



PRAGATHI

SHRI DHARMASTHALA MANJUNATHESHWARA LAW COLLEGE
CENTRE FOR POST GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH IN LAW
MANGALURU



Shri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara Law College
Centre for Post Graduate Studies and Research in Law
Mangaluru -575003
(NAAC Re Accredited B++, CGPA 2.9)

PRAGATHI

2021-22

Sponsored by
Shri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara Educational Society ®
Ujjire, Dakshina Kannada
Karnataka.

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

Sponsored by

SDM Education Society ®. Ujire, D.K.

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Dr. D. Veerendra Heggade

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Assistant Professor in Law

PRAGATHI

2021-22

The College Annual Magazine

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Riya Raj

3rd Year B.A.LL.B

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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**

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MISSION

An excellent education that is learner-centred. Strong Interaction in the Community. professional conduct in both education and service. Efficiency, quality, ongoing development, and innovation are present throughout our system's processes. Learn to be flexible so you can handle the demands of a changing world.

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 an ethical society.

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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, Bangalore
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, SDM Law college, Mangalore.	Member, Secretary
10	Mrs. Sharika Rai, Asst. Professor in Law, SDM Law College, Mangalore.	Member, Senior Faculty, SDM Law College.

DR. D. VEERENDRA HEGGADE

President,
SDME Society ®,Ujire



Pleased to know that the college is coming out with annual magazine of 2021-22. I appreciate the college for fulfilling the needs and aspirations of students requesting affordable legal education. All SDM institutions consider humanity as the best human value and strive to adopt and manifest them in all our activities. As a law college, it is lived up to our expectation and striving hard to make the best in everything for all the stakeholders. I wish all the best to this institution when it is marching into Golden Jubilee celebration.

DR. HEMAVATHI V HEGGADE

ನ್ಯಾಯದಾನ ಒಂದು ಸರ್ವಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ದಾನ. ಮಾನವನ ನಂಬಿಕೆಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ಥಿರವಾದ ಹಾಗೂ ಸರಳವಾದ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಅಗತ್ಯ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಹಲವಾರು ಕಾನೂನು ತಜ್ಞರು, ಮೇಧಾವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿದ್ದು ಕಾನೂನು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನದೆ ಆದ ಛಾಪನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಧರ್ಮಸ್ಥಳದ ಧೈಯ, ಪರಂಪರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ವೃತ್ತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ನಡತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ವಿಷಯ. ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಸಂಚಿಕೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ಹಾರ್ದಿಕ ಅಭಿನಂದನೆಗಳು.



PROF. S. PRABHAKAR

Vice - President
SDME Society®, Ujire

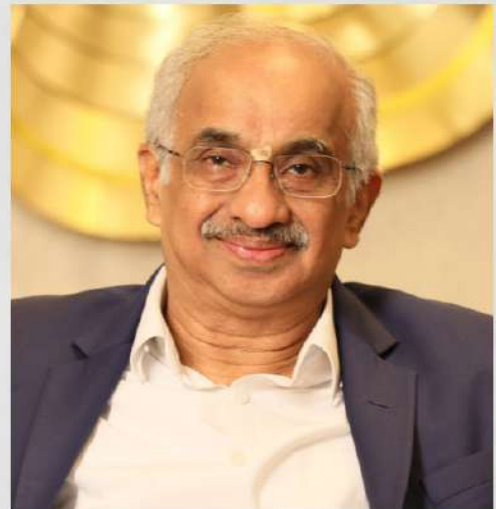


We wish the institution to continue the best work which they have been doing over the years. At the same time, we expect the institution to adopt latest trends and developments in the legal field to help all its stakeholders.

D. SURENDRA KUMAR

Vice - President,
SDME Society ®, Ujire.

Annual magazine reflects the achievements and development of any institution. We wish that this institution shall emerge as one of the finest institution of legal excellence. May Shree Manjunatheshwara bless all of you with good health, peace and prosperity.



D. HARSHENDRA KUMAR

Secretary,
SDME Society ®, Ujire.



I am happy to hear that you're bringing out the annual magazine for the Academic year 2021-22. Have heard that our students have done exceedingly well in both academic as well as co-curricular activities. My congratulations to them. Obviously legal education is undergoing sea changes. Lawyers play crucial role in almost all walks of life. As a leading institution we need to train our students on par with global trends as I am happy that our college is living up to this expectation. Wishing you all the best. Thank you.

DR. SATHISH CHANDRA

Secretary,
SDME Society ®, Ujire.

Fom the Principal Desk



Dr. Tharanath
Principal, SDMLC.

Post pandemic created new hopes and aspirations in education. The lessons of the past enabled the student community to go for experiential than the theoretical inputs monotonously supplied to them in a typical classroom environment. In fact, during the viva of clinical courses, our final year students revealed that they have learned more about law in action through prison, police station, Court and chamber visits and also by watching the proceedings of judicial and quasi judicial forms, internships at various organisations and the series of mock trials and moot events. This is welcome trend and clarion call for the teaching community that experience and experimentation has no substitute in education. As a legal academician, I always feel that in order to teach fundamentals, even teachers need to have practical exposure. Healthy practices such as honorary practice of law, moot court research, participation in DLSA activities, Attending Attending lawyer's chambers, watching procedures of tribunals and Courts make teaching process as complete of contemporary suiting the requirements of experiential learning.

Academic Academic year 2021-22 witnessed hallmark performance by our students in State and National levels. In curricular, co-curricular and extra-curricular. I congratulate entire students community for the same. After a gap of nearly seven years, the Legal Aid cell of our college conducted Legal Aid camp with the cooperation of DLSA which received a good response. The Xth endowment lecture was addressed by our own proud Alumnus Justice S. Abdul Nazeer, Judge, Supreme Court of India in the distinguished presence of Poojya Dr. Veerendra Heggadeji. We the SDMMites congratulate Poojya Dr. Veerendra Heggadeji on being nominated as the member of Rajya Sabha. Heggadeji's versatile experience in religious, philanthropic, charitable and empowerment activities certainly will add weightage to the Elders House of the parliament. The new Alumini association is constituted under Dr. Devraj, Ex-Director, SDM Management and Research Studies, Mangaluru. At this point of time I draw the attention of all our well wishes that the college will be reaching towards the celebration of Golden Jubilee year in the year 2023-24.

From the Editor's Desk



Dr. Annapoorna Shet
Faculty Incharge,
Research and Publication Unit

It is my immense pleasure to present before you our annual college Magazine Pragathi 2021-22, an assemblage of the literary contribution by our students, teachers and also glimpses of our journey through this wonderful academic year. We the members of the Research and Publication team took the opportunity to bring the current issue of Pragathi. It was indeed a great experience to work with the editorial team.

We are even proud to re launch the E- magazine which is published quarterly by the Research and publication unit as 3 issues of SDMLC Chronicle is released and has got very good response by the readers.

Our editorial team with the support of our Principal, teachers as well as the students, worked hard to create such an amazing magazine. The magazine is the outcome of complete efforts of the students including the design of the cover page and editing work. I hope all the readers enjoy this magazine as much as we enjoyed in compiling it together. We look forward for your support and will be very happy to have most of you as a reader.

I would like to express my deep gratitude to our Principal Dr. Tharanath for giving me an opportunity for being a part of the Pragathi and for being a constant support and his continuous guidance which has acted as a catalyst to bring out this magazine in a great manner. I would also acknowledge the sincere efforts put by Ms. Sindhura C.S., Secretary of R and P unit, Ms. Arunima Chandran, Ms. Sreelakshmi, Ms Tejaswi Shetty, Ms Diya, Ms Ashika Jain, the co ordinators of R and P unit for their whole hearted contribution who have strived hard to bring out this magazine in a very beautiful way as expected. I also acknowledge the students who contributed their literature and art work for the magazine.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

(2021-2022)



STUDENT EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Convener: Mr. Rakshit B.V.

Principal Secretary: Abhyudhaya Muliya

Aims and Objectives:

The student executive council serves as a representative body of the college's student community. By organising various events throughout the year, the council comprises of various committees aligning with the interests of the students. It has consistently supported the student community in attaining academic and professional excellence.



