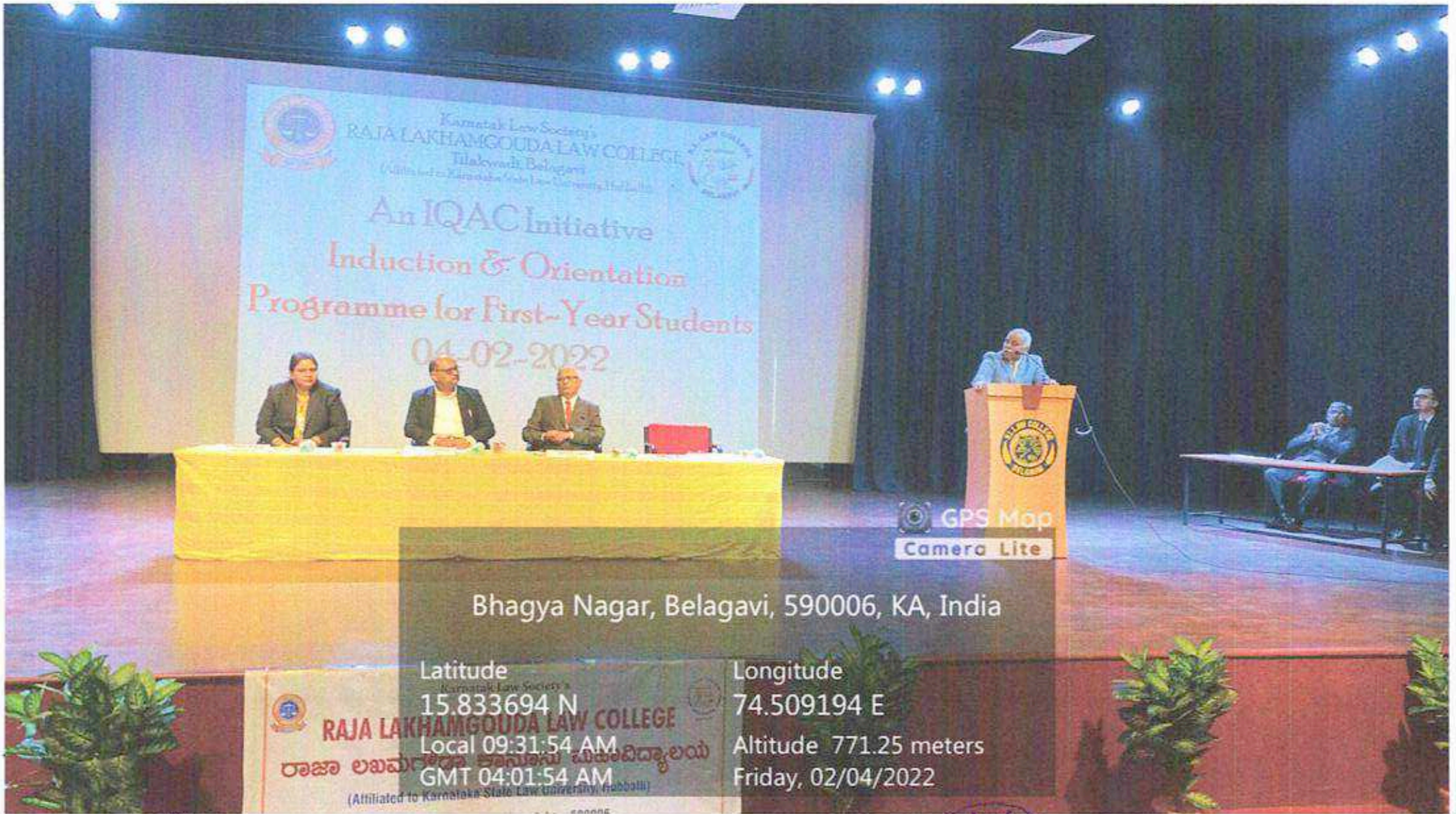
Respected Sir,

*Its an immense pleasure to invite you for the Induction
Programme to be conducted by K.L.S's R. L. Law College, Belagavi on
Friday, 4th February 2022 at 09.00 a.m. at K.K. Venugopal
Auditorium, Platinum Jubilee Building.*

*It would be an honour to have you with us and grace the
occasion.*



Amrta
Principal
Principal
R.L. Law College
Belagavi



Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKSHMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE
 Tilakewadi, Belagavi
 (Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi)

An IQAC Initiative
Induction & Orientation
Programme for First-Year Students
 04-02-2022

GPS Map
 Camera Lite

Bhagya Nagar, Belagavi, 590006, KA, India

Latitude 15.833694 N Longitude 74.509194 E
 Local 09:31:54 AM Altitude 771.25 meters
 GMT 04:01:54 AM Friday, 02/04/2022

S.Raj
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
 R.L. Law College,
 Belagavi



Smriti
 Principal
 R.L. Law College
 BELAGAVI



Gss Gogte College Road, Bhagya Nagar,
Belagavi, 590006, KA, India

Latitude
15.833694 N
Local 09:32:45 AM
GMT 04:02:45 AM

Longitude
74.509194 E
Altitude 771.19 meters
Friday, 02/04/2022

Shrey
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Anita
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI



S.R.
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Anurag
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

3. ORIENTATION PROGRAMME ON DYNAMICS OF LEARNING LAW - 10th NOVEMBER 2020

Orientation Programme on the "Dynamics of Learning Law" was organized on 10th November, 2020. Professor (Dr.) Chidananda Reddy S. Patil, Dean, Karnataka State Law University, and Director, KSLU's Law School, Hubballi was Resource Person. 100 participants attended the webinar.



Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE, Belagavi
(Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi)

Internal Quality Assurance Cell & Placement Cell

Invites for

Orientation Programme Dynamics of Learning Law

Date: Tuesday, 10th November 2020

11.00 am - 12.30 pm

Resource Person

Professor (DR.) Chidananda Reddy S. Patil
Dean & Director

Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi



Professor (Dr.) Chidananda Reddy S. Patil, graduated from University of Mysore, in 1987. He moved over to Dharwad to pursue his studies in Law at the University College of Law. He completed his LL.B. in 1986. He obtained Master's Degree in Law from the University of Mysore, Mysore in 1988, specializing in Constitutional Law. He secured first class and first rank at LL.M. for which he was awarded two gold medals and a cash award by the Mysore University. In addition, the Government of Karnataka has awarded him a cash prize for securing the first rank in LL.M. He holds a Doctorate in Law from the Karnatak University,

Dharwad. Dr. C. S. Patil has taught law at J.S.S Law College, Mysore, H.A. Law College, Dharwad, K.L.E. Society's Law College, Bangalore and University College of Law, Dharwad. On 17th July 2013, he joined Karnataka State Law University, Hubli as a Professor of Law. Dr. C.S. Patil has published one book, edited two books and more than fifty articles in various law journals and magazines. He is one of the experts to submit a research paper to the Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice System of which Hon'ble Dr. Justice V.S. Malimath was the chairman. He has drafted many legislations for the Government of Karnataka including the Karnataka State Human Rights Courts Rules, 2006. Dr. C.S. Patil evinces a lot of interest in curricular, co-curricular and extra-curricular activities and actively involves in legal aid and legal literacy programs. He has served as the Vice Chancellor (Actg.) of Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi for three years.

IQAC COORDINATOR

PLACEMENT CELL

PRINCIPAL

Dr. Samina Nahid Baig

Mrs. Jyoti Kulkarni

Dr. A. H. Hawaldar

S.M.
I.Q.A.E. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



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Smita
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

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Karnatak Law Society's

RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE

Tilakwadi, BELAGAVI 590 006

(Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi)/

Dr. A. H. Hawaldar

LL.M., Ph.D.



Principal

Mobile No.9449070959

Ph.No.0831-2405501

Email:rlawcollege@gmail.com

www.rllc.klsbelgaum.org

Ref.KLS/RLLC/NB/2019/

Date:13.09.2019

NOTICE

This is to inform all ^{the} students that tomorrow i.e., **Saturday**, the **14th September 2019**, as we are having the **Induction Programme** for the first year LL.B./BA./B.B.A.,LL.B students, the classes have been suspended from 10:00 a.m. onwards.

All the first year students must compulsorily attend the Induction Programme in **Moot Court Hall**, at **10:00 a.m.**

The first two classes will be conducted as usual.

Principal



**Karnatak Law Society's
R. L. LAW COLLEGE**

(Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi)
Tilakwadi, Belagavi – Karnataka - 590006



To,
The Editor,

**SUB: PUBLICATION OF NEW ITEM RELATING TO INDUCTION
PROGRAMME OF KLS' R. L. LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI**

Respected Sir,

Kindly publish the following press note in your esteemed newspaper.

Thanking You,

Yours faithfully,
Dr. A.H.Hawaladar
Principal R.L.Law College

PRESS REPORT

“Social responsibility should be the main aim of Legal Profession,” said Shri. A. G. Mulwadmath, Advocate and President, Belagavi Bar Association, who was the Chief Guest of the Induction Programme of the students of 1st year 3 year LL.B,% year B.A., LL.B. and B. B. A.,LL.B. conducted in M. K. Nambyar Moot Court Hall, K.L. S. Raja Lakhmgouda Law College, Belagavi, on Saturday, the 14th September, 2019. At 10.a.m.

He advised the students to study law with full commitment while in college itself so that they pursue the legal profession in an effective way. He stressed on the point how should one go on with the profession.

The President of the function, Shri R. S. Mutalik (Desai), Advocate and Member, Governing council, R. L. Law College, presided over the function.

Dr. A. H. Hawaldar, Principal, R.L.L.C, welcomed the august gathering and narrated the legacy of the college in brief.

Dr. Samina N. Baig introduced the guests and Shri. R. S. Bhandurge proposed the vote of thanks.

Shri. S. A. Anikhindi compeered the programme. All the staff members, parents and students were present.




I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi


Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI



S.R.M.
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belgaum



Smriti
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELGAVI



[Signature]
In-charge
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



[Signature]
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI



S.P.M.
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belgaum



Smita
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE

Tilakwadi, BELAGAVI - 590 006

Dr.Sandhya H. V.
LL.M., Ph.D.
Principal

Ph.No. 0831- 2405501



Ref:KLS/RLLC/33 / /2016

Date: 14.09.2016

Report on Induction and Orientation Programme 2016-17

"It is the responsibility of the law students to provide legal awareness in the society to make them aware of the laws and procedures in seeking justice. Time is precious to mould and cultivate good habits. Act as a catalyst towards the betterment of the society. Concentrate on your duties which will promote the welfare of the nation" said Shri. Ashok Nijagannavar, Principal District and Sessions Judge, Belagavi on the Occasion of Induction and Orientation Programme conducted by K.L.S, Raja Lakhamgouda Law College, Belagavi, on Wednesday, the 14th September, 2016.

The function was presided by Shri. M.R.Kulkarni, Chairman, BOM, K.L.S, Belagavi. In his presidential remarks he mentioned that the Legal Profession calls for a hard working lawyer with professional ethics than a lazy lawyer.

Dr. Sandhya H.V., Principal R.L. Law College, Belagavi, welcomed the august gathering and Prof. P.A. Yajurvedi introduced the Guests. Prof. S.S.Hegde proposed the vote of thanks.

Miss. Soundarya Padaki presented the Invocation song and Miss. Megha Marihalkar compeered the Programme. The co-ordinator of the Programme Prof. Rahul S. Bhandurge and Prof. D. Prasannakumar addressed the Parents and students about the facilities and discipline in the College. Rapportering by Prof. Jyoti U. Kulkarni.

PRINCIPAL

Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI




I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE
Tilakwadi, BELGAUM 590 006

Dr. Sandhya H. V.
LL.M., Ph.D.
Principal



Ph.No 2405501

Ref:KLS/RLLC/ /2016

Date:07.09.2016

To,
Shri. Pramod Kathavi,
Chairman, G.C, KLS RLLC,
Belagavi

Sub: Invitation for Induction Programme to be held on
14th September 2016, Wednesday at 9 to 10 a.m. reg

Sir,


With reference to subject cited above, on behalf of Principal & Staff members, we cordially invite you as the President for the Induction Programme **Shri. Ashok Nijagannavar**, Principal Dist. & Sessions Judge, Belagavi, has consented to be the chief guest for the above said Programme to be held on **Wednesday the 14th September, 2016**. Your presence as President would make it distinguished and admirable. We are seeking for your kind presence.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,




I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi

Principal

Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

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Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE
Tilakwadi, BELGAUM 590 006

Dr. Sandhya H.V.
LL.M., Ph.D.
Principal



(G) 2405501
(K) 2445473




Ref. No. / 8 /2017

Date: 23 -8-2017.

NOTICE

All the students of first year of 3 years LL.B., and first year of 5 year B.A.,LL.B.,/B.B.A., LL.B., are hereby informed that Induction Program is scheduled on Monday, 4th Sept. 2017 at 9 a.m. in college premises. All the students are informed to attend the same.


(Rajesh Bhandurje)
Co-ordinator


Principal

o/c

Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE
Tilakwadi, BELGAUM 590 006

Dr.Sandhya H. V.
LL.M., Ph.D.
Principal



Ph.No 2405501

Ref:KLS/RLLC/03/557/2017

Date:30.08.2017

To,

Smt. Ujwala Mandgi,
Invitee,
Governing Council,
KLS RLLC,
Belagavi

Sub: Invitation for Induction Programme to be held on
4th September 2017, Monday at 9 to 10 a.m. reg.

Sir,

With reference to the subject cited above, on behalf of Staff members, I cordially invite you for the Induction Programme to be held on **Monday the 4th September, 2017 at 09:00 a.m.** **Shri Shrivatsa Hegde,** Advocate, High Court, Belagavi, has consented to be the chief guest for the above said Programme. We are seeking for your kind presence.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Sandhya H. V.



Principal
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI



RAJY LAKHANGOL DA LAW
COLLEGE
INNOVATION PROGRAM



Shri Shreevatsa Hegde

Dr. Sandhya H. V.

S.P.
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Sandeep
Principal
R.L. Law College
Belagavi



S.P.
T.O. A.C. Coordinator
R.I. Law College,
Belagavi



Justice
Principal
R.I. Law College
BELAGAVI



[Signature]
I.Q.A. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi

Belagavi Law College
BELAGAVI

R.L.L.C.
NAAC/IOAC
BELAGAVI-590003

[Signature]
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

Add- On Courses on Personality Development, English Speaking, Artificial Intelligence and Mooting Skills

These Courses specially train the students for competitions and their future employability



KARNATAK LAW SOCIETY'S

RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI

(AFFILIATED TO KARNATAKA STATE LAW UNIVERSITY, HUBBALLI & RECOGNISED BY BAR COUNCIL OF INDIA)



Criterion - 1

**ADD ON COURSE ON
ARTIFICIAL
INTELLIGENCE
2020- 2021**

Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE

Tilakwadi, BELAGAVI - 590 006
(Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi)

Dr. A. H. Hawaldar
LL.M., Ph.D.
Principal

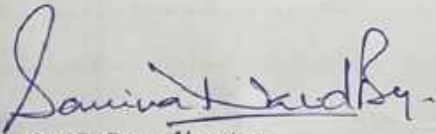


Ph. No. 0831- 2405501
Mobile: 9449070959
rlawcollege@gmail.com
www.rllc.klsbelgaum.org

Date: 15/11/2019

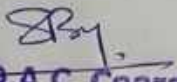
The college is planning to start the Add on Courses for the students as per the UGC guidelines.

A Board of Studies (BOS) is composed to decide on the matters relating to the Add on Course. The BOS members are selected on the basis of their seniority and experience. The faculty members of the college will be taking charge as the BOS members .


IQAC Coordinator

Principal

Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI


I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



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RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE

Tilakwadi, BELAGAVI - 590006
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Dr. A. H. Hawaldar
LL.M., Ph.D.
Principal



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Mobile: 9449070959
rlawcollege@gmail.com
www.rllc.kdsbelgaum.org

15/11/2019

BOARD OF STUDIES COMPOSITION

Add-On Courses

S.NO.	Name of the BOS Member	Designation	Signature
1.	Dr. A. H. Hawaldar	Principal	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	Shri G. M. Wagh	Professor	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	Shri S. S. Hegde	Senior Grade Lecture	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	Shri Prasannakumar	Assistant Professor	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	Shri P. A. Yajurvedi	Assistant Professor	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	Smt. Madhuri Kulkarni	Senior Lecturer	<i>[Signature]</i>

[Signature]
IQAC Coordinator

[Signature]
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Karnatak Law Society's
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H. Hawaldar
LL.M., Ph.D.
pal



Ph. No. 0831- 2405501
Mobile: 9449070959
rlawcollege@gmail.com
www.rllc.kdsbelgaum.org

Notice

Following Board of Studies members are requested to attend a meeting on 25th November 2019 at 2.30 p.m. in Principal's Chamber to discuss the selection of Add-on Course Topics.

Name of the BOS Member	Designation	Signature
Dr. A. H. Hawaldar	Principal	<i>[Signature]</i>
Shri G. M. Wagh	Professor	<i>[Signature]</i>
Shri S. S. Hegde	Senior Grade Lecturer	<i>[Signature]</i>
Shri Prasannakumar	Assistant Professor	<i>[Signature]</i>
Shri P. A. Yajurvedi	Assistant Professor	<i>[Signature]</i>
Smt. Madhuri Kulkarni	Senior Lecturer	<i>[Signature]</i>

[Signature]
Coordinator

[Signature]
Coordinator
College,
Belagavi



[Signature]
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE

Tilakwadi, BELAGAVI - 590 006
(Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi)

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Notice

The following Board of Studies members are requested to attend a meeting on 25th November 2019 at 2.30 p.m. in Principal's Chamber to discuss the selection of Add on Course Topics.

S.NO.	Name of the BOS Member	Designation	Signature
1.	Dr. A. H. Hawaldar	Principal	
2.	Shri G. M. Wagh	Professor	
3.	Shri S. S. Hegde	Senior Grade Lecturer	
4.	Shri Prasannakumar	Assistant Professor	
5.	Shri P. A. Yajurvedi	Assistant Professor	
6.	Smt. Madhuri Kulkarni	Senior Lecturer	

IQAC Coordinator

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

2019 - 2020 .

BOS Meeting - Add on course

Date:- 25/11/2019

Time:- 2.30 p.m

venue:- Principal's chamber.

The Board of Studies (BOS) meeting was convened on 25/11/2019 at 2.30 p.m in principal's chamber. The agenda of the meeting was to finalise the proposals of the add-on course to be started in the college from the next academic year.

The following course were for the proposal -

- a) cyber law
- b) IPR Law
- c) A.I
- d) Law & language
- e) general law
- f) yoga for life
- g) computer.

The following ~~three~~ courses were finalised -

- ① cyber laws
- ② Add on course on I.P.R.
- ③ Law on Artificial Intelligence.

Following members attended the meeting -

1) Dr. D. Prasanna Kumar

2) Mrs. Madhuri S. Kulkarni

- Courses offered:
 - Cyber Law (CL)
 - Law and Practice of Intellectual Property (IP)
 - Artificial Intelligence and Law (AI)
 - Law and Language (L&L)
 - General Law (GL)
 - Yoga for Life (YL)
 - Computer Know-How -in the pipeline (CK)
- Course Duration:
 - 5 weeks with 15 Classes (Except Computer Know-How, which is for 30 Classes)
 - Duration of each class is 1.30 Minutes.
- Fees for Courses:

Courses	Fees (in Rupees)
a. Cyber Law (CL)	300
b. Law and Practice of Intellectual Property (IP)	300
c. Artificial Intelligence and Law (AI)	300
d. Law and Language (L&L)	300
e. General Law (GL)	100
f. Yoga for Life (YL)	100
g. Computer Know-How -in the pipeline (CK)	100

- Resource Persons:
 - Shri G. M. Wagh
 - Shri Satish Anikhindi
 - Shri S. S. Hegde
 - Shri Baral from GIT
 - Shri S. N. Kulkarni from IIRER
 - Shri A.V. Kulkarni
- Remuneration to the resource persons:
 - Outsider Rs. 750 per class of 1.30 Min.
 - Insider Rs. 500 per class of 1.30 Min.

Aided Faculty may be involved with formal (KLS/JA) permits

Payment Outsider 750
Insider 500

Allowances may be paid to Aided Faculty

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
6.30 AM to 7.00 AM				Yoga for Life	Yoga for Life	Yoga for Life	
4.00 AM to 5.30 AM	Cyber Law/ IP	Artificial Intelligence	Cyber Law/ IP	Artificial Intelligence	Cyber Law/ IP	Artificial Intelligence	
5.30 AM to 7.00 AM	Law & Language	General Law	Law & Language	General Law	Law & Language	General Law	
7.00 AM to 8.00 AM				Yoga for Life	Yoga for Life		

Enclosed: Syllabus of 6 Add-On Courses

S.P.
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi

Proposed

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
6.00 to 7.00	YL	YL					
4.00 to 5.30	CL	IPR	AI	CL	IPR	AI	
5.30 to 7.00	L&L	GL	L&L	GL			
7.00 to 8.00					YL	YL	

Final

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
6.00 to 7.00 AM				YL	YL	YL	
4.00 to 5.30	CL	AI	CL	AI	CL	AI	
5.30 to 7.00	L&L	GL	L&L	GL	L&L	GL	
7.00 to 8.00							

Handwritten notes and diagrams:

- 300 Cyber Law (CL) 300 (1)
- 300 Artificial Intelligence (AI) 300 (5)
- 300 Law & Language (L&L) 300 (A)
- 300 General Law (GL) 300 (5)
- 100 Yoga for Life (YL) 100 (1)
- 300 IPR 300 (5)
- 100 Comp - 300 (10)

Calendar diagram showing dates: Sept 10, Oct 10, Oct 20, Nov 30. IPR - Co.

Other notes: Remuneration, 300, 300, 300, 100, 300, 100.



Auto
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

ADD-ON COURSE – AI AND LAW

COURSE OBJECTIVES: Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a fast developing field. Smart devices are quickly replacing dumb devices. Users are losing control over the machines and devices they use. Producers cannot foresee how the machines and devices designed and manufactured by them will act after some time. These aspects have created new challenges to law. The existing law requires adaption to the new situation created by AI. AI also offers attractive facilities to lawyers and has a great potential to bring a sea change to the legal profession in the decades to come.

This Course seeks to acquaint students with the potential of AI and its legal aspects. It also seeks to provide insight to the facilities offered by AI to lawyers.

MODULE 1 INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence – Neural Networks – Agents, Autonomous Agents and Artificial Autonomous Agents – Distributed Artificial Intelligence – Conventional Software and Artificial Intelligence Systems

MODULE 2 LEGAL PERSONALITY AND ARTIFICIAL AUTONOMOUS AGENTS

Concept of Personality in Law – Attributes of Legal Personality – Issues Involved in Attributing Legal Personality to Autonomous Artificial Agents

MODULE 3 CONTRACTUAL LIABILITY OF ARTIFICIAL AUTONOMOUS AGENTS

Contracts – Requirements of a Valid Contract – Problems of Imposing Contractual Liability on Autonomous Artificial Agents

MODULE 4 TORTUOUS LIABILITY OF ARTIFICIAL AUTONOMOUS AGENTS

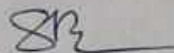
Torts – Negligence – Product Liability – Vicarious Liability – Problems of Imposing Tortuous Liability on Autonomous Artificial Agents

MODULE 5 CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF ARTIFICIAL AUTONOMOUS AGENTS

Crimes – Difficulty of attributing *Mens Rea* and *Actus Reus* to Autonomous Artificial Agents – Possible Models for Attributing Criminal Liability to Autonomous Artificial Agents – Perpetrator-via-Another Model; Natural Probable Consequence Model; and Direct Liability Model – Probable Defences – Difficulty of Punishment

MODULE 6 ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND FUTURE OF LEGAL PROFESSION

Expert Systems – Artificial Intelligence and Legal Reasoning – Rule-based Reasoning and Case-based Reasoning – Decision Support Systems – Rethinking the Nature of Legal Services



I.Q.A.C. Coordinator

R.L. Law College,

Belagavi




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R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE

Tilakwadi, BELAGAVI - 590 006
(Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi)

Dr. A. H. Hawaldar
LL.M., Ph.D.
Principal

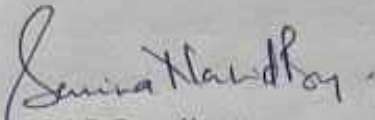


Ph. No. 0831- 2405501
Mobile: 9449070959
rlawcollege@gmail.com
www.rllc.klsbelgaum.org

DATE: 2/12/2019

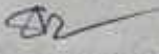
Notice

This is to inform all the students that Add-On Course on Artificial Intelligence is proposed to be started in the month of February 2020 after exams. Kindly enrol the names for the same. The course will be for 20 hours.


Sanjay Handray
IQAC Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi


Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI




Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi

Enrollment

S.No.	Name of student	Signature
1. ✓	Anubhujon K. Kulkarni (B.A., LL.B) 1 st Sem	
2.	Sedy Chatur N. Kalasbar (BA, LL.B) 3 rd Sem	
3.	Manjula G. Angadi (BALLB) 3 rd Sem	
4.	Arjun D. Jhatge (BBALLB) 3 rd Sem	
5.	Hansa S. Murgawar (BBALLB) 3 rd Sem	
6.	Prashant Sheri (BALLB) 3 rd Sem	
7.	Pratik S. Patil (BBALLB) 3 rd Sem	
8.	Sommod. S. Kharatkar (BALLB) 3 rd Sem	
9. ✓	Manavi Jigajani (BA, LL.B) 3 rd Sem	
10. ✓	Krishnakumar Joshi	
11.	Ruchita J. Maganawar	
12.	Dikshu S. Narkhede	
13. ✓	Kahana N. Bhat (BA, LL.B) 3 rd Sem	
14.	Abhinav D. Patil (B.A., LL.B) 3 rd Sem	
15.	Penaka B. Kadam (BA, LL.B)	
16. ✓	Asha F. Gudumkar (BALLB)	
17.	Pooja Ganawari (BALLB)	
18.	Sushma R. Muddapur (BALLB)	
19. ✓	Saurabh R. Minje (BBALLB)	
20.	Manjula Gadad (BBALLB)	
21.	Ashwin S. Seshwargond (BBALLB)	
22. ✓	Priyanka S. Patil (BBALLB) 3 rd Sem	
23.	Venkatesh. Varnar (LL.B) VI Sem	
24. ✓	Namrata S. Hari das (LL.B) VI Sem	
25.	Mahesh Ajit Majekar (LL.B) VI Sem	
26.		
27.		
28.		
29.	Harsha D. Granal (BBA LLB)	
30.	Mahika Kulkarni (BBA LLB)	
31.		
32. ✓	Yami. Yashdya (LLB)	

Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

Enrollment

S.No.	Name of student	Signature
33.	Vaishnavi N. Utagi (B.B.A., LL.B) VIII Sem	
34.	Md Saad Handoadi (BALLB) 3 rd Sem	
35.	Sanjay S. Patil (BALLB) 3 rd Sem	
36.	Shubham F. Kusalepur (BBALLB)	
37.	Shakar Ali M. Choudhari	
38.	manjunath M. Heggolagi	
39.	Naveen S. Kotyad	
40.	Amit. V. Telgi	
41. ✓	Kavya Desai	
42.	Saumya B. Shetti (BA, LL.B)	
43.	Mohd. Aamran Yahya (BA, LL.B)	
44.	Poojima P. Meli (BA, LL.B)	
45.	Sanjay N. Yedatki (BBALLB)	
46.	Roopa P. Patil (BA, LL.B)	
47.	Revati H. Bote (BBA, LL.B)	
48. ✓	Nivedita Y. Dixit (3yr LLB)	
49.	Natayan. A. Bag. 3yr LLB	
50.	Ramashidhar Patil 3yr LLB	
51.	Mang. Jethi LLB (2)	
52.	Satish Patil 3yr LLB (52)	
53.	Bhishma Bhandodkar 3yr LLB (53)	
54. ✓	Jashoda S. B. 3yr LLB (54)	

I.Q.A. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
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Principal



Ph. No. 0831- 2405501
Mobile: 9449070959
rilawcollege@gmail.com
www.rilc.klsbelgaum.org

DATE: 1/2/2020

Notice

This is to inform all the who have enrolled for the Add-On Course on Artificial Intelligence that the course will commence from 14-Feb-2020 to 25-Feb-2020. The course will be for 20 hours. The course will be for Two hours daily from 3.30 pm to 5.30 pm in the M.K. Moot Court Hall.

Sarvina Khanday
IQAC Coordinator
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Principal
A. H. Hawaldar
Principal
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BELAGAVI

(O) 2405501

KARNATAK LAW SOCIETY'S
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE
TILAKWADI, BELAGAVI-590 006.

ADD - ON COURSE



Register

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

For the year 201 - 201

Subject _____

Class _____ Division _____

Name of the Teacher _____

[Signature]
I.Q.A.C. COORDINATOR
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



[Signature]
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

K. L. SOCIETY'S RAJA LAKHANGUUDA ATTENDANCE

LAW COLLEGE, BELGAUM. REGISTER

Roll No.	Student's Name	Date-Lecture	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of days Present	Number of Lectures taken	Remarks			
1	Prabhakar Kulkarni		P	P	.	P	P	P	.	.	P	P	P	P	.	P																							
2	Manasi Jigajinot		P	P	P	.	.	P	P	P	P	.	.	.	P			P	P	.	P	P	P	.															
3	Krishnakumar Jadhav		P	.	P	P	P	.	P	.	P	P	P	.	P			.	P	P	P	P	.																
4	Kshama Bhat		P	P	.	P	.	.	P	.	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	.	P																
5	Asha Kudumkoti		.	P	.	P	P	P	.	P	.	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P																
6	Sarabh. Nitai		P	P	.	P	P	.	.	P	P	P	.	P	P			P	P	P	.	P																	
7	Priyanka Rathi		P	.	P	.	P	P	.	P	P	P	P	.	P			.	P	P	P	P	.																
8	Manjula Haridas		P	.	P	P	P	P	P	.	P	.	.	P	.			P	P	.	P	P	P	.															
9	Garvi Tapdiya		P	.	P	.	.	P	P	P	P	P	P	.	.			P	P	.	P	P	.																
10	Ajay Desai		P	P	P	.	.	P	P	P	P	P	P	.	P			P	P	P	P	P	.																
11	Nishita Dhot		P	P	.	P	P	.	P	P	P	P	P	.	P			P	P	.	P	P	.																
12	Yashoda S.B.		P	.	P	P	P	.	.	P	.	P	P	P	P			P	P	.	P	P	P	.															

[Signature]
R.L. Law College
Belagavi



[Signature]
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

[Signature]
R.L. Law College
Belagavi



[Signature]
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI



KARNATAK LAW SOCIETY'S
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE,
TILAKWADI, BELAGAVI.



Certificate

This certificate is awarded to Mr. / Ms.

Yashoda . S. B.

of 3 year LL.B for having successfully

completed the Add-On Course on Artificial Intelligence


Skills conducted by Raja Lakhamgouda Law College, Tilakwadi, Belagavi.

Estd. 1939


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R.L. Law College,
Belagavi


Programme Co-ordinator




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Principal
R.L. Law College
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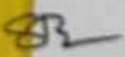
Certificate


This certificate is awarded to Mr. / Ms.

Nivedita Dixit

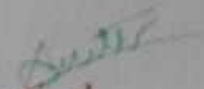
of 3 years LL.B for having successfully
completed the Add-On Course on Artificial Intelligence
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Raja Lakhamgouda Law College,
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Programme Co-ordinator




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Certificate

This certificate is awarded to Mr. / Ms.

Gouri Tapdiya

of LL.B (6th Sem) for having successfully

completed the Add-On Course on Artificial Intelligence

Skills conducted by Raja Lakhamgouda Law College, Tilakwadi, Belagavi.

Estd. 1939


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Certificate

This certificate is awarded to Mr. / Ms.

Namrata Haridas

of 3 years LL.B for having successfully

completed the Add-On Course on Artificial Intuigence


Skills conducted by Raja Lakhamgouda Law College, Tilakwadi, Belagavi.

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Certificate

This certificate is awarded to Mr. / Ms.

Ajay Desai

of B.A., LL.B (8th Sem) for having successfully

completed the Add-On Course on Artificial Intelligence

Skills conducted by Raja Lakhamgouda Law College, Tilakwadi, Belagavi.

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SR
 I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
 R.L. Law College,
 Belagavi.

SAD
 Programme Co-ordinator



Santosh
 Principal
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 BELAGAVI



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Certificate

This certificate is awarded to Mr. / Ms.


Priyanka Rathi


of B.B.A., LL.B (8th Sem) for having successfully

completed the Add-On Course on Artificial Intelligence


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Certificate

This certificate is awarded to Mr. / Ms.

Sourabh Mirje

of B.B.A., LL.B (10th Sem) for having successfully

completed the Add-On Course on Artificial Intelligence

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Certificate

This certificate is awarded to Mr. / Ms.

Krishnakumar Joshi

of LL.B (6th Sem) for having successfully

completed the Add-On Course on Artificial Intelligence

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SBI.
Coordinator
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Belagavi

SAA
Programme Co-ordinator



Santosh
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Principal
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Certificate

This certificate is awarded to Mr. / Ms.

Manasi Jigajinni

of B.B.A., LL.B (10th Sem) for having successfully

completed the Add-On Course on Artificial Intelligence

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Estd. 1939


I.O.A.C. Coordinator
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Programme Co-ordinator




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Certificate

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Prabhanjan Kulkarni


of B.B.A., LL.B (8th Sem) for having successfully

completed the Add-On Course on Artificial Intelligence


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Asha Gudumkeri

of B.A., LL.B (8th Sem) for having successfully

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Programme Co-ordinator




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TILAKWADI, BELAGAVI.



Certificate

This certificate is awarded to Mr. / Ms.

Kshama Bhat


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completed the Add-On Course on Artificial Intelligence


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Belagavi


Programme Co-ordinator




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Principal
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BELAGAVI



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RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI

(AFFILIATED TO KARNATAKA STATE LAW UNIVERSITY, HUBBALLI & RECOGNISED BY BAR COUNCIL OF INDIA)



Criterion - 1

**ADD ON COURSE ON
ENGLISH SPEAKING
AND SOFT SKILLS
RLLC NAAC
2018-2019**

Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE

Tilakwadi, Belagavi - 590006
 (Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi)



Dr. A. H. Hawaldar
 LL.M., Ph.D.
 Principal
 Ph.No.0831-2405501
 Mobile No.9449070959

Email:rlawcollege@gmail.com
www.rllc.klsbelgaum.org

NOTICE

The students of 3 year LL.B. V SEM and 5 year B.A. LL.B. and B.B.A LL.B. IX SEM, who have registered their names for the "English Speaking and Soft Skills Course- 2018-2019" should assemble in M. K. Nambyar Moot Court Hall, tomorrow i.e. 06/11/2019 at 3.00 p.m. without fail.

Informed

By: 5/11/2019.

10-11
class (1.0.5).

Anetta
 PRINCIPAL
 R.L. Law College
 BELAGAVI



SH
 I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
 R.L. Law College,
 Belagavi

-: REGISTRATIONS :-

S.No.	Name of Student	Course	Signature
1	KANCHAN RAMI GAVALI 7795703036	LLB. V th Sem R.No: 07	
2	Sonal Shrinivas Modali 8088396939	BBA LLB 9 th Sem R.No: 05	
3.	Smita. Muragod. 6361555288	B.A, LLB 5 th Sem R.No: 05	
4.	Dhanashree S. Pawashe 9482686727	BBA-LLB 9 th SEM R.No : 09	
5.	Trupti Prasad Sadekar 9986358127	B.A.LL.B 9 th Sem R.No.: 05	
6.	Maulasab. Nadaband 7845010278	LL.B. V th sem R.No. 05	
7.	Pavan N. Nayak 9738067327	LL.B V th sem R. NO. 33	
8.	Sadashiv R. mane 9731235471	LLB V th Sem R. No. 34	
9.	Nelesh. Honakheerde. 9969717567	LLB v th sem R. NO. 8.	
10.	Jahurahammad I. Kawaldor 9964645717	LLB V sem R. NO 39	
11.	Prashant .A. Bhoyan 8147504655	LLB V Sem R. NO 35	
12.	Nagaraj. Talawar. 9632780522.	LLB. v th Sem R-NO 43.	
13.	Manjunath. Kumbhar. 8792216717	LLB. v th Sem R. NO 44	
14.	JINAL BHATI 9482543234	LLB V Sem RNO 17	
15.	ANTHAMA MEHTA 7411280430	LLB V Sem RNO 16	
16.	Ganapati. s Langoti, 8884262250	LLB V th Sem RNO= 42	
17.	Vitayendra. Ghate 9901469342	LLB V th Sem R.NO:-32	

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator

R.L. Law College,
Belagavi

Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

REGISTRATION: 1st Year of Student

18.	Omkar L. Desai 8867571791	LLB V th sem Roll no: 11	Omkar
19	Priyanka S. Joshi Mob 9743411742	LLB V th sem R.No - 09	Joshi
20	Prithi D. Dhudum Mob No 9448854873	LLB V th sem R.No - 20	Prithi
21	Madhuri K. Patil mob no. 8762683653	LLB V th sem R.No. 21	Madhuri
22	Arnya Belgavkar Mob No 8310387124	R.No 22 LLB V th sem	Arnya
23.	Vidya Malagi 9353321545	R.No. 02 5 th sem LLB	Malagi
24.	Anic. Maben 9972132090	R. No. 27 5 th sem LLB	Anic
25.	Kamal Mohan Karbarkar 7004467888	LLB (V th sem) R.N. 02	Kamal
26	Roopa Prakash Bajantui 8904710656	LLB (V th sem) R.No: 23	Roopa
27	Siddappa R. Tukavali 8884595308	LLB (V th sem) R.No: 20	Sidd
28	Laxman R. Hebalkar 9538489121	R.No - 36 5 th sem, 3y LLB	Laxman
29	Sharat Madirkhan 8193936187	R.No - 19 5 th sem, LLB	Sharat
30	Sachidanand B. Patil 9886456911	R.No - 03 5 th sem LLB	Patil
31	Arman Uppin 9449447086	R.No - 34 5 th sem LLB	Arman
32)	Ramash. D. Karkalomal 8197685382	5 th sem LLB R.No - 40	Ramash
33)	Manu Bisaguffi 8792195209	5 th sem LLB R.No - 31	Manu
34)	Sharanabharana 7353099216	R.No - 53	Sharan

NAAC Coordinator
Law College,
Belagavi

Principal
P.L. Law College
Belagavi

35	Balaramlingh P. Thakur 9538318624	LLB V th sem Roll no: 31	BThakur
36	Om Hanamani 9740518447	BALB V th sem Roll no: 02	Om
37	Sunil K Khat 7026186921	LLB V th sem R.No: 18	Sunil
38	Shridhar P. Tarale 9611603095	LLB V th sem R.No 37	Shridhar
39	Sanket Patil 9986363093	LLB V th sem R.No - 26	Sanket
40	Mansural Volanji 7090905957	R.No - 21 BALLB	Mansural
41	Vikab Dalavai 9880547204	BALLB	Vikab
42	Sachin Chavan 9886674394	R.No. 10 3yrs LLB	Sachin
43	Kishor Sudar 9945768317	R.No. 12 LLB	Kishor
43	Charwata Bagewadi 8123392597	R.No. 13 LLB	Charwata
44	Pooja Kulkarni 9611265090	R.No. 15 LLB	Pooja
45	Vaibhavi Inamdar 9916461577	R.No. 14 LLB	Vaibhavi
46	Hanaman Mundigonal 8088415566	LLB V th sem R.No 29	Hanaman
47	Radha M. Bhajantui 8147427891	BBL LLB V th sem R.No - 2	Radha
48	Nagendra 7338430577	B.A. LLB V th sem R.No. 06	Nagendra
49	Veena Y Kolkas 9945438102	B.A. LLB 9 th sem R.N - 04	Veena
	Namnata B. Patil 9535994820	B.A. LLB 9 th sem R.N - 01	Namnata

P.L.L.C
NAAC/IOAC
BELAGAVI-590008

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R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

Karnatak Law Society's
R. L LAW COLLEGE, BELAGVI

IN COLLABORATION WITH

KLS ACADEMY, BELAGAVI

**SYLLABUS FOR THE ADD ON COURSE ON ENGLISH
SPEAKING AND SOFT SKILLS COURSE**

S.NO	TOPIC	HOURS	NAME OF THE COURSE TEACHER
1	COMMUNICATION SKILLS- INTRODUCTION AND BARRIERS	5	MRS. NAMITA GCC DEGREE COLLEGE, BELAGAVI
2	PARTS OF SPEECH AND USAGES	5	MRS. SUREKAH CHATE, KLS SCHOOL, BELAGAVI
3	SOFT SKILLS IN ENGLISH	5	MRS. LAXMI DESHPANDE, GOGTE P.U. COLLGE, BELAGAVI
4	PHONETICS AND ITS IMPORTANCE	5	SHRI RAJPUT, GIT, BELAGAVI



Smith
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

10/24/2019

20191024_101243.jpg



Latitude: 15.833192
Longitude: 74.509474
Elevation: 820.23m
Accuracy: 17.5m
Time: 24-10-2019 10:12
Note: NAAC IOS academy

10/24/2019

20191024_105862.jpg



Latitude: 15.833404
Longitude: 74.509281
Elevation: 700.1m
Accuracy: 23.2m
Time: 24-10-2019 10:58
Note: NAAC IOS academy

KLS's R. L. LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI IQAC

IN COLLABORATION WITH KLS ACADEMY

ADD ON COURSE ON ENGLISH SPEAKING AND SOFT SKILLS COURSE 2018-2019

Resource Persons & Sessions:-

- I - Use of Phonetics.
Resource person - Shri V.V. Rajput
- (Prof) GIT Belagavi
- 9481468915
- II] Shri Laxmi Deshpande - Resource person
- faculty G.C.C. Bela
Topic - Language - A tool for survival
9901193600
- III] Shrimati Suresha Chale
- faculty G.C.C. Belagavi
Topic - Soft skills in English Language
- 9113830430
- IV] - Sh Miss N.S. Shetye faculty
- G.C.C. Belagavi
Topic communication skills.
fac. 9449158743.



I.Q.A.C. Coordinator,
R.L. Law College,
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20191024_105933.jpg



Latitude: 15.833274
Longitude: 74.509209
Elevation: 736.23m
Accuracy: 20.0m
Time: 24-10-2019 10:59
Note: NAAC IQS academy

20191024_105959.jpg



Latitude: 15.833364
Longitude: 74.509214
Elevation: 733.23m
Accuracy: 25.5m
Time: 24-10-2019 11:00
Note: NAAC IQS academy



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ParticiPants Attended.

3 year LL.B.

KLS R L Law College -Belagavi

Course : THIRD YEAR 3 Yr. LL. B. 2019-20

Name of the candidate	Signature	Remarks
3. VIDYA M MALAGI	<i>[Signature]</i>	
4. KOMAL MOHAN KANBARKAR	<i>[Signature]</i>	
ACHICHIDANAND BABAJI PATIL	<i>[Signature]</i>	
ANESH BOLMAL	<i>[Signature]</i>	
MOULASAB S NALABAND	<i>[Signature]</i>	
VIKAS VIJAY HUGAR	<i>[Signature]</i>	
CANCHAN RAM GAVALI	<i>[Signature]</i>	
NILESH SUBHASH HONAKHANDE	<i>[Signature]</i>	
PRIYANKA SUHASRAO JOSHI	<i>[Signature]</i>	
SACHIN SURYAKANT CHAVAN	<i>[Signature]</i>	
OMKAR LAXMAN DESAI	<i>[Signature]</i>	
KISHOR SUDHAKAR SUTAR	<i>[Signature]</i>	
CHARULATA GOPAL BAGEWADI	<i>[Signature]</i>	
VAIBHAVI UMESH INAMDAR	<i>[Signature]</i>	
POOJA	<i>[Signature]</i>	
ANTHIMA N	<i>[Signature]</i>	
JINAL CHAGANLAL BHATI	<i>[Signature]</i>	
SUNIL KHOT	<i>[Signature]</i>	
SHARAD M MADIWALAR	<i>[Signature]</i>	
PRITI DOULAT DHUDUM	<i>[Signature]</i>	
MADHURI KALLAPPA PATIL	<i>[Signature]</i>	
ANUJA BELGAONKAR	<i>[Signature]</i>	
ROOPA BAJANTRI	<i>[Signature]</i>	
1 ASHWINI GANAPATIL BAILUR	<i>[Signature]</i>	
5 GEETANJALI PRAKASH SAMANT	<i>[Signature]</i>	
6 SANKET B PATIL	<i>[Signature]</i>	
7 ANNIE GRACE SA MABEN	<i>[Signature]</i>	
18 SIDDAPPA RAMANNA HUBBALLI	<i>[Signature]</i>	



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29	HANAMANT S MUNDIGANAL		
30	VINAYAK K NINGANURE		
31	MANU GOOLAPPA BISAGUPPI		
32	VIJAYENDRA UDAYSING GHATAGE		
33	PAVAN NAGENDRA NAYAK		
34	AMAR M UPPIN		
35	PRASHANT A BHOGHAN		
36	LAXMAN RAMESH HEBBALKAR		
37	SHRIDHAR P TARALE		
38	BALARAMSINGH P THAKUR		
39	JAHURAHAMMAD I HAWALDAR		
40	RAMESHKAKKALMELI		
41	DIPALI B KULKARNI		
42	GANAPATI S LANGOTI		
43	NAGARAJ B TALAWAR		
44	MANJUNATH C KAMBAR		
45	MANUJA M SHEKHANAVAR		
46	SWATI C JOSHI		
47	MUBISIRIN H PATILRADAR		
48	VAIBHAV GHATAGE		
49	KUMAR HULLOTA		
50	YUVANJALI MANI VEER NANDGAON		
51	SUNITA R M		
52	ROOPASHREE HANAPPA LANGOTI		
53	SHARANABASAWA P INDUWAR		
54	SADASHIV R MAHE		

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5 years
KLS's R L Law College Tilakwadi- Belagavi

5 YEARS B.B.A.LL.,B Admission List Fifth Year 2019-20

Roll No.	Students name	Signature	Remarks
1	Ms. VIJAYALAXMI N PATIL		
2	Ms. RADHA M BHAJANTRI		
3	Ms. SOUNDARYA M PADAKI		
4	Ms. VAIBHAVI V DESHMUKH		
5	Ms. SONAL S HADALI		
6	Mr. PRANAV S KATAGERI		
7	MS. ANKITA A PATIL		
8	Ms. AKSHATA M REVANKAR		
9	Ms. DHANASHREE PAWASHE		
10	Ms. SHRUTI M GAIKWAD		
11	Ms. SANJANA M KALAGHATAGI		
12	Ms. POOJA S OZA		
13	Ms. GOUSIYA M PEERJADE		
14	Ms. VIDYA B CHOUGULE		
15	Mr. SANDESH SHEGUNSHI		
16	Ms. ARADHAN V V MANVI		
17	Ms. SNEHAL K TARIHALKAR		
18	Ms. MEGHA M SOMANNAVAR		
19	Ms. MEHAK M SANCHETI		
20	Mr. VEERANNA B BALAGANNAVAR		
21	Mr. MRUNAL U VELANGI		



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Syear

KLS R L LAW COLLEGE BELAGAVI

Following list of students took admission to V Year B.A., LL.B. for 2019-20

Roll No	Name	Signature	Remarks
1	Namrata Biradarpatil		
2	Om Vijaykumar Honamani		
3	Vikas Bahaddur Dalwadi		
4	Veena Y Kolkar		
5	Trupti Prasad Sadekar		
6	Nagaratna		
7	Parashuram N Patted		
8	Rahul Yadawad		



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KLS R L Law College - Tilakwadi

YEAR 3 Yr. LL. B. 2019-20

Course : FIRST

R. No	Name of the candidate	Signature	Remarks
1	Ms. DESAI VAIDEHI SUDHIR		
2	Mr. VIKAS BHUSARADDI		
3	Mr. MANOJ JOSHI		
4	Ms. YASHODA BHOVI VADDAR		
5	Ms. NIVEDITA YAJNESHWAR DIXIT		
6	Ms. GOURI TAPDIYA		
7	Mr. SACHIN YALLARADDI		
8	Ms. SHIVANI MURARI		
9	Mr. OMKAR JOSHI		V. Good.
10	Mr. AMARNATH		
11	Ms. NETALRANI SURAJNARAYAN JOSHI		V. Nice
12	Mr. VIVEKANAND HANAMANT PALKI		Good
13	Ms. SMITA YALLAPPA DESAI		
14	Ms. NIDHI AGARWAL		
15	Ms. AKSHATA PUJAR		
16	Ms. SUKRATHA S WAGLE		
17	Mr. MAHAMMADVASEEM S MULLA		Good
18	Ms. POONAM SANADI		
19	Mr. VIPUL VILAS HERWADE		Good.
20	Mr. SANDEEP TANAJI MEGHANAVAR		V. Good.
21	Mr. PEERGOD PATIL		
22	Mr. SATISH PATIL		
23	Ms. DIKSHA SHANKAR NAIK		V. Good.
24	Mr. MANJUNATH KARALINGANAVAR		V. Good.
25	Mr. KRISHNA APPANNA APARAJ		
26	Mr. KRISHNA KUMAR JOSHI		
27	Mr. PARASHURAM SANGAPPA JOGALEKAR		Good
28	Mr. PRASHANT GURAPPA TARANAL		



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29	Mr.NAGARAJ BAGI		
30	Ms.PRIYA DUNDAYYA HIREMATH	P.D.Hiremath	Good
31	Mr.KRISHNA RAJESH BANDODEKAR		
32	Mr.VIKRAM KARPE	V.Karpe	
33	Mr.ASHMITA ARUN PATIL		
34	Mr.DAYANAND BALU BAILPATTAR	Dayanand	Good
35	Ms. NISHA VITTAL SHAHAPURKAR	Nisha	Good
36	Mr.ASHOK CHATNALLI	A.S	
37	Ms.ANKITA PEDNEKAR	A.Pednekar	Good
38	Ms.SURABHI MAHADEV SHAHAPURKAR	Surabhi	Good
39	Ms.NAMRATA SATISH HARIDAS	Namrata	Excellent.
40	Mr. MAHESH MAJUKAR		
41	SHRISHWARI KEDARNATH MOGHE	Shrisha	Good
42	Mr.BHARATESH YAXAMBI	Bhaxambhi	
43	Mr.SIDDU SHIVABASU HANDIGUND		
44	Ms.CHANDRABHAGA MAHADEV KAMBLE		
45	Ms.RISHITA R TELI		
46	Mr.RAMASIDDA BHARAMAPPA PUJERI	R.Pujeri	
47	Ms.SUSHMA SHIVANAND BIDARI	S.S	Good
48	Mr.VINAYAK VITTAL PATTAR	V.V	Good
49	Mr.PRASAD HULYAL	P.Hulyal	Good
50	Mr.VENKATESH VANNUR	V.Vannur	Informative.
51	Ms. AKSHATA MAHINDRAKAR		
52	Mr.NARAYAN BAGI	N.Bagi	Good
53	Mr.MD ZULFIQAR ALI		
54	Mr. YUVARAJ RAMA MADAR	Y.Rama	Good
55	Ms. POONAM MARUTI DHAMONE	P.Dhamone	Good
56	Mr. MANJUNATH GANGADHAR SATTIGERI		
57	Ms. AISHWARYA BASAVARAJ PATIL		
58	Mr.KUSHAL SHAMSUNDAR LAHOTI	K.Lahoti	Good
59	Ms. PRIYA BILGI		
60	Mr.MANO HAR NAYAK	M.Nayak	Good

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51	Mehak. M. Sancheti 9980101551.	B.B.A LLB 1st Sem R.No. 19	<i>Sancheti</i>
52	Aradhana. V Marvi 9635998077	B.B.A LLB 1st Sem R.NO. 16	<i>Aradhana</i>
53	Gausiya. P. 7795951457	B.B.A LLB 1st Sem R.NO. 13	
54	Pooja. Oza. 9738480221	B.B.A LLB 1st Sem R.NO. 12	
55	Vaibhavi V. Dushmukh 9663620511.	BBA LLB 1st Sem R.No. 04	<i>Dushmukh</i>
56	Soundarya. M. Padaki 8290340981/90711-95154	BBA, LLB-1st Sem R-No. 03	<i>Padaki</i>
57	Vijaylaxmi. N. Patil. 7026003145	BBA, LLB 1st Sem R.No. 01	<i>Vijaylaxmi</i>
58	Parashuram. Patted [1899220379]	B.A. LLB 1st Sem R.No.: 7	<i>Parashuram</i>
59	Megha. M. Somannavar [8792697765]	BBA LLB. 1st Sem R.No.: 18	<i>Megha</i>



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SL No	NAME	COURSE	ROLL NO.	DATE	SIGN
1.	Ginal Bhati	LL.B - V SEM	17	6/11/19	Bhati
2.	Anthima	LL.B - V SEM	16	6/11/19	Anthima
3.	Ashwini Beiluy	LL.B - V SEM	24	6/11/19	Beiluy
4.	Geetanjali Samant	LL.B - V SEM	25	6/11/19	Samant
5.	Pooja Keelkar	LLB V Sem	15	6/11/19	Keelkar
6.	Sachin S. Chavan	LL.B V sem	10	6/11/19	Chavan
7.	Sachchidanand. B. Patil	LL.B V sem	03	6/11/19	Patil
8.	Sanket B. Patil	LLB V Sem	26	6/11/19	Patil
9.	Nagaraj B. Talawar	LLB V Sem	43	6/11/19	Talawar
10.	Vikas B. Dalavai	BALLB IX Sem	03	6/11/19	Dalavai
11.	Manjunath C. Kambar	LLB V Sem	44	6/11/19	Kambar
12.	Ganapati. S. Langote	LLB V th sem	42	6/11/2019	Langote
13.	Bonal S. Madali	BBA LLB IX Sem	05	6/11/19	Madali
14.	Trupti P. Bodekar	BALLB IX sem	05	6/11/19	Bodekar
15.	Anuja S. Belgaonkar	LL.B - V sem	22	6/11/19	Belgaonkar
16.	Dharmendra S. Pawar	BBA LLB IX SEM	09	6/11/19	Pawar
17.	Pooja Sanjay Oza	BBA LLB IX Sem	12	6/11/19	Oza
18.	Aradhana V. Manvi	BBA LLB IX Sem	16	6/11/19	Manvi
19.	Vaibhavi V. Dehmukh	BBA LLB IX sem	04	6/11/19	Dehmukh
20.	Kanchan Ram Gamli	LLB V th Sem	07	6/11/19	Gamli
21.	Vidya. Balu. Chougule	BBA LLB 9 th sem	14	6/11/19	Chougule
22.	Veena Y. Kolkar	B.A LLB 9 th sem	04	6/11/19	Kolkar
23.	Namrata Binodan Patil	B.A LLB 9 th sem	01	6/11/19	Patil
24.	Ankita B. Shelas	3 yrs LLB III rd Sem	29	6/11	Shelas
25.	Rounak Purohit	"	52	6/11	Purohit
26.	Pushkar Bumb	"	13	6/11	Bumb
27.	Gausiya. M. Pejjade	BBA LLB (1 st Sem)	13	11/11	Pejjade
28.	Mohak. Sanchele	"	19	11/11	Sanchele
29.	Komal Mohan Kumbhar	LL.B (V SEM)	02	11/11	Kumbhar

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Mrs. Namita, G.C.C. Degree College

S.No.	Topic	Hour	SIGN.
1	Introduction, process of Communication, purpose, Communication skills	1 hr (3:30-4:30) Date: 6/11/19	Mtj 6/11/19
2	Barriers of Effective Communication Verbal & Non Verbal, Business Communication, Significance of Communication Introduction (Self) by Students	1 hr (3:30-4:30) Date 8/11/19	Mtj 8/11/19
3	Introduction (Self) Introduction (Others) Public Speaking	1 hr (3:30-4:30)	Mtj 11/11/19
4	Extempore, Public Speaking, Self Introduction	3:30 - 4:30	Mtj 10/11/19
5	Extempore - Strategies Public Speaking Presentations	3:30 - 4:30	Mtj 20/11/19

S.No.	Topic	Hour	Sign.
1	Introduction, process of Communication, purpose, Communication skills	1 hr (3:30-4:30) Date: 6/11/19	Mtys 6/11/19
2	Barriers of Effective Communication 9:30 Verbal & Non Verbal, Business Communication, Significance of Communication Introduction (Self) by Students	1 hr (3:30-4:30) Date 8/11/19	Mtys 8/11/19
3	Introduction (Self) Introduction (Others) Public speaking	1 hr (3:30-4:30)	Mtys 11/11/19
4	Extempore, Public speaking Self Introduction	3:30 - 4:30	Mtys 13/11/19
5	Extempore - strategies. Public speaking Presentations	3:30 - 4:30	Mtys 20/11/19



Amit
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Mrs. Surekha Chate, K.L.S. School

S.No	Topic	Hours	Sign.
1.	Meaning & need to develop soft skills.	(1) 3:30-4:30 26/11	<u>Sc</u>
2.	Self skills & Presentation skills.	(1) 3:30-4:30 27/11	<u>Sc</u>
3.	Communication Skills.	(1) 3:30-4:30 28/11	<u>Sc</u>
4.	Group Discussions	(1) 3:30-4:30 29/11	<u>Sc</u>
5.	Interview Skills	(1) 3:30-4:50 30/11	<u>Sc</u>

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Ms. Lakshmi Deshpande, Gogte P.U. College

SL.No.	TOPIC	HOOR	SEGN.
1.	Parts of speech	3:30-4:30 Date: 22/11/2019	<u>Lakshmi Deshpande</u>
2.	Sentences & Compound Nouns	3:30-4:30 Date: 25/11/2019	<u>Lakshmi Deshpande</u>




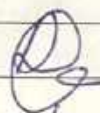
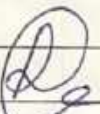



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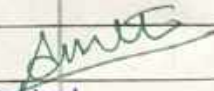
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(Phonetics in English Language)
 Mr. Rajput - GIT.

S.No.	Topic	Hours	Sign.
①	Meaning of Phonetics & history	3.30-4.30 2/	 2/12
②	Describing sounds	3.30-4.30	 2/12
③	Sign language.	3.30-4.30	 4/12
④	Acoustics & Production	3.30-4.30	 5/12
⑤	Self-disruptions of perceptions.	3.30-4.30	 6/12


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KARNATAK LAW SOCIETY'S
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE
TILAKWADI, BELAGAVI-590 006.

KLS
ACADEMY



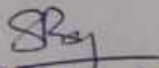
ATTENDANCE REGISTER

For the year 201 - 201

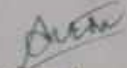
Subject ENGLISH PROFICIENCY AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Class Date: 06/11/2019 Division _____

Name of the Teacher _____



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

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K. L. SOCIETY'S RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE, BELGAUM.
ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Roll No.	Student's Name	Date-Lecture	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of days Present	Number of Lectures taken	Remarks			
			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓
33.	Gonal Modali							P	P	P	P	P											P		P														
33.	Tripti P. Godekar							P	P																														
34.	Dhanashree Pawarke							P	P																														
35.	JINAL BHATE							P				P															P												
36.	Mehak Sanchele											P												P		P													


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KARNATAK LAW SOCIETY'S

RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI

(AFFILIATED TO KARNATAKA STATE LAW UNIVERSITY, HUBBALLI & RECOGNISED BY BAR COUNCIL OF INDIA)



Criterion - 1

**ADD ON COURSE ON
YOGA SKILLS
2016-2017**

Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE
Tilakwadi, BELAGAVI 590 006.

Dr. Sandhya H.V.
LL.M., Ph.D.,
Principal



Ph: 2405501

Ref.No. KLS/RLLC/ / /2016

Date: 15-04-2016

ADD ON COURSE ON YOGA SKILLS

NOTICE

ADD-ON COURSE - 20 Hrs.

Yoga session under the ADD-ON Course (20 Hrs.) for the students, teaching and non-teaching staff will be held in our college from 21-04-2016 onwards under the guidance of Shri K.G. Kulkarni. Those interested are hereby informed to enroll their names in the office immediately.



Sandhya H.V.
Principal

SB

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Anita
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Practice Yoga Chart for 8 days Camp.

60 minutes per day practice

Sukshma Vyama - Loosening Exercises

Instant Relaxation

Surya Namaskar Abhyas - 3 Rounds of 12 counts each.

Quick Relaxation

Asana Abhyasa

Standing postures - 3 asanas

Sitting postures - 3 asanas


Prone postures - 3 asanas

Supine postures - 3 asanas

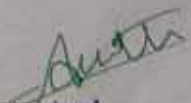
Deep Relaxation

Pranayama Abhyasa




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List of students enrolled for Yoga Camp

1) Ms. Vallethi Desai	Patil
2) Abhijit B.	Abhijit B.
3) Vishnu Lamani	Vishnu Lamani
4) Ajit Kotekar	Ajit Kotekar.
5) Yalappa Hegde	Yalappa Hegde.
6) Alkesh Patil	Alkesh Patil
7) Basavaraj J.	Basavaraj J.
8) Chetan Chandargi	Chetan Chandargi
9) Balakrishna	Balakrishna
10) Shruti Kulkarni	Shruti Kulkarni
11) Rajnaik	Rajnaik
12) Swetha Bembalgi	Swetha Bembalgi
13) Tejaswini Fogalad	Tejaswini Fogalad
14) Padmeshree Mutalke Desai	Padmeshree Mutalke Desai
15) Jyoti	Jyoti
16) Sneha Munnal	Sneha
17) Shweta Byakod	S. K. Byakod
18) Bandenawaz Nadaf.	Bandenawaz Nadaf.
19) Mahantesh Pujari	Mahantesh Pujari


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K. L. SOCIETY'S RAJA LAKHMOUDA
ATTENDANCE

Roll No.	Student's Name	Date-Lecture	Days													
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
01	Vareesh Desai		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
02	Abhijit B.		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
03	Vishnu Laxmi		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
04	Aiti Kotekar		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
05	Vaanya Hende		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
06	Aishik Patel		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
07	Bhavani J.		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
08	Chetan Chaudhari		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
09	Bhakti Chavan		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
10	Shruti Kulkarni		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
11	Laj Nath		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
12	Swarna Chaudhari		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
13	Tejaswini Jagtap		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
14	Adarsh Murali Das		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
15	Jyoti		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
16	Shikha Murali		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
17	Shruti Chaudhari		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
18	Bhakti Chavan		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
19	Mahesh Pujari		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	

LAW COLLEGE, BELGAUM.
REGISTER

Roll No.	Student's Name	Date-Lecture	Days														Number of Absences	Number of Late Arrivals	Remarks
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
01	Vareesh Desai		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	0	0		
02	Abhijit B.		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	0	0		
03	Vishnu Laxmi		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	0	0		
04	Aiti Kotekar		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	0	0		
05	Vaanya Hende		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	0	0		
06	Aishik Patel		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	0	0		
07	Bhavani J.		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	0	0		
08	Chetan Chaudhari		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	0	0		
09	Bhakti Chavan		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	0	0		
10	Shruti Kulkarni		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	0	0		
11	Laj Nath		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	0	0		
12	Swarna Chaudhari		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	0	0		
13	Tejaswini Jagtap		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	0	0		
14	Adarsh Murali Das		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	0	0		
15	Jyoti		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	0	0		
16	Shikha Murali		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	0	0		
17	Shruti Chaudhari		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	0	0		
18	Bhakti Chavan		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	0	0		
19	Mahesh Pujari		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	0	0		

Principal
K. L. Society's Law College
Belgaum



Principal
K. L. Society's Law College
Belgaum





KARNATAK LAW SOCIETY'S

RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI

(AFFILIATED TO KARNATAKA STATE LAW UNIVERSITY, HUBBALLI & RECOGNISED BY BAR COUNCIL OF INDIA)



Criterion - 1

**ADD ON COURSE ON
MANAGEMENT SKILLS
2016-2017**

Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE
Tilakwadi, BELAGAVI - 590 006

Dr. Sandhya H.V.
LL.M., Ph.D.
Principal



Ph.No. 2405501

Ref. No. KLS/RLLC /2016

Date: 20-04-2016

NOTICE

Our college is organizing an Add-on Course beyond the curriculum on "Management Skills" for 20 hours in the first week of May 2016. Interested students may enroll their names with Prof. Jyoti Kulkarni, Lecturer in Management on or before 30th April 2016. Students who attend till the completion of the course will be given a certificate.

Jyoti Kulkarni
Coordinator



Sandhya H.V.
Principal
R.L. Law College
Belagavi

Semesters	2	4	6	8	10
LL.B.				—	—
B.A.,LL.B.					
B.B.A., LL.B					

Management skills

no.	Names	Signature
1.	Heena I. Padgaonkar	
2	Komal. Rutka	
3	Aruna. G. Pawar	
4.	Shubhangi. Bisajdar	
5.	Shruti. Gaikwad	
6)	Vidya S. Karpur	
7	Y. B. Kulkarni	
8	Sarita. Honnanna	
9)	Deepa S. Mangarati.	
10)	Ganga S. Galaskatti.	
11)	Veeranna Balgannavar	
12)	Ameet. J. H	
13)	Pardeep Patra	
14)	Abhishek A. Kulkarni	
15)	Sagar K. Deshpande	
16)	Kartik Khandekar	
17)	Navarang. Sherekany	
18)	manjunath. D.	
19)	B. H. Nadaf	
20)	Meghana. V. V.	
21)	Akshat. Patil	
22)	Akshata. R. D.	
23)	Ashwini. R. M.	
24)	Vishnu. S. Lamani	



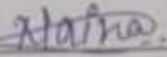
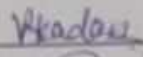

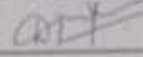


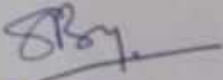
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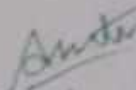
Students Enrollment for Add-On Course on Management Skills 2015 - 2016

Sl. No.	Name of the Student	Class	Roll No.	Signature
1.	Neel Patel	3 rd Yr. LLB 1 st Yr.	48	
2.	Mahadev Yakkanchi	- do -	55	
3.	Shubham Kamate	- do -	52	
4.	Gunayana Dongre	"	15	
5.	Vijayalaxmi Kadam	"	16	
6.	Apoorva Marathe	"	14	
7.	Nivya Sakambhattal	"	10	


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 Course Teacher


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Sl. No.	Name of the Student	Class	Roll No.	Signature
1.	Neel Patel	3 rd Yr. LLB 1 st yr.	48	
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3.	Shubham Kamate	-do-	52	
4.	Sunayana Dongre	"	15	
5.	Vijayalaxmi Kadam	"	16	
6.	Apoorva. Marathe	"	14	
7.	Nivya S. Karamekhar	"	10	

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RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE
Tilakwadi, BELAGAVI 590 006.

