



SDM law College, Mangaluru

0824 - 2494360 | sdmlaw@gmail.com
www.sdmlc.ac.in | 0824 - 2492366

manjushri
research, i/re



SHRI DHARMASTHALA MANJUNATHESHWARA LAW COLLEGE
CENTRE FOR POST GRADUATE STUDIES & RESEARCH IN LAW
MANGALURU - 575003 (NAAC Re-Accredited B++ CGPA 2.9)



PRAGATHI

2020-2021





Estd : 1974

Shri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara Law College
Centre for Post Graduate Studies & Research in Law

Mangaluru – 575 003

(NAAC Accredited B++, CGPA 2.9)

PRAGATHI

Annual Magazine 2020 - 21

Sponsored by
SHRI DHARMASTHALA MANJUNATHESHWARA EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY R
UJIRE, DAKSHINA KANNADA.

Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara Law College
Centre for Post Graduate Studies & Research in Law Mangaluru - 575 003

Sponsored by
SDM Education Society[®]. Ujire, D.K.

President
Padmavibushan
Dr. D. Veerendra Heggade

PRAGATHI

2020-21

The College Annual Magazine



Editor-in-Chief
Dr. Tharnath
Principal / Chairman

Editor
Dr. ANNAPOORNA SHET
Assistant Professor in Law

Student Editors
Amsula Chandran | Sindhura | Arunima

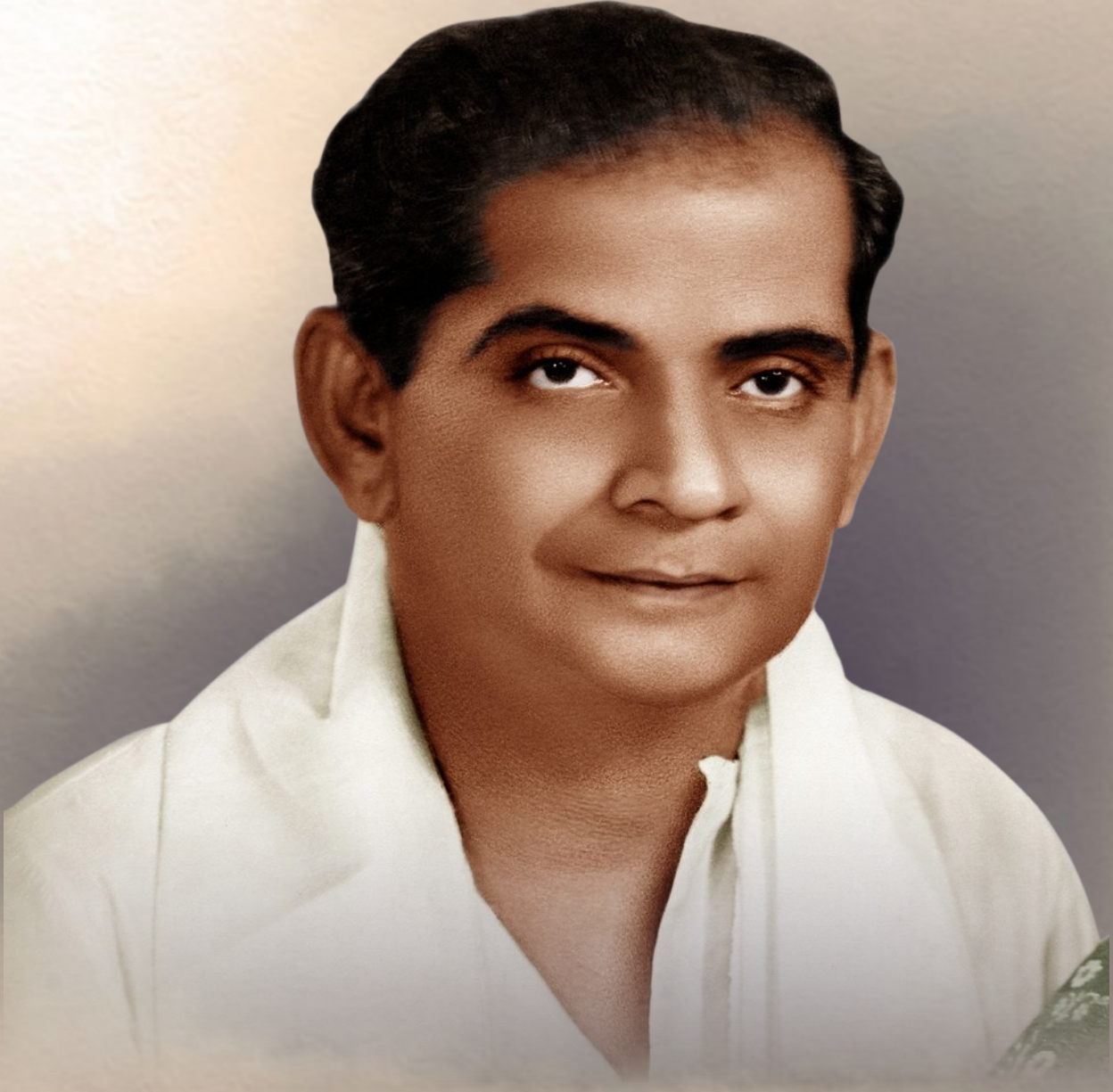
Photography
Mr. Keethi

Disclaimer

All opinions expressed in this magazine are the authors' own and do not in any way reflect the view of the editors or of the establishment. Articles on legal issues should not be construed as legal advice.



Shri Manjunatha Swamy
Shree Kshetra Dharmasthala



Late Shri D. Ratnavarma Heggade

Founder

SDM Educational Trust [®], Ujire



Dr. D. Veerendra Heggade
President,
SDM Educational Trust ®, Ujire

Content

Board of Management	07	EXPRESSIONS	41
Vision & Mission	08	Laws Governing the Food Industry in India with	
Governing Council	09	Special Reference to Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006	42
Message	10	Art Works by Deepthi Shetty 5(4)BA.LLB	50
Principal Desk	13	Role of IPR in Fashion Industry	51
Editorial	14	Emergence of International Trade and International	
Committee Reports	15	Commercial Arbitration in Asia	52
Student Executive Council	16	Art Works by Lakhan Prathiksha Sunny 5(4)BA.LLB	54
Human Rights Cell	17	Art Works by Bhoomika K. 5(1)BA.LLB	56
Corporate Club	19	Judicial Administration of Ancient India	56
Consumer Club	21	काव्यं	57
National Service Scheme	22	ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ	57
Eco-Club	23	Have you ever cared?	58
Sports Club	24	Where Are You Now?	58
Yakshotsava Committee	25	Begin Again	58
Training and Placement Cell	26	ಅವಳು ಬಲಿಪಶುವಲ್ಲ; ಅವಳು ಬದುಕುಳಿದವಳು	59
Cultural and Fine Arts Committee	28	Art Works by Sweekrithi R. Alva 5(2)BA.LLB	60
Moot Court Society	30	ಬದುಕು ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಪವೆಂಬಷ್ಟು ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಪವಲ್ಲ	61
Seminar & Conference Committee	32	Art Works by Sweekrithi R. Alva 5(2)BA.LLB	62
Research and Publication Unit	33	Art Works Art by Geethu P 5(1)BBA.LLB	63
IPR Innovation Cell	34	#Me too - Molestation Starts From Home...	64
Rangers and Rovers	35	Writ up by Arolin Dsouza 3(1)LLB	65
Red Cross Unit	36	Post Poll Vandalism in West Bengal	66
Alternative Dispute Resolution Cell	36	Student Editorial Team	67
Legal Aid Cell	37		
Library Committee	38		
Counselling & Mentorship	38		
In the News	39		
Achievements	40		





Board of Management

Shri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara Educational Society (R.)
Ujire, Dakshina Kannada

Dr. D. Veerendra Heggade, Dharmasthala
President

Sri D. Surendra Kumar, Dharmasthala
Vice President

Prof. S. Prabhakar, M.A., Ujire
Vice President

Dr. B. Yashovarma, Ujire
Secretary

Sri D. Harshendra Kumar, Dharmasthala
Secretary

Prof. A. Rajendra Shetty, Mangaluru
Member

Sri K. Vasanth Salian, Belthangady
Member





VISION

To impart holistic knowledge of law and mould students to be competent legal professionals, committed to the cause of community development through sustained academic activities and research thereby promoting empowerment through legal education for building ethical society.

MISSION

- A Learner Centered Education of Excellence.
- A Strong Community Interaction.
- A Professionalism in Education and Service.
- An Efficiency, Quality, continuous improvement and innovation in all the processes of our system.
- A Develop adaptability skills to meet the challenges of changing times.



SHRI DHARMASTHALA MANJUNATHESHWARA LAW COLLEGE, MANGALURU
List of Governing Council Members of SDM College of Law, Mangaluru

Sl. No.	Name & Address Governing Council	Designation in Category/Nature
1	Dr. D. Veerendra Heggade	Chairman Management
2	Dr. B. Yashovarma	Member Management
3	Prof. A Rajendra Shetty	Member Management
4	Dr. Rajendra Kumar Managing Director Honda Matrix Kodialbail, Mangaluru	Member Management
5	Justice (Rt) John Michael D'Cunha Karnataka High Court, No.80, JUSCOT, 5th Main, AGS Colony, Anand Nagar, Hebbal-560024 Mobile-9480822562	Member Distinguished Academician
6	Sri. Sairam Bhat Associate Professor in Law National Law School of India University, Bangalore	Member Management
7	Dr. M. Sudhakar Pai, B.A.(Law)LLB Advocate, High Court No. 1080, 1st Floor, 12th Cross Kodandaramapuram, Malleshwaram Bengaluru-560003	Member Senior Advocate, Bengaluru
8	Mr. Prashanth B.K. LEGAL, #116, Railway Parallel Road, 8th Cross, Kumara Park West, Bengaluru-560020	Member Advocate & Corporate Sector
9	Dr. Tharanath Principal	Member Secretary
10	Dr. Balika Asst. Professor SDM Law College Mangalore	Member Senior Faculty



Message



Dr. D. Veerendra Heggade
President
SDME ©. Society, Ujire

Dear Dr.Tharanath,

"I am happy to know that, SDM Law College will bring out a magazine for the year 2020-21. As a law college affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi, we make sure that the teachers at SDM Law college stick to the syllabus prescribed by the university, In addition, the teachers also discuss and debate in their classes the latest happenings in the country which are connected to law and have an impact on our citizens. A flow of ideas is encouraged on contemporary issues such as the National Disaster Management Act 2005 with the aim of protecting doctors and health workers during this covid-19 pandemic.

Our teachers have conducted online classes. Parents have been regularly informed through SMS about the developments in the college and the university. During this crisis brought about by the Corona Virus, our college has continued its tradition of remaining stakeholder friendly and committed to providing quality legal education."



ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಹೇಮಾವತಿ ವಿ. ಹೆಗ್ಡೆಯವರು
ಸಂದೇಶ

ನಮ್ಮ ಶ್ರೀ ಧರ್ಮಸ್ಥಳ ಮಂಜುನಾಥೇಶ್ವರ ಕಾನೂನು
ಕಾಲೇಜು 45 ಸಂವತ್ಸರ ಪೂರೈಸಿರುವುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದು
ಸಂತೋಷವಾಯಿತು.

ನಾವು ಸಂಘಜೀವಿಗಳಾಗಿರುವ ಕಾರಣ ಬದುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನೂನು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯ, ಅದರ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಅರಿತಿರಲೇಬೇಕು. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರನ್ನು ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಅಜ್ಞಾನದಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ಅದರಿಂದಾಗುವ ಅಪಾಯಗಳಿಂದ ಪಾರುಮಾಡಲು ನಮ್ಮ ಕಾನೂನು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಹತ್ವ ನೀಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಬ್ಬರು ನ್ಯಾಯ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ತನ್ನ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳೇನು, ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾದ ಇತರರ ಬಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳೇನು ಎಂಬುದರ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಮಹತ್ಕಾರ್ಯವು ಇಂದಿನ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಶೀಲ ಕಾನೂನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಾಧ್ಯ.

ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಮುಂಬರುವ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ದೊರಕುವಂತಾಗಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೀರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಲೆಂದು ಹಾರೈಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.



Message



Prof. S. Prabhakar
Vice-president
SDME Society[®]. Ujire

Dear Dr. Tharanath,

SDM Law College has completed four decades of glorious service to the cause of law and I am sure it will continue to do so for several decades. The college has continued to maintain its high standards and continue to be the institution of excellence.

My best wishes to all the staff and students.

Thanking you



D. Surendra Kumar
Vice-president
SDME Society[®], Ujire

Dear Dr. Tharanath,

I am pleased to know that SDM Law College is publishing the annual magazine for the year 2020-21. I look forward to seeing what your students have to say in their articles.

May Shree Manjunatheshwara bless all of you with good health, peace and prosperity.



Message



D. Harshendra Kumar
Secretary
SDME Society[®]. Ujire

Dear Dr. Tharanath

I am happy to hear that you are bringing out the annual magazine for the academic year 2020-21. Have heard that our students have done exceedingly well in both academic as well as co-curricular activities. My congratulations to them.

The college is progressing well. Keep up the good Work.

Thank you



Dr. B. Yashovarma
Secretary.
SDME Society[®], Ujire

Dear Dr. Tharanath

I appreciate your efforts in bringing out the annual magazine for the year 2020-2021. Our reputation as a quality institution has grown and the fact that admissions were completed by the last week of June is a very good indicator that we are truly imparting high quality legal education. The management appreciates the efforts of the Principal and faculty in imparting values to the students along with the lessons.

May God bless all of you.

Thank you





From the Principal Desk

Dr. Tharanath
Principal, SDMLC.

Education as a 'basic human right', remained unchallenged has it's first ever setback with the out break of the Wuhan virus which has changed the course of learning. as well as teaching. Lockdown and social distancing led to the closure of educational institutions setting a new pattern and challenges in the teaching, learning process.

Transforming from traditional face-to-face learning to online modo was entirely a new experience for the learners and educators. The digital method of teaching had to be the learning process. adopted in order to continue the learning process. At this moment of greatest challenge, our institution rallied and rose to the occasion. When the national lockdown began in March 2020, all College activities - teaching, research and administration - quickly changed in to virtual mode. This experience enabled new academic year with hybrid mode of teaching learning methods.

We are bringing out this issue of 'Pragathi' and as the name itself significies Pragathi Means advancement or development irrespective of circumstances. I abbreviate the scholarly contributors to this issue inspire of the fact that everyone had one or other form of crisis in their backyards.

I Place on record my sincere thanks to the management headed by Dr. D. Veerendra Heggadeji a man behind all our endeavours. I also acknowledge with great respect the co operation extended by Dr. B. Yashovarma, the secretary of SDME Society Ujire for providing invaluable guidance during this crisis arising out of pandemic and also all other distinguished members of the management, alumni association and PTA. Special thanks to editorial Team headed by Dr. Annapoorna Shet, Assistant Professor. Ms. Amsula, Secretary of R and P Unit, Arunima, Sindhura the student editors Pragathi, the annual record of life at SDMLC.





Dr. Annapoorna Shet
Assistant Professor in Law
SDMLC

From the Editor's Desk

It gives me immense pleasure to present the Annual College Magazine Pragathi 2020-2021. 2020-2021 was such an academic year where we had to face lot of challenges due to the pandemic situation arouse due to the outbreak of Corona Virus. Our college in spite of this unusual situation didn't reduce the activities of the college and shifted to online mode from the offline so as to benefit the students in their academic as well as extracurricular activities. The various committees and associations conducted several activities in the college in order to help the students to cope up with the present scenario.