Secretaries of Various Committees:

Moot and Corporate Club
Kavya H

Ranger and Rovers club
Akshata Devadiga

Training and Placement cell
Amrtha Prasad

Yakshotsava Committee
Kiran Panaje

Eco club
Royden Pretham
Veigas

Human rights cell
Sangeetha K

Consumer Club
Lakhan Pratiksha

**Seminar/Conference/
Work shop/Guest
Lecture Committee**
Dafny Monalisa
D'cunha

NSS Committee
Jeevan

Legal Aid cell
Priyanka

IPR Innovation cell
Dhanya Pai

ADR Cell

Research and Publication unit
Sindhura C S

Cultural and Fine Arts Committee
Suman Raj

Sports Committee
Glancia D'Souza

IQAC Committee

MOOT AND CORPORATE CLUB

Aims and Objectives:

The Moot Court Society and Corporate Club encourages students to develop mooting skills and encourages them to participate in corporate competitions. This club also conducts a wide range of competitions such as memorial drafting, judgement writing, proposition drafting and oral argumentation competitions which include Trial Advocacy, Arbitration, Negotiation, and client counselling.

Convener: Dr Chandralekha

Secretary: Ms. Kavya H

Coordinators : Ms. Manjima, Ms. Kubra Khanum, Ms. K Poonam Shenoy, Ms. Prathiksha Pai



Major Activities and Events:

- The orientation programme of the Moot court Society and Corporate club was held on 24th Feb 2022.
- An Intra-college law fest "Magister Juris" was conducted from 21st March to 26th March 2022.
- National level Corporate fest "Scintillate" was conducted on August 11th, 2022.
- National Level Law fest "LEX ULTIMA" was held from 12th August to 14th August, 2022.

SEMINAR/CONFERENCE/WORKSHOP/ GUEST LECTURE COMMITTEE

Aims and Objectives:

The aims of seminar/conference/workshop/guest lecture committee is to organize various national and international Conference/workshop/seminars periodically and to arrange periodical guest lecture on emerging and contemporary legal aspects. The committee encourages to develop research and analytical skills among students and academicians to present their thoughts and ideas and to build up good relation with stakeholders through sponsorship and potential participation.

Convener: Ms. Suma Suresh kogilgeri and Dr. Dimpal Mesta

Secretary: Dafny Monalisa D cunha

Coordinators: Shane Nicolson Gangera, Sneha Bhat.



Major Activities and Events:

- A guest lecture on the 'Judicial Service Examination' was conducted on 28th February 2022. Sri Fawaz P A prl. Civil Judge and JMFC Bhatkala was the resource person for this event.
- Guest lecture on 'The Land Revenue Act' was conducted on 4th March 2022. Shri Shankar Bhat M V was the resource person.
- Guest lecture on 'Correctional services in prison' was conducted on March 4th 2022.
- Guest lecture on 'Constitution-making: Its purpose' was conducted on 14th March 2022. Shri K N Bhat, Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India delivered the speech.
- National Conference on "Discourse on Medical Termination of Pregnancy" was conducted on 29th March 2022.
- Conducted District level seminar on 'awareness of animal welfare laws' on 16th July 2022.
- Guest lecture on 'Legal Drafting' was conducted on 27th August, 2022.

NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME COMMITTEE

Aims and Objectives:

The motto of NSS is "Not Me But You". It reflects the idea of democratic living and upholds the need of self service. Its objective is to make students responsible citizens and to develop overall performance. Through various activities it tries to create a sense of social responsibility in the them. It provides opportunities to the students for group living, collective experience, sharing and to have constant interaction with the community. On the whole, NSS volunteers strive for the wellbeing of the society.

Convener: Mr Pushparaj K

Secretary: Mr Jeevan



Major Activities and Events:

- The inaugural ceremony of the NSS was organised on 9th February 2022. On behalf of the NSS unit, a wheelchair for a physically disabled student and e-slates for the children of a government school were donated.
- National Integration Camp of KSLU was conducted from 14th March to 20th March 2022.
- A blood donation camp was organised on 16th July 2022.
- Donated toys to the students of government primary school baikampady on behalf of campus to community drive.

YAKSHOTSAVA COMMITTEE

Aims and Objectives:

SDMLC has its own Yakshotsava committee to teach and disseminate the beautiful art form Yakshagana among students. This committee supports and encourages students to participate in inter college yakshagana competitions

Convener: Naresh Malligemadu

Secretary: Mr Kiran Panaje

Coordinators: Mr Kedar J Shenava, Mr Prashanth Aithal, Mr Ajeya Subhramanya.



Major Activities and Events:

- With the blessings of Dr D Veerendra Heggade, the Pearl jubilee of Yakshotsava was held on 25th and 26th February 2022

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION UNIT

Aims and Objectives:

The Research and Publication Unit is functioning to encourage the students to take up research on different aspects as well as to mould the writing skills of the students by organizing sessions related to article writing, research etc. The cell also organises various competitions for students, like essay writing, article writing etc to give an opportunity and help students develop and improve their writing skills.

Convener: Dr Annapoorna Shet

Secretary: Sindhura C S

Coordinators: Ms Arunima, Ms Sreelakshmi, Ms Tejaswi, Ms Ashika, Ms Diya



Major Activities and Events:

- The essay writing competition on "My Body, My Choice" was conducted in observance of International Women's Day on March 8th, 2022.
- The college's online Newsletter 'SDMLC Chronicle' launch ceremony was held on 9th April 2022.
- Publishing of newsletter "SDMLC CHRONICLE".
- The Honourable Registrar of the KSLU released brochure of the research journal edited book "Call for papers" on 18th July 2022.
- The committee invited papers from academicians for the book bearing the ISBN number titled " Start-up India: Socio-Economic Opportunities and Challenges; A legal perspective"
- National Level Student Research Competition on the theme of "Non-State Justice System' was conducted on September 3rd 2022.
- Publishing of annual college magazine "Pragathi".

RANGERS AND ROVERS CLUB

Aims and Objectives:

Ranger and Rovers Club helps in all round development of the personality of the youth. By conducting orientation class and seminars this club explained the importance of Ranger and rovers.

Convener: Dr Dimpal Mesta

Secretary: Akshatha Devadiga

Coordinators: Ms Nidhi, Mr Adithyan, Ms Pranitha Jain



Major Activities and Events:

- Orientation programme of Ranger and rovers club was held on 18th July 2022.

HUMAN RIGHTS CELL

Aims and Objectives:

The cell aims to create awareness on Human Rights and Human Rights issues amongst the student community as well as organize programs and competitions for students and staff with the intention to create awareness on burning social issues like child labour, drug abuse, mental health etc. This committee works to promote human rights education for the purpose of bringing out social change.

Convener: Mr Amith S M

Secretary: Ms Sangeetha K

Coordinators: Mr Vivek M, Mr Mrinal Chand, Ms. Swathi Shenoy, Ms. Riya Raj



Major Activities and Events:

- Webinar series on the theme 'Dr. Ambedkar: The maker of Modern India' was conducted on 14th April 2022. Simran final year law student was the resource person.
- Ms. Savithri A, Law Student 4th BA.LLB 'B', delivered a lecture on the theme "Buddha and His Dhamma" for the students of I BA.LLB 'A' on 27 July 2022 and Ms. Diya K, Law Student II BA.LLB 'A'. delivered a lecture on the theme Dr Ambedkar and Women Empowerment, for the students of I BA.LLB 'B' on 29 August 2022 in connection with Remembering Dr B R Ambedkar Webinar/ Lecture series.
- A short video contest for students and teachers in connection with International Women's Day was conducted on the theme 'Break the Bias'.
- Article writing competition was conducted on 28 June 2022 on the theme 'Dr B R Ambedkar's views on Indian Democracy'.
- A guest lecture on animal rights was conducted on 14th July 2022. The resource person of this event was Mr Tauseef Ahmed, an animal rescuer & Para-veterinarian.
- The quiz competition was conducted on July 8th, 2022.
- A book review contest on the book 'Waiting for a Visa' by Dr Ambedkar was organised on 25th July 2022.
- Art contest on the theme 'My Vision of India' was organised on 10th August 2022.

LEGAL AID CELL

Aims and Objectives:

The legal aid cell executes the task of harbouring the place for the effective development of the bonafide approach to legal education. The cell conducts legal orientation programmes for NGOs, schools and colleges, Mahila Mandals and industry workers through talks and street plays and the cell organises a Legal Aid Clinic with facilities to provide legal advise, and to organise Youth Parliament.

Convener: Mr. Karthik Anand

Secretary: Priyanka Bhat

Coordinators: Arolin D souza, Inchara, Vaishnav, Vaibhav Rao



Major Activities and Events:

- The orientation programme of the Legal Aid cell on account of the International Day of Social Justice was held on 22nd February 2022.
- Legal Aid Workshop in association with Adhivaktha Parishad Mangalore was organised on 9th April 2022.
- The legal Aid survey pre-orientation programme was conducted on 18th July 2022 wherein retired professor Dr Shikaripur Krishnamurthy was the resource person.
- Legal Aid clinic inauguration was conducted on July 20th 2022 at Neermarga Panchayat.
- Legal Aid programme at Government first grade college, Indiranagar Haleyangadi was conducted on 22nd July 2022.
- Legal Aid Orientation programme on the topics POCSO Act and Fundamental Rights and Duties was conducted on 17th August 2022 at GGHSS Madayi, Payangadi, Kannur Kerala.