Ph: 2405501



INAUGURAL FUNCTION FOR ADD-ON COURSES IN:

1. *Communication Skills*
2. *Management Skills*
3. *Kannada (For Non Kannada students)*
4. *Yoga for life*

COMMUNICATION & MANAGEMENT SKILLS

<i>Invocation Song</i>	-	<i>Ganga and Meghana</i>
<i>Welcome Speech</i>	-	<i>Mrs M S Kulkarni</i>
<i>Inauguration</i>	-	<i>By Chief the Guest</i>
<i>Information about the courses by course teachers</i>	-	<i>Mrs M S Kulkarni</i>
	-	<i>Mrs J U Kulkarni</i>
	-	<i>Kethan. Sir</i>
<i>Speech by the Chief Guest</i>	-	<i>Dr.S.G.Kulkarni</i>
<i>Honouring the Chief Guest</i>	-	<i>By the Principal</i>
<i>Presidential Remarks</i>	-	<i>By Sri.G.M.Wagh</i>
<i>Vote of thanks</i>	-	<i>By D.Prasannakumar</i>

SP

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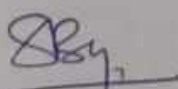
ADD ON COURSE ON MANAGEMENT SKILLS

MODULE	20 Hours
1. Introduction - Ice Breaking	2 Hours
2. Planning	2 Hours
3. Organising	2 Hours
4. Leadership	2 Hours
5. Team Building	2 Hours
6. Time Management	2 Hours
7. Creative thinking	2 Hours
8. Co-ordination	2 Hours
9. Motivation	2 Hours
10. Manners and Table Etiquette	2 Hours


Course Teacher: Mrs. Jyoti Kulkarni, Lecturer in Management.

Time Table

Two Hours on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday of every week from 3.00 P.M. to 5.00 P. M.


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Lateral Thinking Puzzles

1. Why can't a man living in India be buried in Nepal?
2. Is it legal for a man in India, to marry widow's sister?
3. What are mce, mce and mce?
4. One astrologer claim to be able to tell the score before any game. How?
5. Why do Chinese men eat more rice than Indian men?
6. If you have it, you want to share it, if you share it, you don't have it. What?
7. If Six men can dig 6 holes in 1hour, how long for one man to dig half a hole?
8. If $1=3, 2=3, 3=5, 4=4, 5=4, 6=?$
9. A person wins 3 matches at a stretch. What are his chances of winning the fourth?
10. A-One of these statement is False, B-Two of these statements are False, C-Three of these statements are False & D-Four of these statements are False. Which is true?
11. Suppose there are 100 seconds in a Minute, How many minutes in an Hour?
12. O, T, T, F, F, S, S, __, __, __, Fill up the blanks.
13. Why are manhole covers round?
14. Interpret the following figures of speech:
 - C+H+A+O+S _____
 - Se Cond _____
 - Ego Ace _____
 - Tekcit _____
 - vILLa _____
 - AG ile _____
 - GOOD _____

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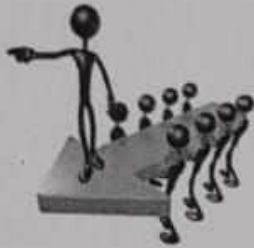


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AVANTEE
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Leadership Styles

1. Autocratic or Authoritarian Leadership:

- An autocratic leader exercises complete control over the subordinates.
- He centralises power in himself and takes all decisions without consulting the subordinates.



- Autocratic leadership style may be appropriate when subordinates are uneducated, unskilled and submissive.
- Lack of knowledge and experience of the subordinates makes it necessary for the leader to take decisions himself.
- This style may be desirable when the company enforces punishment as accepted disciplinary techniques.

- This can be appropriate when you need to make decisions quickly, when there's no need for team input, and when team agreement is not necessary for a successful outcome.

2. Democratic or Participative Leadership:

- A consultative or democratic leader takes decisions in consultation and participation with the subordinates.



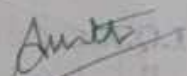
- He dominates and drives his group through force and command.
- He loves power and never delegates authority.
- The leader gives orders and expects the subordinates to follow them unquestioningly.
- He uses rewards and holds threat of penalties to direct the subordinates.

- He decentralises authority and allows the subordinates to share his power.
- The leader does what the group wants to follow the majority opinion.
- He keeps the followers informed about matters affecting them.
- A democratic leader provides freedom of thinking and expression.



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Leadership



- Acc to Koontz and O' Donnell has defined leadership as "Influencing people to follow the achievement of a common goal. It is the ability to exert inter-personal influence by means of communication towards the achievement of a goal".

Meaning

- Leadership is the process of influencing the behaviour of others towards the accomplishment of goals in a given situation.



- James Giribbin defines leadership as " a process of influence on a group in a particular situation, at a given point of time and in a specific set of circumstances that stimulate people to strive willingly to attain organisational objectives giving them the experience of helping attain the common objectives and satisfaction with the type of leadership provided."

Features of Leadership

- It is the process of influencing the behaviour of others to work willingly and enthusiastically for achieving predetermined goals.

- Leadership is a continuous and dynamic process of influencing others. It is not one-shot activity. It is complex and multi-dimensional in character.
- Leadership is a working relationship between the leader and his followers. This relationship arises out of their functioning for common goals.

S.P.J.

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- He listens to the suggestions, grievances and opinions of the subordinates.
- Democratic leaders make the final decisions, but they include team members in the decision-making process.
- They encourage creativity, and people are often highly engaged in projects and decisions.
- As a result, team members tend to have high job satisfaction and high productivity.

- They provide support with resources and advice if needed, but otherwise they don't get involved.
- This autonomy can lead to high job satisfaction, but it can be damaging if team members don't manage their time well, or if they don't have the knowledge, skills, or self motivation to do their work effectively.

- Consultative leadership is considered to be more effective than autocratic style.
- When the goal of the organisation is job satisfaction and when employees have a high need for independence, consultative style is more effective.
- It is also appropriate where subordinates have accepted the goal of the organisation and when the leader wants to share the decision making with the subordinates.



3. Free-rein or laissez-faire leadership:

- This involves complete delegation of authority so that subordinates themselves take decisions.
- leaders give their team members a lot of freedom in how they do their work, and how they set their deadlines.
- The free-rein leader avoids power and gives up the leadership position.
- He serves only as a contact to bring the information and resources needed by the subordinates.

THANK YOU

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- The purpose of leadership is to achieve common goal or goals. By exercising leadership, the leader tries to influence the behaviour of individuals or group of individuals around him to achieve common goals.
- A leader influences his followers willingly not by force. A leader shows the way by his own example. He is not a pusher but sets an ideal before his followers by his personal conduct.

2. Building morale: Morale is attitudes of the employees towards organisation and voluntary cooperation of the employees. High morale leads to high productivity and organisational stability. Good leadership in the organisation ensures high employee morale which increases the productivity and stability of the organisation.

- Leadership is exercised in a given situation, at a given point of time, and under specific set of circumstances. It implies that leadership styles may be different under different situations.
- Leadership is a power relationship in which power and influence are unevenly distributed. The person holding power over other members of the group becomes the leader.
- Leadership is a social interaction-influence process between the leader and his followers. It is an interpersonal process of influencing behaviour.

3. Guiding people: A leader is to guide and direct the group. He acts as a friend, philosopher and guide to his followers and takes the lead in all activities.

4. Developing teamwork: A leader acts as the captain of his team in order to win the confidence and cooperation of his followers. A leader secures cooperation and coordination by setting good example through his own conduct.

IMPORTANCE OF LEADERSHIP

1. Creating confidence: a good leader may create confidence in his followers by directing them, giving them advice, and getting through them good results in the organisation. The individual tries to maintain the good work and acquires certain level of confidence towards his capacity. If there is no good direction individuals fail to recognise their qualities and capabilities.

5. Maintaining Discipline: Discipline is the force that prompts individuals to observe rules, regulations and procedures which are necessary for the attainment of objectives.

6. Representing the group: A leader is the true representative of his followers both to those working for the group as well as the outside world. He carries the voice of his people to various authorities.

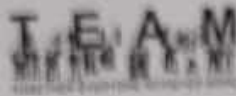
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Ch. K.
Principal
R.L. Law College
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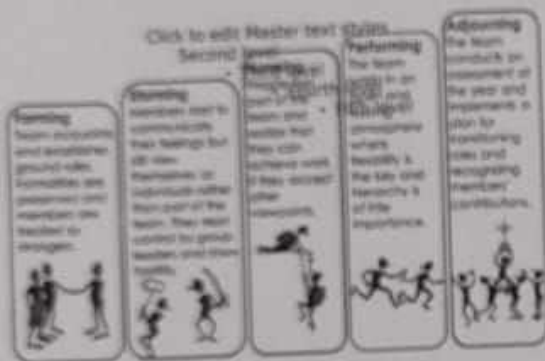
Seven keys to building great work teams

1. Commitment
2. Contribution
3. Communication
4. Co-operation
5. Conflict management
6. Change management
7. Connections



9. Pessimist
10. Dominator
11. Listener
12. Flaw finder

Stages of Team development



Factors contributing to team development and effectiveness

- Shared goals and objectives
- Utilisation of resources
- Trust and conflict resolution
- Shared leadership
- Control and Procedures
- Effective interpersonal communication
- Approach to problem solving and decision making
- Experimentation/Creativity
- Evaluation

Roles in Teams

- Process observer
- Collaborator
- People supporter
- Challenger
- Conciliator
- Mediator
- Gate keeper
- Knowledge contributor

Importance of team building

- It is strong and decisive mgt style.
- Stress among team members is reduced as problems are solved through sharing loads.
- More ideas are generated to enhance team achievements thus increasing the innovativeness and creativity of team members.
- Even complex problems are solved in a better and effective way by using a team approach.

Soy
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



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Team Building



2. Self managed team:

These are group of 10-15 employees who perform highly related or interdependent jobs and take on many of the responsibilities of their former supervisors.



Definition

Team is primarily a group whose individual effort result in performance that is greater than the sum of individual inputs.

Team generate positive synergy through coordinated effort that enables the organisation to attain higher levels of performance.

3. Cross functional team

These teams are made up of employees from about the same hierarchical level but from different work areas, who come together to accomplish a task.



Types of team

1. Problem solving team

Group of 5 to 12 employees from the same dept. who meet for a few hours each week to discuss ways of improving quality, efficiency and the work environment. Members share ideas or offer suggestions on processes and methods can be impro



4. Virtual team

Teams that use computer technology to tie together physically dispersed members in order to achieve a common goal.



Sroy
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



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Principal
R.L. Law College
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CREATIVE THINKING

Don't limit yourself. To a significant degree, how you think about your creative ability will determine its presence. If you generate self talk that insists that "I'm just not a creative person" or that creativity is the province of genius, then you are limiting your own ability to exercise your inborn creative talents.

● Definition


A way of looking at problems or situations from a fresh perspective that suggests unorthodox solutions (which may look unsettling at first). Creative thinking can be stimulated both by an unstructured process such as brainstorming, and by a structured process such as lateral thinking. Thinking creatively is taking what is already known and using it as a base to create something entirely new.

Avoid premature evaluation New ideas need a chance to wander around for awhile, to learn to walk and develop their potential. All of us have had the experience of someone passing judgment on an idea of ours (e.g., "That's stupid ... or impractical ... or unrealistic ... or naive ... or too idealistic"). Give new ideas some room to grow!

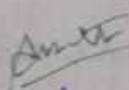
● How to enhance personal creativity

Focus your energy. Creativity requires significant mental resources of energy. If your energy is scattered among many competing projects, you may not have enough energy focused at any one time and place to realize your creative potential. Highly creative people are able to focus their energy on their work.

Don't be afraid to make a mistake. Most of us are programmed to fear making a mistake. The more creative you are, the more likely you are to make mistakes. Creativity involves stretching the limits of the known into unknown territory. The key is to try to not make the same mistakes over and over again, and to learn something from the mistakes that you do make.


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Break out of established patterns.

Are you a creature of habit? If you want to enhance your creativity, it is important to disrupt your life and your thinking in constructive ways. Eat something that you've never eaten before. Read a book that justifies a point of view different than your own. Try a new opinion on for size. Try to look at things in a different light.

Verify your assumptions. Thinking is often limited by the assumptions it is based upon. If you are trying to design a new chair and assume that it must have four legs, this assumption will limit the scope of your design; it would eliminate a three legged chair, a five legged chair, a chair with no legs, and so forth.

Try brainstorming. Brainstorming is a tried and true method of generating creative ideas. This process involves freely generating as many ideas as possible and totally holding any evaluation of them in reserve. This process works best with a small group of people, taking advantage of a stimulating cross fertilization of ideas. You may want to try some career possibility brainstorming with a group of your friends or classmates.

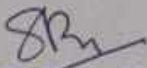
Expand your associations. We tend to fall into patterns of uncreative thinking by unconsciously limiting how we associate things. If you think of college only as a means of obtaining a better job, you will be unduly limiting your educational possibilities. The college experience can also be associated with personal growth, social networking, mentoring by professors, exploration of different values

Expand your associations and you will expand your experience; expand your experience and you will expand your knowledge and your life.


Utilize thinking stimulants.

Different things stimulate creative openness for different people. Some people prefer silence and solitude; others want the stimulation that interaction with others can provide.

Classical music suits some; hard rock or country music works for others. Some people are early morning creators while others do their best work late at night. Take the time to observe the conditions that seem to foster your most creative work. You can then consciously use these conditions to increase your creative susceptibility.


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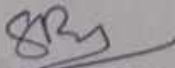
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Get silly every now and then.

Humor is a powerful creative stimulus. If you insist on being dead serious about everything, your ideas are likely to be seriously dead. Creativity should be more like play than work. A playful attitude can open up new avenues of thinking and interacting with others, often leading to a kind of synergistic teamwork that fosters creativity and novelty.

The four stages are:

Preparation
Incubation
Illumination
Verification


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Stage One: Preparation (the conscious state)

In this stage the aim is to acquire more information about the problem than you already possess. You might brainstorm, read, collaborate with others, gather your own past experiences, anything that can help you move towards solving the problem at hand. The stage of preparation may vary in length from a few minutes, as in the case of a brainstorming session, to months or years, as in the preparation for an invention or a crucial experiment where more research needs to be done.

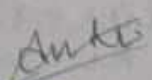
Stage Two: Incubation (the subconscious state)

Stop thinking of the problem and turn your attention to anything else. Go for a run, a walk, play with your kids, read or maybe build that fence you have been meaning to finish. Do anything that stimulates your mind, but does not involve solving your problem. You are going to give your unconscious mind time to digest all the material you gathered in the preparation stage. This is the same principal used to solve "mental block" or "writers block". The incubation stage can last from a few minutes to years. For example, a writer working on a book may write for 4 days straight, then not write for months. After incubating, go back to your problem and begin crafting a solution or idea. At the end of this stage, the idea, which has been incubating, is more clearly defined than it was at the beginning. The stages of preparation and incubation might overlap, but that's ok.

Stage Three: Illumination (The "Ahaa!" Moment.)

This is where the idea, which has been incubating, assumes definite form. Better known as the "Ahaa! Moment". This is the feeling you get when you have been struggling with your thoughts and can't quite put your finger on what is missing. The idea will appear suddenly and comes with a feeling of certainty. You will typically have an emotional reaction of joy, knowing you have found an idea, a solution.




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CREATIVE THINKING

Don't limit yourself. To a significant degree, how you think about your creative ability will determine its presence. If you generate self talk that means that "I'm just not a creative person" or that creativity is the province of genius, then you are limiting your own ability to exercise your inherent creative talents.

Definition

A way of looking at problems or situations from a fresh perspective that suggests unorthodox solutions (which may look unsettling at first). Creative thinking can be stimulated both by an unstructured process such as brainstorming, and by a structured process such as lateral thinking.

Thinking creatively is taking what is already known and using it as a base to create something entirely new.

Avoid premature evaluation New ideas need a chance to wander around for awhile, to learn to walk and develop their potential. All of us have had the experience of someone passing judgment on an idea of ours (e.g., "That's stupid ... or impractical ... or unrealistic ... or naive ... or too idealistic"). Give new ideas some room to grow!

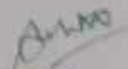
How to enhance personal creativity

Focus your energy. Creativity requires significant mental resources of energy. If your energy is scattered among many competing projects, you may not have enough energy focused at any one time and place to realize your creative potential. Highly creative people are able to focus their energy on their work.

Don't be afraid to make a mistake. Most of us are programmed to fear making a mistake. The more creative you are, the more likely you are to make mistakes. Creativity involves stretching the limits of the known into unknown territory. The key is to try to not make the same mistakes over and over again, and to learn something from the mistakes that you do make.



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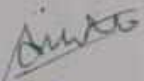

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Stage Four: Verification

This is where you challenge the idea that came to you in the Illumination stage. Does your solution work and/or does it need revision? For example, a musician plays his composition on the appropriate musical instrument to see what notes and chords should be changed.


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Certificate

This certificate is awarded to Mr. / Ms.

SUNAYANA DONGRE

of Year LL.B for having successfully

completed the Add-On Course on MANAGERIAL SKILLS

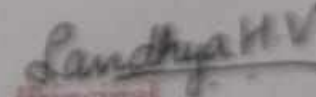
Skills conducted by Raja Lakhamgouda Law College, Tilakwadi, Belagavi.


Programmatic Co-ordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi


Programmatic Co-ordinator




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Criterion - 1

**ADD ON COURSE ON
DEVELOPMENT OF
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SKILLS
2016-2017**

Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE

Tilakwadi, BELAGAVI - 590 006
(Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi)

Prof. G. M. Wagh
LL.M.
Principal



Ph. No. 0831- 2405501
rllawcollege@gmail.com
www.rllc.klsbelgaum.org


DATE: 03-September-2016

NOTICE

Add on Course will be conducted for the students for the "Development of English communication skill" from the second week of September.

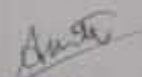
Interested students should give names to Prof. Madhuri Kulkarni on or before 10 September 2016.


Course Teacher


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Karnatak Law Society's
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Prof. G. M. Wagh
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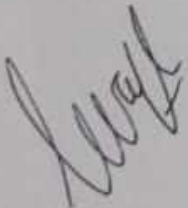
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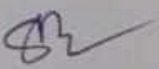
NOTICE

Add on Course will be conducted for the students for the "Development of English communication skill" from the second week of September.

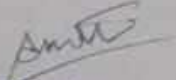
Interested students should give names to Prof. Madhuri Kulkarni on or before 10 September 2016.


Course Teacher


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Curriculum for Add-on Course on “Development of English Communication Skills”

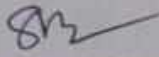
Course Teacher: Mrs. M.S. Kulkarni

Date:14-09-2016 - To 19-11-2016

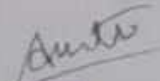
Total Hours= 30

S. No.	Topic	No. of Hours
1	Vowels and Consonants	02 Hours
2	Parts Of Speech	05 Hours
3	Same Words used in different parts of Speech	03 hour
4	Tenses= 15 Hours a. Simple Tense b. Continuous Tense c. Perfect Tense d. Perfect Continuous Tense	
5	Error Identification	05 Hours
	Total	30 Hours


Course Teacher


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☎ (O) 2405501

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ATTENDANCE REGISTER

For the year 2015 - 2017

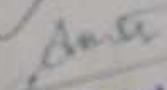
Subject Teaching classes Add-on courses

Class _____ Division _____

Name of the Teacher Mrs. Madhuri S. Kulkarni


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K. L. SOCIETY'S RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA
ATTENDANCE

LAW COLLEGE, BELGAUM. REGISTER

Roll No.	Students Name	Date-Lecture	Date														Number of days Present	Number of Lectures taken	Remarks												
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14															
1	Ranjeet Rathod	pd	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P				
2	Chaitanya Talwar	pd	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			
3	Sumita Karmannwar		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			
4	Mullikarajun Gunrajot		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			
5	Siddappa Nitlange		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			
6	Chetan Chandargi		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			
7	Kayal Desai	pd	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			
8	Jangamade Subi		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			
9	Mahaveer Hanj		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			
10	Mahantesh Sujar		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			
11	Mallikarajun Kumbhar		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			
12	Ajaj Kotekar	pd	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			
13	Jangamath Stepi		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			
14	Smita Kalkhan		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			
15	Kajaram Chalk	pd	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			
16	Devendra Maduramoni		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			
17	Vishnu Lamani		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			
18	Prashant Nirvan		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			
19	Rajulchkar Bangi	pd	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			
20	Randevanay Nalad		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			
21	Chitra Inananwar		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			
22	Siddharudh Khat		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			
23	Alkesh Lalit		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			
24	Ankush Jain		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			
25	Akhilata Deswarathi		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			
26	Deepa Mangave		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			
27	Sanjeev Gosale	pd	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			
28	Ganga Golsheite	pd	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			
29	Mosin Desai		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			

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Experts from the Legal
Academia, Advocates and
other professionals are
invited periodically to conduct
special lectures for students
to develop their confidence
and skills

ALUMNI AND PRACTICING ADVOCATE GUEST LECTURES

ALUMNUS - MR. KUMAR, ADVOCATE 11-05-2016



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GUEST LECTURE BY ALUMNUS - 17-2-17 - MURGESH S MARADI ADVOCATE AND APP



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GUEST LECTURE -G. RADHIKA DSP 24-03-2017



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ALUMNUS SHRI ABDUL NANDGADI, DISTRICT JUDGE, BELAGAVI
INTRACTION 12-02-18



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GUEST LECTURE BY ALUMNUS MR. S B SHAIKH ADVOCATE 28-03-2018



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ALUMNI SPECIAL GUEST LECTURE BY LT. CDR. SHRIHARI 24-11-2018



RLLC

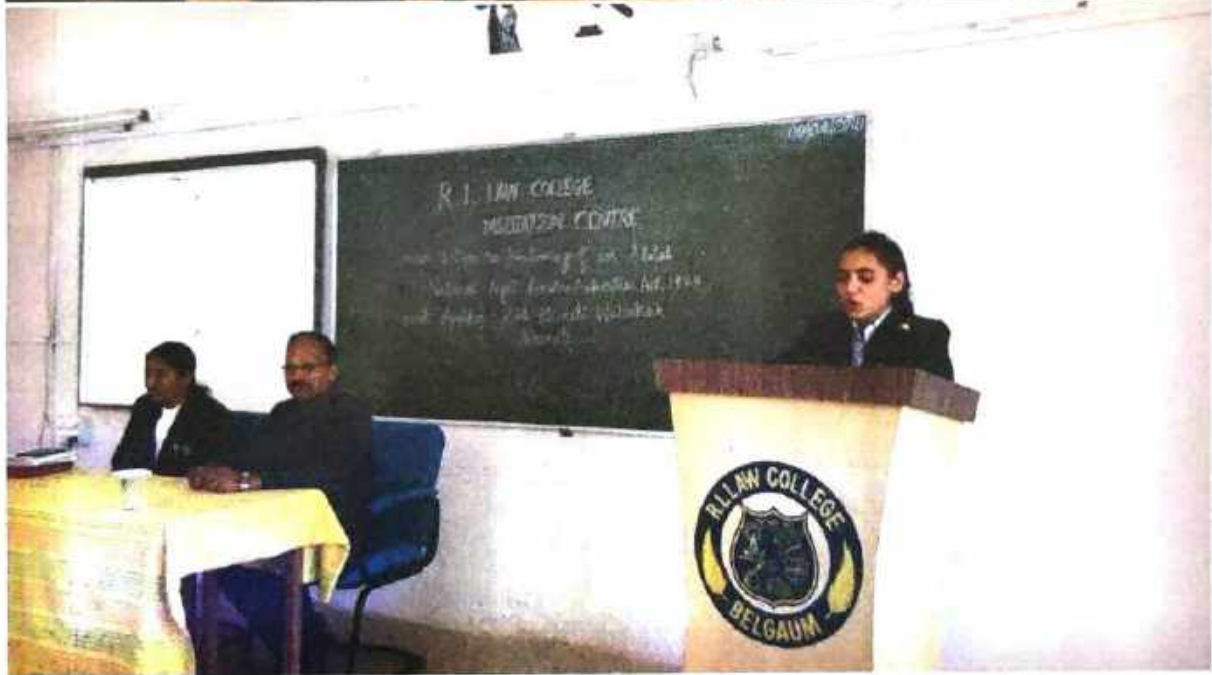


Sunita
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GUEST LECTURE -BY ADVOCATE SMT. WALEKAR FOR LOK-ADALAT 09-04-2018



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Anita
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GUEST LECTURE - BY ALUMNUS MR. KORISHETTER ADVOCATE HIGH COURT OF KARNATAKA, DHARWAD BENCH ON 13-4-19



Dr. J.
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Amith
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R.L. Law College
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**GUEST LECTURE - BY ALUMNA SMT. SHABANA SHAPURKAR, ADVOCATE
BELAGAVI COURT ON SEXUAL HARASSMENT**

06-05-2019



Ray
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R.L. Law College,
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Auto
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SPECIAL LECTURE BY FORMER PRINCIPAL, RLLC SHRI V N JOSHI 11-10-2019




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R.L. Law College,
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SPECIAL LECTURE ON THE RIGHT OF PRIVATE DEFENCE BY ADVOCATE SRI D G NAIK 12-10-2019

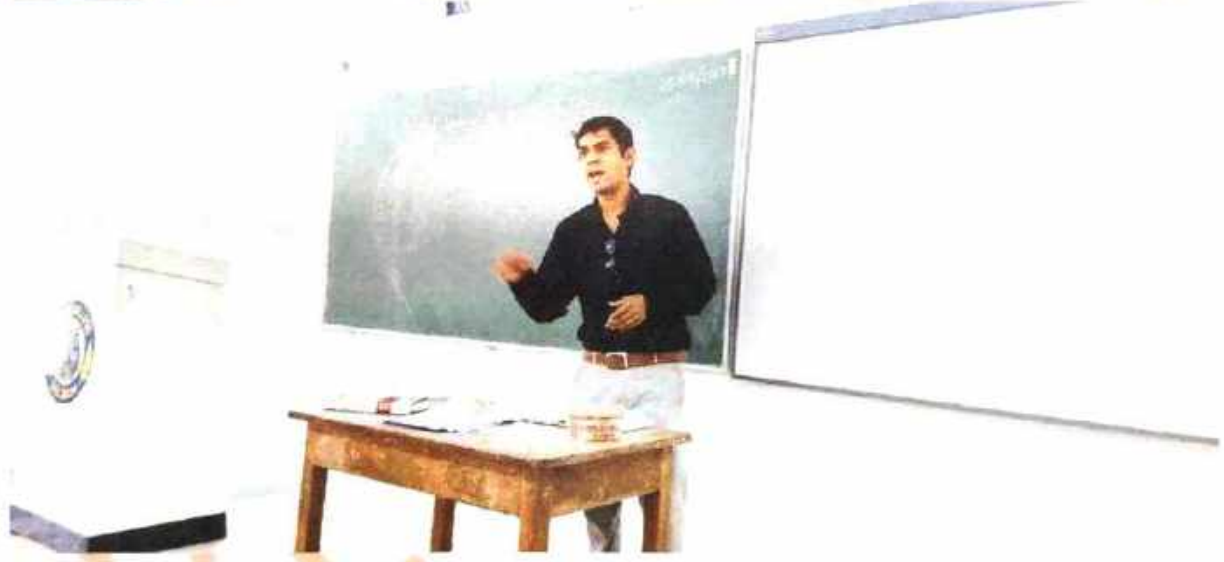


S.Raj
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Suresh
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GUEST LECTURE - ALUMNUS ADVOCATE MAHANTESH HIEMATH - 25-09-2019



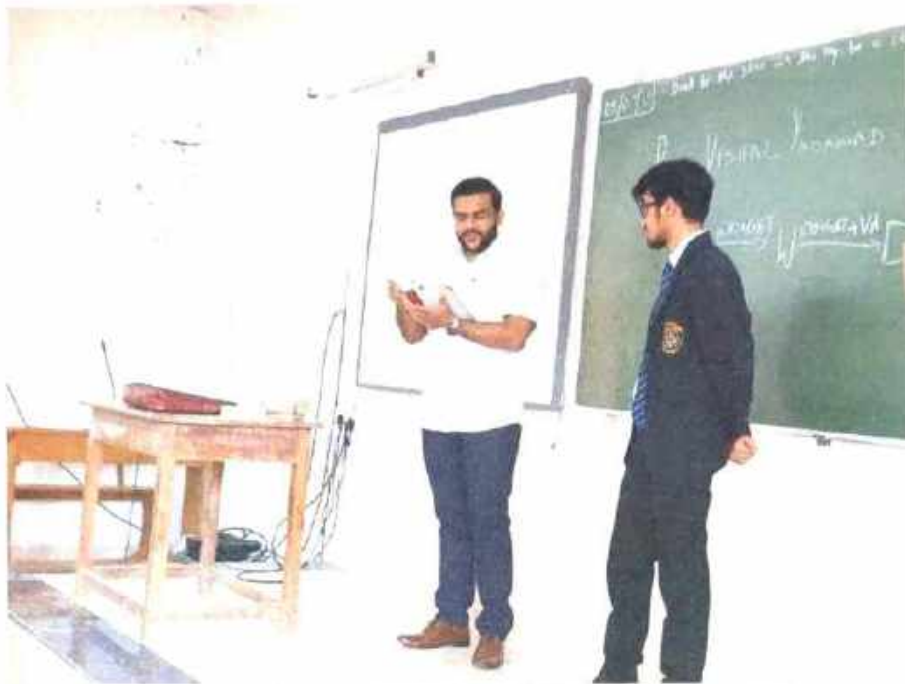
Ry

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SPECIAL LECTURE ON TAXATION BY ALUMNUS ADVOCATE VISHAL YADWAD



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CLIENT INTERVIEW TRAINING

STUDENTS DEVELOP
THEIR INTER-PERSONAL
SKILLS

CLIENT INTERVIEW 27-4-17



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CLIENT INTERVIEW 22-02-2018



S.Roy

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
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CLIENT INTERVIEW 28-03-2019

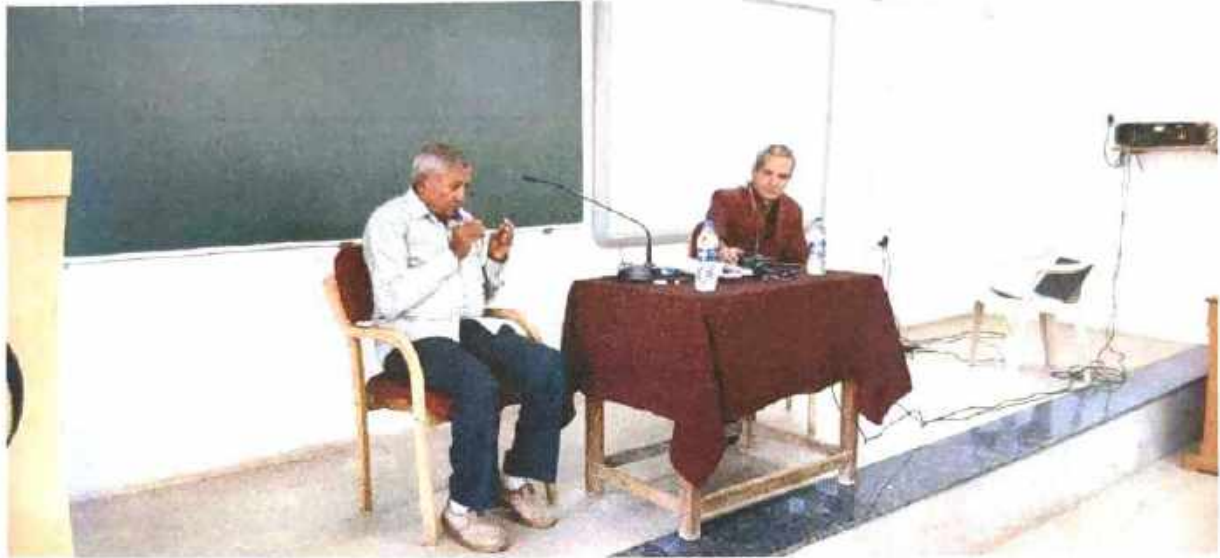


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R.L. Law College,
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Ana
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R.L. Law College
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Client Interview - 25-02-2020



Prj.
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
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Time: 25-02-2020 09:42
Note: Client interview criminal 25 February

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Intra College Moot Court Competition 17-11-2018



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Shruti
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R.L. Law College
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SB4

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Ante
Principal
R.L. Law College
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SP
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Asst
Principal
R.L. Law College
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[Signature]

**I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi**



[Signature]
**Principal
R.L. Law College
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II- Intra Moot Court Competition 14-11-2019



Latitude: 15.833486
Longitude: 74.509332
Elevation: 780.13m
Accuracy: 24.8m
Time: 14-11-2019 08:48
Note: intra moot court.com


I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
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Latitude: 15.833341
 Longitude: 74.509609
 Elevation: 768.23m
 Accuracy: 24.5m
 Time: 14-11-2019 08:52
 Note: intra moot court com



Latitude: 15.833538
 Longitude: 74.509466
 Elevation: 696.6m
 Accuracy: 34.4m
 Time: 14-11-2019 08:46
 Note: intra moot court com

SR
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
 R.L. Law College,
 Belagavi



Amrta
Principal
 R.L. Law Colln
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I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
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R.L. Law College
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**STUDENTS ARE ENCOURAGED TO GIVE
CLASS PRESENTATIONS AND SEMINARS**

**STUDENTS DEVELOP CONFIDENCE IN
PUBLIC SPEAKING**

DEBATES AND SEMINAR BY STUDENTS

DEBATE IN CLASS 10-08-2015



I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Anth
Principal
R.L. Law College
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DEBATE IN CLASS 04-11-2017




I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
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SEMINAR IN CLASS 27-08-2015

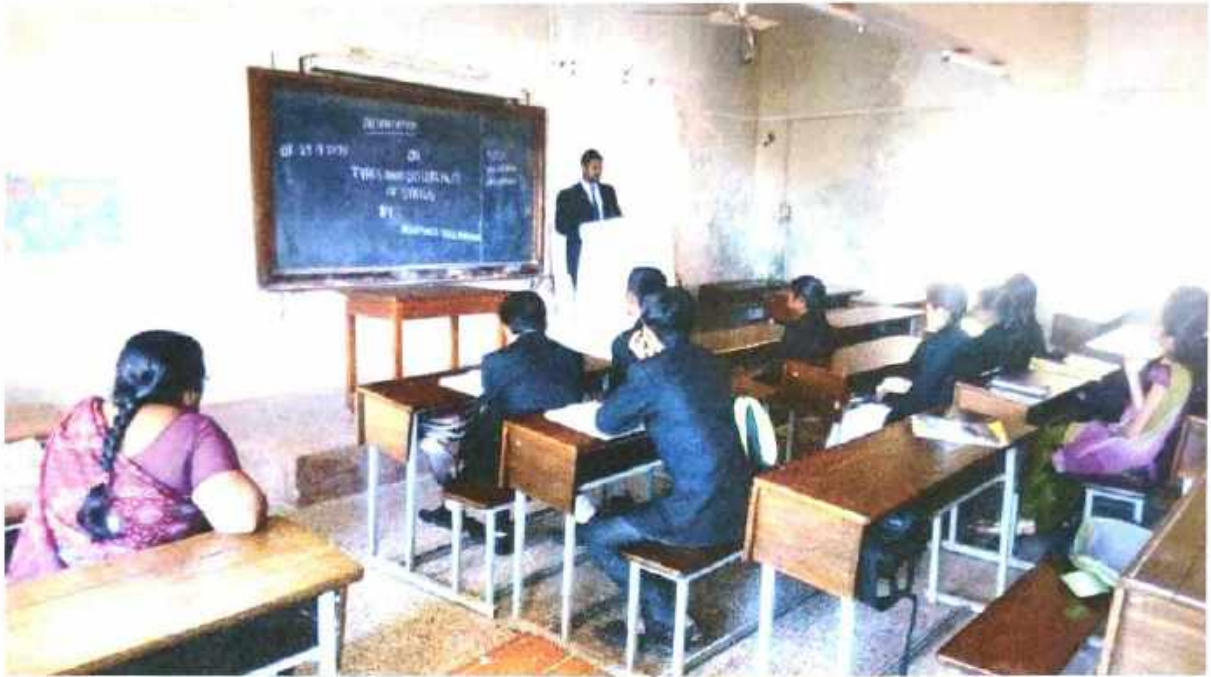


S. Roy
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
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Amto
Principal
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CLASS SEMINAR 21-09-2015



[Handwritten signature]

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
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[Handwritten signature]

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CLASS SEMINAR 24-09-2015



Prady
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
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Anita
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R.L. Law College
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CLASS SEMINAR 30-09-2015



S.P.

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CLASS SEMINAR 10-10-2015




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CLASS SEMINAR 28-10-2015




I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
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R.L. Law College
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CLASS SEMINAR 24-11-2015



R.L.L.

[Signature]

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



[Signature]
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

CLASS SEMINAR 01-12-2015



CLASS SEMINAR 11-03-2016

S.Roy

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Autu
Princip.
R.L. Law C
BELAG/

CLASS SEMINAR 22-03-2016



CLASS SEMINAR 15-04-2016



Prady
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Sure
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

CLASS SEMINAR 29-04-2016



CLASS SEMINAR - 08-10-16



Roy
I.Q.A.C. 2007
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Sutti
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

CLASS SEMINARS 17-05-2017



SPK
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Sudha
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

CLASS PRESENTATION 23-09-2017



CLASS SEMINAR 2017

SP
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Anita
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI



CLASS SEMINAR 10-11-2017


I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi




Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI



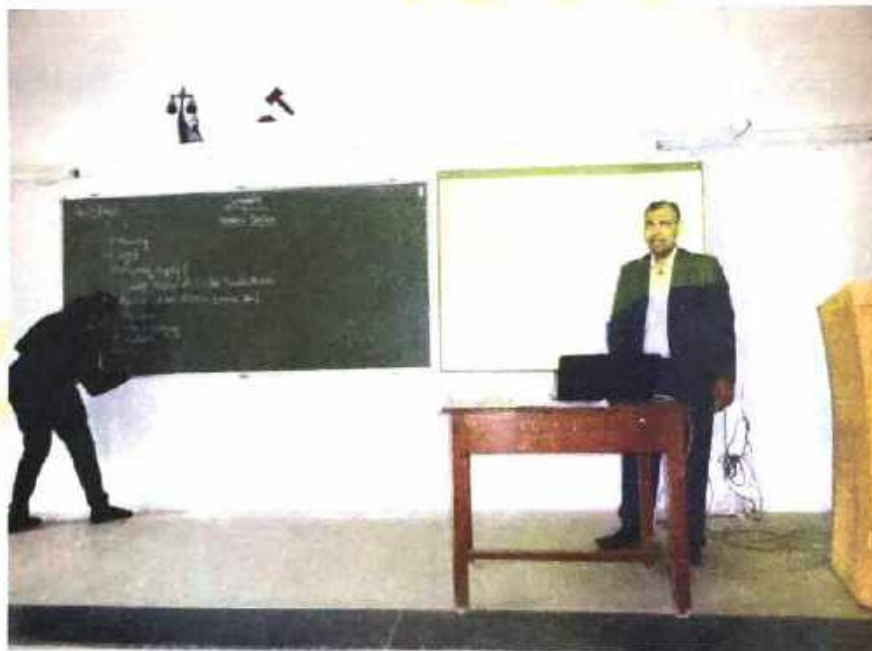
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I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Anita
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

CLASS SEMINAR 16-03-2018, 20-03-2018 & 27-03-2018



S. Ray
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Antu
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI



Boy

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Sutt
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

GUEST LECTURE - DR. CHADDHA 14-04-2018



Roy
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Shruti
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

CLASS SEMINARS 2018-19



SBM

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Autu
Principal
R.L. Law College
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CLASS SEMINAR - 18-09-2019



SB
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College
Belagavi



Anita
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

CLASS PRESENTATION IN JURISPRUDENCE 5 TO 7 NOV 2019



SRJ



Sudha
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi

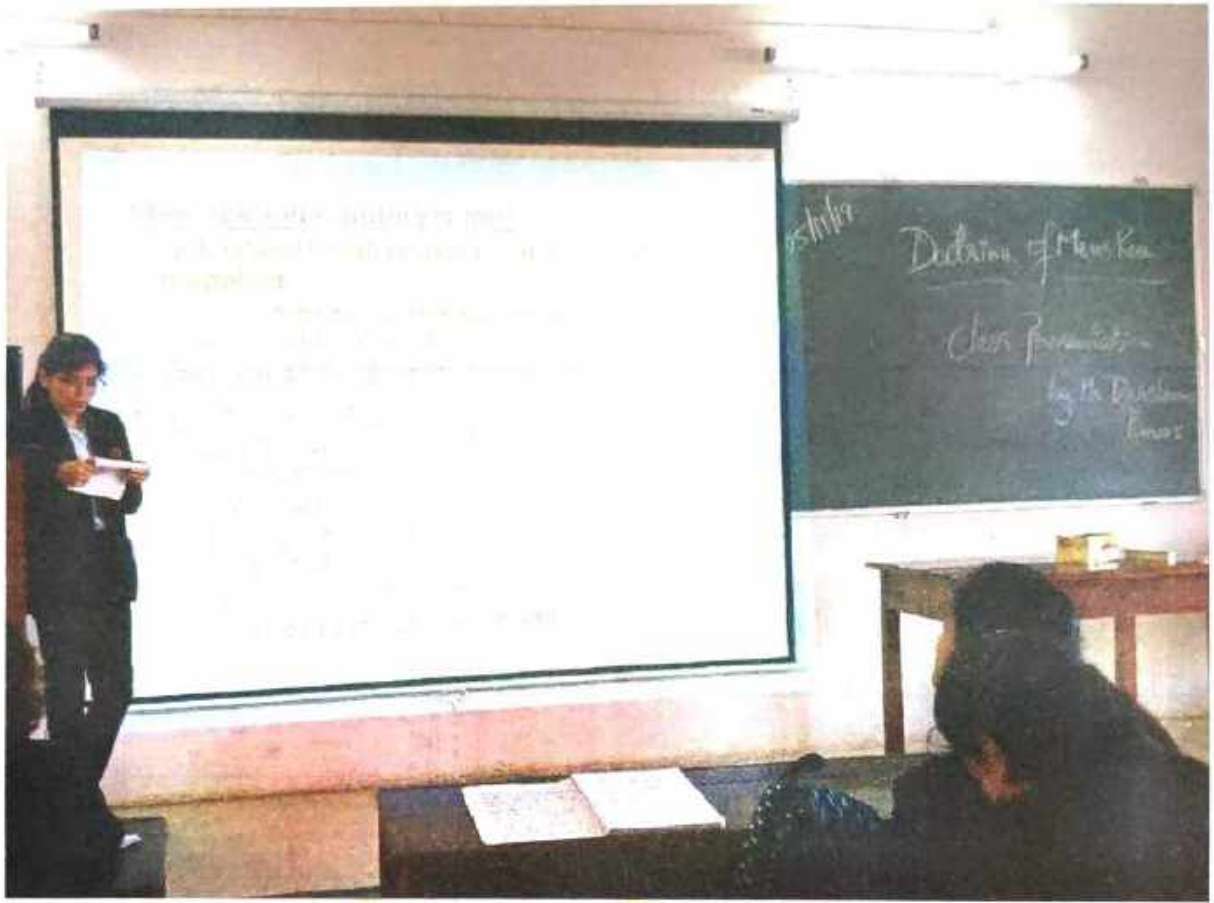


RLLC


I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi




Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI



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8/24
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Aute
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

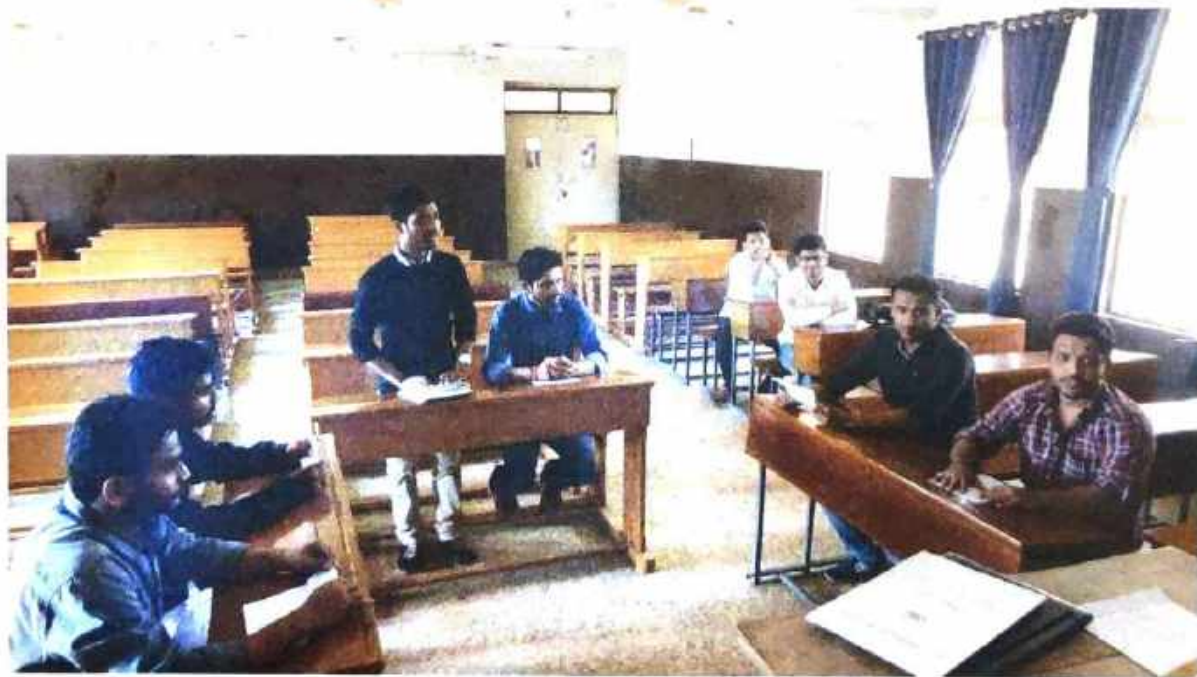
**TRAINING FOR THE
STUDENTS TO
DEVELOP THEIR
NEGOTIATION
AND
MEDIATION SKILLS**

ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEM
SIMULATION EXERCISE- NEGOTIATION

18-05-2016



SIMULATION EXERCISE- ARBITRATION



By

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



51



Anita
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEM
SIMULATION EXERCISE - ARBITRATION 06-04-2017



S.Bay
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Sant
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI


ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEM
SIMULATION EXERCISE- NEGOTIATION

04-04-2018




I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagayi




Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEM
SIMULATION EXERCISE- MEDIATION

2018




I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi




Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEM

SIMULATION EXERCISE- ARBITRATION

2019



BBay-
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Sudh
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEM
SIMULATION EXERCISE- NEGOTIATION

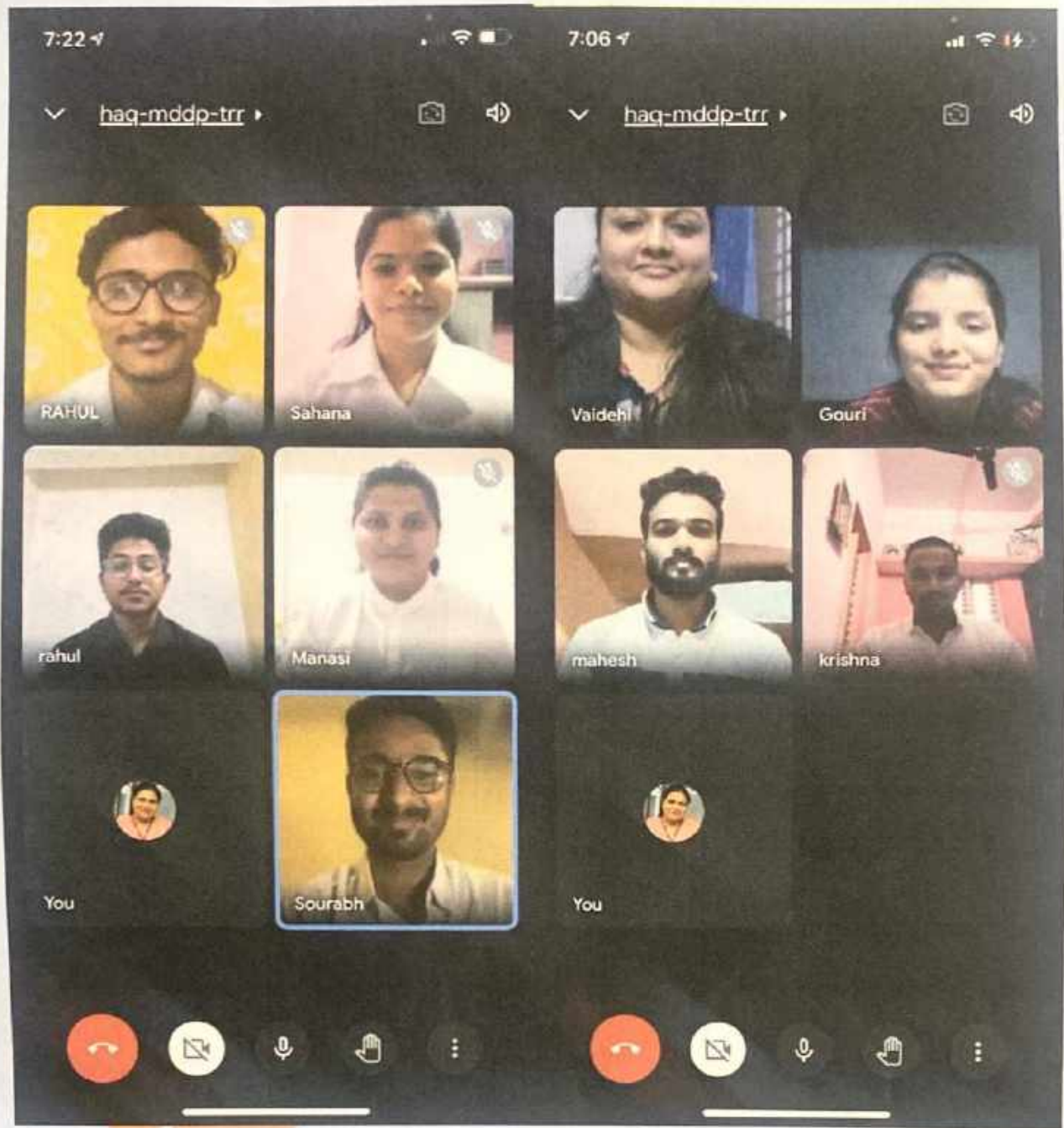
2019



Pr
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



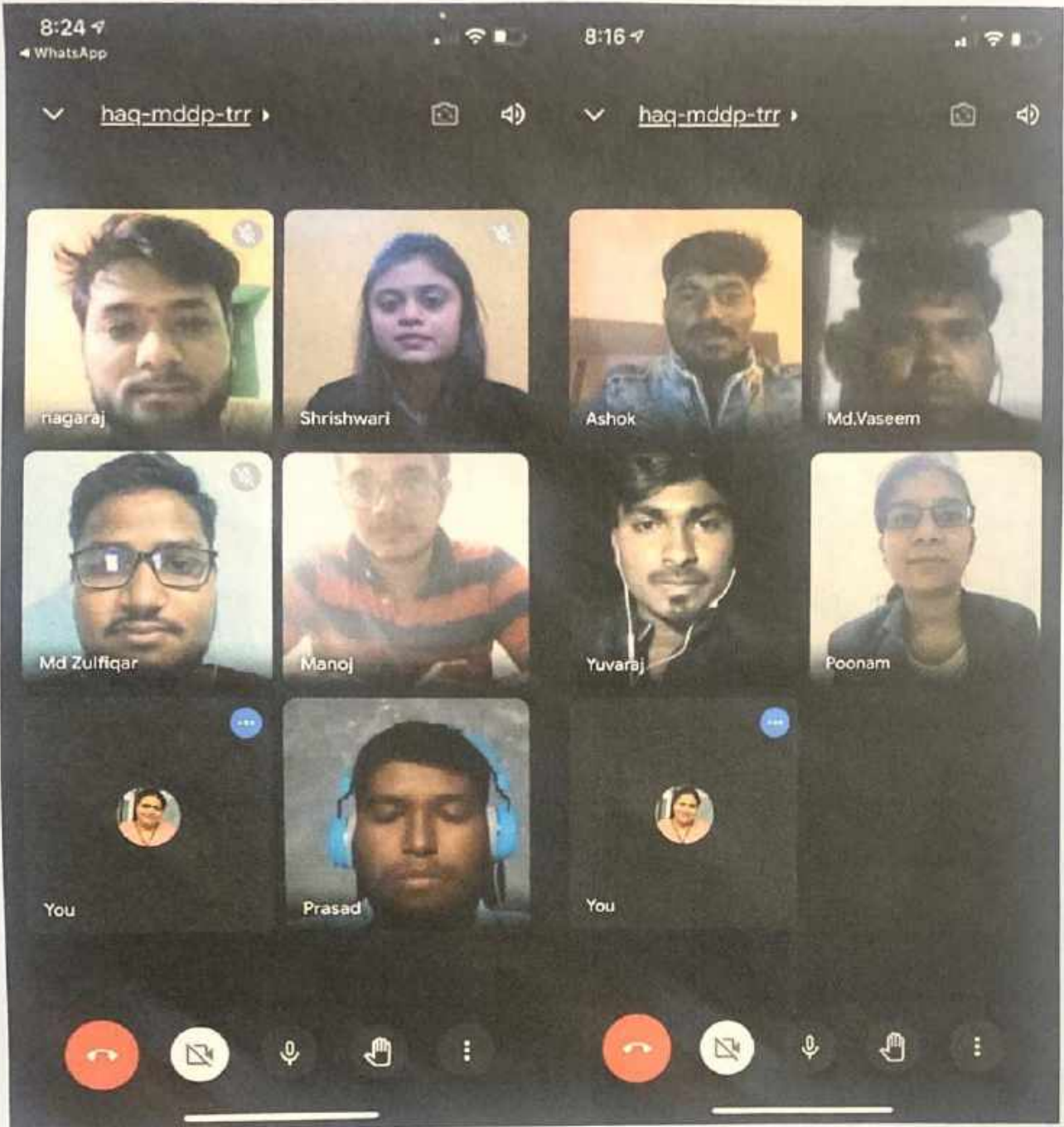
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Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI



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I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



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Principal
R.L. Law College
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[Signature]
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi

[Signature]
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI



SEMINAR ON FIRST AID-THE LIFE SAVING SKILL
On 25th May 2016



Shri. Ashok V. Badami, Hon. Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, Belagavi District Branch, the Chief Guest, being welcomed by Prof. G. M. Wagh



The Chief Guest addressing the gathering



Lt. Col. Ashish Chadda, Medical Officer, Army Medical Corps, our student, speaking on the topic 'First-Aid'



Mr. Vinayak, our student, experimenting on Life size dummy body



Shri Ashish Chadda explaining to Miss Heena, our student, the technique of Life Saving Skill



The Student audience observing the Life Saving Techniques

GUEST LECTURES



Shri Kiran Kini, Civil Judge, Belagavi, explaining the Functioning of the Legal Services Authority



Dr. Ashalata Kulkarni, Dept. of English, G.S.S. College, Belagavi, delivered a lecture at 'International Women's Day' programme



Shri Amitji Kulkarni spoke on 'Reading Skills' in a programme arranged by Hobby Club



Prof. Sandeep Nair, Jain College, Belagavi, speaking on 'Resume Writing' at the program organized by the Placement Cell of the College



Shri Dayanand spoke on 'Post Graduate Courses'



Dr. Guru Dakshin, delivered a lecture on 'Attitude for Success'

OTHER ACTIVITIES



Shri G. M. Wagh, the Principal, addressing the gathering during the Independence Day Programme



Workshop on 'Energy Sutra for Positive Thinking' conducted by ISKCON, Belagavi, in our college



A rally was arranged to create awareness about 'Human Rights'



Training for CLAT given by Prof. S. S. Hegde



Workshop on Photography was conducted by the Hobby Club in the college



College mourned the sad demise of Justice Shri V. S. Malimath, Former Chief Justice of Karnataka and Kerala High Courts and our proud alumnus



Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE

Tilakwadi, BELAGAVI- 590 006.

Dr. SANDHYA H. V.
LL.M., Ph.D.
Principal

Ph: 0831-2405501



Ref: KLS/RLLC/NB/2016

Date: 20-10-2016

NOTICE

All the staff members and students are hereby informed to attend a lecture by Dr. Shilpa Kothawale, MD (Medicine) on **"Stress Management"** Monday, the 24th October, 2016 at 12:30 p.m. IN Hall No.1 conducted by Sanatan Samstha & Hindu Janjagruti Samiti.

Sandhya H.V.
PRINCIPAL
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

Semesters	2 E 1	4 3	6 5	8 7	10 9
LL.B.	<i>Andhra</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	-	-
B.A., LL.B.	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
B.B.A., LL.B	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>



An activist of Sanatan Sanstha, Satara, spoke on the topic 'Stress Management through Spirituality'



Dr. Sandeep Nair, Jain College, Belagavi, spoke at the training programme on 'Interview Skills' for our students

RILCMAH

Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE

Tilakwadi, BELAGAVI- 590 006.

Dr. SANDHYA H. V.
LL.M., Ph.D.
Principal



Ph: 2405501

Ref. KLS/RLLC/NB/2016

Date:05-05-2016

NOTICE

PLACEMENT CELL

A special lecture on "**Personal / Telephonic Interview Skills**" is organised on **7th May, 2016**, i.e **Saturday** at **9:00 a.m.** in Hall No.2. Prof. Sandeep Nair, Dean, Jain MBA College, Belagavi will be the resource person.

Students of Final Year 3 year LL.B., 5 Year B.A., LL.B. & 5 Year B.B.A., LL.B. are hereby informed to attend the same without fail.


Chairman, Placement Dept.


Principal



OTHER ACTIVITIES



Shri Kiran Kini, Senior Civil Judge, and Member Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Belagavi, the Chief Guest, addressed the students during Law Day celebration



Shri D. G. Naik, Advocate, Belagavi, spoke on 'Client Interview'



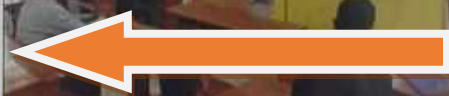
OTHER ACTIVITIES



Shri D. G. Naik, Advocate, Belagavi, spoke on 'Client Interview'



Dr. Sandhya H. V., the Principal, addressing at the Parent-Teachers' Meeting





Shri S. B. Shaikh, High Court Advocate, alumnus, Belagavi, addressing the final year students



Dr. M. D. Sattigeri, Belagavi, delivered a lecture on 'Importance of Blood Donation'



Smt. Bharati Walvekar, Advocate, alumna, spoke on "Functioning of Lok-Adalat",



Shri Vishal Yadwad, Advocate, alumnus, addressing the students



Shri Ignesh P. Sakri, Training and Placement Officer, IMER, Belagavi, spoke on 'Interview Skills, Resume Writing and Communication'



Lt. Col. Dr. Ashish Chadda, the student, delivered a lecture on 'Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994'





Shri K. S. Korishettar, High Court Advocate, our alumnus, spoke on 'Skills of Advocacy'



Shri D. G. Naik, Advocate, Belagavi, conducted 'Client Interviewing'



Shri Lakhan Chavan, Trinity College, Belagavi, delivered a lecture on 'Practical Aspect of Right to Information'



Prof. (Dr.) Sharmila Sambaji, R. P. D. College, Belagavi, delivered a lecture on 'Sociology and Society'

RILC

MOODLE Training – 23 February 2016



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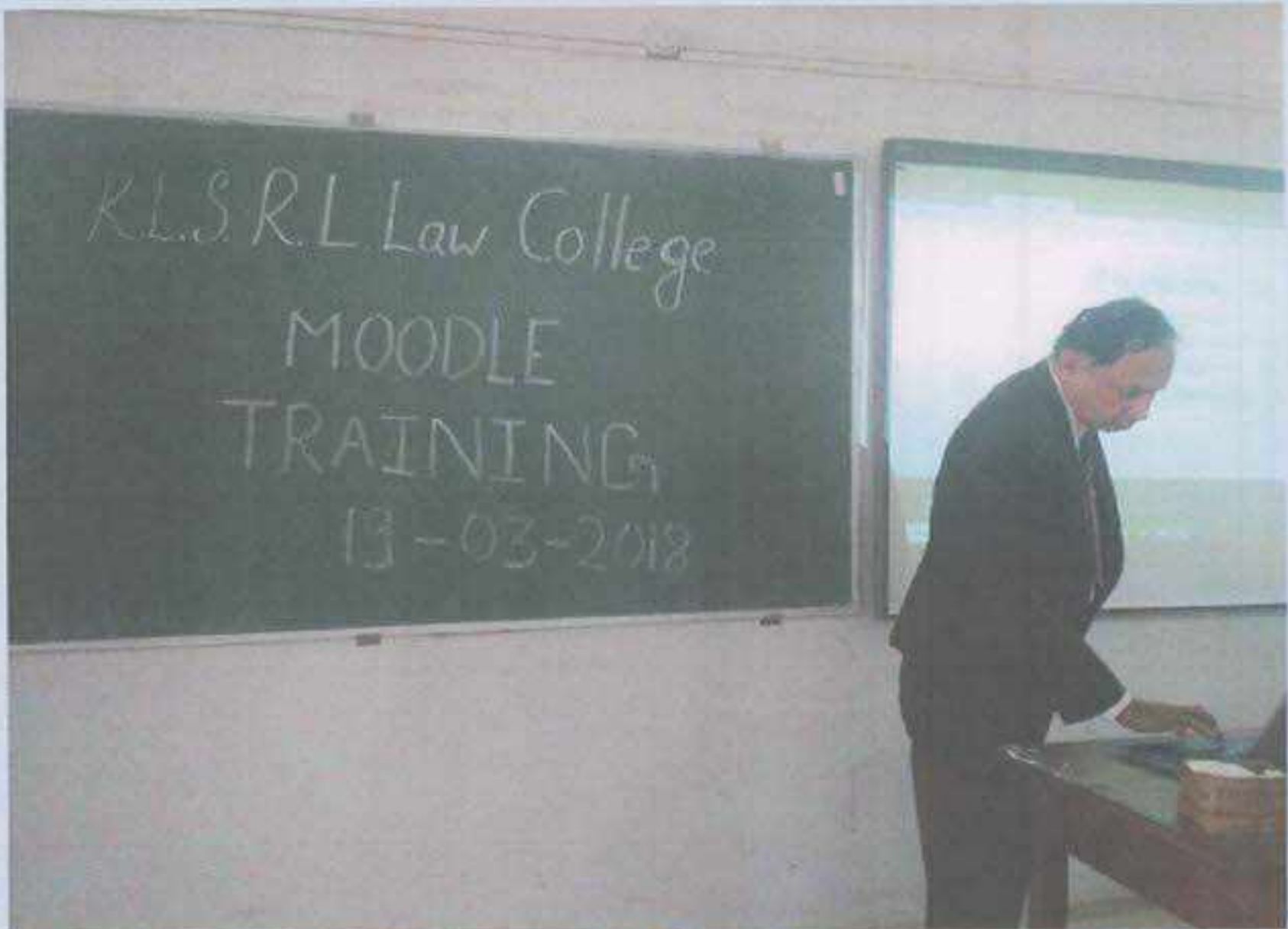
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Anita

Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

MOODLE Training – 19 March 2018



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R.L. Law College,
Belagavi





Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

**FDP on Traits of Good Teaching and use of ICT in Teaching
– 11 and 12 December 2019**

Programme Brochure

An I Q A C Initiative

INVITATION

Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE
Tilakwadi, Belagavi

You are cordially invited to the inaugural function of
TWO-DAY FACULTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
ON
'TRAITS OF GOOD TEACHING AND USE OF ICT IN TEACHING'

Shri S. V. Ganachari
Advocate and Chairman
Governing Council, RLLC, Belagavi will inaugurate the programme


Dr. A. H. Hawaldar
Principal, R. L. Law College
will preside over the function

At

**M. K. Nambyar Moot Court Hall, Platinum Jubilee Building,
R. L. Law College**

On 11th and 12th December,
2019 at 9.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Programme Coordinator, Principal KLS Management


I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi




Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

Resource Person: Dr D. Jayasimha

Karnatak Law Society's

RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE

Tilakwadi, BELAGAVI 590 006

(Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi)

Dr. A. H. Hawaldar

LL.M., Ph.D.

Principal

Mobile No.9449070959



Ph.No.0831-2405501

Email:rlfawcollege@gmail.com

www.rllc.klsbelgaum.org

Ref.KLS/RLLC/03/2019/

Date:12.12.2019

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Dr. D. Jayasimha, Principal, KLE's B.V. Bellad Law College, Belagavi was the Resource Person for a Session titled "Traits of a Good Teacher", in the Faculty Development Programme held by KLS's R. L. Law College, Belagavi on Thursday, the 12th December, 2019. Our institution is benefitted by his expertise.