I thank faculty and students who contributed their literature as well as art work for the magazine in spite of short notice served to them. I thank Principal Dr. Tharanath for giving me an opportunity to be a part of the Pragathi 2020-2021. I would like to thank Ms. Amusula, Secretary of Research and Publication Unit and the coordinators of the R and P Unit, Ms Arunima and Ms Sindhura for their efforts and interests in compiling the magazine. I thank all those who supported me in bringing the Pragathi 2020-2021.

Due to the pandemic situation and online classes, this year Pragathi do not contain Photo Gallery.



The background of the page features a warm, golden-yellow to orange gradient. Overlaid on this are several stylized, flat, human-like figures in shades of orange and yellow. The figures are arranged in a circular pattern, holding hands, suggesting a community or a group of people. The figures are simple in design, with rounded heads and blocky bodies.

Committee Reports 2020-2021

Student Executive Council

Convener : **Dr. Annapoorna Shet**

Principal Secretary : **Ms. Arya Krishna**



Secretaries Of Various Committees

Sharanya Bekal

Moot Court

Rahul T.S

N.S.S

Sanjeevi Pai

I.P.R Innovation Centre

Sparsha S Pai

Placement Cell

Deepitha Kumari Jain

Human Rights Cell

Pavan Kumar

Seminar & Conference Committee

Arpitha B

Library Committee

Adithya Acharya

Corporate Club

Amsula

Research & Publication Cell

Deekshitha

Cultural Committee

Meghashree N K

Eco Club

Thanima Bekal

Arbitration Centre

Ganesh

Red Cross

Rashmi K Mallya

Legal Aid Cell

Shreya Shetty

Consumer Club

Bhoomika H Kumar

Sports

Shamika J Anchan

Rangers & Rovers

Abhilash Shastry

Yakshothsava

Madhushali

Counselling & Mentorship



Human Rights Cell

Convener : **Mr. Amith S M**
Secretary : **Ms. Deepitha Kumari Jain**
Coordinators : **Mr. Vivek M**
Mr. Mrinal Chand M
Ms. Sreelakshmi V Hariharan

Aims and Objectives

1. To promote Human Rights
2. To promote equality, gender justice, secularism and universal brotherhood
3. To inculcate Human Rights' values among student's community
4. To question all forms of injustice taking place
5. To promote humane attitude through organization of socially themed competitions

Major Activities and Events:

Human Rights Committee observed Human Rights Day on 10 December 2020, by organizing several competitions for the students of different universities across the state.

Following competitions were organized:

1. Poetry Contest: with the theme, 'Stolen Childhood', in three languages, that is English, Kannada, and Malayalam.
2. Photo Capturing and Caption Writing Contest, with the theme, 'Humanity'.
3. Film/ Documentary Review Writing Contest of the documentary, 'India Untouched' by Stalin K.
4. A workshop on the Topic 'Marine Life and the Rights of Fisherman & the Role and Responsibilities of Fishing Organizations in Safeguarding the Human Rights at Sea' at the College of Fisheries Campus on 28 January 2021. The key speakers were:
 - Dr. A Senthil Vel, Professor and Dean, College of Fisheries
 - Dr. Laxmipathi, Professor and Head, Department of Aquatic Environment Management, College of Fisheries
 - Dr. Mridula Assistant Professor, Department of Fisheries Resources and Management, College of Fisheries
5. Digital Poster Making Competition on the theme 'Article 21', on 3rd February 2021
6. National Short Film Festival on the theme, 'Mental Health: A Repressed Right' on 4th February 2021



7. Observed women's day by organizing two competitions based on the theme 'Celebrating the Spirit of Women', the competitions were:
 - Creative Writing Competition
 - Short Film Review Competition
8. Observed International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, with the theme "Share Facts on Drugs, Save Lives" by conducting
 - Video Contest
 - Slogan Contest

Winners of Poetry Writing Competition

English Category:

1. Vidhula Kodira Lokesh, I BA, St Aloysius College (Autonomous), Mangalore
2. Amsula Chandran, V BA.LLB, SDM Law College, Mangalore
3. Niriksha, I BA.LLB, SDM Law College, Mangalore

Kannada Category:

1. Deepthi Shetty, IV BA.LLB, SDM Law College, Mangalore
2. Kubra Khanum, IV BA.LLB, SDM Law College, Mangalore
3. Basava Kumar M Hugar, II LLB, BV Bellad Law College, Belgavi

Malayalam Category:

1. Arpitha, V BA.LLB, SDM Law College, Mangalore

Winner of Photo Capturing and Caption Writing Competition:

1. Basava Kumar M Hugar, II LLB, BV Bellad Law College, Belgavi

*Documentary Review was not a competition, but it was introduced to create awareness

Winner of Digital Poster Making Competition:

1. Tripti K 5(2) BA.LLB

Winner of Drug Awareness Video Contest:

Class- 5(2) BA.LLB
Sec- B

Winner of Short Film Review Competition:

1. Mr. Muhammed Firas K B, 5(2) BA.LLB



Corporate Club

Convener : **Ms. Deepa Salian**
Secretary : **Mr. Adithya Acharya**
Coordinators : **Ms. Deepshikha**
Mr. Divesh Shenoy
Ms. Janice Saldanha
Ms. Likhitha

Aims and Objectives:

The corporate club serves as the driving force in furnishing the students to revamp and adapt and become globally competitive. The club strives to expand the knowledge of the students in developing their managerial skills and raise them to the requirements of the hour.

Major Activities and Events:

The club consisted of 320 students as its members who had been actively taking part in the activities of the club. Following competitions and events were organized:

1. The first event conducted was "INGENIUM 2021", an intra-college Commerce Event wherein the Best Entrepreneur competition was held through various rounds.
2. An inter-collegiate post-graduate level competition "Start-up India" was organized by the club on the 26th of January 2021.
3. An intra-college online Resume Writing Competition was conducted.



Winners of Best Entrepreneur

Junior Category:

1. Vaibhav Rao, 5(1)BBA.LLB
2. Adheed KK, 5(1)BA.LLB & Dale Lester D'Souza, 5(2)BBA.LLB

Winners of Resume Writing Competition:

1. Rana Banu, 5(5)BA.LLB
2. Ashwini D'Souza, 3(3)LLB

Senior Category:

1. Ancita Olivia Pinto, 5(3)BBA.LLB
2. Sheldon Tauro, 5(3)BBA.LLB

Winners of Startup India

1. Govinda Dasa College (MCom)
2. SDM College (MBA)



Scintillate 2021

The Corporate Club of SDMLC organized a one-day virtual national level Management fest on 3rd September 2021.

The event was inaugurated by Ms. Seema Shenoy, Director, SDM MBA, presided by the Principal, SDMLC, Dr. Tharanath Shetty and Assistant Professor of SDMLC Ms. Deepa Salian.

Scintillate is a corporate program that helps to bring your organizational skills into high impact custom-like learning.

The event was themed "Business - the millennial way" which focuses on the youth perspective of growing the business community.

Events Organized:

1. Best manager
2. Star entrepreneur
3. Negotiation
4. Marketing
5. Joint Venture
6. Brand Ambassador
7. Shark Tank

All the events mentioned above were conducted online for UG students and 18 colleges had participated in the virtual program. The overall championship was bagged by St Aloysius BBA and KSLU, Hubballi won the second place.



Consumer Club

Convener : **Ms. Ujwala**
Secretary : **Ms. Shreya Shetty**
Coordinator : **Ms. Vrinda Bhandarkar**

Aims and Objectives:

The Consumer Club was established to ignite students about consumer rights and redress mechanisms. The purpose of the club is to disseminate knowledge gained through seminars and webinars conducted by the club and through the consumer magazine published by the club among fellow students and the public as well.

Major Event Conducted:

The first issue of Student Law Journal- Lex Plus was inaugurated on 28th August 2021 by the Honorable registrar of KSLU Mr. Mohammed Zubair.



National Service Scheme

Convener : **Mr. Pushparaj K**
Secretary : **Mr. Rahul T.S**
Coordinators : **Mr. Thirumalesh**
Ms. Roopa
Mr. Suman Raj
Ms. Sushana

Aims and Objectives:

The cell seeks to make the students understand social values and develop a rapport with the community. It tries to inculcate a sense of social service and co-existence among the students. Further it creates awareness about the environment.

Major Events Conducted:

1. The inauguration of the annual activities of the cell was held on 9th January 2021 at the college auditorium.
2. An initiative to distribute books to Government School children near Nirmarga Panchayat.
3. Conducted street play.
4. Disaster Management Camp at Shrugana Shyamala Belavi on the 3rd and 4th of February 2021.
5. Attended National Camp at Paduva, Mangalore on the 23rd of February 2021.



Eco-Club

Convener : **Mr. Amith S.M**
Secretary : **Ms. Meghashree NK**
Coordinators : **Ms. Pavithra ND**
Mr. Royden Preetham Veigas

Aims and Objectives:

The Eco- Club aims to motivate students to imbibe habits for environmental conservation and sustainable development. Further, the club strives to educate students to create awareness amongst the public to keep their surroundings clean and green.

Major Events Conducted:

1. A workshop on 'Water Conservation' was conducted on March 5th 2021. The key speakers were –
 - Dr. Gananatha Shetty Yekkar –State NSS Officer, Ex_Officio Joint Secretary. National Service Scheme Cell, Department of Youth Empowerment and Sports, Government of Karnataka, Bengaluru
 - Dr. Jagadish Bala- Principal, Government First Grade College For Women, Balmatta, Mangaluru
 - Dr. Joseph- Professor in Economics, Sacred Heart College, Madanthyar, D.K.
2. A webinar on Covid-19 & Environment Protection-Post Pandemic Dangers to the Environment was conducted on 5th June 2020.
3. Nature Photography Competition
4. Environmental Art Contest on 6th June 2021



Winners of Photography Competition:

1. Janice Maria Saldanha, 5(3)BBA.LLB
2. Fathima Zahara, 5(3)BBA.LLB
3. Ramyakiran S, 5(5)BA.LLB

Winners of Art Contest:

1. Akshaya P, 5(3)BA.LLB
2. Zinerah, 5(2)BA.LLB
3. Abhisha, 5(1)BA.LLB





Sports Club

Convener : **Mr. Shashiprasad**
Secretary : **Ms. Bhoomika H. Kumar**
Coordinators : **Mr. Thrijesh**
Ms. Yashaswini
Ms. Sanhana Naik
Mr. Varun

Aims and Objectives:

It is a well-established fact that sports consortiums have an innately enjoyable and participatory quality that when tapped effectively can even have the power to enhance scholastic outcomes. The Sports Cell of SDMLC has been originally formed for providing a strong environment for the physical development of students to their maximum potential.

Major Events Conducted:

This year in the face of corona virus pandemic the cell was not able to conduct majority of the sporting events which were set to take place. Nevertheless, the cell administered a virtual yoga programme albeit the pandemic on 21st June 2021

Winners of Yoga Competition

1. Rashmi Mallya 5(5)BBA.LLB
2. Aryashree Kunhambu 5(4)BBA.LLB
3. Flarvisha 5(2)BA.LLB



Yakshotsava Committee

Convener : **Mr. Naresh Malligemadu**
Secretary : **Mr. Abhilash Shastry**
Coordinator : **Mr. Kiran**
Ms. Payal
Ms. Apeksha
Mr. Prashanth Aithal

About:

Yakshagana is one of the most popular folk theatre forms of Karnataka and possess strong classical connections as well. It is noted for its music, colorful costumes, vigorous dance movements, subtle expressions and extempore dialogues. Our college is thriving to keep this culture alive in the hearts of youths.

SDMLC has its own Yakshotsava Committee to teach and disseminate this beautiful art form among its students.

Any committee is incomplete without the volunteers and participants. Our college makes sure that the young budding artists who are willing to perform and who possess talent are provided with the best training opportunities to perform.

Unfortunately, this year due to the pandemic Yakshotsava stands cancelled. Under the guidance of SDMLC, we hope to continue the legacy of this coastal art Yakshagana and to imprint the art in the hearts of young and beautiful minds.

Major Activities and Events:

A memorial service 'NUDINAMANA' was held on the 27th of February 2021 at our college auditorium to fondly remember Dr. Shridhara Bhandari, one of the precious gems of Dharmasthala Mela and a well-known senior artist.

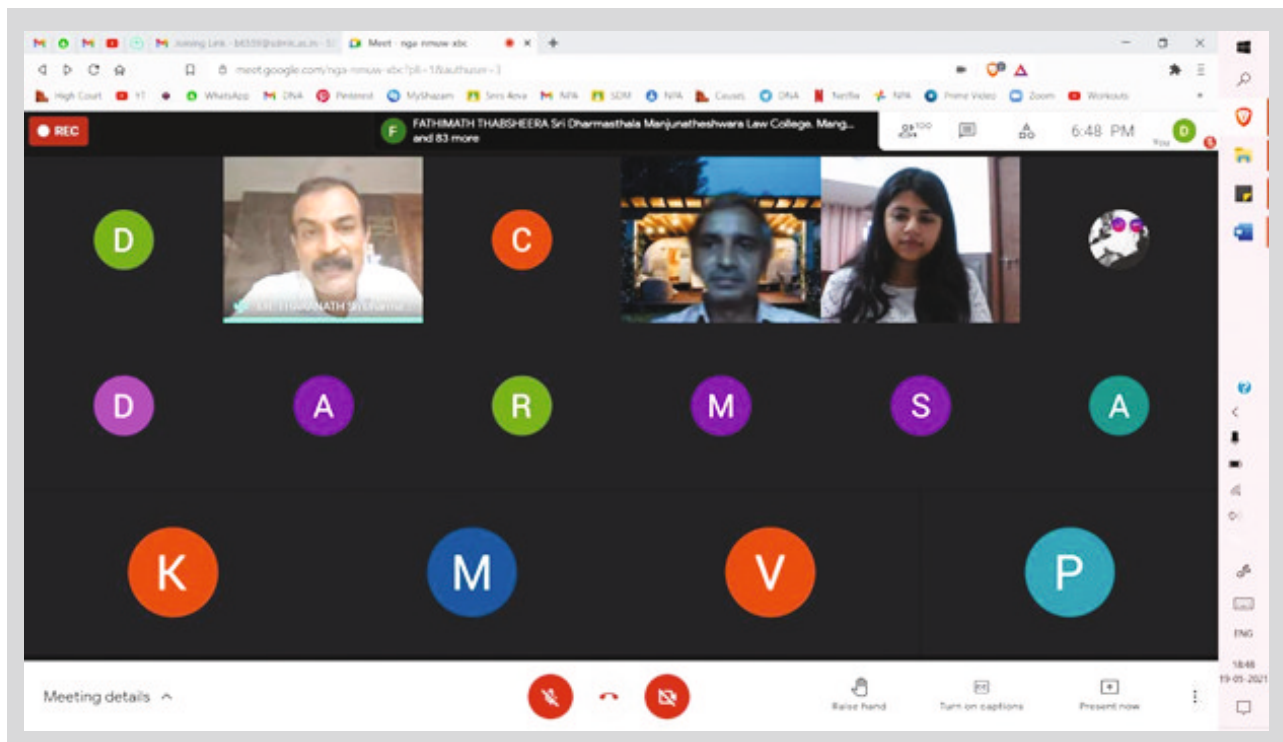


Training and Placement Cell

Convener : **Dr. Santhosh Prabhu**
Secretary : **Ms. Sparsha SPai**
Coordinators : **Ms. Deeksha Amruthesh**
Ms. Rana Banu
Ms. Shraddha Nayak
Ms. Prachi Shetty
Ms. Devika Ganesh

Aims and Objectives:

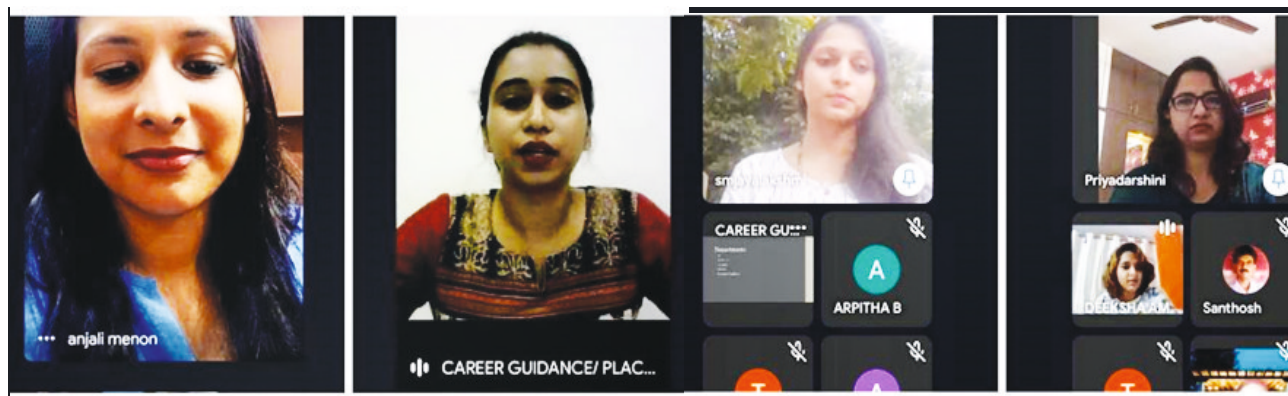
The Training and Placement Cell is the driving force behind campus recruitments. The Cell briefs the students about the professional requirements through regular workshops. Furthermore; the Cell guides the students in developing their skills and job-search strategies. The Cell serves as a bridge between students, alumni and employers.