CULTURAL AND FINE ARTS COMMITTEE

Aims and Objectives:

The cultural and fine arts committee 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.

Convener: Dr Reshma

Secretary: Suman Raj

Coordinators: Mr Tushara, Mr Rohil Shetty, Ms Anvitha Karkera, Ms Sushana



Major Activities and Events:

- NOVICE ARCADIA - the freshers' day of 2022 was conducted in SDM Law college on February 17th 2022.
- Intra-class cultural competitions, MILAN-2022, were conducted on 25th June 2022.
- Variety day on the theme 'Azadi ka Amrutmahotsav' was conducted on 8th August 2022.
- Cultural Committee participated in 12 inter-college competitions.

TRAINING AND PLACEMENT CELL

Aims and Objectives:

The Institution has a professionally oriented Training and Placement Cell to plan, organize and manage activities for student support and progression. The cell infuses confidence and equips students with skill sets required for professional life. This cell is the driving force behind campus recruitments. The cell serves as a bridge between students, alumnis and employers.

Convener: Mrs Nelvita Cleona Noronha

Secretary: Amrtha Prasad

Coordinators: Ms. Simran, Ms Manorma G S, Ms Neha Prabhu, Ms Devika Ganesh.



Major Activities and Events:

- A talk on " Relevance of Internship and Research Writing for Law Students" was delivered by Ms. Amoolya Anil, Symbiosis Law School, Hyderabad.
- An online placement drive was conducted in collaboration with " TATA AIG Insurance Company".
- Virtual Demo session on "Creation of Digital Profile and Opportunities" in a virtual job fair in association with the Zaphire Information Pvt. Ltd on 7th and 8th July 2022.
- Mock Interview for the students to comprehend the process of interview and recruitment was conducted on 17th August 2022.
- The Zonal Level Career Guidance workshop was held on 26th August 2022. Shri B.B. Jakti, III Additional District and Sessions Judge, Mangalore had integrated the workshop.
- The annual Placement Drive for students was held on 30th august 2022. Paniyala Associates, ICICI Lombard General Insurance, Bucolic Kailash, Exigent, The Legal Guardians Law Firm, Mulliya Associates, Dhananjay Joshi Associates, Pawan Chandra Shetty Associates and CCI Legal were the companies who joined for the placement Drive.

ECO CLUB

Aims and Objectives:

SDM ECO CLUB is formed for creating awareness about various environmental aspects among students. This cell promotes legal aspects and in all development of students through environment-related competitions, reptile awareness programme, water conservation, creating awareness about environmental day and organising programs related to environment which will help in developing interest and responsibility among student community to save the environment.

Convener: Mrs Vinutha K

Secretary: Royden Pretham Veigas

Coordinators : Mr Harshanth, Mr Ananth, Ms Bhargavi, Ms Julien Pasang



Major Activities and Events:

- The Eco quiz was conducted on 4th March 2022. Abhay and Manav of the third year secured first place.
- The Eco club conducted an interclass paper bag-making competition on 7th April 2022. The theme was 'Say no to plastic'.
- The Eco club members visited Butterfly park on June 5th 2022 on occasion of environmental day.
- The Eco camp was conducted on 27th July 2022 at Varanasi Farm to understand the organic and natural farming process.

SPORTS COMMITTEE

Aims and Objectives:

Sport is an integral part of every student's life. The Sports committee fills every student with enthusiasm and a competitive spirit through our sports activities. This committee is originally formed for providing a strong environment for the physical development of the students to their maximum potential.

Convener

Secretary: Glancia D'Souza

Coordinators: Ashish, Harshith, Varun, Flarvisha.



Major Activities and Events:

- Interclass Badminton competition for men and women was conducted on 3rd February 2022.
- Annual Sports day was conducted on February 18th 2022 at Mangala Stadium, Mangalore.
- Volleyball interclass competition for men and women was conducted on 19th March 2022.
- Inter-class chess competition for men and women was held on 18th June 2022.
- Selection for the college's men's cricket team was conducted on 21st July 2022.
- An interclass football competition for men was held on 16th August 2022.
- Selection for the college's men's basketball team was conducted on 17th August 2022.
- Inter class women's throwball tournament was held on 18th August 2022.
- Interclass carrom competition for men and women was conducted on 25th August 2022.

CONSUMER CLUB

Aims and Objectives:

The consumer cell 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.

Convener

Secretary: Lakhan Pratiksha

Coordinators: Meghana Shetty, Harikiran Prabhu



Major Activities and Events:

- Consumer club organised a talk on "Consumer Issues" on the occasion of World Consumers Day on 15th March 2022.

IPR INNOVATION CELL

Aims and Objectives:

The cell aims to create awareness amongst the student community on Intellectual Property. The cell aims to organise seminars and talks on various aspects of IPR, workshops on Trademarks, Patents and The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmer's Rights, Copyrights, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications.

Convener: Dr Balika

Secretary: Dhanya Pai

Coordinators: Mr Aneesh Krishna, Ms Priya A



Major Activities and Events:

- The cell conducted webinar on "Biodiversity protection on plant varieties and farmers rights vis-a-vis Intellectual property rights" on 22nd August 2022.

YOUTH RED CROSS

Aims and Objectives:

To encourage students to extend their humanitarian services to the society by conducting social and health awareness programmes, awareness on the care of their own health and that of others. By conducting blood donation camps and other health related programmes the students are encouraged to understand and accept civic responsibilities for the purpose of minimizing, alleviating and preventing human suffering.

Faculty convenor: Dr. Shaheema A.S.

Secretary: Ms Harshitha



Major Activities and Events:

- On 7th January 2022 one day workshop was organised with POSH cell of the college on the topic “The Physical and Mental Health in Adolescence.” It was organised for the girls students of 1st year. The resource persons were Dr. Hema Malya and Mrs. Glanita D’Souza.
- On 16th July 2022 “Blood Donation Camp” was organised in association with Indian Red Cross society, HDFC Bank and Lions Club, Bendoorwell.

ADR CELL

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.

Convenor : Deepa Salian



Major Activities and Events :

- Conducted ADR seminar on "Opportunities and Threats In The Field of ADR" on 01-09-2022.

INTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE CELL - IQAC

Aims and Objectives:

Quality enhancement is a continuous process and in this regard the IQAC of the institution becomes an integral part of the institution's system and work towards realisation of the goals of quality enhancement and sustenance. The prime task of the IQAC is to develop a system for conscious, consistent and catalytic improvement in the overall performance of institutions.



Major Activities and Events:

- Bridge course for freshers.
- Conducted three IQAC meetings in this academic year 2021-2022.

COLLABORATION AND MoU

Aims and objectives

The purpose of memorandum of understanding (MoU) is mainly the academic collaboration that will encompass exchange of resources and officials between two parties as well as other activities, extension programmes and projects. In addition to this active efforts will be made to develop joint training and research programmes that will be pursued in a collaborative spirit. Some of the collaborative area include teaching, training, research, seminar, conferences, professional development training, minor/major projects, internship for students, exchange of resource persons etc.

Convenors : Dr. Shaheema A S and Dr. Ashwini P



Major activities and events:

- MOU was entered with JSS Law College (Autonomous) Mysore on 21st December 2021 by virtual mode.
- A special lecture on "Understanding Data Privacy" was organised on the basis of MoU with JSS Law College (Autonomous) Mysore on 30/12/2021 by virtual mode.. The resource person for this special lecture was Mr. Karthik Santhakumar.
- On 24th February 2022, a MoU was entered with Zaphire Information Technology and Services pvt ltd by virtual mode.
- On 7th and 8th July 2022 a collaborative activity called "Creation of Digital Profile" was organised on the basis of MoU with Zaphire Information Technology and Services pvt ltd.
- On 9th April 2022 a MoU was entered with Akhila Bhartiya Adhivaktha Parishad, Karnataka South Zone (Mangalore Division) .
- On the basis of MoU with Adhivaktha Parishad Karnataka South (Mangalore Division) "Civil Judge Preliminary Examination Training Programme, 2022" was organised at our college from 27th June 2022 to 2nd July 2022.
- On 10th August 2022 a MoU was entered with Kanara Chamber of Commerce and Industry Bundar, Mangalore.
- On the basis of MoU with Kanara Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mangalore, a special lecture on "Opportunities and Threats in the Field of ADR" was organized on 1st September 2022. The resource person for this special lecture was professor CA Leonel Aranha.