Amith
Principal
Principal
R. L. Law College
BELAGAVI

SR
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Amith
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

Programme Schedule



Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE

Tilakwadi, BELAGAVI 590 006
(Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi)



0831-24055019449070959
rlawcollege@gmail.com www.rlc.kisbelgaum.org

FACULTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Wednesday and Thursday the 11th and 12th December 2019

Day 1: 11th December 2019

Sessions	Time	Resource Person
Registration and Inaugural	9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	
Session I	9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Prof. G. M. Wagh R. L. Law College, Belagavi
Topic: Using of ICT in Teaching and Research		
Tea Break	11.00 a.m. to 11.15 a.m.	
Session II	11.15 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	Prof. G. M. Wagh R. L. Law College, Belagavi
Topic:		

Day 2: 12th December 2019

Sessions	Time	Resource Person
Session I	9.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Dr. B. Jayasimha Principal, B. V. Bellad Law College, Belagavi
Topic: Traits of Good Teaching		
Tea Break	10.30 a.m. to 10.45 a.m.	
Session II	10.45 a.m. to 12.15 a.m.	Prof. G. M. Wagh, R. L. Law College, Belagavi
Topic: Basics of Law		

Programme Coordinator,

Principal

KLS Management


I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi




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Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE

Tilakwadi, BELAGAVI 590 006
(Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi)

FACULTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (11th and 12th December 2019)

S.NO.	FACULTY NAME, DESIGNATION AND ADDRESS	CELL NO.	EMAIL	SIGN
①	Dr. UMADEVI. R. HIREMATH. Asst. Prof. B.V. Bellad Law College Belagavi	9611520968	Uma_rhiremath@rediffmail.com	Uth
②	Dr. Smt. Jyoti G. Hiremath Asst. Prof. B.V. Bellad Law College Belagavi	9241083528	swadarshan13@gmail.com	swarsh
3	Smt Savita S. Pattanshelli Asst Prof. B.V. Bellad Law College Belagavi	94489641146	me-savita2008@rediffmail.com	spshelty

SN
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi






Nos of Beneficiaries
Male 12
Female 11



Ande
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

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S.NO.	FACULTY NAME, DESIGNATION AND ADDRESS	CELL NO.	EMAIL	SIGN
4	Sbri. M.S. Pillappanavaj - Asst. prof. K.L.E.'s B.V. Bellad law College Belagavi.	9738347946	mspillappanavaj @gmail.com	
5	Smt. Ashwini B. Hivemath, Asst. Prof. K.L.E.'s B.V. Bellad law College, Belagavi	8105465978	ashwini.b.hivemath @gmail.com	
6	Seemins C. Palakonda Asst. prof K.L.E. Society's B.V. Bellad Law College, Belagavi	9972056748	spalkonda@gmail.com	



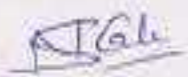

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Belagavi

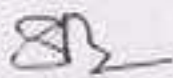



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S.NO.	FACULTY NAME, DESIGNATION AND ADDRESS	CELL NO.	EMAIL	SIGN
7	Smt. Ashwini Parab Asst. Prof. KLE Society's B.V. Bellad Law College, Belagavi	8861661941	ashwinipparab @gmail.com	
8	Mr. Nandan J. Katambe Lecturer in Economics R.L. Law College, Bgm	8553276608	neoktatambe @gmail.com	
9	Prof. Nilesh S. Kale FTL, Dept of B.com KLS Gogte College of Commerce Belagavi - 590 006	9986710703	nilkale703 @ gmail.com	

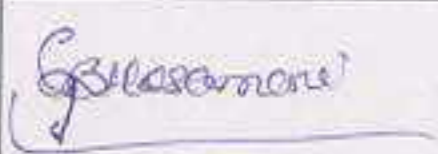



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S.NO.	FACULTY NAME, DESIGNATION AND ADDRESS	CELL NO.	EMAIL	SIGN
10	Miss Gopika B. Hosamani Asst. Prof., KLE'S B.V. Bellad Law College, Belagavi	8217474041	- gopihosamani @ gmail.com - gopihosamani@ srediffmail.com	
11	Smt. V. S. Bilagi Asst. Prof., KLE's Law College, Ckd.	8660016464	bilagivs9@gmail.com	
12	Brahmad A. Yajurvedi Asst. Professor. R. L. Law College, Belagavi	9481041358	payajurvedi @ gmail.com	


I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
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BELAGAVI

Karnatak Law Society's

RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE

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S.NO.	FACULTY NAME, DESIGNATION AND ADDRESS	CELL NO.	EMAIL	SIGN
13	S. S. Hegde S. G. Lecturer R. L. Law College Belagavi	9449883344	shantaram.hegde@rllc.in	
14	Safalya Wagle Lecturer R. L. Law College Belagavi	-	safalya@rllc.in	
15	Rahul Bhandurge Lecturer R. L. Law College Belagavi	-	Rahul@rllc.in	





I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
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R.L. Law College
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S.NO.	FACULTY NAME, DESIGNATION AND ADDRESS	CELL NO.	EMAIL	SIGN
16	Mrs. M.S. Kulkarni, Lecturer, R.L. Law College, Belagavi	9449441373	madhuri@rlc.in	
17	Chetan Kumar T.M. Assistant Professor R.L. Law College Belagavi	8095628987	chetan@rlc.in	
18	Dr. Samina N. Baig	9448149247	baig@rlc.in	


IQAC Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi







Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

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S.NO.	FACULTY NAME, DESIGNATION AND ADDRESS	CELL NO.	EMAIL	SIGN
19	Dr. D. Prasannakumar Assistant Professor R.L. Law College Tilakwadi Belagavi - 590 006	9986041494	pdaraji@gmail.com	
20	Mrs. Jyoti U. Kulkarni doctwrls R.L. Law College Tilak wadi, Belagavi - 06	9740636891	gyoti@rllc.in	
21	Satish Anikhindi Lecturer R.L. Law College	9049329253	satish@rllc.in	


I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



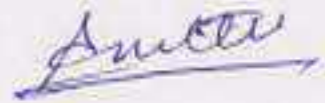



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Karnatak Law Society's

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S.NO.	FACULTY NAME, DESIGNATION AND ADDRESS	CELL NO.	EMAIL	SIGN
22	Dr. A. H. Hawaldar Principal. R. L Law College Belagavi	9449070959	hawaldarsh @rediffmail.com	
23	G.M. Wagh R. L. Law College Belagavi	8553100262	gmswagh@allc.in	
24	Mrs. Shilpa A. Raikar KLE'S Law College Chikodi	9880114228	shilparaikar228 @gmail.com	


I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi

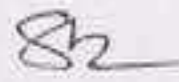



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S.NO.	FACULTY NAME, DESIGNATION AND ADDRESS	CELL NO.	EMAIL	SIGN
25	Prof. B. G. Patil Sankeshwar			
26				
27				


I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi




Principal
R.L. Law College
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National Conference on The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 - New Developments and Challenges – 22 February 2020

Programme Brochure

Schedule

Time : 8:00 am - 9:00 am
Registration

Time : 9:00 am - 10:30 am
Session : Inauguration

Chief Guest
Hon'ble Justice H.L. Dattu, C.J.
President
Hon'ble Justice H.L. Dattu, C.J.
President
Hon'ble Justice H.L. Dattu, C.J.
President

Guest of Honour
Prof. (Dr.) Ashok Patil
Chair Professor, Chair of Consumer Law and Practice
National Law School of India University, Bangalore

Organiser
Shri. P. S. Sawkar
Chairman, Board of Management,
Karnatak Law Society, Belagavi

Time : 10:30 am - 12:00 pm
Session : 1 - **Topic**
Consumer Rights in E-Commerce, E-Contracts,
Emerging Trends and the Future ahead



**One Day National
Level Conference**

On
**The Consumer Protection Act, 2019
New Developments and Challenges**

22 February 2020

Chief Patrons
Shri. P. S. Sawkar
Chairman, Board of Management,
Karnatak Law Society, Belagavi

Shri. S.V. Ganachisri
Chairman, Governing Council
KLS R. L. Law College, Belagavi

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Dr. A.H. Harvoldar
Principal,
KLS R. L. Law College, Belagavi

Dr. Samsir Nalid Batig
NAAC IQAC Coordinator & Chairperson,
Seminar Dept. KLS R. L. Law College, Belagavi

ABOUT KLS' R.L. LAW COLLEGE

Karnatak Law Society's Raja Lakshmsgouda Law College, Belagavi, one of the oldest law colleges in India and a premier institution of legal education of South India, was established in 1939 by Karnatak Law Society, Belagavi, as a part of its solemn resolve to impart quality legal education. In the year 2018, the College celebrated its Platinum Jubilee, with the presence of the Honorable President of India and attended by the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of Karnataka, the Attorney General of India, the Chief Minister of Karnataka and several Supreme Court Judges. Karnatak Law Society's Raja Lakshmsgouda Law College has contributed the most competent personalities not only to the Bench and the Bar but also to every walk of life. It has done yeoman service to the cause of legal education in this part of the country.

REGISTRATION FEE

- 1 Paper Presenters /Publication- 1000/-
- 2 Advocates/Faculty - 500/-
- 3 Students/Research Scholars- 250/-

TRANSACTIONS, ENHANCEMENT OF PECUNIARY JURISDICTION OF DISTRICT COURTS, E-FILING OF COMPLAINTS, ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTRAL CONSUMER PROTECTION AUTHORITY, UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES PENALTIES FOR MISLEADING ADVERTISEMENT AND PROVISIONS FOR ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION.

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 has recently replaced the three-decade old Consumer Protection Act, 1986. The new Act proposes a slew of measures and tightens the existing rules to further safeguard consumer rights. Introduction of a central regulator, strict penalties for misleading advertisements and guidelines for e-commerce and electronic service providers are some of the key highlights. This conference will be dealing with the new developments relating to the consumer protection and its future. The key areas which will be discussed in the conference will be the issues relating to E-Commerce

THEMES OF THE CONFERENCE

- History and Development of Consumer Rights
- Consumer Rights and Human Rights
- Legal Position of Consumers
- Consumer as Victims
- E-Commerce
- New Developments in Consumer Protection
- Complaint Mechanism and Penalties
- Authorities Under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
- Unfair Trade Practices
- Misleading Advertisements and Law

REGISTRATION DETAILS

- Registration fees by demand draft in the name of "Principal, R.L. Law College Belagavi" payable at Belagavi must reach on or before 15th February 2020.
- The Registration fees includes Conference Kit, Reading Material, Breakfast, Lunch for the day
- The participants are requested to send the prescribed fees and the duly filled registration form to the college address.
- The abstract must be 500 words, 12 point font, Times New Roman.
- The Full paper must be 2500-3000 words, 12 point Times New Roman single spaced & Justified with margins 1.5" Left & 1" Right Top & Bottom
- The authors who wish to present and publish their papers can send the soft copy of the research paper and abstract to the mail seminar@kls.in.
- Selected Paper will be published with an ISBN.

Chief Guest
Hon'ble Justice H.L. Dattu, C.J.
President,
Karnatak Law Society, Belagavi

Guest of Honour
Prof. (Dr.) Ashok Patil
Chair Professor,
National Law School of India University, Bangalore

Resource Person
Shri. Samsir N. Batig
Advocate,
Belagavi

SPEAKERS

Chief Guest
Hon'ble Justice H.L. Dattu, C.J.
President,
Karnatak Law Society, Belagavi

Guest of Honour
Prof. (Dr.) Ashok Patil
Chair Professor,
National Law School of India University, Bangalore

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REGISTRATION FEE

- 1 Paper Presenters /Publication- 1000/-
- 2 Advocates/Faculty - 500/-
- 3 Students/Research Scholars- 250/-

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

Programme Schedule



Karnatak Law Society's
R. L. LAW COLLEGE
 (Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Holballi)
 Tilakwadi, Belagavi - Karnataka - 590006



NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 2019 –
 NEW DEVELOPMENTS AND CHALLENGES, 22nd February 2020
 PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

Time	Event	Venue
8.00 a.m.-9.00 a.m.	Registrations and Breakfast	College Premises
09.00 a.m.	Inauguration of the Conference	M.K. NAMBYAR MOOT COURT HALL
	Inaugural Address Chief Guest Hon'ble Justice Huliyadi G. Ramesh President, Karnataka State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, Bengaluru	
	Key Note Address Guest of Honour Prof. (Dr.) Ashok Patil Chair Professor, Chair of Consumer Law and Practice, National Law School of India University, Bengaluru	
10.00 a.m.	TEA BREAK	M.K. NAMBYAR MOOT COURT HALL
10.30 a.m.	Technical Session -I Prof. Dr. Ashok Patil Resource Person	
12.00 noon	Technical Session -II Advocate Santosh Shah Resource Person	M.K. NAMBYAR MOOT COURT HALL
01.30 p.m.	LUNCH BREAK	MAIN BUILDING
2.30 p.m.	Paper Presentations	M.K. NAMBYAR MOOT COURT HALL



Anita
 Principal
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Programme Agenda



Karnatak Law Society's
Raja Lakhamgouda Law College
 Belgaum



(Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi & Recognized by Bar Council of India, New Delhi)
 INTERNAL QUALITY ASSESSMENT CELL, NAAC INITIATIVE

22-February-2020

National Conference on The Consumer Protection Act, 2019- "New Developments and Challenges"
AGENDA

1	Invocation Song	STUDENT	
2	Welcome Speech	Dr. A. H. Hawaldar	
3	Introduction of Chief Guest	STUDENT	
4	Introduction of the Guest of Honour	STUDENT	
5	Introduction of President	STUDENT	
6	Honoring the Dignitaries	Chief Guest	Shri S.V. Ganachari
		Guest of Honour	Principal
		President	Coordinator
		President, District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum, Belagavi	Shri S. S. Hegde
		Member, District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum, Belagavi	Mrs. Madhuri Kulkarni
		President, Addl. District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum, Belagavi	Mrs. Jyoti Kulkarni
		Member, Addl. District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum	Shri Rahul B
	Shri A.V. Deshpande, Retired President Dist. Consumer Forum, Sangli	Mrs. Shilpa Raikar	
	Dr. Santosh Shah, Adv.	Mr. Rajaram	
7	Introduction of Conference	Dr. Samina Nahid Baig	
8	Inauguration by Lighting the Lamp	Chief Guest & Other Dignitaries	
9	Inaugural Address	Hon'ble Justice Huluvadi G. Ramesh, President, Karnataka State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, Bengaluru	
10	Key Note Address	Prof. (Dr.) Ashok Patil, Chair Professor, Chair of Consumer Law and Practice, National Law School of India University, Bengaluru	
11	Presidential Remarks	Shri S. V. Ganachari, Chairman, G.C. RLLC	
12	Vote of Thanks	Ladies Representative	
13	National Anthem		

Compeering: Mr. Antony, Student, RLLC


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Technical Sessions



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TILAKWADI, BELAGAVI - 590006

(AFFILIATED TO KARNATAKA STATE LAW UNIVERSITY, HUBBALLI)

"NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 2019 – NEW DEVELOPMENTS AND CHALLENGES"

22 FEBRUARY 2020

TECHNICAL SESSIONS

10.00 A.M. TO 12.30 P.M.

TECHNICAL SESSIONS

TIME	RESOURCE PERSON	CHAIRPERSON	THEME
10.30 A.M.-11.45 A.M.	TECHNICAL SESSION -I PROF. DR. ASHOK PATIL RESOURCE PERSON	DR. D. PRASANNAKUMAR	CONSUMER RIGHTS AS HUMAN RIGHTS-EMERGING TRENDS AND FUTURE AHEAD
12.00 P.M. – 1.15 P.M.	TECHNICAL SESSION -II ADVOCATE SANTOSH SHAH RESOURCE PERSON	SHRI G.M. WAGH	AUTHORITIES, COMPLAINT MECHANISM AND PENALTIES UNDER CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 2019 NEW DEVELOPMENTS

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Paper Presenters – Session 1



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PARALLEL SESSION – 1 (2.30-4.30)
CHAIRPERSONS

1. SHRI P.A. YAJURVEDI, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, RLLC
2. SMT. ASHWINI PARAB, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, RLLC

HALL NO. 3, RLLC BUILDING

LIST OF PAPER PRESENTERS

S.NO.	NAME OF PRESENTER	COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY	TOPIC
1	BHUVANESHWAR RAI ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	SCHOOL OF LAW CHRIST (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY), BENGALURU.	'UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICE' UNDER CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 2019: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO DISPARAGING ADVERTISEMENT
2	NANDANA RAJESH STUDENT	SCHOOL OF LEGAL STUDIES, CUSAT 633941602	AUTHORITIES UNDER CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 2019: A CRITICAL APPRAISAL
3	ANUSREE S. STUDENT	JSS LAW COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), MYSURU	E-COMMERCE AND ITS LEGAL FRAMEWORK - A CRITICAL OVERVIEW
4	RAJARAM NAIK RESEARCH SCHOLAR	KARNATAKA UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD	CONSUMERS RIGHTS AND HUMAN RIGHTS - A STUDY OF DEVELOPMENT OF CONSUMER RIGHTS AND ITS PROTECTION.
5	SURBHI SHARMA AND GOVIND ANAND STUDENTS	K.L.E LAW COLLEGE, BANGALORE	"CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 2019: FAR-REACHING IMPACT ON CONSUMER PROTECTION"
6	MR. BABURAO KULKARNI ASSISTANT PROFESSOR,	B.L.D.E.A LAW COLLEGE, JAMKHANDI.	AUTHORITIES UNDER CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT 2019
7	RASHMI M. C STUDENT	JSS LAW COLLEGE, MYSURU, KARNATAKA	CONSUMER AS VICTIMS VICTIMHOOD IS THE FLIPSIDE OF CONSUMER SOVEREIGNTY
8	VAISHNAVI G. INAMDAR STUDENT	JSS LAW COLLEGE	LEGAL POSITION OF CONSUMERS
9	DR. NIKHILA S. TIGADI, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR,	RAMAIAH COLLEGE OF LAW, BENGALURU	CHANGING DIMENSION OF CONSUMER PROTECTION IN INDIA: A FRESH LOOK.
10	LATHA SARDAR LECTURER	K.L.E LAW COLLEGE CHIKODI	THE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT 2019 AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
11	TANUSHA SUBBAYYA	STUDENT, JSS COLLEGE MYSORE	UNDIVIDED NEXUS BETWEEN HUMAN RIGHTS AND CONSUMER RIGHTS


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Paper Presenters – Session 2



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PARALLEL SESSION – 2 (2:30 P.M. - 4:30 P.M.)

CHAIRPERSONS

1. SHRI CHETANKUMAR T.M., Asst. Prof, RLLC
2. SHRI SATISH ANIKHINDI, LECTURER, RLLC

VENUE: HALL NO. 4, RLLC BUILDING

LIST OF PAPER PRESENTERS

S.NO.	NAME OF PRESENTER	COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY	TOPIC
1	MR. PARTH SHARMA RESEARCH SCHOLAR	NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL OF INDIA UNIVERSITY, BENGALURU	CROSS-BORDER E-COMMERCE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION IN INDIA
2	MR. JOSEPH WILLIAM AMBROSE (ASST. PROF)	K. R. C. E. S'S H V KOUJALAGI LAW COLLEGE, BAILHONGAL DISTRICT: BELAGAVI	HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF CONSUMER RIGHTS
3	DR. SMT. JYOTI G. HIREMATH ASSISTANT PROFESSOR,	B. V. BELLAD LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI	CHANGING DIMENSIONS OF CONSUMER PROTECTION IN INDIA
4	SAVITA S PATTANSHETTI ASST. PROF.	B.V. BELLAD LAW COLLEGE BELGAUM	CONSUMER PROTECTION IN E-COMMERCE IN INDIA
5	MR. MAHESH S. BETASUR	ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, K.J. COLLEGE OF LAW, BENGALURU	MEDIATION: A SAVIOR FOR THE AILING CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW IN INDIA
6	SOUNDARYA PADKI	STUDENT RLLC	INTRODUCTION TO E-COMMERCE
7	CHAITRA LECTURER	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE R.P. GOVERNMENT FIRST GRADE BILAGI, BAGALKOT DISTRICT	AN OVERVIEW ON NEW CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT 2019
8	ASHWINI BHAT STUDENT	JSS LAW COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), MYSURU -570023	A CRITICAL ANALYSIS ON UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES IN INDIA
9	SURABHI U. STUDENT	JSS. LAW COLLEGE 7259742020 MYSORE-570023	MISLEADING ADVERTISEMENT AND LAW
10	SACHIDANAND PATIL	STUDENT RLLC	UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES- ISSUES
11	VIDYA MALAGI	STUDENT RLLC	


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Feedback Received

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 INTERNAL QUALITY ASSESSMENT CELL, NAAC INITIATIVE

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 2019- "NEW DEVELOPMENTS AND CHALLENGES 22-FEBRUARY-2020

FEEDBACK FORM

1. DELEGATE/ PARTICIPANT NAME (OPTIONAL): Savita Pattanshelli

2. ORGANIZATION/INSTITUTE (OPTIONAL): B V Bellad Law College Bgm

3. DESIGNATION: STUDENT/RESEARCH SCHOLAR/FACULTY/ADVOCATE/OTHER _____

4. FROM WHERE DID YOU COME TO KNOW ABOUT THIS CONFERENCE from the coordinator

5. WHAT IS YOUR OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF THE CONFERENCE? (1 = INSUFFICIENT, 2= AVERAGE, 3= GOOD, 4=VERY GOOD, 5 = EXCELLENT) MARK THE RELEVANT BOX.

1	2	3	4	✓ 5
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6. WHICH TOPICS / SESSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE DID YOU FIND MOST INTERESTING OR USEFUL?

TECHNICAL SESSION-I
 TECHNICAL SESSION-II

IF ANY SPECIFIC TOPIC OR RESOURCE PERSON YOU WANT TO MENTION:

7. KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION GAINED FROM PARTICIPATION AT THIS CONFERENCE? (1 = INSUFFICIENT, 2= AVERAGE, 3= GOOD, 4=VERY GOOD, 5 = EXCELLENT) MARK THE RELEVANT BOX.

• MET YOUR EXPECTATIONS:

1	2	3	4	✓ 5
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• WILL BE USEFUL/APPLICABLE IN YOUR WORK:

1	2	3	4	✓ 5
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8) PLEASE COMMENT ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE (FROM 1 = INSUFFICIENT TO 5= EXCELLENT)

1	2	3	4	✓ 5
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9) COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS (INCLUDING ACTIVITIES OR INITIATIVES YOU THINK WOULD BE USEFUL, FOR THE FUTURE)

well organised, time management, hospiability topic of conference which is the need of the hour

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NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 2019- "NEW DEVELOPMENTS AND CHALLENGES 22-FEBRUARY-2020

FEEDBACK FORM

1. DELEGATE/ PARTICIPANT NAME (OPTIONAL): Rajaram Naik
2. ORGANIZATION/INSTITUTE (OPTIONAL) Karnatak University Dharwad
3. DESIGNATION: STUDENT/RESEARCH SCHOLAR/FACULTY/ADVOCATE/OTHER Research scholar
4. FROM WHERE DID YOU COME TO KNOW ABOUT THIS CONFERENCE through notice board/internet
5. WHAT IS YOUR OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF THE CONFERENCE? (1 = INSUFFICIENT, 2= AVERAGE, 3= GOOD, 4=VERY GOOD, 5 = EXCELLENT) MARK THE RELEVANT BOX.

1	2	3	4	5 ✓
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6. WHICH TOPICS / SESSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE DID YOU FIND MOST INTERESTING OR USEFUL?

TECHNICAL SESSION-I TECHNICAL SESSION-II

IF ANY SPECIFIC TOPIC OR RESOURCE PERSON YOU WANT TO MENTION:

7. KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION GAINED FROM PARTICIPATION AT THIS CONFERENCE? (1 = INSUFFICIENT, 2= AVERAGE, 3= GOOD, 4=VERY GOOD, 5 = EXCELLENT) MARK THE RELEVANT BOX.

• MET YOUR EXPECTATIONS:

1	2	3 ✓	4	5
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• WILL BE USEFUL/APPLICABLE IN YOUR WORK:

1	2	3	4 ✓	5
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- 5) PLEASE COMMENT ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE (FROM 1 = INSUFFICIENT TO 5= EXCELLENT)

1	2	3	4	5 ✓
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- 7) COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS (INCLUDING ACTIVITIES OR INITIATIVES YOU THINK WOULD BE USEFUL FOR THE FUTURE)

organized in professional manner, still there is scope for improvements, co-ordination can be improved, otherwise 5 out of 5.
 THANK YOU!

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NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 2019- "NEW DEVELOPMENTS AND CHALLENGES 22-FEBRUARY-2020"

FEEDBACK FORM

1. DELEGATE/ PARTICIPANT NAME (OPTIONAL): VAISHNAVI G. INAMDAR
2. ORGANIZATION/INSTITUTE (OPTIONAL) JSS Law College, Mysuru
3. DESIGNATION: STUDENT/RESEARCH SCHOLAR/FACULTY/ADVOCATE/OTHER student
4. FROM WHERE DID YOU COME TO KNOW ABOUT THIS CONFERENCE lawsonline.com
5. WHAT IS YOUR OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF THE CONFERENCE? (1 = INSUFFICIENT, 2= AVERAGE, 3= GOOD, 4=VERY GOOD, 5 = EXCELLENT) MARK THE RELEVANT BOX.

1	2	3	✓ 4	5
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6. WHICH TOPICS / SESSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE DID YOU FIND MOST INTERESTING OR USEFUL?

TECHNICAL SESSION-I

TECHNICAL SESSION-II

IF ANY SPECIFIC TOPIC OR RESOURCE PERSON YOU WANT TO MENTION:

7. KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION GAINED FROM PARTICIPATION AT THIS CONFERENCE? (1 = INSUFFICIENT, 2= AVERAGE, 3= GOOD, 4=VERY GOOD, 5 = EXCELLENT) MARK THE RELEVANT BOX.

• MET YOUR EXPECTATIONS:

1	2	3	4	✓ 5
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• WILL BE USEFUL/APPLICABLE IN YOUR WORK:

1	2	3	4	✓ 5
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- 8) PLEASE COMMENT ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE (FROM 1 = INSUFFICIENT TO 5= EXCELLENT)

1	2	3	4	✓ 5
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- 9) COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS (INCLUDING ACTIVITIES OR INITIATIVES YOU THINK WOULD BE USEFUL, FOR THE FUTURE)

Reach out to more number of colleges and invite them to such conferences, so that more number of participants can participate and contribute to the conference.

THANK YOU!


I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
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NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 2019- "NEW DEVELOPMENTS AND CHALLENGES 22-FEBRUARY-2020

FEEDBACK FORM

- DELEGATE/ PARTICIPANT NAME (OPTIONAL): A. Ashwini Shah
- ORGANIZATION/INSTITUTE (OPTIONAL): Jss Law College
- DESIGNATION: STUDENT/RESEARCH SCHOLAR/FACULTY/ADVOCATE/OTHER Student
- FROM WHERE DID YOU COME TO KNOW ABOUT THIS CONFERENCE Law website
- WHAT IS YOUR OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF THE CONFERENCE? (1 = INSUFFICIENT, 2= AVERAGE, 3= GOOD, 4=VERY GOOD, 5 = EXCELLENT) MARK THE RELEVANT BOX.

1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
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- WHICH TOPICS / SESSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE DID YOU FIND MOST INTERESTING OR USEFUL?

TECHNICAL SESSION-I

TECHNICAL SESSION-II

IF ANY SPECIFIC TOPIC OR RESOURCE PERSON YOU WANT TO MENTION:

Mr. Sunil Shah provided me with a different perspective of looking into a problem I found it excellent!

- KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION GAINED FROM PARTICIPATION AT THIS CONFERENCE? (1 = INSUFFICIENT, 2= AVERAGE, 3= GOOD, 4=VERY GOOD, 5 = EXCELLENT) MARK THE RELEVANT BOX.

• MET YOUR EXPECTATIONS:

1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
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• WILL BE USEFUL/APPLICABLE IN YOUR WORK:

1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
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- PLEASE COMMENT ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE (FROM 1 = INSUFFICIENT TO 5= EXCELLENT)

1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
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- COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS (INCLUDING ACTIVITIES OR INITIATIVES YOU THINK WOULD BE USEFUL, FOR THE FUTURE)

Thank you for hosting such an informative and enriching conference

THANK YOU!

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RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI

MISCELLANY 2019-20

ONE-DAY NATIONAL LEVEL CONFERENCE ON "THE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 2019 – NEW DEVELOPMENTS AND CHALLENGES"

On 22 February 2020



Students presented Invocation song



Dr. A. H. Howaldar, the Principal, welcomed the august gathering



Mr. Sachchidanand Patil, General Secretary, introduced the dignitaries



Hon'ble Shri Justice H. G. Ramesh, President, Karnataka State Consumer Redressal Commission, the Chief Guest, being honoured by Shri S. V. Ganachari, Chairman, GC, RLLC



Prof. (Dr.) Ashok Patil, Chair Professor, Chair of Consumer Law and Practice, NLSU, Bengaluru, the Guest of Honour, being welcomed by the Principal



Dr. Samina N. Baig, Chairperson, Seminar Department, gave introduction about the Conference

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MISCELLANY 2019-20

RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI

ONE-DAY NATIONAL LEVEL CONFERENCE ON "THE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 2019 – NEW DEVELOPMENTS AND CHALLENGES"

On 22 February 2020



Inauguration of the Conference by the Dignitaries



Hon'ble Shri Justice H. G. Ramesh, the Chief Guest, delivered Inaugural Address



Prof. (Dr.) Ashok Patil, the Resource Person, delivered a lecture on the topic 'Consumer Rights as Human Rights: Emerging Trends and Future Ahead'



Shri Santosh Shah, Advocate, the Resource Person, spoke on the topic 'Authorities, Complaint Mechanism and Penalties under Consumer Protection Act 2019: New Developments'



Miss Anuja Bolgaonkar, Ladies' Representative, rendered Vote of Thanks



The participants

[Signature]
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



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MOODLE Training – 15 May 2020



RLLC

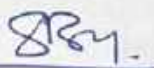
Dr
I.Q.A.C.
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi




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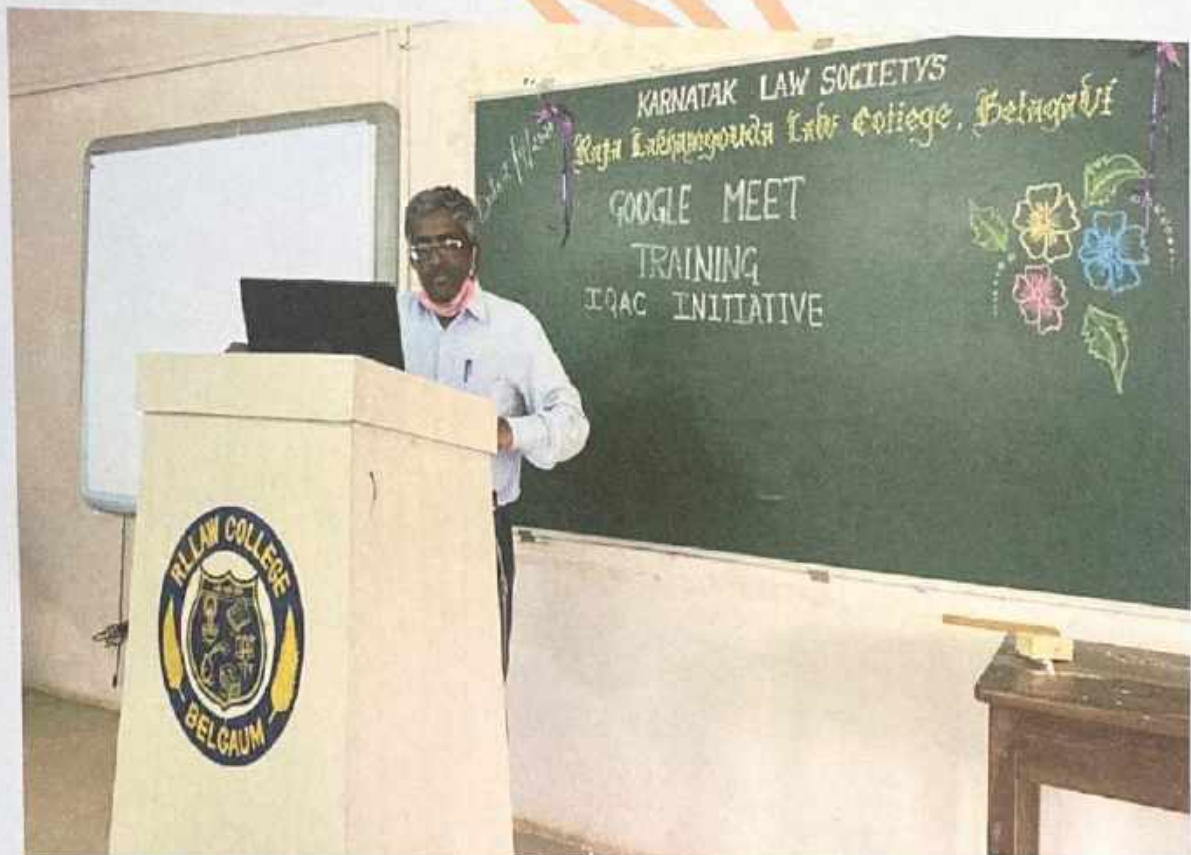
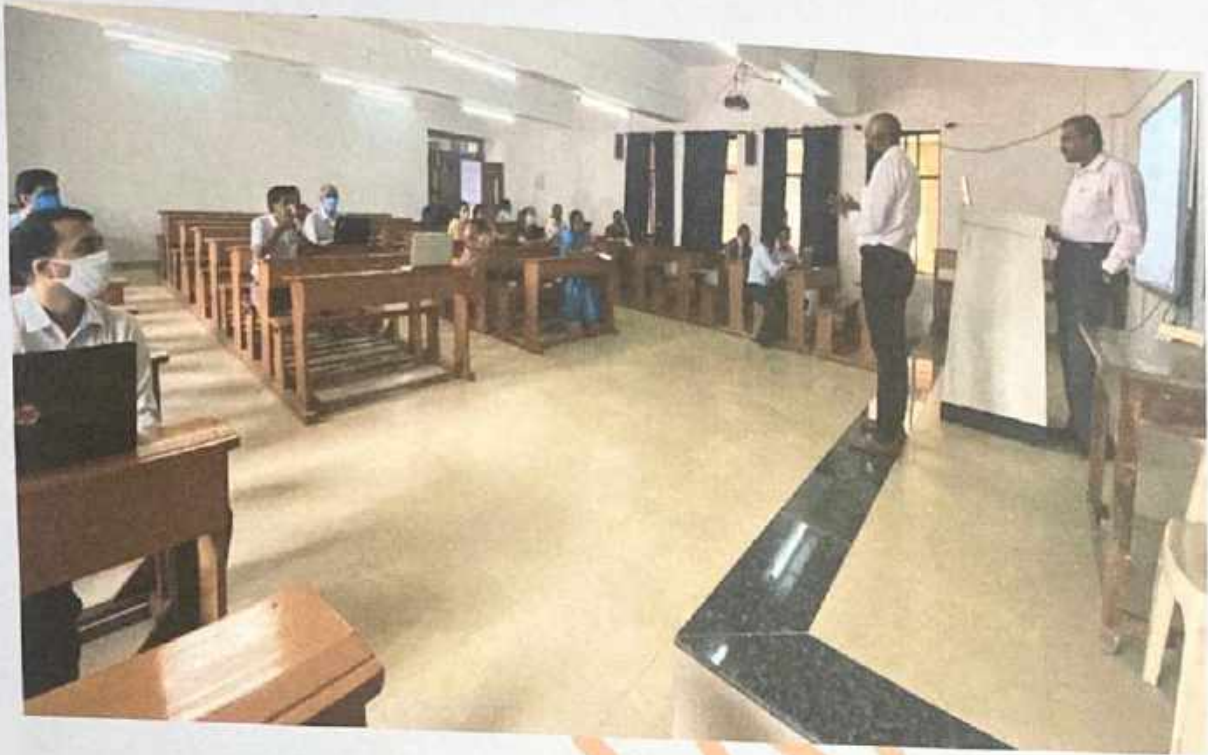
1. Google Meet Training on 02/09/2020




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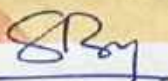

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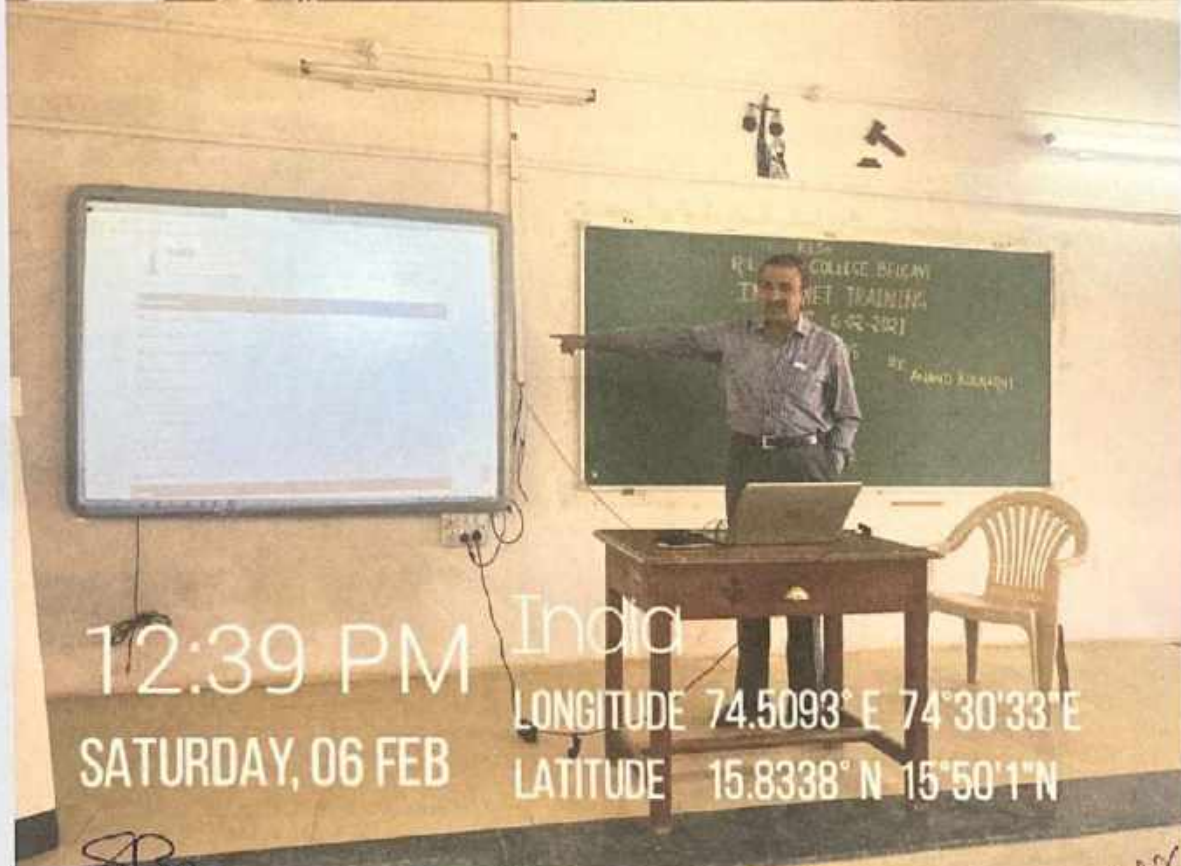
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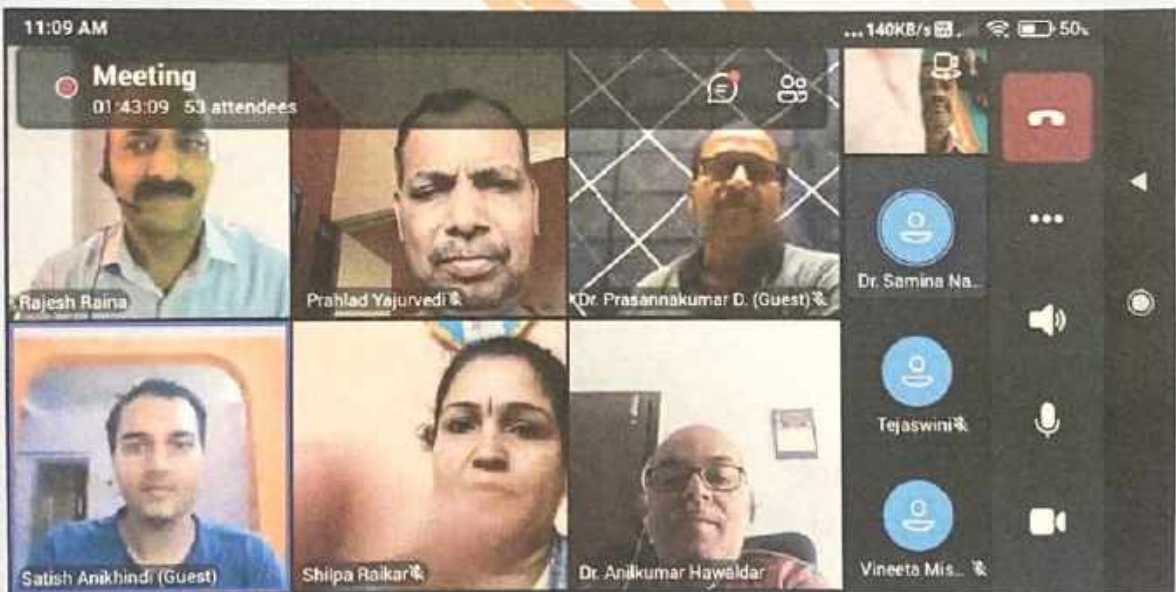
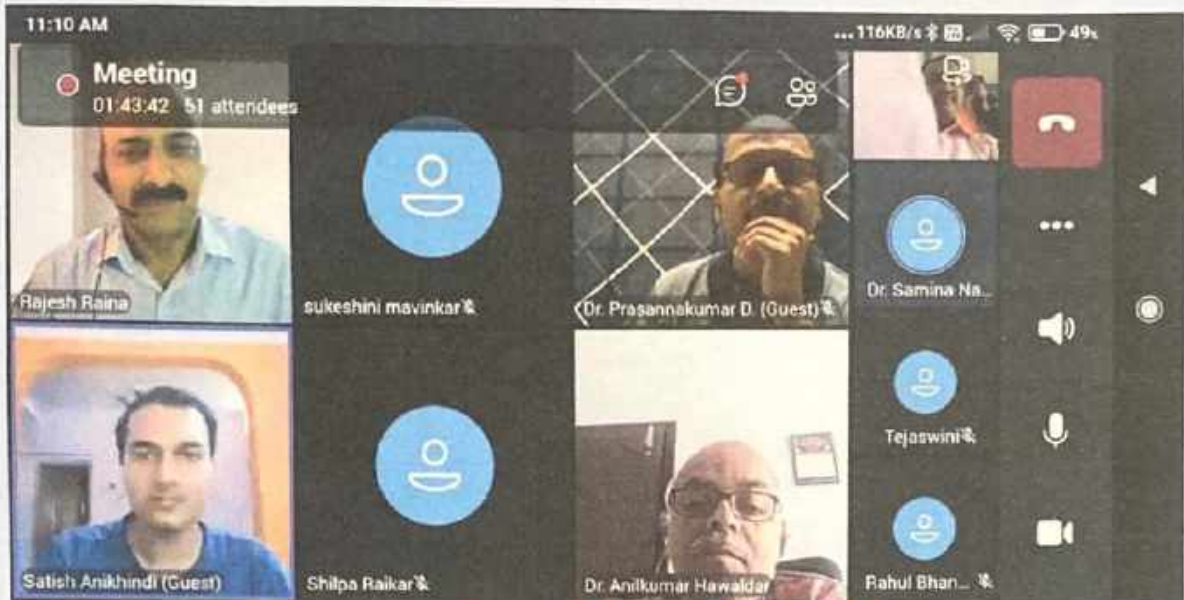
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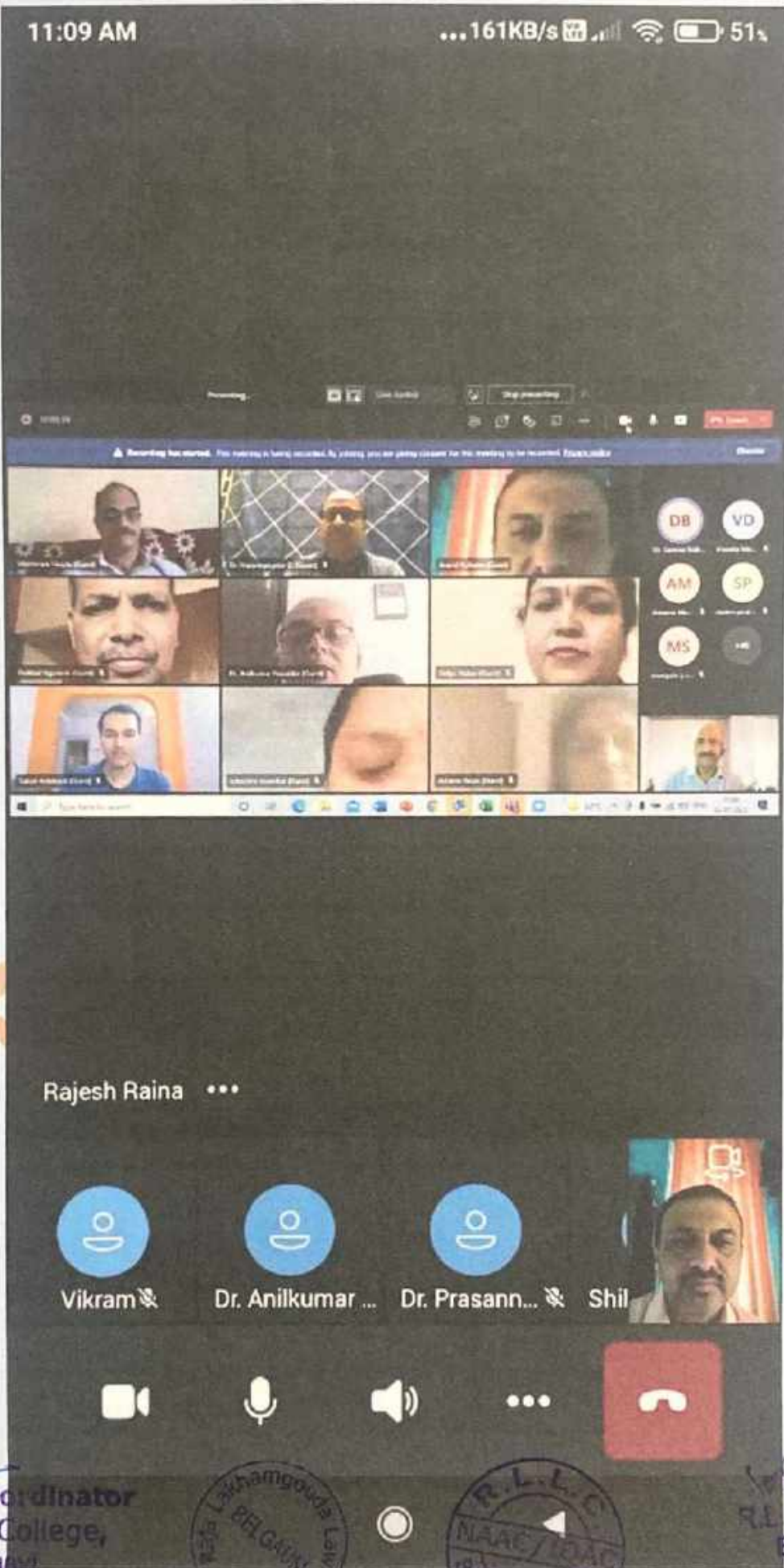
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1	2016-2017	JYOTI KULKARNI	FACULTY	MATERNITY BENEFIT AMENDMENT ACT, 2017 PROGRESSIVE STEPS TOWARDS WOMEN HEALTH RIGHTS	THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOURTH GENERATION HUMAN RIGHTS - CONTEMPLATING THE RIGHTS OF FUTURE GENERATIONS	978-93-5268-199-0	2017, 1ST EDITION
2		CHETAN KUMAR T.M.	FACULTY	INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND PROTECTION OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE - HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE	THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOURTH GENERATION HUMAN RIGHTS - CONTEMPLATING THE RIGHTS OF FUTURE GENERATIONS	978-93-5268-199-0	2017, 1ST EDITION
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19	2019-2020	LATA SARDAR	PART TIME FACULTY	THE CONSUMER PROTECTION 2019 AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	CONSUMER PROTECTION - NEW DEVELOPMENTS AND CHALLENGES	978-93-54-06-850-8	2020, 1ST EDITION, VOL I
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Human Rights:
Contemplating the Rights of Future
Generations*



Seminar Proceedings

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MESSAGE

"In the first generation of human rights, there was no mention of violations and discrimination that are specific to women and other groups. Consequently, the third generation of human rights treaties have focused on addressing rights of specific groups such as the rights of women, children, migrant workers, physically challenged, refugees. We are the ones who must realize these rights, now and for all time. Our fate and future is in our hands. Human Rights are our rights. Seize them. Defend them. Promote them. Understand them and insist on them. Nourish and enrich them. They are the best in us. Give them life"


Mr. JOHN BOSCO Y*
Advocate
Human Rights Activist

Board Member,
FIAN INTERNATIONAL
Heidelberg, Germany

**Mr. John Bosco was the Chief Guest for the Inauguration of the National Seminar*


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Research Department

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Karnatak Law Society's
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Tilakwadi, Belagavi – Karnataka 590006

S.B.S.

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



S.B.S.
Principal
R.L. Law College
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SB
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



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R.L. Law College,
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Anu
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**THE MATERNITY BENEFIT (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2017-
PROGRESSIVE STEPS TOWARDS WOMEN HEALTH RIGHTS**

Mrs. Jyoti Uday Kulkarni *

I. INTRODUCTION

The rapid industrialization and economic development programmes in our country have brought about a significant social change in the traditional house-wife role of women. Women now a days are not confined only to play the role of a traditional house wife, but are tapping different avenues by breaking the traditional barriers and taking up jobs in various sectors like offices, workshops, plantations, mines, factories and other industrial set ups. The drastic social changes in the society have made the women to adopt new roles in the social set up. However, this has created certain problems relating to their role as mothers. Women require extra and special care during advanced stage of pregnancy, confinement and post-natal period. This alarms the community to take up a good deal of concern in the promotion of the health care of women during the aforesaid periods. The concern of the community towards the good and sound health of its women workers has brought about certain enactment of legislations laying down the rules protecting and governing maternity benefits. Maternity is a state of disability in a women worker from undertaking any work during the few weeks immediately preceding and following child-birth. ¹During this state of disability of women she should not be engaged in work as it is necessary for the health of the mother and the child. With the emergence of the system of wage-labour, the employers of the industrial undertakings would terminate the services of the women workers as they found that maternity constraints them to perform their normal duties on the job. This made many of the women workers to go on leave without pay during this period so as to retain their employment; many others would undergo a lot of strain to keep up their efficiency level during the period of pregnancy, which affected the health of both the mother and the child. The women workers have to be looked upon as soon as India became a welfare state from a police

* Lecturer, K.L.S.'s R. L. Law College, Belagavi- Karnataka.

¹ Dr. L.C. Dhingra, "Maternity Benefits to Women Workers: A Critical Appraisal" in Shamsudin Shams, Women Law and Social Change, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi, 1991, p. 215.

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state after Independence. Therefore, to protect the rights of the women towards the health, *Maternity Benefit Act, 1961* was passed which aimed at providing payment of cash maternity benefit and other benefits to such women for a certain period before and after confinement.

II. MATERNITY BENEFITS LAWS IN INDIA

In India the following legislations speak of welfare of the workers-

- a. *The Industrial Dispute Act, 1947*: This act also provides full machinery for conciliation and adjudication of disputes between employee and employer and vice versa, between workman and workman & between employer and employer.
- b. *The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976*- This act is enacted to prohibit discrimination of women in the matter of remuneration (pay-wages) with men. It provides equal pay to men and women for same work or work of similar nature. It also prohibits discrimination while recruiting men and women workers)
- c. *The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970*- This act is enacted to regulate the conditions of services of contract labour. It has also provisions to empower government to prohibit contract labour system in any process, operation or other work in any establishment.
- d. *The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986*. - This act relates to child labour which is less than 14 year of age. It prohibits their employment in some establishments.
- e. *The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976* He *Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976* - This act abolishes the bonded labour system and prescribes 3 years punishment for extracting bonded labour.
- f. *The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961*- This act made provisions for payment of wages to a woman during leave period for giving birth to child, miscarriage, illness arising out of pregnancy, delivery and pre-mature birth of child or miscarriage.

In India, the right of women to public employment is recognized under the Constitution. Articles 16(1) and 16(2) of the Constitution grant the right of equal opportunities in regard to employment to men and women without any distinction. The Directive Principle of State Policy which has a bearing on this issue is Article


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39(a). Since Independence, the trend of employment of women is reported to be not encouraging, though in total employment there has been a rise and there is evidence to suggest that new avenues of employment are opening up for them. It is no consolation for a woman who expects to take employment in what were once her traditional occupations to be told that she is not required for work, but many other women with special skills will be needed for employments elsewhere.

III. THE NEW DEVELOPMENT IN MATERNITY BENEFITS

The *Maternity Benefit Act, 1961* regulates the employment of women in factories, mines, the circus industry, plantations and shops or establishments employing ten or more persons, except the employees who are covered under the *Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948*, for certain periods before and after child-birth and provides for maternity and other benefits. The 44th Session of Indian Labour Conference (I.L.C) has recommended for enhancing maternity leave under *Maternity Benefit Act, 1961* from existing twelve weeks to twenty-four weeks. This recommendation has been reiterated during 45th and 46th Session of I.L.C. In 2016, amendment to the *Maternity Benefits Act, 1961* was passed by the *Rajya Sabha* in August 2016, and it is most likely be passed by *Lok Sabha* in the winter session.

The Act provides maternity leave up to 12 weeks for all women. The Bill extends this period to 26 weeks. However, a woman with two or more children will be entitled to 12 weeks of maternity leave. The Bill introduces maternity leave up to 12 weeks for a woman who adopts a child below the age of three months, and for commissioning mothers. The period of maternity leave will be calculated from the date the child is handed over to the adoptive or commissioning mother. The Bill requires every establishment with 50 or more employees to provide for crèche facilities within a prescribed distance. The woman will be allowed four visits to the crèche in a day. An employer may permit a woman to work from home, if the nature of work assigned permits her to do so. This may be mutually agreed upon by the employer and the woman. The Bill requires an establishment to inform a woman of all benefits that would be available under the Bill, at the time of her appointment; such information must be given in writing and in electronic form.

The Table 1 below gives a comparison between the *Maternity Benefit Act, 1961* and the new proposed Bill the *Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 2016*.


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Table No. 1
Comparison between the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 2016²

S.No.	The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961	The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 2016
DURATION OF MATERNITY LEAVE		
1	Women employed in factories, mines, shops and establishments with 10 or more employees, and other notified establishments, are entitled to maternity leave of 12 weeks, with full wages	Duration of maternity leave increased to 26 weeks.
2	This maternity leave should not be availed before six weeks from the date of expected delivery	Changed to eight weeks.
3	Maternity leave applicable irrespective of number of children	For a woman who has two or more children, the maternity leave will be 12 weeks, which can only be availed six weeks before the date of the expected delivery.
LEAVE FOR ADOPTIVE AND COMMISSIONING MOTHERS		
1	No provision.	Provides 12 weeks of maternity leave to: (i) a woman who legally adopts a child below three months of age; and (ii) a commissioning mother. A commissioning mother is defined as a biological mother who uses her egg to have a surrogate child. The 12-week period of maternity leave will be calculated from the date the child is handed over to the adoptive or commissioning mother.
CRÈCHE FACILITIES		
1	No provision	Requires every establishment with 50 or more employees to provide crèche facilities within a prescribed distance. The woman will be allowed four visits to the crèche in a day. This will include her interval for rest.

2

Sources: <http://www.prsindia.org/uploads/media/Maternity%20Benefit/LB%20Maternity%20Benefit%20Bill%202016.pdf>


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OPTION TO WORK FROM HOME		
1	No provision.	An employer may permit a woman to work from home, if the nature of work assigned permits her to do so. This option can be availed of, after the period of maternity leave, for a duration that is mutually decided by the employer and the woman.
EMPLOYER TO INFORM THE WOMAN OF MATERNITY BENEFIT		
1	No provision.	Every establishment has to inform a woman at the time of her appointment of the maternity benefits available to her. This communication must be in writing and electronically.

IV. THE MATERNITY BENEFIT AMENDMENT ACT, 2017

The Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India ("Ministry of Labour") vide Official Gazette notification dated 31 March 2017 has appointed 1 April 2017 as the date on which the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act 2017 ("MB Amendment Act") has come into force. However, the relevant provision on the "work from home" option will come into effect from 1 July 2017. The MB Amendment Act had received Presidential assent on 27 March 2017 and was published in the Official Gazette on 28 March 2017. The MB Amendment Act regulates paid maternity leave entitlement and other related benefits for women employed in factories, mines and shops or commercial establishments employing 10 or more employees.³

Key Amendments Introduced:

1. **Increased Paid Maternity Leave:** The MB Amendment Act has increased the duration of paid maternity leave available for women employees from the existing 12 weeks to 26 weeks. Under the MB Amendment Act, this benefit could be availed by women for a period extending up to 8 weeks before the expected delivery date and remaining 18 weeks can be availed post childbirth. For women who are expecting after having 2 children, the duration of paid maternity leave shall be 12 weeks (i.e., 6 weeks pre and 6 weeks post expected date of delivery).

³<http://www.mondaq.com/india/x/582670/Employee+Benefits+Compensation/Maternity+Benefit+Amendment+Act+2017+Is+Effective+From+1+April+2017>


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2. *Maternity leave for adoptive and commissioning mothers:* The MB Amendment Act extends certain benefits to adoptive mothers as well and provides that every woman who adopts a child shall be entitled to 12 weeks of maternity leave, from the date of adoption.
3. *Work from Home option:* The MB Amendment Act has also introduced an enabling provision relating to "work from home" for women, which may be exercised after the expiry of the 26 weeks' leave period. Depending upon the nature of work, women employees may be able to avail this benefit on terms that are mutually agreed with the employer.
4. *Crèche facility:* The MB Amendment Act makes crèche facility mandatory for every establishment employing 50 or more employees. Women employees would be permitted to visit the crèche 4 times during the day.
5. *Employee awareness:* The MB Amendment Act makes it mandatory for employers to educate women about the maternity benefits available to them at the time of their appointment.⁴

V. MATERNITY AMENDMENTS 2017 OF INDIA – A COMPARISON AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

The Table no. 2 below brings out the comparison of laws and funding procedure relating to maternity leave. The inferences drawn are that Australia and UK are the countries which provide the highest maternity leave as compared to the other nations. India is the second highest after Australia and UK in providing 26 weeks of maternity leave after the amendment of the old Act.

The Table no. 2 also shows that there are no provisions made for paternity leave in India as compared to other developed countries like Australia, France, Brazil, Singapore, South Africa and UK.⁵ As compared to the USA, India has progressed in providing more number of weeks as maternity leave and 100% wages for the said leave.

⁴ ibid

⁵ Source: Legislative Brief the Maternity Benefits (Amendment) Bill, 2016


I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
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Table No. 2
International Comparison of Laws and Financing in Relation to Maternity Leave

S.No.	Country	Maternity Leave	Paternity Leave	Percentage of Wages	Source of Funding
1	Australia	52 weeks	14 days	Women: 18 weeks at the federal minimum wage level Men: Federal minimum wage	Public funds
2	Brazil	17 weeks	5 days	100%	Women: Mixed (contributions from employer, employee, government) Men: Employer Liability
3	Canada	17 weeks (federal)	No provision	55% for 15 weeks up to a ceiling	Public Funds
4	China	14 weeks	No provision	100%	Employer contribution via insurance scheme
5	France	16 weeks	11 days	100% up to a ceiling	Social insurance scheme
6	India	Act: 12 weeks Act 2017 26 weeks	No provision	100%	Employer
7	Singapore	16 weeks	7 days	100% for first and second child	Mixed (8 weeks employer and 8 weeks public funds)
8	South Africa	17 weeks	3 days	Women; 60% Men: 100%	Women: Mixed (contributions from employer, employee, government) Men: Employer Liability
9	UK	52 weeks	14 consecutive days	Women: 6 weeks paid at 90% of average weekly earnings; flat rate or 90% (whichever is less) for weeks 7-39; weeks 40-52 unpaid Men: Flat rate benefit or 90% of average weekly earnings, whichever is less	Mixed (employers reimbursed up to 92% by public funds)
10	USA	12 weeks (federal)	No provision	Unpaid	No provision

SB
I.Q. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Amrta
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

VI. CONCLUSION

The *Maternity Benefit Act*, 1961 was an Act to revive maternity benefits to the women labour force. The amendments to this Act via the *Maternity Benefit Amendment Bill* 2016 has indeed generated hopes among the women workforce as the new Bill would benefit about 1.8 million women in the organized sector. The new law will be applicable to all establishments employing 10 or more people. This bill would go a long way in facilitating female participation in labour force. Though, the *Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017* is a significant step forward but it skips the issue of paternity leave, maternity leave for adoptive fathers, transgender and surrogate mothers. Therefore, as India progresses to become a developed nation soon, these issues have to be addressed because soon the time may come that we may need more amendments to provide maternity benefits to these classes of peoples.

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi




Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND PROTECTION OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE: HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE

Chetankumar T. M.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Indigenous knowledge or Traditional knowledge generally pertains to the system of knowledge embedded in the regional, indigenous or local communities. It includes different kinds of knowledge about traditional technologies and others. These knowledge is vital for continuation and existence, and it is generally based on accumulations of experimental observation and interaction with the nature. Traditional knowledge is such a concept which is passed from generation to generation. Some of traditional knowledge finds expression in stories, folklore, rituals, songs and laws. There are different means through which other forms of traditional knowledge may be expressed. In the recent years the attention has showed towards Intellectual property laws to protect and promote traditional knowledge. The value of traditional knowledge is recognized in 1992 in the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The Convention aims to protect species, ecosystems and landscapes regulating access to it and its use. The period of the early 1990s was also characterized by the rapid rise in global civil society. The high-level Brundtland Report (1987) recommended a change in development policy that allowed for direct community participation and respected local rights and aspirations. Indigenous peoples and others had successfully petitioned the United Nations to establish a Working Group on Indigenous Populations that made two early surveys on treaty rights and land rights. These led to a greater public and governmental recognition of indigenous land and resource rights, and the need to address the issue of collective human rights, as distinct from the individual rights of existing human rights law.

Traditional knowledge encompasses the beliefs, knowledge, practices, innovations, arts, spirituality, and other forms of cultural experience and expression that belong to indigenous communities worldwide. Since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, intellectual property has been considered a fundamental human right of all peoples. Only recently, however, has the need to protect, preserve and provide for the fair use of indigenous intellectual property – traditional knowledge –

* Assistant Professor, Raja Lakhamgouda Law College, Belagavi – 590006, Karnataka


I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi




Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

entered the domestic and international debate on intellectual property rights. Of particular concern to indigenous peoples has been the unlicensed use by non-indigenous groups, such as corporations, of traditional knowledge that has been developed over centuries.¹ The recent controversies over the use of IPRs to protect indigenous knowledge and as a means to implement provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity will illustrate the point and demonstrate the limitations of traditional understandings of sovereignty. The recognition of PRs as human rights entails a renewed concern for social justice issues in an era of so-called global harmonization of intellectual property protections that further challenges our considerations of sovereignty.² There has been a concern with regard to the impacts of IPR on the realization of human rights. For instance, with regard to the impacts of medicinal patents on access to drugs. On the other, recognition of a human right to intellectual property at the international level has been increasingly debated. The interest in the relationship between intellectual property and human rights is not completely new. However, it is the adoption of the TRIPS Agreement has made it a debated topic.³ The most important international law provision concerning knowledge protection in a human rights context is found in the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The Covenant reads as:

The State Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to

- (a) Take part in cultural life;
- (b) Enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application;
- (c) Benefit from the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.⁴

Indigenous knowledge, as far as concerned, is that knowledge that is held and used by a people who identify themselves as indigenous of a place based

¹ Tonina Simeone, *INDIGENOUS TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS*

<https://lop.parl.ca/content/lop/researchpublications/prb0338-e.pdf>

² ROSEMARY J. COOMBE, *Intellectual Property, Human Rights & Sovereignty: New Dilemmas in International Law Posed by the Recognition of Indigenous Knowledge and the Conservation of Biodiversity*, Indiana Journal of Global Legal Studies, Volume 6 | Issue 1, 1998, p. no. 59.

³ Philippe Cullet, *Human Rights, Knowledge and Intellectual Property Protection*, Journal of Intellectual Property Rights, Vol - II, January 2006, p. no. 7

⁴ Article 15(1) of the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR).


I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi




Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

on a "combination of cultural distinctiveness and *prior territorial occupancy* relative to a more recently-arrived population with its own distinct and subsequently dominant culture". Traditional knowledge is that which is held by members of a distinct culture and/or sometimes acquired "by means of inquiry peculiar to that culture, and concerning the culture itself or the local environment in which it exists."⁵

II. MEANING OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

Traditional knowledge (TK) is knowledge, know-how, skills and practices that are developed, sustained and passed on from generation to generation within a community, often forming part of its cultural or spiritual identity. While there is not yet an accepted definition of TK at the international level, it can be said that:

- TK in a general sense embraces the content of knowledge itself as well as traditional cultural expressions, including distinctive signs and symbols associated with TK.
- TK in the narrow sense refers to knowledge as such, in particular the knowledge resulting from intellectual activity in a traditional context, and includes know-how, practices, skills, and innovations.

Traditional knowledge can be found in a wide variety of contexts, including: agricultural, scientific, technical, ecological and medicinal knowledge as well as biodiversity-related knowledge.⁶ The Director General of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Mayor, 1994) defines traditional knowledge:

The indigenous people of the world possess an immense knowledge of their environments, based on centuries of living close to nature. Living in and from the richness and variety of complex ecosystems, they have an understanding of the properties of plants and animals, the functioning of

⁵ DR. MUGABE JOHN, *INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PROTECTION AND TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE - AN EXPLORATION IN INTERNATIONAL POLICY DISCOURSE* 193.5.93.81/...ip.../wipo_unhchr_ip_pnl_98_4.doc

⁶ <http://www.wipo.int/tk/en/tk/>

gpr
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Amrita
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

ecosystems and the techniques for using and managing them that is particular and often detailed. In rural communities in developing countries, locally occurring species are relied on for many - sometimes all - foods, medicines, fuel, building materials and other products. Equally, people are knowledge and perceptions of the environment, and their relationships with it, are often important elements of cultural identity.

Traditional Knowledge - How do Native people define?

- It is practical common sense based on teachings and experiences passed on from generation to generation.
- It is knowing the country. It covers knowledge of the environment - snow, ice, weather, resources - and the relationships between things.
- It is holistic. It cannot be compartmentalized and cannot be separated from the people who hold it. It is rooted in the spiritual health, culture and language of the people. It is a way of life.
- Traditional knowledge is an authority system. It sets out the rules governing the use of resources - respect, an obligation to share. It is dynamic, cumulative and stable. It is truth.
- Traditional knowledge is a way of life - wisdom is using traditional knowledge in good ways. It is using the heart and the head together. It comes from the spirit in order to survive.
- It gives credibility to the people.

Many Natives hold traditional knowledge handed down to them from previous generations through oral tradition. This traditional knowledge is the cornerstone of Native cultural identity and survival as a people. Some aspects of traditional knowledge are common and shared throughout the Arctic. Other aspects are more localized and specific to certain communities, families and even individuals.⁷ However, Native

⁷ http://www.nativescience.org/html/traditional_knowledge.html


I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi




Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

knowledge is not just traditional. Natives also possess knowledge that does not have its origin in traditional lifestyles, spirituality, philosophy, social relations, customs, cultural values, etc.

III. TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Traditional knowledge is not so-called because of its antiquity. It is a living body of knowledge that is developed, sustained and passed on from generation to generation within a community, often forming part of its cultural or spiritual identity. Recognizing traditional forms of creativity and innovation as protectable intellectual property would be an historic shift in international law, enabling indigenous and local communities as well as governments to have a say over the use of their traditional knowledge by others.