Major Activities and Events:

Following events were conducted by the Cell virtually:

1. A seminar on 'CV Writing Skills' and 'How to crack an interview' by Ms. Varsha Shetty on 26th December, 2020.
2. A session on 'Internship' was organized on the 15th of January where the top interns- Adithya R Rao, Amrutha Prasad, Ancita, Aryashree, Deeksha Amruthesh, Deekshitha Karkera, Divesh Shenoy, Drishti Jalan, Rana Banu, Sparsha S Pai, Swathi Shenoy, Vidya Kamath, and Vrinda Bhandarkar shared their internship experiences.
3. A session on 'Career Options after LLB' by Ms. Anjali Menon on January 23, 2021
4. Career Guidance Week was organized from 19th May 2021 to 25th May 2021 which is as follows:
 - 'Emerging Law & Emerging Law Fields' by Ms. Stephania Pinto, Associate at Precinct Legal, Bengaluru
 - 'Litigation as a Career' by Ms. Meghana Ballal, Associate at Holla & Holla, Bengaluru
 - 'Role of a Legal Counsel' by Ms. Priyadarshini Kumar Legal Counsel at TCS, Mumbai
 - 'Success Story in the Corporate World' by Ms. Anukthi Shetty, Associate, CCI, Bengaluru
 - 'Life at a Law Firm' by Ms. Jayalakshmi Upadya, Associate, Fox Mandal, Bengaluru
 - 'Legal Research & Higher Education' by Dr. Sanu Rani Paul, Assistant Professor, Symbiosis Law School, Hyderabad
 - 'Launching your Career' by Ms. Chinthana Poovamma Konganda Assistant Director/ Designated School Official for SEVIS California Western School of Law, San Diego, California, USA



Cultural and Fine Arts Committee

Convener	:	Mr. Naresh Malligemadu
Secretary	:	Ms. Deekshitha
Coordinators	:	Ms. Dayashree Mr. Jithin Jeejo Ms. Shivani Shetty Mr. Thushara

Aims and Objectives:

The vibrant cultural and fine arts cell encourages responsiveness and aims to upgrade and enhance the creative and expressive potential of the students. It further provides an opportunity to the students to let their imagination grow profusely and provides them with the platform to promote and develop new ideas and uniqueness of various art forms.

Major Activities and Events:

The following activities were conducted by the Cell virtually:

1. Fresher's Fest 2021- it included various events like singing, drawing, dance, best out of waste and Ms. Fresher & Mr. Fresher.
2. Monochrome Photography
3. Photo Editing
4. Singing(Solo)
5. Singing(Group)
6. Dance(Solo)
7. Collage
8. Reels
9. Drawing(sketching, digital painting, cartooning)
10. Speech
11. Debate
12. Fun Quiz
13. Inter-class Story Writing Competition on the topic 'Act now: End Child Labour'



Winners of Fresher's Fest 2020-2021

Best Out of Waste:

1. Arolin D'Souza 3(1)LLB
2. Aiswarya 5(1)BBA.LLB

Western Solo Song:

1. Niriksha 5(1)BA.LLB
2. Bhagyashree 5(1)BA.LLB

Western Dance Solo:

1. Anusha Pinto 5(1)BBA.LLB
2. Rincia DCunha 5(1)BA.LLB

Classical song:

1. Prajna Nayak 5(1)BBA.LLB
2. Sathyathma Bhat K 5(1)BA.LLB

Ms. Fresher- Arolin D'Souza

Mr. Fresher- Sathyathma Bhat K



Winners of Monochrome Photography:

1. Niriksha
2. Janice & Arolin

Winners of Classical Singing:

1. Manorama
2. Vani

Winners of Photo Editing Contest:

1. Mohammed Raaza
2. Abdul Kader

Winners of Western Singing:

1. Shamitha
2. Mahima & Syed Malik

Winners of Eastern Singing

1. Manorama
2. Brihathi

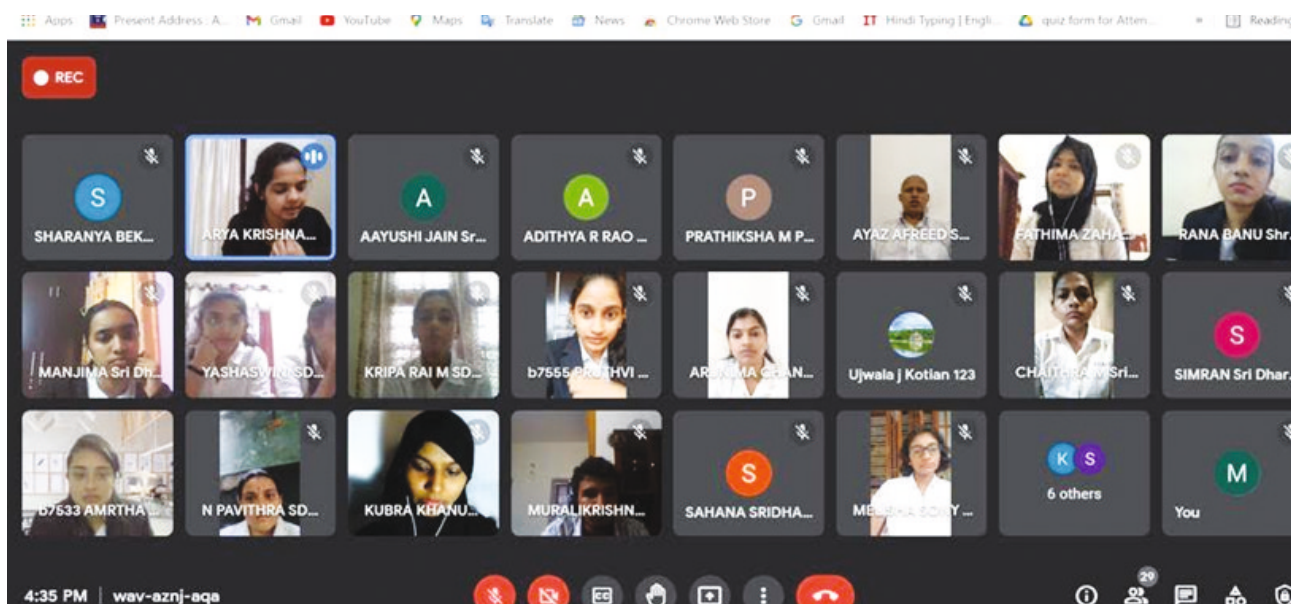


Moot Court Society

Convener : **Dr. Chandralekha**
Secretary : **Ms. Sharanya Bekal**
Coordinators : **Mr. Aditya R Rao**
Ms. Kavya H
Ms. Aayushi Jain
Ms. Sahana Sridhara Rao

Major Activities and Events:

- An Orientation Program of Moot Court Society was held on the 1st of January 2021. The Principal, Dr. Tharanath addressed the meeting.
- A demo session of 'Magister Juris' was conducted on 29th May 2021 through G-suit which included a demonstration for bail petition, PIL drafting and research paper presentation.
- An Intra-College Law Fest 'Magister Juris' was conducted on 12th June 2021.
- Conducted Lex Ultima on 20th August 2021. The Law Fest was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Justice S. Abdul Nazeer.



Winners of Moot Court Competition:

1. Rana Banu
Devika Ganesh
Fathima Zahara
2. Simran
Manjima
Sindhura
Arunima Chandran

Researcher's Test:

1. Amrutha Prasad
2. Shreevara P

Best Memorial:

- K. Poonam Shenoy
Kripa Rai
Ayaz
Rayan

PIL Drafting:

1. Amrutha Prasad
2. Abhyuday U Maliya
Kubra Khanum

Bail Petition:

1. Rana Banu
2. Rashmi K Mallya

Judgement Writing:

1. Sumathi Bhave
2. Shreevara P

Legal Drafting:

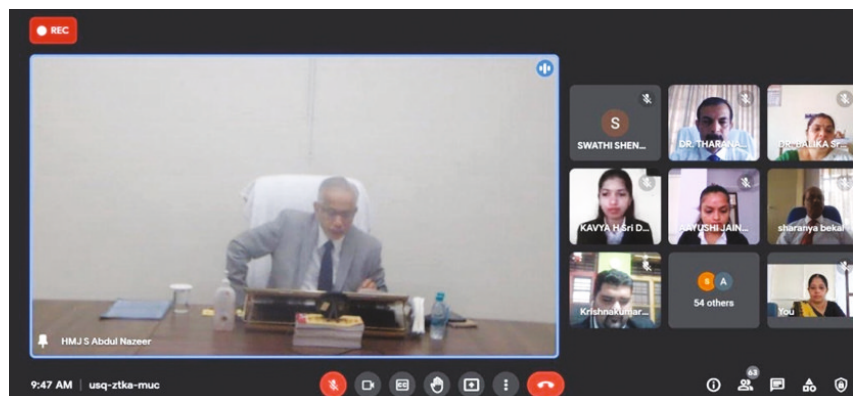
1. Sneha Bhat
Fathima Zahara
2. Chaitra
Dafny
Silpa Sreekumar

Research Paper Presentation:

1. Amrutha Prasad
2. Rana Banu

Quiz:

1. Manjima
Arunima
2. Melisha Sony
Murali Krishna



Seminar & Conference Committee

Convener : **Ms. Suma Suresh Kogilgeri**
Secretary : **Mr. Pavan Kumar**
Coordinators : **Ms. Ramya Kiran**
Ms. Sadiya Raffa
Ms. Glancia

Aims and Objectives:

The cell organizes various national and international conference/workshop/seminars periodically. It aims to develop research and analytical skills among students and academicians and to encourage the presentation of their thoughts and ideas.

Major Activities and Events:

1. A state level workshop, Legal Artes on the topic 'Legal Drafting' was organized virtually on 29th May 2021. The key speakers were:
 - Mr. Shanker Bhat, Advocate, Mangalore Bar Association
 - Mr. Ranjan Rao, Advocate, Mangalore Bar Association
2. A webinar on 'The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988: An Overview' was held on 5th July 2021. The resource person who imparted knowledge was:
 - Mr. K.S.N.Rajesh, Advocate, Mangaluru





Research and Publication Unit

Convener : **Dr. Annapoorna Shet**
Secretary : **Ms. Amsula**
Coordinators : **Ms. Arunima**
Ms. Sindhura

Aims and Objectives:

The R&P unit seeks to embed disciplinary excellence into the research field with a focused approach and encourages the researchers to disseminate their research findings far and wide. It creates a platform for creative and inquisitive questions. The cell aims to initiate, undertake and promote high-quality research works adhering to strict ethical principles.

Major Activities and Events:

The cell conducted the following events virtually with about 150 students as its members:

1. OP-ED Submissions on 23rd January 2021
2. Publishing of College annual magazine 'Pragathi'
3. Caption Writing Competition on account of World No-Tobacco Day was held on 31st May 2021
4. Picture Composition Competition on 30th June 2021

Winner of OP-ED Submission:

1. Vaibhav Rao 5(1)BBA.LLB

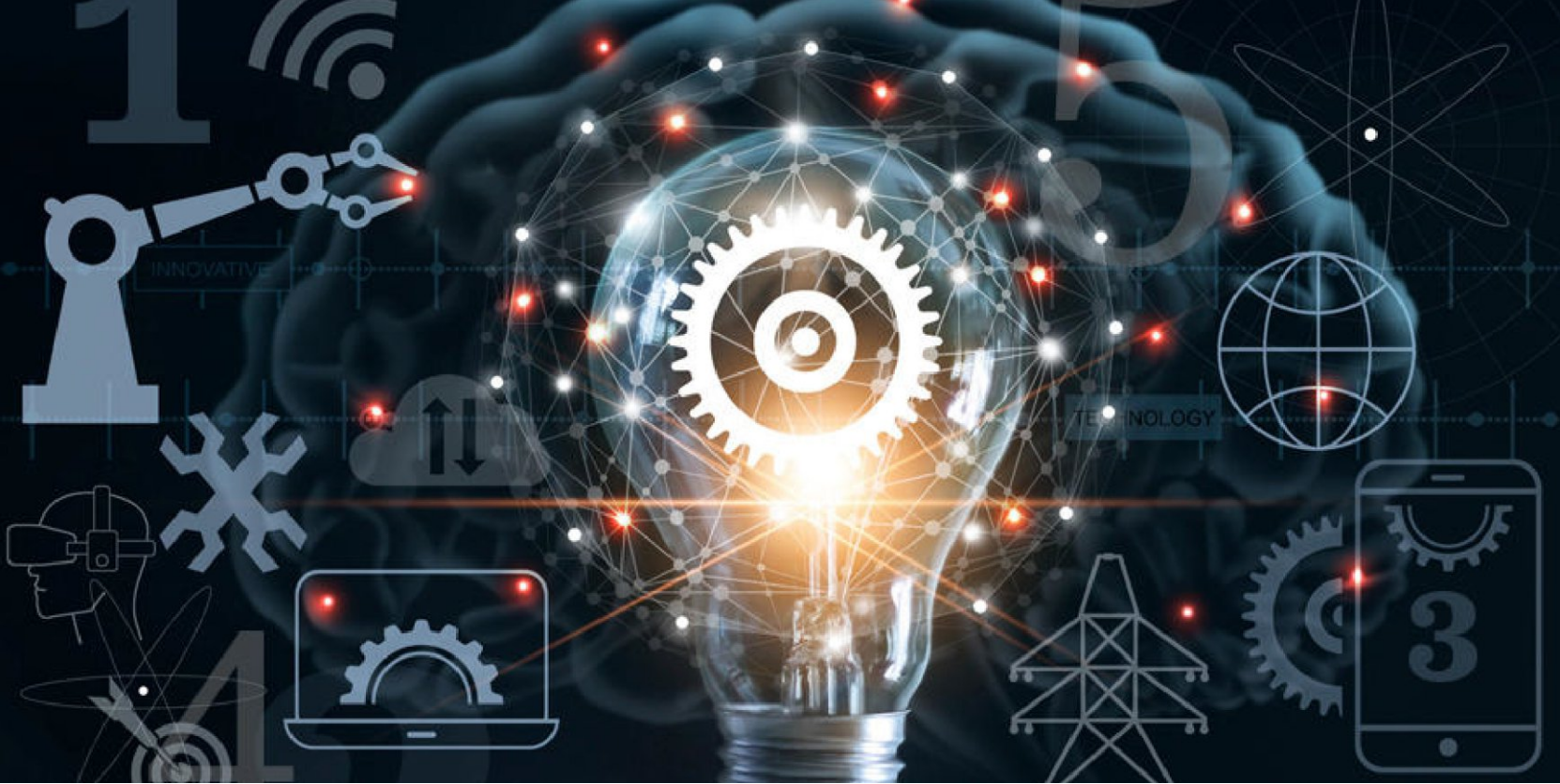
Winners of Caption Writing:

1. Shraddha I 5(1)BBA.LLB
2. Rashmi K Mallya 5(5)BBA.LLB

Winners of Picture Composition

1. Devika Ganesh 5(3)BBA.LLB
2. Simran 5(4)BA.LLB





IPR Innovation Cell

Convener : **Dr. Balika**
Secretary : **Ms. Sanjeevi Pai**
Coordinator : **Ms. Arolin D'Souza**

Aims and Objectives:

The cell aims to provide a holistic awareness on various intellectual property rights and scrutinizes the current issues and challenges in the field of Intellectual Property. The cell attempts to achieve these aims by imparting knowledge and educate the students about the value and protection of IPR.