ENDOWMENT LECTURE

Silver Jubilee Endowment lecture was delivered by Honourable Mr. Justice S.Abdul Nazeer the honorable Judge of the Supreme Court of India and the proud alumnus of SDM Law College on 13th August 2022.

"Reforms in the criminal justice system" was the topic of endowment lecture. The endowment lecture was delivered in the gracious presence of Dr.D.Veerendra Heggade, Poojya Dharmadhikari, Dharmasthala, President of SDM Educational Society @Ujire and Honourable Member of Parliament, Rajayasabha.

In this gracious occasion Dr. D.Veerendra Heggade was honoured by all institutions of SDM, Ph.D. holders and rank holders were felicitated.



ACHIVEMENTS





Ms Tejaswi and Ms Fathima Azra of 3rd year BA LLB (5years) won First place in National Level Virtual Client Counseling organized by GLS University, Faculty of Law, Gujarat.



First year BBA LLB students has won overall championship in Genesis, the Management Fest organised by SDM CBM, Mangaluru.



Yakshagana team won Third prize in the fest "Yakshagana" which was organised by Govinda Dasa College, Surathkal.



Ms Swasthi B Shetty of 3rd BA LLB secured 1st place in Solo Dance at NITK's "Incident 22"



Swasthik of second year BBA LLB won first place in case study event at ICSI Institute.



Shruthi Hasan Jacob IV BBA LLB secured first place in Solo Singing at NITK's "Incident 22"



Narasimha Bhandary and Deeksha of first year BBA LLB won first place in Duco Competition held at NITK's "Incident 2022"



Samuel Simson of 1st year BA LLB won a Silver medal in State level Short Gun Trap Shooting competition held in Bangalore and has qualified for the upcoming South India Zonal level



The overall championship was received by our students in the National Level Management fest "ZEPHYR 2022" conducted by St. Joseph Management College, Vamanjur.
Mock Press: First -Swasthik (2nd BBA LLB) ,
Photography: First-Jovial (3rd BALLB), Best Management: First-Prathiksha Pai (3rd BBA LLB), Narasimha (1st BBA LLB), Deeksha (1st BBA LLB).



Shahzlan (1st BA LLB) and Prathiksha Pai (3rd BBA LLB) won 1st place in the HR event of "DIGANTA" organised by Govindadas college.



Yakshakalostava team SDMLC won 2nd place at AJ Institute, Mangalore. Mr Sumanraj won individual award for his performance.



Students won second overall championship in the cultural and management fest held at Vijaya College, Mulki.



The overall championship was received by our students in the National Level Management fest "SNERGY2022" conducted by SDM Business and Management, Mangalore.

Best CEO: First-Swasthik (2nd BBA LLB), R&D: First-Tejaswi (3rd BALLB), HR: First-Prathiksha Pai (3rd BBA LLB), HR: Second-Janice Saldanha (4th BBA LLB), Marketing: Second-Ananat Menon (1st BBA LLB)



The team SDM Law College has won the football match conducted by BMS College at Vivekananda institute of technology on 17th September 2022.



Students of SDMLC won several prizes in 'Samagrah Sharada', an inter college Management fest held at Sharada College, Talapady, Mangalore.

Mock Press: First-Swasthik (2nd BBA LLB), Talk Show: First-Jithin (4th BBA LLB) & Bhargavi (3rd BBA LLB), HR: Second-Devika & Janice (4th BBA LLB), Marketing: Second-Mercy & Anagha Prasad (4th BBA LLB), Best Manager: Second-Narasimha (1st BBA LLB).



Team SDMLC won Championship in Law University's Inter collegiate Throwball and Tennikoit tournament.



Team SDMLC won first runners up in 'SWAPNAM', an University Level cultural and management fest, held at Bhuvanendra College, Karkala.



Ms Flarvisha of 3rd BA LLB secured Gold Medal in High jump at State Level Senior Athletic Meet in Bangalore.



Shahzlan of 1st BA LLB has been awarded as Best Oung Achiever with her name adding to the Firebox International Bookof World Records.



Mr Sachin, Mr Vineeth and Mr Mayur of 3rd BBA LLB won 1st place in the National Level Moot Competition conducted by Oxford College of Law, Bangalore. Mr Vineeth was also adjudged as the Best Advocate in the competition.



Ms Shreya C Setty was adjudged as the Best Lady Advocate in the Advocate P Shivaji Shetty Memorial Sixth National Moot Court Competition conducted by VBCL, Udupi.



Team SDMLC was runner-up in 'Ventura 2022', an inter-college management fest held at SDM (Autonomous) College, Ujire



Team SDMLC won third place in inter collegiate chess competition conducted by Karnataka State Law University

Team SDMLC won Overall Runners Up in the Management fest, CONSCENDO 22, conducted by the Department of Commerce, MAHE, Manipal.

Finance: First prize - Lakshith (3rd BBA LLB),

Public Relations: Second-Dale Lester(3rd BBA LLB).

Ms Shreya C Shetty, Ms N Shwetha Nayak from 4th BA LLB and Ms Megha from 1st BBA LLB have been adjudged as winners of the 1st Crisis Control International Competition, 2022 conducted by VVM's Govind Ramnath Kare College of Law, Goa in association with School of Law, BCAS Columbo-Sri Lanka.

RANK HOLDERS LIST

FIVE YEAR B.B.A. LLB



Arya Krishnan - 1st Rank 2021

THREE YEAR LLB



Jocelyn Joseph

- 2nd Rank - 2021
- Gold Medal instituted by Shri. L.G Havanur Memorial Trust in the name of late Shri. L.G. Havanur for securing highest mark in Constitutional law (1&2) in 2020
- Gold Medal instituted by Shri. Shivaprasad M. shantangouder in the memory of late Justice shri. Mohan shantangouder for securing highest mark in Constitutional law (1&2) in 2020
- Cash prize instituted by Smt. Nanda V. Kulkarni in the memory of Late Dr. K.V. Bengeri for Securing highest marks in Environmental law Three year LLB 2020



Resham R.

- 4th Rank - 2021
- Cash prize instituted by Smt. Nanda V. Kulkarni in the memory of Late Dr. K.V. Bengeri for securing highest marks in Environmental law Three year LLB

FIVE YEAR B.A. LL.B



Rana Banu
8th Rank in 2021



Brigit George
3rd Rank in 2021

TWO YEAR LL.M (BUSINESS AND TRADE LAW, 2021)



Namratha
1st Rank



Kavya
2nd Rank



Disha
3rd Rank



Aishwarya J
4th Rank

FIVE YEAR B.A. LL.B



Suhana Safar
2nd Rank



Rakshitha S
6th Rank

PHOTO GALLERY





V BALLB 'A' SECTION



V BALLB 'B' SECTION



V BBA LLB



III LLB



LLM 1ST YEAR



LLM 2ND YEAR



STUDENT EXECUTIVE COUNCIL



MOOT & CORPORATE CLUB



ECO CLUB



NSS



RESEARCH & PUBLICATION UNIT



RANGERS & ROVERS CLUB



HUMAN RIGHTS



TRAINING & PLACEMENT



CONSUMER CLUB



LEGAL AID



SPORTS CLUB



IPR



YAKSHOTSAVA COMMITTEE



**SEMINAR/CONFERENCE/
WORKSHOP/ GUEST LECTURE
COMMITTEE**



**CULTURAL & FINE ARTS
COMMITTEE**



RED CROSS



**LIBRARY AND ADVISORY
COMMITTEE**



LIBRARY



**INTERNAL COORDINATION
COMMITTEE**



IQAC



ALUMNI ASSOCIATION



PTA



TEACHING FACULTY



NON - TEACHING STAFF



KARATE TEAM



CHESS BOYS TEAM



CHESS GIRLS TEAM



TABLE TENNIS GIRLS TEAM



TABLE TENNIS BOYS TEAM



POWERLIFTING



CRICKET TEAM



SHOOTING



BADMINTON TEAM



VOLLEYBALL GIRLS TEAM



VOLLEYBALL MEN'S TEAM



BASKETBALL TEAM



**CROSS COUNTRY
TOURNAMENT GIRLS**



**CROSS COUNTRY
TOURNAMENT BOYS**

EVENTS GALLERY







ART AND EXPRESSIONS

A decorative flourish consisting of two symmetrical, leafy branches that curve upwards and meet at a central point below the title.