Two types of intellectual property protection are being sought:

- **Defensive protection** aims to stop people outside the community from acquiring intellectual property rights over traditional knowledge. India, for example, has compiled a searchable database of traditional medicine that can be used as evidence of prior art by patent examiners when assessing patent applications. This followed a well-known case in which the US Patent and Trademark Office granted a patent (later revoked) for the use of turmeric to treat wounds, a property well known to traditional communities in India and documented in ancient Sanskrit texts. Defensive strategies might also be used to protect sacred cultural manifestations, such as sacred symbols or words from being registered as trademarks.
- **Positive protection** is the granting of rights that empower communities to promote their traditional knowledge, control its uses and benefit from its commercial exploitation. Some uses of traditional knowledge can be protected through the existing intellectual property system, and a number of countries have also developed specific legislation. However, any specific protection afforded under national law may not hold for other countries, one reason why many indigenous and local communities as well as governments are pressing for an international legal instrument.

S.B.g.
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Santi
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

WIPO's work on traditional knowledge addresses three distinct yet related areas: traditional knowledge in the strict sense (technical know-how, practices, skills, and innovations related to, say, biodiversity, agriculture or health); traditional cultural expressions/expressions of folklore (cultural manifestations such as music, art, designs, symbols and performances); and genetic resources (genetic material of actual or potential value found in plants, animals and micro-organisms).

When community members innovate within the traditional knowledge framework, they may use the patent system to protect their innovations. However, traditional knowledge as such - knowledge that has ancient roots and is often informal and oral - is not protected by conventional intellectual property systems. This has prompted some countries to develop their own *sui generis* (specific, special) systems for protecting traditional knowledge.⁸

At the international level references has been made in IPRs regarding traditional knowledge. Most frequently, IPRs are referred to as a means to either protect or misappropriate traditional knowledge. The following overview shows that besides these two forms of interrelationship, there are other ways in which traditional knowledge and IPRs can – directly or indirectly – interrelate.

First, intellectual property rights are one mechanism to protect traditional knowledge. This can occur in the following three ways:

- a) Existing forms of IPRs: This protection can be achieved through existing forms of IPRs, including patents, trade secrets and trademarks, if the traditional knowledge to be protected meets the applicable criteria of protection. For example, the pharmaceutical properties of a plant known to a local shaman may be protectable by trade secrets, provided that this knowledge has not been made available to the public.
- b) *Sui generis* forms of IPRs: Protection of traditional knowledge can also be achieved through *sui generis* forms of IPRs, that is, rights specifically designed to protect this subject matter. Such *sui generis* IPRs have been introduced in the national laws of several countries, including Peru, Portugal, Kenya and Brazil 16, and are also being discussed at the international level

⁸ http://www.wipo.int/pressroom/en/briefs/tk_ip.html

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

- c) Local Rules: Some values, customs, traditions and laws of indigenous and local communities regulate access to and use and transfer of traditional knowledge in the same or at least a similar manner as do existing IPRs. Even though these local rules may not necessarily be considered as IPRs from a formalistic legal point of view, they in effect afford the same or at least similar protection as do these rights. Thus, these local rules could also be considered as providing for IPR-protection of traditional knowledge.

Second, traditional knowledge can be indirectly protected through measures introduced in intellectual property laws and procedures. These measures may have differing objectives, including (1) preventing the misappropriation of traditional knowledge, (2) allowing for the verification of whether the applicable rules and conditions regarding access to traditional knowledge and benefit sharing have been met, and (3) simplifying the determination of prior art when examining novelty and non-obviousness of inventions.

Third, the tradition-based manner of the creation, use and transfer of traditional knowledge may have implications on the protectability of this knowledge through existing forms of IPRs.

Fourth, documentation and recording of traditional knowledge in databases – one means to preserve this knowledge – may have implications on the protectability of traditional knowledge through existing forms of IPRs.

Fifth, cases have been reported where traditional knowledge has been misappropriated through IPRs. These cases, traditional knowledge are protected by such rights, in particular patents, even though no innovative or creative activities have taken place.

Sixth, intangibles that are not or not any more protected by IPRs belong to the public domain. Accordingly, these intangibles can be freely used and exploited by whoever is interested in doing so, free meaning without permission and without (monetary) compensation.⁹

⁹ Dr. iur. Martin Girsberger, *Traditional Knowledge and Intellectual Property Rights*, Jusletter 26. Januar 2004.

SRg.
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Audh
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

Traditional knowledge is being addressed in various international norms and agreements. From an environmental and conservationist perspective, it is addressed by the CBD. From an IPR and trade perspective, it is addressed by the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) of WIPO; and the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement) and the TRIPS Council of the WTO. The following briefly summarizes the main activities of these international fora with regard to traditional knowledge, focusing in particular on issues relevant to IPRs. The TRIPS Agreement contains at present no specific provisions on traditional knowledge. Still, the obligations of Members with regard to the protection of IPRs basically also apply to traditional knowledge.¹⁰

IV. TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

The importance of traditional knowledge of the indigenous communities is now known to the World. With this realized importance comes the need to protect this knowledge and to prevent its misappropriation. A few national governments have embraced the view that traditional knowledge needs to be secured legitimately, and they have condemned the formal IPR framework in its available structure for not just neglecting to give satisfactory protection to traditional knowledge additionally for legitimizing its misappropriation.¹¹

Traditional knowledge (TK) is integral to the identity of most local communities. It is a key constituent of a community's social and physical environment and, as such, its preservation is of paramount importance. Attempts to exploit TK for industrial or commercial benefit can lead to its misappropriation and can prejudice the interests of its rightful custodians. In the face of such risks, there is a need to develop ways and means to protect and nurture TK for sustainable development in line with the interests of TK holders. The preservation, protection and promotion of the TK-based innovations and practices of local communities are particularly important for developing countries. Their rich endowment of TK and biodiversity plays a critical role in their health care, food

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ Zoya Nafis, *India: Protecting Indian Traditional Knowledge As Intellectual Property*
<http://www.mondaq.com/india/x/344510/Trade+Secrets/PROTECTING+INDIAN+TRADITION+AL+KNOWLEDGE+AS+INTELLECTUAL+PROPERTY>

SR
 I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
 R.L. Law College,
 Belagavi



SR
 Principal
 R.L. Law College
 BELAGAVI

security, culture, religion, identity, environment, trade and development. Yet, this valuable asset is under threat in many parts of the world. There are concerns that this knowledge is being used and patented by third parties without the prior informed consent of TK holders and that few, if any, of the derived benefits are shared with the communities in which this knowledge originated and exists. Such concerns have pushed TK to the forefront of the international agenda, triggering lively debate about ways to preserve, protect, further develop and sustainably use TK. Documenting and digitizing TK-related information in the form of a TKDL is proving to be an effective means of preserving TK and of preventing its misappropriation by third parties.¹² The emergence of TRIPS has expanded the scope of the intellectual property regime beyond national jurisdictions to a globally regulated subject, but there is no mention of protection of indigenous knowledge. In the early 1990's² the United Nations Human Rights machinery was devoting attention to the rights of indigenous peoples for which protection of culture and indigenous knowledge was crucial.

Traditional knowledge is embedded in the local culture of an indigenous community. This knowledge constitutes crucial elements of the holistic approach towards both the natural and man-made livelihood of these peoples. Moreover, this knowledge is seldom found in written form or expressed in any formal way, but it is transmitted orally and through practice. However, these aspects do not reduce either the validity or the value of this knowledge.¹³ The increasing awareness of the breadth and depth of traditional knowledge requires, to some extent, that this knowledge be made visible and acknowledged. An underlying motivation for communities to divulge their knowledge can be found in an altruistic desire to share their knowledge with the outside world. In addition, it cannot be forgotten that commercial interests are a strong incentive for a community to share traditional knowledge. The protection of traditional knowledge as undisclosed information cannot be excluded, provided that the community has made all the efforts to keep the knowledge secret and that the knowledge has a commercial value. Whether the knowledge is held by one person or the whole community is not really the issue, since the crucial issue is whether the knowledge is new to the outside world.

¹² http://www.wipo.int/wipo_magazine/en/2011/03/article_0002.html

¹³ Hans Morten HAUGEN, *Traditional Knowledge and Human Rights*, The Journal Of World Intellectual Property, p. no. 665.


I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi




Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

Three human rights provisions are of particular importance: Article 15(a), Article 15(c) of the ICESCR and Article 27 of the ICCPR.

Article 27 of the ICCPR reads:

“In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practice their own religion, or to use their own language.”

As Article 27 of the ICCPR contains the term “their culture”, it is primarily concerned with the culture of specific communities. Many plants are not only consumed as food but might have particular significance if they are considered to be sacred or religious and to have a medical and a healing effect. Article 15.1 (a) of the ICESCR cannot be adequately enjoyed or exercised? For both these provisions, the material basis for the enjoyment or exercise of culture is recognized in common Article 1.2, which reads, in relevant parts, “In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence.” In addition, common Article 1 relates to all the rights recognized in Part 111 of the two Covenants. Article 15.1(c) must also be included in the analysis. It recognizes “the right of everyone to benefit from the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author”.¹⁴

Therefore, it cannot be excluded that peoples or minorities potentially fall within the scope of Article 15.1(c), particularly if read in light of common Article 1.2, as well as Article 27 of the ICCPR and Article 15.1(a) of the ICESCR. Nonetheless, neither of the provisions standing alone gives a sufficient basis for this conclusion, but if they are read in unison, it is a reasonable interpretation that certain communities, understood as peoples or minorities, should be able to benefit from the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from their scientific, literary or artistic production. Hence, adequate protection of traditional knowledge is an obligation under international human rights law. At the same time, however, it cannot be concluded from the two Covenants that there is an obligation to establish a particular intellectual protection system for ensuring such protection.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* Pp. no. 672 & 673.

S.P.
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College
Belagavi



Anita
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

Issues relating to ownership of and control over traditional knowledge relate directly to the maintenance and preservation of both biological and cultural diversity, as increased mono cultivation might be a consequence of the introduction of new plants and plant varieties. Moreover, these new plants might reduce, in relative terms, the value of traditional biological resources and hence affect the adequate standard of living of indigenous peoples and local communities. Therefore, all legal principles and provisions which provide appropriate regulation should be taken into account. Consequently, the legal obligations arising from human rights treaties should be given greater emphasis in the ongoing negotiations concerning traditional knowledge.

V. CONCLUSION

Indigenous peoples themselves have repeatedly claimed that they have fundamental rights to IK because it is necessary to their cultural survival, and this principle is increasingly being recognized in international law. These rights include many nonmaterial and material values bundled into "traditional resource rights". When benefits are gained outside indigenous communities, they are entitled to have control over the process and to benefit from the use of their knowledge and traditions. Decision IV/9 of the Conference of the Parties (COP) interprets "respect" to mean that "traditional knowledge should be given the same respect as any other form of knowledge" including scientific knowledge (UNEP 1998).

However, there exists a lack of adequate legislation in order to ensure the realization of the human rights recognized in the ICESCR, and this applies not only in relation to rights of local and indigenous communities in accordance with Article 15.1(c). On the other hand, the CBD is the basis for several national and regional processes of adopting legislation and regulations for the protection of traditional knowledge. This in itself is positive, but it is surprising that the rather weak and voluntary directives of the CBD seem to be the basis upon which such legislation is based while the ICESCR has never been applied in order to direct the process of drafting national legislation.


I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi




Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

MARKETING IN THE AGE OF GLOBALISATION: HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE

Rahul S. Bhandurge*

I. INTRODUCTION

International human rights law aims primarily to protect individuals and groups from abusive action by states and state agents. Recent developments throughout the world, including failed states, economic deregulation, privatization, and trade liberalization across borders—components of what has come to be known as globalization—have led to the emergence of powerful non-state actors who have resources sometimes greater than those of many states. Two opposing views of globalization and its relationship to human rights have emerged: some see the two topics as mutually reinforcing and positive in improving human well-being, while others view globalization as posing new threats not adequately governed by existing international human rights law.

Digitization and easy access to Internet through smart phones, has made marketing work easy to business organizations. In the age of globalization it has become indispensable to become more dynamic and competitive which is possible by intense marketing strategies. Of-course an organization can become competitive and even can become market leader in their respective industry by using heavy and intense marketing strategies. While marketing and advertising their products and services global organizations forget about Basic Human Rights like: Right to Choose, Freedom from discrimination, and Freedom from Interference with privacy etc. If we observe keenly the way companies do marketing of their products and services, we see that many of them ignore International Human Right Laws. Lack of organizational ethical values towards the society is the root for violating these Human Rights. Only strict laws will not ensure protection of Human Rights because companies will find loopholes in the laws. Strong ethics and strong corporate governance in an organization will ensure protection of Human rights in the globalised era. This paper focuses on how these marketing strategies violate these rights and what need to be done to prevent such marketing habits of corporate world.

* Faculty of Management, Raja Lakhamgouda Law College, Belgaum


I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi




Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

This article will also see to what extent globalization is good for human rights and to what extent human rights are good for globalization. Global companies have created economic prosperity for many third world countries and their residents. The agents in these countries have created a complex and multi-layered supply chain management system. Collectively this system and its parts have contributed to serious violations of human rights, such as human trafficking, forced labor, and the trade in conflict minerals. Global companies have made Grant of the commitment to address these human rights violations. They have developed human rights policies and made them public. Unfortunately, there are not enough data to show the extent of the monitoring and the extent of the prosecution of the violators.

This article reviews the role of human rights with marketing of business and global companies. Global corporations and other multinationals have the ability to significantly uproot the work of human rights violators not only in human trafficking, forced labor, and the trade in conflict minerals but also in following areas of human rights, like:-

- a. States must protect against all types of human rights abuses.
- b. States should set clear expectations for all businesses that operate in their states.
- c. States should enforce laws so that businesses respect human rights, implement laws to govern all businesses in their states with respect to human rights, provide guidance to businesses as to how to respect human rights, and require businesses to report how they respect human rights.
- d. States must take the necessary steps to stop all types of human rights abuses.
- e. States should ensure that all members of the supply chain respect human rights.
- f. States should ensure that all governmental agencies adhere to human rights principles.
- g. All businesses should have in place policies to respect human rights.


I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi




Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

- h. Human rights policies should be supported by senior management, should be relevant, and should be communicated internally and externally.

II. HUMAN RIGHTS AND MARKETING OF BUSINESS

Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are grounded in three areas: states' obligations to respect and protect human rights, all businesses respect and protect human rights, and all businesses provide appropriate remedies when needed. A list of general principles of human rights and business is presented below here:

III. HUMAN RIGHTS AND ADVERTISEMENT

ADVERTISEMENTS NEED TO RESPECT HUMAN RIGHTS

Following are the two examples where Human Rights have been violated -

1. Intel, the computer chip maker, rightly withdrew an international advertisement, which was criticized as racist. The ad, which was for a new generation of microprocessors, showed six black sprinters crouched in the start position in front of a white man in an office, wearing a shirt and chinos. Above the image was a slogan, which read: "Multiply computer performance and maximize the power of your employees. Blogs resented the racial undertone in the ad and Intel withdrew it.
2. A TV advertisement concerning happy dent teeth whitening gum represented the worst case of human rights violation; the advertisement is still being run. This advertisement may intend to promote an oral dental chewing gum but it also amounts to human rights violation. It eulogises the 'zamindari' system, which exploited the human beings and should be condemned. It promotes discrimination and exploitation. I am not sure what the ad maker wanted to convey through this advertisement but the issue is what it ends up promoting, either inadvertently or intentionally; and what message we are trying to pass on to our young ones about our history. May be this ad is 'out of the box' from the advertising world's perspective but it promotes human rights violation - something which we should be wary of and resent. Companies too have to shoulder social responsibility and they should not promote exploitation of human beings like this.

S.B.g.
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Sunte
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

Advertising of products and human rights policy needs to become part of an overall strategic plan and business policy. Given today's global competition, it is in the best interest of multinationals to deal with global crises and issues using their human rights reputation.

The following sections present a list of policies governing Human Rights and Advertising

IV. GLOBAL COMPACT

In 1999, during the World Economic Forum, Kofi Annan announced the Global Compact, an agreement between the global business community and the UN to promote and honor human rights. The agreement was divided into 10 principles

- ▲ Principle 1. Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights within their sphere of influence.
- ▲ Principle 2. Businesses should make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.
- ▲ Principle 3. Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining.
- ▲ Principle 4. Businesses should eliminate all forms of forced and compulsory labor.
- ▲ Principle 5. Businesses should work toward the effective abolition of child labor.
- ▲ Principle 6. Businesses should eliminate discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.
- ▲ Principle 7. Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges.
- ▲ Principle 8. Businesses should undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility.
- ▲ Principle 9. Businesses should encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.
- ▲ Principle 10. Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms,


I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi




Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

including extortion and bribery.

The businesses that support the Global Compact agree to a set of "must" statements as follows:

- a. Follow local and international laws dealing with human rights
- b. Respect consumers' concerns by adhering to labor, cultural, and economic laws
- c. Promote the law as it relates to honoring human rights
- d. Attempt to build community goodwill
- e. Choose supply chain partners who support and respect human rights

In addition, businesses that support the Global Compact must agree to incorporate human rights into all aspects of their operations and plans, such as their strategic plans.

V. CHALLENGES

Global companies must be commended for their efforts to fight these human rights violations. Nevertheless, many human rights violations and abuses go undetected by monitoring the vendors and agents because of the complexity and multiple levels of supply chain operation. Thus, Global companies face very tough challenges when they develop and implement policies to demonstrate their commitment to human rights.

VI. OPPORTUNITIES

Global companies need to develop policies to combat violations in other areas of human rights. Although there is a long list of human rights issues, some are more related to international activities than others, such as poverty; refugee and migrant rights; women's rights; children's rights; indigenous peoples; people with disabilities; business and human rights; lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender rights; international justice; and migration and migrant workers. Global companies must focus on three areas to advocate for these human rights areas: creating a compassionate culture to create awareness and action in all areas of human rights, developing and continuously revising the mission with an emphasis on a


I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi




Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

compassionate mission, and finally adopting a CSR reporting system with a focus on the human rights activities of multinational corporations such as the Global.

VII. CONCLUSION

Increased scrutiny by consumers, the public, media, value chain partners, retailers, stakeholders, and activists has forced corporations to demonstrate their commitment to accountability, CSR reporting, and international human rights. Although global companies have made serious efforts to share their commitment in three areas of international human rights, much work needs to be done in other areas of human rights. It is important to note that the Global Reporting Initiative has become a useful tool for voluntary CSR reporting worldwide. However, there is a need for a uniform and comparable reporting system in all global annual reports. Mandatory reporting of CSR and human rights activities must be included in the annual reports of the global. Specifically, Global Reporting Initiative reporting and CSR reporting need to clearly show corporate financial and non-financial commitments in all areas of human rights. Global companies and other multinational companies could benefit from incorporating a transparent reporting structure and compassion toward human rights.


I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi




Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

EFFICACY AND LAW ON SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE

Mrs. Madhuri Kulkarni*

I. INTRODUCTION

*"Once, a women activist jokingly
said, to a judge in Ahmadabad,
"Sexual harassment is like god,
it's everywhere"*

The meaning and content of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed in the Constitution of India are sufficient amplitudes to encompass all facets of gender equality.¹The Constitution of India guarantees the Fundamental Rights to every citizen of India irrespective of race, birth or sex. Women too are the citizens who have equal rights as men. Despite this guarantee by the Constitution, women still face sexual harassment at workplace even to this day. Women have the right to work in a safe and secure environment and also to improve their position at workplace. If sexual harassment takes place in a workplace, it is definitely an act of violence and exploitation, as it affects the women's rights to life as well as livelihood. Despite the access to education and employment, millions of working women face sexual harassment at workplace. A landmark judgment was delivered in this respect by the Supreme Court of India in the famous case, *Vishaka vs. State of Rajasthan*.² This judgment provided the law for preventing sexual harassment of women at workplace in the absence of any law made by the Parliament of India in this regard. This was

* Lecturer In English and Sociology, K.L.S's R. L. Law College, Belagavi

¹Chief Justice J. S. Verma, Justice Verma Committee Report, 2013.

² Bhanwari Devi, a *Saathin* of a development program run by the state government of Rajasthan, fighting against child and multiple marriages in villages, tried to stop child marriage of Ramkaran Gujjar's infant daughter who was less than one year old. The marriage took place nevertheless, and Bhanwari earned the ire of the Gujjar family. Gujjar family got infuriated by her interference, and on September 1992 five men including Ramkaran Gujjar, gang raped Bhanwari. Unable to get justice, women groups had filed a petition in the supreme court of India, under the name of, 'Vishakha', asking the court to give certain directions regarding the sexual harassment that women face at the workplace. The result is the Supreme Court judgment, which came on the 13th august 1997, and gave the Vishakha guidelines. (1997) 6 SCC 241, AIR 1997 SC. 3011.

S.P.
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Smit
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

the case, which brought sexual harassment at workplace into public glare. The petitioners wanted assistance in suitable methods for realization of the true concept of "gender equality"; and to prevent sexual harassment of working women in all workplaces through judicial process and to fill the vacuum in existing legislation. The Supreme Court held that, "each incidence of sexual harassment of women at workplace results in violation of the fundamental rights," "gender equality" and the "right to life and liberty." It was a clear violation of the articles 1, 15 and 21 of the constitution. Gender equality includes protection from sexual harassment and right to work with dignity, which is universally, recognized Human Right. From the viewpoint of the Supreme Court it took this case quite seriously as it understood the gravity of the situation. The Supreme Court took assistance from the then solicitor general of India to formulate certain guidelines and norms to help working women against sexual harassment. These guidelines were formulated since the then civil and penal laws in India did not adequately provide for specific protection of women from sexual harassment in workplace and that enactment of such legislation would take considerable time. Parliament, after a long delay ultimately enacted the *Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013*. But for its effective implementation in preventing sexual harassment at work place, the legislature requires the support of all stake holders.

II. DEFINING SEXUAL HARASSMENT

The sexual harassment defined in the Vishaka Case guidelines is as follows: "Sexual Harassment includes such unwelcome sexually determined behaviour (whether directly or by implication) as: a) Physical contact and advances b) A demand or request for sexual favours; c) Sexually coloured remarks; d) Showing pornography; e) Any other unwelcome physical, verbal or non-verbal conduct of sexual nature" Where any of these acts is committed in circumstances where-under the victim of such conduct has a reasonable apprehension that in relation to the victim's employment or work whether she is drawing salary, or honorarium or voluntary, whether in government, public or private enterprise such conduct can be humiliating and may constitute a health and safety problem.

Commonly, Sexual harassment is an unwelcome sexual behavior, which could be expected to make a person feel offended, humiliated or intimidated. It can be physical, verbal or written. Sexual harassment is an act against the law. A person who sexually harasses someone else is liable for their behaviour. Employers can also be


I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi




Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

held vicariously liable for acts of sexual harassment by the employees or agents. Sexual harassment can also involve employees, managers, contractors, agents, clients, customers and others attending a workplace. It can happen at work, at work related events or between colleagues outside the work environment.³ In a survey conducted by Indian Bar Association on Sexual Harassment, at various work places between April to October 2016, it was found that 38% of women/girls faced sexual harassment and out of this 38% of women 68.9% of women refrained from making a complaint for the fear of embarrassment and lack of confidence. Most of them were from IT sectors, media, education, medicine, legal and agriculture. Many were not even aware that sexual harassment at work place is an injury to the equal rights of women and that workplace sexual harassment is sexual and unwelcome. However, the Bhanwari Devi case in Rajasthan, led by Vishaka against the State of Rajasthan in 1997, was a landmark judgment, when the Supreme Court created legally binding guidelines, based on the fundamental right, right to equality' under Article 14 of the Constitution. Even the U.N Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (C.E.D.A.W) gives the guidelines for the right to equality as well as dignity.

With this backdrop, the Parliament of India enacted the *Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013*. This Act ensures women's right at workplace to be treated with equality and dignity which includes freedom from sexual harassment through compliance with three elements i.e., prevention, prohibition and redressal. The Act also recognizes the right of every women to a safe and secure workplace irrespective of her age or employment, be it regular, temporary, *ad-hoc* or daily wages. Therefore, it is important for employed women be it in whatever capacity, to remember that sexual harassment is unwelcome and the experience is subjective. It is the impact and not the intent that matters and it almost occurs in a matrix of power. It is also important to note that the impact of sexual harassment at workplace is far-reaching and is an injury to the equal rights of women.⁴

III. LAW AGAINST SEXUAL HARASSMENT

³Retrieved from <https://www.humanrightscommission.nic.gov.in>. Accessed on 25th April 2017

⁴Handbook on Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 – pp. 9, 10.


I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi




Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

Generally, there are two types of inappropriate behaviour at a workplace.

1. *Quid Pro Quo* (literal meaning –this for that)

- Implied or explicit promise of preferential or detrimental treatment in employment
- Implied or express threat about her present or future employment status.

2. Hostile Work Environment

- Creating a hostile, intimidating or an offensive work environment
- Humiliating treatment likely to affect her health or safety⁵

Sexual harassment is a subjective experience. In 2010, the High Court of Delhi endorsed the view that sexual harassment is a subjective experience and for the reason held “We therefore prefer to analyse harassment from the [complainant’s] perspective. A complete understanding of the [complainant’s] view requires ... an analysis of the different perspectives of men and women. Conduct that many men consider unobjectionable may offend many women... Men tend to view some forms of sexual harassment as “harmless social interactions to which only over sensitive women object. The characteristically male view depicts sexual harassment as comparatively harmless amusement. The men, who are rarely victims of sexual assault in a vacuum without a full appreciation of the social setting or the underlying threat of violence that a full appreciation a woman may perceive.”⁶

In the Justice Verma Committee Report, 2013, Chief Justice Verma has said that the time has come when the women must be able to feel liberated and emancipated from what could be found mentally oppressive conditions against which an autonomous choice of freedom can be exercised and made available by women. This is sexual autonomy in the fullest degree⁷. The Act requires all workplaces to set-up Internal Complaint Committees to address the issue of sexual harassment and there will also be a local complaints committee for each district where complaint can

⁵ *Supra* note 4.

⁶ *Dr. Punita K Sodhi v UOI & Ors.* W.P.C. 367/2009 & CMS 828, 11426/2009

⁷ Handbook on Sexual Harassment at Workplace, p. 25


I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi




Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

be filed⁸. An aggrieved woman can file a complaint within 3 months or later if allowed by the committee. Therefore, the time has come that a woman, when she is sexually harassed, should lodge a complaint which should be record relevant information including date, time and location at which the incident took place, and also the name(s) of the persons who subjected her to sexual harassment. She should also describe the working relationship between her and the delinquents to the Complaints Committee. Then the Complainants Committee has to play its role effectively according to the provisions of the Act and also according to the applicable Service Rules and relevant laws and an understanding of workplace sexual harassment and related issues. The Act provides an option for a settlement between the aggrieved women and respondent through conciliation at the request of the women. However, monetary compensation cannot be the basis for the settlement. The enquiry has to be within 90 days. In case of frivolous complaint or leading false complaint by the woman, the Committee may take action against her. However, simply not being able to prove an allegation shall not mean that the complaint a false or malicious. The identity of aggrieved person will not be published or disclosed in any media whether public or private. The Act also seeks to prevent such incidents by placing a duty on employers to hold regular workshops and awareness programs as well as display the consequences of harassment at workplace. It is the duty of the employer to provide a safe working place to all the employees at his workplace⁹.

IV. CONCLUSION

Time has come for every working woman to realize her rights and also know how she can work safely. Unlike during the ancient period where woman was vulnerable, now when a woman has the benefit of protection in all respects under the laws enacted by the legislature, precedents laid down by the judiciary and also under international conventions like C.E.D.A.W. These various laws are meant to protect women at workplace and in the surroundings, as per the proverb, "Prevention is better than cure."

⁸Supra note 4

⁹Retrieved from www.india.tvnews.com/india, Accessed on 26th April 2017


I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi




Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW

Sonal Kalia and Meghana Gudluru*

I. INTRODUCTION

Food security has been clearly defined by FAO as the physical and economic access to food for all people at all times.¹ Many researchers believe this to be an incomplete definition as it needs to widen its scope by incorporating the concept into one of Nutritional Security, since only access to balanced nutrition and safe drinking water can ensure that every child has an opportunity for the full expression of its innate genetic potential for physical and mental development. Today, there are marketable surpluses of food grains in most developed and some developing countries like China and India. The widespread hunger prevailing in many nations of the world is not due to the non-availability of food in the market but is due to the lack of adequate purchasing power among the rural and urban poor. Inadequate purchasing power is correlated with insufficient opportunities for gainful employment. The famines of jobs and of purchasing power are becoming the primary causes for the famines of food in the households of the poor.

Over the years there has been a paradigm shift where global power is being exerted by a handful of states, transnational corporations (TNCs), and international financial institutions (IFIs). This further creates a pressure circle over the under developed and poor states. The 'right to food' has been defined under the ICESCR² as the right to be free from hunger and to have sustainable access to food in a quantity and quality sufficient to satisfy one's dietary and cultural needs, which creates an obligation over the state parties to realise thus within their jurisdiction. The existing human rights legal framework is weak and doesn't adequately address the obligations of TNCs and IFIs. Through this paper the idea is to bridge the current inadequacy and obligations of TNCs and IFIs on one side and the state which haven't ratified to the ICESCR on the other through filling the accountability gaps.

* Research Scholars in Law, Symbiosis Law School, Pune.

¹ Food security definition available at: <http://www.fao.org/forestry/131280e6f36f27e0091055bec28ebe830f46b3.pdf>, (last viewed on 13-11-2016, 22:12)

² Defining Right to Food, available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Food/Pages/FoodIndex.aspx>, (last viewed on 15-11-2016, 20:20)

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Ms.Sangeeta S.Sangannavar *

I. INTRODUCTION

This research work aims to establish a link between IPR and human rights in the national and international perspectives. Further, lack of implementation of legislations at the national level is one of the greatest setbacks in the history of human rights protection. Basically, the value of human rights is largely tested by its implementation. The earlier form of Industrial property underwent transformation after the Paris Convention to be categorized as Intellectual property. IPRs, such as patents, plant variety protection, copyrights, and trademarks, are exclusive monopoly rights over a creation that the society provides to the inventor for a period of time. While such monopoly protection obviously restricts the dissemination of knowledge, it is supposed to be counterbalanced by the incentive that it provides to innovate. Intrinsic, natural, interrelated, indivisible, inalienable, basic, instrumental and inherent rights are ought to be protected if required, for maintaining peace in the society. Some of the reasons for development of human rights are Imperialism, colonialism and inequalities among the states. Intellectual property regimes seek to balance the moral and economic rights of creators and inventors with the wider interests and needs of the society. A major justification for patents and copyrights is that incentives and rewards to inventors result in benefits for the society.

Human rights and intellectual property, two bodies of law that were once strangers, are becoming increasingly intimate. It is something of a mystery why intellectual property and human rights have remained strangers for long. There is close nexus between IPR & international law. The general concepts of international law are reflected in the IPR. A study deeper into international law shows the concern towards IPR. International law envisages that any advancement in science or technology should be shared between countries of the world on mutual basis. This very concept is enshrined in various conventions relating to IPR, which allows exchange of knowledge systems. Protection of IPR is the concern of every state and the globe as a whole. Protection is granted under national laws relating to IPR as well as under international law. International law relating to IPR is found in various

* X Semester 5Year BBA LL.B KLS's R.L.Law College Belagavi

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS AS HUMAN RIGHTS

Harsha Wagh*

I. CONCEPT OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

Intellectual property rights (IPRs) are created to grant exclusive rights to the creators of innovative works such as literary works, scientific inventions and the like, of exploiting the benefits thereof. Thus they are negative rights which prevent others from exploiting the benefits of intellectual works of the holders of the IPRs. The object of IPRs Law is to encourage innovation and also to ensure to the innovators the benefits of their labour.

IPRs often prevent people from deriving the benefits of latest innovations in science and technology, which may sometimes go against their fundamental human rights (HRs). The most significant instance of clash between IPRs and HRs is seen in the field of public health. Access to life-saving drugs has become difficult, especially to the people of developing countries, on account of pharmaceutical patents. This is one of the situations which has created concerns among the governments of many developing countries about the role of IPRs. IPRs are also responsible for the existence of digital divide between developed and under-developed countries.

In the whole process it is often overlooked that IPRs are not always against the HRs. In fact, on some occasions they support HRs, while on some other occasions they are themselves HRs. Conflict between HRs of different categories of people is not uncommon in the field of HRs. HRs of accused and HRs of victims and their relatives is a situation very often encountered in criminal jurisprudence. Therefore, the fact that IPRs sometimes clash with HRs should not lead one to the conclusion that there is a conflict between IPRs and HRs. It is only the facts of a case which may cause the clash and not the existence of the rights.

In this paper, it is sought to show that IPRs protect the rights of holders of IPRs and ensure that they get full benefits for their labour. In this way IPRs may be said to be the HRs of the IPR holders. IPRs encourage innovation and creation of novel facilities which save lives or at least improve the quality of lives of many. Thus, IPRs

* Student, B.A. LL.B., IV II Semester, K.L.S's R. L. Law College, Belagavi



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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

EMERGING PERSPECTIVES, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES



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S.P.
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Anur
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

"Corporate social responsibility is measured in terms of businesses improving conditions for their employees, shareholders, communities, and environment. But moral responsibility goes further, reflecting the need for corporations to address fundamental ethical issues such as inclusion, dignity, and equality"

Klaus Schwab
German Economist

"Corporate Governance should be done more through principles than rules"

Adi Godrej,
Indian Businessman

"The real mechanism for corporate governance is the active involvement of the owners"

Louis V. Gerstner, Jr.
American - Businessman

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I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi




Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

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I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
 R.L. Law College,
 Belagavi




Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

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I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi




Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE – SCENARIO IN INDIA NEEDS AND IMPORTANCE

-Latha .A. Sardar*

I. INTRODUCTION

Good governance is one where there is combination of members and board of directors and staff .The members of association or company delegate the powers to Board of Directors and this Board of Directors delegate powers to the staff for the purpose of implementation. Governance is one which provides for rules and regulations, practices, accountability, fairness and transparency. Good governance provides for trust and respect between the stakeholders. Governance means who has the voice in the decision making and how those decisions are made and who is held responsible for the decisions of the company. To run efficiently the body corporate needs laws and these are mentioned in the laws of the country. But it is the rules and actions of the company that determine the governance structure.

Corporate governance is related to three important terms system, direction and control The system of corporate governance should have certain objectives and principles It is also set of principles or guidelines on which company is governed but these principles should not be directed or controlled rather the objective of companies should be to make benefit to stakeholder. A society whose members pursue self-interest, justice and the interest of others will get flourished. For this the legislature should give backbone to the system. In this paper the meaning of corporate governance, its objectives, why corporate governance in India is important, emergence of corporate governance, and what are the factors which led to the need of corporate governance, recent amendment to the laws relating to corporate governance are discussed.

Corporate governance is the important topic which needs to be addressed in the national as well as international level because of the emergence of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in the globalization era. The concept of Corporate Governance also includes the Corporate Social Responsibility¹ (a company having net worth 5 crore or more or net profit of 5 crore or more, or if turnover is one crore shall constitute corporate social responsibility committee to discharge the Corporate Social Responsibility) of the large public companies. The large public companies involve investment, large turn over and greater amount of risk factors which needs

* Lecturer, K.L.S's R. L. Law College, Belagavi
Sec 135, Companies Act 2013

SR
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Amte
Principal
R.L. Law College,
BELAGAVI

interference by the government .Without proper monitoring systems and guidelines by the government no public company can survive. Without proper law in the corporate sector there can be scope for scams, malpractices and the other financial crimes. India also witnessed certain crimes like Ketan Parikh scam, Harshad Mehta scam, UTI scam etc. in the history. Without Corporate Governance there cannot be Corporate Social Responsibility and without Corporate Responsibility there cannot be development of sharcholders, society, and thereby of the nation.

II. MEANING OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The result of all the scams in India in the past has called for Corporate Governance by the shareholders. It is the system which calls for transparency in the management and administration of the company. Corporate governance is now incorporated in the Companies Act 2013.² Corporate Governance is a practice which is evolved by the government by its interference with the company. The Corporate Governance evolves certain good practices to be followed by the companies in India i.e. transparency, directions, principles and good faith. so the Corporate Governance means the observance of transparency ,trust ,control, direction and good faith by the public companies.

III. OBJECTIVES OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The objectives of good Corporate Governance are the welfare of shareholders and increasing of trust and faith between the investors, shareholders and directors of the big public companies. The basic aim of Corporate Governance is to build transparency between the shareholders with regard to the money they have invested in the shares. The company must ensure accountability to its shareholders if such aspects are lacking in any public company such company will not flourish instead it will be ground for all corrupt practices. The accountability should be always on the side of management and directors of public company. It is these people who always reciprocates for the needs of shareholders so the accountability is considered as one of the key to the good Corporate Governance. Another important objective of Corporate Governance is that the decision making should be by all members of the company including shareholders .The directors of the company are the people who are responsible for the decision making of the companies the decisions should be such that they should involve the decision of shareholders too. As the sharcholders are the

² Taxman, "Companies Laws", (31st Ed) , 2015, Taxman publication (P) ltd, New Delhi, p-1.

SB
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Anita
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

important part of company they should be given opportunities to get involved in the decision making process of the management. The directors should create certain policies for the company; the shareholders and other stakeholders must adhere and strictly follow them. So the policy making is an art which is to be carried out by the directors of the companies.

IV. NEEDS OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN INDIAN SCENARIO

The need for Corporate Governance is important because of certain kind of crimes committed by certain high profile companies in the national economy which affected the reputation of the Country in the International economy. The scams in India have affected on the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) of the country which is very important for any developing country like India. The need of Corporate Governance is emerged only when it is required by the shareholders in such companies where in public money is involved. The Corporate Governance also provides for the legal and ethical practices to be followed by the public companies. It also provides for the security to the money invested by the shareholders in public companies. It also helps to curb the financial crimes by the big public companies. The good Corporate Governance also maintains the reputation of Country and trust of the shareholders in the public companies in the economy.

V. IMPORTANCE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Corporate Governance is important for two segments of the society, they are the investors, other stakeholders and to the society. In the first instance it is important for the investors and other stakeholders of the company, because they are the people who invested their money and time with the public companies. The loss to the investors and other stakeholders is indeed loss to the economy of the country. To have business roots in the Indian economy one public company must have the trust and faith of the stakeholders. The loss to the general public may be the cause for inflation of Indian economy. The Corporate Governance is important for the society also because to maintain relation and reputation of Country in International market. The good Corporate Governance provides the milestone for big public companies to behave in the systematic path. The Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is possible for Country like India only when there is proper governance by the Government by enacting certain good Laws and Regulations to that effect. The society will develop with the development of the big corporate sector only when there is proper rules and

SB
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Amr
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELGAVI

regulations.

VI. EMERGENCE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN INDIA

There should be equitable prosperity to all who are involved in the corporate sector. The corporate governance is discussed in the national level in the early 90s. Investors in the public company in India or abroad must be sure about the money that they have invested in but also want the business should be carried out in legal manner without any hazards and illegalities. After independence the corrupt practices, lack of transparency, unethical practices on public and shareholders are very common. The corporate sector because of small or big one time profit they involve in the financial crimes and cause loss to the society in an open economy.

VII. RECENT AMENDMENTS AND LAWS RELATING TO THE CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN INDIA

The sources of Corporate Governance are certain Acts and Regulations which are very important in the corporate sector. The Corporate Governance was earlier guided by the Companies Act 1956. But now it is been totally replaced by the Companies Act 2013 and recent amendments is also been introduced to the 2013 Act which is about to come into force.

- They are Companies Act 2013, provides for the Corporate Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility has been made compulsory. Responsibilities of promoters have been made broader based, whistleblowing vigil mechanism is adopted, National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and Appellate Tribunal takes over the functions performed earlier by High Courts³.
- The SEBI (Securities and Exchange Board of India) Guidelines 2014, to provide for the establishment of a Board (SEBI) to protect the interest of investors in securities and to promote the development of and to regulate the securities market this act is enacted. The objects of SEBI⁴ acts are regulation of securities , promoting orderly and healthy growth of securities market, protection of interests of investors, monitoring the activities of stock exchange etc

³ Avtar Singh, "Introduction to Company Law", (11th Ed). 2014, Easter Book Company, Lucknow, p-1

⁴ N.k.Jain, "Corporate Laws", Deep and Deep Publication Pvt Ltd, New Delhi, p-651

- Standard Listing Agreement of stock exchange clause 49
- Certain Guidelines by various committees like Kumar Mangalam Birla Committee, Cadbury Committee etc.
- Guidelines by RBI
- Information Technology Regulations 2015 issued by SEBI

VIII. CONCLUSION

The passing of Companies Act 2013 is the great step towards the good Corporate Governance and CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility means the public companies have responsibility to promote the development of society too, for the purpose of returning something back to the society) in India. Now the violators of law and Regulations are not left free. Stringent punishments have been prescribed. The violators of law have to face criminal trial for not following laws of corporate sector. The laws are strict because of which there are decreased rate of corrupt practices. Grievance cells are been provided by the Act for the better administration of justice to the shareholders. It is the company who is responsible for the reciprocation with the shareholders if company itself busy with the corrupt practices then it cannot be able to do justice with the shareholders and other stakeholders. The grievance cell will help to the shareholders of the company to get justice from the public company through NCLT (national company law tribunal).

IX. CRITICAL EVALUATION

The Companies Act 2013 is very important legislation in this regard. The Act has all provisions which the earlier laws were lacking to curb the unethical practices. But this Act is also considered impractical law in certain aspects. Some time the Act goes silent on certain practical aspects it is because of which it required amendment. The concerned amendments were introduced but the enforcement of it is still not in force. The Companies Act 2017 has provided for the latest updates with regard to the practical problems such as constitution of the committees, financial limits etc. In this stage the only way out of all these practical problems being faced by the corporate sector is just to wait and see what is the next updated law and whether it is going to suit to the present situation? And whether it will give certain relief to the investors and the other stakeholders including the director's shareholders, investors etc.?

SBG
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



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THE ROLE OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGER IN IMPLEMENTATION OF AN EFFECTIVE CSR STRATEGY

- Jyoti U Kulkarni*

I. INTRODUCTION

Human Resource manager plays an important role in helping the organization to achieve its goals. He is also instrumental in making the organization socially and environmentally responsible while achieving its corporate objectives. This helps the organization in understanding the negative and positive impact it makes on the society and environment and also provides measures to reduce the negative impact if any and enhance the positive impact which is beneficial for the company. For this the organization needs to draw its attention towards the formulation and implementation of an effective CSR strategy. Corporate Social Responsibility is not only a driving force towards the financial performance of an organization. It also seeks to help and guide firms who wish to be the best place to work and for firms who want to manage their employee relationship in a socially responsible way. There is lot of information available to the HR manager who seeks to set in CSR values in their firm and who wants assists the management in integrating CSR in the company. Indeed, HR's mandate to communicate and implement ideas, policies, and cultural and behavioral change in organizations makes it central to fulfilling an organization's objectives to "integrate CSR in all that we do." This calls for understanding the importance of employee engagement and that it is not only the responsibility HR. The different departmental heads also play a role in bringing employee engagement as it is a shared responsibility.

A high performance CSR culture and ethic can be imbibed in the organization as human resources influences many business processes. HR acts a facilitator who provides the tools and framework for the middle and top level management to develop CSR culture into the brand and strategic planning of the organization. In the coming years as CSR increasingly becomes part of the business agenda and an important element of responsible corporations, it will become a natural agenda for the HR practitioner.

* Management Faculty, K.L.S's R. L. Law College Belgaum 590006

S.B.
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Smita
Principal
R.L. Law College
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II. WHY CSR?

There is an emerging evidence that effectively implemented CSR can have significant impact on different aspects of the company.

- The company needs to know that consumers look for the public image of the company while deciding whether to buy the product from you.
- It helps in maintaining a balance between the economic value with that of societal value.
- It improves the employee engagement. Employees like to work in a company which is committed towards the betterment of the society.
- The investors are also attracted to invest in a company which not only uses their funds in a useful manner, but it also means that they have strong sense of corporate social responsibility.
- When companies exhibit their societal behavior it is likely to provide a workplace with a positive environment.
- The connection between the employer and employee becomes stronger and the employees become more creative when they know that their company is involved in bettering the local communities. This makes the worker feel more inclined to be productive and creative.
- By adopting CSR activities the company enjoys an advantage over its competitors. This helps the firm to stand apart from its competitors in an industry.

III. INTEGRATING CSR INTO HR MANAGEMENT

Human resource manager readily work and identify the importance of fostering and aligning CSR strategy from both the business benefits and people benefits. But there is very little guidance available to the HR manager in doing so. This section will deal with providing a roadmap to the managers who wish to bring in some changes and provide step by step strategic approach towards implementing CSR.

The efforts of the HR manager are fruitful only when there is a strong support from the management as they cannot act outside their authority and framework. As a business partner they can only act as a facilitator, coordinator and provide their expertise, but cannot dictate a CSR strategy. The top management have to walk the talk of CSR which can provide an effective leadership. CSR needs to be the tone of


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the top management and implemented while formulating the business strategy which has a proper performance reporting system. CSR should also be considered as an important component which is present and flows through all the levels of the corporate structure. All this possible with the support of the HR manager.

IV. THE ROLE OF HR MANAGER

1. Company Vision, Mission and Value

The development of CSR strategy requires a well and clearly articulated Vision, Mission and Value statement. The HR manager can take a lead in supporting the development, upgrading and incorporating elements of corporate social responsibility while preparing the Vision and Mission statement. The manager can also bring the different opportunities to the attention of the top management of imbuing CSR elements in the Vision and Mission statement.

2. Code of Conduct

Every business aims at doing business ethically. This is reflected through the organizational culture adopted by the company. In this regard the HR manager plays an important role in implementing and formulating the employee code of conduct which tells the conduct standards of employees. The employee code of conduct becomes an area of expression of an organization's commitment to make decisions which are based on social and environmental grounds. The code of conduct is a rare document which binds the employees of an company who come in contact with it on a regular basis.

3. HR planning and recruitment

HR planning involves the planning the workforce of an organization by analyzing the future needs of the organization; analyzing present workforce competencies; identifying the sources for future supply of human resources; analysis of the gap by identifying the surplus and shortage of human resource. For a CSR oriented company it is important to know the new skill sets and competencies required to be possessed by the workforce to meet the emerging sustainable economy, which can be an economy of scarce resource, having human and environmental constraints, changing societal and government norms.

The new area of focus for the HR manager is Talent Management. It refers to a process of developing and integrating new workers, developing and retaining the current workers, and attracting highly skilled workers by implementing an effective recruitment policy to work for the company, which needs to consider alignment with


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the company's CSR vision and goals to ensure talent is developed with the appropriate focus.

4. Training and Development programs

When a new employee is inducted he should be given a thorough view of the company's vision, mission and core CSR values and goals through an orientation program. To ensure maximum alignment and better understanding of the CSR values by the new employee, the orientation process should be made mandatory for all the levels of employees. CSR policies and commitments, the key CSR issues faced by the company, the key stakeholders with whom the company is engaged. How the company measures its CSR performance, the annual CSR report and availability of further information on CSR initiatives should be all informed to the new employees.

The CSR training program should be scheduled on a regular basis by the HR manager. The training should be designed on the basis of responsibilities assumed by an employee. Those with direct responsibilities will receive technical and specialized training and employees with indirect responsibilities will obtain training in top priority CSR issues of a more general nature.

Human resource managers understand the win-win situation in employee career and succession planning, especially for high performance individuals and provide company values in all training sites and integrate a CSR dimension into all training programs.

5. Compensation and performance management

HR plays an important role in developing a compensation and performance system. It acts as a central function of the manager. The manager is involved in setting performance standards and also keeping a track of the actual performances of the employees and appraising them accordingly. The most important tool in the hands of the HR manager is compensation and incentive program. The total compensation and incentive program, including base salary, monetary and non-monetary rewards, long term incentive plans need to be aligned with the company's CSR values and strategy.

The strategic plans are set by the top management however, the HR can assume responsibility in coming up with CSR targets and performance evaluation system for the company which help in fostering CSR behavior in the system. The HR manager can also assist the employees in setting their personal objectives by incorporating on CSR objective aligned with the corporate CSR strategy.

6. Change management and organizational culture


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HR manager also assumes responsibilities of a change agent. They help in keeping the corporate culture, team building and change management processes effective and efficient in an organization. Growing and changing external environments necessitates for change in behavior of the organization from time to time. This calls for the services of an expert to guide the company in planning an appropriate strategy when they want to bring in certain behavioral changes. While changing the organizational culture the intervention from the top management is important in creating the organization values. These values need to be there in all the processes of the system starting from recruiting employees, decision making, rewards and incentive programs, etc.,

Change management experts come across people with a resistance to change. The state of readiness for advances for sustainability is different among the employees. The change to be introduced can be done by grouping people on the state of their readiness. To implement CSR you need to tailor the change strategy appropriately.

7. Employee involvement and participation

A company to have satisfied workforce should emphasize on employee involvement and participation. This boosts the morale of the workforce helping in increasing the productivity and efficiency level of the employees. Employees are the key stakeholders of any company to develop their CSR strategy. Employees are often consulted and engaged in development and delivery of their CSR activities.

8. CSR policy and program development

Human resource manager can be driving force in developing and implementing policies and programs in HR areas which support the overall CSR policy of the company. The CSR programs that come under the purview of the HR manager are wellness, diversity, work life balance and flexi time policies. HR practitioners have a number of HR areas and tools which can be used by them in bringing up sustainable practices throughout the workforce and the economy at large.

9. Employee communications

Communication of the objectives and plans is very important to build and implement an effective CSR strategy. A proper communication system should be developed by the company to pass the information regarding the CSR initiatives taken up by the company and the performance of the same. Proper channel for CSR communication will ensure engagement of employees in the CSR mission of the firm, to help build the firm's CSR DNA. Role modeling by different executives and the HR departments can be a useful tool for communicating the CSR values.


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10. Performance evaluation and reporting

A proper and effective control system should be developed and operated to evaluate the CSR performance and employee CSR engagement. The actual performances should be compared against the standards set to know the deviations if any. This will help in identifying the loopholes and taking corrective measures if required. The board of directors and other executives should be informed about the success and failure if any through a CSR report. The designing of annual CSR report should be done in consultation with the employees and the approval of the same should be obtained from the board of directors before it is released to the public at large.

IV. CONCLUSION

Organizations are realizing the benefits of incorporating CSR into their DNA. HR executive is a strategic partner to take the lead and work cross functionally with the other departments and executives to integrate CSR objectives in the working of a business. The success of the business lies in the unique HR contributions which are important in the development and implementation of CSR strategy. Considering HR as a value added function, it must recognize the new trends and drivers in the field of CSR and align its practices accordingly. To do this it must provide better HR solutions for a sustainable organization and as well as manage the HR function in a sustainable manner. The firm in future is expected to undergo a significant transformation in a way that CSR no longer becomes managed as a separate deliverable, but becomes a part of the experience of being an employee in an organization that live its values. For HR professionals who want to deepen their CSR experience, this roadmap will guide them in understanding their role in sustainability and how they can foster an environment which embraces a CSR ethic in "the way we do business around here".


I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
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Principal
R.L. Law College
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Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE
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CONSUMER PROTECTION - NEW DEVELOPMENTS AND CHALLENGES



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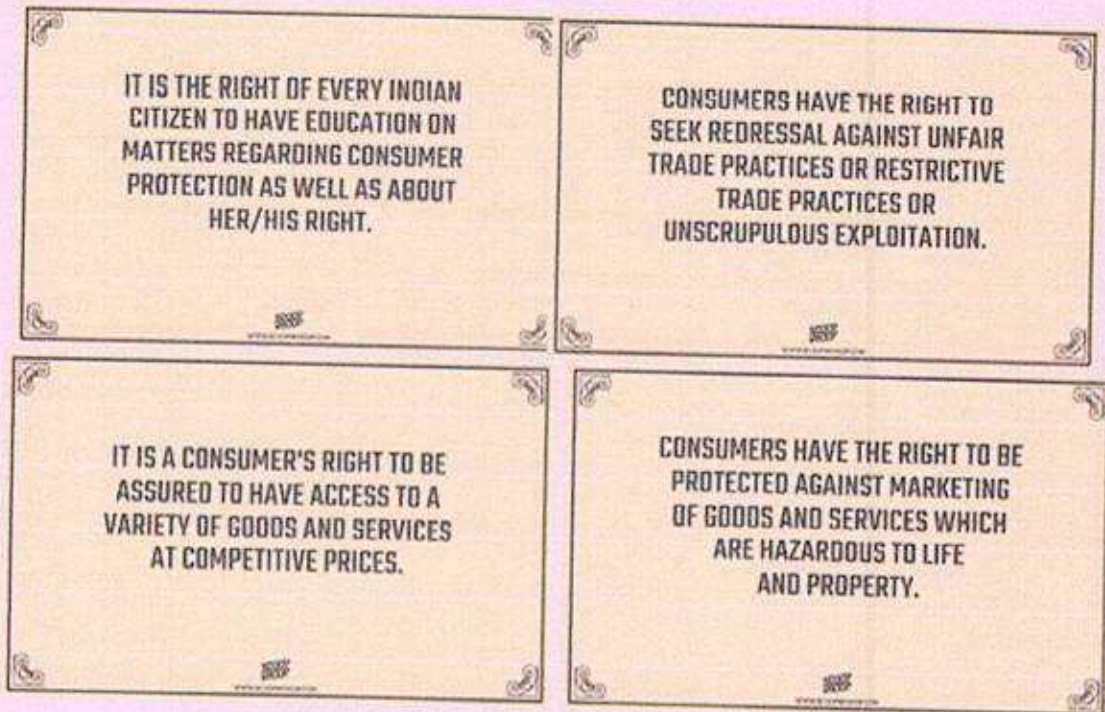
S.B.
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Santi
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

"The Consumer is the supreme mover of economic order...for whom all goods are made and towards whom all goods are made and towards whom all economic activity is directed"

-Kenneth Boulding *



[Signature]
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



[Signature]
Principal
R.L. Law College
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* Kenneth E Boulding was born on 18th Jan 1910, was an economist, educator poet and a philosopher. As Cited in Andrew McMeekin (2002) Innovation by Demand p. 613.

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SR
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THE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT 2019 AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- Latha A. Sardar*

Man is social animal and has craved for development in his each stage. Development of human being is necessary but not without legal protection. Here development needs the protection of buyer as well as seller in the legal framework in all levels of consumption of goods and services. In the beginning all developed countries have adopted certain goals through which it is made clear that development of goods and services for human beings cannot be done without the measures for the protection of environment. Initially these goals are adopted only by the developed countries but Stockholm Declaration 1972 (United Nations Conference on Human Environment), United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in 1992 (Rio Declaration), World Summit on Sustainable Development held in 2002, and United Nations guidelines for Consumer Protection was adopted in 1985 states that all member countries have to observe the goals of sustainable development in their national laws to protect the environment for the future generations.

This note provides that information with regard to development of human beings without affecting the environment, development of environment protection laws in national as well as international area and the laws for the protection of ultimate consumer and what are his duties towards the environment. The consumer protection laws always may not speak about the sustainable development and consumption but consumer agencies have always taken stand for the Protection of rights of ultimate consumer as well as for the protection of environment. The highest court of this country have evolved certain principles like; "Polluter pays principle", "Precautionary principle", "Strict liability" for those who indulge themselves in the business sector as well as to the common individual. The consumer protection agencies always provide education on consumer protection laws which are related to business and duties of common

individual towards the environment.

The Supreme Court in the famous case *Indian council for enviro legal action v union of India*¹ Held that chemical industries are the main culprits in the matter of pollution and still are violating the orders of legal authorities and courts with impunity.

The traditional concept of development and ecology were opposed to each other but the term sustainable development was for the first time introduced in the Brundtland Declaration of 1972 which provides relation between the development and ecology² So the development of society is possible with the production and manufacturing of goods and services with the protection for the buyer and seller under the consumer protection laws and other allied laws. Once the goods and services are on the verge of their selling and buying the sustainable consumption and environment protection will come into existence.

Glimpse of Sustainable Development in International Level

* Lecturer, K. L. E's Chikkodi Law College, Belagavi Dist.

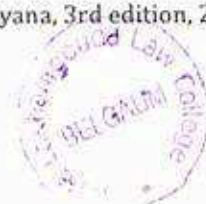
¹ AIR 1996 S.C. 1446

² H. N. Tiwari "Environmental Law Allahabad Agency Haryana, 3rd edition, 2005, p-18.



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SPA
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Principal
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The World Summit on Sustainable Development held in 2002 recognized the necessity of changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production and its Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development stated that action to be taken at all levels should include encouraging and promoting the development of 10 year framework of programs in supports of regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production. Under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goal 12 on ensuring sustainable consumption and production patters deals with responsibility of and actions to be taken by various Stakeholders including Government, Businesses and Consumers.³ this paper an effort has been made to understand the international laws, United Nations guidelines and promoting sustainable development policy with the help of consumer protection laws.

CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT 2019 - key points

Meaning of consumer -

"Consumer" means any person who— (i) buys any goods for a consideration which has been paid or promised or partly paid and partly promised, or under any system of deferred payment and includes any user of such goods other than the person who buys such goods for consideration paid or promised or partly paid or partly promised, or under any system of deferred payment, when such use is made with the approval of such person, but does not include a person who obtains such goods for resale or for any commercial purpose; or (ii) hires or avails of any service for a consideration which has been paid or promised or partly paid and partly promised, or under any system of deferred or promised or partly paid and partly promised, or under any system of deferred payment and includes any beneficiary of such service other than the person who hires or avails of the services for consideration paid or promised, or partly paid and partly promised, or under any system of deferred payment, when such services are availed of with the approval of the first mentioned person, but does not include a person who avails of such service for any commercial purpose. Explanation. —For the purposes of this clause, — (a) the expression "commercial purpose" does not include use by a person of goods bought and used by him exclusively for the purpose of earning his livelihood, by means of self-employment;

(b) the expressions "buys any goods" and "hires or avails any services" includes offline or online transactions through electronic means or by teleshopping or direct selling or multi-level marketing.

The new Consumer protection policy

1. The law relating to consumer is updated as old is repealed.
2. Penalty for misleading advertising and endorsements.
3. Consumer for goods and services defined separately.
4. Provision for consumer rights.
5. Provision has been made for violation rights of consumer many rights have been included but additionally added the rights and duties specified in *International Treaties*.
6. New provision is been made for the loss, injury and death of consumer the manufacturer is held liable for compensation not only for defective product but also for any mental agony, loss to person or property etc.- product liability.
7. Hazardous goods are not to be sold and not allowed to manufacture also.
8. The final appellate authority to hear the appeal is Supreme Court of India.

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I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi

³ A/CONF. 199/20



Autr
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

9. Unfair contract and unfair terms are strictly regulated if found unfair then penalty will be levied.
10. Preventive action is introduced by the new Act. Now can be addressed in class action by the government itself.
11. The brand ambassadors and advertisers are also held liable for false and misleading advertisements.
12. Under penalty system the provisions of IPC and CRPC were also included apart from the penalty provisions of the Act.
13. The new provision in the Act is COPRA 2019 is that about educating the consumer i.e. law of consortium, unfair trade practices, pecuniary jurisdiction of the district commission, state commission and national commission
14. The qualifications of the members of the commissions are now been decided by central government
15. The Act has provided not only protection to the consumers but also laid some strict rules for the business class before entering their products into markets as all types of goods and services are included No difference is been made between direct and indirect selling. Retail selling, wholesale selling, online selling offline selling, E-commerce, home delivery services all are under the purview of COPRA 2019
16. Complaint can be filed from any place instead of either buyer or seller place as against in old repealed law. Courts can refer the case to the mediation and allowed the party to settle the dispute.
17. Establishment of Central Regulator i.e. Central Consumer Protection Authority will solve the doubts. in the mind of the consumer and provide information about the consumerism.
18. The rights of the consumer are based on the Article 14 as cannot be disposed of without being heard. The "Audi Alterum Partem" rules are strictly followed.
19. It's not the consumer under the legislation to be held liable but it is business class.

From the point of view of business class

The COPRA prevents business class from unfair trade practices and dishonest marketing techniques. The liability is on the business class and no more on consumer. The exact position of organization or any kind department if involved in unfair trade practices is that they also can be included under the ambit of COPRA. When business is to be organized then the manufacturer may need land, water and certain other facilities from the concerned government. It is not only protecting the rights of the consumer but side by side, one has to look for the direct and indirect impact on the environment. The development and environment should always go hand in hand. Consumer protection act 2019 is nothing but the expression of protection of consumer sometimes if go against to the interest of environment. The expression consumer in such cases is to be replaced by citizen instead of consumer as the have right to live in healthy environment under article 21. The apex court in N D Dayal v Union of India⁴ famously known as Tehri Bandh case held that sustainable development which relates to environmental protection is inherent in right to life under article 21 of the constitution and their fore should be given due importance as fundamental right in the process of economic and industrial development .That why the world consumer rights day is celebrated on march 15 to pave way to the international consumer movements.

Sustainable development

The term environment pollution is been used for the first time used in the Stockholm

4 (2003) 6 SCC 57

SR
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Anita
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

Declaration on 15 December 1972 which designated June 5 as environment day. India participated in the Declaration and accordingly made changes in the Indian Constitution. The constitution of India included sustainable development and made 42nd amendment to directive principles of state policy under article 48-A. The Stockholm Convention is international

convention to protect environment and prevent environment pollutants.



The goods cannot be manufactured without the help from the environment. The big industrialists use the raw materials for the production and manufacturing of goods from the environment available in the country. More and more industries are growing in the country, to meet the demands of the growing population, by using more and more raw

materials from the environment and cause damage to the nature. What is required is that the sustainable use of goods and services and sustainable use of raw materials which are used by manufacturing units. Minimized use of natural resources and production can reduce burden on the environment. Consumer rights are directly or indirectly can be linked to the environment protection.

Meaning of sustainable development

The term for the first time is used in the Stockholm Declaration of 1972. The term sustainable development means development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs.

The Brundtland Report 1987 provides link between conservation and development in its report. In *Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. Ltd v Bombay Enviro Action Group*⁵ the Supreme Court held that sustainable development simply put a process in which development can be sustainable over generations and making the concept of sustainable development operational for public policies raises important challenged that involve complex synergies and tradeoffs.

Rio Declaration

Principle 8 and 23 principle of Rio Declaration 1992(United Nations Conference on environment and development)

Principle 8 in order to achieve sustainable development and high quality of life for all people, states should reduce and eliminate unsustainable pattern of production and consumption

Principle 23 the environment and natural resources of people under oppression domination and occupation shall be protected by all means. Certain principles are evolved by the supreme court under the purview of environment protection act 1986 which is -

Polluter pays principle

The precautionary principle – depend upon the principle 16 of the Rio Declaration on Earth Summit 1992 it says the national authorities should endeavor to promote internationalization of environmental costs and the use of economic instruments, taking into account. The approach that the polluter pays principle bear the cost of pollution with due regard to the public interest and without distorting international trade and investment.

S.B.
5 (2006) 3 SCC 434
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



S. S. S.
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

Best practices

- a. Waste from the industries can be treated scientifically. separate facility and information should be introduced in the annual report of the company.
- b. The law should be stringent that the company should follow the waste treatment plan if not then they be made mandatorily made liable also to the consumer under the COPRA 2019.
- c. Our manufacturing and production system is not correct and put more and more pressure on the earth the result will be we may end up with the natural resources soon
- d. Instead of using natural resources which are nonrenewable resources like electricity, petrol, water the attention should shift to naturally and abundantly available and renewable resources like wind and solar energy.
- e. Alternative fuels should be used like bio fuel, bio gas etc.
- f. Schools and graduation courses should also include subject on consumer awareness and sustainable use of natural resources.
- g. Government and judicial processes should be more transparent and made liable if found guilty.
- h. The policies will not be effective usually because of enforcement so the government should implement law and rules with private partnerships and organizations
- i. Less use of plastics and plastic bottles stringent punishment to be applied to such manufacturing companies
- j. The companies should use less paper work and can use e sites for billing and conditions for selling, warranty and guaranty clauses.
- k. The business class should be strictly looked for recycling and e wastes and must be included in the annual report about the process of recycling. The law should be made strict in case of upgradation of products and buyback system should be strictly adhered
- l. The learning and teaching should be e learning that can save paper
- m. Nature walks must be established by the government or with the help of private organizations. Plantations of trees should be more
- n. The government should take initiatives in this regard. Government can plant more and more trees with private organizations inturn, government can also create employments in this regard to maintain trees
- o. The system of E books should be adhered in schools and colleges
- p. As the remedies how they are provided under the law of torts, motor vehicles act, factories act, civil procedure code, criminal procedure code, some provisions should also be included under the consumer protection act 2019 in coming amendment
- q. The companies must use the sustainable consumption and production patterns (SCP)

Conclusion

From the above discussion on the topic consumer protection act 2019 and sustainable development it can be observed that the consumer protection act no doubt is in no way mentioned provisions and perspectives for maintaining the sustainable development but the new rights under the new enactment are the result of the international treaties that we are signatories there to i.e. right to security, right to be educated, right to compensation, right to choose etc.. pave way for the emphasis on the environment issues too. The consumer protection act should not be looked only from the perspective of consumer and seller but also from the perspective of environment as the sellers do utilize the raw materials for manufacturing .it is only after the goods are produced the rights of consumers will come to play. But the provision should be expressly to be included in cases of ecological damage the term consumer should be replaced with citizen as he has right to healthy environment.

Bg
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Ank
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

11

LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF CONSUMER PROTECTION UNDER E-COMMERCE IN INDIA

Ashwini Parab

Information technology is an essential part of national development. A nation can build up its international relations and achieve recognition only if it strives hard in field of technology. In the international market there is a never-ending competition between the various business giants whose survival wholly depends upon the new technological innovations they are generating. This entire business ecosystem is centred around a most vital element called as the consumer. A healthy business environment cannot flourish without the consumers. The consumer is the direct recipient of the goods and the services that are provided by these business



houses. Though the consumers are on daily basis entering into several e-contracts, no proper legal protection is extended to them in this regard. Consumer has been a victim of existing laws which have failed to include e-commerce and provide for effectual consumer redressal mechanism for disputes arising therefrom. The misleading advertisements, improper delivery system, jurisdictional issues have caused further hardship to the consumer and have therefore become major concern at present. However, the new Consumer

Protection Act, 2019 has tried to address the issues coming under E-commerce, but the Act has several practical difficulties.

E-commerce

The revolution brought about by the e-commerce in the world market is unbelievable. It is like some magic where people are entering into numerous transactions without even going out anymore in order to buy or sell the things they require. Under the e-commerce, consumers convenience is of utmost preference and priority. It is time efficient; it provides abundance of options which is otherwise impracticable in case of physical market, all options are available under one single platform and most importantly are available at an exceptionally affordable price and are delivered at your doorsteps. But all these pros associated with e-commerce had several unforeseen cons which were created in course of the transactions. The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 enacted by the Indian legislature for the protection of the rights of the consumers and to ensure that they get what they are promised and deserve did not cover the aspects of e-commerce. Therefore, absence of laws protecting online transactions of the consumers was a major issue faced with the growth of e-commerce. However, there were several existing laws like Indian Contract Act, Information Technology Act, Code of Criminal Procedure, Indian Evidence Act, And the Tortious Liability, but all these laws do not fully provide for the required remedies needed by the consumers of online market.