Major Activities and Events:

An intra-collegiate negotiation competition was held on 05.06.2021. The competition was conducted using the GSUIT platform with 4 classrooms wherein the proceedings were going on simultaneously. The participants registered as a team of 2, wherein one of the members was the counsel of the parties while the other member acted as the client. The side to represent was picked by a draw of lots. There were 5 judges to judge the competition in the 4 classrooms. The judges were- Adv. Jayashri.M. Ratihalli, Adv. Akshatha Adarsh, Dr. Chandralekha V, Asst. Professor in law at SDM Law College, Adv. Vinay Kashyap K and Ms. Sharika Rai, Asst. Professor in Law at SDM Law College.

Winners of Negotiation Competition:

1. Swasthik Shetty & Vaibhav Rao 5(1)BBA.LLB
2. Arya Krishna 5(5)BBA.LLB & Rana Banu 5(5)BA.LLB



Rangers and Rovers

Convener : **Mr. Pushparaj K**
Secretary : **Ms. Shamika J Anchan**
Coordinators : **Ms. Amrutha Prasad**

About:

The Bharat Scouts and Guides is a voluntary non-political educational movement for young people however open to all without any discrimination based on origin, race or creed in accordance with the purpose, principles and methods conceived by the founder Lord Baden Powell in 1907. The first scout troop in India consisting entirely of Anglo-Indian boys was formed by a Scottish missionary in the then central province in 1908. However, the troop was disbanded in 1910. Thereafter nine different scout troops comprising of British and Anglo Indian boys came up in early 1911 in Shimla, Calcutta, Jabalpur , Allahabad, Bangalore ,Pune ,Kirkee, Saidpus and Madras. Efforts to induct the Indian boys to scouts movement did not materialize till Montague and Chelmsford a secretary to the state of India and viceroy of India in 1917 respectively appeared on the scene. After the independence of India, the final merger of the Boys Scout Association and the Hindustan Scout Association took place on 7 November 1950 under the name of the "Bharat Scouts and guide".

Rover: Rover refers to the boys group.

Ranger: Ranger refers to the girls group.

The unit of Rovers and Rangers started in the year 2019 in SDMLC. Together 110 students have enrolled themselves to the Rangers and Rovers in this academic year.

Aims and objectives:

The purpose of the movement is to contribute to the development of young people in achieving their full physical intellectual social and spiritual potentials as individuals as responsible citizens and as members of the local national and international committees. The movement is based on the principle "duty to God, duty to others and duty to self". The Ranger/Rover method is a system of progressive self-education through:

- A promise and law
- Learning by doing



Red Cross Unit

Convener : **Mr. Naresh Malligemadu**
Secretary : **Mr. Ganesh**
Coordinators : **Ms. Nidhi Shetty**
Mr. Jeevam
Ms. Ashika Jain
Ms. Tripthi K

Aims and Objectives:

The main purpose of the cell is to create awareness among the youth to take care of their health and that of others. It develops understanding and acceptance of civic responsibilities to act with humanitarian concern to fulfill the same.

Major Activities and Events:

The cell conducted vaccination drive at the college.

Alternative Dispute Resolution Cell

Convener : **Ms. Deepa Salian**
Secretary : **Ms. Thanima Bekal**
Coordinators : **Ms. Apeksha**
Ms. Mercy
Ms. Neha Prabhu

Aims and Objectives:

The Arbitration and Mediation Centre was established in the college with the objective of furthering mechanisms of Alternate Dispute Resolution like Arbitration, Mediation, Conciliation and Negotiation. The center started operating in the year 2017 and has become a highly desired venue for most arbitrators and lawyers.

Major Activities and Events:

Arbitration course in ongoing.



Legal Aid Cell

Convener : **Mr. Karthik Anand**
Secretary : **Ms. Rashmi K Mallya**
Coordinators : **Ms. Aryashree K**
Mr. Prashanth Aithal
Ms. Swathi Shenoy
Ms. Priyanka B

Aims and Objectives:

The legal aid cell executes the task of harboring a place for the effective development of bona fide approach to legal education. The cell aims at providing legal awareness amongst the students and the society at large.

Major Activities and Events:

1. The cell was inaugurated on the 9th of January 2021. The chief guests were-
 - Ms. Shilpa A.G, Member Secretary, DLSA & Civil Judge Senior Division, Mangalore
 - Mr. Amruthesh N.P, Senior Advocate, High Court of Karnataka, Bengaluru
2. Legal Awareness Program on 2nd March 2021 at Vidhyadayani School.
3. Legal Aid Clinic was inaugurated on 28th October 2021.
 - Mr. Prithviraj G. Vernekar, Senior Civil Judge, Member Secretary, District Legal Service Authority, Mangalore inaugurated the Legal Clinic.
 - Adv. Anita Kini K was the key Resource Person of the day and addressed the students regarding Functioning of Legal Service Clinic.
4. State level research project competition on July 10th 2021 on the topic 'oxygen related laws and trafficking of essential drugs' in india
5. Organised a webinar at Srinivas College of Pharmacy on 23rd June 2021 on the topic 'Medical negligence and Consumer Protection Act'



Library Committee

Convener : **Mr. Santhosh Kumar**
Secretary : **Ms. Arpitha Mani**

Aims and Objectives:

The main objective of the committee is to support the functioning of the library. It is a channel of communication between the library and its users. The cell acts as an advisory body to make recommendations for the overall improvement of the library resources, services and facilities.

Major Activities and Events:

1. Sharada Pooje was organized at our College



Counselling & Mentorship

Convener : **Dr. Annapoorna Shet**
Secretary : **Ms. Madhushali**

Aims and Objectives:

The cell aims to counsel the students on their academic and personal problems and makes them self-motivated to lead a constructive and positive life.



ಭವಿಷ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯುವಶಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಮಹತ್ತರ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ

■ **ವಿಕ ಸುದ್ದಿಲೋಕ ಮಂಗಳೂರು**

ಆಧುನಿಕ ಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದ್ವೈತ ಸವಾಲುಗಳ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ರೂಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಯುವಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಹಲವಿದ್ದು ಸದೃಢ ಸಮಾಜ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದ ಮಹತ್ತರ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಿದೆ. ಯುವ ಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಮಾಜ ಭಾರ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ಮನೆಯಿಂದಲೇ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸೇವೆ ಆರಂಭವಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಎನ್ ಡಿಎಂ ಕಾನೂನು ಮಹಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪಾಲ್ ಡಾ. ತಾರಾನಾಥ್ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ನಗರದ ಎನ್‌ಡಿಎಂ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎನ್‌ಸೈನ್ಸ್, ಯೂತ್ ರೆಡ್ ಕ್ರಾಸ್, ರೇಂಜರ್ಸ್ ಆಂಡ್ ರೋವರ್ಸ್ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನಾ ಸಮಾರಂಭದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ ವಹಿಸಿ ಅವರು



ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಪತ್ರಕರ್ತ ವಿಜಯ್ ಕೋಟ್ನಾನ್ ವಡು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿದರು. ಎನ್‌ಸೈನ್ಸ್ ಘಟಕದ ಯೋಜನಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರವರಾಜ್ ಕೆ., ಯೂತ್ ರೆಡ್ ಕ್ರಾಸ್ ಸಂಚಾಲಕ ಸರೇಶ್ ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆಮಾಡು, ರೇಂಜರ್ಸ್ ಆಂಡ್ ರೋವರ್ಸ್ ಸಂಚಾಲಕ ಅಶ್ವಿನ್ ಪ್ರಾಸ್ತಾವಿಕ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಎನ್‌ಸೈನ್ಸ್ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಗಾಂಧಿನಗರ

ಸರಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಯ ವಿಶೇಷ ಚೇತನ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಾರೈಕೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಫ್ಯಾನ್ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯಾಗಿ ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತು. ನಾನಾ ಘಟಕಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರಾದ ರಾಮಲ್ ಟಿ.ಎಸ್., ನಿಧಿ, ಗಣೇಶ್ ಸಾಲ್ವಾನ್, ಶಮಿಕಾ ಜಿ. ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು. ರಚನಾ ಬಳಗ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಿದರು. ಗಣೇಶ್ ವಂದಿಸಿದರು.

► ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಸಂಘದ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆ 'ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಕರಾಗಿ'



ಕಾನೂನು ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಸಂಘದ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆ ಜರಗಿತು.

ಮಹಾನಗರ, ಡಿ. 29: ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸುವ ವೇದಿಕೆಗಳಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಡಾ|| ಸೈಲಮಣಿ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಾಂಜಪ್ಪರು. ನಗರದ ಶ್ರೀ ಧರ್ಮಸ್ಥಳ ಮಂಜು ನಾಥೇಶ್ವರ ಕಾನೂನು ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಸಂಘವನ್ನು ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲ ಡಾ|| ತಾರಾನಾಥ್ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ ವಹಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಸಂಘಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಬದ್ಧತೆ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ

● ಪದಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಜ್ಞಾವಿಧಿ ಬೋಧನೆ
ಡಾ|| ಅನ್ನಪೂರ್ಣಾ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಸಂಘದ ಧ್ಯೇಯೋದ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿದರು. ಕಾನೂನು ವಿಭಾಗದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥ ಪ್ರೊ|| ಮಹೇಶ್ವರ ನಾಯಕ್ ನೂತನ ಪದಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಜ್ಞಾವಿಧಿ ಬೋಧಿಸಿದರು. ಮಾನಸಿಕ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥ ಪ್ರೊ|| ಸರೇಶ್ ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆಮಾಡು ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ನಾಯಕ ಅಶ್ವತ್ಥಸ್ಥ್ ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸಿದರು. ಆದಿತ್ಯ ಅಶೋಕ್ ಆಚಾರ್ಯ ವಂದಿಸಿದರು. ಹುಸೇನು ಜಿನೇನು ನಿರೂಪಿಸಿದರು.

ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥಿ ಅಪ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ: ಅಂತರ್ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ



ವಿಜೇತ ತಂಡದ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಬಹುಮಾನ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದರು.

ಮಹಾನಗರ, ಡಿ. 28: ನಗರದ ಶ್ರೀ ಧರ್ಮಸ್ಥಳ ಮಂಜುನಾಥೇಶ್ವರ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ 'ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥಿ ಅಪ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ' ಅಂತರ್ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಕಾರ್ಪೋರೇಟ್ ಕ್ಲಬ್ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದ ಈ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಗಳೂರು ವಲಯದ 10 ತಂಡಗಳು ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದವು. ಬಹುಮಾನ ವಿತರಣೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹ್ಯಾದ್ರಿ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ

ಸಮರ್ಥ ಶೇಕ್ಸ್ ಮಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಸಿಬಿಟಿ ವಿಷ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮಾಲಕ ಅನೀಶ್ ನಂದಲಕೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅತಿಥಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಕಾರ್ಪೋರೇಟ್ ಕ್ಲಬ್ ಸಂಯೋಜಕರಾದ ದೀಪಾ ಸಾಲ್ವಾನ್, ಅಶ್ವಿನ್, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಸಂಯೋಜಕ ಆದಿತ್ಯ ಅಶಾಲ್ ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು. ಸುರೇಶ್ ಶ್ರೀ ಗೋವಿಂದದಾಸ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಪ್ರಥಮ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ, ಶ್ರೀ ಧರ್ಮಸ್ಥಳ ಮಂಜುನಾಥೇಶ್ವರ ಉದ್ಯಮಾಡಳಿತ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಕಾಲೇಜು ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ತನ್ನವಾಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿತು.



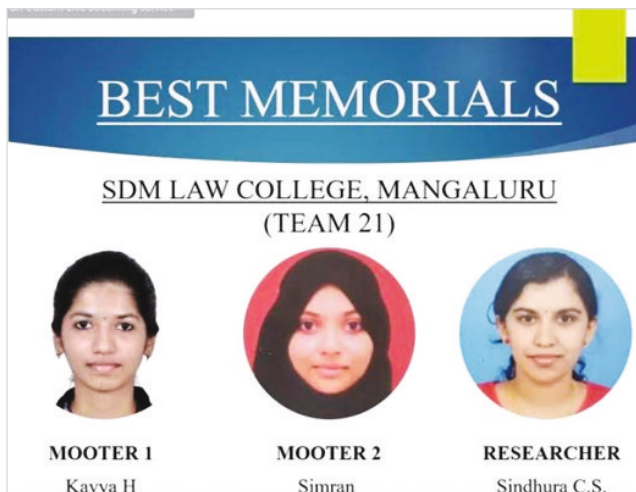
Achievements



Roopa Ballal of 3(3) was awarded with Vivek Puraskar Youth Award



Sports Secretary Bhoomika won Karate Competition held in Mangalore



SDMLC team won the best memorial award and a cash prize of ₹ 5,000 in KSLU International Moot Competition



Anjali K won gold medal in 20th Karnataka State Wushu Championship 2021.





EXPRESSIONS

2020-2021



Written by Mr. Karthik Anand
Asst. Professor in Law



Laws Governing the Food Industry in India with Special Reference to Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006

Abstract:

Food is one of the basic human needs; therefore a minimal level of standard as prescribed should be followed according to the laws. The laws on food adulteration have been evolving throughout the years; therefore proper vigil should be exercised. National legal frameworks are a key pillar in an effective food control system. In all countries, food is governed by a complexity of laws and regulations, which set out the government's requirements to be met by food chain operators to ensure food safety and quality. The term "food law" applies to legislation which regulates the production, trade and handling of food and hence covers the regulation of food control, food safety, quality and relevant aspects of food trade across the entire food chain, from the provision for animal feed to the consumer.