CAN ADVOCATE WORK SIMULTANEOUSLY IN OTHER FIELD (BUSINESS, PROFESSION, AGRICULTURE OR ANY OTHER FIELD)

Whereas as per Rule 49 of the Bar Council of India Rules, an advocate shall not be a full-time employee of any person, Government, firm, corporation or concern and on taking up such fact to the Bar Council concerned and shall cease to practice as long as he is in such employment. An exception was there for law officers of the Government of a State and corporate bodies who ever have to act or plead in court on behalf of others despite being a full-time employee. It was only for those people who fall in categories of employment that the bar under Rule 49 would apply. But this exception was taken back in June, 2001 meeting vide Resolution No.65/2001. Thus, the focus is on whether an advocate pleaded or acted on behalf of an employer but not the remuneration or salary he acknowledged. If an advocate is engaged in acting or pleading on behalf of employer he is considered as an advocate otherwise he will not be regarded as an advocate. Bar Council of India has endorsed the expression "advocate" as one who is actually practicing before courts which expression would include even those who are law officers appointed as such by the Government or body corporate.

Can advocate indulge in some other field?

In this regard the Indian Advocates Act and Bar Council of India Rules lay down certain provisions that are to be certainly followed by Advocates of the country.

Rules 47 to 52 of section 7 of Bar Council of India Rules deals with restriction on other employments. Rule 47 provides that "an advocate shall not personally engage in any business; but he may be sleeping partner in a firm doing business provided that in the opinion of the State Bar Council, the nature of business is not inconsistent with the dignity of the profession".

Rule 48 clearly states that, "an advocate may be Director or Chairman of the Board of Directors of a company with or without any ordinarily sitting fee, provided none of his duties are of an executive character. An advocate shall not be a Managing Director or a Secretary of any company. If the functions of the advocate as a member of the Board of Directors is in case executive in nature, then that action would be against rule 48. An advocate cannot run any business personally and earn a profit. Rule 47 strictly prohibits that".

Law is a noble profession. One cannot simply say law is a noble profession. Then what makes profession of law a noble one? According to Glanville Williams "Law is the corner of society and also an essential medium of change. Knowledge of law increases one's understanding of public affairs. Its study promotes accuracy of expression facility in argument and skill in interpreting the written word, as well as some understanding of social values". These characteristics bring nobility to the legal profession. Law, being a noble profession, to keep its nobility, requires legal professionals or lawyers who could maintain its integrity. A lawyer cannot claim that his profession is a noble one depending on past glory, but should strictly adhere to the ethics of the profession. That's why a lawyer is ought to preserve, protect and promote the spirit of justice.

Rule 52 states that, "nothing in these rules shall prevent an advocate from accepting after obtaining the consent of the State Bar Council, part-time employment provided that in the opinion of State Bar Council, the nature of the employment does not conflict with his professional work and is not inconsistent with the dignity of the profession. This rule shall be subject to such directives if any as may be issued by the Bar Council India from time to time. Teaching of law for not more than three hours a day is considered as a part-time employment.

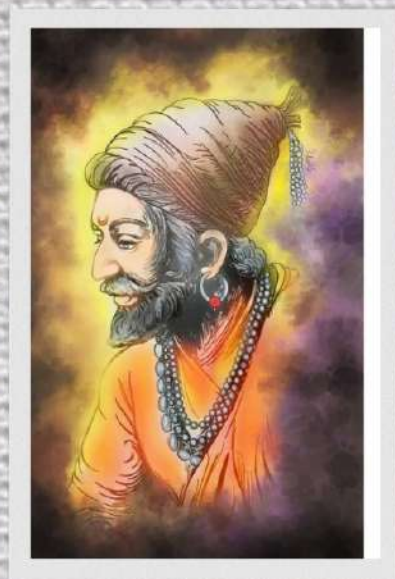
In Dr. Haniraj L Chulani Vs Bar Council of Maharashtra and Goa, Honorable Supreme Court observed that "the legal profession requires full time attention and would not countenance an Advocate riding two horses or more at a time".

Conclusion

Every profession has an etiquette that relies on certain ethical or moral values. An advocate is an essential part of legal profession which is regarded as one of the noble professions in the world. The very peculiar character of legal profession is that it focuses on service to the society. An advocate is certainly responsible to cater the needs of the society strictly obeying the law. He or she should be well aware of the term 'employment' which has many dimensions.

Diya K
3rd year B.A.LL.B





Aadhya Salian
5th year B.A.L.L.B



HOW TO FILE AN INCOME TAX RETURN IN INDIA

INTRODUCTION

The department of Income Tax has been dynamic from past year and has engaged in working hard in order to make the process of compliance as well built as possible in our country. From the enforcement of the provisions under Section 234F for non-filing of Income Tax Return compliances to getting most of the processes done online by excluding the traditional paper based, it has been doing a great work. The objective of the department is to keep files clean and compliant with the law. The Income Tax Act, 1961 obligates certain eligible persons to file their income tax return once in a year. Section 4 of the Indian Income Tax act, 1961 provides that in respect of the total income of the previous year of every person, income tax shall be charged for the corresponding assessment year. Filing of income tax returns legitimizes earnings and investments whereas non filing refers to black money as it is not disclosed by law. Filing of Income Tax Return gets an income tax refund if they find excessive payments. The present article explains the process of Income Tax Returns filing in India its benefits and the results of non-filing.

INCOME TAX RETURN

Income tax return is a form through which a person reports the details of his income which he has earned from various sources. He pays the taxes to the Income Tax Department. Income tax returns contain the details of incomes and tax saving investments done by an individual in a particular financial year. The income tax department has notified 7 types of ITR forms. ITR 1 for individuals who are resident and ordinary resident, ITR 2 for individuals and HUFs who are residents, ordinary residents, non-residents, ITR 3 for individuals and HUFs, ITR 4 for individuals, HUFs and Firms (Other than LLP), ITR 5 for firms including LLPs, local authority, artificial juristic person, ITR 6 for Companies excluding those who claim exemption under Section 11, ITR 7 for Charitable Trusts, Political Parties, Research institutions, News agency, Institution under Section 10(23A) and 10(23B), universities and institutions, business trusts, investment funds.

FILING OF INCOME TAX RETURN

There are two methods to file Income Tax Returns in India. One is the traditional method where offline paper format has to be physically submitted to the Income tax department. The second method is online method where a return has to be submitted online through the Income Tax website. As per latest announcement by the IT department, Income Tax returns have to be filed through online method but super senior citizens are allowed to use the offline paper mode.

Every Indian is required to file the Income tax returns if his total income exceeds the basic exemption limit of Rs. 2,50,000 for an individual, Rs. 3,00,000 for senior citizen, and 5,00,000 in case of super senior citizen. Total income comprises of income from salary, from house property, business income, capital gains, and from other sources.

STEPS TO FILE INCOME TAX RETURN

The income tax department has started an independent portal for e-filing tax returns. As per the procedure returns can be e-filed either with or without digital signature. Those who e-file returns without a digital signature need to take a copy of form ITR-V sign it and send it within a period of 120 days to the given address by ordinary or speed post. In case the return has been filed with digital signatures, those should send the ITR-V by post. Income tax return online filing is simple process.

Online process

- First step is to log in to the website.
- Second step is to select your source of income.
- Third step is to upload Form 16. This is for the salaried individual only.
- Fourth step is to enter the financial year, PAN and Aadhaar details, employment details, deductions, and bank details.
- Fifth step is to review tax computation and to file.

Once the details are filed regarding ITR 1, one has to fill details with respect to tax saving deductions available under Section 80C to 80U of Income Tax act 1961. The most common deductions that can be claimed under 80C are for the premiums paid for life insurance policy, investments in PPF, EPF and VPF, repayment of principal amount of housing loan, Investment in equity-linked savings scheme of mutual funds, investments in certain post office schemes. Total investment amount under Section 80c, 80CCC and 80CCD (1) cannot exceed Rs. 1.5 lakh for financial year 2019-20.

Offline process

- Individuals must request for a Form 16.
- Submit the ITR returns in the paper form at the Income Tax Department.
- Once the form has been submitted, acknowledgement slip is received from the Income Tax Department.

DOCUMENTS REQUIRED TO FILE INCOME TAX RETURN

Documents differ with the income sources but there are few common documents that are required while filing Income Tax Returns such as PAN card, Aadhaar Card, Bank Account Statements, Bank Account details, form 26AS, Challan details, Original return or notice. Documents for a salaried person should submit either salary sheet, form 16, or salary slips. They also require pension certificate and arrears sheet of salary. If it's a businessman or professional they need gross turnover or receipt and gross profit. If income is from house property then address of property, co-owner details, rent agreement, ownership details, and loan processing fees, foreclosure charges, and interest certificate for loan, pre-construction interest details and municipal tax receipts must be submitted. If income is earned from capital gains then Property, gold, silver sold documents, equity shares sold documents; mutual funds sold documents must be submitted .