Electronic Commerce is conducting of business through wide range of electronic transactions using the internet technology available on computers, mobile phones, tablets and other similar devices. In simple terms it is buying and selling of goods and services through internet. Under such transactions the mode of payment is also executed through internet. It is a form of commercial transaction where a physical commodity is purchased online.

E-commerce basically exists in four forms of transactions.

SP Assistant Professor, K. L. S' R. L. Law College, Belagavi
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Signature
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

- Business to Consumer (B2C) - in these types of transactions the business houses directly sells their goods and services to the consumer.
- Business to Business (B2B) - in these types of transactions the business houses sells its goods to another business house and the latter sells it to the consumer.
- Consumer to Consumer (C2C) - in these types of transactions the consumer directly sells his goods to another consumer.
- Consumer to Business (C2B) - in these types of transactions the consumer sells his goods to the business house.

Legal Safeguards for Consumer Protection under E-commerce in India

Electronic contracts are essentially governed by the provisions of Indian Contract Act, 1872. Section 10 of Indian Contract Act governs the formation of valid E-contracts. Consequently, the Indian Contract Act makes way for application of Consumer Protection Act and Information Technology Act to e-contracts. Section 10 A of Information Technology Act provides that "Where in a contract formation, the communication of proposals, the acceptance of proposals, the revocation of proposals and acceptances, as the case may be, are expressed in electronic form or by means of an electronic record, such contract shall not be deemed to be un-enforceable solely on the ground that such electronic form or means was used for that purpose." The provision gives legality to e-contracts. The laws clearly lay down fundamental rules of offer, acceptance,

The greatest disadvantage of these e-contracts is that the customer has no scope of negotiation of terms and conditions as these contracts are neither personal nor direct one to one in nature. Therefore, once a customer agrees he is bound by the terms of the contract. In fact, the service provider enjoys a dominant position in case of e-contracts. The consumer if intends to transact, has no other option but to agree with the terms. Further the service provider may enjoy a better position and thereby try to unduly influence the customer and thereby making the consent of the customer not a free consent.

revocation, etc... of e-contracts. Therefore, the laws are basically aimed at giving legal recognition to the rights of consumers under e-contracts. But all said and done, the real practical difficulty arises in the e-contracts when it actually comes to factors like competency of party to contract. Through the e-contracts it's difficult to clarify the facts whether the consumer is a minor or a person of unsound mind, etc. Therefore, the landmark decision in this regard Mohoribibi v. Dharmodas Ghose which lays down that minor contracts are void ab initio is equally applicable to e-contracts making such contracts void ab initio as no safeguard are extended to online minor contracts. The Indian Contract Act provides that the contracts have to comply with certain legal formality like written contract, attestation, stamp

duty, etc. The legal formalities are necessary for giving evidential value to them. However, the e-contracts cannot be stamped and so a question regarding their admissibility as evidence by the court arises. Thus, in such situation the consumer feels unprotected under the e-contracts.

The Supreme Court through its various decisions has reiterated that the consumers can take action even against the service provider for any breach of agreement that the latter commits under the e-contracts. Further the Indian Evidence Act, Section 65 B has come for rescue of the consumers by making electronic documents and records admissible in evidence. Section 65B provides that "Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, any information contained in an electronic record which is printed on a paper, stored, recorded or copied in optical or magnetic media produced by a computer (hereinafter referred to as the computer output) shall be deemed to be also a document, if the conditions mentioned in this section are satisfied in relation to the information and computer in question and shall be admissible in any proceedings, without further proof or production of the original, as evidence of any contents of the original or of any fact stated therein or which direct evidence would be admissible." Further section 73 of Evidence

SR
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

Act has been amended to include admissibility of computer outputs in the media, paper, optical or magnetic form. Section 73A Evidence Act prescribes procedures for verification of digital signatures. Sections 85A and 85B of the Evidence Act raise a presumption as regards electronic contracts, electronic records, digital signature certificates and electronic messages. In *Administration of Delhi v. Mohd. Afzal & Others* the Courts held that Electronic records are admissible as evidence and further observed that if someone challenges the accuracy of a computer evidence or electronic record on the grounds of misuse of system or operating failure or interpolation, then the person challenging it must prove the same beyond reasonable doubt. Several amendments are also brought about to Indian Penal Code to recognize digital signatures in the e-contracts. Various provisions of Indian Penal Code under Sections 463, 464, 29, 167, 172, 192, etc has now included electronic records within the definition of the term document.

Another important hurdle coming in the way of consumer is the issue of data protection. The data that is made available by the consumer while entering into e-contract with the service provider is readily available online and is prone to be misused at various occasions. There is no specific law in India that provides for data protection. But the Information Technology Act covers some aspects relating to protection of online data. Section 43A of Information Technology Act, 2000, provides that a body corporate who is possessing, dealing or handling any sensitive personal data or information, and is negligent in implementing and maintaining reasonable security practices resulting in wrongful loss or wrongful gain to any person, then such body corporate may be held liable to pay damages to the person so affected.



Another effort of data protection is done by inclusion of privacy clause in the contract as a legal shield against the misuse of data. Such a clause makes it obligatory upon the service provider to obtain consent of the customer before collecting such sensitive information and assure that reasonable security will be maintained as regards to such information. It shall be the absolute responsibility of the service provider to avoid any unauthorized access to the personal information and misuse of such information.

Jurisdiction of the Court is the most practical issue faced by the consumers in case of breach of online dealings. In case of online contracts, the offer for goods may be made from one place, accepted in another place, dispatched from different place, has to be delivered to different place. In such a situation the question regarding place of suing arises. Under the Consumer Protection Act it is pecuniary value of the case will be considered in deciding whether the matter has to be referred to District, State or National, Consumer Redressal Forum. Similarly, the Civil Procedure Code under Section 20 provides that all the Civil suits can be filed in the courts in the local limits of whose jurisdiction the defendants voluntarily reside, or carries on business, or personally works for gain; or the cause of action, wholly or in part, arises. So, a question arises whether these laws can be applied to online contracts. The Consumer Protection Act itself states that the consumer can file a case in the court within whose jurisdiction the main branch or branch office of the service provider is situated. If this is impossible then the suit can be filed where the cause of action arose. As the online contracts take place from different parts of the country and sometimes even outside the country and here the question of jurisdiction becomes a challenge as none of the above-mentioned laws can apply. In this situation Section 1(2) of the Information Technology Act, 2000 read along with Section 75 of the Information Technology Act comes to the

SR
NAAC/IQAC
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

rescue of the consumer which provides that the Act shall apply also to any or contravention there under committed outside India by any person if the act or conduct constituting the offence or contravention involves a computer, computer system or computer network located in India. In addition to this, applying extra territorial jurisdiction of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 under Section 3, provides that any person who is liable, by any Indian law, to be tried for an offence committed beyond India shall be dealt with according to the provisions of the IPC for any act committed beyond India in the same manner as if such act had been committed within India. The result of combined effect of all the laws is that a consumer can be assured that his case shall not be dismissed, whether at national or international contract, on the ground of lack of jurisdiction.

Further the RBI has framed several regulations to ensure that the online payment made by the consumes are safe and also provides them with some proof of payment is case of situations where no goods/ services are delivered to them. The RBI also provides additional authentication to the cards used by the customer which are not disclosed during the online transaction. They also keep the customer vigilant by sending various alert messages through mail, mobile messages,

recorded calls, etc asking the customer not to disclose any personal information. It has also card and card less payment system to protect and safeguard the interest of the customer.

Under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, complainants can approach various Consumer Forum i.e. District Consumer Forum, State Commission and National Commission for redressal of their grievances. In practice though there were no specific law for governing e-contracts. Though there is were no separate mechanism for resolving the disputes arising out of ecommerce. But an attempt to bring e-contracts under the Consumer Protection Act was constantly being made without feeling the necessity of enacting a separate legislation on the said subject matter. A separate mechanism exclusively for safeguarding the rights and interests of the consumer under e-contracts was necessary.

In e-commerce online portals provided by the service provider cannot be ignored. Options like return of goods in case of defect, problem with size, material etc can be registered online within 48 hours of receipt of goods and seek replacement or cash return. Cash on delivery is another safer mode of transaction when it comes to e-

commerce. A customer can make payment only if he is assured regarding the quality and other facets of the transaction. Consumer must be aware of these rights and avail benefits under them at right time.

Until recent, e-commerce or online contracts were impliedly brought within the purview of Consumer Protection Act, 1986. The Act only provides a mechanism to redress the grievances of the consumer and doesn't reach to all the lacunae that are created in an online transaction. It tries to only bring online services along with the personnel services which are covered by the Act.

Consumer Protection Act, 1986 covers cases of "Defect in goods" and "Deficiency of Services". In contracts of personnel nature these are the two issues faced by the consumer. But when it comes to online contract, there are intermediaries who have been entrusted with the job of delivery of goods to the consumer and here there may be situation where sometimes the goods are not delivered in time, sometimes goods may have damaged during transit and sometimes the goods may not be delivered at all. In such a situation, Consumer Protection Act 1986 fails to provide for remedy against such intermediaries. Many complaints have been filed by online consumers regarding the same in consumer forums, however the unclear laws and the consequent ambiguity has resulted in their grievances not being paid heed to. Most significant characteristic of this Act, however still is that it provides legal recognition to electronic records.

SB
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

The Information Technology Act, 2000 under section 2(w) gives definition of the term intermediary as- "intermediary, with respect to any particular electronic records, means any person who on behalf of another person receives, stores, or transmits that record or provides any service with respect to that record or provides any service with respect to that record and includes telecom service providers, network service providers, internet service providers, web-hosting service providers, search engines, online payment sites online auction sites, online-market places, and cyber cafes."

Section 79 of the IT Act was amended and the Information Technology (Intermediary) Rules 2011 (IT Rules) were issued with the intent of protecting intermediaries. An intermediary is now protected against any liability for third party information, data or communication link hosted by it subject to certain conditions inter alia the intermediary only providing access to communication system for transmission of information, without itself initiating the transmission or selecting the receiver of the transmission and observing due diligence while discharging its duties. However, this exemption cannot be claimed if the intermediary has conspired, abetted, induced or otherwise played a role in commission of an unlawful act or failed to expeditiously remove or disable access to unlawful information upon having knowledge of such unlawful information. This is the 'notice and takedown' approach under the IT Act.



In *B. Myspace Inc. v Super Cassettes Limited* a single judge bench of the Delhi High Court, in this judgment, surprisingly took a view that that intermediary cannot disclaim liability in relation to claims for infringing content posted by third party users on its website. The judgment of the single bench placed an onus on the intermediary to conduct preliminary checks on all content before such material is transmitted to the public. However, in appeal, the division bench overruled the single bench decision and held that intermediaries are immune from liability against copyright infringement for third party content unless 'actual knowledge' on their part can be proved. The courts held that Section 79 provides a 'safe harbour' to intermediaries. Accordingly, while interpreting the provisions of the IT Act, the judicial approach has been that an intermediary would be liable for third party content only if there is 'actual knowledge' on part of the intermediary and other conditions under Section 79 are satisfied. That said, cases are regularly filed against e-commerce entities in relation to content hosted on such websites or otherwise in relation to goods/ services sold through such websites.

All said and done the consumer has no direct redressal of his grievances under the Consumer Protection Laws and has to take shelter under various other laws for protecting his rights. Though the Supreme Court presently has interpreted the provisions of IT Act in favour of the Intermediary absolving them from liability, it does not prevent third parties from instituting suits or complaints under different laws. It is possible that intermediaries may face claims: (a) as a principal under the Indian Contract Act 1872 under the laws of agency; (b) as a service provider under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 for deficiency in services; or (c) under tort law for breach of duty of care.

Features of Consumer Protection Act 2019 in relation with e-contracts

According to the Consumer Protection Act 2019,

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

- The e-commerce companies will have to register their platforms with the consumer affairs department and disclose all their business details and seller contracts.
- The e-commerce companies would also be required to reveal what data are they recording and the intention behind it.
- The Act also sees if these platforms are sharing customer details with or without the user's consent.
- Most e-commerce platforms use Artificial Intelligence-enabling companies to study consumer behaviour. They try to draw inferences or locate a pattern or improve the user experience, based on the consumer data. Under this new Act, e-commerce firms will have to reveal the flow of information and the companies they are sharing it with.

In addition to the laws protecting consumers, consumers themselves have to be careful and take some precautionary measures while making transactions and purchases online like-

- Be well informed about the dealer before making an online purchase;
- Read up on the privacy policy of the online portal or the dealer;
- Never make purchases from unknown online retailers;
- Read reviews before making a purchase;
- Monitor your bank account from where you make the online transactions regularly.
- Prefer using credit cards for online purchases instead of debit cards.

Conclusion

Protecting consumer rights is of utmost importance as they are the backbone of any economy and everyone is a consumer in one way or the other. With new advancements in technology, the laws need to be updated to ensure smooth functioning of business and to achieve a stable economy. Though the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 tries to cover up certain areas of e-contracts but doesn't speak about all the aspects. In such a situation the consumer has to refer to a several other legislations making the entire process complicated for him. So, despite of the availability of legal remedies, but the same being scattered across various legislations, the consumer continues to be a victim as he is unable to effectively protect himself. In such a situation it is ideal to have a comprehensive legislation exclusively dealing with protection of Consumer Rights under e-commerce.

SB
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Pr
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

12

'CONSUMERS RIGHTS AND HUMAN RIGHTS — A UNIVERSAL RECOGNITION OF THE CONSUMER AND PROTECTION OF CONSUMER RIGHT'

-Rajaram Naik*

Consumer includes all of us i.e. you and me. Generally speaking, the person who buys goods, or hires services, for consideration can be termed as Consumer. When a person buys goods or hires services for consideration, it is presumed that, he has entered into a contract with seller. Therefore, contractual rights and duties are created and hence, both the parties must strictly exercise and play their role accordingly. Under Ancient maxim¹ of Common Law, the Doctrine of Caveat Emptor, means "let the buyer beware", were in practice, by which the responsibility to enquire about the goods or services, to be purchased or hired, is bestowed upon the buyer. It serves as warning to the buyer, that he has no recourse with the seller, in case

if, the product does not meet his expected quality or performance, as, it is his responsibility to inspect the goods prior to purchase. Seller may not disclose every defect of his goods in absence of any enquiry by the buyer. Further, it can say that, the phrase, "Let the buyer beware" describes the concept in contract law that places the burden of due diligence on a buyer of a good or services. The law Commission of India, in its 105th report,² submitted that, the principle caveat emptor is based on the presumption that,

whenever buyer effects a purchase, is relying on his own judgment and uses his skill in selection of the product or services. In today's era of E-Commerce, online purchasing, it is difficult to physically inspect products before purchase by the buyer. The expansion of business and trade in recent years, including development in the international trade and commerce, resulted variety of consumer goods have appeared in the market, also the services have been made available to the consumers. There is a every chance that the seller may misuse this process and dispose of his rejected, faulty, defective goods, and employ unfair trade practice. Also, there may be deficiency in services rendered. A sector of manufacturers and traders have come into existence with better knowledge of market, and hence, the principle of consumer sovereignty became inapplicable. Therefore, it was necessary to introduce legal protection to protect interest of the consumer rights and necessity to give the top priority for their protection. In this regard, the concept of protection of the Consumer rights can be linked to the objectives to be achieved, which are enshrined in the Preamble of the Constitution of India, i.e. Socio- Justice, Economic- Justice and Political- Justice, as well as, Equality of Status and of the Opportunity. In

**DO YOU
KNOW YOUR
CONSUMER
RIGHTS?**

* Visiting Faculty at K. L. S' s R. L. Law College, Belagavi, and Research Scholar, Karnatak University, Dharwad

¹ Walton H. Hamilton, "The Ancient Maxim Caveat Emptor" XL Yale Law Journal 1133 (1931). available at <https://digitalcommons.law.yale.edu/ylj/vol40/iss8/1> last visited on 16.02.2020 at 8.04 A.M.

² Law Commission of India, "105th Report on "Quality Control and Inspection of Consumer Goods", (October, 1984).

S.P.M.
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Santosh
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

view of, considering consumer right as human right, it is necessary to highlight some of the developments and recognition.

Meaning and Definition

John F Kennedy, the President of USA, while addressing the Congress in 1962, said, "Consumers, by definition, include us all".

Right is the capacity of the person, to compel another person, to do or abstain from doing an act. Further, right is an interest of a person, recognized and protected by law. When a person has a right, it means, another person has corresponding duty. In a stricter sense, 'Oxfordian mural relations', shows that, when one person claims the right then another person has the jural correlative duty. To ascribe right to one person is to imply that, some other person is under corresponding duty.³ Rights are concerned with interest, and have been defined as protected by law. Consumer includes all of us i.e. you and me. Generally speaking, the person who buys goods, or hires services, for consideration, can be termed as Consumer.⁴ Ralph Nader, an American political activist, author, lecturer, and an attorney, defined 'consumer - a person who purchases products and services for personal use'.⁵

According to sub section 2 of section 7 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, "consumer"⁶ means any person who -

"(i) buys any goods for a consideration which has been paid or promised, or partly paid and partly promised, or under any system of deferred payment and includes any user of such goods other than the person who buys such goods for consideration paid or promised, or partly paid or partly promised, or under any system of deferred payment, when such use is made with the approval of such person, but does not include a person who obtains such goods for resale or for any commercial purpose; or

(ii) hires or avails of any service for a consideration which has been paid or promised, or partly paid and partly promised, or under any system of deferred payment and includes any beneficiary of such service other than the person who hires or avails of the services for consideration paid or promised, or partly paid and partly promised, or under any system of deferred payment, when such services are availed of with the approval of the first mentioned person, but does not include a person who avails of such service for any commercial purpose".

The consumer right is that right which is conferred upon the consumer by the Statute. It is the interest of the consumer recognized and protected by the law. Consequently, it can be said that, it is a statutory right conferred upon the consumer, who buys any goods or hires services

³ P.J. Fitzgerald, *Salmond on jurisprudence*, 12th ed. (Delhi, Sweet & Maxwell, 2016) p. 217.

⁴ John F. Kennedy, "John F. Kennedy: Special Message to the Congress on Protecting the Consumer Interest", (March 15, 1962). Available at <https://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/documents/presidential-documents-archive-guidebook/annual-messages-congress-the-state-the-union> last visited on 09.02.2020 at 6.23 PM

⁵ Available at <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/extra/daily-videos/how-ralph-nader-defined-consumer-rights/> last visited on 14.02.2020 at 3.27 P.M.

⁶ The Consumer Protection Act, 2019, S. 2 (7).

SR
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Amrta
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

for consideration. John F. Kennedy while addressing the Congress⁷, raised the concern about consumers and their protection, and mentioned that, "Consumers are the largest economic group in the economy, affecting and affected by almost every public and private economic decision. If consumers are offered inferior products, if the consumer is unable to choose on an informed basis, then his dollar is wasted, his health and safety may be threatened, and the national interest suffers". He mentioned that, if the protection of consumer is not taken care of, the national interest suffers. He has suggested following rights for the consumers, to be protected. They are: -

- i. The Right to Safety - this right to be protected against goods which are hazardous to health;
- ii. The Right to be informed - about the quality of the goods, and to be protected against fraudulent or misleading information, advertising, etc., and to give him the facts, so that he can make an informed choice.
- iii. The right to choose- to be assured, access to a variety of products and services and government regulations;
- iv. The right to be heard.

Thereafter, the concept of consumer rights has stated taking its shape.

In India, "The consumer rights"⁸ includes,—

- i. The right to be protected against hazardous goods and services, to life and property; It is the right to safety of the consumer, by which he is protected against any hazardous goods which may affect his health and life.
- ii. The right to be informed about the quality and performance of goods, or services, so as to protect the consumer against unfair trade practices. By conferring this right, the consumer shall be informed in advance, about the quality, quantity, purity, etc. And performance about the goods he intends to purchase or services he intends to hire. This right is diametrically opposite to the Doctrine of Caveat Emptor, as discussed above.
- iii. The right to choose from bunch of goods and services at his desire. By this right the consumer has a liberty to select his desired goods or services from the available lot. He shall be given free hand to select goods or services to meet his requirements along with his available resources.
- iv. The right to be heard in consumer interest. In case if there is a dispute arises against the seller, the consumer has a right, so that, without hearing his contentions, the authorities shall not decide the dispute and it is to be assured that consumer's interests will receive due consideration at appropriate forums'. This empowers the consumers, to put forward their complaints without fear and expect that his complaint shall be heard with priority.
- v. The right to seek redressal in case of dispute arises. In a case of violation of his rights conferred under the Consumer Protection Act, against the unfair trade practice or restrictive trade practices, etc., the aggrieved consumer may approach the appropriate forum, who has jurisdiction to hear the matter on merit, established under the Consumer Protection Act.
- vi. The right to consumer awareness, is the sixth right conferred to the Consumer, by which it is his right to have education about the consumers right in India. This right ensures

⁷ Ibid 4.

⁸ The Consumer Protection Act, 2019. S. 9

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



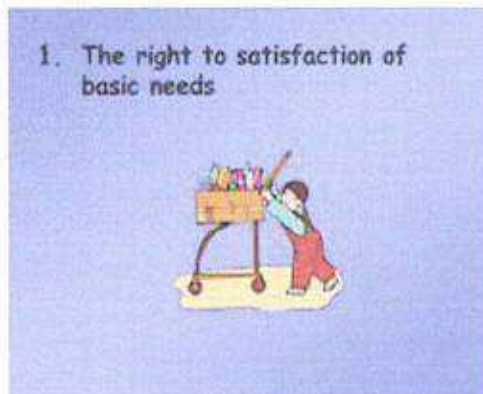
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

the consumers, to have informational programs and required material for his perusal, in order to have correct selection before purchase of goods or hire services.

The conception of rights is accordingly one of the fundamental significances in legal theory.⁹ Consumer protection is the practice of safeguarding buyers of goods and services, against unfair practices in the marketplace. Consumer protection measures are often established by the law. Consumer protection refers to the measures required to be taken or necessary steps to be accepted to protect consumers from malpractices of business. It may be regarded as a movement, like, consumerism. This is necessary because the aim of the businessperson is to gain more profit, even at the expense of consumers.¹⁰ The concept of protection of the Consumer rights can be connected to the objectives to be achieved, which are enshrined in the Preamble of the Constitution of India, i.e. Socio- Justice, Economic- Justice and Political- Justice, as well as, Equality of Status and of the Opportunity. Ralph Nader, defined consumer protection as 'a group of laws and organizations designed to ensure individuals have accurate information about products in the marketplace'.¹¹

Consumer Right and Human Rights – Universal Recognition

Human rights are those rights that are vested in every person who has been born as human being. Human Rights are inherent basic fundamental rights conferred to the human



being from his birth only. It is to be noted that, no one 'gives' us human rights, but other can violate it, and take away our rights. Therefore, we can treat the consumer rights and human rights together. According to Prof. G. M. Wagh, in his unpublished book, 'Human Rights: Law and Practice', writes, the concept of human rights, based on the notions of the dignity of the human being¹². Further, 'Human beings are born equal in dignity and rights. These are moral claims which are inalienable and inherent in all individuals by virtue of their humanity alone, irrespective of caste,

color, creed, and place of birth, sex, cultural difference or any other consideration. Human rights are sometimes referred to as fundamental rights, basic rights, inherent rights, natural rights and birth rights. Human rights are the result of historical and social development'. The address of President John F. Kennedy to the Congress, resulted in 'Consumer Bill of Rights', which considered four basic consumer rights. Later in 1985, the United Nations through its 'Guidelines on Consumer Protection' expanded these four rights into eight rights. It says consumer should have right to promote just, equitable and sustainable economic and social development and environmental protection. Few economic and social rights of United Nation's, 'International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Right', can be conceived of, as consumer protection. It realizes that the individual, having duties to, other individuals and also the community. It recognizes right to an adequate standard of living, including adequate food, clothing and

⁹ P.J. Fitzgerald, *Salmond on jurisprudence*, 12th ed. (Delhi, Sweet & Maxwell, 2016)

¹⁰ A.C. Fernando, *Business Ethics and Corporate Governance*, (India, Pearson Education 2009) p. 3.1-3.3, available at https://books.google.co.in/books?id=_32bjs_nfNIC&pg=SA2-PA11&source=gbs_selected_pages&cad=2#v=onepage&q&f=true last visited on 13.02.2020 at 9.05 P.M.

¹¹ *Ibid* 5. (Raphl Nadel)

¹² Prof. G.M. Wagh (ed.) *Human Rights: Law and Practice* (unpublished) p. 1, 21.

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi

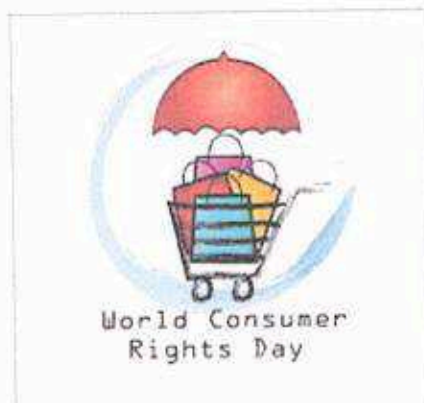


Principal
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BELAGAVI

housing and to continuous improvement of living condition.¹³ Which can be achieved through consumer protection laws. It also provides about the improvement of environment and industrial hygiene.¹⁴ As a protection from hazardous products is possible only from consumer laws, and therefore, this also protects consumers. 'United Nations Declaration on Social Progress and Development', proclaimed, to promote of the material and spiritual standards of living and conditions of economic and social progress and development, In compliance with human rights and fundamental freedoms and in the principles of social justice. It considered protection of the consumer¹⁵, is one of the goals to be achieved in order to attain continuous raising of standard of life in compliance with human rights.

'The Universal Declaration of Human Rights' is a milestone document,¹⁶ which was proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1948 and provides human rights standards accepted by all member states. It provides that, every person has the right to security of person.¹⁷ It further specifically mentions, the socio-economic rights of people with disabilities: the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being.¹⁸

Therefore, it provides the premises to the protection of consumer rights in order to achieve the higher standard of living with socio-economic progress and development.



As per the guidelines provided by the United Nations Guidelines for consumers protection, 2016¹⁹ are valuable set of principles which provides the characteristics of effective consumer protection legislation. The government of the each Country should develop, strengthen a strong consumer protection policy. It should set its own priorities for the protection of consumers in accordance with the economic, social and environmental circumstances of the country and the needs of its population, and bearing in mind the costs and benefits of proposed measures.²⁰ The law made by the Country, should be take care of physical

safety, quality of goods and services, effective consumer dispute resolution and redressal, and education and programmes relating to promotion and protection of Consumers economic interests. Access by consumers to adequate information about the goods and services.²¹

'The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union' enumerated certain social, economic and political rights for European citizens and residents, which provides the Union

¹³ United Nation's, 'International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Right', Article 11.

¹⁴ *Supra*, Article 12.

¹⁵ United Nation's Declaration on Social Progress and Development, Article 10, available at <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/ProfessionalInterest/progress.pdf> last visited on 15.02.2020 at 9.44PM

¹⁶ The Universal Declaration of Human Right, available at <https://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/> last visited on 14.02.2020 at 6.34 P.M.

¹⁷ The Universal Declaration of Human Right, Article 3.

¹⁸ The Universal Declaration of Human Right, Article 25(1).

¹⁹ "The United Nations Guidelines for Consumer Protection, 2016". The Guidelines were first adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 39/248 of 16 April 1985, later expanded by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1999/7 of 26 July 1999, and revised and adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 70/186 of 22 December 2015.

²⁰ *Supra*, General Principles Sr. No. 4.

²¹ *Ibid* 19, General Principles Sr. No. 5.

I.Q. Anand
Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

policies shall ensure a high level of consumer protection.²² Consumer protection is included in the 'Solidarity' chapter, along with other social provisions such as the right to preventive healthcare, and environmental protection, etc., which binds people together as one in the society.

Conclusion

It is the fact that a universal recognizes the Consumer and protect his right. In India this concept of protection of consumers is not new. It has been provided in Manu smriti that all weights and measures must be duly marked and once in six months the king himself re-examine them.²³ Chandragupta Maurya period the traces of consumer protection are found. In order to keep a control over cheating by traders and minimize the possibility of frauds, Kautilya's Arthashastra provided for appointment of a Superintendent of Weights and Measures.²⁴ The concept of protection of the Consumer rights can be connected to the objectives enshrined in the Preamble of the Constitution. Human rights are those rights that are vested in every person. Therefore, we can treat the consumer rights as human rights.



²² The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, Article 38.

²³ See generally Manu smriti, The Law of Manu chapter VIII rule 403 (George Buhler, trans. 25, Oxford Clarendon Press, 1886) available at <https://www.onelittleangel.com/download/The-Law-of-Manu.pdf> last visited on 16.02.2020.

²⁴ Kautilya, Arthashastra (R. Shamasastry, trans. 1905) available at https://csboa.com/eBooks/Arthashastra_of_Chanakya_-_English.pdf last visited on 16.02.2020 at 5:12 P.M.

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Principal
R.L. Law College
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15

Medical Negligence and Consumer Law in India

-Prahlaad A. Yajurvedi

Professionals like doctors, lawyers, etc. are in the category of persons professing special skills. Inherent in the concept of any profession is a code of conduct, containing the basic ethics that underlines the moral values that governs professional's practice and is aimed at upholding its dignity. Medical profession is the noblest social service but due to globalization, commercialization and privatization the incidence of medical negligence and ignorance have

Medical profession is the noblest social service but due to globalization, commercialization and privatization the incidence of medical negligence and ignorance have been most of the also increased. Medical negligence and malpractices by doctors are the grey areas in health care system from where legal issues originate. In the awaked society, the people in general are conscious about their rights and initiate their measures for damages in tort, civil suits and criminal proceedings. This has given a rise to a situation of great distrust and fear among the medical professionals so a legal assurance, ensuring protection from unnecessary and arbitrary complaints, is the need of the hour. The liability of medical professionals must be clearly demarcated so, that they may perform their benevolent duties without any fear of legal sword. At the same time, justice to the victims of medical negligence and a punitive sting is also needed for in deserving cases.

been most of the also increased. Medical practitioners and hospital management are involved in earning more and more money and becoming so negligent regarding their duties. Medical Ethics underpin the coherent relationship between practitioner and client. Medical negligence and malpractices by doctors are the grey areas in health care system from where legal issues originate.

In the awaked society, the people in general are conscious about their rights and initiate their measures for damages in tort, civil suits and criminal proceedings. Not only the civil suits are filed, but the accessibility of a medium for grievance redressal under the Consumer Protection Act (CP Act), 1986 having jurisdiction to hear complaints against medical professionals for 'deficiency in service', has also been given rise to a large number of complaints against doctors, which are being filed by the aggrieved persons. But the liability of medical professionals must be clearly demarcated so, that they may perform their benevolent duties without any fear of legal sword. At the same time, justice to the victims of medical negligence and a punitive sting is also needed for in deserving cases.

Concept of Negligence and Medical Negligence

Negligence is a breach of a duty caused by the omission to do something, by reasonable person. It is guided by certain considerations, which ordinarily regulate the code of conduct of human affairs. The essential components of negligence are 'duty', 'breach' and 'resulting damage'. These terms are rather relative and can change with the circumstances. The

jurisprudential concept of negligence differs in civil and criminal law. For negligence to amount to an offence, the element of *mens rea* must be shown to exist. Negligence, which is, neither

Asst. Professor, R. L. Law College, Belagavi, Karnataka.
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

gross nor of a high degree may provide a ground for action in civil law but cannot furnish a ground for prosecution. The concept of negligence in its present form is not of Indian origin but it is patterned on English law, where negligence is a separate tort. It is nothing but a breach of legal duty to avert to the circumstances or consequences of the act or omission of resulting in damage to another.

Negligence in the context of the medical profession is a big question. To infer rashness or negligence on the part of a professional, especially for a doctor, additional considerations are needed. A case of occupational negligence is different from one of professional negligence. The classical statement of law in *Bolam's case*¹ has been widely accepted in India as decisive of the standard of care required both for general professional and medical practitioners in particular. In law of tort, there are enough provisions for the defendant to show the standards of care and the skill attained was that of the ordinary competent medical practitioner exercising with holding an ordinary degree of professional skill. Three things are pertinent to be noted: firstly, the standard of care, when assessing the practice as adopted, is judged in the light of knowledge available at the time (of the incident), and not at the date of trial. Secondly, when the charge of negligence arises due to failure to use some particular equipment, the charge would fail if the equipment were not available at that point of time (i.e., the time of the incident). Thirdly, the failure of taking precautions, taken by the ordinary experienced practitioners has found to be sufficient; a failure to use special or extraordinary precautions, which might have prevented the particular happening, cannot be the standard for judging the alleged negligence. Hence the medical negligence is the lack of reasonable care and skill or willful negligence on the part of a doctor in respect to acceptance of patient, taking of history, examination, diagnosis, investigation, treatment etc. resulting in an injury or any damage to the patient. Damage means physical/ mental/ functional injury to the patient.

Medical practitioners are considered to be the visible gods. It is the noblest social service but due to globalization, commercialization and privatization, occurrence of medical negligence has also been increased. Inherent in the concept of any profession is the code of



conduct, containing the basic ethics that underlies the moral values that govern professional practice and is aimed at upholding their dignity. Medical profession is the noble profession, for doctors, through their education and training, and more so through their historical tradition, have been taught to believe that they are genuine

professionals, working primarily not for trade but for the well-being of their patients. It is this teaching and tradition, in addition to the reality of dealing with the life and death of patients that have kept the medical practitioners self-image as professionals alive. This self-image also brings along the question of ethics in medical care, for a professional without ethics is again seen to be retreating to trade and commerce.² Medical negligence is principally concerned with the tort of negligence applied in the specific context for the provision of health care. The complexity of the issues in medical negligence cases are that there is no practical alternative to customary norm as the standard of due care. However, the Court should retain the right to

¹ Bolam vs. Friem Hospital Management Committee, (1957) 2 All ER 118, at p. 121

² Aditi Iyengar and Amar Jesni, "Medical Ethics for Self-Regulation of Medical Profession and Practice," (2000), Centre for Enquiry into Health and Allied Themes, Research Centre of Anusandhan Trust, Survey No. 2804 & 2805, Aaram Society Road, Vakola, Santacruz East, Mumbai, p. 3

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



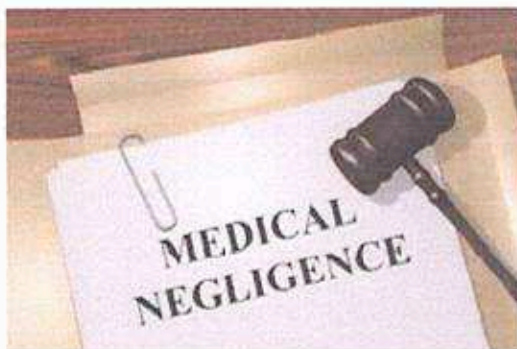
Principal
R.L. Law College
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override custom in specific cases in favor of reasonable man test or an explicit cost-benefit calculus.³

In 1858, General Medical Council was constituted through Medical Act passed by the British Parliament. The Act gave monopoly to practice medicine by the registered doctors and adhere power to the profession to lay down standards for admission and examination for new entrants. This made the code of ethics an important vehicle for both internal regulation and discipline expected of medical practitioners and for the safeguard of patient's and thus, society's interests.⁴ A doctor should follow all the rules and law applicable by State or lay down by the Medical Councils. Since an important duty and obligation of the doctor in dealing with patients is to do his best and always put him in such a position so as to minimize the chance of error in his duty. The breach of duty which is imposing on him is surely put to him in his direction of negligence. Thus, every doctor should first attend to each and every emergency case and then he may refer the case for proper treatment to the hospital or place where proper facilities are available.

Medical Negligence and Consumer Law in India

In India there was no specific law on the medical negligence. Liability of medical professional incurred in civil as well as in criminal law. After the CP Act, 1986 the important decisions of the Supreme Court, High Courts and the National Commission to including medical



profession under the term of "service" as defined in Sec. 2(1)(o) of CP Act, 1986⁵ has brought the professional liability of doctor under the CP Act 1986. Any person can claim compensation under the provision of the Act including their negligent medical practitioners. To get relief under CP Act, 1986 the complainant should be a "consumer" as defined in Sec. 2(1)(d) of the Act and the "service" for the deficiency of which the complaint has been made should come within the ambit of "service" as

defined in Sec. 2(1)(o) of the Act. The question is that whether the service of medical practitioners comes within the limit of "service". Since, there is no specific provision in CP Act to include the medical practitioner's service within the purview of the Act, therefore, the role of judiciary has become very important with this regard, before the enactment of the Act the liability of the doctor was decided on the basis of 'tort' by taking some principle like *res ipsa loquitur* and the principles laid down by the British Court like *Bolam*⁶ test etc, but after the enactment the question has been raised, whether patients are being saved by applying the CP Act in the case of medical practitioner. The Supreme Court decisions to include doctors under the CP Act, 1986 amply confirm the general feeling. Why these cases are happening and what are the causes behind this change in the profession? Has it really become a business? Are there no doctor's still practicing the profession in a noble way as it was practiced in the past??

³ Patricia M. Danzon, *Medical Malpractice: Theory, Evidence and Public Policy*. (England; Harvard University Press, 1985).

⁴ Supra note 3 at p. 6.

⁵ Sec.2(1)(o) CP Act, 1986 "Service" means service of any description which is made available to potential users and includes, but not limited to, the provisions of facilities in connection with banking, ..."

⁶ Bolam vs. Friem Hospital Management Committee, (1957) 2 All ER 118, at p. 121

⁷ Dr. A. Ashwini Kumar, "Medical Profession: The other side of the Coin" available at <http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/open-page/article/2007840>, accessed on 13th Feb, 2020.

The liability of hospital held in vicarious liability for the negligent behavior of its employee. The vicarious liability of the medical negligence is based on the principal of respondent superior. The better achievement in deciding the hospitals liability is The Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) (CE) Act was passed in 2010 for the registration and regulation of clinical establishments in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto and to regulate liability of medical professionals/hospital management.

Breach of duty is that another element that constitutes a negligence. This is the breach of duty which a doctor owes towards its patient. This is caused by omission or commission by the doctor as the case may be, that in doing so something which he is legally not to do or abstain from doing something, for which he is legally bound to do. So, thus, a medical professional will be held liable if and only if when there is breach of duty to take care, but merely in error of his judgment or a bonafide mistake on his part will not make him liable. The last and the most important element of the negligence is "injury". It is a damage caused to the aggrieved one by the breach of legal duty by another owed such duty towards him. For a claim of negligence against a doctor all above three elements must be proved. The burden of proof lies upon the plaintiff.

Medical Negligence and Judiciary

The role of judiciary on medical negligence, in which an attempted has been made to, put the view of various courts in the test of medical profession and consumer protection. One cannot predict with certainty on outcome of cases. It depends on the particular facts and circumstances of the case, and also the personal notions of the Judge concerned who is hearing the case. Judges are not experts in medical science. The standard of care and caution were laid down in *Bolam v. Friern Hospital Management Committee* in 1957 by McNair J. Now in present globalised era circumstances have been changed and medical profession has become a profit-oriented business or trade.

In this scenario, judiciary has played a very significant role to protect patient from medical negligence. In the landmark three judge bench (Kuldip Singh J., S.C. Agarwal J. and B. L. Hansaria J.) decision of the supreme court delivered in *Indian Medical Association v. V.P. Shanta*⁸, a clear and effective law⁹ has been laid down by the Supreme Court and has been given a clear cut ruling with regard to the inclusion of the service under CP Act, Supreme court make it clear



that service render to a patient by medical practitioners by the way of consultation diagnosis and the treatment both by medicinal and surgical would fall within the ambit of the 'service', as defined in Sec. 2(1)(o) of the Act. It was further made clear that service rendered by the non-government hospital/medical practitioner where all the person receives the service free of cost are outside the expression

of service but persons those who are poor who get free service then it come within the ambit of 'Service' as in CP Act, 1986 because these institutions provide free service by casting their charges open those patient who are economically competent. In this case the Apex Court ruled that the CP Act, 1986 is applicable to person engaged in medical profession either as a private practitioner or as government doctors working is hospital or government dispensaries.

⁸ 1995 AIR Sc 4463.

⁹ Doctor and Hospital are covered under "Deficiency in Service and Claim Compensation" of the Section 2 (1) (o) CP Act,

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

In *Spring Meadows Hospital v. Harjol Ahluwalia*¹⁰ Court while dealing with the medical negligence held that in this case of gross medical negligence the principle of *res ipsa loquitur* can be applied. In *Martin F. D'souza v. Mohd. Ishfaq*¹¹ delivered by J. Markandey Katju. This case was appeal against the judgment of the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, New Delhi dated 22 March 2002 which was filed under Section 23 of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. The treatment of a doctor fails for instance, sometimes despite the best effort of a surgeon, the patient dies. That does not mean that the doctor or the surgeon must be held to be guilty of medical negligence. In *Postgraduate Institute of Medial Education and Research, Chandigarh v. Jaspal Singh and others*¹², the Court held that mismatch in transfusion of blood resulting in the death of the patient, after 40 days, is a case of medical negligence. In *Kusum Sharma and Ors. v. Batra Hospital and Medical Research Center and Ors.*¹³ the Court observed that only for obtaining compensation not to file suit against doctors and medical professionals are not to be unnecessarily harassed or humiliated so that they can performed their duties without fear and apprehension. In *Dr. Jallauddin Khsn v. Inder Sen Verma*¹⁴ patient alleging that homeopathy doctor not qualified and not authorize to practice Allopathy, to give injections of piles to patients, resulting in serer complication. In *Marghesh K. Parikh v. Dr. Mayour H. Mehata*¹⁵ the Supreme Court held that National Commission was duty-bound to pay serious attention to the respondent's failure to produce the case paper for 6 long years and call upon him to explain why the record pertaining to all the treatment given to the appellant was held back from the State Commission till the complainant's evidence was virtually over.

Conclusion and Suggestions

The relationship between patient and the doctor is a fiduciary relationship. The patient duty is to inform honestly all the symptoms and health history that may be necessary for the diagnosis and treatment. The most important obligation of the patient is to follow all the instructions by doctor relating to drugs, food, exercise and any other important instructions. In present era medical negligence law is developing in the present scenario because it is a responsibility of medical professional to maintain public health and hygiene. Negligence in the context of medical profession necessarily calls for a treatment with a difference. To infer rashness or negligence on the part of professional, in particular a doctor, additional considerations must apply. So long as a doctor follows a practice acceptable to the medical profession of that day, he cannot be held liable for negligence. So also, the standard of care, while assessing the practice was adopted, is judged in the light of knowledge available at the time of the incident, and not at the date of trial. Similarly, when the charge of negligence arises out of the failure to use some particular equipment, the charge would fail if the equipment was not generally available at that particular time at which it is suggested it should have been used. The CP Act has played a crucial role in safeguarding the interest of the consumers. It is great achievement of District Redressal Forums /States/National Commission to provide speedy decision without any legal technicality at the earliest. It is needed that redressal mechanism is to be strengthened so that it can function in an effective manner so as to keep an eye of vigil.¹⁶

Suggestions to reduce cases of Medical Negligence and to get better redressal to victims of Medical Negligence

¹⁰ [(1998) 4 SCC 39].

¹¹ (2009) 3 SCC 1.

¹² (2009) 7 SCC 330.

¹³ AIR. 2010 SC 1050.

¹⁴ AIR. 2010 (NOC) 64 (NCC).

¹⁵ (2011) 1 SCC 31.

¹⁶ Dr. Sukanta K. Nanda, "Rights of the Consumer vis-à-vis Medical Negligence and the Consumer Protection Act," *NYAYA DEEP*, Vol. IX, Issue 3, July, 2008, p. 52.

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

1. Medical practitioners cannot stop the medical errors but definitely they can reduce. Hence unnecessary medical tests and medicines can cause serious damage to our body but doctors prescribe it to get their commissions. This practice should also be included under medical negligence.
2. Medical practitioners shall observe the laws of the country in regulating the practice of medicine and shall also not assist to evade such laws. Medical practitioners should be cooperative in observance and enforcement of sanitary laws and regulations in the interest of public health.
3. There should be a greater co-ordination between the various professional bodies like the Indian medical council and state medical council and several associations like Indian medical associations ensuring the compliance with the code of ethics and minimizing the case of medical negligence.
4. The constitutions of the consumer forum should be modified and the representatives of the medical profession with integrity and proven track record should be co-opted to the forum, so that as and when a case of medical negligence comes up before the forum, it can be decided in a professional manner by following the strict professional standards. Consumer Redressal Agencies should weed out preliminary and screening of all the cases filed against the doctors to detect the existence of a prima-facie care. This should be made mandatory at the time of admission of the case itself.
5. An institution of a 'Medical ombudsman' should be created to deal with complaints of negligence against the medical practitioners as and when they tend to be indifferent or negligent in performing their functions.
6. The 'Medical Negligence, its causes, effect and consequences' should be imparted and incorporated in the syllabus of all the courses of medical study.
7. In treating the patient the medical practitioners make differences between the patients on the ground of rich and poor staff patients and general patients, police case and non-police case. So, the need is to prevent such practice by the medical practitioners.
8. To help and improve the situation further private hospitals and nursing homes should be brought under the ambit of writ jurisdiction. In case of medical emergency and medical assistance they should be subjected not only to severe monetary compensation but also to cancellation of registration.
9. The minimum standards as laid down under a medical license issued by the medical council of India shall be maintained. In the case of medical negligence, the standard measurement technique should be developed for deciding compensation in the matter of medical injury. Courts may unanimous and equal compensation grant to each and every patient it is not to depend patient background it is reach or not. Courts should grant compensation unanimously and equally to every patient and it should not differ from patient to patient.
10. For better protection of patient safety "Health Court" should be established by the government. And interne compensation for the patient of medical negligence must be mandatory under the Consumer protection Act, 1986.
11. Some guideline may be issued by either MCI/IMA or the Supreme Court with regard to medical negligence and this guideline must be duly affixed on a notice board inside the hospitals, nursing homes and other place of health.
12. There is a need to promote education of consumer awareness programme with respect to medical negligence through advertisements and electronic media in the society, so that society may aware about the causes, benefits and reliefs against the medical negligence.

Sby.
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Anita
Principal
R.L. Law College
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*Department of Physical Education, GFGC,
Holenarasipura, Hassan District*

ANJAN KUMAR .B.J

*Department of Physical Education,
Nelamangala, Bangalore Rural District*



S.P.
I.O.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College
Belagavi

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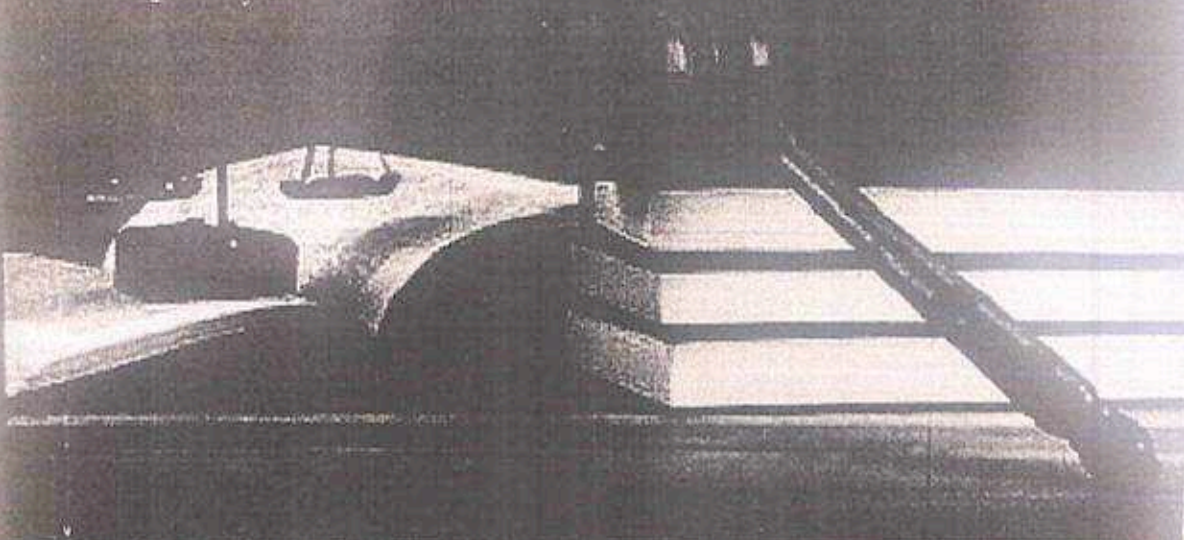
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Vaikunta Baliga College of Law

(A Unit of Dr. T. M. A. Pal Foundation, Manipal)

KUNJIBETTU, UDUPI - 576 102 KARNATAKA

Phone: (0820) 2520373

Email: vbcl_college@yahoo.com Website: www.vbclaw.edu.in

I.O.A. d...
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi




Smita
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

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 S.G.G. Coordinator
 R.L. Law College,
 Belagavi




 Anurag
 Principal
 R.L. Law College
 BELAGAVI

Due Process : Meaning, History, Kinds and Comparative Study

Dr. S. G. Goudappanavar
Dr. Anil Hawldar**

Introduction

Law is one of the great civilizing forces in human society, and that growth of civilization has generally been linked with the gradual development of system of legal rules together with machinery for their regular and effective enforcement. The ultimate goal of a legal system is the realization of justice or freedom. State and law are essential conditions to have peaceful and organized society. The law is indispensable even though it may be having imperfections and flaws. Most of the Democratic Constitutions have been drafted on the principles of Rule of Law and respect for human rights. The necessary element of rule of law is that the law must not be arbitrary or irrational and it must satisfy the test of reason.¹ One of the important components of rule of law is the doctrine of due process of common law and fifth and fourteenth Amendment of United States Constitution.

History of Due Process

Rule of law is the unique characteristic of the English Constitution which suggests that no man is punishable or can be lawfully made to suffer in body or goods except for a distinct breach of law established in the ordinary legal manner before the ordinary courts of the land. In other words, the rule of law is contrasted with every system of government based on the exercise by persons in authority of wide, arbitrary, or discretionary powers of constraint.² Dicey's rule of law is nothing but the due process of a law which has emerged from the customary rules of common law. Due process has ancient history which is traceable to the *Magna Carta*. During the 13th century there was struggle between the barons and the King of the England which led to issue of *Magna Carta* of 1215. *Magna Carta* was not a statute but was merely a personal treaty between King John of England and the enraged upper classes.³ Mott has quoted the Section 39 of *Magna Carta* of 1215 which has laid the foundation for the terminology of Due Process in the following manner:

"No freeman shall be taken and imprisoned or disseized or exiled or in any way destroyed, nor will we go upon him nor

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Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

LL.M., Ph.D., Associate Professor, KLE Law College, Bangalore.

** LL.M, Ph.D., Assistant Professor, R.L. Law College, Belagavi.

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RESPONSIBLE SOCIETY ROLE OF GLOBALIZED EDUCATION

Chetankumar T M

Assistant Professor, Raja Lakhamgouda Law College, Belagavi

Abstract

Education is the process of facilitating learning. Knowledge, skills, values, beliefs, and habits of a group of people are transferred to other people, through storytelling, discussion, teaching, training, or research. Education frequently takes place under the guidance of educators, but learners may also educate themselves in a process called autodidactic learning. Any experience that has a formative effect on the way one thinks, feels, or acts may be considered educational. A right to education has been recognized by some governments. At the global level, Article 13 of the United Nations' 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recognizes the right of everyone to an education. Although education is compulsory in most places up to a certain age. Development is a term being defined, redefined or questioned by the stakeholders who constitute the people ranging from capitalists to environmentalists. Education is the vehicle of progress or development, more specifically economic development, to which all other spheres of life have been linked. Education includes the whole gamut of educational activities like teaching, learning and research. The globalization of education in the present day context enables the young generation to be more responsible towards building responsible society. Globalization in the field of education made a tremendous impact on the student community in meeting the challenges of the globalized world. Education is one such instrument available to the students to be more responsible in the society. Education plays a vital role in building the more dignified society and developed society.

Keywords: Education, Globalization, impact, responsibility, society.

Introduction

Education is the noblest of all human activities, which include creation of and dissemination of knowledge. It is the knowledge created by different people at different times, that has decided the mode and speed of development.¹ Globalization has become a widespread idea in national and international dialogue in recent years. Globalization and opening up of the Indian economy have made the market technology to improve productivity of resources and quality of their product. To innovate, adopt and operate these technologies, manpower is required.²

Globalization's shifting and controversial parameters make it difficult to define. It is clearly a dominant force, both positively and negatively, shaping the multiple environments in which we live. Motivated by economic forces and driven by digital technologies and communications, globalization links individuals and institutions across the world with unprecedented interconnection and immediacy. In doing so, it in some ways democratizes and intensifies interdependence, and in other ways creates new forms of local reaction and self-definition. Global education, as a distinct construct from globalization, does what higher education has traditionally aimed to do: extend students' awareness of the world in which they live by opening them to the diverse heritage of human thought, action, and creativity. Global education places particular emphasis on the changes in communication and relationships among people throughout the world, highlighting such issues as human conflict, economic systems, human rights and social justice.

A M Rasheed, *Education, Development and the Quality Requirements of Teachers*, University News, Vol. 51 No. 10, March 2013, p. 15.

Seema Singh, *Social Responsibility of Engineering Institutions for Inclusive Growth*, University news, Vol. 51 No. 03, January 2013, p. 1.

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Quest for Global Peace & Harmony

"Understanding Body, Mind and Consciousness"

Chand Bhardwaj

The paper looks at the exploration of spirituality through scientific and logical explanation. We believe it is an important goal for us all to boost the understanding of scientific validation of spirituality through the co-relation of Attention, Information and Material (Co-AIM). This is an important step to obliterate myths, misconception and superstition as well questions arising in people's mind about whether does God exist? Who are we? Why are we here? What is our purpose of life on this earth? How to deal with life problems? How to be happy? etc.

DISCUSSION ON QUEST FOR PEACE IN RELIGION

Dr. S. Nayeem Bann

All most all religions are saying the same thing that, 'all the religions and God has created the earth and entire humanity'. But unfortunately there is only one earth containing humanity. Since God is unimaginable and nobody can imagine him, hence all the religions are calling the same God by different names. So all the names indicate the same, and unimaginable God only...



Education as an Instrument of Peace and Harmony: An Analysis

Chota Kumar T.M.

The consequences of war, conflict and unrest are particularly damaging to civilian populations, displacing them within their own state, depriving them of security and stability, and preventing them from achieving self-fulfillment and self-realization. Education is considered as a guide and motivate factor, and reorienting people to become responsible citizens of the planet...

Discussion on Present Reality of Peace and Harmony

Phalguni Mahapatra

We need to seek peace not only in the surroundings but also in the minds of teacher and student. Peaceful and harmonious society is the fundamental requirement of the nation. If in a country, its citizens feel safe and secure, there is peaceful environment then only a country can prosper...



ALIGN WITH NATURE FOR HARMONY, HUMANITY AND HAPPINESS

Ramesh Kumar

On success of meditation and getting connectedness with consciousness, comes enlightenment and clarity of subjects around, that can lead to evolution of new systems for a more peaceful world tomorrow...

UNDER EQUALITY IN PROPERTY RIGHTS IN CONTEXT TO HINDU LAW

abarna

Property has been a fascinating study in practically all the system of law. It is of Hindu system of law that from the beginning it did recognize the men's property and did anger some rights in the property on the female. Its quantity had never been significant. But women had no place in the of inheritance.



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EDUCATION AS AN INSTRUMENT OF PEACE AND HARMONY: AN ANALYSIS

Chetan kumar T.M.

Active, positive, participatory process where diversity is respected, toleration of difference, encouraging of dialogue, and solving of disputes in a spirit of mutual understanding and co-operation are all reflection of culture of peace. It's a process that grows out of the beliefs and actions of people and develops differently in each country and region, depending on their traditions, cultures, religion. Therefore a culture of peace is by necessity a long-term, multi-dimensional process, a process of transformation of values, attitudes, behaviors and ways of life in favor of peaceful living together in an increasingly interdependent world. Education is a principal means of peace building; it constitutes a major foundation, a cornerstone and a core component of a culture of peace.

In twenty-first century, the meaning of values oriented towards peace and harmony depends on the identification and development of such values in cultural, historical, and national conditions, the dissemination of such values, and their possible applications worldwide. Education is the means to create individuals with self-reliance, and empower them by awareness to live with respect and dignity in peace and harmony with all. If we wish to create a culture of peace and harmony within human societies which is the need of the hour, peace education becomes very essential. Peace education could be considered as a social process through which peace is achieved. It includes the learning of skills of non-violent conflict resolution and respect for human rights.

To strengthen the formation of values and abilities such as solidarity, creativity, civic responsibility, ability to resolve conflicts by non-violent means, and critical acumen, it is necessary to introduce into curricula, at all levels, true education for citizenship which includes an international dimension. Teaching should particularly concern the conditions for the construction of peace. Learning to live together in peace and harmony is a dynamic, holistic, and long process through which mutual respect, understanding, caring and sharing, compassion,

social responsibility, solidarity, acceptance and tolerance of diversity among individuals and groups such as ethnic, social, cultural, religious, national and regional are internalized and practiced together to solve problems and to work towards a just and free, peaceful and democratic society. Peace and harmony requires that quality of relationships at all levels is committed to peace, human rights, democracy and social justice in an ecologically sustainable environment. The need for each nation state to establish and maintain institutions and social systems which are democratic, respectful of human rights, politically and economically just, sustainably productive, and globally aware. The need for respect for other people and tolerance of their systems and cultures, combined with peaceful, co-operative and empathetic intercultural communication.

The wave of globalization has been connecting all the countries of the world into a community to an unprecedented extent, which implies that a mankind society in its true sense is taking shape. Peace and harmony is a basic prerequisite. Peace and harmony can bring a peaceful and stable order to society, and they are a necessary condition for the survival and development of mankind. Peace and harmony mean dealing with disputes and resolving conflicts fairly and properly with neutralization and Middle Way principles to further the welfare of each individual as well as the wellbeing of mankind as a whole.

Ever since the emergence of mankind, numerous cultures have been produced, among which most vanished as soon as they appeared and were forgotten in history for being partial to certain aspect or limited to certain period. Peace and harmony is high wisdom. It is the height of wisdom that determines the breadth of vision, the depth of exploration, the extent of progress and the limit of transcendence. None of the current major religions and major cultural traditions of the world does not love peace or pursue harmony. History shows that all the thoughts that are against peace and harmony are against the will of the people and shall perish by themselves. The six areas of Peace and harmony of the mankind society should be integral and compressive.

Peace and harmony occupy a fundamental position. Culture is a value system and the collection of its correspondent codes of conduct.

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CHAPTER-10

Constitutional and Legislative Status of Woman

Chetan Kumar T.M.

It is exciting to make out how slow change in lifestyle of women has brought the pressure in their life. Traditionally, women worked within the framework of the particular system. During that period, the stress was defined in a different manner. Now they have stepped into various jobs and business. So, the subsequent outcome is that modern women live in two systems and need to perform both familial as well as professional role. This in turn leads to a number of stresses among working women, which sets in their body as many psychosomatic and other diseases.¹

In our society, the role and behaviour of women has determined by the social structure, cultural norms, value system and social expectation to a greater extent. The change which took place in the various fields like technological advancement,

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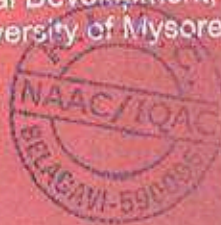
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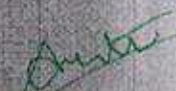
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INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN LEGISLATIVE RESPONSE

CHETANKUMAR T. M.

Assistant Professor, Raja Lakhamgouda Law College, Tilakwadi, Belagavi - 590006

Abstract

Historically, law has played an important role in protecting the rights and status of women in setting boundaries as to what women can and cannot do and in upholding the social roles and norms. Women's movement viewed laws as potential source of equal rights and emancipation for women, having power and legitimacy to bring about egalitarian social transformation. Law, therefore, has remained an important site of feminist enquiry and action. Feminist legal thought and practice has moved beyond demanding parity in rights to understanding/addressing fundamental concepts, values and assumptions that are embedded in legal thought. Commodification of women brings out a paradoxical nature of woman's role as a consumer; she is the subject of transaction in which ultimately she herself becomes an object at times. Therefore it is said that in transaction of sale and goods it is the women who becomes a good herself. Women feel very low in their self-esteem. It is projected by advertisements that women who are thin are only wanted in certain professions that of front desk, bar tender, etc. Women are under constant pressure to look thin. Stereotypical portrayal of women where they are shown as a homemaker there is nothing wrong in it, but the manner in which they presented, that even after washing utensils or doing other household chores they are happy and satisfied which may not be the case always. It is simply glorification of beauty. In India, the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, is the law which prohibits indecent representation of women through advertisements or in publications, writings, paintings, figures or in any other manner and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The Information Technology Act, 2000 and the provision of Indian Penal Code are also deals some of important issues in relation to such matters.

Keywords: Women, Indecent, Law, Protection, Response.

Introduction

"There is no chance of the welfare of the world unless the condition of women is improved. It is not possible for a bird to fly on one wing."

- Swami Vivekananda

"Advertising is the foot on the accelerator, the hand on the throttle, the spur on the flank that keeps our economy surging forward"

- Robert W. Sarnoff

The most significant and longest social movement continuing is movement for liberation women. The primary goal for women empowerment is to improve the quality of life of women. It has also deep consequences in social, economic and political scenario of body polity. The media through its reach to people at large has been instrumental though not to the extent desired in supporting the movement for women emancipation by focusing neglect and marginalization of the position of the women in society. The woman in India has been put down to a secondary position. The vested interests of the ruling elite and the male lobby influenced by a culture legitimized woman as an individual of little consequence.¹

Media as a tool of powerful influence can contribute in fighting the battle against indecent representation of women by changing outlook and establishing them at their deserved positions. In the wake of an increased number of crimes against women, it becomes essential to understand the persisting problem related to the Indecent representation of women. It is a grim reality that in modern times, the media, while literally "bringing light into people's lives", has engulfed it in dismal clouds of disbenefit. Portrayal of women as equal has not been the priority it deserves by the media. Sexual brutalization of women has remained a highly marketable commodity in all the popular forms of Indian media.²

¹ See G.N. Ray, WOMEN AND MEDIA, http://presscouncil.nic.in/speechpdf/Women_and_Media_on_16.11.pdf
² Meen Rashid Khan, Falak Naaz, Carcass In The Cage: Women As Victims Of The Media, International Journal of Innovative Research and Advanced Studies (IJIRAS) Volume 4 Issue 1, January 2012, p. 22.



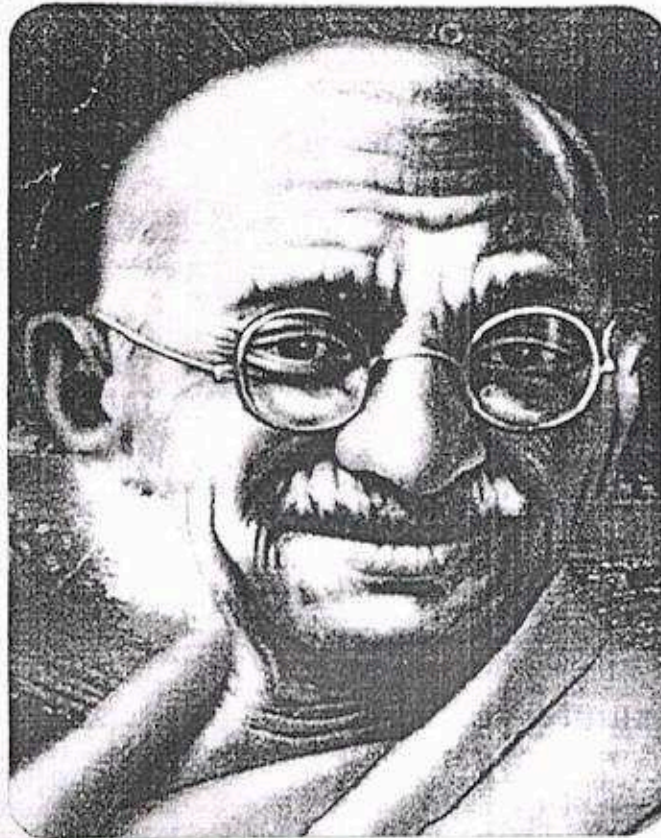
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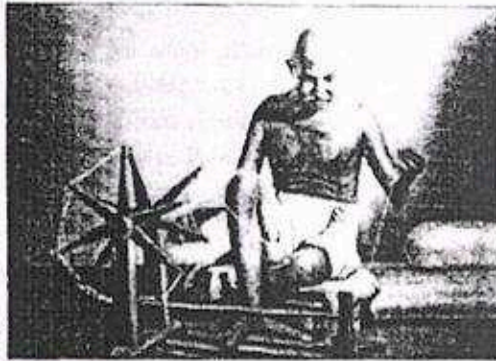


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GANDHIAN PHILOSOPHY AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Mahantesh B. Havani* Jyoti U. Kulkarni**

*Faculty of Economics, R.L.Law College, Belagavi

**Faculty of Management, R.L.Law College, Belagavi

Abstract

Today the empowerment of women has become one of the most important concerns of 21st century. But practically women empowerment is still an illusion of reality. We observe in our day to day life how women become victimized by various social evils. Undoubtedly the father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi experimented in this field a century ago and he had shown the way for the empowerment of women and the development of the status of women. This paper focuses on contribution of Gandhian Philosophy, in changing the status of women in Indian society.

Keywords: Perception, Gandhian Philosophy, Women empowerment, Status of women.

Introduction

A woman is the companion of man, gifted with equal mental capacity. She has the right to participate in very minutest detail in the activities of man and has an equal right of freedom and liberty with him. They are special custodians of all that is pure and religious in life. They are the embodiment of ahimsa and self-reliance, courage, patience, purity and capacity to undergo suffering. To be good mother, a woman has to be given different education, which gives her knowledge of home economics and basic information about the world in which she is living in. A woman has higher moral and spiritual role to the welfare of the people.¹

A good healthy society does not automatically emerge on its own and stands firm but it needs to be emerged and for its emergence women play a pivotal role. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, as a major social and political reformer, played an important role in attempting to eradicate the social wrongs committed against the women of the country through ages. He strongly believed that a society can develop rapidly if takes all sections of the people together into its fold, rich and poor, high society people and low caste people and both men and women. Gandhi, throughout his life, struggled very hard for the enlistment of the socially downtrodden, making significant contributions for the development of the status of women in India. Women under his ages took a milestone to step towards re-establishing their identity in the society. Gandhi's inspiring ideologies boosted their morals and helped them to rediscover their self-esteem. Not only there was a general awakening among the women, but under Gandhi's leadership they entered into the National mainstream, taking parts in the National movements. In Gandhi's words, "To call women the weaker sex is a libel; it is man's injustice to women." The views expressed by the Mahatma and the actions undertaken by him may not go entirely with the current times because the times have irreversibly changed but the honesty of the Mahatma.