Introduction

In India we can find various statutes concerned with food adulteration. Most of the statutes are penal nature, looking at the magnitude of the evil and hazard to the national health, the courts have also interpreted the provisions of the various acts and rules relating to the food with the object that it will help eradicate adulteration. The food processing and manufacturing industry, one of the largest industries in India is widely recognized as a 'sunrise

industry'; in India having huge potential for uplifting the agricultural economy, creation of large scale processed food manufacturing and food chain facilities, and the resultant generation of employment and export earnings. Legislation for preventing food adulteration serves a very important role in securing to the citizens a minimum degree of purity in the articles of food and thereby protecting and preserving public health. It also serves to prevent fraud on the consumer public. In the present day increasing tempo of industrialization and urbanization, the need for the supply of unadulterated food stuffs to the citizens in the Socialistic Welfare Republic has naturally assumed great importance and indifferent attitude towards social evil of fraudulently selling adulterated articles of food is difficult countenance, for, it affects the health of the whole nation, including the children on whom depends the future of the country.

Laws governing the food industry:

The Indian food processing industry is regulated by several laws which govern the aspects of sanitation, licensing and other necessary permits that are required to start up and run a food business. The legislation that dealt with food safety in India was the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (hereinafter referred to as "PFA"). The PFA had been



in place for over five decades and there was a need for change due to varied reasons which include the changing requirements of our food industry. The act brought into force in place of the PFA is the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 (hereinafter referred to as "FSSA") that overrides all other food related laws. It specifically repealed eight laws which were in operation prior to the enforcement of FSSA:

- The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954
- The Fruit Products Order, 1955
- The Meat Food Products Order, 1973
- The Vegetable Oil Products (Control) Order, 1947
- The Edible Oils Packaging (Regulation) Order, 1998
- The Solvent Extracted Oil, De oiled Meal, and Edible Flour (Control) Order, 1967
- The Milk and Milk Products Order, 1992
- Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (in relation to food)

Need for the new act:

Food Safety And Standards Act, 2006 An Act to consolidate the laws relating to food and to establish the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India for laying down science based standards for articles of food and to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import, to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. FSSA initiates harmonization of India's food regulations as per international standards. It establishes a new national regulatory body, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (hereinafter referred to as "FSSAI"), to develop science based standards for food and to regulate and monitor the manufacture, processing, storage, distribution, sale and import of food so as to ensure the availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption. All food imports will therefore be subject to the

provisions of the FSSA and rules and regulations which as notified by the Government on 5th of August 2011 will be applicable.

Scope of the Act:

All types of foods intended for human consumption, including a) primary foods, b) unprocessed/semi-processed/processed food,

c) genetically engineered foods, d) organic foods, e) substances and water used in food preparation, f) packaged drinking water etc. fall under the purview of the Act. It, however, excludes animal feeds, live animals and plants prior to harvesting from its scope. The provisions of the Act also do not apply to any farmer or farming operations or crops or livestock, and supplies used or produced in farming or products of crops produced by a farmer at farm level.

Elements of the Act:

Definitions: The Act defines food, primary food, infant food, misbranded food, substandard food, unsafe food, food additive, ingredient, food safety, food safety audit, food safety management system, hazard etc. Likewise, definitions of pesticide residue and residues of veterinary drugs, and foods for special dietary uses, functional foods, nutraceuticals, health supplements, genetically engineered or modified foods and organic foods also appear in the Act.

'Primary food' and 'water' used in the preparation of food are included in the definition of 'food'. However, 'primary food' (a produce of agriculture or horticulture or animal husbandry and dairying etc. in its natural form) is considered as an article of food for the purpose of this Act only when it is in the hands of a person other than farmer.



Key Regulations of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006:

A. Packaging and Labelling:

FSSA provides for separate packaging and labelling regulations known as Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011 (hereinafter referred to as the "Packaging and Labeling Regulations") which lay down the statutory and regulatory requirements for packaging and labelling of products. A plain reading of the Packaging and Labelling Regulations, show that there are different kinds of products: Pre-packaged, Proprietary and other specific products as mentioned in the regulations.

Regulation 2.12 of the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives)

Regulations, 2011 defines "proprietary food" as food that has not been standardized under these regulations. Regulation 1 (8) of the Packaging and Labelling Regulations defines 'pre-packaged' or "pre-packed food" as food, which is placed in a package of any nature, in such a manner that the contents cannot be changed without tampering it and which is ready for sale to the consumer.

The Packaging and Labelling Regulations provide the general requirements for labelling of food products prescribed under the FSSA, as follows:

1. The particulars of declaration required under these Regulations to be specified on the label shall be in English or Hindi in Devnagri script: Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the use of any other language in addition to the language required under this regulation.

2. Pre-packaged food shall not be described or presented on any label or in any manner that is false, misleading or deceptive or is likely to create an

erroneous impression regarding its character in any respect;

3. Label in pre-packaged foods shall be applied in such a manner that they will not become separated from the container;

4. Contents on the label shall be clear, prominent, indelible and readily legible by the consumer under normal conditions of purchase and use;

5. Where the container is covered by a wrapper, the wrapper shall carry the necessary information or the label on the container shall be readily legible through the outer wrapper and not obscured by it.

In addition to these general requirements specified above, every package of food shall also carry the following information on the label: (i) name of the food; (ii) list of ingredients; (iii) nutritional information; (iv) declaration regarding veg. and non-veg; (v) declaration regarding food additives; (vi) name and complete address of the manufacturer; (vii) net quantity; (viii) Lot/code/batch identification; (ix) date of manufacturing or packing; (x) best before and use by date; (xi) country of origin for imported food; and (xii) instructions for use.

Since a large variety of food products are being imported into India, under the Packaging and Labeling Regulations, it becomes necessary to mention the country of origin of the food on the label of food imported into India, and when a food undergoes processing in a second country which changes its nature, the country in which the processing is performed shall be considered to be the country of origin for the purposes of labeling.

Therefore, the above are the statutory and regulatory requirements that are to be complied with regard to labeling of products that are sold in the Indian market as "pre-packaged goods".



B. Signage and Customer Notices:

Having briefly dealt with the statutory and regulatory requirements with respect to labeling of products, it is necessary to understand the statutory and regulatory requirements with respect to signage and customer notices more from the point of view of a food outlet. It is important to note that though the provisions of FSSAI do not specifically provide for any statutory and regulatory requirements either for signage or customer notices, but it has certain provisions with regard to advertisement of products by food business operators.

Section 3 (1) (b) of FSSAI defines the term "advertisement" (which includes a "notice") as any audio or visual publicity, representation or pronouncement made by means of any light, sound, smoke, gas, print, electronic media, internet or website and includes through any notice, circular, label, wrapper, invoice or other documents.

Section 24 of the FSSAI provides that no advertisement shall be made of any food which is misleading or deceiving or contravenes the provisions, rules and regulations made there under. No person shall engage himself in any unfair trade practice for purpose of promoting the sale, supply, use and consumption of articles of food or adopt any unfair or deceptive practice including the practice of making any statement, whether orally or in writing or by visible representation which:

1. falsely represents that the foods are of a particular standard, quality, quantity or grade-composition;
2. makes a false or misleading representation concerning the need for, or the usefulness;
3. gives to the public any guarantee of the efficacy that is not based on an adequate or scientific justification thereof, provided that where a defence is raised to the effect that such guarantee is based

on adequate or scientific justification, the burden of proof of such defence shall lie on the person raising such defence.

FSSAI being applicable to all food business operators in India, the provision with regard to advertisements would have to be complied with.

C. Licensing Registration and Health and Sanitary Permits

It is also important to note that FSSAI, being the only legislation applicable to the food industry throughout the country, will also apply as far as the national health and sanitary permits are concerned.

The Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Business) Regulations, 2011 (hereinafter referred to as "License and Registration Regulations") govern the aspect of license and registration of a food business operator. Under Regulation 2.1 of the License and Registration Regulations, all food business operators in the country are required to be registered or licensed in accordance with the License and Registration Regulations, hence no person shall commence any food business unless a valid license is possessed by the food business operator, and the conditions with regard to safety, sanitary and hygienic requirements have to be complied with at all times by them.

One of the prime purposes of these conditions is to ensure that the food business operator maintains sanitary and hygienic standards as specified in each food category. It is hereby recognized and declared as a matter of legislative determination that in the field of human nutrition, safe, clean, wholesome food is indispensable to the health and welfare of the consumer of the country.

It shall be deemed the responsibility of the food business to comply with the labeling, safety and health and sanitary requirements laid down in the



License and Registration Regulations. The labeling requirements are specified under the regulations and they need to be complied with at all times especially with regard to pre-packaged goods.

Penalties:

The FSSA provides for penalties in case of any non-compliance. Generally, non-compliance with various provisions of the FSSA may attract a penalty of up to Two Lakh Rupees (approx. USD 4000). However, under Section 63, it provides that if any person or food business operator (except the persons exempted from licensing under sub-section (2) of Section 31 of FSSA), himself or by any person on his behalf who is required to obtain license, manufacturers, sells, stores or distributes or imports any article of food without license, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months and also with a fine which may extend to Five Lakh Rupees (approx. USD 9000)

Other Licenses:

The FSSA being a central act has to be complied with by all the food business operators in the country. However, India being a big market, each state may have their local laws which may also need to be complied with. Some of the other approvals and licenses that a food operator may be required to obtain from various authorities under other laws include: health and trade licenses from the municipal corporation of the relevant area, environmental clearance, no-objection certificate for fire prevention and safety, registration under the police act of the respective city/state, verification certificate under the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 for each of the outlets issued by the Department of Legal Metrology of the respective areas, registration under the shops and establishments act of the respective state, eating house license and liquor license.

A license for playing music in restaurants is also required for playing recorded or live music. It is mandatory for a food business to obtain insurance from any insurance company with regard to public policy, product liability, fire policy, building and assets. Other insurances though are not mandatory may be useful if taken.

Some of the other registrations and permissions may include registration under the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 if it is engaging more than 20 employees. Registration is also required under the Central Excise Act, 1944 as in respect of goods specified in Third Schedule of the said act, repacking, re-labeling, putting or altering retail sale price etc. will fall into the category of manufacture. Subject to applicability, other statutory and regulatory compliances may also include registrations under Income Tax Act, 1861, Customs Act, 1962, sales tax, service tax and other labour laws.

Foreign Direct Investment in the Food Processing Industry:

Foreign Direct Investment (hereinafter referred to as "FDI") is permissible for all the processed food products under 100% automatic route (except for items reserved for micro, small and medium enterprises, where FDI is permissible under automatic route up to 24%), subject to applicable laws/regulations/securities and other conditions.

Implementation of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006

The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) released an audit report on the 'Implementation of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006' on December 19, 2017. The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 was enacted to: (i) consolidate multiple laws in the country relating to food safety, (ii) establish a single



point reference system, (iii) establish the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). FSSAI formulates standards for food and regulates their manufacture, storage, and distribution, among others. The audit on food safety was undertaken to assess the performance of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, FSSAI, and the food authorities (responsible for the enforcement of the rules and regulations notified by FSSAI) in ten states. The key findings and recommendations of the CAG are as follows:

Regulatory and administrative framework: The CAG noted that even after more than a decade of the enactment of the Act, the Ministry and FSSAI are yet to frame regulations governing various procedures and mechanisms as stated in the Act. Further, the FSSAI has been unable to identify areas for which standards are yet to be formulated or revised. The Report also noted that there is no clarity on the reasons underlying the identification of food products that were standardized ahead of others. In this context, for some food categories, the CAG observed that FSSAI entrusted the task of suggesting revision of standards to representatives of the food business operators, whose opinions may be biased. Further, some regulations and standards have been notified by FSSAI without considering the comments of stakeholders and the approval of the Ministry.

In light of this, the CAG recommended that the FSSAI must expedite the notification of regulations on all the areas that have been specified in the Act. Further, it must frame standard operating procedures on the formulation and review of standards, and ensure that these are adhered to.

Licensing and enforcement: Under the Act, no person can commence or carry on any food business without obtaining a license. The CAG noted that licenses were issued on the basis of incomplete

documents in more than 50% of cases checked during the audit. It also noted that FSSAI has failed to ensure that the customs authorities do not let unsafe foods enter the country. It recommended that FSSAI ensure all licenses issued under the earlier system of product approvals are reviewed, and licenses cancelled and reissued as required under the present procedure of product approvals. Further, FSSAI and state food safety authorities did not conduct a survey for the enforcement and administration of the Act. FSSAI also does not have any database on food businesses. In this context, the CAG recommended FSSAI and state food authorities must conduct surveys of food business activity under their jurisdiction.

Status of food laboratories: The CAG observed low quality of the food laboratories (used for testing food samples by FSSAI and state food safety authorities). It found that 65 out of the 72 state food laboratories do not possess National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories accreditation. Further, the FSSAI does not maintain data on whether all the notified food laboratories have qualified food analysts. Food analysts are required to undertake analysis of food samples. Further, the shortage of functional food testing equipment in state food laboratories resulted in deficient testing of food samples. Audit check of certain state laboratories revealed that they lacked facilities to test many essential parameters like microbiological, pesticide, and heavy metal contamination.

Human resources: The Committee observed that the Ministry and the FSSAI have failed to frame the recruitment regulations even after a decade of the enactment of the Act. This has resulted in acute shortage of staff at various levels which affects food safety measures across the states. In light of this, the CAG recommended that the Ministry and FSSAI must take steps to notify the recruitment regulations and fill up the vacancies.



The CAG also observed that contractual employees were performing routine functions, defeating the intention of appointing contractual employees only for specific tasks of defined duration. It recommended reviewing the engagement of all such contractual employees appointed by FSSAI.

Important Judicial verdicts under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006

1. M/s Nestle India Limited .v. The Food Safety and Standards

In the case of M/s Nestle India Limited vs. The Food Safety and Standards, Maggie, a Nestle commodity, was tested by the FSSAI and faced legal implications for impermissible amounts of monosodium glutamate ('MSG') and lead in the noodles. FSSAI held Maggi accountable for the following reasons:

1. Excessive lead content
2. Misled customer by labeling product with 'No added MSG'
3. Was marketing Maggie without FSSAI product approval.

The High Court of Mumbai in M / s Nestle India vs. FSSAI, upon analysing all the proposals, delivered the following judgment as a further appeal to Nestle:

1. The variations of the Maggie Noodles available to the Petitioner would be tested.
2. Five samples from each batch in their custody are to be submitted to three Food Labs approved and accepted by the NABL, Vimla Lab. (Hyderabad), Punjab Biotechnology Incubator, Agri & Food Testing Laboratory (Mohali) and CEG Test House and Research Center Pvt. Ltd. (Jaipur, Jaipur), if the results show the lead in the permissible amount of 0.25% then only the company will be permitted to start the manufacturing process.

3. Maggie products will have to go through the approval process under the FSS act and additionally the company was directed to delete 'No added MSG' from the label of the product.

2. M/s Omkar Agency v. Food Safety and Standard Authority of India

In the case of M/S Omkar Agency vs. Food Safety and Standard Authority of India, the Patna High Court, smokeless tobacco producers tested a Food Safety Commissioner request restricting the sale of zarda, container masala, and gutka under Section 30(a) of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 ("Food Act"). The makers claimed that the preclusion was not passable as such items were allowed to be sold under India's omnibus Tobacco Control Law, 2003 COTPA. The makers additionally affirmed that they were not food business administrators under the Food Act and, in this way, were not required to submit to the Act's prerequisites.