CONCLUSION

New technologies are introduced in almost all the fields in present world. E filing is a boon to the tax payers as returns can be filed through online mode. The income tax e-filing has highest level of web security. It has got a list of benefits and makes the process of filing returns very simple and easy. Government of India has extended the due date of filing income tax returns for 2020-2021. Various due date relaxations will reduce compliance burden for business that have been struggling in the current crisis. Being a law abiding citizen it is recommended to keep the Income Tax Department informed about income and taxability as being on the right side of the law definitely helps for the better.

Simran
5th year B.A.LL.B



Feeling it

Light as air
Raised in the waves of ocean
Feeling the breadth and width
Of your breath around me
Complete by myself
Sense the liberation
Like the I see the I
Dropping the compulsion
Walking with attention
Doors just open
In the feeling and Love.



Divine the real wine

I am the very air that you breathe
Turned into flesh and bones
The very earth you walk upon,
The very warmth you feel.
Burning into ashes
Flying in the air.
Broken and stamped upon
Becoming one with everything.
Divine, The real Wine.
What's more wonderful than this.

Sensation

Feel the ease
Witnessing the best of me
Which is the key.
Watching the best of her
Kindling and within her.
Makes complete sense
Without hurting by the fence.
Feel that ease
Without any cease.
Dive in the boundless
Which doesn't make you less.
Make your heart throb
But not by sob.
Keep the stillness
Fullness to emptiness.



Freedom

One who has everything yet nothing
How can one love when he has become one
Cherish the moments before it's too late
When death comes it shall not wait
Not by yantra, tantra, Mantra but Swatantra.
Total freedom we seek...



Kotresh. A. M
5th year B.A.LL.B

Full fledged being

The Wind can Blow you,
The Fire can burn You,
A scoop of mud are you
Oh Man, What an Esteem!
Glorified oneself
Identified and Happy
When do you realise?
A speck in universe
A thought driven thought,
Source questions source
How can one know blind,
A Full Fledged Being.

COPYRIGHT PROVISIONS PERTAINING TO "INTERNET MEMES" IN INDIA

INTRODUCTION:

Networking through the internet has been active for many years, and as time has passed, the notion of "meme culture" has set its trend, becoming a source of entertainment for different generations. The humour associated with it, along with illustrations or captions or photos or movie extracts, imposes a comedic element everywhere on the internet. The creators of memes could be enthusiasts, professionals with a creative bent, artists, or random individuals. Memes function as a parody of existing copyrighted material, which means they often use existing copyrighted work as a guide or model to generate new content. Therefore, it is necessary to determine, if these supposedly joyful memes violate the copyrights of the original copyrighted work.

DO MEMES INFRINGE COPYRIGHT LAWS?

A meme is an artefact that incorporates creative expression and perceptions; accordingly, it meets the definition of "artistic works" under the Indian Copyright Act, 1957. Furthermore, the primary content used as a framework or basis to produce a meme is not the creator's work, but rather a copyrighted work. When an image or video clip is distributed without the authorization of the owner or content creator, it is deemed a copyright infringement or breach and falls under the definition of "infringing copy". For example, the images used in Game of Thrones memes are the ownership of the show's creators. Copyright law protects not only the motion picture but also every other aspect of the work, including still photographs.

Section 14(d) of the Indian Copyright Act authorizes the making of a copy of the film, including a photograph of any picture forming a part of it. It means that the creation of a meme must be preceded by prior authorization from the person who owns the copyright of the content. Though this would infer that memes were created from a copyrighted work and are thus infringing, it was determined in *University of London Press v. University of Tutorial Press* that the work must be the author's creation. It is the originality of expression, not the originality of the thought, that is important. This approach is built on the principle that a new expression created from a copyrighted work should not be copied. This is observed all across the world, including India.

The fundamental goal is to determine if a meme has been substantially modified from an original copyrighted work or whether it adds a fresh expression to the original material. If viewers or readers receive the idea that a specific meme is just an imitation of the original content, then whatever the meme's ultimate product is, it will be infringing on the copyrighted work. Despite the fact that a meme may only be produced with original copyrighted material as a model or guide, it is considered an infringing work if it involves significant imitation.

An internet meme is essentially using another's work for one's interests without the authorization of the original work's copyright owners. In most circumstances, this would be an obvious example of infringement. In the case of memes, however, this is not necessarily correct. Memes are created for a variety of reasons. A meme, for instance, may be created only for the purpose of amusement and not be marketed in any way. In these circumstances, the Indian Copyright Act provides infringement protection through the defence of "fair use."

assist meme creators in avoiding infringement penalties.

:

DEFENCE OF FAIR USE:

The ingredients in the meme are subjugating to the creator's wit or creative thought, the copyrighted work, as its holistic framework, may call into doubt the legitimacy of being violated. In such situations, the legal doctrine of fair use can be used. Since memes are often created for the sake of entertainment or amusement rather than for commercial gain, Section 52(1)(a) of the Copyright Act 1957 enshrines the idea of fair dealing to assist meme creators in avoiding infringement penalties.

Fair dealing, as included in the UK's copyright law, has been chastised for being unduly restrictive, with several exceptions. Fair use has been considered as a more substantial conduit for users in the United States. In *Campbell v. Acuff-Rose Music, Inc.* the court laid down the following four-factor test to determine the liability of the fair use defence:

- the purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of a commercial nature.
- the nature of the copyrighted work.
- the amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole.
- the effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work.

CREATION OF THE MEMES: With the above understanding of infringement policies associated with memes, this part explains how copyright protection will affect the creation of new memes. Because memes are typically derivatives of copyrighted content, the authors' copyright protection may only apply to the work they've put into it, not to previously published material. The owner of the image and the person who created the meme using that image are likely to share copyright ownership. Only meme creators' material, such as jokes, remarks, or other graphic adjustments, is protected by copyright. They do not have sole ownership of the copylefted picture they used in memes.

For example, AIB, an Indian comedy group, tried to cash in on the project's success by creating a series of humorous memes based on visuals from HBO's *Game of Thrones* series. Rather than being amusing, the goal was to market the products of companies that had backed AIB. This behaviour goes against the spirit of the fair use idea. Even if the meme created is a "completely new" phenomenon to the already existing copyrighted work, the fair use theory will not prote

SHARING OF THE MEMES: The meme creator merely does not repost the photo but instead overlays text on it or changes it in some manner, changing the artwork's original nature into something new and therefore constitutes fair use. It should also be noted that mere reposting of a meme on social media platforms would get the benefit of fair use. However, in the instance of AIB, if another person utilised their meme without their logo or trademark and claimed it as their own, AIB would be right to take legal action against that person. All of these situations, however, will be evaluated based on the facts and circumstances of the case. Because there are no precedents in Indian courts on this topic, the technicalities of the problem will stay in the shape of arguments.

CONCLUSION:

In the social media domain, it is necessary to understand the liability of these memes under intellectual property rights. The foundation of a meme is based on the work of already existing copyrighted material. Thus, it falls into the provision of infringement under copyright laws. To safeguard from any litigation, the creators can use the defence of "fair use".

Tejaswi D Shetty
3rd year B.A.LL.B





Lakhan prathiksha Sunny
5th year B.A.LL.B



COMMERCIALIZATION OF SPORTS AND ROLE OF COMPETITION LAW IN INDIA

Introduction

Sports is one of the greatest instruments of social cohesion in today's conflict-stricken world. Major forces like globalization and commercialization have played a major role in turning sports into a global business. Today sports are not merely a form of leisure, exercise, or amateur sports, instead, they got transformed into an industry. The sporting industry has always received encouragement from all other significant industries. With the increased commercialization it has turned into a money-making business. In recent years, it can be observed that commercialization is steadily associated with the competition. Commercialization can be synonymously related to competition.

Due to increasing commercialization, most of the countries enacted Competition Laws. The main purpose of such laws is to restrain anti-competitive etiquette or unfair trade practices. The focal point of the law is to maintain the ethics of the market. It also curbs the practices which adversely affect market conditions such as commercialization.

The concept of commercialization in sports. Commercialization refers to the management, economic and social processes, mechanisms, and activities ascertained domestically and globally in several areas of the sports industry. Commercialization may be a method of fixing the structure and legal forms of sports entities from associations, federations, organizations, and clubs to commercial businesses, like financial obligations and joint-stock firms. It is the implementation of principles of economic calculation to sports establishments owned or supported by the general public sector, to achieve favorable monetary results. Commercialization is getting revenues from sports entities from their infrastructure and assets optimization to use the property. The commercialization index shows the degree of usage of the property in terms of the share of the area used and leased. It takes sports and sports results as undertakings to grant measurable business impact, market price, cash flow, and rate of return on capital engaged.