¹ Menaka Missong, Gandhi's Doctrine in Role of Women in Change of Civilization, Indian Journal of Applied Research, Volume : 5 Issue : 6 June 2015, p. 1



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**ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION IN INDIA:
 ISSUES AND CHALLENGES**

Editors
Dr. P. R. L. Rajavenkatesan
Dr. E. Prema

Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI



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I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi




Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI



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I.Q.A.E. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

VOLUNTARY ARBITRATION UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947 - ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

DR. SAMINA NAHID BAIG*

ABSTRACT

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, provides a mechanism for the strengthening of the settlements entered into by the parties through participative and non-participative methods of adjudication of industrial disputes. The Act envisages collective bargaining contracts between the unions representing workmen and the management, a matter which falls outside the realm of common law or the Indian law of contract. The collective bargaining process plays an important role in establishing healthy relations between the labour and the management. It is a process wherein labour and management participate in negotiations regarding demands of common concern that may be made by each party and reach an amicable settlement. Voluntary arbitration under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is a participative kind of dispute resolution method, in which the parties have the liberty to choose their arbitrator. The provisions relating to voluntary arbitration as a mechanism for dispute settlement were not originally in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, when the law was brought into force. They were introduced by the Amendment Act of 1957 because adjudication fell into disrepute as a mechanism for settling disputes due to the reasons of cost and delay in rendering the justice to the parties. But ironically, later it was observed that the voluntary arbitration is also falling short of amicably settling the industrial disputes.

This research paper is an attempt to analyze the mechanism of voluntary arbitration and identify the issues and challenges faced by this mechanism.

KEYWORDS: *Collective Bargaining, Industrial Disputes, Settlement, Voluntary Arbitration*

INTRODUCTION

Disputes are omnipresent in human society. They fall under various categories and occur at different levels. Industrial disputes are disputes between the employers and employees who work together and seek regulation of their dealings with each other, and particularly to determine terms and conditions of employment, presuppose the possibility of

* Law Faculty, Karnataka Law Society's R. L. Law College, Belgaum- Karnataka

Dr.
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi




Dr. Samina Nahid Baig
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

4. HUMAN RIGHTS BASED TRAINING PROGRAMME IN COLLABORATION WITH NHRC, NEW DELHI AND DLSA, BELAGAVI 25 March 2017 Report

The College organized a “One Day Training Programme on Basic Human Rights on 25th March 2017. The training programme was inaugurated by the Chief Guest for the function, Shrimati Ujwala Mandgi who later spoke about the rights of women and environmental rights. About hundred students from various colleges participated in the said training programme. The training programme had four sessions namely, Human Rights and the Indian Constitution, Women and Human Rights, Role of National Human Rights Commission in Protecting Human Rights, Children and Human Rights. The sessions were conducted by Dr. Vishnu Prasad, Assistant Professor National Law School of India University, Bengaluru- Karnataka who spoke on the theme of HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION, Ms. Sadhana Pote, District Employment Officer, and Belagavi, Karnataka Administrative Service (KAS), who enlightened on the theme of WOMEN AND HUMAN RIGHTS, Shri Ajit N. Solapurkar, Retired District Judge who gave the students information about the ROLE OF NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION IN PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS and

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION
SPONSORED


One Day Training on Basic Human Rights
25th March 2017

Conducted by
Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKHANGOUDA LAW COLLEGE
Talakwadi, Belagavi - 590006

ABOUT THE TRAINING PROGRAMME:

The National Human Rights Commission is constituted under the provisions of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. One of the prime functions performed by the Commission is to spread Human Rights Awareness among various sections of society and promote awareness of the safeguards available for the protection of these rights, through the media, publications, seminars and other possible means. In keeping with this mandate, the Commission aims to create Human Rights Awareness among public at large, by providing "One Day Basic Training Programme on Human Rights for the University / College Students".

Hence, Karnataka Law Society's R. L. Law College in collaboration with the National Human Rights Commission is conducting a One Day Basic Training Programme on Human Rights for the students of various colleges.

DATE: 25th March 2017

TIME: 10.00 AM TO 4.30 PM

VENUE: R.L.S.L.L. Law College Campus, Talakwadi - Belagavi.

Interested Students are invited to attend this training programme at Karnataka Law Society's R. L. Law College, Belagavi. The registrations are open to students of all colleges. The students who wish to register themselves may give their names in the Coordination or before 25th March 2017. The registrations will be done on first-come-first basis as the seats are only limited for 75 students. Spot registrations are subject to the number of seats available.

Students who register for the said training programme will be given a Training Kit which includes reading material, lunch and evening Tea will be served to the participant students at the venue. Students will be given Certificate of Participation at the end of the training programme.

Ms. Samina Nuhid Haig
Coordinator
Cell: 9446149247
Ph: 0831 2405501

Shri. G.M Wagh
Chairman
Human Rights Club
K.L.S.R.L. Law College

Dr. Sandhya H.V
Principal
K.L.S.'s R. L. Law College

Shri. D. R. Renake who spoke on the theme of CHILDREN AND HUMAN RIGHTS respectively.

ONE-DAY TRAINING PROGRAMME ON BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS
(Sponsored by National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi)
25th March 2017



Mrs. Ujwala A. Mandgi, Advocate, Member, KLS, the Chief Guest, inaugurated the Programme and spoke about the Rights of Women and Environmental Rights



Shri D. R. Renake, District Judge (Retd.), who spoke on 'Children and Human Rights' being welcomed by Prof. Chetankumar T. M.



Shri A.N. Solapurkar, District Judge (Retd.), delivered a lecture on the topic 'Role of National Human Rights Commission in Protecting Human Rights'



Ms. Sadhana Pote, District Employment Officer, Belagavi, enlightened on the theme of 'Women and Human Rights'



Interaction with a participant



Prof. Samina N. Baig, Programme Co-ordinator, rendered Vote of Thanks



Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE
Tilakwadi, BELAGAVI 590 006

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION SPONSORED ONE DAY
TRAINING PROGRAMME ON HUMAN RIGHTS- 25TH March 2017
INAUGURATION PROGRAMME
9.00am to 10am

1	Invocation Song	Miss Soundarya Padki
2	Welcome Speech	Miss Kumudini Anikhindi
3	Introduction of the Chief Guest	Miss Vidyashree Suldhhal
4	Honoring the Chief Guest	Prof. G.M Wagh
5	Honoring the Resource Persons	Prof S.S Hegde Prof. Samina Nahid Baig
6	Honoring the President	Prof. Rahul Bhandurge
8	Inauguration with watering of plant	By Chief Guest and other dignitaries
10	Importance of Training Programme	Abhishek Kalkundrikar
11	Presidential Address	Prof. G.M.Wagh
12	Vote of Thanks	Ms. Soumya Hooli

Compeering- Rohit Latur



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I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Sandhya

Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI



Smriti
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE
Tilakwadi, BELAGAVI 590 006

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION SPONSORED ONE DAY
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82
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Sandhya

Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI



Smita
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS.

Registration Form (college)						
Sr No	Name of the Student	Name of Course	Seminar Kit	Sign in	Certificate	Sign out
1.	SUPRITA. R. BANSUR	III yr LLB 2 nd sem	Received	<i>S.R. Bansur</i>		
2.	SNEHA . S. KAMBLE	III yr LLB 2 nd sem	Received	<i>Kamble</i>		
3	Nilam M Patil	3 yr LLB 2 nd sem	Received	<i>M Patil</i>		
4	AISHWARYA. S.G	5 yrs BALLB 6 th sem	Received	<i>Ashu</i>		
5	Ganga. S. Golasthelli.	5 years BALLB 8 th sem	Received	<i>Golasthelli</i>		
6	Parashuram. N. Vasil	5 year BBA 5 th sem	Received	<i>P.Vasil</i>		
7.	Gangadharaswami. H	3 year LLB I sem	Received	<i>H</i>		
8.	Harsha G. Wagh	5 year B.A.LL.B. II Sem	Received	<i>H.Wagh</i>		
9.	Pooja Badkundri	5 year B.A. LL.B II Sem	Received	<i>Badku</i>		
10.	Chaitanya Gachhi	5 year B.A LLB II sem	Received	<i>Gachhi</i>		
11	Ashwini Cuddlakay	5 year B.A LLB II sem	Received	<i>Ashwini</i>		
12.	Vaibhavi. V. Deshmukh.	5 yrs BBA, LLB IV sem.	Received	<i>V. Deshmukh</i>		
13	Anagha. G. Sani	5 yrs BBA, LLB X Sem	Received	<i>Anagha</i>		

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✓ 14	Harshita Heda	3 yrs LLB VI sem	received	<i>[Signature]</i>		
- 15	Pooja S. Revankar	5 yrs BALLB X sem	received	<i>[Signature]</i>		
- 16	Sangeeta S. Sangannavar	5 yrs BALLB X sem	received	<i>[Signature]</i>		
- 17	Vidyashree I Suddhal	5 yrs BALLB X sem	received	<i>[Signature]</i>		
✓ 18	Samrath Chougale	5 yrs BALLB X sem	received	<i>[Signature]</i>		
✓ 19	Sudheer Tadav	3 yrs LLB IV sem	received.	<i>[Signature]</i>		
②0	Shivraj S Sonad	3 years LLB VI Sem		<i>[Signature]</i>		
✓ 21	Goudappa N. Mirji	5 years BALLB VII th sem	received	<i>[Signature]</i>		
✓ 22	Vishnu S. Lamani	3 Year LLB VI th sem	received	<i>[Signature]</i>		
✓ 23	Akshata R. Anwaradeki	5 yr BALLB VII th sem	received	<i>[Signature]</i>		
✓ 24	Vijaylaxmi N. Patil	5 yr BALLB VII th sem	received	<i>[Signature]</i>		
✓ 25	Soundarya M. Padaki	5 yr B.B.A. LLB IV sem	received	<i>[Signature]</i>		
✓ 26	Akshata Revankar	5 yr BBA. LLB IV Sem	Received	<i>[Signature]</i>		
✓ 27	S.P. Suprita	5 yr BBA. LLB IV sem	Received	<i>[Signature]</i>		
8	Srinkala Kalathambkar	3 yrs LLB II Sem.	Received	<i>[Signature]</i>		

R.L. Law College
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[Handwritten Signature]



[Handwritten Signature]
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



[Handwritten Signature]
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

29.	Vijayalaxmi. Kadam.	3 year LLB - IV th sem.	received	<u>Aradhy</u>
30.	Bharati S'u	3 year LLB IV th Sem		<u>Bharati</u>
31	Rahul Yadawad	5 year BALLB IV sem	Received	<u>Ryu</u>
32)	Vikas Dalawadi	5 year BALLB IV sem	Received	<u>Viki</u>
33)	Mahadev. R. Yakkanchi	3 year LLB IV sem		<u>MH</u>
34)	PRANAV S KATAGERS	5 years B.B.A.LL.B III rd sem	Received	<u>P.</u>
35)	SUNAYANA P DONGRR	3 Yrs LLB IV Sem	received	<u>Naina</u>
36)	DIVYA. S. KARAMBALKAR	3 Yrs LLB IV Sem	received	<u>Divya</u>
37)	Sanjukumar. Jagi	3 yr LLB IV th sem		<u>SJ</u>
38)	Pavitra M Nagak	5 yr B.A.L.L.B VII th sem	received	<u>Pavitra</u>
39)	Apurva. U. Masathe	3 yrs LLB IV th sem.	received	<u>Apu</u>
40)	Anju. M. Pammal	3 yrs LLB IV th sem	received	<u>Anju</u>
41)	Megha. M. Somannavar	5 yrs B.B.A.LL.B IV th sem	Received	<u>Megha</u>
42)	Sandeep Shegunshi	5 yrs BBA LLB IV th sem	Received	<u>Sandeep</u>
43)	RAHUL. D. GAVALI	5 yrs BALLB	Received	<u>Rahul</u>

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I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi

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R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

Srno.	Name of the student	Course	Seminarkit	Sign in	Certificate	Sign out
44)	SUJEET. S. HIREMATH	5 YEAR BBA LLB, VI SEM	received	<i>[Signature]</i>		
45)	NEHAL MAHULI	5 Years BBA LLB X sems	received	<i>[Signature]</i>		
46)	Rohit. Latue	5 years BBA, LLB, II sem	Received	<i>[Signature]</i>		
47)	VITAYKUMAR. BUORI	5 years BBA, LLB, II sem	RECEIVED	<i>[Signature]</i>		
48)	SHUBHAMANGALA. AGASAR	5 Yrs BBA. LLB. X sem	RECEIVED	<i>[Signature]</i>		
49)	SAUMYA. B. HOOLI	5 years BA, LLB X Sem	RECEIVED	<i>[Signature]</i>		
50)	Purna Haldankar	5 yrs. BA, LLB X sem		<i>[Signature]</i>		
51)	Khadija Barafwala	5 years BBA, LLB X sem	received	<i>[Signature]</i>		
52)	VINAYAK S. CHINCHANIKAR	3 YRS LLB VI SEM	received	<i>[Signature]</i>		
53)	Syed. M. Isbag	3 yrs LLB V sem	received	<i>[Signature]</i>		
54)	Maunikerjun M. Gumnagol	5 year BA LLB VII sem	Received	<i>[Signature]</i>		
55)	CHANDRAKANT. POL	3 year LLB VI sem		<i>[Signature]</i>		
56)	Siddaling. R. Mane	3 years L.L.B VI th sem	received	<i>[Signature]</i>		
57)	SHIVKANT. GUDENNAVAR	5 year, II nd sem, BA, LLB	Received	<i>[Signature]</i>		
58)	ಮುಜವರ. ಮುಜವರ. ಮುಜವರ.	3 yr. IV th sem	received	<i>[Signature]</i>		

R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

Principal



[Signature]
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



[Signature]
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

59)	PRIYA.V. HOZHAMANI	B.A.L.L.B VIII th Sem.	received	<i>[Signature]</i>		
60)	SAUKHYAJ JAIN	B.A.L.L.B VIII th Sem.	received	<i>[Signature]</i>		
61)	SAGAR DESHPANDE	BBALLB VIII sems	received	<i>[Signature]</i>		
62)	S.S. Kubasad	BALLB VI th sem	received	<i>[Signature]</i>		
63)	CHETAN.V.C	BA.L.L.B VIII th Sem	received	<i>[Signature]</i>		
64)	Abhesh S. Patel	" "	received	<i>[Signature]</i>		
65.	Meghaa. U.V.	BALLB VIII th sem	received	<i>[Signature]</i>		
66	AMAR. SORAGANVS	BALLB IX sem		<i>[Signature]</i>		
67	JAGADISH KITTUR	3yr. LLB VI-sem		<i>[Signature]</i>		
68	NAMRATA PATIL	5 yrs. LLB	Received	<i>[Signature]</i>		
69.	ABHISHEK KALKUNDARI	5Yrs BBALLB		<i>[Signature]</i>		
70 69	Sandeep Patra	5yr BBALLB VI Sem	Received	<i>[Signature]</i>		
70	ASHWENS HASRADDI	5yr BA LLB Xsem	received	<i>[Signature]</i>		
71	SHIVLING. HAKANATTI	3Yrs II Sem		<i>[Signature]</i>		
72	Basavaraj. P. KOTAGI	5yrs VI SEM		<i>[Signature]</i>		

R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

[Handwritten signature]
Principal



[Handwritten signature]
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi

[Handwritten signature]
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

NHRC Training Feedback Form

Feedback Forms

Date: 25/3/2017

Title and location of training: One Day Training on Basic Human Rights
R.L. Law College

Instruction: Please indicate your level of agreement with the statements listed below from 1 - 10.

Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree

- 1. The objective of this training was closely defined.
- 2. The topics covered were relevant to me.
- 3. The reading material distributed was helpful.
- 4. Training experience will be helpful for me in future.
- 5. The facilities provided by college were adequate and comfortable.
- 6. Whether participation and interaction encouraged.

Instruction: - Please write in 2-3 sentence.

7. What do you like most about this training?

8. What aspects of training could be improved?

9. Would you like to attend such training in future?

Yes

10. Please share your comments/views about programs.



I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi

Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

NHRC Training Feedback Form

Date: 25/03/17

Title and location of training: One day Training on Basic Human Rights Belgaum

Instruction: Please indicate your level of agreement with the statements listed below from 1 - 10.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1. The objective of this training was closely defined.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The topics covered were relevant to me.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The reading material distributed was helpful.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Training experience will be helpful for me in future.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. The facilities provided by college were adequate and comfortable.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Whether participation and interaction encouraged.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Instruction: - Please write in 2-3 sentence.

7. What do you like most about this training?

the practicality of the Topic was discussed in much detail.

8. What aspects of training could be improved?

Mighty Infrastructure could have been better.

9. Would you like to attend such training in future?

Yes.

10. Please share your comments/views about programs.

do by the Organizing team deserves

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belgaum



Auth
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELGAVI

NHRC Training Feedback Form

Date: 25/3/17

Title and location of training: - Training on Human Rights

Instruction: Please indicate your level of agreement with the statements listed below from 1 - 10.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1. The objective of this training was closely defined.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The topics covered were relevant to me.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The reading material distributed was helpful.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Training experience will be helpful for me in future.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. The facilities provided by college were adequate and comfortable.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Whether participation and interaction encouraged.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Instruction: - Please write in 2-3 sentence.

7. What do you like most about this training?

The resource persons from different fields; interactive session and topics related to human rights were covered.

8. What aspects of training could be improved?

The time limit could be short if facilities provided by you could have been improved.

9. Would you like to attend such training in future?

Yes, if I get an opportunity I will.

10. Please share your comments/views about the training.

Each and every topic related to human rights

My doubts were also cleared.



Amrta
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi

NHRC Training Feedback Form

Date: 05/3/17

Title and location of training: National Human Rights Commission
H.L. Law College Belagavi

Instruction: Please indicate your level of agreement with the statements listed below from 1 – 10.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1. The objective of this training was closely defined.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The topics covered were relevant to me.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The reading material distributed was helpful.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Training experience will be helpful for me in future.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. The facilities provided by college were adequate and comfortable.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Whether participation and interaction encouraged.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Instruction: - Please write in 2-3 sentence.

7. What do you like most about this training?

I liked seminars about H.R and after the seminars
interaction b/w students is good.

8. What aspects of training could be improved?

Discuss the case law in seminar is useful to the
students, and when human rights are violate most that
should also discuss in seminar.

9. Would you like to attend such training in future?

Yes, I would like attend such training
in future



date
Principal
H.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

10. Please share your comments/views about programs.

These Human Rights Training good, and it
helps me. The seminar should be improve.
I.O.A.C. Coordinator
H.L. Law College,
Belagavi

NHRC Training Feedback Form

Date: 25/3/17

Title and location of training: National human rights commission

Instruction: Please indicate your level of agreement with the statements listed below from 1 – 10.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1. The objective of this training was closely defined.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The topics covered were relevant to me.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The reading material distributed was helpful.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Training experience will be helpful for me in future.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. The facilities provided by college were adequate and comfortable.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Whether participation and interaction encouraged.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Instruction: - Please write in 2-3 sentence.

7. What do you like most about this training?

Human and human rights commission in today's
implementation.

8. What aspects of training could be improved?

In aspects security human rights Ratio
commission.

9. Would you like to attend such training in future?

Such training in future large way

Anita
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

10. Please share your comments/views about the program.

National human rights commission is
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



5. SEMINAR ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOURTH GENERATION HUMAN RIGHTS- CONTEMPLATING THE RIGHTS OF FUTURE GENERATIONS

06th May 2017

Report

The College in collaboration with the District Legal Services Authority, Belagavi organized a National Level Seminar on “The Development of Fourth Generation Human Rights - Contemplating the Rights of Future Generations” 6th May 2017. The Seminar was inaugurated by Shri. Jhonbosco Yedunapally, who is an eminent human rights activist from Belagavi. The College had called for research articles to be presented in the said seminar. About 21 Abstracts were received for paper presentations from the Faculties of Law from various Universities like NLSIU Bangalore, KSLU Hubbli, Mysore University and other Law Colleges across Karnataka. The seminar was successfully conducted with three major sessions with themes namely of IPR and Human Rights; Health and Human Right and Criminal Justice and Human Rights. The first session was conducted by Dr. Vishnu Prasad, NLSIU Bangalore on the topic IPR and Human Rights. The Said session was chaired by Prof. Chetankumar T.M. The Second session was conducted by Dr. Babugouda S. Patil V.M. Salgaocar College of Law, on the topic of Health and Human Rights and was chaired by Prof. Wagh. The third Parallel session was taken by Prof. Praveen Patil Shahaji Law College Kolhapur- Maharashtra on the topic of Criminal Justice and Human Rights and Chaired by Prof. Prassanakumar D. About 15 delegates presented research papers in the various sessions of the seminar. The seminar had huge participation with 100 participants attending it with gusto.



SCHEDULE

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION SPONSORED ONE DAY TRAINING
PROGRAMME ON HUMAN RIGHTS-
25TH March 2017

9.00 A.M -10.00 A.M SESSION I	INAUGURAL FUNCTION INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN RIGHTS
10.A.M - 11.30 A.M	THEME: HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION Dr. Vishnu Prasad Assistant Professor National Law School of India University Bengaluru- Karnataka Cell no. 09900901765 Mail ID - vishnuprasad@nls.ac.in
11.30 A.M - 11.45AM	TEA BREAK
SESSION II 11.45 A.M TO 1.15 P.M	THEME: WOMEN AND HUMAN RIGHTS Ms. Sadhana Pote District Employment Officer, Belagavi Karnataka Administrative Service (KAS) CELL NO. 08277430225
1.15 P.M -1.45 P.M	LUNCH BREAK
SESSION III 1.45P.M TO 3.15 P.M	THEME: ROLE OF NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION IN PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS Shri Ajit N. Solapurkar Retired District Judge CELL NO. 09845629642
3.15 P.M - 3.30P.M	TEA BREAK
SESSION IV 3.30- 5.00	THEME: CHILDREN AND HUMAN RIGHTS Shri.D.R.Renake, Retired Dist Judge
5.00 P.M	Vote of Thanks And Distribution of Certificates

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I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



[Handwritten signature]



[Handwritten signature]
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

NATIONAL LEVEL SEMINAR ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN COLLABORATION WITH THE DISTRICT LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY, BELAGAVI
6th May 2017



Miss Meghana U. V. presented invocation song.



Shri John Bosco, Advocate, an eminent Human Rights Activist, Belagavi, delivered inaugural address.



Dr. Vishnu Prasad, Asst. Prof., NLSIU, Bengaluru, spoke on the topic 'IPR and Human Rights'.



Dr. Babugouda S. Patil, Asst. Prof., V.M. Salgaocar College of Law, Panjim, Goa, narrated the topic 'Health and Human Rights'.



Prof. Praveen Patil, Shahaji Law College Kolhapur, Maharashtra, delivered a lecture on the topic 'Criminal Justice and Human Rights'.



The Delegates and the Audience of the Seminar.

<p>NATIONAL SEMINAR ON HUMAN RIGHTS 6th May 2017 <i>The Development of Fourth Generation Human Rights - Contemplating the Rights of Future Generations</i></p>		<p>SEMINAR ORGANIZER Dr. Sandhya HV Principal, Karnatak Law Society's R. L. Law College</p> <p>SEMINAR COORDINATOR Ms. Sneha Nalini Raj Tel - 9448149247, Ph: 0831-2400081</p> <p>COMMITTEE MEMBERS Shri G.M. Wagh and Sankar Nahal Daig Human Rights Club Shri S.S. Hegde and Shri D. Prasanna Kumar/ Seminar Department Shri Chetan Kumar TM Research Committee</p> <p>ADDRESS "National Seminar 2017" Seminar Department, Karnatak Law Society's R. L. Law College, Tilalwadi, Belagavi, Karnataka 590006</p>	<p>  Karnatak Law Society's RAJA LAKHMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE Tilalwadi, Belagavi - 590006</p> <p>NATIONAL SEMINAR ON HUMAN RIGHTS 6th May 2017</p> <p>The Development of Fourth Generation Human Rights - Contemplating the Rights of Future Generations</p> 																
<p>SCHEDULE</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>8:00 am - 9:00 am</td> <td>Registration</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9:00 am - 10:00 am</td> <td>Inaugural Function</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SESSION I 10:15 am - 11:45 am</td> <td>Theme: Health and Human Rights Resource Person: Dr. Babugouda S. Patil Assistant Professor, V.M. Salgaocar College of Law, Panjim - Goa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11:45 am to 12:00 am</td> <td>Tea Break</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SESSION II 12:00 noon to 1:30 pm</td> <td>Theme: IPR and Human Rights Resource Person: Dr. Vishnu Prasad, Assistant Professor, National Law School of India University Bengaluru - Karnataka</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1:30 pm - 2:15 pm</td> <td>Lunch Break</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SESSION III 2:45 pm to 4:00 pm</td> <td>Theme: Criminal Justice And Human Rights Resource Person: Prof. Praveen V. Patil Assistant Professor, Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur - Maharashtra</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4:00 pm - 4:30 pm</td> <td>Interactive Session</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4:30 pm</td> <td>Distribution of Certificates and Vote of Thanks</td> </tr> </table>				8:00 am - 9:00 am	Registration	9:00 am - 10:00 am	Inaugural Function	SESSION I 10:15 am - 11:45 am	Theme: Health and Human Rights Resource Person: Dr. Babugouda S. Patil Assistant Professor, V.M. Salgaocar College of Law, Panjim - Goa	11:45 am to 12:00 am	Tea Break	SESSION II 12:00 noon to 1:30 pm	Theme: IPR and Human Rights Resource Person: Dr. Vishnu Prasad, Assistant Professor, National Law School of India University Bengaluru - Karnataka	1:30 pm - 2:15 pm	Lunch Break	SESSION III 2:45 pm to 4:00 pm	Theme: Criminal Justice And Human Rights Resource Person: Prof. Praveen V. Patil Assistant Professor, Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur - Maharashtra	4:00 pm - 4:30 pm	Interactive Session
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4:00 pm - 4:30 pm	Interactive Session																		
4:30 pm	Distribution of Certificates and Vote of Thanks																		

ABOUT THE ORGANIZATION

Karnatak Law Society's Raja Lakshme Gowda Law College has constituted the most competent personalities not only to the Bench and the Bar but also to every walk of life. It has done yeoman service to the cause of legal education in this part of the country. It was established with a view, inter alia, to diffuse knowledge of law in the general public and to train graduates in law. The mission of the College is to provide quality education and promote excellence of performance and to provide law professionals with sound knowledge fit to face the challenge of the millennium.

The Human Rights Club of the College was established with an objective to ignite political and cultural discussions on campus through workshops and seminars on Human Rights. The Human Rights Club aims to promote advanced study and research in the emerging trends relating to Human Rights. The ultimate objective of the Human Rights Club is to give students a platform to discuss theoretical and practical issues relevant to the promotion and protection of Human Rights and Human Dignity.

THEME OF THE SEMINAR

The main theme of the seminar is Human Rights. The National Seminar will have resource persons from Goa, Maharashtra and Karnataka. Human rights are both inspirational and practical. Human rights principles hold up the vision of a free, just, and peaceful world and set minimum standards for how individuals and

institutions everywhere should treat people. The Human Rights have been a part of our experience for three to four generations. Human Rights started with Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 and have seen four generations. The expression 'generation rights' refers to the category of rights in which historical transitions occurred from passing generations to the emergent one. This Seminar is an endeavor to spread awareness regarding the multi-faceted concept of the generational rights among the youth, academia and even the common masses.

CALL FOR PAPERS

Seminar papers are invited from the academicians, practitioners, research scholars and students on the issues related to below mentioned themes. It is also proposed that the selected papers by the Committee will be published in a special volume of the seminar in the form of an edited book with ISBN Number.

An abstract should contain 300 - 350 words accompanied by a brief profile of the author indicating his email ID, contact number and official address. Full Paper should not be of more than 3500 words. It must be typed in Times New Roman Font Size 12 on A4 size paper with 1" margin on all sides with 1.5 line spacing. A Uniform Formatting Style must be strictly adhered to while submitting the abstracts and full paper. Authors of selected abstracts will be given an opportunity to present their paper as per requirement of the theme during sessions on the day of the seminar.

THEMES

- 1 HEALTH AND HUMAN RIGHTS
- 2 IPR AND HUMAN RIGHTS
- 3 CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

REGISTRATION FEE

- Faculty - 500/-
- Students and Research Scholars - 250/-

REGISTRATION DETAILS

- Registration fees by demand draft to the name of "Principal, R. L. Law College Belagavi" payable at Belagavi must reach on or before 15th April 2017.
- The participants are requested to send the prescribed fees and the duly filled registration form to the college address.
- The authors who wish to present and publish their papers can send the soft copy of the research paper and abstract to the email - seminar@rlc.in.

IMPORTANT DATES

- Date of Seminar - 6th May 2017
- Last Date for Submitting Abstract Online - 30th March 2017
- Last Date of submission of Full Paper - 30th April 2017
- All the abstracts and full length papers shall be sent to seminar@rlc.in
- For Further Clarifications - Seminar Coordinator - 9448149247



Sl. No

Name of Student

IV Session
ELC

Rno

Sign

1	Basavaraj. A. Kotagi	5yr BALLB 1 st Sem	05	
2	* Jagadish S. Kitter	3yr LLB VI Sem	39	
3	x Saubhraj Jain	5yr BALLB 7 th Sem	05	
4	^ Chetan. Chandaragi	" "	04	
5	x Akesh. PATIL	" "	02	
6	S. S. Kubasad	" "	02	
7	Sandeep Ratra	5yr BALLB 1 st Sem	11	
8	Sudheer. A. Jadhav	LLB. IV th Sem	15	
9	Amar Soraganvi	5yr BA LLB 8 th Sem	08	
10	Basavaraj. P. Kotagi	5yr BALLB 6 th Sem	04	
11	Rahul Yadav	5 year BALLB 1 st Sem	02	
12	Vikas Dalawai	5 year BALLB 1 st Sem	03	
13	x Rahul Gavali	5 year BALLB 1 st Sem	06	
14	sandesha shigunthi	5 year BALLB 1 st Sem	04	
15	Vijaykumar Budri	5yr BALLB II Sem	16	
16	VISHNU. S. LAMANI	3 yr. LL. B 1 st Sem	07	
17	Syed M Irbaq	3yr LLB 1 st Sem	19	
18	Samarth Chougale	5 year BALLB	10	
19	Shivakant. V. Hudannavar	5yr BA LLB 2 nd Sem	19	
20	Shivaling. Khanabhi	3yr 2 nd Sem	26	
21	Ameet. J. Hatti	5yr BBA LLB 1 st Sem	10	
22	Pranav. S. Katagi	5yr BBA LLB 1 st Sem	19	
23	Sujeet. S. H	5 year BBA LLB 1 st Sem	07	
24	Parashuram. N. Tarikh	5 year BALLB 1 st Sem	07	
25	Maulikarjun. M. Gummagol	5 year BALLB VIII th Sem	09	
26	Gundeppa. N. M. P.	5 year BBA LLB 8 th Sem	07	
27	Sagar	" "	"	



I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
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R.L. Law College
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Principal
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38. No
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- 27)

Name of Student	Class	R. no.	Sign
Nehal Mahuli	X th Sem BBA, UB	04	<i>Nehal Mahuli</i>
Khadija Barofwala	X th Sem BBA, UB	15	<i>Khadija</i>
Harshita Heda	3 yrs, VI sem B.A. UB	04	<i>Harshita</i>
Pooja Badkundru	5 yrs I st Sem	14	<i>Pooja</i>
Ashwini Gudedakay	5 yrs. BA-UB I st Sem	12	<i>Ashwini</i>
Harsha Wagh	5 yrs " "	18	<i>Harsha</i>
Chaitanya Gachhi	" " "	11	<i>Chaitanya</i>
Vijayalaxmi. Kadam.	3 yrs LLB.	12	<i>Vijayalaxmi</i>
APURVA. U. MARATHE	3 yrs LL-B	11	<i>Apurva</i>
Sunayana Dongre	" "	09	<i>Sunayana</i>
DIVYA. S. KARAMBALLAR	" "	10	<i>Divya</i>
Pavithra Nayak	5 yrs. BALLB	08	<i>Pavithra</i>
Akshata. R.D	5 yrs " 8 th Sem	03	<i>Akshata</i>
Ganga S. Golashetti	" "	10	<i>Ganga</i>
Srinkala Kalakhande	3 yrs LLB 2 nd Sem	17	<i>Srinkala</i>
Nilam. M. Patil	3 yrs LLB 2 nd Sem	52	<i>Nilam</i>
Sneha. S. Kamble	3 yrs LLB 2 nd Sem	43	<i>Sneha</i>
Suprita. R. Bansur	3 yrs LLB 2 nd Sem	53	<i>Suprita</i>
Namrata Patil.	5 yrs BALLB VI	09	<i>Namrata</i>
Aishwarya. S.G	BALLB VI	01	<i>Aishwarya</i>
S. P. Suprita			<i>S. P. Suprita</i>
Akshata. M. Revd	B.A. 4 th Sem		<i>Akshata</i>
Megha. M. Somann			<i>Megha</i>
Vijaylaxmi. N. Patil	5 yrs BALLB		<i>Vijaylaxmi</i>
Anagha. G. Sunil	5 yrs BALLB		<i>Anagha</i>
<i>[Signature]</i>	X th Sem	17	<i>[Signature]</i>
<i>[Signature]</i>	"	01	<i>[Signature]</i>



Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi

Dr. Vishnu Prasad

Sr. No	Name	Class	Roll	Sign
1	Saukhyaj Jain	B.A.LLB 8 th sem	05	Jain
2	Anur V. C	"	04	Anur
3	Sudheer A. Jadhav	LLB IV th sem	15	Jadhav
4	S. S. Kubasad	BALLB V th sem	02	Kubasad
5	Rahul Yadav	5 Year BALLB IV th sem	02	Ry
6	Syed M. Jabaz	3 yrs LLB V th sem	19	Jabaz
7	Samarth Chougale	5 year BALLB X th sem	10	Chougale
8	Vidyashree I. Suddhal	BBA LLB 3 rd sem	03	Suddhal
9	Vikas B. Dakewadi	BALLB IV th sem	03	Dakewadi
10	Sandesh Shegunshi	BALLB IV th sem	04	Shegunshi
11	Basavaraj A. Kotagi	BALLB VI th sem	05	Kotagi
12	Chondrakant. Patil	3 year LLB VI th sem	27	Patil
13	Siddaling R. Mane	3 year LLB VII th sem	26	Mane
14	Sujeet S. H	5 Yrs. BBA, LLB VI th sem	07	Sujeet
15	Pranav S. Katagavi	5 yr B.B.A LLB IV th sem	19	Katagavi
16	Parashuram N. Faridul	5 yr BBA LLB VIII th sem	07	Faridul
17	Malikarjun M. Gunagol	5 yr BA LLB VIII th sem	09	Gunagol
18	Sanjaykumar Jaysi	3 yr LLB VI th sem	15	Jaysi
19	Goudappa H. Mirji	5 yr BAUB 8 th sem	07	Mirji
20	Shivakant V. Gudennavar	5 yr BALLB 2 nd sem	19	Gudennavar
21	Vijaykumar Budei	5 yr BALLB 2 nd sem	16	Budei
22	VISHNU S. LAMANI	5 yr LLB	07	Lamani
23	Gangadharaswami. Hiremath	3 year LLB		Hiremath
24	Basavaraj C. Kotagi	5 year LLB		Kotagi
25	Rahul V. Gawale	5 year LLB		Gawale
26	Aniket. Hatte	"		Hatte
27	Budheep Lalra	B.A LLB 6 th sem	61	Lalra



I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi

Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

Sr. No

Name of Student

Class

R. no

Sign

Sr. No	Name of Student	Class	R. no	Sign
1)	Beel L. A. Jadhav	LCB IV th sem	15	
2)	S. S. Kubasad	BALLB VI th sem	02	
3)	Chetan V. Chandasaqi	BALLB VIII th sem	04	
4)	Samarth Chougale	BBA, LLB X th sem	10	
(5)	Syed M. Isbag	3y LLB VI sem	19	
6)	Saukhraj. Jain	BALLB VIII th sem	05	
7)	Atkesh. patil	"	02	
8)	Sagar. D	BBALLB VIII th sem	06	
9)	Yusef. M	LLB III rd sem	05	
10)	Bhavanraj. P. Kotagi	BALLB. VI sem	04	
11)	Amrath. H	BBALLB VI sem	10	
12)	Sujat. S. H	BBA LLB VI sem	07	
13)	Pranav S. Katageri	BBA LLB IV th sem	19	
14)	Parashuram. N. Talilal	BBALLB VIII th sem	07	
15)	Mallikarjun. Gunnagol	BA. LLB VIII th sem	09	
16)	Goudappa N. Mirji	BALLB 8 th sem	07	
17)	Shivakant. V. Gudennavar	BA. LLB 2 nd sem	19	
18)	Vijaykumar Budhi	BBALLB 2 nd sem	16	
19)	Gangadharaswami. Hiremath	3 years LLB 1 st sem	01	
20)	ASHWINI GURDARAYU	5 year BALLB 1 st sem	01	
21)	POOJA BADKUNDRI	"	02	
22)	HARSHA WAGH	"	08	
23)	CHAITANYA GACEHI	"	11	
24)	Vijaylaxmi. N. Patil	5 year BALLB 1 st sem	17	
25)	Megha. M. S.	5 year BALLB 1 st sem	08	
26)	Sumindra M. Patil	LLB IV th sem	06	



I.O.A.C. Coordinator

R.L. Law College, Belagavi

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Sr. No.	Name of Student	Class	R. no.	Sign.
1.	Meghana. U.V.	BALUB III Sem	06.	Meghana
2.	Akshata. RD	" "	03	Akshata
3.	Gaunga. Golashetti	" "	10	Gaunga
4.	Srinkala Kalakhandka	LLB 3 rd Sem I nd Sem	17	Srinkala
5.	Sneha Kamble	LLB 8 th Sem	43	Sneha
6.	Nilam M Patil	II nd Sem	52	Patil
7.	Suprita. R. Bamsur	LLB 3 rd 2 nd Sem	53	Suprita
8.	Aishwarya. S.G	LLB 3 rd 2 nd Sem	01	Aishwarya
9.	NAMRATA PATIL.	BALLB VI	09	Namrata
10.	S.p. Suprita	BBA LLB IV Sem	01	Suprita
11.	Akshata. M. Revankar	BBA LLB IV Sem	11	Akshata
12.	VINAYAK S. CHINCHANIKAR	3YR LLB VI Sem	03	Vinayak
13.	Sandeep Ratra	5 th BBA LLB	11	Sandeep
14.	Rahul. D. Gawali	11 BBA LLB	06	Rahul
15.	Shivoning. S. Kamatti	3 rd LLB	26	Shivoning
16.	VISHNU S. LAMANE	II nd Sem	07	Vishnu
17.	Siddaling. R. Mane	3 Year LLB	26	Siddaling
18.	Chandrasant pol	3 Year LLB	27	Chandrasant
19.	Nehal Mahuli	3 rd Sem LLB VI	04	Nehal
20.)	Khadija. Barafwala	5 th BBA LLB X th Sem	15	Khadija
21.)	Harshita Heda	5 th BBA LLB	04	Harshita
22.)	Vijayalaxmi. kadam.	3 rd Sem LLB, VI Sem	12	Vijayalaxmi
23.)	Sunayana Dongre	3 rd Sem LLB IV Sem	09	Sunayana
24.)	Pavithra Nayak	" " "	08	Pavithra
25.)	Rahul Yadav	5 th BBA LLB	02	Rahul
26.)	Alkesh. S. Patil	5 th BBA LLB	02	Alkesh
27.)	Ashwini masewadde	5 th BBA LLB	02	Ashwini
28.)	Priya. V. Ganant	5 th BBA LLB	02	Priya

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
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S.No.	Name	Class	R.No.	Sign
1	Vaidhavi V. Deshmukh	BBA, LLB IV th sem	03	
2	Akshata P. Devaraddi	BALLB VIII sem	03	
3	Ganga S. Golshetti	BALLB VIII sem	10	
4	Sninkala Kalakhanbkar	3 yrs LLB II nd sem	17	
5	Sneha Kamble	3 yrs LLB II nd sem	43	
6	Nilam M Patil	3 yrs LLB 2 nd sem	52	
7	Namrata Patil	5 yrs BBA, LLB VI sem	09	
8	Aishwarya S. G	BALLB VI	01	
9	Supriya R. Bansur	3 yrs LLB 2 nd sem	53	
10	Akshata M. Revankar	5 yrs BBA, LLB 1 st sem	11	
11	S.P. Supriya	5 yrs BBA, LLB 4 th sem	01	
12	Harshita Heda	3 yrs LLB, VI sem	04	
13	Nehal Mahuli	5 yrs BALLB, X sem	04	
14	Khadija Barafwala	5 yrs BALLB, X sem	15	
15	Pooja. Badkundui	5 yrs B.A. LLB II sem	14	
16	Ashwini. Guddakaryu	5 yrs B.A. LLB II sem	12	
17	Hausha. Wagh	5 yrs B.A. LLB II sem	18	
18	Chaitanya. Gachhi	5 yrs B.A. LLB II sem	11	
19	Megha. M. Somannavar	5 yrs B.A. LLB II sem	06	
20	Vijaylaxmi. N. Patil	5 yrs B.B.A. LLB IV sem	17	
21	Apurva. V. Marathe	3 yrs LLB IV sem	11	
22	Soundarya. M. Padaki	5 yrs B.B.A. LLB IV sem	05	
23	Vijayalaxmi. Kadem	3 yrs LLB IV th sem	12	
24	Junayana Dong	" " " "	09	
25	DIVYA. S. KARAN	" " " "	10	
26	Pavithra Nayak	5 yrs B.A. LLB VIII sem		



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I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
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No.	Name	Class	R. NO.	Sign
	Sudheer A. Jadhav	LLB IV th Sem	45	
	Jyotsnabharaswami Hiremath	3yrs LLB II sem	51	
3.	Rahul Yadwad	B.A LLB IV SEM	02	
4.	Samant Chougale	BBA, LLB X th Sem	10	
5.	S M Joshi	3yrs LLB V sem	19	
6	Sanjeevkumar. Jaysi	3yrs LLB V sem	15	
7.	Siddaling. Mane	3yrs LLB V sem	26	
8	Chandrasant Pol	3yrs LLB V th Sem	27	
9	Basavaraj, P. Kotagi	5yrs BALLB VI th Sem	04	
10	Shivaling Khanatti	3yrs LLB II nd Sem	26	
11	Ameet Hatti	5yrs BBA LLB VI SEM	20	
12	Sandeep. Ratra	" " " "	11	R. Sandeep
13	Vikas Dalwai	5year BALLB IV sem	03	Vikas
14	Sandesh Shigunshi	5yr BBA LLB II sem	04	
15	Pranav S. Kataragi	5yrs B.B.A LLB IV th Sem	19	
16	Rahul. D. Gawali	5yrs BBA LLB VII th Sem	06	
17	Sujeet. B. Hiremath	" " " "	07	
18	Parashuram. N. Tarihal	5yrs BBA LLB VIII th Sem		
19	Mallikarjun M. Gunagol	5yrs BA LLB VIII th Sem		
20	Goudappa N. Mirji	5yrs BALLB 8 th sem		
21	Shivakant. V. Gudennavar	5yrs BBA LLB VIII th Sem	19	
22	Shivaling. Khanatti	" " " "		
23	Vijaykumar Budri	5yrs BBA LLB VIII th Sem		
24	VESHNU. S. JAMANI	3 year LLB		
25	Aakash S. P. Jadhav	5yrs BALLB VIII th Sem	09	



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6. ONE DAY WORKSHOP ON LEGAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SAFEGUARDS FOR THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN 2nd December 2017 Report

The College organized a Workshop on “The Legal and Psychological Safeguards for the Protection of Women and Children” on 2nd December 2017. The said workshop was inaugurated by Smt. Seema Latkar DCP (Law and Order) Belagavi.

The resource persons for the three sessions were Shri Manjunath Nayak, Registrar (Review and Statistics) High Court of Karnataka, Smt. Neeta Potdar, Practicing Advocate, Belagavi and Dr. Ashwini Belgaumkar, Practicing Psychologist, Belagavi. The



workshop covered the topics relating to Child Protection- Law, Safety and Redressal Mechanism, Legal Implications and Redressal Mechanism for the Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace and The Psychological Effects on Sexually Abused Women

and Child Victims. The participants were benefited in acquiring an in depth knowledge of the various laws like “The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012” (POCSO ACT, 2012), relating to Children and “The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013” relating to working women and also the information about the psychological effects on the victims of rape and sexually abused child and also put in the picture about how such victims have to be handled and treated. The workshop had 120 participants covering working women of all sectors and law Students. Doctors, Nurses, Lady Police Constable, Lecturers, Teachers, and Engineers from various organizations of Belagavi attended the workshop.

WORKSHOP ON 'LEGAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SAFEGUARDS FOR THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN' ORGANISED BY ANTI-SEXUAL HARASSMENT CELL
On 2nd December 2017



Ms. Seema Latkar, DCP (Law and Order), Belagavi, the Chief Guest, inaugurated the Workshop



Shri V. M. Deshpande, Member, G. C., RLLC, delivered the Presidential Remarks



Shri Manjunath Nayak, Registrar (Review & Statistics), High Court of Karnataka, spoke on 'Child Protection: Law, Safety & Redressal Mechanism'



Smt. Neeta Potdar, Advocate, Belagavi, delivered lecture on 'Legal Implication and Redressal Mechanism for the Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace'



Smt. Ashwini Belgaumkar, Psychologist, spoke on 'Psychological Effects on Sexually abused Women and Child victims'



Prof. Chetankumar T. M. rendered vote of thanks

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

8.00 A.M – 9.00 A.M	Registrations
9.00 A.M -10.00 A.M	Inaugural Function
10.00 A.M TO 10.15A.M	Tea Break
SESSION I Child Protection- Law, Safety and Redressal Mechanism 10.15 A.M – 11.15 A.M	Shri Manjunath Nayak Registrar (Review and Statistics) High Court of Karnataka
11.15 A.M TO 11.30	Tea Break
SESSION II Legal Implications and Redressal Mechanism for the Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace 11.30 A.M – 12.30 P.M	Smt. Neeta Potdar Practicing Advocate, Belagavi
SESSION III "The Psychological Effects on Sexually Abused Women and Child Victims" 12.45 P.M – 1.45 P.M	Smt. Ashwini Belgaumkar Practicing Psychologist Belagavi
2.00 P.M	Lunch Break
Post Lunch – 2.00.P.M	Interaction and Distribution of Certificates

[Signature]

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi

Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

Workshop Organizers

Dr. Sandhya H.V.

Principal

Karnatak Law Society's R.L. Law College

Anti - Sexual Harassment Cell

Dr. Samina Nahid Baig

Chairperson

Committee Members:

Mr. Chetankumar T.M. (Assistant Professor)

Mrs. Madhuri S. Kulkarni (Lecturer)

Mr. Rahul Bhandurge (Lecturer)

Mrs. Jyoti U. Kulkarni (Lecturer)

Mrs. Safalya Tilak (Lecturer)



Karnatak Law Society's

**RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA
LAW COLLEGE**

Tilakwadi, BELAGAVI - 590 006.



Karnatak Law Society's

**RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA
LAW COLLEGE**

Tilakwadi, BELAGAVI - 590 006.

2nd December 2017

**WORKSHOP
ON**

**LEGAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL
SAFEGUARDS FOR THE
PROTECTION OF WOMEN
AND CHILDREN**



Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE
Tilakwadi, BELAGAVI - 590 006

Dr.Sandhya H.V
LL.M., Ph.D
Principal



Ph.No. 0831- 2405501

REF: RLLC/ / /2017-18


Date: 30.11.2017

NOTICE

All the Teaching and Non-teaching staff members are hereby informed to attend the WORKSHOP on "**Legal and Psychological Safeguards for the Protection of Women and Children**" to be held on **Saturday 2nd December 2017 in RLLC**. Attendance is compulsory and Brochure is enclosed herewith for further details

Chief Guest of the Function : **Smt. Secma Anil Lathkar**
Dy.Commissioner of Police,
Belagavi.

President of the Function : **Shri V.M.Deshpande**
Member, K.L.Society,
Belagavi


Principal
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI


I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi




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Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE
Tilakwadi, Belagavi – 590 006.



Dr. Sandhya H.V
LL.M., Ph.D.
Principal
Ph. No. 0831- 2405501

30th November 2017

Invitation

To,

Mrs. Seema A. Latkar,
D.C.P (Law and Order)
Belagavi.

*SUB: INVITATION TO INAUGURATE THE UPCOMING WORKSHOP
AT K.L.S's R.L.LAW COLLEGE- BELAGAVI.*

Respected Madam,

It gives me immense pleasure to invite you and have your warm presence for the inauguration of the Workshop on "Legal and Psychological Safeguards for the Protection of Women and Children" at K.L.S's R. L. Law College - Belagavi on Saturday, the 2nd of December at 9.00 a.m.

Please accept our invitation and oblige.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,


I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi

Dr. Sandhya H.V.

Principal


Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI





Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE
Tilakwadi, Belagavi - 590 006.



2nd December 2017
WORKSHOP

ON
LEGAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SAFEGUARDS FOR THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN
AND CHILDREN

REPORT

Karnatak Law Society's Raja Lakhamgouda Law College organized a Workshop on "The Legal and Psychological Safeguards for the Protection of Women and Children" on 2nd December 2017. The said workshop was inaugurated by Smt. Seema Latkar DCP (Law and Order) Belagavi and Shri V.M Deshpande GC Member, KLS RLLC. The resource persons for the three sessions were Shri Manjunath Nayak, Registrar (Review and Statistics) High Court of Karnataka, Smt. Neeta Potdar, Practicing Advocate, Belagavi and Dr. Ashwini Belgaumkar, Practicing Psychologist, Belagavi. The workshop covered the topics relating to Child Protection- Law, Safety and Redressal Mechanism, Legal Implications and Redressal Mechanism for the Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace and The Psychological Effects on Sexually Abused Women and Child Victims. The participants were benefited in acquiring an in depth knowledge of the various laws like "The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012" (POCSO ACT, 2012), relating to Children and "The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013" relating to working women and also the information about the psychological effects on the victims of rape and sexually abused child and also put in the picture about how such victims have to be handled and treated.

The workshop had 51 participants covering working women of all sectors and law Students. Doctors, Nurses, Lady Police Constable, Lecturers, Teachers, and Engineers from various organizations of Belagavi attended the workshop.

Submitted By: Dr. Samina Nahid Baig

Workshop Coordinator

4-12-2017



[Signature]
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

[Signature]
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi

9

Sl. No	Name of the Delegate	Name of the
1	Mrs. Vruchali Patil	Gee dept. of Law, KLS, Gc
2	Mrs. D.B. Lakshmi	Shri Vasant Rao Potdar Polyt
3	Ms. Swaroopa Aptekar	Shri Vasant Rao Potdar Polyt
4	Mrs. Padmapriya Akiwate	Shri Vasant Rao Potdar Polyt
5	Ms. Prajakta Tadhar	KLS, IMER, Belagavi
6	Ms. Poojima Kalli	Jain College of Engineering
7	Ms. Supriya Kulkarni	KLE Engineering College.
8	Ms. Vijeta V. Shet	KLS Gogte College of Comm
9	Ms. Vaishnavi Joshi	KLS Gogte College of C.
10	Mrs. Rajani G. Kulkarni	Shri Vasant Rao Potdar Polyt
11	Mrs. Savita Patil	Shri Vasant Rao Potdar Polyt
12	Mrs. Shrutti Umesh Rawasull	KLS Public School.
13	Ms. Geeta Desai	KLS Public School.
14	Ms. Divya Hiremath	KLE Engineering College
15	Mr. Manoj M. Rajapurkar	GSS College, Belagavi.
16	Mrs. Snehal Kadam	Shri Vasant Rao Potdar Polyt
17	Mrs. Shilpa A. Raikar	KLE's Law College Chikkodi
18	Mrs. L.B. Puzanik [AS1]	Women Police Station, Belage
19	Mrs. S.F. Talawar [P.c]	Women Police Station, Belage
20	Ms. Shweta Belake	BCA Dept. Gogte College of
21	Mrs. Shilpa Sarinik	BCA Dept. Gogte College of
22	Mrs. Savita Pattanshetty	B. V. Bellad Law College
23	Mr. Vijay V. Muradande	B. V. Bellad Law College
24	Dr. Daksha Dixit	Dept of Anatomy, JNMC
25	Kaveri Hipparagi	K.L.E JNMC
26	Ms. Vidya Mukkannavar	K.L.E. JNMC
27	Ms. Vijayalaxmi Nishandar	K.L.E. JNMC
28	Ms. Shweta Patil	K.L.E. JNMC
29	Ms. Ishwarya A. G.	K.L.E. JNMC
30	Ms. Gaana R. G.	K.L.E. JNMC



Sl. No	Name of the Delegate	Name of the Insti
34.	Ms. Mercia Fernandes.	
35.	Ms. Ruzenka Varghese.	
36.	Ms. Annapurna Talakalla.	R.L. Law College Belagavi?
37.	Mrs. Laxmi L. Kalliguddi	Maradi Basaveshwar English
38.	Ms. Deepa S. Kadrolli	Maradi Basaveshwar English Medium
39.	Mrs. Basappa K. Athar	Maradi Basaveshwar English Medium
100.	Mrs. Roopa V. Goudar.	Maradi Basaveshwar English Medium
111.	Ms. Irvva J. Goudar.	Maradi Basaveshwar English Medium
49.	Mrs. Uma M. Pattanabelli.	Maradi Basaveshwar English Medium
50.	Mrs. Suvarna Sampgaon	- General pu
51.	Ms. Anselm M. D'Souza	KLE's Institute of Nursi

[Signature]
 I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
 R.L. Law College,
 Belagavi



[Signature]
 Principal
 R.L. Law College
 BELAGAVI

WORKSHOP ON WOMEN AND CHILD RIGHTS - 2017

02-11-2017

FEEDBACK FROM THE PARTICIPANTS

1) Mrs. Shreeta. Ingadi, K.L.E.U'S JMS, Belagavi.

Workshop was informative and useful for us to identify the sign and early diagnosis of sexually harassed child and our role to prevent it.

Thankyou for providing us an opportunity to be a part of it. Keep it up.

2) Vaishnavi. Joshi GOGTE COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

The workshop provided a lot of value addition to the upcoming students and professionals.

Thank you!

3) Mrs. Jasmi K. Kalliguddi Basarekwar English Median School Yarayatti

The workshop was organized, we learnt many things which we have follow in the school.

Thank you

4) Deepa S. Madole

Such wonderful workshop. Being a woman I learnt many things from this workshop. I am very happy for attending this workshop. We should follow this. Thank you.

5) Mr. Rajkumar Jethva

The workshop help us to know the law available in our nation. My the requirement is to create awareness regarding it among the community.

c) Miss. Geeta Desai K.L.S. Public School Belagan.
Workshop was very useful and information given was very good. Thankyou for conducting this workshop. Henceforth this workshop will be helpful to get information in future.

7) From staff KLS's V.P.P.

The workshop was very informative & well organised. It gave an opportunity to hear good eminent resource persons. Thank you for the organisation of it.

8) I liked this sexual assment thought. @ll
U. B. Pillanashetti

9) Workshop was well organised - spshetty

10) prof. Vijay V. muradande.

The workshop was so nicely organised and resource persons have highlighted the existing law and the drawback, which are to be come out of them through proper amendment to the laws. Even judicial decisions have also been illustrated. It is privilege to be a part of the one day workshop on very sensitive issue.

Respectable
(V.V. muradande)

11) workshop was very good and well. I got good experience. It was very helpful to me.

Shit



Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE

Tilakwadi, Belagavi - 590 006.

WORKSHOP- WOMEN AND CHILD RIGHTS - 2ND DECEMBER 2017



29

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

S.NO	NAME	ORGANIZATION	SIGN
1	Mrs. Savita Pattanshetty	B.V. Belad Law College	Spshtetty
2	Mrs. Deepa Kulkarni	B.k. Model P.U. College	Deepak
3	Ms. Sudha Kademani	B.k. Model P.U. College	Sudha
4	Ms. Savita Patil	GCC dept. of Law	SP
5	Mrs. Vrushali Patil	GCC dept. of Law	Patil
6	Smt. Laxmi L. Kalliguddi	Basaveshwara	L
7	Ms. Deepa S. Kadrolli	English Medium	D
8	Ms. Baseera K. Attar	School, Yargatti	Attar
9	Smt. Roopa U. Goudar	- " -	Roopa
10	Ms. Trava J. Goudar	- " -	Trava
11	Ms. Megha S. Ramdurg	- " -	Megha
12	Smt. Uma M. Pattanshetty	- " -	Uma
13	Ms. Mamta U. Udapudi	- " -	Mamta
14	Ms. Annapurna Talakalla	R.L. Law College, Belgaum	Annapurna
15	Mr. Manoj M. Rajapurkar	G.S.S. College, Belgaum	Manoj
16	Mrs. D.B. Lakshami	Shri Vasantrao	Lakshami
17	Ms. Rajani G. Kulkarni	potdar polytechnic	Rajani
18	Mrs. Savita Patil	Belgaum	Patil
19	Mrs. Snehal Kadam	- " -	Snehal
20	Ms. Swaroopa Apekar	- " -	Swaroopa
21	Mrs. Padmapriya Akinate	- " -	PK
22	Ms. Shilpa SarNaik	BCA Dept. Gogte College of Commerce.	Shilpa

[Signature]

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R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



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BELAGAVI

23	Mrs. Shweta Bolake	RCA dept Gopke College of Commerce	<i>[Signature]</i>
24	Vijaylaxmi	Dept of Radiology, JNMC	<i>[Signature]</i>
25	Vidya	- 11 -	<i>[Signature]</i>
26	Aishwarya	- 11 -	<i>[Signature]</i>
27	Shweta	- 11 -	<i>[Signature]</i>
28	Kanali	- 11 -	<i>[Signature]</i>
29	Jyoti	- 11 -	<i>[Signature]</i>
30	Garma	- 11 -	<i>[Signature]</i>
31	Dr. Daksha Dixit	DEPT of Anatomy, JNMC	<i>[Signature]</i>
32	Ms Prajakta Jadhav	KLS, IMER, Belagavi	<i>[Signature]</i>
33	Mrs Shrubti Umesh. Rawal	KLS. Public School.	<i>[Signature]</i>
34	Ms Greta Desai	KLS public School.	<i>[Signature]</i>
35	Ms Poor		
35	Ms. Poornima Kalli	Jain College of Engineering	<i>[Signature]</i>
36	Ms Supriya Kulkarni	KLE College of Engineering	<i>[Signature]</i>
37	Ms. Vijeta V. Shet	KLS Gopke College of Commerce	<i>[Signature]</i>
38	Ms Vaishravi. Joshi	"	<i>[Signature]</i>
39	Mrs. Divya Hiremath	KLE Engineering college	<i>[Signature]</i>
40	Mrs Shilpa. A. Rai Kaur	KLE's Law college chikkal	<i>[Signature]</i>
41	Mrs L. B. Pusarik	AST are women police station	<i>[Signature]</i>
42	Mrs. S. F. Talwar	PC Belagavi	<i>[Signature]</i>
43	Mr. Vijay. P. Muradande	B.V. Bellad law college	<i>[Signature]</i>
44	Kaveri Hipparagi	KLE JNMC	<i>[Signature]</i>
45	Vidya-y. Muktananda	KLE JNMC	<i>[Signature]</i>
46	Vipya Laxmi Nishandax	KLE JNMC	<i>[Signature]</i>
47	Shubtha. Patil	KLE JNMC	<i>[Signature]</i>

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI



Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE
Tilakwadi, Belagavi - 590 006.



Dr. Sandhya H.V
I.L.M., Ph.D.
Principal
Ph. No. 0831-2405501

2nd December 2017

To,

Shri Manjunath Nayak,
Registrar (Review and Statistics)
High Court of Karnataka.

Subject: Thank you Letter for Resource person

Respected Sir,

I wish to communicate my utmost regard, respect and admiration as well as gratitude towards you for blessing us with your warm presence and for being the resource person of the Workshop on "Legal and Psychological Safeguards for the Protection of Women and Children" at K.L.S's R. L. Law College - Belagavi on Saturday, the 2nd of December. Your kind presence in the program encouraged us a lot and made us more confident in our struggle.

It was a great pleasure to host you at our organization as a Resource Person. I appreciate your interest in the well-being of the vulnerable section of the society. Your suggestions have provided us a guideline to proceed more precisely for the betterment of this noble cause. We hope that this kindness and cooperation will remain continue in the future.

With Warm Regards,

Dr. Sandhya H.V.

Principal

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Principal
R.L. Law College
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Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE
Tilakwadi, Belagavi – 590 006.



Dr. Sandhya H.V
LL.M., Ph.D.
Principal
Ph. No. 0831- 2405501

2ND December 2017

To,

Smt. Ashwini Belgaumkar,
Psychologist & Consultant
Belagavi.

Subject: Thank you Letter for Resource person.

Respected Madam,

I wish to communicate my utmost regard, respect and admiration as well as gratitude towards you for blessing us with your warm presence and for being the resource person of the Workshop on "Legal and Psychological Safeguards for the Protection of Women and Children" at K.L.S's R. L. Law College - Belagavi on Saturday, the 2nd of December. Your kind presence in the program encouraged us a lot and made us more confident in our struggle.

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With Warm Regards,

Dr. Sandhya H.V.

Principal

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Principal
R.L. Law College
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Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE
Tilakwadi, Belagavi - 590 006.



Dr. Sandhya H.V.
LL.M., Ph.D.
Principal
Ph. No. 0831- 2405501

2ND December 2017

To,

Smt. Neeta Potdar,
Advocate,
Belagavi.

Subject: Thank you Letter for Resource person

Respected Madam,

I wish to communicate my utmost regard, respect and admiration as well as gratitude towards you for blessing us with your warm presence and for being the resource person of the Workshop on "Legal and Psychological Safeguards for the Protection of Women and Children" at K.L.S's R. L. Law College - Belagavi on Saturday, the 2nd of December. Your kind presence in the program encouraged us a lot and made us more confident in our struggle.

It was a great pleasure to host you at our organization as a Resource Person. I appreciate your interest in the well-being of the vulnerable section of the society. Your suggestions have provided us a guideline to proceed more precisely for the betterment of this noble cause. We hope that this kindness and cooperation will remain continue in the future.

With Warm Regards,

Dr. Sandhya H.V.

Principal

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



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Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE
Tilakwadi, Belagavi - 590 006.



WORKSHOP
ON
LEGAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SAFEGUARDS FOR THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND
CHILDREN
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.