The Court struck down the prohibition order, in addition to other things, that:

1. gutka and tobacco (by and large), are not food as the Food Act doesn't endorse norms for their assembling, deal or dissemination;
2. while pan masala is food, the Commissioner didn't depend on target proof (which he/she should do under the Food Act) to give the sweeping forbiddance on all brands of pan masala, regardless of whether they contain tobacco;
3. Tobacco isn't food and, thus, can't be directed by the Food Act; and
4. since COTPA, which is a focal law, allows the production and creation of tobacco and tobacco-based items, smokeless items can't be restricted.



3. Academy of Nutrition Improvement & Ors v. Union of India

In the case of the Academy of Nutrition Improvement & Ors vs. Union of India, the petitioners in these writ petitions are non-governmental organizations representing consumers, salt producers, medical experts, academics, etc. They oppose the compulsory iodization of salt for human consumption. Hence the court held that where an item of food (used in the composition or preparation of human food and used as a flavouring) is in its natural form and is unadulterated and is not injurious to health, a rule cannot be made under the provisions of the Act to ban the manufacture for sale, storage or sale of such food item on the ground such ban will ensure that the populace will use a medicated form of such food, which will benefit a section of the populace, that at present there is no material to show that universal salt iodization will be injurious to public health (that is to the majority of the populace who do not suffer from iodine deficiency). But we are constrained to hold that Rule 44-I 15 is ultra vires the Act and therefore, not valid. The result would be that the ban on the sale of non-iodized salt for human consumption will be raised, which may not be in the interest of public health. We are, therefore, of the view that the central government should have at least six months to thoroughly review the compulsory iodization policy (universal salt iodization for human consumption) regarding latest inputs and research data and if after such review, is of the view that universal iodization scheme requires to be continued, bring appropriate legislation or other measures in accordance with the law to continue the compulsory iodization program.

Conclusion:

The preamble of PFA laid emphasis only on provisions for prevention of food adulteration. FSSA lays emphasis on consolidating the laws related to food and to establish FSSAI for laying down science based standards for articles of food and to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import, to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption and for matters connected with them. The new objectives clearly go far beyond the objectives of PFA. The strict penalties imposed in FSSA may lead to increase in corruption, as enterprises may resort to unfair practices to avoid these penalties.

The PFA dealt with countless Government ministries handling different food sectors as per separate orders, like the fruit products order, and other orders related to vegetable oil products, edible oils packaging, milk and milk products and meat food products, which were issued at different points of time and were sometimes overlapping and inconsistent. On the other hand, a unified act like FSSA enables unidirectional compliance. The administrative control of the FSSA has been assigned to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare thereby establishing a single reference point for all matters and eradicating any possibility of multiplicity of orders or the chance that any coordination problems are caused. Apart from the harmonization of laws relating to food quality and standards with established international norms, FSSA aims at regulating food hygiene and safety laws in the country in order to systematically and scientifically develop the food industry. Thus, the food processing industry may see FSSA as a mixed blessing but the practical application of this legislation, being at its nascent stage, will require some time to come into full force.





Art by
Deepthi Shetty
5(4) BA.LLB





Written by
Simran
5(4) BA.LLB



Role of IPR in Fashion Industry

Introduction

The French Sociologist Pierre Bourdieu quotes “the latest fashion, the latest difference” in his Haute Couture & “Haute Culture”(1993) work. The term Fashion is a popular artistic expression at the existing time. Fashion has always been a part of our lives. The Fashion Industry has been rapidly growing globally. This article discusses the connection of fashion and law, protection of fashion houses and designs under Intellectual Property Rights and other acts, comparison between Indian Intellectual Property Rights Acts with other countries and how the IPR issues affect the fashion industry. The Fashion Industry invests a huge sum of money every time to create fresh and original designs. So it's important to make people aware about the fashion market requirements.

Fashion and Law

Piracy is one of the common practices in the world of the fashion industry. The term Piracy refers to unauthorized copying of original work by a fashion designer or imitating a similar design. It is further classified under two heads i.e.

- Knockoffs - it refers to the close copying or imitation of design where it might not be similar or identical. It is sold under a different label from

that of an original designer at a cheaper price than the original design. It's not illegal work. But if the original designer proves that the imitated work is similar then action can be brought against it.

- Counterfeit – it refers to an identical imitation of the same design with an intention to copy and it is sold at a cheaper cost than the original design. It is an illegal act where action can be brought against its Co-.When such acts take place it becomes important to protect the original designer's work. This is where the role of IPR takes place.

How are IP Issues affecting the Fashion Industry

Intellectual Property Law has played an important role in the proliferation of fashion. Intellectual Property Rights are governing the intangible innovations of the human intellect. It represents an important body of law in the fashion business due to its ability to protect the creations of the mind.

It is a matter of fact that Intellectual Property Rights and the fashion industry move hand in hand. A good visual imagination and creativity are the most important aspects of the fashion industry. The plethora of creativity and visual imagination help the brand achieve recognition in the market. Taking



examples of runways with very few designs on display or sold in stores, it's an opportunity for a designer to display their creative talent and track media attention and build awareness of their designs. Piracy and malicious art done by the people in order to earn profits affect the original designer's contents. Therefore a country must invest in making Intellectual property Rights stronger in order to protect the minds of creators.

Conclusion

Registrations of designs enable inventors of fashion houses to prevent the misuse of the original

ideas. Therefore it is important that a fashion house must register itself to prevent the misuse of their designs. Educating themselves is an important factor in order to aware counterfeiters as well as the creators to understand the importance of originality. Government should focus on the recent trends of counterfeiting and pass laws for the fashion industry to save the earth, Intellectual Property and enhance the country's economy.



Emergence of International Trade and International Commercial Arbitration in Asia

Introduction

In the past several decades, the global society has observed trans-border business transactions and investments in the Asian region, which has eventually given rise to commercial disputes.

This article focuses on the emergence of international trade and International Commercial Arbitration (ICA) with respect to the Asian Continent, how it is important in the existing days, the impact of ICA in the regulation of trade and how commercial disputes become a barrier in International trade. Most Asian countries believe that commercial arbitration is an effective method to resolve disputes. International commercial arbitration is conducted systematically with extremely well-

integrated tribunals accompanied by-laws with assurance to all the traders of the world that they can easily overcome all kinds of disputes.

Historical Background on International Trade and ICA

Trade-in Asia drives us back to ancient times where the barter system was considered as a medium of exchange. Asia started trading among itself and with European countries during the Greek era. Later the land routes were established to the North-Western part of the Indian subcontinent. Development in the land and sea routes expanded the trade in Southeast Asia and China. Spain and Portugal started the trade during the 15th century. This led to the discovery of the Western hemisphere. The Dutch and British



started the East India Company around the 17th century. They established the colonial rules around the 20th century. Asia has firmly established itself on the map of arbitration. Take the example of Hong Kong International Arbitration Court where it has developed and established itself by resolving 20% of cases in 2012-2013. Over 10 years, International arbitration has evolved in Asia to become the most reliable dispute mechanism. The growth of trade between Asian countries and with non-Asian companies coupled with the lack of confidence in the judicial system in Asia has placed a demand for international arbitration. Sound legislative framework and approval of the arbitration judiciary are the foundation blocks of any arbitral institution. Over the years the Asian Pacific jurisdictions have proactively adopted the United Nations Commission on International Trade

Law (UNCITRAL) model law. ICA has long back been recognized by business entities and law professionals in the 1960s. The procedure of ICA is similar to that of domestic arbitration. The development in international trade is seen after the UNCITRAL model of law was enforced. In order to get uniformity in rules the United Nations Economic Commission has published rules in Europe and Asia. Later uniform arbitration legislation was imposed by

the UN in 1958. International trade law emerged intending to promote harmonized and unified law. ICA started the Jay treaty during the American Revolution. The importance of arbitration was set up using the Hague conference in 1899. The First International Court of Justice was set up. In the period of 1902 – 1932, 20 cases were dealt with by the arbitration tribunal. Till the period 1972, only 5 cases were dealt with. In the 21st century, around 10,000 cases were dealt with by the arbitration tribunal. Awards rendered by the Arbitration Tribunal have complied with the state.

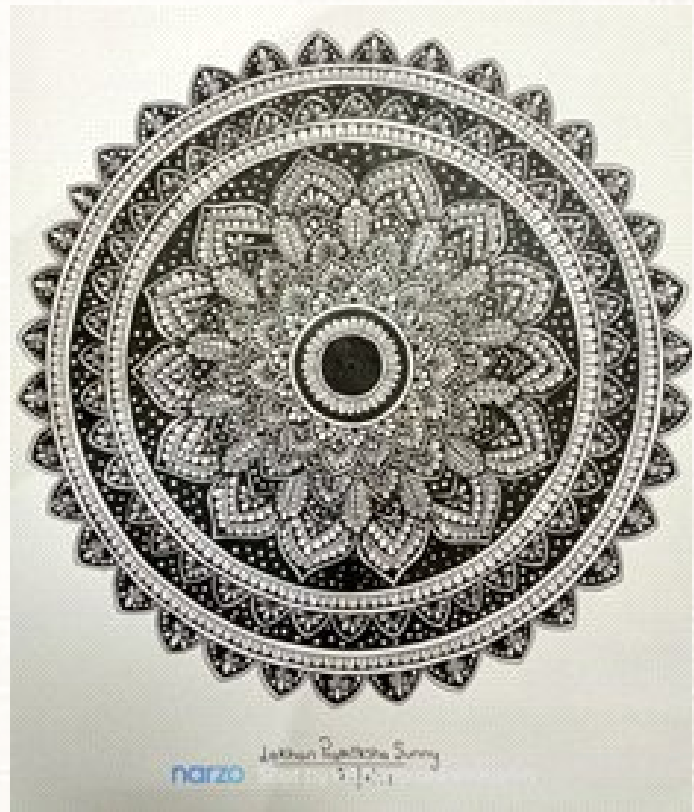
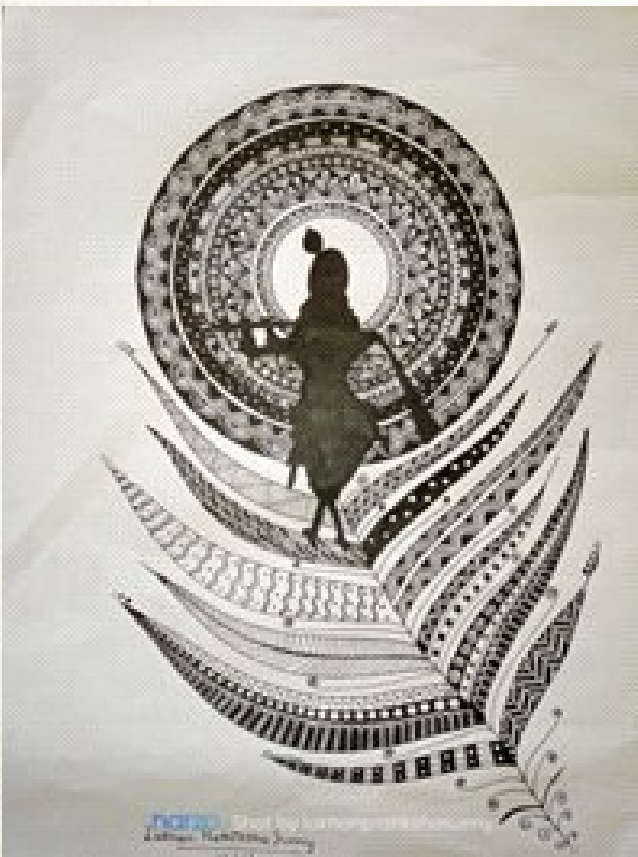
Conclusion

International trade is one of the factors which help in maintaining world peace and alliance with other countries. There are numerous disputes which might arise from cross-border trade. That should not be the reason for the conflict resulting in war. The disputes can be solved by using any method or mechanism. ICA is one of the growing sectors which aim at resolving disputes with highly integrated tribunals, hardworking practitioners. As it is cheaper and time-consuming it would solve the dispute early. Trading and friendly alliance are the significant factors to develop a country efficiently.





Art by
Lakhan Prathiksha Sunny
5(4) BA.LLB





Art by
Bhoomika K.
5(1) BA.LLB





Written by
N. Pavithra
3(1) LLB



Judicial Administration of Ancient India

During the Vedic period, there was no proper system for judicial administration. The tradition was considered law, which was followed by the king under the guidance of the priest. Theft of cows, stealing and robbery were the chief crimes. A murderer was punished with a fine of hundred cows. The punishment was not severe and there were no traces of prison.

During the later Vedic period, King was the supreme judge. Adyaksha was given the responsibility of giving judgement. To bring out the truth accused was made to catch the fire or stand on water. Murders, thefts, extramarital relationships, infanticide were punished severely.

Under the Maurya Administration in the villages, the case was decided by the village panchayat, whereas in the cities there were city courts. The appeal from these courts could be made to the provincial courts

and from there to the central courts. The laws were very severe. From simple fines to shaving off the hair, cutting off bodily limbs, public humiliation, and capital punishments were all executed. The result was that the crimes were very less. But during the post-Mauryan period judicial administration was not prominent. At that time rulers adopted peaceful life and even ruler Kanishka was influenced by Buddha.

Thus, under ancient India, judicial administration was prominent but it is not reasonable. The punishment was based upon superstitious beliefs and the king was considered as God. Although there were a lot of differences between the present and ancient judicial administration, the present law has not excluded the ancient Indian administration procedure. The Indian Penal Code and others follow the same punishment, which was followed in the olden days also. Thus ancient Indian administration is the base for present law.



काव्यं

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ

संस्कृतं नाम दैवी वाक्, विश्वस्य प्राचीनतम
भाषासु अन्यतमा ।अस्याः साहित्यराशिभिः
विपुल वर्तते।अस्यां भाषायामेव

भारतीय तत्वज्ञानं साहित्य-सङ्गीत कलादिज्ञानं
च निहितमस्ति। विश्वख्याते संस्कृतंसाहित्ये
नाटकं, नाट्यं, सङ्गीतशास्त्रं प्रति

महत्वपूर्ण स्थानं विद्यते। नटनानैपुन्यम्
, भरतमुनेः, नाट्यशास्त्रे, सङ्गीतशास्त्रविषयं
संस्कृताध्ययनात् इतोप्यतिशयतया

स्वायत्तीकर्तुं शक्यते अस्माकं समस्तमपि
प्राचीन साहित्यं संस्कृतंभाषायामेव रचितमस्ति।
अतः लौकिक-अलौकिकसुखप्राप्यर्थ

संस्कृतंभाषाज्ञानं सर्वषाणाम् अवश्यकमेव।

रमणीयार्थप्रतिपादकः शब्दः काव्यं इति
पण्डितराजः जगन्नाथः अवदत्। शब्दार्थ
सहितौ काव्यं इति प्रसिद्धः।

अलङ्कारिकः मम्मटः काव्यस्य लक्षणं प्रतिपादितवान्।
काव्यस्य आत्मा रसः। काव्यस्य शरीरं शब्दार्थौ।

काव्यं श्रव्यं दृश्यं चेति द्विधा विभक्तम्। यत्
पठितुम्, द्रष्टुमपि शक्यते तादृशं काव्यं दृश्यंकाव्यं यस्य

साधारणतयानाटकं इति प्रसिद्धं नाम। ।
संस्कृतवाङ्मये काव्यसाहित्यम् अगाधम्
अपरिमयं च ।। कवेः कर्म काव्यम् इति।

दृश्यकाव्ये रूपकम् उपरूपकम् इति द्विविधम् । उपरूपकेषु
अष्टादशभेदाः परिकल्पिताः। रूप्यते अभिनयैः निरूप्यते

इति रूपकम्। रूपकाणि दश प्रकारकाणि गण्यते।

नाटकं सप्रकरणं भाणं प्रहसनं डिमः।

व्यायोग समवकारौ वीथ्यंकेहामृगा दश॥

संस्कृतस्य रूपके केचन पारिभाषिक शब्दाः
सन्ति। ते नान्दि, सूत्रदारः, विदूषकः, प्रस्तावना,
विष्कंभक, नेपथ्यम्, कञ्चुकी च।

अतः संस्कृते किं नास्ति इति वक्तुम् न शक्यते

18 ವರ್ಷದೊಳಗಿನವರನ್ನು ಮಕ್ಕಳೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸುವ
ಮಕ್ಕಳು ದೇಶದ ಸಂಪತ್ತು. ಇಂದಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳೇ ಮುಂದಿನ
ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳು.ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಅವರನ್ನೇ ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿದೆ.
ಇಂತಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ದುರ್ಬಳಕೆಗೆ, ಶೋಷಣೆಗೆ, ಶಾಲೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟು
ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ
ಬಾಲ್ಯಾವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಗುರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ.
ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ 1989 ನವೆಂಬರ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ
ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ
ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾದ ಒಂದು ದಾಖಲೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿತು.ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ
ಮಕ್ಕಳ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ ವಿಕಸನಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದೆ.