The industrial trends occurring in sport are far too vital and wide-ranging to be accepted unquestionably. It is here that there is a task sports sociologists; to challenge a number of these practices. Whereas the structural and social control changes we have seen crop up as a sport has progressively become a kind of business activity that will be facilitative and useful for sports and sportspeople, they will be restrictive and a topic of additional assessment nowadays. The main focus is specifically on these organizations not because they exemplify marketing practice, but because governments in several countries have reduced funding for amateur sport, marketing has been presented as the solution to financial problem.

Competition Laws in India

In India, the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, of 1969 was the very first competition law enacted in the year 1969. Though the bill was introduced in the Parliament in 1967, it came into force with effect from 1 June 1970. Currently the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 is repealed and was replaced by the Competition Act, 2002. On 14 October 2003, the Competition Commission of India came into existence and a Competition Appellate Tribunal was also set up which is a quasi-judicial body established to hear and dispose of appeals against any decree made by the Competition Commission of India. In 2003, India became the first South Asian country to authorize the contemporary Competition Law---the Competition Act, 2002. However, enactment is barely a primary step. The real task is to implement these laws in a manner that enables them to comprehend the goals for which they have acquired the laws.

India appointed its legislatures, executives, and judiciaries in the personification of Competition Laws. The contribution of these three organs of the government in the ratification of its Competition Act, 2002 was exceptional. Their extraordinary effort substantially brought the act into the form that is in force in the country today. Therefore, it can be said that the Competition Act, 2002 emerged as a consequence of this teamwork of institutions reflected the quality of each of them.

Need for Competition Laws

The amplification of competition in local and national markets incorporates a set of competition policies. Economic deregulation, trade policy, relaxed foreign investment, and ownership requirements encompass these factors in a liberalized form. The subset of the legislation is to nurture healthy competition. It restrains anti-competitive agreements between corporations such as agreements to mend prices or to split markets, and it makes it illegitimate for businesses to exploit a domineering market position. The development of the Competition Act, 2002 (as amended in 2007) is of utmost importance to all categories of the industry within the country.

The Competition Law, 2002 is enacted in its broadest form and the purpose is to encourage fair competition, defend the interests of the public, and guarantee a secure market condition in the country. For the encouragement of a fruitful business environment, Competition Law must be adopted, which will refine the static and dynamic efficiencies and end up in a well-organized resource allocation and which prevents the misuse of market power occurring mainly through competition. Alternatively, where that can be unattainable it is recommended to create an appropriate regulatory framework in the form of Competition Law, for accomplishing proficiency. Free market conditions can be created with the aid of Competition Laws.

Issues related to Competition Laws concerning Commercialisation of Sports

The competition Act does not necessarily govern the sports industry. It does not essentially intervene with the foundations of play in sports. The provisions of the Act shall be attracted solely where economic interests are involved in the play. The priority of the commission is to keep an eye fixed on the economic practices indulged in the play game. The act bears intolerance towards certain activities. Taking unreasonable superiority of the dominance in the industry, plotting against business activities and monopoly in business practices as well as in the bidding.

Recently there can be observed few instances where sports organizations have taken undue control of their monopoly in the relevant business. There exists no authoritative body to govern the unfair and anti-competitive practices adopted by them. The lack of command over these organizations gives them the power to act whimsically. They try to involve completely different styles of economic restraints like revenue sharing, spending caps, drafts, non-tampering clauses, etc.

India does not have a developed jurisprudence on competition issues in sports. The sports industry has witnessed an enormous expansion in recent years. The law on the subject is still unsettled in the country. The economic significance of sports is also remarkable in India. The Competition Commission of India has been consistently dealing with an increasing number of cases in the area of antitrust concerning sports.

Conclusion

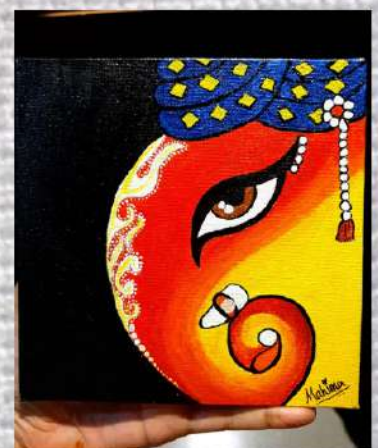
Though India enacted a contemporary Competition act, it does not lay down special provisions for sports entities and organizations. The concept of commercialization of sports is often overlooked, issues related to sports are neglected. Anti-competitive practices are prohibited for all sectors of industry but commercialization of sports is still considered to be an exception. Competition Commission of India (CCI) implied that the self-regulation of the sports authorities to a permissible extent can go hand-in-hand with the competition laws in the country.

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LEAVE AND LICENSE AGREEMENT

INTRODUCTION

Leave and license is an agreement temporarily made by a licensor and licensee which allows the licensee to use and occupy the licensor's immovable property full or part of the same to carry on business activity or residential use and pay a fixed amount of rent or as per their mutual understanding decided and accepted. Leave and license agreements are governed by the Indian Easement Act, 1882. Here, in this case of leave and license, the owner leaves the place with various facilities and allows the licensee to use it for a specific period time.

What is leave and license agreement?

A leave and license agreement is a legal document that enables one party to allow another party to use their immovable property, i.e., property, for a specific period without any change in the ownership of the asset.

Purpose of this agreement

The main purpose of this agreement is that the owner permits the holder of a license without transferring the interest the profit by the owner. The motive behind making such an agreement is to make the awkward situations. Like, if there is any breach or obligations not performed accordingly. E.g., suppose if the licensee does not pay the rent on monthly basis then the licensor can go to any court of law for the required relief. The licensor can get the relief within a specified period. The licensor can get relief by the said rules and regulations provided by the law to the licensor. The licensee has also gained a payment of rent after this agreement is made. So by making such an agreement there are long years of obligations on both the parties to the agreement.

Features of a leave and license agreement

There are few features of leave and license agreement. They are:-

- No transfer of interests is generated from owner to tenant.
- No property rights are designed.
- The amount due to a license fee, deposit, and other charges can be contractually defined by participating individuals.
- The average duration of a contract is eleven (11) months.
- The owner has a higher right and advantage when it comes to the cancellation and eviction of a tenant.

Differences between lease and leave and license agreement

- There are some differences between a lease and leave and a license agreement. They are as follows:-
- A lease creates an interest in a property whereas the leave and license agreement does not.
- A lease grants a tenant exclusive possession of the immovable property while the leave and license agreement only provides permission to occupy a certain property.
- Leases are transferable whereas licenses are not.
- Licenses are revocable by the licensor whereas leases are not revocable by the lessor.
- Leases are not determined by the grantor whereas licenses are.
- A lease creates heritable rights while licenses do not.

Procedure for leave and license agreement

There is no specific procedure applicable in the leave and license agreement. Once the agreement has been drafted by a lawyer, it should be specifically and carefully read by both parties to the agreement. If there are any changes needed it shall be carried out and once the agreement is finalized, it shall be signed by both the parties along with the requisite witnesses. The agreement must be printed on stamp paper and must be signed by both parties. The stamp paper values depend upon the particular state. Each party should keep a signed copy of the agreement with them

Documents required for leave and license agreement

There are no specific documents required for drafting and executing the agreement for leave and license. To confirm the name and permanent addresses of the licensor and licensee, ID proof of the parties is required. Documents evidencing the licensor's clear title of the property in question should also be examined.

CONCLUSION

Here I conclude that a leave and license agreement is an agreement that gives both the parties relief from any dispute in connection with the agreement of living on rent peacefully. Migration has increased in India. So most prefer to live on rent. In this article, I have mentioned the main purpose, features, elements, characteristics, advantages, etc. Also to make an agreement valid, prepare the content of the deed, then it must be printed on stamp paper which has the required value. The licensor and the licensee must sign wherever necessary and along with that signatures of two (2) witnesses is also necessary. Leave and license agreements are commonly used among landlords and tenants in India especially in the rental housing segment. A lease creates in favor of the tenant an exclusive interest in the property, while a leave and license agreement does not create any interest in the property towards the tenant. There is no specific procedure and specific documents required for drafting and implementing the agreement.