2nd DECEMBER 2017

INAUGURATION SCHEDULE

1	Invocation Song	Ms. Soundarya Padki and Group
2	Welcome Speech	Ms. Anthima Mehta
3	Introduction of the Chief Guest	Prof. Safalya Tilak
4	Introduction of the President	Prof. Rahul Bhandurge
5	Honoring the Chief Guest	Principal Dr. Sandhya H.V.
6	Honoring the President	Work Shop Coordinator Dr. Samina Baig
7	Importance of Workshop	Prof. Jyoti Kulkarni
8	Inauguration of the Workshop by Lighting the Lamp	All Dignitaries
9	Speech By Chief Guest	Mrs. Seema Latkar Deputy Commissioner of Police (Law and Order)
10	Presidential Remarks	Shri V.M. Deshpande Member, Governing Council K.L.S's R. L. Law College
11	Vote of thanks	Prof. Chetankumar T.M

Compeering - Ms. Komal Kanbarkar


I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi




Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

R.No.	Name	I	S-1	S-2	S-3
1	Mr. SACHIN SURYAKANT CHAVAN	<i>Sachin</i>	<i>Sachin</i>		
2	Ms. YUVANJALI M NANDAGAON	<i>Y.M. Nandgaon</i>	<i>Y.M. Nandgaon</i>	<i>Y.M.N</i>	<i>Y.M.N</i>
3	Mr. SIDDAPPA RAMANNA HUBBALLI	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>
4	Mr. MOULASAB SHARIFSAB NALABAND	<i>Moulasab</i>	<i>Moulasab</i>	<i>Moulasab</i>	<i>Moulasab</i>
5	Mr. KUMAR HOLLEPPA HULLOLI	<i>Kholleppa</i>	<i>Kholleppa</i>	<i>Kholleppa</i>	<i>Kholleppa</i>
6	Mr. LAXMAN RAMESH HEBBALKAR				
7	Ms. KANCHAN RAM GAVALI				
8	Mr. SUNIL RAVASAB KHOT	<i>Sunil</i>	<i>Sunil</i>	<i>Sunil</i>	<i>Sunil</i>
9	Mr. VAIBHAV GORAKANATH GHATAGE	<i>V. Ghatage</i>	<i>V. Ghatage</i>	<i>V. Ghatage</i>	<i>V. Ghatage</i>
10	Mr. PRASHANT ARJUN BHOGAN				
11	Mr. SHRIDHAR PARASHRAM TARALE	<i>S. Tarale</i>	<i>S. Tarale</i>	<i>S. Tarale</i>	<i>S. Tarale</i>
12	Mr. BALARAMSING P THAKUR	<i>B. Thakur</i>	<i>B. Thakur</i>	<i>B. Thakur</i>	<i>B. Thakur</i>
13	Mr. VINAYAK KALLAPPA NINGANURE	<i>V. Nanganure</i>	<i>V. Nanganure</i>	<i>V. Nanganure</i>	<i>V. Nanganure</i>
14	Ms. VIDYA MARUTI MALAGI				
15	Mr. GANESH SOMSHEKAR BOLMAL	<i>G. Bolmal</i>	<i>G. Bolmal</i>		
16	Ms. ANTHIMA NIRMALKUMA MEHTA	<i>A. Mehta</i>	<i>A. Mehta</i>		
17	Ms. CHARULATA GOPAL BAGEWADI	<i>C. Bagewadi</i>	<i>C. Bagewadi</i>		
18	Ms. SWATI CHIDAMBAR JOSHI	<i>S. Joshi</i>	<i>S. Joshi</i>	<i>S. Joshi</i>	<i>S. Joshi</i>
19	Mr. VIJAYENDRA UDAYSING GHATGE	<i>V. Ghatge</i>	<i>V. Ghatge</i>	<i>V. Ghatge</i>	<i>V. Ghatge</i>
20	Mr. OMKAR LAXMAN DESAI	<i>O. Desai</i>	<i>O. Desai</i>	<i>O. Desai</i>	<i>O. Desai</i>
21	Mr. VIKAS VIJAY HUGAR	<i>V. Hugar</i>	<i>V. Hugar</i>	<i>V. Hugar</i>	<i>V. Hugar</i>
22	Mr. GANAPATI SHIVPUTRAPPA LANGOTI	<i>G. Langoti</i>	<i>G. Langoti</i>	<i>G. Langoti</i>	<i>G. Langoti</i>
23	Ms. POOJA RAVIKUMAR KULKARNI	<i>P. Kulkarni</i>	<i>P. Kulkarni</i>		
24	Ms. SHUBHDA PRAKASH KULKARNI				
25	Ms. ARPITA SUBHASH KATAGIRE	<i>A. Katagire</i>	<i>A. Katagire</i>	<i>A. Katagire</i>	<i>A. Katagire</i>
26	Mr. SHARANBASAVA P INDUWAR	<i>S. Induwar</i>	<i>S. Induwar</i>	<i>S. Induwar</i>	<i>S. Induwar</i>
27	Mr. JAHURAHAMMAD I HAWALDAR	<i>J. Hawaldar</i>	<i>J. Hawaldar</i>	<i>J. Hawaldar</i>	<i>J. Hawaldar</i>
28	Ms. VAIBHAVI UMESH INAMDAR	<i>V. Inamdar</i>	<i>V. Inamdar</i>		
29	Mr. KISHOR SUDHAKAR SUTAR	<i>K. Sutar</i>	<i>K. Sutar</i>		
30	Mr. SANKET BHIMANGOURA PATIL	<i>S. Patil</i>	<i>S. Patil</i>	<i>S. Patil</i>	<i>S. Patil</i>
31	Ms. KOMAL MOHAN KANBARKAR	<i>K. Kanbarkar</i>	<i>K. Kanbarkar</i>	<i>K. Kanbarkar</i>	<i>K. Kanbarkar</i>
32	Ms. ROOPA PRAKASH BAJANTRI				
33	Mr. PRAVEEN KUMAR GONDHALI	<i>P. Gondhali</i>	<i>P. Gondhali</i>	<i>P. Gondhali</i>	<i>P. Gondhali</i>
34	Mr. AMAR MAILARALING UPPIN	<i>A. Uppin</i>	<i>A. Uppin</i>	<i>A. Uppin</i>	<i>A. Uppin</i>
35	Ms. GEETANJALI PRAKASH SAMANT				
36	Mr. SHARAD MAHADEVA MADIWALAR	<i>S. Madiwalar</i>	<i>S. Madiwalar</i>	<i>S. Madiwalar</i>	<i>S. Madiwalar</i>

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37	Ms. DIPALI BALAVANT KULKARNI	Dipali	Dipali		
38	Ms. JINAL CHAGANLAL BHATI	Jinal	Jinal		
39	Mr. PAVAN NAGENDRA NAYAK	Pavan	Pavan	Pavan	Pavan
40	Ms. ANNIE MABEN				
41	Ms. MADHURI KALLAPPA PATIL				
42	Ms. MUBISIRIN HUSENSAB PATRADHAR				
43	Mr. NAGARAJ B TALAWAR	Nagaraj	Nagaraj	Nagaraj	Nagaraj
44	Ms. PRIYANKA SUHASRAO JOSHI				
45	Mr. PRATISHKUMAR M JEKINAKATTI				
46	Ms. SUNITA RAMAPPA M	Smt	Smt	Smt	Smt
47	Ms. MANUJA MAHADEV SHEKANAVAR				
48	Ms. ANUJA SAMBHAJI BELGAONKAR				
49	Mr. SADASHIV RAMU MANE	Sa	Sa	Sa	Sa
50	Ms. ROOPASHREE BASAPPA LANGOTI				
51	Mr. MANU GOOLAPPA BISAGUPPI	Manu	Manu	Manu	Manu
52	Mr. HANAMANT S MUNDIGANAL	Hanamant	Hanamant	Hanamant	Hanamant
53	Mr. VISHWANATH BASAVANNI GHASTI	Vishwanath	Vishwanath		
54	Mr. BASAVARAJ SHIVPUTRA SHIVPUTRA	B	B	B	B
55	Mr. NILESH SHUBHASH HONAKHANDE				
56	Ms. PRANALI YALLAPPA SALGUDI				
57	Mr. RAMESHA D KAKKALAMELI	Ramesha	Ramesha	Ramesha	Ramesha
58	Mr. MANJUNATH C KAMBAR	Manjunath	Manjunath	Manjunath	Manjunath
59	Ms. ASHWINI GANPATI BAILUR				
60	Ms. ANUSHA S. KAMBALI	Anusha	Anusha		


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2	Mr. GURUSIDDA GURUSIDDAPPA GANIGI				
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4	Ms. REVATI DAULAT PATIL				
5	Ms. POOJA VIJAY NAIK				
6	Mr. MANOJ MALLAPPA JOLAD				
7	Mr. BASAVARAJ MALEPPA TIMMANAVAR				
8	Mr. KUMAR MANOHAR ITAGEKAR				
9	Mr. CHANDRASHEKHAR SATISH KULKARNI				
10	Ms. VINUTA SURESH MAYANAVAR				
11	Mr. KIRAN NARAYAN SABAKALE				
12	Mr. VIJAY NARAYAN SAVANT				
13	Mr. VIVEKANAND DEOLALRAM SAROJ				
14	Mr. VISHAL ASHOK PATIL				
15	Mr. BHIMAPPA NAMDEV SAMPAGAR				
16	Ms. SHASHIKALA M KALYANSHETTI				
17	Ms. SRINKALA NARAYAN KALAKHAMBKAR				
18	Mr. SHANKAR UTTAM CHAVAN				
19	Ms. SANGEETA PRABHUDAS BHALEKAR				
20	Ms. VEENA GAJANAN KANE				
21	Mr. RAMESH SHIVAPPA KATTI				
22	Mr. GANGADHARASWAMI S HIREMATH				
23	Mr. RAJENDRA TUKARAM BORADE				
24	Mr. UTTAM RAJENDR HOSMANI				
25	Mr. ADARSH ANAND PATIL				
26	Ms. SUMITRA RAJARAM BACHIKAR				
27	Ms. AISHWARYA UTTAM JUVEKAR				
28	Ms. KOMAL SUBHASH HONGEKAR				
29	Ms. ARATI BHAUSAHEB PATIL				
30	Ms. POOJA DATTAJI BIRJE				
31	Ms. BHIMAVVA BANEPPA PATIL				
32	Ms. VEENA SURESH MUTALIK				
33	Ms. SWETHA GOVINDRAJ DESHPANDE				
34	Mr. PUNDLIK SADASHIV KURUBETT				
35	Mr. MAHANTESH RAYAPPA CHOULAGI				
36	Mr. RAMESH RAMACHANDRA MAGDUM				
37	Mr. BASAVARAJ I AMATIGODAR				
38	Ms. LATA RAJAKUMAR YARANALE				
39	Ms. ANJANI RAMKRISHNA PATIL				
40	Ms. NILAM MANOHAR PATIL				
41	Ms. SUPRITA RAJENDRA BANSUR				
42	Ms. SNEHA SURESH KAMBLE				
43	Mr. SHIVANING SHRISHAIL KANATTI				
44	Mr. RAVIKIRAN PARASHURAM NADONI				
45	Ms. VASUDHA PRAKASH HOSUR				
46	Ms. VINAYSHRI NIPPANI				
47	Mr. PRASAD HANUMANT MEDAR				

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2	Ms. GOURI RAJU LOHAR				
3	Ms. BHARATI S ULLEGADDI				
4	Mr. RAYAPPA SURESH GANIGER	<i>Rayappa</i>	<i>Rayappa</i>	<i>Rayappa</i>	
5	Mr. MAHANTESH TIKKAPPA PATIL	<i>MTPatil</i>	<i>MTPatil</i>	<i>MTPatil</i>	<i>MTPatil</i>
6	Mr. NEEL PRAKASHBHAI PATEL	<i>N Patel</i>	<i>N Patel</i>	<i>N Patel</i>	<i>N Patel</i>
7	Ms. MEGHA MADHAVRAO MARIHALKAR	<i>MM</i>	<i>MM</i>	<i>MM</i>	<i>MM</i>
8	Ms. MAQBOOLAHAMED M PATIL	<i>MP</i>	<i>MP</i>	<i>MP</i>	<i>MP</i>
9	Mr. SAYED SOHAILPASHA INAMDAR	<i>SSI</i>	<i>SSI</i>	<i>SSI</i>	<i>SSI</i>
10	Ms. HEENA SHAKEELAHMED CHACHADI				
11	Ms. KARISHMA ABDULKALAM MULLA				
12	Ms. JYOTI ASHOK PATTAR	<i>J</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>J</i>
13	Ms. APOORVA SUNIL CHATE				
14	Ms. SWAPNALI RAMACHANDRA KUGAJI	<i>Rugaji</i>	<i>Rugaji</i>	<i>Rugaji</i>	<i>Rugaji</i>
15	Ms. POOJA MADHAV PALKAR	<i>P</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>P</i>
16	Mr. AKHIL ARAVIND VYAS	<i>Akhil vyas</i>	<i>Akhil vyas</i>	<i>Akhil vyas</i>	<i>Akhil vyas</i>
17	Mr. PURANDAR DHANPAL KAMBLE				
18	Mr. MRUTYUNJAYA V HIREMATH				
19	Mr. KRISHNAPPA D UDDAPPAGOL				
20	Mr. VINAYAK PREMNATH KOLKAR	<i>Vinay</i>	<i>Vinay</i>	<i>Vinay</i>	
21	Mr. JAGDISH SUKHDEV BHOSLE	<i>Jagdish</i>	<i>Jagdish</i>	<i>Jagdish</i>	<i>Jagdish</i>
22	Ms. DIVYA SHRIKANT KARAMBALKAR	<i>Di</i>	<i>Di</i>	<i>Di</i>	<i>Di</i>
23	Ms. SUNAYANA PRADEEP DONGRE	<i>Staina</i>	<i>Staina</i>	<i>Staina</i>	<i>Staina</i>
24	Ms. VIJAYALAXMI RAMU KADAM	<i>Rkadav</i>	<i>Rkadav</i>	<i>Rkadav</i>	<i>Rkadav</i>
25	Ms. APURVA UDAY MARATHE	<i>Aum</i>	<i>Aum</i>	<i>Aum</i>	<i>Aum</i>
26	Ms. SHREEDEVI S KAKKERI				
27	Mr. HANAMANT ANNAPPA HAROLI	<i>H</i>	<i>H</i>		
28	Ms. POOJA LAKHAMGOUDA PATIL	<i>PL</i>	<i>PL</i>	<i>PL</i>	
29	Ms. SABINA BABAJAN JAMADAR	<i>Sajda</i>	<i>Sajda</i>	<i>Sajda</i>	<i>Sajda</i>
30	Mr. SHUBHAM BASAVARAJ KAMATE	<i>Shub</i>	<i>Shub</i>	<i>Shub</i>	<i>Shub</i>
31	Ms. POOJA RAMCHANDRA PATIL	<i>Rat</i>	<i>Rat</i>	<i>Rat</i>	<i>Rat</i>

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Roll No.	Name	I	S-1	S-2	S-3	
4 4 32	Ms. PRIYANKA SADASHIV NAIK	<i>Priyanka</i>	<i>Priyanka</i>	<i>Priyanka</i>	<i>Priyanka</i>	23
4 4 33	Ms. ANJU MAHADEV PAMMAR	<i>Anju</i>	<i>Anju</i>	<i>Anju</i>	<i>Anju</i>	
4 4 34	Mr. MAHADEV RAMAPPA YAKKANCHI	<i>Maha</i>	<i>Maha</i>	<i>Maha</i>	<i>Maha</i>	*
4 4 35	Mr. BEERAPPA ANNAPPA TELASANG	<i>Beerappa</i>	<i>Beerappa</i>	<i>Beerappa</i>	<i>Beerappa</i>	
4 4 36	Mr. SUDHEER APPA JADHAV	<i>Sudheer</i>	<i>Sudheer</i>	<i>Sudheer</i>	<i>Sudheer</i>	*
37	Mr. DIGVIJAY SURYAJI VICHARE					
38	Mr. SAPNIL SURESH NAIK					
39	Mr. ROHAN ASHOK NAIK					
40	Mr. MARUTI KAREPPA HEGADE	<i>Maruti</i>	<i>Maruti</i>	<i>Maruti</i>	<i>Maruti</i>	
4 4 41	Mr. ASHWINI MALLESHI MUJAGOND	<i>Ashwini</i>	<i>Ashwini</i>	<i>Ashwini</i>	<i>Ashwini</i>	*
4 4 42	Mr. YUSUF ALIFLAM MUJAWAR	<i>Yusuf</i>	<i>Yusuf</i>	<i>Yusuf</i>	<i>Yusuf</i>	*
4 4 43	Ms. RENUKA GOPAL SHETTY	<i>Renuka</i>	<i>Renuka</i>	<i>Renuka</i>	<i>Renuka</i>	
44	MANJUNATH DHAMNEKAR					
45	CHETAN DHOTRE					

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Roll No.	Name	1st session	2nd session	3rd session	4th session
1	Mr. RAHUL SHANTINATH SOLLAPURE				
2	Mr. VINAYAK HEERALAL SOUDHAGAR				
3	Ms. SHREYA SHIRISH KULKARNI				
4	Ms. SAHANA BABURAO SHOLAPURKAR				
5	Ms. MANJULA GANGAPPA GADAD				
6	Mr. BASHIRUDDIN N LANDUR				
7	Ms. MANASI PRAKASH JIGAJINNI	Manasi	Manasi	Manasi	Manasi
8	Mr. RAGHAVENDRA SUBHASH LOHAR	Rohas	Rohas	Rohas	Rohas
9	Ms. ANKITA VIJAYKUMAR PANSARE				
10	Ms. PRIYANKA RADHESHAM TAPADIA				
11	Mr. RUDRESH HANMANT KAWADE	Rudresh	Rudresh	Rudresh	Rudresh
12	Mr. INDRAJEET SHASHIKANT SIGNAL				
13	Ms. GAURI SHIRISH DESAI				
14	Ms. ANUSHA BASAVARAJ KUDARI	Budari	Budari	Budari	Budari
15	Ms. ANURADHA DAYANAND PATEL	Patel	Patel		
16	Ms. AKSHATA ISHWAR SHETTY	Akshata	Akshata	Akshata	Akshata
17	Mr. HARSH SUNIL ANARE				
18	Ms. RUCHITA J MAGENNAWAR	Ruchita	Ruchita	Ruchita	Ruchita
19	Ms. VAISHNAVI S PARASANNAVAR				
20	Ms. REVATI HALAPP BOTE	Revati	Revati	Revati	Revati
21	Mr. SOURABH RAJSHEKHAR MIRJE				
22	Ms. SAILY BORKAR	Saily	Saily	Saily	Saily
23	Mr. TAVAN KALAGAUD PATIL				
24	Ms. ASHWINI M ISHWARGOND				
25	Mr. NAGESH APTEKAR				
26	Ms. SHREYA SUNIL TUBACHI				
27	Ms. NIDHI NAYAKU GHOSARAWADE	Nidhi	Nidhi	Nidhi	
28	Ms. NAMRATA JOTIBA DESURKAR				
29	Mr. CHANAKYA NAIK				

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30	Ms. SONAM GAWADE				
31	Mr. PRAJYOT SATHISH GUNDAWADE	<i>Pra</i>	<i>Pra</i>	<i>Pra</i>	<i>Pra</i>
32	Ms. SABREEN G NASIPUR				
33	Ms. RUCHI SMITA	<i>rchysmita</i>	<i>rchysmita</i>	<i>rchysmita</i>	<i>rchysmita</i>
34	RAHUL CHAVAN				

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1	Mr. SHEKHARGOUDA M NAGANURI	B	B	B	
2	Mr. MURGESH MAHANTESH METGUD	M	M	M	M
3	Ms. NAMRATA SUDHAKAR SUTAR				
4	Mr. VIJAYKUMAR YALLAPPA BUDRI	V	V	V	
5	Ms. SHRAVANI EKNATH PANDIT				
6	Ms. DARSHANA BHAUSAHEB PAWAR				
7	Ms. SNEHA DATTATRAY REVANKAR	S	S	S	S
8	Ms. SONALI NAGENDRA KANGRALKAR				
9	Mr. SOHAIL M INAMDAR	S	S	S	S
10	Mr. ROHIT NAGESH LATUR	R	R		
11	Mr. NITIN BRIJLAL TAHILRAMANI				
12	Mr. SHIVARAJ G BADAUNDRI	S	S	S	S
13	Mr. JAGADISH H SANADI	J	J	J	
14	Ms. SWARALI MAKRAND WALI	S	S	S	
15	Mr. BHAVIK GAJENDRASINGH GORSI	B	B	B	B
16	Mr. ABHISHEK SADANAND KARALE	A	A	A	A
17	Mr. PRAJWAL CHANDRAKANT PADANAD	P	P	P	P
18	Mr. VINODRAJ BASAVRAJ BHANDARI	V	V	V	V
19	Mr. PRAYAG MANOHAR BAJAJ	P	P	P	P

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1	Ms. SOUNDARYA MALATESH PADAKI	<u>Padaki</u>	<u>Padaki</u>	<u>Padaki</u>	
2	Ms. SHRUTI MURLIDHAR GAIKWAD				
3	Mr. SANDESH SHRINIVAS SHEGUNSHI	<u>Shegunshi</u>	<u>Shegunshi</u>	<u>Shegunshi</u>	<u>Shegunshi</u>
4	Ms. ANKITA AJAY PATIL	<u>Ankitat</u>	<u>Ankitat</u>	<u>Ankitat</u>	<u>Ankitat</u>
5	Ms. AKSHATA MOHAN REVANKAR	<u>Revankar</u>	<u>Revankar</u>	<u>Revankar</u>	<u>Revankar</u>
6	Ms. SONAL SHRINIWAS MADALI	<u>Madali</u>	<u>Madali</u>	<u>Madali</u>	<u>Madali</u>
7	Ms. DHANASHREE SURESH PAWASHE	<u>Pawashe</u>	<u>Pawashe</u>		
8	Ms. VAIBHAVI VIJAYENDRA DESHMUKH	<u>Deshmukh</u>	<u>Deshmukh</u>	<u>Deshmukh</u>	
9	Ms. VIJAYLAXMI NAGANGOUA PATIL	<u>N.Patil</u>	<u>N.Patil</u>	<u>N.Patil</u>	<u>N.Patil</u>
10	Ms. MEGHA M SOMANNAVAR	<u>Megha</u>	<u>Megha</u>	<u>Megha</u>	<u>Megha</u>
11	Ms. SANJANA MOHAN KALGHATGI	<u>Sub</u>	<u>Sub</u>	<u>Sub</u>	
12	Mr. VEERANNA B BALAGANNAVAR	<u>Veeranna</u>	<u>Veeranna</u>	<u>Veeranna</u>	<u>Veeranna</u>
13	Ms. POOJA SANJAY OZA	<u>Pooja</u>	<u>Pooja</u>	<u>Pooja</u>	<u>Pooja</u>
14	Mr. PRANAV SUKHADEO KATAGERI	<u>Katageri</u>	<u>Katageri</u>	<u>Katageri</u>	
15	Ms. VIDYA BALU CHOUGULE	<u>Chougule</u>	<u>Chougule</u>	<u>Chougule</u>	<u>Chougule</u>
16	Ms. SNEHAL KALLAPPA TARIHALKAR	<u>Snehal</u>	<u>Snehal</u>	<u>Snehal</u>	<u>Snehal</u>
17	Mr. MRUNAL UDAY VELANGI	<u>Mrunal</u>	<u>Mrunal</u>	<u>Mrunal</u>	<u>Mrunal</u>
18	Ms. GOUSIYA M PEERJADE	<u>Peerjade</u>	<u>Peerjade</u>	<u>Peerjade</u>	
19	Ms. ARADHANA VIJAYKUMAR MANVI	<u>Manvi</u>	<u>Manvi</u>	<u>Manvi</u>	
20	Ms. MEHAK MANOJ SANCHETI				

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2	Ms. TANYA MAHENDRA JOGDAND				
3	Ms. NAMRATA GAJANANA PATIL	Patil	Patil	Patil	Patil
4	Ms. ASHWINI MANJUNATH NAYAK	Ashwini	Ashwini	Ashwini	Ashwini
5	Mr. SUJEET SHASHIDHAR HIREMATH	Sujeet	Sujeet	Sujeet	Sujeet
6	Mr. RAHUL DHANRAJ GAVALI	Ravali	Ravali	Ravali	Ravali
7	Mr. KARTIK GANESH KHANDEKAR	Kartik	Kartik	Kartik	Kartik
8	Mr. AMEET J. HATTI	Ameet	Ameet.	Ameet.	Ameet
9	Mr. SANDEEP VINOD RATRA	Sandeep	Sandeep	Sandeep	Sandeep


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2	Mr. SAGAR KRISHNA DESHPANDE				
3	Ms. SNEHA MARUTI BENNALKAR				
4	Ms. KARISHMA PRAKASH NESARKAR				
5	Ms. ABHILASHA GANAPATI DABADI	Abhi	Abhi	Abhi	Abhi
6	Mr. AMAN CHANDERBHAN VERMA				
7	Mr. PARASHURAM NAGAPPA TARIHAL	P.T	P.T	P.T	P.T


I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
 R.L. Law College,
 Belagavi




Principal
 R.L. Law Colleg
 BELAGAVI



Dr. Sandhya H.V.
LL.M., Ph.D.
Principal
Ph. No. 0831-2405501

Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE
Tilakwadi, Belagavi – 590 006.



21st November 2017

Invitation

To,

Shri Manjunath Nayak,
Registrar (Review and Statistics)
High Court of Karnataka.

SUB: INVITATION TO THE UPCOMING WORKSHOP AT K.L.S'S R.L.LAW COLLEGE- BELAGAVI AS A RESOURCE PERSON

Respected Sir,

We are very much pleased to invite you as a resource person to the Workshop on "Legal and Psychological Safeguards for the Protection of Women and Children" organized by our college. We request you to deliver a lecture in Session I of the Workshop on the topic "*Child Protection - Law, Safety and Redressal Mechanism*" between 10.15 a.m. – 11.15 a.m. on Saturday, the 2nd of December 2017.

The programme schedule of the said workshop has been attached to the mail for your kind reference.

Please accept our invitation and oblige.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Dr. Sandhya H.V.

Principal



7. NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

29th September 2018

Report

Karnatak Law Society's Raja Lakhamagouda College (R.L. Law College) and Institute of Management Education and Research (IMER) had jointly organized National Conference on Corporate Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility

- Emerging

Perspectives,

Challenges and

Opportunities on

September 29th 2018

at R.L. Law College,

Belagavi. The theme

of the conference

revolved around

Corporate

Governance and

Corporate Social

Responsibility which

has been an

emerging area of focus

for both lawyer and

managers. The conference

received 25 research

articles, 150 participants

and 20 delegates

representing the

industries. Delegates

from various academic

institutions scholars

from U.P, Andhra

Pradesh, Kerala,

Maharashtra and

Karnataka presented

their research. The

conference provided a

platform for

organizations to throw

light upon their CSR,

policies, projects and

challenges. CSR heads

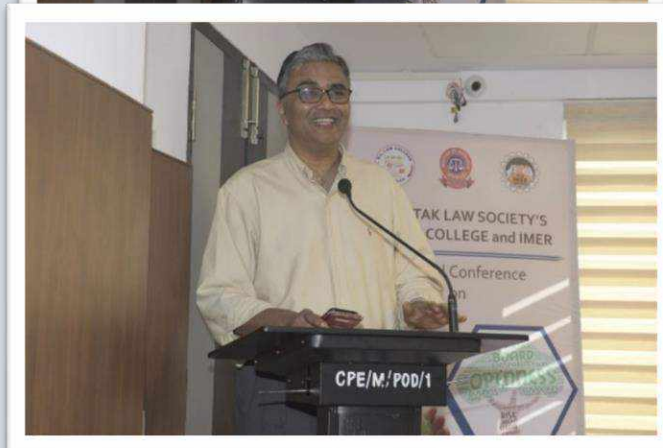
from Aequus, Akshay

Patra, Polyhydron

Foundation and Jay

Bharat Foundation

showcased their CSR



received 25 research articles, 150 participants and 20 delegates representing the industries. Delegates from various academic institutions scholars from U.P, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra and Karnataka presented their research. The conference provided a platform for organizations to throw light upon their CSR, policies, projects and challenges. CSR heads from Aequus, Akshay Patra, Polyhydron Foundation and Jay Bharat Foundation showcased their CSR

projects. The industry also saw participation from AKP Ferrocast, Shree Enterprises, Manickbag Enterprises and Orione Hydraulics. The conference was inaugurated by Dr. Sairam Bhat, Professor NLSIU, Bengaluru. Mr. Rajendra Belgaumkar, Entrepreneur and Chairman, Governing Council of IMER, welcomed the gathering. Mr. Vivek Kulkarni, Advocate and member of KLS presided over the inaugural function. Dr. Samina Nahid Baig, R.L. Law College and Dr. Kirti Shivakumar, IMER jointly organized the conference.

<p>IMPORTANT DATES</p> <p>The author who wish to present and publish their paper consent the soft copy of the research paper and abstract in the prescribed format to the following email Id. Papers related to Corporate Governance theme can be sent to Dr. Samina Nahid Baig (samina@rllc.in). Papers related to CSR theme can be sent to Dr. Kirti Shivakumar (kirti@shivakumar.in). Paper submission will be accepted only online. All the delegates are requested to bring one hard copy of the original full paper and CD/Flash along with them on the date of the conference.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>1. Last Date for Submitting Abstract</td> <td>1st September 2018</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Notice of acceptance of abstract</td> <td>5th September 2018</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Last Date of submission of Full Paper</td> <td>20th September 2018</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Date of conference</td> <td>29th September 2018</td> </tr> </table> <p>For any Clarifications Contact conference Coordinators Dr. Samina Nahid Baig (9448149247), Dr. Kirti Shivakumar (9449002550)</p>	1. Last Date for Submitting Abstract	1 st September 2018	2. Notice of acceptance of abstract	5 th September 2018	3. Last Date of submission of Full Paper	20 th September 2018	4. Date of conference	29 th September 2018	<p>CERTIFICATION AND PUBLICATION</p> <p>Certificate of participation shall be given to all participants. The selected papers will be published in a book form with an ISBN number. Four best papers, two from Corporate Governance track and two from the CSR track will be selected for publication in KLSR's peer reviewed journal 'TATVA' (first published in 2004, ISSN 0973-0974). However the decision to publish, with or without modifications will be based on the decision of the editorial board of 'TATVA'.</p>	<p align="center">  KARNATAKA LAW SOCIETY'S R.L. LAW COLLEGE and KLS IMER </p>
1. Last Date for Submitting Abstract	1 st September 2018									
2. Notice of acceptance of abstract	5 th September 2018									
3. Last Date of submission of Full Paper	20 th September 2018									
4. Date of conference	29 th September 2018									
<p>PATRONS</p> <p>Shri. Anish Mandagi President KLS</p> <p>Shri. M. K. Kulkarni Chairman KLS</p> <p>Shri. Pramod Kathavi Chairman GC R.L. Law College</p> <p>Shri. Rajendra Belgaumkar Chairman GC KLS IMER</p> <p>Organizing team</p> <p>Dr. S.S. Chinnwar Director KLS IMER</p> <p>Dr. H.V. Sandhya Principal R.L. Law College</p> <p>Dr. Kirti Shivakumar Professor KLS IMER</p> <p>Dr. Samina Baig Professor R.L. Law College</p> <p>Ms. Shailesh Hiremath and Ms. Rahul Malhotra (Assistant Professor, KLS IMER)</p>	<p>PAYMENT DETAILS</p> <p>Payment can be made through RTGS / NEFT or Demand Draft. The registration fee is not refundable. Registration fee by RTGS / NEFT or Demand Draft must be made in the name of "Rajendra R.L. Law College Belgaum", payable at Belgaum. The registration fee must reach on or before 15th September 2018. The participants are requested to send the prescribed fees in D.D. and in cases of online transfer through RTGS/NEFT, the IFSC number along with the duly filled registration form to the college address: (The Principal, R.L. Law College Belgaum, Corporation Bank, KLS Branch, Biskwad, A/C No. 500101210326782, IFSC Code: CORP0002003; MICR Code: 690017005). The prescribed registration fee includes conference fee, lunch and refreshments on the day of the CONFERENCE along with certificate of participation/presentation. The Institute will not provide any TA/DA.</p>	<p align="center">Organises National Conference on CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (Emerging Perspectives, Challenges, and Opportunities)</p> <p align="center">September 29, 2018</p>								
<p>ABOUT KLS</p> <p>Karnatak Law Society (KLS), founded by eminent lawyers of Karnataka in 1938, has been rendering a yeoman service in the sphere of professional education in this part of the country. It has the distinction of running colleges in the fields of Law, Commerce, Engineering and Management Education. All its institutions have earned reputation as one of the best colleges in Karnataka.</p>	<p>THEME OF THE CONFERENCE</p> <p>The theme of the conference revolves around Corporate Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility which has been an emerging area of focus for both lawyers and managers. Corporate Governance is the set of processes, customs, policies, laws, and institutions affecting the way a corporation (or company) is directed, administered or controlled. India has witnessed several amendments – the Companies Act, 2013 and 2018 listing obligations and disclosure requirements regulations have contributed significantly in strengthening governance norms and in increasing accountability by way of disclosures. For achieving the desired results, it is important that regulatory measures are modeled based on the practices and business environment in India. This conference will be looking into broad parameters like laws, regulations, disclosures, and practices relating to Corporate Governance. The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) movement began as a response to adequacy for corporations to play a role in ameliorating social problems due to their economic power and growing presence in daily life. From charity to Corporate Philanthropy to mandatory CSR, this domain has witnessed a sea change posing new opportunities and challenges for organizations. The path for legislation came because voluntary CSR presented problems such as free-riding, opportunistic taking advantage of benefits without actually spending, green washing among CSR and false disclosures. Unlike such that the law made more precise and backed up by effective enforcement and penalties for non-compliance, it will not promote CSR or make companies engage more with stakeholders. This conference will be looking of these issues specifically and would try to have discussions to build up more comprehensive managerial innovations and legal initiatives to enhance the compliance of CSR in India. It would also focus on the challenges faced by companies due to the amendments in the Companies Act 2013 and best practices of companies as adopting CSR.</p>	<p align="center">  </p>								
<p>ABOUT KLS R.L. LAW COLLEGE</p> <p>Raj Lakshminagouda Law College, Belgaum, one of the oldest law colleges in India and a premier institution of legal education in South India, was established in 1955 by Karnatak Law Society, Belgaum, as a part of its solemn resolve to impart quality legal education. In the history of legal education R.L. Law College has conferred the most competent personalities both to the Bar and to the Bench. It has also given many services to the cause of legal education in this part of the country. It was started with a view, inter alia, to diffuse knowledge of law in the general public and to train graduates in law, the mission of the college is to provide quality education and provide excellence of performance and to provide law professionals with sound knowledge fit to face the challenge of this millennium.</p>	<p>CALL FOR PAPERS</p> <p>Original Research papers are invited from the academicians, practitioners, research scholars and students on the issues related to below mentioned theme. It is also proposed that the selected papers by the Research Committee will be published in a special volume of the conference in the form of an edited book with ISBN Number. Authors of selected abstracts will be given an opportunity to present their paper during the conference.</p> <p>An abstract should contain 300 – 350 words accompanied by a brief profile of the author indicating email ID, contact number and official address. Full Paper should not be of more than 3500 words. It must be typed in Times New Roman Font Size 12 on A4 size paper with 1" margin on all sides with 1.5 line spacing. A Uniform Formatting style must be strictly adhered to while submitting the abstracts and full paper.</p>	<p>ABOUT KLS IMER</p> <p>Karnatak Law Society's IMER (estd. 1991) is located in Belgaum, Karnataka offers a two-year full time MBA, Oxy technology with students making it most of its spacious classrooms, specialization comes a well-stocked library, computer lab, digital library, an excellent auditorium, well-furnished, Incubation Centre, full-fledged gymnasium, in-campus canteen facility, sports facilities, hostels for boys and girls, and Psychological Counseling Centre. KLS IMER sets itself apart by fostering an atmosphere of excellent learning that fosters entrepreneurship, nurtures alumni relations, celebrates student-driven activities, and fosters healthy-fiducial relations. KLS IMER has been a World Class Organisation such as the Deshpande Foundation, Hubli, The India Entrepreneurs (IE), F. Madhav, etc.</p>								
<p>ABOUT KLS IMER</p> <p>Karnatak Law Society's IMER (estd. 1991) is located in Belgaum, Karnataka offers a two-year full time MBA, Oxy technology with students making it most of its spacious classrooms, specialization comes a well-stocked library, computer lab, digital library, an excellent auditorium, well-furnished, Incubation Centre, full-fledged gymnasium, in-campus canteen facility, sports facilities, hostels for boys and girls, and Psychological Counseling Centre. KLS IMER sets itself apart by fostering an atmosphere of excellent learning that fosters entrepreneurship, nurtures alumni relations, celebrates student-driven activities, and fosters healthy-fiducial relations. KLS IMER has been a World Class Organisation such as the Deshpande Foundation, Hubli, The India Entrepreneurs (IE), F. Madhav, etc.</p>	<p>WHO SHOULD PARTICIPATE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Faculty and Research Scholars from Law, Economics, Management, Commerce and allied disciplines Students from Law, Economics, Management, Commerce and allied disciplines Industry representatives (Practising CSR and HR Managers, Lawyers) 	<p>WHO SHOULD PARTICIPATE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Faculty and Research Scholars from Law, Economics, Management, Commerce and allied disciplines Students from Law, Economics, Management, Commerce and allied disciplines Industry representatives (Practising CSR and HR Managers, Lawyers) 								





RLLC IMER

(87)



Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE
Tilakwadi, BELAGAVI - 590 006.



24-08-2018

FACULTY NOTICE

This is to inform the faculty of our college that we are organising a National Conference on "Corporate Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility," on 29th September 2018.

Faculty who are interested in submitting research articles for presentation and publication in the conference can mail it to mail I.D seminar@rlc.in.

The details can be found in the Conference Brochure for your reference.

Sandhya H.V.
Dr. Sandhya H.V.

Principal

Handwritten signatures and initials

S.S. Hegde

(Satish A.)



I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi

Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI



Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE
 Tilakwadi, BELAGAVI - 590 006.



24-08-2018

NOTICE

This to inform all the students of 3 Years LL.B / 5 Years B.A. LL.B./B.B.A, LL.B., that our college is organising a National Conference on "Corporate Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility," on 29th September 2018.

Students who are interested in submitting research articles for presentation and publication on that day may contact the coordinator.

The Conference Brochure is put up on the Notice Board of the college for your reference.

Samina Nahid Baig
 Dr. Samina Nahid Baig
 Coordinator

Sandhya H.V.
 Dr. Sandhya H.V.
 Principal

	I	III	V	VII	IX
LLB	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>		
B.A.LL.B	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	
B.B.A. LL.B.	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	

[Signature]
 I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
 R.L. Law College,
 Belagavi



[Signature]
 Principal
 R.L. Law College
 BELAGAVI



R.L Law College RLLC <rlawcollege@gmail.com>

Fwd: NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY - K.L.S's R.L.LAW COLLEGE - BELAGAVI - 29TH SEPT 2018

1 message

Seminar rllc <seminar@rllc.in>

Fri, Aug 17, 2018 at 10:34 PM

To: Anand Kulkarni <avk@rllc.in>, R L Law College RLLC <rlawcollege@gmail.com>

KINDLY FORWARD THE MAIL TO VARIOUS LAW COLLEGES

Subject: NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY - K.L.S's R.L.LAW COLLEGE - BELAGAVI - 29TH SEPT 2018

Respected Sir,

We are very much pleased to inform you that our college is organising a National Conference on Corporate Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility on Saturday, the 29th September 2018 at Karnatak Law Society's R. L. Law College, Belagavi. We are jointly organising the conference with our sister institution, Karnatak Law Society's Institute of Management Education and Research, Belagavi.

We are calling for Research Articles from Faculty, Research Scholars and Students of various colleges. The Research Articles would be published in a book form with an ISBN number. We are sending the conference brochure as an attachment to this mail for your kind reference.

We are honoured that Dr. Sairam Bhatt, Professor, National Law School India University, Bengaluru and Dr. Fincy Vinoj, Professor, School of Law, Christ University, Bengaluru have agreed to be the resource persons for the sessions of the conference.

Kindly nominate two Faculty Members / PhD Research Scholars / Students to contribute and present Research Articles in the said conference.

Looking forward for your kind participation.

Thanking you

Kind Regards

Sincerely,

Principal

Dr. Sandhya H.V.

KLS's R.L Law College Belagavi

&

Dr. Samina Nahid Baig

Conference Coordinator

KLS's R.L Law College Belagavi

Karnataka 590006

Cell: 9448149247 (Call for any clarifications)

Kindly Submit Abstract by 1 Sept 2018 at seminar@rllc.in


I.O.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi




Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI



Karnatak Law Society's
R. L. LAW COLLEGE
Tilakwadi, Belagavi – Karnataka 590006



To,

The Principal/Director

Respected Sir/Madam,

We are very much pleased to inform you that our college is organising a National Conference on Corporate Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility on Saturday, the **29th September 2018** at Karnatak Law Society's R. L. Law College, Belagavi. We are jointly organising the conference with our sister institution, Karnatak Law Society's Institute of Management Education and Research, Belagavi.

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Thanking you


Kind Regards

Sincerely,



Principal
Dr. Sandhya H.V.
K.L.S's R.L. Law College, Belagavi

Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI


I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CORPPORATE GOVERNANCE AND CSR , 29TH SEPTEMBER 2018

PRESENTATION SCHEDULE TRACK I

Corporate Social Responsibility - Concepts and Emerging frameworks

SL. NO.	NAME	TITLE OF THE PAPER	INSTITUTION
1	Gopika B.Hosamani	Legal perspectives on Corporate Crimes vis-a-vis Corporate Social Responsibility	Assistant professor, K.LE.Society's B.V.Bellad law College, Belagavi
2	Prof. Hrishikesh Jadhav	"Imbibing Corporate Social Responsibility into every employee to create a win-win situation for the Employee,	BET GBS , Belgaum
3	Dr. Jyothi Hiremath	Corporate Social Responsibility in the wake of judicial activism in India	K.LE.Society's B.V.Bellad law College, Belagavi
4	Prof. Keerti Kulkarni,	Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on Business Performance	Dr. D. Veerendra Heggade Institute of Management Studies and Research, Vidyagiri, Dharwad
5	V. Manikandan	PROMOTING AN INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE SOCIETY	Jaipuria Institute of Management, Lucknow

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



[Signature]
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

6	Ms. Shilpa S. Byadagi	Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management	S.C Nandimath Law College Bagalkot
7	Mrs. Shilpa Magalad	Are Corporates Really Heading Towards Environmental Protection and Sustainability?	Vunki Sannarudrappa Law College Ballari
8	Ms. Soumya	CSR through lens of Hinduism	KLE law College , Bangalore
9	Ms. Latha Sardar	Corporate Governace Secenario in India	R.L. Law College
10	Ms. Jyoti Kulkarni	The Role of HR manager in CSR strategy	R.L. Law College
11	Ms. Soundarya Padki		Student , R.L. Law College
12	<i>SP</i> I.Q.A.C. Coordinator R.L. Law College, Belagavi		



Smith
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND CSR , 29TH SEPTEMBER 2018

PRESENTATION SCHEDULE FOR TRACK 2

CSR and Corporate Governance - Realities and Emerging Trends

1	Arogyaswamy A. Karadi , Supriya Jadhav	IS CSR A PIOUS FACE OF PRETENDER CORPORATES?	VTU, Belgaum IBMR , Hubballi
2	Mr. Dhavaleshwar C U Dr. Swadi S Y	LINKING CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - A STUDY OF BELAGAVI DISTRICT	Dept. of Social Work , KUD Dept. of Social Work , KUD
3	Dr. Preeti S Desai	Corporate social responsibility in Indian Health Care Sector: with specific reference to the private Health care Organizations in	Assistant Professor, PGDMS & RC, SIT, Tumkur

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

4	Prof. Ranjana Upashi	Effect of Corporate Social Responsibility on Financial Performance of select Indian Commercial Banks - An Analysis	BET GBS , Belgaum
5	Smt. S.V. Javalakar	CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN HOTEL INDUSTRY IN INDIA	PG Dept. of Commerce, Gogte College of Commerce, Belagavi.
6	Dr. Vanamala A Mote	Corporate Social Responsibility: As duty of State Bank of India	S.C Nandimath Law College Bagalkot
7	Dr. Umadevi R. Hiremath	Role of Corporate Governance in the Indian banking Sector	B.V. Bellad Law College ,
8	Ms. Harsha Wagh	Relation between corporate governance and CSR	R.L. Law College
9	Ms. Vaishali Bilagi		KLE law College , Chikkodi
10	Dr. Savita Patil		Hurkadli Ajja Law college, Dharwad

Not

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Amrta
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

5 YEAR LAW COURSE

Statement showing advance taken and Expenses incurred for Seminar Expenses

Amount received by Ch No.513268 dtd 02.05.2019			15000
Less :	Expenses incurred	Amount	
1	Honorarium & Travelling for resource persons, Rs.2500@3 & Rs.2000	9500	
2	Driver Allowance	300	
3	Conveyance Charges	100	
4	Mementos for Chief Guest & Resource person	1185	
5	Gourav Book Centre (Stationary)	114	
6	Misc. Expenses		
	Nagaraj Kirana & Gen. Stores	224	
	Gourtam Associates	100	
	Gogte Petroleum	1380	
	Swastik Flower Decorator	170	
	Shankar Burud for cold drinks	200	
	GIT Driver for Toll Naka	200	
	Shankar Burud for Rose Samplings	300	
7	Paid to manial Staff (Rs.50/-@5)	250	
8	Mr. Manoj Misal	250	
			14273
	Total Expenses		14273
	Balance refunded by Challan No. 188 dtd 16/05/19		727

Date: 14.05.2019

[Signature]
SDA Accts

[Signature]
O.S (Admin)

[Signature]
CHAIRMAN
Dept. 5th seminar
R.L. LAW COLLEGE
BELAGAVI.

[Signature]
Principal

[Signature]
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



[Signature]
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

8. ONE DAY WORKSHOP ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND LAW: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

04th May 2019

Report

KLS's Raja Lakhamgouda Law College had arranged a one-day workshop on Artificial Intelligence and Law: Issues and Challenges on 04-05-2019. Advanced technology has made us aware that we human beings are the



smallest part in the Universe and it is a good thing that we are aware of it; said Prof. (Dr.) S. M. Shivaprasad, Director, Karnataka State Higher Education Academy, Dharwad, who was the chief guest at the Inaugural function.

He is also a professor at the International Centre for Material Science, Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Jakkur, Bengaluru. He spoke about the fantastic era of the three technologies i.e., Nano-technology, Bio-technology and Artificial Intelligence. Dr. Shivaprasad said

that when these technologies are combined it will help in creating an evolution. He also stressed on importance of Law and Ethics when

implementing technologies in society and he said here the lawyers can bridge the gap between the

technological evolution at one end and law at the other. Shri S. V. Ganachari, Advocate and Member of the Governing Council of R.L. Law College, presided over the function.



Dr. Sandhya H.V., Principal, RLLC, welcomed the august gathering. Dr. Samina Baig gave introduction about the workshop. Prof. Satish Anikhindi, proposed the vote of thanks.

After the Inauguration there were four sessions organized in the workshop where different experts spoke about the different facets of Artificial Intelligence. Following were the Resource Persons - Shri Abhay Inchal, Asst. Professor, VDIT, Haliyal, Prof. (Dr.) Avinash Dadhich, Principal Designate and Associate Dean, IFIM Law School, Bangalore, Prof. (Dr.) Santosh S. Saraf, HOD, ECE Dept., GIT, Belagavi, and Prof. G.M. Wagh, R. L. Law College, Belagavi. The workshop was attended by the



faculty members and students of various institutions in and around Karnataka

AGENDA OF THE EVENT:

TIME	EVENT	VENUE
8.00 A.M.	REGISTRATIONS	COLLEGE BUILDING
9.00 A.M.	BREAKFAST	ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING
9.30 A.M.	INAUGURATION	M.K. NAMBYAR MOOT COURT HALL
10.30 A.M.	TEA BREAK -I	LOBBY OF AUDITORIUM
10.45 A.M.	SESSION I SHRI ABHAY INCHAL, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, V.D.I.T HALIYAL <i>“RECENT TRENDS IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE”</i>	M.K. NAMBYAR MOOT COURT HALL
11.45 A.M.	SESSION II PROF. (DR.) AVINASH DADHICH <i>“LAW AND REGULATION OF A.I. AND ROBOTICS”</i>	M.K. NAMBYAR MOOT COURT HALL
12.45 P.M.	LUNCH	ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING
1.45 P.M.	SESSION III PROF. G.M. WAGH PROFESSOR, R.L.LAW COLLEGE <i>“ARTIFICIAL AUTONOMOUS AGENTS”</i>	M.K. NAMBYAR MOOT COURT HALL
2.30 P.M.	SESSION IV PROF. (DR.) SANTOSH S. SARAF HOD, E.C.E DEPT. G.I.T <i>“HUMAN, MACHINE AND LAW”</i>	M.K. NAMBYAR MOOT COURT HALL
3.30 P.M.	TEA BREAK	LOBBY -- M.K. NAMBYAR MOOT COURT HALL
4.00 P.M.	CERTIFICATE DISTRIBUTION	M.K. NAMBYAR MOOT COURT HALL

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Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE
Tilakwadi, Belagavi - 590006
(Affiliated to the Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi)



Dr. Sandhya H. V.
LL.M., Ph.D.
Principal
Mobile No. 9008704930
9113618489

Ph. No. 0831-2405501
Email: rllawcollege@gmail.com
www.rllc.klsbelgaum.org

Ref. KLS/RLLC/03/47/2019

Date: 20/04/2019

To,
The Principal/ Director,

Sub: Invitation to the Workshop on Artificial Intelligence

Respected Sir,

We take immense pleasure in cordially inviting your esteemed institution to participate in the Workshop on "Artificial Intelligence and Law - Issues and Challenges" on Saturday, 4th May 2019, at the K. K. Venugopal Auditorium, K.L.S. Campus, Tilakwadi, Belagavi at 9.00 a.m.

As we all understand that Artificial Intelligence is getting hugely popular and has developed across various areas of Governance, Law and National Security, this kind of a Workshop will enhance the knowledge of the students as well as the faculty, for it being a new area which is emerging rapidly.

We also request you to depute one faculty member and two students to participate in the said event and also circulate the workshop brochure in your institute.

We are sending the workshop brochure for your kind reference.

We look forward to your institution's participation in making this workshop a grand success.

Thanking You,

Kind Regards,

Sincerely,

Principal
PRINCIPAL
R.L. LAW COLLEGE,
BELGAUM

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

BT



Karnatak Law Society's

RAJALAKSHMIGOUDALAWCOLLEGE



Tilakwadi, BELAGAVI 590 006

(Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi)

Dr. Sandhya H. V.

LL.M. Ph.D.

Principal

Mobile No.9008704930
9113618489

Ph.No.0831-2405501

Email:rlawcollege@gmail.com
www.rllc.klsbelgaum.org

Ref.KLS/RLLC/03/2019/89

Date:06.05.2019

ATTENDANCE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Shri Abhay S. Inchal**, Assistant Professor, **KLS Vishwanathrao Deshpande Institute of Technology, Haliyal** was the Resource Person for a session in the workshop on "**Artificial Intelligence & Law, Issues and Challenges**" held on **Saturday, the 4th May, 2019**. Our institution is benefitted by his expertise in Artificial Intelligence.

Hence this certificate.



Sandhya H. V.
Principal
Principal
R. L. Law College
BELAGAVI

BT
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi

Smriti
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI



LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Workshop on "Artificial Intelligence and Law - Issues and Challenges" on the Saturday, 4th May 2019.

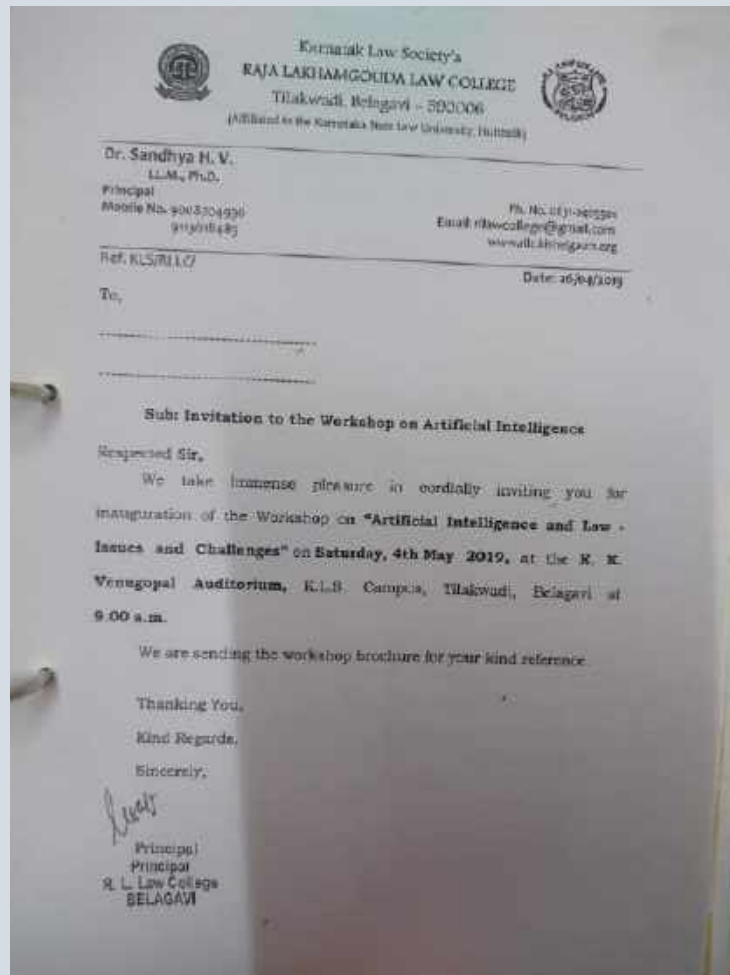
S.NO	NAME OF THE PARTICIPANT	COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY	DESIGNATION	FEES	SIGNATURE
1	MR. ABDUL KHADER	HYDERABAD UNIVERSITY	STUDENT- 2 YR LL.B	EXEMPTED	
2	MR. ABHIJITH M PAWAR	SYMBIOSIS LAW SCHOOL, PUNE.	STUDENT - LL.M	EXEMPTED	
3	MR. AMIT KUMAR PADHAYA	NLSIU, BENGALURU	STUDENT - LL.M	EXEMPTED	
4	MR. SAIDEEP	BELGAUM	ADVOCATE	1000/- PENDING	
5	MRS. VAISHALI .S.BILAGI,	KLE SOCIETY'S LAW COLLEGE, CHIKODI.	FACULTY	1000/- PENDING	
6	MS. R. UMA RANI	DEPARTMENT OF LAW, TELANGANA UNIVERSITY, NIZAMABAD, TELANGANA STATE	RESEARCH SCHOLAR	EXEMPTED	
7	MS. MAHALAKSHMI SHAGOTI	BHARATI VIDYAPEETH NEW LAW COLLEGE PUNE	STUDENT LL.M	EXEMPTED	
8	MR. RAHUL RANJAN	LLOYD LAW COLLEGE GREATER NOIDA	STUDENT	EXEMPTED	
9	MRS. ASHWINI PARAB	KLE B.V BELLAD LAW COLLEGE	FACULTY	1000/- PENDING	
10	MR. MANOJ M RAJPURKAR	GSS COLLEGE, [REDACTED]	STUDENT	Exempted	
11	Ms. DEEPA	IMER	FACULTY	EXEMPTED	
12	Faculty (04)	V.P.P	FACULTY (04)	EXEMPTED	
13	RAJ ESHWARI HOKARNI	BAGALKOT LAW COLLEGE	FACULTY	1000/- PENDING	

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
 R.L. Law College,
 Belagavi



Principal
 R.L. Law College
 BELAGAVI

Principal
 R.L. Law College
 BELAGAVI



**9. ONE DAY NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON 'THE
CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 2019 - NEW
DEVELOPMENTS
22ND FEBRUARY 2020**



Report

Our college has organized one-day National Conference on “THE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 2019 - NEW DEVELOPMENTS AND CHALLENGES” on 22 February 2020. Hon’ble Justice Shri Huluvadi G. Ramesh, President, Karnataka State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, Bengaluru was the Chief Guest, Prof. (Dr.) Ashok Patil, Chair Professor, Chair of Consumer Law and Practice, National Law School of India University, Bengaluru, was the Guest of Honour and Shri Santosh P. Shah Advocate, Kolhapur, Maharashtra was the resource person for sessions. Thirty-three abstracts were received and 22 participants presented their papers in the conference Delegates from Karnataka, Maharashtra, Goa and Kerala were participated in the conference.



Schedule

Time: 10:30 am - 9:00 am
Registration

Time: 9:00 am - 10:30 am
Session 1: Inauguration

Chief Guest
Hon'ble Justice H.G. Ramesh, Bangalore

Chief Inauguration
Prof. (Dr.) Ashok Patil
Chief Professor of Law, Karnataka State Law College, Bangalore

Resource Person
Shri. S.V. Ganeshantri
Chairman, Consumer Council, MS S. L. Law College, Bangalore

Time: 10:30 am - 12:30 pm

Session 2: Trends
Consumer Rights as Human Rights, Emerging Trends and Future Ahead

Resource Person
Prof. (Dr.) Ashok Patil

Time: 11:30 am - 1:00 pm
Lunch Break

Time: 1:30 pm - 3:00 pm
Session 3: The New Consumer Protection Act 2019 - New Developments

Resource Person
Shri Santosh Shah, Advocate, Advocate

Time: 3:45 pm - 1:00 pm **Session 4:** Emergent Sector

Time: 4:00 pm
Distribution of Certificate and Vote of Thanks



R. L. LAW COLLEGE
Karnataka State Law College, Bangalore
Thalivali, Banner - 560010, Karnataka



One Day National Level Conference

On
27 February 2020
New Developments and Challenges
12 February 2020

Organized by
Karnataka State Law College,
Thalivali, Banner - 560010, Karnataka

Co-Operated by
Karnataka State Law College,
Thalivali, Banner - 560010, Karnataka

By Author Chairpersons:
Dr. Janki Bai of Bangalore University
Cell: 9448149247

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

Karnataka Law Society's Day Exchange Law College, Bangalore, one of the oldest law colleges in India and a pioneer institution of legal education of South India, was established in 1929 by Karnataka Law Society, Bangalore as a part of its solemn resolve to impart quality legal education. In the year 2018, the College celebrated its Platinum Jubilee, with the presence of the Hon'ble President of India and attended by the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of Karnataka, the Attorney General of India, the Chief Justice of Karnataka, and several Supreme Court Judges, Karnataka Law Society's Day Exchange Law College has to celebrate the most important anniversary not only to the Bar but also to every walk of life. It has the yearning to take the cause of legal education in this part of the country.

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

The Consumer Protection Act, 1930 has recently replaced the Sales Goods and Consumer Protection Act, 1930. The new Act imposes a slew of measures and tightens the existing rules to further safeguard consumer rights. Introduction of a central regulator, strict penalties for misleading advertisements and guidelines for e-commerce, and various other provisions are some of the highlights of the new developments relating to the consumer protection act 2019. The key areas which will be discussed at the conference will be the issues relating to E-Commerce.

REGISTRATION FEE

1. Paper Presenters, Participants: 1000/-
2. Students/ Faculty: 500/-
3. Students/ Research Scholars: 250/-

REGISTRATION DETAILS

- Registration fees by demand draft in the name of Thalivali, R.L. Law College, Bangalore, payable at Bangalore (due date: 20th February 2020).
- The Registration fees includes Conference Kit, Reading Material, Breakfast, Lunch for the day.
- The participants are requested to send the prescribed form and the duly filled registration form to the college address.
- The abstract must be 300 words, 12 pointed, Times New Roman.
- The Full paper must be 2500-3000 words, 12 point Times New Roman, single spaced & justified with margins 1.5" on all sides in Microsoft Word.
- The authors also wish to protect and publish their papers can send the copy of the research paper and abstract to the email: Consumer@rllc.org.
- Selected Paper will be Published with ISBN.

THEMES OF THE CONFERENCE

- History and Development of Consumer Rights
- Consumer Rights and Human Rights
- Legal Position of Consumers
- Consumer Victims
- E-Commerce
- New Developments in Consumer Protection
- Complaint Mechanism and Penalties
- Authorities Under the Consumer Protection Act 2019
- Unfair Trade Practices
- Misleading Advertisement of Law

SPEAKERS

Chief Guest:
Hon'ble Justice H.G. Ramesh, Bangalore

Resource Person:
Shri Santosh Shah, Advocate, Advocate

Chief Inauguration:
Prof. (Dr.) Ashok Patil
Chief Professor of Law, Karnataka State Law College, Bangalore



Inauguration of the Conference by the Dignitaries



Hon'ble Shri Justice H. G. Ramesh, the Chief Guest, delivered Inaugural Address



Prof. (Dr.) Ashok Patil, the Resource Person, delivered a lecture on the topic 'Consumer Rights as Human Rights: Emerging Trend and Future Ahead'



Shri Santosh Shah, Advocate, the Resource Person, spoke on the topic 'Authorities, Complaint Mechanism and Penalties under Consumer Protection Act 2019 New Developments'



Miss Anuja Beigaonkar, Ladies' Representative, rendered Vote of thanks



The participants



RILC

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Karnatak Law Society's

RAJA LAKHMEGOUDA LAW COLLEGE

Tilakwadi, BELAGAVI - 590 006

(Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi)

Dr. A. H. Hawaldar
LL.M., Ph.D.

Principal



Ph. No. 0831- 2405501
Mobile: 9449070959
rllawcollege@gmail.com
www.rllc.klsbelgaum.org

REF:KLS/RLLC/84/2020/

Date 11/02/2020

NOTICE

This is to inform all the students that one day National Conference on "Consumer Protection and Consumer Law" is being held on Saturday, the 22nd February, 2020. Interested students can give their names to the Co-ordinator for participating or presenting papers in the conference. The details have been put up on the Notice Board. Students who wish to become volunteers for the conference can also give their names to the Co-ordinator. **Hon'ble Justice Huluvadi G. Ramesh**, President, Karnataka State Consumer Disputes Redressal Committee, Bengaluru has been invited as a Chief Guest and **Prof. (Dr.) Ashok Patil**, Professor, National Law School of India University, has been invited as the Guest of Honour for the said conference.

Certificates and conference kit will be given to the registered participants only.

Saminat Hawaldar
Chairperson
Seminar Dept.

Amit
Principal

Class Circulation

Course	Sem. 2	Sem. 4	Sem. 6	Sem. 8	Sem. 10
3 Yr. LL.B.	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	-	-
5 Yr. B.A., LLL.B.	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
5 Yr. B.B.A., LL.B.	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>

SIB
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



Amit
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI



Karnatak Law Society's

RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE

Belagavi

(Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi & Recognized by Bar Council of India, New Delhi)



National Conference on "The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 – New Developments and Challenges" 22-February-2020

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Dr./Mr./Ms. Dr. Nikhila S. Tigadi, Asst. Prof. of

Ramaiah College of Law, Bengaluru presented a Research Paper Titled

"Changing Dimensions of consumer protection in India: A Fresh Look"
in the National Conference on "The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 – New Developments and Challenges"
organized on 22nd February, 2020 by Karnatak Law Society's R. L. Law College, Tilakwadi, Belagavi.

I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi

Samina N. Baig
DR. SAMINA N. BAIG

Chairperson, Seminar Dept.



Subto
DR. A. H. HAWALDAR
Principal

Subto
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI

Subto
ADV. SHRI. S.V. GANACHARI
G.C. Chairman, RLCC



Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE



Tilakwadi, BELAGAVI - 590 006

(Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi)

Dr. A. H. Hawaldar

B.Com., LL.M., Ph.D.

Principal

Ph. No. 0831- 2405501

Mobile: 9449070959

rllawcollege@gmail.com

www.rllc.klsbelgaum.org

REF:KLS/RLLC/MC/2020/ 731
3

Date: 29th February, 2020

To,

Dr. Nikhila S. Tigadi,
Asst. Professor,
Kanya Hostel,
No.91, Pipeline Road, ITI Layout, M. S. R. Nagar,
Bengaluru 560054

Sub: Certificate reg.

Madam,

With reference to the subject cited above, I am sending herewith enclosed Certificate towards National Conference on "The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 - New Developments and Challenges" held on 22nd February, 2020.

Kindly acknowledge the receipt of the same.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Amit
Principal
Principal
R. L. Law College
BELAGAVI

Encl.: As Above

[Signature]
I.Q.A.C. Coordinator
R.L. Law College,
Belagavi



[Signature]
Principal
R.L. Law College
BELAGAVI



22-February-2020

National Conference on *The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 - "New Developments and Challenges"*
AGENDA

1	Invocation Song	STUDENT	
2	Welcome Speech	Dr. A. H. Hovindar	
3	Introduction of Chief Guest	STUDENT	
4	Introduction of the Guest of Honour	STUDENT	
5	Introduction of President	STUDENT	
6	Honouring the Dignitaries	Hon'ble Justice H.L. Vasishth	Shri S.V. Ganachari
		Prof. Dr. Ashok Patil	Principal
		Shri S.V. Ganachari	Coordinator
		President, Belgaum Dist. Consumer Court And Consumer Forum	Shri S.S.Hegde
		President, Adil. District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum	Shri. Madhuri Kulkarni
		Member, Dist. Consumer Court And Consumer Forum	Shri Jayal Kulkarni
7	Introduction of Conference	Member, Adil. District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum	Shri Rajul B
		Shri A.V. Deshpande, Retired President Dist. Consumer Forum, Sangli	Mrs. Sijja Balkar
		Dr. Sanjiv Nandhi Rajg	
8	Inauguration by Lighting the Lamp	Chief Guest & Other Dignitaries	
9	Inaugural Address	Hon'ble Justice H.L. Vasishth, President, Karnataka State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, Bengaluru	
10	Key Note Address	Prof. (Dr.) Ashok Patil, Chair Professor, Chair of Consumer Law and Practice, National Law School of India University, Bengaluru	
11	Presidential Remarks	Shri S. V. Ganachari, Chairman, G.C. RLCC	
12	Vote of Thanks	Ladies Representative	
13	National Anthem		



NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 2019 –
NEW DEVELOPMENTS AND CHALLENGES, 22nd February 2020
PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

Time	Event	Venue
8:00 a.m.-9:00 a.m.	Registrations and Breakfast	College Premises
09:00 a.m.	Inauguration of the Conference	M.K. NAMBYAR MOOT COURT HALL
	Inaugural Address Chief Guest: Hon'ble Justice H.L. Vasishth, G. Ramesh, President, Karnataka State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, Bengaluru	
	Key Note Address Guest of Honour: Prof. (Dr.) Ashok Patil Chair Professor, Chair of Consumer Law and Practice, National Law School of India University, Bengaluru	
10:00 a.m.-	TEA BREAK	M.K. NAMBYAR MOOT COURT HALL
10:30 a.m.-	Technical Session - I Prof. Dr. Ashok Patil Resource Person	
12:00 noon	Technical Session - II Advocate Santosh Shah Resource Person	M.K. NAMBYAR MOOT COURT HALL
01:20 p.m.	LUNCH BREAK	MAIN BUILDING
2:30 p.m.	Paper Presentations	M.K. NAMBYAR MOOT COURT HALL
4:00 p.m.	Tea break and Distribution of Certificates	M.K. NAMBYAR MOOT COURT HALL



PARALLEL SESSION – 1 (2.30-4.30)
Chairpersons

1. Shri P.A. Yajurvedi, Assistant Professor, RLLC
 2. Smt. Ashwini Parab, Assistant Professor, RLLC
- Venue: Hall No. 3, RLLC BUILDING

LIST OF PAPER PRESENTERS

S.NO.	NAME OF PRESENTER	COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY	TOPIC
1.	BHUVANESHWAR RAI ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	SCHOOL OF LAW CHRIST (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY), BENGALURU.	'UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICE' UNDER CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 2019: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO DISABLING ADVERTISING.
2.	NANDANA RAJESH STUDENT	SCHOOL OF LEGAL STUDIES, CUSAT K. J. SOMAIYAS	'AUTHORITIES UNDER CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 2019: A CRITICAL APPRAISAL
3.	ANUSHEE S STUDENT	JSS LAW COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), MYSURU	E-COMMERCE AND ITS LEGAL FRAMEWORK - A CRITICAL OVERVIEW
4.	RAJARAM NAIK RESEARCH SCHOLAR	KARNATAKA UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD	CONSUMER RIGHTS AND HUMAN RIGHTS - A STUDY OF DEVELOPMENT OF CONSUMER RIGHTS AND ITS PROTECTION.
5.	SURBH SHARMA AND GOVIND ANAND STUDENTS	K.L.E LAW COLLEGE, BANGALORE	'CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 2019: FAR-REACHING IMPACT ON CONSUMER PROTECTION'
6.	MR. BABURAO MULKARNI ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	B.L.D.E.A LAW COLLEGE, JAMKHANDI	AUTHORITIES UNDER CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT 2019
7.	RASHMI M.C STUDENT	JSS LAW COLLEGE, MYSURU, KARNATAKA	CONSUMER AS VICTIMS VICTIMHOOD & THE FUTURE OF CONSUMER SOVEREIGNTY
8.	JAYASHREE E. INAMDAR STUDENT	JSS LAW COLLEGE	LEGAL POSITION OF CONSUMERS
9.	DR. NIRMALA S. THIGADI ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	RAMAIAH COLLEGE OF LAW, BENGALURU	CHANGING DIMENSION OF CONSUMER PROTECTION IN INDIA: A FRESH LOOK
10.	LATHA SARDAR LECTURER	K.L.F LAW COLLEGE CHIKOLI	THE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT 2019 AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
11.	SACHIN KAND PATIL	STUDENT RLLC	UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES- ISSUES



PARALLEL SESSION – 2 (2.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.)