ಈ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ
ದೊರಕುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂತೆಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಅದನ್ನು
ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಯೋಚಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.
ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಕ್ಷರತೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು
ಅಕ್ಷರತೆಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿದೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಹಕ್ಕು.
1951 ರ ಜನಗಣತಿಯಂತೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ 18.33% ಅಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥರು
ಇದ್ದರು.2001 ರಲ್ಲಿ 64.83%, ಹಾಗೆ 2011 ರಲ್ಲಿ 74.04 %ರಷ್ಟು
ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂವಿಧಾನವು 60ಂದ 14 ವರ್ಷದೊಳಗಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ
ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಉಚಿತ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವ ಹಕ್ಕಿದೆ .ಮಕ್ಕಳು
ತಮ್ಮ ಪಾಠದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ
ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ
ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಉಚಿತ
ಬಿಸಿಯೂಟ, ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ
ಬಾಲಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸಲು ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದೆ, ಮಕ್ಕಳ
ವಿರುದ್ಧ ತಾರತಮ್ಯ ಮಾಡಕೂಡದು ಎಂಬ ಹಕ್ಕು,ಬದುಕಿನ ಹಕ್ಕು,
ಆಟವಾಡುವ ಹಕ್ಕು, ವಿರಾಮದ ಹಕ್ಕು, ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು
ನೀಡಿದೆ. ಆರೋಗ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಚಿತ
ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದೆ. ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ಪದ್ಧತಿ
ನಿಷೇಧ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಇನ್ನೂ
ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ನಿಷೇಧವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಹಕ್ಕು, ಶೋಷಣೆ
ಹಾಗೂ ನಿಂದನೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧದ ಹಕ್ಕು, ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ
ಮಾಡಲು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಬಾಲವಾಡಿ,
ಅಂಗನವಾಡಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ಹಲವಾರು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದೆ.

ಆದರೆ ಸಮಾಜವು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಸಂವಿಧಾನ
ಹಾಗೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಜೊತೆಯಾಗಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಶ್ರಮಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದರ
ಮೇಲೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ಯಶಸ್ಸು ಅಡಗಿದೆ. ಕಯ್ಯಾರ
ಕಿಜ್ಜಿಯು ನವರ ಮಾತಿನಂತೆ ಐಕ್ಯ ಒಂದೇ ಮಂತ್ರ, ಐಕ್ಯದಿಂದ
ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ, ಐಕ್ಯ ಭಾರತಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ತೇಲುತಿರಲು ಭಾರತತಿ ಯಮ ಜನ್ಮ
ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಯುವ ಧರ್ಮ ಒಗೋಶನ ಒಗೋಟನೆಯನ್ನು
ತೇಲುತಿರಲಿ.





Written by
Tejaswi D Shetty
5(2) BA.LLB



Have you ever cared?

Have you ever cared for a seed?
And watched it slowly ascend into a tree.
Held its torso when the wind thumped,
And slumbered under its hue till the end of dusk.

Begin Again

The cadavers of the flowers
that never bloomed are still
yearning in your backyard.
You must have forgotten
the need to foster a living.
Though nothing can be done
to bring back the glory of spring,
You shall be deemed to grieve for once.
Then, prune for the garden
you wanted to have done.

Where Are You Now?

You, who tamed a quiet sea,

Where are you now?

There once was a loose tongue.
That forthwith aces silence.
Yet you rest the fate of the silk,
in the hands which stole them.

You, who stroked an eccentric,
on a flawless silhouette.

Where are you now?

There once I witnessed a ghost,
which followed me into
the thicket with no trees.
I sat by the garth of a day-old rose.
The pond light echoed your screams.
You were abandoned in the light.
Lost in the current of your vice.
Yet a roar of your gut
strives for the rhapsody.





Written by
Shreya.P.S
5(2) BA.LLB

ಅವಳು ಬಲಿಪಶುವಲ್ಲ; ಅವಳು ಬದುಕುಬಾಳಿದವಳು

ಅದೊಂದು ಮಳೆಗಾಲ, ಆರ್ಭಟಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಗುಡುಗು ; ಧಳಧಳಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮಿಂಚು; ಆಕಾಶದಿಂದ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಬರಸೆಳೆದು ಅಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಹವಣಿಸುವಂತೆ ತೋರುವ ಮಳೆ. ಕ್ಷಣನೇರದ ಚಿತ್ರಣ; ನಂತರ, ವರುಣನ ನರ್ತನಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲು ತತ್ತರಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಕಂಡ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯು ಈಗ ನಿಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಆ ತಾಳಕ್ಕೆ ಮೈಮರೆತಂತೆ ಕಂಡಿತು. ಸಿಡಿಲಿನ ಆರ್ಭಟವು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಮಳೆಹನಿಗಳು ಶಾಂತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯ ಮೈದಡವುತಿತ್ತು. ಇವೆಲ್ಲವಕ್ಕೂ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲೊಂದು ಮನೆಯ ಕೋಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 'ಅವಳು' ಕುಳಿತಿಿದ್ದಳು. ಕಿಟಕಿಯ ಬಳಿ ಮೂಕಳಾಗಿ ಕುಳಿತು, ವರುಣನ ಜಲಧಾರೆಗೆ ಪುಟ್ಟ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ಕಣ್ಣೀರನ್ನು ಸುರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು. ಸುತ್ತಲು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಇದ್ದೂ ಸಹ ಅವಳು ಒಬ್ಬಂಟಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಳು. ಯಾಕಾಗಿರಬಹುದು ಆ ಕಣ್ಣೀರು? ಅವಳ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲೂ ಏನಾದರೂ ದುಃಖವಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಟ್ಟಿರಬಹುದಲ್ಲವೇ?

'ಹೌದು, ಮೊದಲು ತನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕ್ರೌರ್ಯವನ್ನು ತೋರಿ ನಂತರ ಇದ್ದಕ್ಕಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಶಾಂತವಾದ ಮಳೆಯು ಅವಳ ನೆನಪಿನ ಗಂಟನ್ನು ತೆರೆದಿಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು. ಹಿಂದೆ ಇಂತಹುದೇ ಒಂದು ದಿನ ಅವಳು ಯಾರದ್ದೋ ಕ್ರೌರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬಲಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಳು. ಯಾವುದೋ ಮನುಷ್ಯಮೃಗಗಳ ಕಾಮದಾಸೆಗೆ ಎರೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದಳು. ಅವಳೆಂಬ ಅರಳಿದ ಹೂವು ಅಂದೇ ಮುದುಡಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಯಾವುದೋ ಜನ್ಮದ ಪುಣ್ಯವೋ ಪಾಪವೋ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಯದಂತೆ ಅವಳು ಬದುಕುಳಿದಿದ್ದಳು. ಅಂದಿನಿಂದ ಅವಳ ಬದುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮಳೆಗಾಲದ ಚಿತ್ರಣವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅವಳ ಮನೆಮಂದಿ ಗುಟ್ಟಾಗಿಡಲು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿದ 'ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರ'ದ ರಹಸ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪದಿನಗಳ ಬಳಿಕ ತಾನೇ ರಚಿಸಿದಳು-ನ್ಯಾಯದ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ. ಅಂದು ಹಲವರು ಪ್ರತಿಭಟಿಸಿದರು; ಗುಡುಗಿನಂತೆ ಆರ್ಭಟಿಸಿದರು; ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು ಮಿಂಚಿನಂತೆ ವಾಕ್-ಪ್ರಹರವನ್ನೂ ನಡೆಸಿದವು. ಕೆಲವರು ಅವಳ ಧೈರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಶ್ಲಾಘಿಸಿದರು ; ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವರು ಅವಳ ನಡೆ-ನುಡಿಯನ್ನೂ, ವೇಷಭೂಷಣವನ್ನೂ ದೂಷಿಸಿದರು. ಇದೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಸಹಿಸಿ ಮುನ್ನಡೆದ ಅವಳು ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಉಳಿದವರಂತೆ ನಿರಾಸೆಯನ್ನೂಂಡಳು. ಒಂದೆರಡು ವಾರ ಅವಳಿಗೆ

ಪರವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿ ಎದ್ದ ಸ್ವರಗಳೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಕ್ಷೀಣಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವಾದವು. ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥವಾಗದೆ ಮೂಲೆಸೇರಿದ ಕೇಸು ಕಂತೆಗಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಳ ಫೈಲೂ ಸಾಕ್ಷ್ಯಾಧಾರಗಳೆಲ್ಲದೆ ನ್ಯಾಯವಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಮೂಲೆಸೇರಿತು. ಅಂದೂ ಅವಳು ಇವೆಲ್ಲವಕ್ಕೂ ಮೂಕಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷಕಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಳು. ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಸಹಜವಾಯಿತು ; ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಶಾಂತರಾದರು; ಸಮಾಜದ ಕ್ರೌರ್ಯ ನರ್ತನಕ್ಕೆ ಒಗ್ಗಿಕೊಂಡಂತೆ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಸ್ವಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರತರಾದರು. ಆದರೆ 'ಅವಳು'....ದುಃಖದ ಅಲೆಯನ್ನು ತನ್ನದೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಅದುಮಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ನೊಂದು ನೊಂದು ನೀರಾದಳು. ಒಬ್ಬಂಟಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದ ಅವಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಕ್ಕಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಯಾವುದೋ ಅಮಾನುಷಿಕ ಶಕ್ತಿಸಂಚಾರವಾಯಿತು. ಮುದುಡಿ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದ ತನ್ನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ತಾನೇ ನೀರೆರೆದು ಅವಳು ಸದೃಢಳಾದಳು. ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾದವರ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಳೆಯ ಕೂಸನ್ನೂ ವಯೋವೃದ್ಧೆಯನ್ನೂ ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ತನ್ನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ರೂಪವೋ, ಧರಿಸಿದ ಉಡುಪೋ, ನಡೆದಾಡಿದ ಸಮಯವೋ ರೀತಿಯೋ ಕಾರಣವೆಲ್ಲವೆಂದೂ, ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಈ ಸಮಾಜವು ಪುರುಷರನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿದ ರೀತಿಯೇ ಕಾರಣವೆಂದೂ ಅರಿತುಕೊಂಡಳು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದಲೇ ಆತ್ಮಹತ್ಯೆಯ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದ ಅವಳು ,ತಾನೂ ಎಲ್ಲರಂತೆ ಬದುಕಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪಣತೊಟ್ಟಳು. ಇನ್ನು ತನಗೆ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಲು ಏನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ; ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಗಳಿಸಬಹುದಾದುದು ಏನೋ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ತನ್ನನ್ನೇ ಹೇಳಿ ಕಲಿಸಿದಾಗ ಅವಳಲ್ಲಿ ಧೈರ್ಯದ ಹೊಸ ಬೆಳಕೊಂದು ಆವರಿಸಿತು. ನವಜೀವನದ ಆಸೆ ಚಿಗುರೊಡೆಯಿತು. ಅವಳು ಈಗ ಸ್ವಾವಲಂಬಿ; ಧೈರ್ಯಶಾಲಿ... ಆದರೂ ಆ ವರುಣನ ನರ್ತನವೂ-ಶಾಂತತೆಯೂ ಅವಳ ಜೀವನದ ಮಳೆಗಾಲವನ್ನು ನೆನಪಿಸುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ; ಕಣ್ಣಂಚನ್ನು ನೆನೆಯಿಸುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ; ನಂತರ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಧೈರ್ಯವನ್ನೂ ಉತ್ಸಾಹವನ್ನೂ ತುಂಬುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.

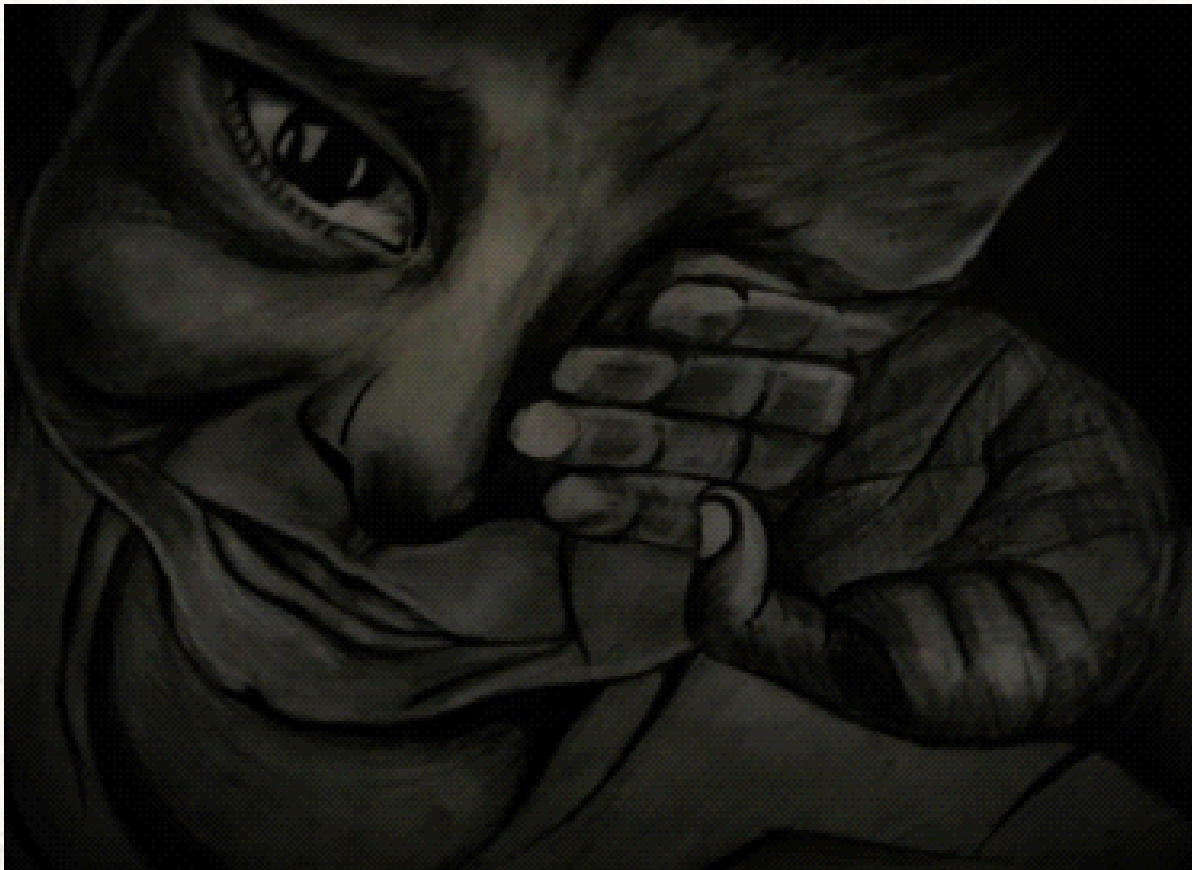
ಅವಳು ಬಲಿಪಶುವಲ್ಲ; ಅವಳು ಬದುಕುಳಿದವಳು..