Chairpersons

1. Shri Chetankumar T.M., Professor, RLLC
2. Shri Satish Anikhindi, Lecturer, RLLC

Venue: Hall No. 4, RLLC BUILDING

LIST OF PAPER PRESENTERS

S.NO.	NAME OF PRESENTER	COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY	TOPIC
1.	MR. PAITH SHARMA RESEARCH SCHOLAR	NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL OF INDIA UNIVERSITY, BENGALURU	CROSS-BORDER E-COMMERCE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION IN INDIA
2.	MR. JOSEPH WILLIAM AMBROSE (ASST. PROF)	R. R. C. E. S'S R.V.KUDJALAGI LAW COLLEGE, BAHIMONGAL DISTRICT: BELAGAVI	HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF CONSUMER RIGHTS
3.	DR. SMT. VOTI G. HIRAMATH ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	S.V. BELLAD LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI	CHANGING DIMENSIONS OF CONSUMER PROTECTION IN INDIA
4.	SARITA S PATTANSHETTI ASST. PROF	S.V. BELLAD LAW COLLEGE BELGAUM	CONSUMER PROTECTION IN E-COMMERCE IN INDIA
5.	MR. ANHEE S. BETASUR	PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, BANGALORE	MEDIATION A SAVIOR FOR THE ALLING CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW IN INDIA
6.	SOUNDARYA PADRI	STUDENT RLLC	INTRODUCTION TO E-COMMERCE
7.	CHAITRA LECTURER	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE R.P. GOVERNMENT FIRST GRADE BILAGI, BAGALKOT DISTRICT	AN OVERVIEW ON NEW CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT 2019
8.	ASHWINI BHAT STUDENT	JSS LAW COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), MYSURU- 570023	A CRITICAL ANALYSIS ON UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES IN INDIA
9.	SURABHU STUDENT	JSS LAW COLLEGE 7259740200 MYSORE 570023	MISLEADING ADVERTISEMENT AND LAW
10.	SACHIN KAND PATIL	STUDENT RLLC	UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES- ISSUES
11.	VIJETA MALAGI	STUDENT RLLC	-





Karnatak Law Society's
Raja Lakhmangouda Law College
Belgaum



TILAKWADI, BELAGAM - 590006
(AFFILIATED TO KARNATAKA STATE LAW UNIVERSITY, HUBBALLI)
"NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 2019 - NEW DEVELOPMENTS AND CHALLENGES"
22 FEBRUARY 2020

TECHNICAL SESSIONS

10.00 A.M TO 12.30 P.M.

Technical Sessions

TIME	RESOURCE PERSON	CHAIRPERSON	THEME
10.30 A.M - 11.45 A.M.	Technical Session -I Prof. Dr. Ashok Patil Resource Person	Dr. D. Prassanakumar	CONSUMER RIGHTS AS HUMAN RIGHTS-EMERGING TRENDS AND FUTURE AHEAD
12.00 P.M. - 1.15 P.M.	Technical Session -II Advocate Santosh Shah Resource Person	Shri G.M. Wagh	AUTHORITIES, COMPLAINT MECHANISM AND PENALTIES UNDER CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 2019 NEW DEVELOPMENTS



R.L.L.C.



Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE

Belagavi

(Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi & Recognized by Bar Council of India, New Delhi)



National Conference on "The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 – New Developments and Challenges" 22-February-2020

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Dr./Mr./Ms. _____ of _____

_____ presented a Research Paper Titled _____

in the National Conference on "The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 – New Developments and Challenges" organized on 22nd February, 2020 by Karnatak Law Society's R. L. Law College, Tilakwadi, Belagavi.

DR. SAMINA N. BAIG
Chairperson, Seminar Dept.

DR. A. H. HAWALDAR
Principal

ADV. SHILPA V. GANACHARI
G.C. Chairman, R.L.C.



Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE

Belagavi

(Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi & Recognized by Bar Council of India, New Delhi)

National Conference on "The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 – New Developments and Challenges" 22-February-2020

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Dr./Mr./Ms. _____ of _____

_____ was the Resource Person / Chairperson for a Technical Session in the National Conference on "The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 – New Developments and Challenges" organized on 22nd February, 2020 by Karnatak Law Society's R. L. Law College, Tilakwadi, Belagavi.

DR. SAMINA N. BAIG
Chairperson, Seminar Dept.

DR. A. H. HAWALDAR
Principal

ADV. SHILPA V. GANACHARI
G.C. Chairman, R.L.C.



10. WEBINARS ON ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEM
30th May 2020
Report

R. L. LAW COLLEGE
BELAGAVI

Karnatak Law Society's
RAJA LAKHANGOU DA LAW COLLEGE
Tilakwadi, Belagavi - 590006
(Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi)

R. L. Law College's Internal Quality Assurance Cell
Invites for
Online Webinar

Saturday, 30th May 2020

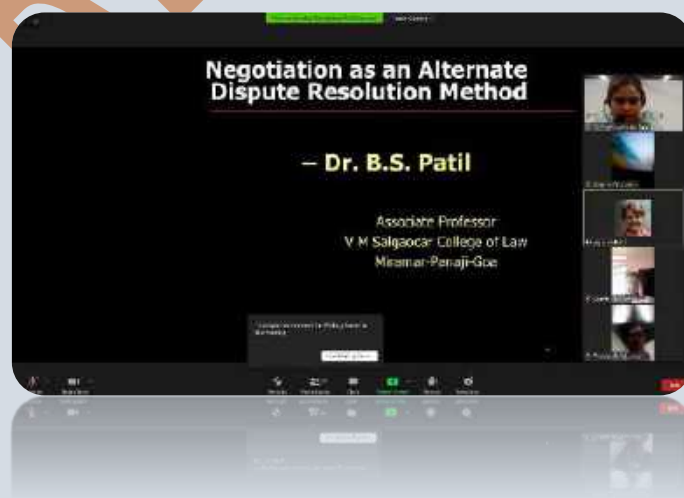
Resource Persons

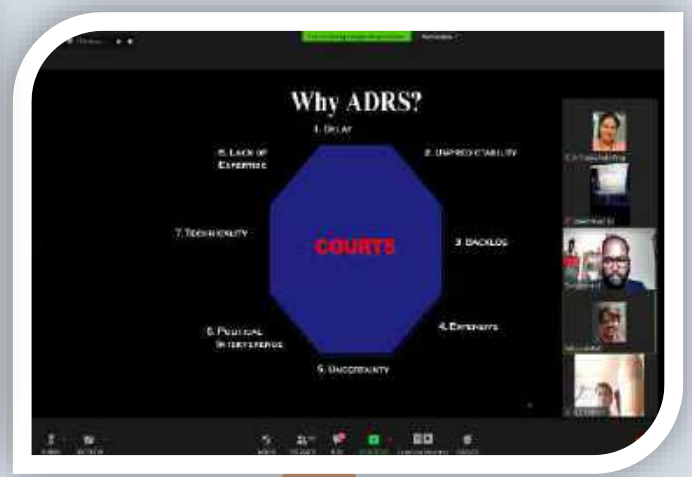
Dr. Babugouda S. Patil
Associate Professor
V. M. SALGAOKAR COLLEGE OF LAW, GOA
Time: 11.00 am - 12.00 Noon
NEGOTIATION AS AN ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION METHOD

Dr. D. Prasannakumar
Assistant Professor
K. L. S.'s R. L. LAW COLLEGE
Time: 12.00 Noon - 01.00 pm
EFFICACY OF MEDIATION AS AN ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION METHOD

IQAC COORDINATOR
Dr. Samina Nahid Baig

PRINCIPAL
Dr. A. H. Hawaldar





The College Organized webinars on Alternative Dispute Resolution Methods.

1. The first one was on the topic of “Negotiation as an ADR Method” on 30 May 2020. Dr Babugouda S. Patil, Associate Professor, V. M. Salgaocar College of Law, Goa was the resource person for the webinar.
2. The Second one was on the topic of “Efficacy of Mediation as an Alternative Dispute Resolution Method”. The resource person for the webinar was Dr. D. Prasannakumar, Asst. Prof. R. L. Law College, Belagavi.

Around 77 participants participated in the webinar.



LIST OF PARTICIPANTS - WEBINAR ON ADRS- 30-05-2020

S.NO.	DATE AND TIME OF REGISTRATION	EMAIL	NAME	DESIGNATION
1)	28/05/2020 13:33:15	Saminabaigs@gmail.com	SAMINA BAIG	FACULTY
2)	28/05/2020 14:06:09	smswami85@gmail.com	DR. SUPRIYA M SWAMI	FACULTY
3)	28/05/2020 14:23:48	shivanjalimane06@gmail.com	SHIVANJALI MAHADEV MANE	STUDENT
4)	28/05/2020 14:23:52	Romaniyupaadhya98@gmail.com	ROMANIYA SHANTINATH UPADHYE	STUDENT
5)	28/05/2020 14:24:25	naikra1996@gmail.com	RAJ NAIK	FACULTY
6)	28/05/2020 14:24:48	sumankaladagimath94@gmail.com	SUMAN M. KALADAGIMATH	STUDENT
7)	28/05/2020 14:25:22	hegadeprajakta1998@gmail.com	PRAJAKTA DEVADHAN HEGADE	STUDENT
8)	28/05/2020 14:44:41	anupgkk@gmail.com	ANUP	STUDENT
9)	28/05/2020 14:54:35	pandurangpawar1997@gmail.com	PANDURANG PAWAR	STUDENT
10)	28/05/2020 15:02:05	masterofscienceuday@gmail.com	UDAY SANNAKKI	STUDENT
11)	28/05/2020 15:10:32	chaitugachhi0077@gmail.com	CHAITANYA GACHHI	STUDENT
12)	28/05/2020 15:17:41	namratasutar59@gmail.com	NAMRATA SUTAR	STUDENT
13)	28/05/2020 15:18:28	patilankita5@gmail.com	ANKITA PATIL	STUDENT
14)	28/05/2020 15:21:02	akshata.mahindrakar235@gmail.com	AKSHATA MAHINDRAKAR	STUDENT
15)	28/05/2020 15:23:10	princegoudru@gmail.com	KUMARAGOUDA PATIL	STUDENT
16)	28/05/2020 15:26:32	aneesh.wasunkat@yahoo.com	ANEESH W	STUDENT
17)	28/05/2020 15:26:58	priyadhiremath99@gmail.com	PRIYA.HIREMATH.	STUDENT
18)	28/05/2020 15:30:34	pradeepkiranagi07@gmail.com	PRADEEP	STUDENT
19)	28/05/2020 15:33:02	prashant.sheri@gmail.com	PRASHANT	STUDENT
20)	28/05/2020 15:46:32	veena9739309679@gmail.com	VEENA MALI	STUDENT
21)	28/05/2020 15:53:35	manasijigajinni2000@gmail.com	MANASI	STUDENT
22)	28/05/2020 15:56:04	t.siddharth2011@gmail.com	SIDDHARTH D TIRAKANNAVAR	STUDENT
23)	28/05/2020 15:59:03	mumtaznadaf.mhn@gmail.com	MUMTAZ NADAF.	STUDENT
24)	28/05/2020 16:34:06	rashmimatapati46@gmail.com	RASHMI MATHAPATI	STUDENT
25)	28/05/2020 16:41:51	ruchitrachandrashekhar@gmail.com	RUCHITRA	STUDENT
26)	28/05/2020 17:44:32	ashwinibailur1997@gmail.com	ASHWINI BAILUR	STUDENT
27)	28/05/2020 18:03:59	sachincfeb1981@gmail.com	SACHIN CHAVAN	STUDENT
28)	28/05/2020 18:08:42	pawardarshana06@gmail.com	DARSHANA PAWAR	STUDENT
29)	28/05/2020 18:34:12	aniruddhpatil2001@gmail.com	ANIRUDDH PATIL	STUDENT
30)	28/05/2020 19:38:13	rajaram@rllc.in	RAJARAM	FACULTY
31)	28/05/2020 19:52:56	mskulkarni558@gmail.com	MRS. MADHURI. S. KULKARNI	FACULTY
32)	28/05/2020 19:54:21	chetank@rllc.in	CHETANKUMAR T. M.	FACULTY
33)	28/05/2020 19:55:56	smitabm25699@gmail.com	SMITA	FACULTY
34)	28/05/2020 20:53:43	vijaykumarbudri@gmail.com	VIJAYKUMAR BUDRI	STUDENT
35)	28/05/2020 21:29:25	waghg@gmail.com	HARSHA GIRISH WAGH	STUDENT
36)	28/05/2020 22:01:51	bolajanu123@gmail.com	ANUPAMA BOLAJ	STUDENT
37)	28/05/2020 22:08:04	sanahukkeri786@gmail.com	SANA M HUKKERI	STUDENT
38)	28/05/2020 22:38:58	neokatamble@gmail.com	DR. NANDAN J. KATAMBLE	FACULTY
39)	28/05/2020 23:09:43	poojabadkundri@gmail.com	POOJA BADKUNDRI	STUDENT
40)	29/05/2020 08:38:03	rishiscribe@gmail.com	RISHIKESH BAHADUR DESAI	STUDENT
41)	29/05/2020 09:17:20	vidyamalagi3@gmail.com	VIDYA MALAGI	STUDENT
42)	29/05/2020 11:10:26	krishnakumarjoshi21@gmail.com	KRISHNAKUMAR JOSHI	STUDENT
43)	29/05/2020 15:15:54	ashwini@rllc.in	ASHWINI PARAB	FACULTY
44)	29/05/2020 16:31:41	raghavendr435@gmail.com	RAGHAVENDRA.M	STUDENT
45)	29/05/2020 18:21:06	ashwini.b.hiremath@gmail.com	DR. ASHWINI B. HIREMATH	FACULTY
46)	29/05/2020 18:21:48	iamsreelak@gmail.com	SREELAKSHMI AJITHKUMAR PILLAI	STUDENT
47)	29/05/2020 18:33:35	ankits.pansare@gmail.com	ANKITA PA NSARE	STUDENT
48)	29/05/2020 18:39:02	sgbadakundri@gmail.com	SHIVARAJ BADAKUNDRI	STUDENT

S.NO.	DATE AND TIME OF REGISTRATION	EMAIL	NAME	DESIGNATION
49)	29/05/2020 18:41:18	padanadprajwal@gmail.com	PRAJWAL	STUDENT
50)	29/05/2020 18:41:34	shrav0511@gmail.com	SHRAVANI PANDIT	STUDENT
51)	29/05/2020 18:59:08	jadhavniranjan6@gmail.com	NIRANJAN JADHAV	STUDENT
52)	29/05/2020 19:54:32	walimv10@gmail.com	SWARALI WALI	STUDENT
53)	29/05/2020 21:13:02	rlobo471@gmail.com	RACHAEL LOBO	STUDENT
54)	30/05/2020 08:11:51	kempayya1981@gmail.com	JYOTHI	STUDENT
55)	30/05/2020 08:35:46	shreyautture108@gmail.com	SHREYA UTTURE	STUDENT
56)	30/05/2020 08:41:00	5057shivakant@gmail.com	SHIVAKANT V GUDENNAVAR	STUDENT
57)	30/05/2020 09:14:23	sachidanandpatil4044@gmail.com	SACHCHIDANAND B PATIL	STUDENT
58)	30/05/2020 09:14:37	shilparaikar228@gmail.com	SHILPA A RAIKAR	FACULTY
59)	30/05/2020 09:16:44	rahulsbhandurje@gmail.com	RAHUL BHANDURGE	FACULTY
60)	30/05/2020 09:20:05	satish@rllc.in	SATISH ANIKHINDI	FACULTY
61)	30/05/2020 09:23:24	shantaram.hegdenaigar@gmail.com	SHANTARAM HEGDE	FACULTY
62)	30/05/2020 09:26:22	anubelgaonkar@gmail.com	ANUJA BELGAONKAR	STUDENT
63)	30/05/2020 09:28:32	bajantriroopa@gmail.com	ROOPA BAJANTRI	STUDENT
64)	30/05/2020 09:30:28	payajurvedi@gmail.com	PRAHLAD A YAJURVEDI	FACULTY
65)	30/05/2020 09:52:38	parasammannavar@gmail.com	PARAS AMMANNAVAR	STUDENT
66)	30/05/2020 09:54:04	asmitabvan05@gmail.com	ASMITA	STUDENT
67)	30/05/2020 10:02:09	asmitap806@gmail.com	ASMITA	STUDENT
68)	30/05/2020 10:06:28	truptisadekar7@gmail.com	TRUPTI PRASAD SADEKAR	STUDENT
69)	30/05/2020 10:12:08	guddakayuashwini1997@gmail.com	ASHWINI RAMESH GUDDAKAYU	STUDENT
70)	30/05/2020 10:23:15	dhamonepoonam060@gmail.com	POONAM DHAMONE	STUDENT
71)	30/05/2020 10:31:26	anniemaben7@gmail.com	ANNIE MABEN	STUDENT
72)	30/05/2020 10:33:51	hawaldaranilkumar@gmail.com	DR. ANILKUMAR HAWALDAR	FACULTY
73)	30/05/2020 11:18:11	shivanaikarniveditanew@gmail.com	NIVEDITA	STUDENT
74)	30/05/2020 11:38:46	akshay.yadav96.ay@gmail.com	AKSHAY BABURAO YADAV	FACULTY
75)	31/05/2020 12:05:07	vaswani.sagar2@gmail.com	SAGAR VASWANI	STUDENT
76)	01/06/2020 14:55:48	dipalijamagoudar@gmail.com	DIPALI B PATIL	FACULTY
77)	11/06/2020 11:12:40	basavarajambi@gmail.com	BASAVARAJ. AMBI	STUDENT



11. WEBINARS ON FEDERAL SYSTEM OF INDIA 01st June 2020 Report

The college organized two webinars on FEDERAL SYSTEM OF INDIA on 01st June 2020.

1. “Federal System and Intergovernmental Relations” on 01 June 2020. Resource person ~ Dr M. P. Chengappa, Assistant Professor, West Bengal University of Juridical Sciences, West Bengal



2. “India as a Federal Government System” on 01 June 2020. Resource person ~ Dr A. H. Hawaldar, Principal, KLS R. L. Law College, Belagavi

Around 113 participants participated in the webinars.



LIST OF PARTICIPANTS - WEBINAR ON FEDERAL SYSTEM OF INDIA, 01st June 2020.

S.NO.	DATE AND TIME OF REGISTRATION	EMAIL	NAME	COLLEGE	DESIGNATION
1)	31/05/2020 12:39:09	chaitugachhi0077@gmail.com	CHAITANYA GACHHI	R.L.LAW COLLEGE	Student
2)	31/05/2020 12:39:56	amreenirfanshaikh1417@gmail.com	AMREEN.SHAIKH	RL LAW COLLAGE	Student
3)	31/05/2020 12:41:40	t.siddharth2011@gmail.com	SIDDHARTH D TIRAKANNAVAR	K.L.S RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE	Student
4)	31/05/2020 12:42:12	mskulkarni558@gmail.com	MADHURI. S. KULKARNI	K.L.S. RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW.COLLEGE, BELGAVI.	Faculty
5)	31/05/2020 12:43:51	bolajanu123@gmail.com	ANUPAMA S BOLAJ	KLE SOCIETY'S LAW COLLEGE, CHIKODI	Student
6)	31/05/2020 12:44:55	nidagundisachin721@gmail.com	SACHIN	GOKAK	Student
7)	31/05/2020 12:45:12	sandeepmeghannavar@gmail.com	SANDEEP TANAJI MEGHANNAVAR	R L LAW COLLEGE	Student
8)	31/05/2020 12:45:22	pattarvinayak03@gmail.com	VINAYAK PATTAR	BEST	Student
9)	31/05/2020 12:45:39	chetank@rllc.in	CHETANKUMAR T. M.	RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI	Faculty
10)	31/05/2020 12:45:45	kudarianusha1@gamil.com	ANUSHA B KUDARI	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM	Student
11)	31/05/2020 12:46:10	om.honm777@gmail.com	OM HONAMANI	R L LAW COLLEGE BELGAVI	Student
12)	31/05/2020 12:46:14	patlilmadhuri1997@gmail.com	MADHURI PATIL	RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE BELAGAVI	Student
13)	31/05/2020 12:46:41	nitintahilramani@yahoo.com	NITIN TAHILRAMANI	R L LAW COLLEGE	Student
14)	31/05/2020 12:46:45	dannydesai2000@gmail.com	AJAY DESAI	RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE	Student
15)	31/05/2020 12:46:48	vijaykumarbudri@gmail.com	VIJAYKUMAR BUDRI	R L LAW COLLEGE	Student
16)	31/05/2020 12:47:37	santoshbiradar8833@gmail.com	SANTOSH BIRADAR	KLS BA.LLB	Student
17)	31/05/2020 12:48:31	shahaayushi082@gmail.com	AAYUSHI SHAH	AAYUSHI SHAH	Student
18)	31/05/2020 12:50:13	shantaram.hegdenaigar@gmail.com	SHANTARAM HEGDE	R. L. LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI.	Faculty
19)	31/05/2020 12:50:17	smanjunath823@gamil.com	S MANJUNATH	COLLEGE	Student
20)	31/05/2020 12:50:22	gouritapdiya70@gmail.com	GOURI TAPDIYA	RLLC	Student
21)	31/05/2020 12:50:41	soumyashetti108@gmail.com	SOUMYA SHETTI	.	Student
22)	31/05/2020 12:50:46	payajurvedi@gmail.com	PRAHLAD A YAJURVEDI	R. L. LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI	Faculty
23)	31/05/2020 12:51:13	omkarjoshi0833@gmail.com	OMKAR JOSHI	KSLU	Student
24)	31/05/2020 12:51:52	swatiyallappanavar25@gmail.com	SWATI MALLIKARJUN YALLAPPANAVAR	R L LAW COLLEGE BELAGAVI	Student
25)	31/05/2020 12:52:13	vidyamalagi3@gmail.com	VIDYA MALAGI	R.L.LAW COLLEGE	Student
26)	31/05/2020 12:52:33	sandesh.shegunshi01@gmail.com	SANDESH SHEGUNSHI	K. L. S'S R. L. LAW COLLEGE INTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE CELL	Student
27)	31/05/2020 12:52:38	meghasomannavar1234@gmail.com	MEGHA M SOMANNAVAR	RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI	Student
28)	31/05/2020 12:52:51	Akshata.pujar7334@gmail.com	AKSHATA.PUJAR	R L LAW COLLEGE BELAGAVI	Student
29)	31/05/2020 12:53:02	manashalemani9736@gmail.com	MANAS HALEMANI	R L LAW COLLEGE	Student
30)	31/05/2020 12:56:14	ashwinibailur1997@gmail.com	ASHWINI BAILUR	-	Student
31)	31/05/2020 12:57:15	haridasnamrata@gmail.com	NAMRATA HARIDAS	R.L.LAW COLLEGE, BELGAVI.	Student
32)	31/05/2020 12:58:57	namratabp19@gmail.com	NAMRATA BIRADARPATIL	K.L.S.'S R.L LAW COLLEGE INTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE CELL	Student

S.NO.	DATE AND TIME OF REGISTRATION	EMAIL	NAME	COLLEGE	DESIGNATION
33)	31/05/2020 12:59:22	neokatamble@gmail.com	DR. NANDAN J. KATAMBLE	R. L. LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI	Faculty
34)	31/05/2020 12:59:58	rlobo471@gmail.com	RACHAEL LOBO	R.L LAW COLLEGE	Student
35)	31/05/2020 13:00:05	narayanbagi147@gmail.com	NARAYAN. N. BAGI	STUDENT	Student
36)	31/05/2020 13:03:27	rahulnashi4252@gmail.com	RAHUL NASHI	KARNATAKA LAW SOCIETY	Student
37)	31/05/2020 13:05:22	vijaylaxminpatil1@gmail.com	VIJAYLAXMI N P	GOOD	Student
38)	31/05/2020 13:06:35	mebgpatil5060@rediffmail.com	BALAGOUDA G PATIL	S S ARTS & T P SC INSTITUE	Faculty
39)	31/05/2020 13:08:37	cmbossmuddy@gmail.com	MADIWALESHWAR	BUDAYYANAVARMATH	Student
40)	31/05/2020 13:10:04	gajananadchougala143@gmail.com	GAJANANAD CHOUGALA	R L L C BEALGAVI	Student
41)	31/05/2020 13:10:09	yashu12081996@gmail.com	YASHODA S. BHOVIVADDAR	R.L. LAW COLLEGE BELAGAVI	Student
42)	31/05/2020 13:12:35	smswami85@gmail.com	DR.SUPRIYA M SWAMI	KLE SOCIETY'S B V BELLAD LAW COLLEGE BELAGAVI	Faculty
43)	31/05/2020 13:13:14	gonnabmadvthme@gmail.com	AKSHAY HALABAR	RL LAW	Student
44)	31/05/2020 13:13:42	ashokchatnalli609@gmail.com	ASHOK CHATNALLI	K L S'S R L LAW COLLEGE BELAGAVI	Student
45)	31/05/2020 13:15:52	Shiragumpimubbi@gmail.com	MUBASHIRA SHIRAGUMPI	Student
46)	31/05/2020 13:17:07	mehaboobsubanijalagar@gmail.com	MEHABOBSUBANI	RLLC	Student
47)	31/05/2020 13:17:55	sharanabasav60@gmail.com	SHARANABASAVA	Student
48)	31/05/2020 13:18:27	bhushanupadhye371@gmail.com	BHUSHAN UPADHYE	RL.LAW COLLEGE	Student
49)	31/05/2020 13:18:46	komalkanbarkar@gmail.com	KOMAL MOHAN KANBARKAR	R.L.LAW COLLEGE	Student
50)	31/05/2020 13:18:48	patilishwarya0077@gmail.com	AISHWARYA B PATIL	R L LAW COLLEGE BELAGAVI	Student
51)	31/05/2020 13:21:12	Handigunds@gmail.com	SIDDU SHIVABASU HANDIGUND	R.L LAW COLLEGE BELAGAVI	Student
52)	31/05/2020 13:23:47	psanadi59@gmail.com	POONAM SANADI	RL LAW COLLEGE	Student
53)	31/05/2020 13:25:54	sanahukkeri786@gmail.com	SANA HUKKERI	GOOD	Student
54)	31/05/2020 13:27:17	rmetri100@gmail.com	RAHUL METRI	K L S	Student
55)	31/05/2020 13:27:45	thisisnragarwal@gmail.com	NIDHI AGARWAL	RL LAW COLLEGE	Student
56)	31/05/2020 13:29:47	krishnakumarjoshi21@gmail.com	KRISHNAKUMAR JOSHI	R L LAW COLLEGE	Student
57)	31/05/2020 13:29:50	priyadhiremath99@gmail.com	PRIYA.HIREMATH.	R L LAW COLLEGE BELGUM	Student
58)	31/05/2020 13:30:34	sonia.gotadki@gmail.com	SONIYA GOTADKI	RAJA LAKAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE	Student
59)	31/05/2020 13:31:12	ruchitrachandrashekhar@gmail.com	C RUCHITRA	RL LAW COLLEGE	Student
60)	31/05/2020 13:31:43	dodagoudar.ravi@gmail.com	RAVINDRA DODAGOUDAR	R L LAW COLLEGE	Student
61)	31/05/2020 13:34:16	vinayaklendi2000@gmail.com	VINAYAK LENDI	KLS	Student
62)	31/05/2020 13:36:25	vijay5798@gmail.com	VIJAYKUMAR RACHOTI	COLLEGE	Student
63)	31/05/2020 13:47:08	yashmadar26@gmail.com	YUVARAJ MADAR	GOOD	Student
64)	31/05/2020 13:47:15	patilankita5@gmail.com	ANKITA PATIL	RL LAW COLLEGE, BELGAUM LL. B 4TH SEMESTER	Student
65)	31/05/2020 13:47:48	pranavkatageri07@gmail.com	PRANAV SUKHADEO KATAGERI	R.L LAW COLLEGE	Student
66)	31/05/2020 13:47:49	wilwen96@gmail.com	NORONHA EZEKIEL ANTHONY WILWEN	RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE	Student
67)	31/05/2020 13:50:06	ankitapednekar126@gmail.com	ANKITA PEDNEKAR	R.L LAW COLLEGE	Student
68)	31/05/2020 13:56:01	waghg@gmail.com	HARSHA G. WAGH	RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE	Student

S.NO.	DATE AND TIME OF REGISTRATION	EMAIL	NAME	COLLEGE	DESIGNATION
69)	31/05/2020 13:57:16	chandupillu814@gmail.com	CHANDRBHAGA M KAMBLE	YES	Student
70)	31/05/2020 14:03:06	soundaryapadaki30936@gmail.com	SOUNDARYA M PADAKI	KLS R.L.LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI	Student
71)	31/05/2020 14:05:59	asmitabvan05@gmail.com	ASMITA	RAJA LAKHMAGAUDA LAW COLLEGE	Student
72)	31/05/2020 14:10:25	akshata.mahindrakar235@gmail.com	AKSHATA MAHINDRAKAR	R.L.LAW COLLEGE	Student
73)	31/05/2020 14:12:31	manjunathpatti143@gmail.com	MANJUNATHGOUDA R PATIL	STUDENT	Student
74)	31/05/2020 14:14:15	naikra1996@gmail.com	RAJARAM NAIK	KARNATAKA UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD	Others
75)	31/05/2020 14:15:22	telirishita@gmail.com	RISHITA TELI	KLS R L LAW COLLAGE	Student
76)	31/05/2020 14:16:23	masterofscienceuday@gmail.com	UDAY SANNAKKI	KLE SOCEITYS LAW COLLEGE, CHIKODI	Student
77)	31/05/2020 14:20:48	vaswani.sagar2@gmail.com	SAGAR VASWANI	SOTC TRAVEL LTD	Others
78)	31/05/2020 14:26:06	manjukaralinganavar44@gmail.com	MANJUNATH KARALINGANAVAR	R.L.LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI	Student
79)	31/05/2020 14:27:09	vb1687330@gmail.com	VINODRAJ B BHANDARI	KARNATAKA LAW SOCIETY	Student
80)	31/05/2020 14:28:12	maninayak@1433gmail.com	MANI KANTA.K	STUDENT	Student
81)	31/05/2020 14:33:22	iamsreelak@gmail.com	SREELAKSHMI AJITHKUMAR PILLAI	RAJA LAKHAMGAUDA LAW COLLEGE	Student
82)	31/05/2020 14:35:24	rishiscribe@gmail.com	RISHIKESH BAHADUR DESAI	R L LAW COLLEGE	Student
83)	31/05/2020 14:39:07	satish@rllc.in	SATISH ANIKHINDI	R. L. LAW COLLEGE	Faculty
84)	31/05/2020 14:47:17	ashwini@rllc.in	ASHWINI PARAB	R. L. LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI.	Faculty
85)	31/05/2020 15:03:41	palakivivek@gmail.com	VIVEKANAND HANAMANT PALKI	R L LAW COLLEGE	Student
86)	31/05/2020 15:05:48	prasadhulyal@gmail.com	PRASAD HULYAL	R L LAW COLLEGE BELAGAVI	Student
87)	31/05/2020 15:23:21	abhishekjatti2000@gmail.com	ABHISHEK JATTI	KARNATKA STATE LAW UNIVERSITY	Student
88)	31/05/2020 15:27:54	pavannnayak@gmail.com	PAVAN NAGENDRA NAYAK	KSLU	Student
89)	31/05/2020 15:30:35	guddipatil43@gmail.com	SHUBHANGI MANOHAR PATIL	RLLC	Student
90)	31/05/2020 15:33:28	princegoudru@gmail.com	KUMARAGOUA PATIL	R L LAW COLLEGE	Student
91)	31/05/2020 15:35:27	nandhithadinesh31@gmail.com	NANDHITHA R DINESH	RLLC	Student
92)	31/05/2020 15:43:35	ankitashelar1297ak@gmail.com	ANKITA BALARAM SHELAR	R.L.LAW COLLEGE	Student
93)	31/05/2020 15:48:38	somanathawaji@gmail.com	SOMANATH AWAJI	KARNATAKA LAW SOCIETY	Student
94)	31/05/2020 16:00:14	shilparaikar228@gmail.com	SHILPA A RAIKAR	KLS S RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI	Faculty
95)	31/05/2020 16:37:41	vaibi2006@gmail.com	VAIBHAVI DESHMUKH	KLS'S R L LAW COLLEGE	Student
96)	31/05/2020 16:49:00	akshatamr210397@gmail.com	AKSHATA M REVANKAR	KARNATAKA LAW SOCIETY; RLLC	Student
97)	31/05/2020 16:54:13	shivanjalimane06@gmail.com	SHIVANJALI MAHADEV MANE	KLE LAW COLLEGE CHIKODI	Student
98)	31/05/2020 16:58:57	poojabadkundri@gmail.com	POOJA BADKUNDRI	RL LAW COLLEGE	Student
99)	31/05/2020 17:11:06	santoshkadam5000@gmail.com	KADAM SANTOSH MANULAL NANDINI	KLE SOCIETY'S KLE COLLEGE OF LAW, MUMBAI	Student
100)	31/05/2020 17:59:40	malvikakulkarni21@gmail.com	MALVIKA KULKARNI	RL LAW COLLEGE, BELGAUM	Student
101)	31/05/2020 18:11:24	sachincfeb1981@gmail.com	SACHIN CHAVAN	R.L.LAW COLLEGE	Student

S.NO.	DATE AND TIME OF REGISTRATION	EMAIL	NAME	COLLEGE	DESIGNATION
102)	31/05/2020 18:14:18	sumankaladagimath94@gmail.com	SUMAN	KLE LAW COLLEGE CHIKODI	Student
103)	31/05/2020 18:47:22	dhamonepoonam060@gmail.com	POONAM DHAMONE	NICE	Student
104)	31/05/2020 18:50:26	Rajchalawadi800@gamil.com	RENUKARAJ R CHALAVADI	KARNATAKA LOW SOCIETY	Student
105)	31/05/2020 19:26:47	srushtikuntoji20@gmail.com	SRUSHTI KUNTOJI	R.L.LAW COLLEGE BELAGAVI	Student
106)	31/05/2020 19:36:31	abhisheknbarigidad@gmail.com	ABHISHEK'S BARIGIDAD	RL LAW COLLEGE	Student
107)	31/05/2020 19:38:38	praveenkumar19feb@gmail.com	PRAVEEN KARENNAVAR	KLS	Student
108)	31/05/2020 19:45:40	priyankasrathi2@gmail.com	PRIYANKA RATHI	RLLC	Student
109)	31/05/2020 20:13:39	anubelgaonkar@gmail.com	ANUJA BELGAONKAR	R L LAW COLLEGE BELAGAVI	Student
110)	31/05/2020 20:21:18	paridheeoza96@gmail.com	POOJA OZA	R. L. LAW COLLEGE	Student
111)	31/05/2020 20:30:01	sachidanandpatil4044@gmail.com	SACHCHIDANAND PATIL	KLS R L LAW COLLEGE BELAGAVI	Student
112)	31/05/2020 22:37:55	venkvan231@gmail.com	VENKATESH VANNUR	R L LAW COLLEGE	Student
113)	31/05/2020 23:03:03	amarappu007@gmail.com	AMARNATH	RL LAW COLLEGE	Student
114)	01/06/2020 02:45:03	kulvedu@gmail.com	VAIDEHI S. DESAI ROLL NO 01	RL LAW COLLEGE BELGAUM	Student
115)	01/06/2020 09:12:35	kumarhugar9@gmail.com	KUMAR M HUGAR	BV BELLAD LAW COLLEGE.	Student
116)	01/06/2020 09:43:14	prasanna@rllc.in	DR. PRASANNAKUMAR D.	R. L. LAW COLLEGE	Faculty
117)	01/06/2020 10:00:11	shreyautture108@gmail.com	SHREYA UTTURE	R L LAW COLLEGE, BELGAUM	Student
118)	01/06/2020 10:11:29	poojaupadhye9@gmail.com	POOJA B UPADHYE	BY RLLAW COLLEGE BELAGAVI	Student
119)	01/06/2020 10:16:37	mohdarmaansait@gmail.com	ARMAAN SAIT	R L LAW COLLEGE	Student
110)	01/06/2020 10:21:17	rakeshbailpattar17@gmail.com	RAKESH BAILPATTAR	KARNATAKA LAW SOCIETY	Student
111)	01/06/2020 10:21:27	dayanandbailpattar@gmail.com	DAYANAND BAILPATTAR	KARNATAKA LAW SOCIETY	Student
112)	01/06/2020 10:41:59	sutarkishor96@gmail.com	KISHOR S	R L LAW COLLEGE	Student
113)	01/06/2020 11:09:27	nikita.anandache97@gmail.com	NIKITA M A	R L LAW COLLEGE	Student
114)	01/06/2020 11:39:15	murugesheconomics@gmail.com	DR MURUGESHA K M	SHRI SANGAMESWAR ARTS AND COMMERCE COLLEGE CHADCHAN	Faculty
115)	01/06/2020 12:00:25	santuhirabale@gmail.com	SANTOSH	RL LAW COLLEGE BELGAUM	Student
116)	01/06/2020 12:11:39	jyoti@rllc.in	JYOTI KULKARNI	R. L. LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI	Faculty
117)	04/06/2020 22:03:11	vinaykachandur@gmail.com	VINAYAK CHANDUR	B K LAW COLLEGE, CHIKODI	Student
118)	04/06/2020 22:20:54	mk8746057092@gmail.com	MAHANTESH ANNASAB WAGHAMORE	B K LAW COLLEGE CHIKODI	Student



12. WEBINAR ON CORRUPTION AND RULE OF LAW 06 June 2020 Report



1. "Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 ~ A Brief Introduction" on 06 June 2020. Resource person ~ Ms. Pavithra R, Assistant Professor, School of Law, Christ (Deemed to be University), Bengaluru
2. "Rule of Law as the Basic Structure of Constitution" on 06 June 2020. Resource person ~ Shri P. A. Yajurvedi, Assistant Professor, KLS R. L. Law College, Belagavi.

Around 83 participants participated in the webinar.



LIST OF PARTICIPANTS - WEBINAR ON CORRUPTION AND RULE OF LAW - TWO SESSIONS -06-JUNE-2020

S.NO.	DATE AND TIME OF REGISTRATION	EMAIL	NAME	DESIGNATION	COLLEGE
1)	04/06/2020 23:32:22	sonia.gotadki@gmail.com	SONIYA GOTADKI	STUDENT	RLLC
2)	04/06/2020 23:32:35	rahulnashi4252@gmail.com	RAHUL NASHI	STUDENT	RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE BELAGAVI
3)	04/06/2020 23:33:41	omkarkalaskar17@gmail.com	OMKAR KALASKAR	STUDENT	RL LAW COLLEGE
4)	04/06/2020 23:34:35	mehaboobsubanijalagar@gmail.com	MEHABOOSUBANI	STUDENT	RLLC
5)	04/06/2020 23:35:08	ashokchatnalli609@gmail.com	ASHOK CHATNALLI	STUDENT	K L S'S R L LAW COLLEGE BELAGAVI
6)	04/06/2020 23:35:12	prajwal26prajwal@gmail.com	PRAJWAL ATHANIMATH	STUDENT	R L LAW COLLEGE
7)	04/06/2020 23:35:49	sandesh.shegunshi01@gmail.com	SANDESH SHEGUNSHI	STUDENT	R. L. LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI
8)	04/06/2020 23:35:54	vijayendraghatage8@gmail.com	VIJAYENDRA GHATAGE	STUDENT	R. L. LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI

S.NO.	DATE AND TIME OF REGISTRATION	EMAIL	NAME	DESIGNATION	COLLEGE
9)	04/06/2020 23:37:08	gousiyapeerjade@gmail.com	GOUSIYA PEERJADE	STUDENT	RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI
10)	04/06/2020 23:37:09	asmitabvan05@gmail.com	ASMITA	STUDENT	RAJA LAKHMAGAUDA LAW COLLEGE
11)	04/06/2020 23:38:03	ashwinibailur1997@gmail.com	ASHWINI BAILUR	STUDENT	RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE
12)	04/06/2020 23:41:12	kulvedu@gmail.com	VAIDEHI DESAI	STUDENT	RL LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI
13)	04/06/2020 23:41:36	ankitapednekar126@gmail.com	ANKITA PEDNEKAR	STUDENT	R.L.LAW COLLEGE
14)	04/06/2020 23:41:45	chaitugachhi0077@gmail.com	CHAITANYA GACHHI	STUDENT	R.L.LAW COLLEGE
15)	05/06/2020 00:00:12	rlobo471@gmail.com	RACHAEL LOBO	STUDENT	RL LAW COLLEGE
16)	05/06/2020 00:13:38	neokatamble@gmail.com	DR. NANDAN J. KATAMBLE	FACULTY	R. L. LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI
17)	05/06/2020 00:15:46	patilankita5@gmail.com	ANKITA PATIL	STUDENT	RL LAW COLLEGE BELGAUM
18)	05/06/2020 02:15:27	catchganesh.bolmal5@gmail.com	GANESH	STUDENT	RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE
19)	05/06/2020 05:46:06	mskulkarni558@gmail.com	MADHURI, S, KULKARNI	FACULTY	K.L.S. R. L. LAW COLLEGE, BELGAVI.
20)	05/06/2020 06:12:12	komalkanbarkar@gmail.com	KOMAL MOHAN KANBARKAR	STUDENT	R. L. LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI
21)	05/06/2020 06:15:40	rishiscribe@gmail.com	RISHIKESH BAHADUR DESAI	STUDENT	R L LAW COLLEGE
22)	05/06/2020 06:57:32	sachinfeb1981@gmail.com	SACHIN CHAVAN	STUDENT	R. L. LAW COLLEGE
23)	05/06/2020 07:02:33	vb1687330@gmail.com	VINODRAJ B BHANDARI	STUDENT	R.L LAW COLLAGE BELAGAVI
24)	05/06/2020 07:15:41	priyadhiremath99@gmail.com	PRIYA.HIREMATH.	STUDENT	R L LAW COLLEGE BELGUM
25)	05/06/2020 07:19:12	srushtikuntoji20@gmail.com	SRUSHTI KUNTOJI	STUDENT	R. L. LAW COLLEGE BELAGAVI
26)	05/06/2020 07:22:33	yashu12081996@gmail.com	YASHODA	STUDENT	B
27)	05/06/2020 07:46:35	aruramdug123@gmail.com	ARUNDHATI NAIK	STUDENT	RLLC
28)	05/06/2020 07:49:12	vijaylaxminpatil1@gmail.com	VIJAYLAXMI N P	STUDENT	R.L.LAW COLLEGE
29)	05/06/2020 07:49:56	poojabadkundri@gmail.com	POOJA BADKUNDRI	STUDENT	RL LAW COLLEGE
30)	05/06/2020 07:50:55	sachidanandpatil4044@gmail.com	SACHCHIDANAND B P	STUDENT	KLS R L LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI
31)	05/06/2020 08:01:32	Manjunathheggalagi@gmail.com	MANJUNATH	STUDENT	R.L.LOW COLLEGE BELGAVI
32)	05/06/2020 08:04:13	namratasutar59@gmail.com	NAMRATA SUTAR	STUDENT	R L LAW COLLEGE
33)	05/06/2020 08:05:08	vaibi2006@gmail.com	VAIBHAVI DESHMUKH	STUDENT	R L LAW COLLEGE
34)	05/06/2020 08:06:39	poojaupadhye9@gmail.com	POOJA UPADHYE	STUDENT	RLLAW COLLEGE BELAGAVI
35)	05/06/2020 08:25:33	ruchitrachandrashekhar@gmail.com	C R	STUDENT	C RUCHITRA
36)	05/06/2020 08:28:32	meghasomannavar1234@gmail.com	MEGHA M SOMANNAVAR	STUDENT	RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI
37)	05/06/2020 08:30:52	amreenirfanshaikh1417@gmail.com	AMREEN.SHAIKH	STUDENT	RL LAW COLLEGE
38)	05/06/2020 08:33:12	santuhirabale@gmail.com	SANTOSH	STUDENT	RL LAW COLLEGE BELGAUM
39)	05/06/2020 08:37:27	soumyashetti108@gmail.com	SOUMYA SHETTI	STUDENT	RLLC
40)	05/06/2020 08:45:39	soundaryapadaki30936@gmail.com	SOUNDARYA MALATESH PADAKI	STUDENT	R.L.LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI

S.NO.	DATE AND TIME OF REGISTRATION	EMAIL	NAME	DESIGNATION	COLLEGE
41)	05/06/2020 09:10:55	malvikakulkarni21@gmail.com	MALVIKA KULKARNI	STUDENT	RL LAW COLLEGE
42)	05/06/2020 09:27:50	smanjunath823@gmail.com	S MANJUNATH	STUDENT	RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE
43)	05/06/2020 09:32:03	t.siddharth2011@gmail.com	SIDDHARTH D TIRAKANNAVAR	STUDENT	K.L.S RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE
44)	05/06/2020 09:35:10	sanjeev2255@gmail.com	SANJIV YAKANE	FACULTY	ASNSSS MAHATMA GANDHIJI LAW COLLEGE SANKESHWAR
45)	05/06/2020 09:35:28	bhargavshindhe99@gmail.com	BHARGAV SHINDHE	STUDENT	K L S 'S R.L.LAW COLLEGE BELAGAVI
46)	05/06/2020 09:38:45	prasanna@rllc.in	DR. PRASANNAKUMAR D.	FACULTY	R. L. LAW COLLEGE
47)	05/06/2020 09:45:14	patilaishwarya0077@gmail.com	AISHWARYA B PATIL	STUDENT	R L LAW COLLEGE BELAGAVI
48)	05/06/2020 10:13:27	krishnakumarjoshi21@gmail.com	KRISHNAKUMAR JOSHI	STUDENT	R L LAW COLLEGE BELAGAVI
49)	05/06/2020 10:34:01	naikra1996@gmail.com	RAJARAM NAIK	OTHERS	KUD
50)	05/06/2020 10:34:16	kudarianusha1@gmail.com	ANUSHA B KUDARI	STUDENT	R. L. LAW. COLLEGE. BELAGAVI
51)	05/06/2020 10:59:14	paridheeoza96@gmail.com	POOJA OZA	STUDENT	R. L. LAW COLLEGE
52)	05/06/2020 11:01:48	swatiyallappanavar25@gmail.com	SWATI M YALLAPPANAVAR	STUDENT	R L LAW COLLEGE BELAGAVI
53)	05/06/2020 11:04:18	shivanjalimane06@gmail.com	SHIVANJALI MAHADEV MANE	STUDENT	KLE LAW COLLEGE CHIKODI
54)	05/06/2020 11:06:16	santoshkadam5000@gmail.com	KADAM SANTOSH MANULAL NANDINI	STUDENT	KLE SOCIETY'S KLE COLLEGE OF LAW, MUMBAI
55)	05/06/2020 11:08:00	bolajanu123@gmail.com	ANUPAMA BOLAJ	STUDENT	KLE SOCIETY' S LAW COLLEGE, CHIKODI
56)	05/06/2020 11:13:11	guddakayuashwini1997@gmail.com	ASHWINI GUDDAKAYU	STUDENT	RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE
57)	05/06/2020 11:14:39	shridharkamble852@gmail.com	SHRIDHAR. A. KAMBLE	STUDENT	K. L. E. SOCIETY LAW COLLEGE CHIKODI
58)	05/06/2020 11:20:06	bharatip288@gmail.com	BHARATI PATIL	STUDENT	KLE SOCIETY'S LAW COLLEGE CHIKODI
59)	05/06/2020 11:20:55	chetank@rllc.in	CHETANKUMAR T. M.	FACULTY	RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI
60)	05/06/2020 11:43:50	prashantsavadatti143@gmail.com	PRASHANT RAMAPPA SAVADATTI	STUDENT	K L E SOCIETY'S LAW COLLEGE CHIKODI
61)	05/06/2020 11:51:58	mumtaznadaf.mhn@gmail.com	MUMTAZ H. NADAF.	STUDENT	KLE SOCIETY'S LAW COLLEGE CHIKODI.
62)	05/06/2020 11:52:50	waghg@gmail.com	HARSHA G. WAGH	STUDENT	RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE
63)	05/06/2020 12:08:03	lakkappakurabagatti@gmail.com	LAKKAPPA KURABAGATTI	STUDENT	RAJA LAKANAGOD LAW COLLEGE BELGAVI
64)	05/06/2020 12:10:24	khombaremegha@gmail.com	MEGHA M SHETTI	STUDENT	KLE'S LAW COLLEGE, CHIKODI
65)	05/06/2020 12:24:43	akshatamr210397@gmail.com	AKSHATA M REVANKAR	STUDENT	RL LAW COLLEGE
66)	05/06/2020 12:29:56	prasadhulyal@gmail.com	PRASAD HULYAL	STUDENT	R L LAW COLLEGE BELAGAVI.
67)	05/06/2020 12:42:08	psanadi59@gmail.com	POONAM SANADI	STUDENT	RL LAW COLLEGE
68)	05/06/2020 13:01:37	akshata.mahindrakar235@gmail.com	AKSHATA.S. MAHINDRAKAR	STUDENT	R.L.LAW COLLEGE
69)	05/06/2020 13:03:41	sanahukkeri786@gmail.com	SANA HUKKERI	STUDENT	RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE
70)	05/06/2020 13:03:49	malagiveda@gmail.com	VEDA MALAGI	STUDENT	R.L LAW CLG
71)	05/06/2020 14:34:54	hansamujawar@gmail.com	HANSA	STUDENT	RL LAW COLLEGE


S.NO.	DATE AND TIME OF REGISTRATION	EMAIL	NAME	DESIGNATION	COLLEGE
72)	05/06/2020 16:37:56	ambolechannu4@gmail.com	CHANNAPPA A AMBOLE	STUDENT	KLE LAW COLLEGE. CHIKODI
73)	05/06/2020 18:40:41	sushmabidari17@gmail.com	SUSHMA B	STUDENT	RL LAW COLLEGE BELAGAVI
74)	05/06/2020 21:03:07	sachingoudappanavar@gmail.com	SACHIN GOUDAPPANAVAR	STUDENT	R L LAW COLLAGE BELAGAVI
75)	06/06/2020 07:21:42	kempayya1981@gmail.com	JYOTHI	STUDENT	R.L LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI
76)	06/06/2020 08:07:18	thisisnragarwal@gmail.com	NIDHI AGARWAL	STUDENT	R L LAW COLLEGE
77)	06/06/2020 08:53:00	manjukaralinganavar44@gmail.com	MANJUNATH KARALINGANAVAR	STUDENT	R.L.LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI
78)	06/06/2020 09:12:25	shilparaikar228@gmail.com	SHILPA A RAIKAR	FACULTY	KLS S RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE BELAGAVI
79)	06/06/2020 10:06:01	venkvan231@gmail.com	VENKATESH	STUDENT	R L LAW COLLEGE
80)	06/06/2020 10:55:27	ankitashelar1297ak@gmail.com	ANKITA BALARAM SHELAR	STUDENT	R.L.LAW COLLEGE
81)	06/06/2020 11:02:05	shrishwari@gmail.com	SHRISHWARI MOGHE	STUDENT	R.L LAW COLLEGE
82)	04/06/2020 23:31:15	manasijigajinni2000@gmail.com	MANASI JIGAJINNI	STUDENT	R.L LAW COLLEGE
83)	204/06/2020 23:31:56	dannydesai2000@gmail.com	AJAY DESAI	STUDENT	R.L LAW COLLEGE



13. WEBINAR ON “DEATH SENTENCE AND ITS JURISPRUDENCE”

18 June 2020
Report

The college organized a webinar on “Death Sentence and Its Jurisprudence” on 18 June 2020. Resource person ~ Shri Aniket Ujjwal Nikam, Advocate, Supreme Court of India and High Court of Bombay. Around 89 participants participated in the webinar.



KARNATAK LAW SOCIETY'S RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE
TILAKWADI, BELAGAVI - 590006
(AFFILIATED TO KARNATAKA STATE LAW UNIVERSITY, HUBBALLI)


K. L. S.'s R. L. Law College's Internal Quality Assurance Cell

Invites for an Online Webinar on

“Death Sentence and Its Jurisprudence”

On 18th June 2020, from 11.00 a.m. – 12.00 p.m.


Speaker



Mr. Aniket Ujjwal Nikam
B. L. S., LL. M. (NYU)
Advocate, (criminal)
High Court of Bombay, Maharashtra

Mr. Aniket Ujjwal Nikam has completed his Masters in Law from New York University School of Law. He is currently practicing in Bombay High Court and Supreme Court.

Mr. Nikam is practicing on the criminal side of Law. He has appeared for Ministry of Defence in Adarsh Housing Scam before the Judicial Commission set up by the Government of Maharashtra. Mr. Nikam has secured Anticipatory Bail for the Leader of Opposition- Dhananjay Munde. Mr. Nikam has also secured Anticipatory Bail for Bollywood Actress Shilpa Shetty and Raj Kundra. Mr. Nikam has successfully conducted and secured acquittal for Nationalist Congress Party MLA Suresh Lad. He has appeared for the then Transport Minister Mr. Gulabrao Deokar in the Gharkul Housing Scam. He has also appeared in the matter of Sanam Hasan and successfully secured the Orders from the Hon'ble Bombay High Court in transferring the investigation of Sanam Hasan death case to CBI. He has also appeared for the Bollywood actress Ms. Deepika Padukone in the matter of Quashing of FIR registered against her. Mr. Nikam secured acquittal for actor Vidhut Jamwal in an assault case and defended Nana Patekar in the Me-Too case filed by Tanushree Dutta.



LIST OF PARTICIPANTS - WEBINAR ON “DEATH SENTENCE AND ITS JURISPRUDENCE” - 18 June 2020

S.No.	DATE AND TIME OF REGISTRATION	EMAIL	NAME	COLLEGE	DESIGNATION
1)	16/06/2020 20:53:58	baig@rllc.in	DR. SAMINA NAHID BAIG	KLS R. L. LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI, KARNATAKA, INDIA 560001	Faculty
2)	16/06/2020 21:06:49	swatiyallappanavar25@gmail.com	SWATI MALLIKARJUN YALLAPPAVAR	R L LAW COLLEGE BELAGAVI	Student
3)	16/06/2020 21:07:07	truptisadekar7@gmail.com	TRUPTI PRASAD SADEKAR	R.L.LAW COLLEGE	Student
4)	16/06/2020 21:07:58	akshata.mahindrakar235@gmail.com	AKSHATA.S. MAHINDRAKAR	R.L.LAW COLLEGE	Student
5)	16/06/2020 21:08:02	anubelgaonkar@gmail.com	ANUJA BELGAONKAR	R L LAW COLLEGE BELAGAVI	Student
6)	16/06/2020 21:09:26	jyoti@rllc.in	JYOTI KULKARNI	R. L. LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI	Faculty
7)	16/06/2020 21:09:47	sonia.gotadki@gmail.com	SONIYA GOTADKI	RLLC	Student
8)	16/06/2020 21:09:51	catchganesh.bolmal5@gmail.com	GANESH BOLMAL	RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI.	Student
9)	16/06/2020 21:10:27	mehak.sancheti97@gmail.com	MEHAK SANCHETI	DR. SAMINA BAIG	Student
10)	16/06/2020 21:10:34	smitabm25699@gmail.com	SMITA	RL LAW COLLEGE	Student
11)	16/06/2020 21:12:21	shantaram.hegdenaigar@gmail.com	SHANTARAM HEGDE	R. L. LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI	Faculty
12)	16/06/2020 21:12:26	ankitapednekar126@gmail.com	ANKITA PEDNEKAR	R.L LAW COLLEGE	Student
13)	16/06/2020 21:14:15	satish@rllc.in	SATISH ANIKHINDI	R. L. LAW COLLEGE	Faculty
14)	16/06/2020 21:14:32	ankitashelar1297ak@gmail.com	ANKITA BALARAM SHELAR	R.L.LAW COLLEGE BELAGAVI	Student
15)	16/06/2020 21:14:56	vijaylaxminpatil1@gmail.com	VIJAYLAXMI N PATIL	GOOD	Student
16)	16/06/2020 21:16:28	praneetkulkarni2001@gmail.com	PRANEET KULKARNI	RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE	Student
17)	16/06/2020 21:17:04	santuhirabale@gmail.com	SANTOSH	RL LAW COLLEGE BELGAVI	Student
18)	16/06/2020 21:20:13	sharad223madiwalar@gmail.com	SHARAD MADIWALAR	RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE BELAGAVI	Student
19)	16/06/2020 21:20:59	kudarianusha1@gmail.com	ANUSHA B KUDARI	R. L. LAW. COLLEGE. BELAGAVI.	Student
20)	16/06/2020 21:21:49	srushtikuntoji20@gmail.com	SRUSHTI. KUNTOJI	R. L. LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI	Student
21)	16/06/2020 21:22:14	priyadhiremath99@gmail.com	PRIYA.HIREMATH.	R L LAW COLLEGE BELGUM	Student
22)	16/06/2020 21:25:23	narayanbagi147@gmail.com	NARAYAN.N.BAGI	STUDENT	Student
23)	16/06/2020 21:29:01	malvikakulkarni21@gmail.com	MALVIKA KULKARNI	RL LAW COLLEGE	Student
24)	16/06/2020 21:34:02	komalkanbarkar@gmail.com	KOMAL MOHAN KANBARKAR	R. L. LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI	Student
25)	16/06/2020 21:36:49	ashwinibailur@gmail.com	ASHWINI BAILUR	-	Student
26)	16/06/2020 21:38:09	princegoudru@gmail.com	KUMARAGOUDA PATIL	NO	Student
27)	16/06/2020 21:40:03	sandesh.shegunshi01@gmail.com	SANDESH SHEGUNSHI	K L S'S R. L. LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI	Student

S.No.	DATE AND TIME OF REGISTRATION	EMAIL	NAME	COLLEGE	DESIGNATION
28)	16/06/2020 21:40:19	gouritapdiya70@gmail.com	GOURI TAPDIYA	RLLC	Student
29)	16/06/2020 21:43:33	muskulkarni558@gmail.com	MADHURI. S. KULKARNI	K. L. S RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI	Faculty
30)	16/06/2020 21:49:21	sherinbenny878@gmail.com	SHERIN BENNY	RLLC	Student
31)	16/06/2020 21:51:14	vb1687330@gmail.com	VINODRAJ B BHANDARI	K.L. S	Student
32)	16/06/2020 21:57:43	t.siddharth2011@gmail.com	SIDDHARTH D TIRAKANNAVAR	K.L.S RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE	Student
33)	16/06/2020 22:00:47	smanjunath823@gmail.com	S MANJUNATH	COLLEGE	Student
34)	16/06/2020 22:06:04	smitudesai1998@gmail.com	SMITA DESAI	R.L.LAW COLLEGE	Student
35)	16/06/2020 22:06:57	amreenirfanshaikh1417@gmail.com	AMREEN.SHAIKH	RL LAW COLLEGE	Student
36)	16/06/2020 22:09:51	paridheeoza96@gmail.com	POOJA OZA	R. L. LAW COLLEGE	Student
37)	16/06/2020 22:15:08	soundaryapadaki30936@gmail.com	SOUNDARYA M PADAKI	R.L.LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI	Student
38)	16/06/2020 22:17:29	deepaktongli.ppms@gmail.com	DEEPAK TONGLI	KPES DR G.M. PATIL LAW COLLEGE, DHARWAD	Student
39)	16/06/2020 22:18:00	waghgh@gmail.com	HARSHA G. WAGH	RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE	Student
40)	16/06/2020 22:23:59	patilankita5@gmail.com	ANKITA PATIL	RL LAW COLLEGE BELGAUM	Student
41)	16/06/2020 22:26:47	mehaboobsubanijalagar@gmail.com	MEHABOBSUBANI	RLLC	Student
42)	16/06/2020 22:29:17	wilwen96@gmail.com	ANTHONY EZEKIEL WILWEN NORONHA	RLLC	Student
43)	16/06/2020 22:45:57	shahaayushi082@gmail.com	AAYUSHI SHAH	AAYUSHI SHAH	Student
44)	16/06/2020 22:52:04	vikasabhusaraddi@gmail.com	VIKAS BHUSARADDI	R L LAW COLLEGE	Student
45)	16/06/2020 22:53:04	sachinlraddi@gmail.com	SACHIN YALLARADDI	R L LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI	Student
46)	16/06/2020 23:07:33	neokatamble@gmail.com	DR. NANDAN J. KATAMBLE	R. L LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI	Faculty
47)	17/06/2020 07:03:30	gururajpattar1@gmail.com	GURURAJ PATTAR	R L LAW COLLEGE BELAGAVI	Student
48)	17/06/2020 07:23:29	raviteli547@gmail.com	RAVI TELI	GOOD	Student
49)	17/06/2020 08:07:23	handigunds@gmail.com	SIDDU HANDIGUND	R L LAW COLLEGE BELAGAVI	Student
50)	17/06/2020 08:51:56	rahulnashi4252@gmail.com	RAHUL NASHI	RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE BELAGAVI	Student
51)	17/06/2020 10:02:49	anniemaben7@gmail.com	ANNIE MABEN	R.L.LAW COLLEGE	Student
52)	17/06/2020 10:03:11	khotsunil181316@gmail.com	SUNIL KHOT	R L LAW COLLEGE	Student
53)	17/06/2020 10:11:05	krishnakumarjoshi21@gmail.com	KRISHNAKUMAR JOSHI	R L LAW COLLEGE	Student
54)	17/06/2020 10:15:22	sourabh1303@gmail.com	SOURABH PATIL	KLS R L LAW COLLEGE BELAGAVI	Student
55)	17/06/2020 10:15:41	vijaykumarbudri@gmail.com	VIJAYKUMAR BUDRI	R. L. LAW COLLEGE	Student
56)	17/06/2020 10:31:42	sushmabidari17@gmail.com	SUSHMA BIDARI	RL LAW COLLEGE BELAGAVI	Student
57)	17/06/2020 11:01:44	sharanupatilsharanupatil514@gmail.com	SHARANUPATIL	NO	Student
58)	17/06/2020 12:01:57	sachinfeb1981@gmail.com	SACHIN CHAVAN	RAJA LAKHAMGAODA LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI	Student

S.No.	DATE AND TIME OF REGISTRATION	EMAIL	NAME	COLLEGE	DESIGNATION
59)	17/06/2020 12:17:01	hansamujawar@gmail.com	HANSA	RL LAW COLLEGE	Student
60)	17/06/2020 12:17:59	naikra1996@gmail.com	RAJARAM NAIK	KARNATAK UNIVERSITY	Others
61)	17/06/2020 12:20:23	payajurvedi@gmail.com	PRAHLAD A YAJURVEDI	R. L. LAW COLLEGE	Faculty
62)	17/06/2020 12:58:50	chetank@rllc.in	CHETANKUMAR T. M.	RAJA LAKHMGOU DA LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI	Faculty
63)	17/06/2020 13:56:03	dhamonepoonam060@gmail.com	POONAM DHAMONE	GOOD	Student
64)	17/06/2020 15:03:05	prasadhulyal@gmail.com	PRASAD HULYAL	RAJA LAKHMGOU DA LAW COLLEGE BELAGAVI	Student
65)	17/06/2020 18:41:35	kushallahoti159@gmail.com	KUSHAL LAHOTI	RL LAW COLLEGE	Student
66)	17/06/2020 21:07:29	desaiomkar421@gmail.com	OMKAR LAXMAN DESAI	DEATH SENTENCE AND IT'S JURISPRUDENCE	Student
67)	17/06/2020 21:22:16	sandeepmeghannavar@gmail.com	SANDEEP MEGHANNAVAR	R L LAW COLLEGE	Student
68)	17/06/2020 21:24:51	patilashwarya0077@gmail.com	AISHWARYA B PATIL	R L LAW COLLEGE BELAGAVI	Student
69)	17/06/2020 21:25:34	yashmadar26@gmail.com	YUVARAJ MADAR	K L S RL LAW COLLEGE	Student
70)	17/06/2020 21:27:00	krishnabandodekar08@gmail.com	KRISHNA BANDODEKAR	NONE	Student
71)	17/06/2020 21:30:21	shivani.murari1997@gmail.com	SHIVANI MURARI	R L LAW COLLEGE	Student
72)	17/06/2020 21:45:33	kulvedu@gmail.com	VAIDEHI DESAI	RL LAW COLLEGE	Student
73)	17/06/2020 22:02:17	venkvan231@gmail.com	VENKATESH	R L LAW COLLEGE	Student
74)	17/06/2020 22:04:43	palakivivek@gmail.com	VIVEKANAND H PALKI	R L LAW COLLEGE BELGAVI	Student
75)	17/06/2020 22:07:06	dikshanaik198@gmail.com	DIKSHA	R L LAW CLG	Student
76)	17/06/2020 22:08:17	thisisnragarwal@gmail.com	NIDHI AGARWAL	R L LAW COLLEGE	Student
77)	18/06/2020 00:25:00	psanadi59@gmail.com	POONAM SANADI	RL LAW COLLEGE	Student
78)	18/06/2020 08:53:58	jaggeshkittur@gmail.com	JAGADISH KITTUR	ADVOCATE	Others
79)	18/06/2020 09:02:58	rishiscribe@gmail.com	RISHIKESH BAHADUR DESAI	R L LAW COLLEGE	Student
80)	18/06/2020 09:31:46	rashmimatapati46@gmail.com	RASHMI MATHAPATI	RLLC	Student
81)	18/06/2020 09:37:04	Akshata.pujar7334@gmail.com	AKSHATA.PK	R L LAW COLLEGE	Student
82)	18/06/2020 09:44:33	sachingoudappanavar@gmail.com	SACHIN GOUDAPPANAVAR	R L LAW COLLEGE BELAGAVI	Student
83)	18/06/2020 09:52:43	asmitabvan05@gmail.com	ASMITA	RAJA LAKHMAGAUDA LAW COLLEGE	Student
84)	18/06/2020 09:54:14	haridasnamrata@gmail.com	NAMRATA HARIDAS	R.L.LAW COLLEGE	Student
85)	18/06/2020 10:05:14	vidyamalagi3@gmail.com	VIDYA MALAGI	R.L.LAW COLLEGE	Student
86)	18/06/2020 10:16:46	yashu12081996@gmail.com	YASHODA S. BHOVIVADDAR	R.L.LAW COLLEGE BELAGAVI	Student
87)	18/06/2020 10:34:33	hawaldaranilkumar@gmail.com	DR. ANILKUMAR HAWALDAR	R. L. LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI	Faculty
88)	18/06/2020 10:35:58	shreyautture108@gmail.com	SHREYA UTTURE	RLLC, BELGAUM	Student
89)	05/09/2020 11:08:06	ashwini@rllc.in	ASHWINI PARAB	KARNATAK LAW SOCIETY, S RAJA LAKHMGOU DA LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI.	Faculty

14. National Level Webinar on Spiritual outlook of Indian constitution

14-07-2020

Report

A Webinar organized jointly by the Jurist Wing, RE & RF of Prajapita Brahamakumaris Iswariya Vishwa Vidyalay, Belagavi in association with B. V. Bellad Law College and R. L. Law College, Belagavi on 14.07.2020. Resource Persons - Hon'ble Justice Arvind Pachpure spoke on Indian Constitution and Right to strike and Agitation and Dr. Rashmi Oza Spoke Spiritual Outlook of the Indian Constitution.