She is not a victim; she is a survivor





Art by
Sweekrithi R. Alva
5(2) BA.LLB





Written by
Ashwini Dsouza
3(3)LLB

ಬದುಕು ರಿಫ್ಲೆಂಟಿಂಗ್ ರಿಫ್ಲೆನ್ಸ್

ಕಷ್ಟ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಬಾರದೆ ಕಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದೀತೆ..? ಹಿರಿಯರು ಆಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮಾತಿದು. ಹೌದು, ಕಷ್ಟ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಾದವನಿಗೆ ಯಾರಿಗಿಲ್ಲ ಹೇಳಿ. ಬದುಕು ಬದುಕಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು

ದುಃಖಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಲೇ ಬೇಕು. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾವನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಿ ಮುನ್ನೆಡೆದಾಗಲೇ ಬದುಕಿಗೊಂದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ ಉತ್ತರ ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಷ್ಟ ಎಂದು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಗೋಡೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಬಂಧಿಯಾಗಿ ಗೋಡೆ ನೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಕಣ್ಣೀರು ಸುರಿಸುವುದು, ಯಾರೊಂದಿಗೋ ದುಃಖವನ್ನು ಅವಲತ್ತುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ ಬದುಕು. ಅದರಾಚೆಗೂ ಇದೆ. ನಮಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಋಷಿ ಕೊಡುವ, ಹಿತ ಉಣಿಸುವ, ನಮ್ಮೆದೆಗೆ ಕಚಗುಳಿ ಇಡುವ ಲೋಕವೊಂದು ಇದೆ.ನಮಗೆ ಅರಿವಾಗದಂತೆಯೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಒಮ್ಮೊಮ್ಮೆ ಹತೋಟಿ ತಪ್ಪುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲೋ ಸೆಳೆದೊಯ್ಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳೂ ಸ್ಥಿರವಾಗಿ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಸಂಶಯ ಮಯವೆನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲೊಂದು ಅಂತರ್ಗತ ಪ್ರಪಂಚವಿದೆ. ಅದು ವಿಧವಿಧವಾದ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕೋಪ, ಪ್ರೇಮ, ದ್ವೇಷ, ಭಯ, ದುಃಖ, ಕಳವಳ, ಅಭದ್ರತಾಭಾವನೆ ಇವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡಲು ಈ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗಳೇ ಕಾರಣ. ಅದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಅಂತರಂಗವು ಒಮ್ಮೊಮ್ಮೆ ಕಳವಳಕಾರಿಯ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಭಾವನೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಪರೀತವೆನಿಸುವ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹಜ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾರ್ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ನೈಪುಣ್ಯತೆ ವರ್ತಮಾನ ಪ್ರಪಂಚಕ್ಕೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ. ನಾವು ಸದಾ ಅಂತರಂಗದತ್ತ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ಹಾಯಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗಷ್ಟೇ ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನದ ಬಾರ್ಮರ್ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮನಕಲಕುವಂತ ಘಟನೆಯೊಂದು ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದ್ದು ಕರೋನಾದಿಂದ ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟ ತನ್ನ ತಂದೆಯನ್ನು ಸುಡುವ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆತನ ಹಿರಿಯ ಮಗಳು ತಂದೆಯ ಚಿತಿಗೆ ಹಾರಿದ ರೀತಿ ಏಂಥವರನ್ನೂ ಬಿಚ್ಚಿಬೀಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಹೆತ್ತವರನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡು ತಾನು ತನ್ನ ಮನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಹೋದರಿಯರ ಜವಬ್ದಾರನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ನಿಭಾಯಿಸಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ನಡೆಸಲಿ ಎಂಬ ಗೊಂದಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಂಧಿಗ್ಧ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಿಕ್ಕು ತೋಚದೆ ಆಕೆ ಅವಸರದ ನಿರ್ಧಾರವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿರಬಹುದು..... ತನ್ನ ತಂದೆಗೆ ಗಂಡು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಲ್ಲದ ಕಾರಣ

ತಂದೆಯ ಅಂತಿಮ ಕರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮನೆಯ ಹಿರಿಯ ಮಗಳಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಯಿತು ತನ್ನ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಇಂತಹ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಾರದಿರಲಿ ಎಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿ ತನ್ನ ಜೀವಕ್ಕೂ ಅಂತ್ಯ ನೀಡಲು ಬಯಸಿದಳು. ಆದರೆ ಆಕೆಯ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸರಿ? ಸುಖ ದುಃಖಗಳು ಮಾನವನ ಪಾಲ್ಗಡೆಯುವ ಸಹಜ ಅನುಭವಗಳು. ಅವು ಒಂದರ ಹಿಂದೆ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಬರುತ್ತಲೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಷ್ಟ ಸುಖಗಳ ಸಮ್ಮಿಲನವೇ ಬದುಕುನಮಗೆ ನಾವೇ ಮಧಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ನಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ಚಿಂತನೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಸಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ಧೋರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳು ಸಾಗಬೇಕು. ಜೀವನದ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ಅಭದ್ರತಾ ಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ದೂರಮಾಡುವ ಕುರಿತಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಜೀವನದ ಕೆಲವು ಘಟ್ಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ನಮ್ಮ ಕೆರಿಯರ್, ಉದ್ಯೋಗ, ಸಂಬಂಧ, ಅನುಬಂಧ, ಇಂತಹ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಅಭದ್ರತೆಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಬಹುದು. ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ್ದು ಕೈ ಸೇರಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು ಕಡಿದು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿವೆಯೇನೋ.... ಇಂತಹ ಭೀತಿ ಭ್ರಾಂತಿಗೊಳಗಾಗುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಇದೊಂದು ಸಹಜ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಎಂಬುದು ನಿಪುಣರ ಅನಿಸಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆಯಾವುದು ಶಾಶ್ವತವಲ್ಲ . ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಬದುಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳು ಬಂದರೂ ಹೆದರಿ ಸಾವು ಒಂದೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಅಂದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಏನೆ ಆದರೂ ಧೈರ್ಯದಿಂದ ಎದುರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಆಗ ಬಯಸಿದ್ದು, ಸಾಧಿಸಬಹುದು. ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಋಷಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಳೆಯಬಹುದು. ಯಾರು ಕಷ್ಟ-ಸುಖ ಎರಡನ್ನೂ ಸಮಚಿತ್ತದಿಂದ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅವರ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು. ಜೀವನವೆಂದರೆ ಅಭದ್ರತೆಯಿಂದ ಬದುಕುವುದಲ್ಲ. ಸದಾ ನಮ್ಮ ಅಂತರಂಗದ ಮಥನ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ನಾವು ಆಳವಾಗಿ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಹಾಯಿಸಿದರೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಆನಂದದ ಹಿಂದೆ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಾದ,

ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ವಿಷಾದದ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲೇ ಒಂದು ಆನಂದ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ನಿಜವಾದ ಜೀವನ ಎಂಬುದರ ಅರಿವು ಇರಲಿ.ಬದುಕೆಂದರೆ ಕಲಿಯುವುದರ ಜೊತೆ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು. ನಾವು ಈ ಪ್ರಪಂಚವನ್ನು ಸ್ವರ್ಗವನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ನರಕವನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಬದುಕು ಹೇಳಿದಷ್ಟು ಸುಲಭವೂ ಅಲ್ಲ ಕ್ಲಿಷ್ಟ ಎಂಬಷ್ಟು ಕ್ಲಿಷ್ಟವೂ ಅಲ್ಲ.





Art by
Sweekrithi R. Alva
5(2) BA.LLB



*Tenderly dropped in a creature 🐸
From nature 🍀
Into the "college of Law" ⚖️
And that was just to balance "The
Nature's Law"! 🍀 ⚖️*





Art by
Geethu P
5(1) BBA.LLB





Written by
Diya K
5(1) BA.LLB



#Me too – Molestation Starts From Home...

Introduction

Me too is a social movement that reveals the bitter truth that each girl or woman has been a victim of sexual harassment or sexual abuse, no matter whether she is at school, workplace, or even in the safety of one's abode. The arrays of victims include not only the hapless women but well-known celebrities also.

Origin of #Me Too

The term 'Me Too' was coined by Tarana Burke in 2006. She is an American social activist and community organizer. Tarana Burke started using the phrase 'Me Too' on the Myspace social network that aimed to promote 'empower women through empathy' among women of colour who have been sexually abused. Burke is creating a documentary titled 'Me Too'. She has said that when a 13-year-old girl confided to her that she had been sexually assaulted, she was unable to respond. But she later wished to say 'Me Too'.

Even though the phrase 'Me Too' was coined in 2006 it took 11 years to get popularised throughout the world. It was in early October 2017 the sexual-harassment allegations against Hollywood mogul Harvey Weinstein have been wide spread.

Following this American actress, Alyssa Milano posted on twitter, "If all the women who have been sexually harassed or assaulted wrote 'Me Too' as their status, we might give people a sense of the magnitude of the problem saying that she got the idea from a friend. Soon after this she was followed by many people around the world and used the hashtag 'Me too' on social media.

Me Too in India

The 'Me Too' wave hit India also. On 27 September, 2018 former actress Tanushree Dutta accused Nana Patekar that she has been sexually harassed by him on the sets of the film 'Horn ok please'. Thus hush-hush sexual abuses have become open talks. Molestation starts at home. Women are not safe even in their mother's womb. The obnoxious

act, sexual abuse starts when a girl is at her fetal stage itself. Even though we live in the 21st century and claim every time that women are safe, the gender gap report 2020 released by World Economic Forum proves how many centuries ago we are standing. This report shows that India is at 112th place dropping four places from 2018, whereas sex ratio of India in 2020 as per the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is 108.176 i.e., 108.176 males per 1000 females or 924 females per



1000 males. These numbers contradict our claims. This is not a matter of pride.

During this period of the pandemic, many women and children are being victims of sexual abuse. The number of Cyber-Sexual Harassment is also increasing day by day. Sexual abuse in the name of religious beliefs also prevails in our society. The hike in cases of sexual assaults irrespective of sex, age, race etc. poses a threat to the society.

We all might remember what happened to a woman whom we would like to call 'Nirbhaya'. The night of 16th December 2012 was a black day for India. 'Nirbhaya' was brutally raped and murdered by six men in a moving bus while she was travelling with her

friend. After this tragic incident that shook the whole conscience of India, the Indian society bifurcated into two parts:

One, seeking justice for Nirbhaya and the other was blaming Nirbhaya for travelling with her boyfriend late at night. How dare the ladies and gentlemen, whoever is in the latter group, think so! Are these the people who make India hard for girls and women?

Even though 'Nirbhaya' received the International Women of Courage Award from the US Department of State it took 8 years for Nirbhaya to get justice for her soul.

Could 'Nirbhaya' galvanize Indian society?



Written by
Arolin Dsouza
3(1) LLB



Winning the honor of "Miss Fresher 2021" was my dream indeed but that too, of a renowned institution like SDM is a dream that has turned out to be true.

The title of Miss Fresher was not a cakewalk and when I realized this, I put day and night to achieve it. The levels and the challenges I cracked have taught many new things, it's not only the privilege but also the right attitude that matters to be someone, everyone would look up to and this has been my most favourite memory of college times.





Written by
Shivashankar
5(1) BA.LLB



Post Poll Vandalism in West Bengal

After the results of five state elections were declared, Bengal results were an extraordinary one. It was quite interesting but the topic here is different - the post-poll violence! After the results were declared the workers of the winning party played the worst communal game with innocent people, burnt their houses, molested the women, raped them, and even killed many. The newly elected government kept quiet. Bengal is the land of legends. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Rabindranath Tagore and many more took their births there. The same land is home to many heritages, customs and traditions but the irony is that in the same land of legends the common people are deprived of their rights.

I rephrase it "their rights are in ventilators"

The Delegation from the centre was sent to overview the situation. Articles were published one after the other in all national newspapers, but the government and the so-called experienced leaders did not stop their dirty game. 75 out of the total winning candidates have serious criminal charges. Then what can be expected from them!

Violence in Bengal is like 'an old play with a new character'. Right from the early 20th century, Bengal has been witnessing violence. British sowed the seeds of poison in the minds of the people by the usage of the "DIVIDE AND RULE" strategy.

While speaking about Bengal violence how can I forget the Naxalbari revolt in 1967? Even this was a result of the worst governance and arrogance of police officials. Right to life, the right to speak against exploitation and many more related rights are snatched from the people of Bengal. Let me quote one example-Sangeetha Chakraborty, a Human rights activist, working to protect people's right, was charged with 3000 false FIRs against her just because she had proof against their dirty game. Even her life is under threat. She is a public figure, but what about the common people who have no voice. Here I recall a clip that was on air on the 2nd of May. A group entered into a house, pulled the house owner out, physically assaulted him and burnt his house. The way how people enjoy their rights reflect the way of governance. We must raise our voices against this exploitation. Today it is Bengal, tomorrow it can be us!



Student Editorial Team



"It was an exhilarating experience to work with the Research and Publication Unit to achieve a shared goal in the best way possible surmounting all the challenges. Pragathi is a venture of the confluence of ideas of our creative and art works. I thank my team members for their active support in helping me to make it to Pragathi."

■ Amsula
Secretary, Research and Publication Unit



"Pragathi gives an insight into the creativity and activities of law students of SDMLC. This magazine is a collection of a plethora of talented works and it is a platform that exhibits the literary skills and innovative ideas of young talents. The immense support extended by the students through virtual participation contributed to the successful events. It is my pleasure to work in this magazine and great experience to be a part of the Research and Publication Unit."

■ Arunima
Coordinator, Research and Publication Unit



"Being part of the Research and Publication unit is a matter of pleasure to me. Pragathi is an assortment of activities both virtual and offline of all the committee and students. It showcases talented creative works and the opportunity to read on different views and opinions. Everybody is exceptional and their works uncover new ideas. Working for this magazine was indeed a knowledgeable experience for me."

■ Sindhura
Coordinator, Research and Publication Unit