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Amorist

She never knew,
the rain could sprout the seeds she planted.
It was the rain, who was her arcane hand.
She bathed in the moonbow,
turned out to be an amorist.
She fall for the phosphenes in his eyes,
marmoris face calm as an ocean,
smiles gave her kilig,
viridity made her succiduous.
Beauty of universe reflected in him.
Hand in hand together,
her heart beats with ecstasy.
Again it rained ethereal, valiant heartstrings,
together as a soul.



Trance

She stepped into emptiness
exhausted with fauve of her kith and kins.
Thrum of her heart was feeble than breeze,
aching with unstaunched wounds.
She saw things kept quite about them
and withal she inferred everything.
She became more nipan amated by her thoughts
no serein left with her delineating inferno.
Heartstrings narrowed unable to perceive mentally
she was heterised as dead.



Wildflower

Sun rays hit her like thorns, she was fragile,
bleeding in pain.
For world, she was in lucelence,
that was her abditory.
Raised as the odd one,
her life was made with tears.
She know it wasn't easy, also,
she didn't had a raison detre.
She was just blooming, but drowned in dolence.
Petals had the traces of magoa,
perplexed by other attitudes,
haunted by that nightmares.
Loving her people was the only grief she holding.
She was a wild flower, born with tears as blessings.



Sreelakshmi V Hariharan
4th year B.A.L.L.B

ARE ALL LAWYERS LIARS? AN ILLUSION UNTETHERED

Widely misunderstood concepts on legal advocacy have led to more illusionary conclusions on the public that "lawyers are liars". Are they all really?. It should not be generalized like this. When you do it, an entire profession - which has molded the great architectures of the nation - is dragged into the shades. The very same question was shot at me on many occasions during my school days whenever it was revealed that my father was an advocate. Vivid Word of Mouth and cinemas also plays a crucial role in triggering the people to presume so.

Usual court room movie sequences probably have an advocate who stands with the villains throwing dreadful lies. The first expected setback for the protagonist or for the advocate appearing for the protagonist, creates an emotion against the advocate who appears for the villain. The one who appears for the negative characters are portrayed naturally in negative shade having sheer talent and tendency to manipulate the court is highlighted.

Even if the film ends with the usual melodramatic - justice served 'happy ending', through my experience I observed that, it is the image of an advocate with the negative shade is what imprinted in the minds of the people in a deeper sense. This image is later transferred from one person to another through different mediums. As mentioned above, 'Word of Mouth' is one good medium where we find the scope for a rumour spread. Even though the online platforms have emerged with time, I didn't find any changes in targeting a particular profession, I have noticed several attacks on sections, such as Judiciary or advocacy as a whole.

It's debatable whether the aforesaid elements play a key role in portraying a profession in such a way or not. But let's not ignore the fact that misconceptions and fake news spread at 50% more speed than truth and real news. Among them stands this taboo on lawyers. But I would like to point out that the lawyers are not treated by the society in a mean way. Great respect is given to them in spite of this misconception. What leads to this contrast? People do realize that solely lying won't serve justice. But still the old fashioned notion pricks.

After some time, the same question was directed to me, when I decided to take up law after my graduation on Journalism and Mass Communication. This time it was in a much more diplomatic manner, "Shouldn't you be good at lying, when you take up law"?. I was yet again amazed to realize that this taboo still continues to exist. I tried to explain how it really works and how different it is from the movies.

Whenever I try to explain the reality of how things work at court, I don't deny that there are liars too. As right as this English metaphor points out, "There are lawyers, good lawyers, and liars". The problem that has to be dealt with is the 'generalization'. My privilege was to observe a good lawyer - my father, and his role models.

A mere interpretation on the evidence, pleading for bail or argument for acquittal can't be counted as a lie. It's a complex mix of skill and knowledge one attains through hard work and experience. When an advocate interprets, he won't deem it as truth or false just as the same way a person interprets an art. The only thing matters here is whether the arguments are legitimate or not. A trial can be only commenced if there's a legal denial of the accusation. Denial is an essential procedure in the criminal law. Such a denial should be viewed in a legal sense and it does not amount to a "lie" as widely misunderstood.

When we tempt ourselves to focus largely on the negative aspects, we comfortably ignore the other side. The side of a legal practitioner who fights for justice is often tough to find in movies. I was 'privileged' to witness some of those in real life. Among them, one incident brings pain and relief at the same time. An accident case was handled by my father Adv. P. K. Chandrasekharan, 2 and a half years back. My father explained me some details about a person who met with an accident - whom we were going to meet. It was a young man who once worked in Dubai, around 26 years of age. He met with an accident in Kerala, while he was on vacation. The accident ended up making him partially paralyzed and also resulted in an injury in brain which affected his memory. It was not at all an easy task for me to meet such a person almost of my age, whose future is in vain. We got there to inform him and family that we have won the case and a huge compensation amount is granted.

The compensation no matter how big, I felt it won't be equal to what they have lost. My father explained the situation to them, a little relief appeared on their faces. My father sat near this man, and told him not to worry. He informed the patient that the court had granted an amount sufficient to give him the best treatment. In an attempt to console him, he further said that everything will be alright. The man smiled of joy and nodded. After a couple of minutes, I noticed him looking at my father for sometime. The patient asked, "Where's the ambulance". He then added, " I am feeling alright now, don't have much pain too, can I continue to stay at my home?. I don't want to go to hospital". My father burst into tears. I later connected the dots. He was wearing a white shirt - an outfit advocates usually wear. The patient forgot that my father was a lawyer and instead he presumed seeing the outfits, that he was from the hospital and came to take him back for treatments. I couldn't speak for sometime. I drove back, and things came back normal for me. There was considerable toil behind attaining such compensation. It was just one among the cases that he appeared. There was an emotional connection with the client. In some cases it happens. I have seen people in the advocacy profession fighting hard for justice. Like one in many, what I saw was yet another unnoticed phase of legal practicing. Also, not remembered by many.

Despite all the criticisms, we are all bound to have basic ideas on how things really work. Or else, at least we should be able to identify and reject misleading factors. Once a lawyer is enrolled and starts the practice, they are subjected to ethical rules that recurrently regulate their policies and practices on law. Some might undermine these, not all. An advocate is also an officer of the court, who is bound not to mislead the court. At the same time, a lawyer has the duty to represent his or her client to the fullest. There should be a balance between them. When this balance is lost, people tend to recall, there are lawyers, good lawyers, and liars.

Anand Sekhar
3rd Year LL.B



Self love!

Look in the mirror and tell me what you see,
Is your smile weird, maybe its the shape of your face,
what about your teeth?

Do some seem out of place?

You're no different from me, I look in the mirror all the time,
Even when I don't need to or when its not wort it.

What do I see ? I see the same as you,
all things that I deem to make me less than perfect.

You see we're unhappy with ourselves,
Things we've been taught can be fixed with a product on a shelf,
Somewhere in an isle that feeds off our desire to look flawless.
Yet all we do is buy more and learn to love ourselves less.

What is self love ?

Do you even know where to start?

I don't but I believe that with all love it comes from the heart.

You see we compliment people who talk theirselves down,
But we can't compliment ourselves yet sometimes
we give it all to erase a frown.

We're not incapable of loving, you and me.

We're just too blind to see,
that we deserve our love too,
to be as happy as can be.

Ashelle deyona
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Narneeth Krishnan
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THE IMPACT OF POSITIVE THOUGHT

Nothing is more potent to mould human life than thought. It is the motive power that drives the body, mind, and senses and it is beyond our reach that it goes beyond our control. The use of thought or abuse of it determines the destiny of man. When thought is properly controlled and directed it lifts one higher and higher and when it is ill-directed and uncontrolled it drags one down and bars one's growth, for verily man is what he thinks.

In simple words, our whole life is the outer manifestation of our inner thought. All activity of life is preceded by thought, that is first we think and then we act. Thus, the thought must be correct before one could act wisely. As termed by Buddha, 'if you remove the purpose of mind, the bodily act is but as rotten wood; therefore, regulate the mind and then the body will spontaneously go right.'

When the mind is controlled, one can avoid the dangers of ruining oneself. Thus, negative thoughts could be controlled. For example: suppose someone speaks harshly, could it hurt you? This depends on how you consider it, that is the expression given to it through our thoughts. Thus, if we analyse it deeper, one could understand that one is hurt due to one's mental attitude. Thus, without a properly controlled mind and the habit of right thinking one cannot travel a long way of life safely. Right thinking refers to the awakening of intuition, establishment of tranquillity in our whole being, and cultivating strength of mind, and all these help in proper thinking. To lift the mind to a state of balance, concentration is the key and it is based on understanding our wants/needs and don'ts and thus it helps us to understand our strengths and weaknesses. Thus, meditation is one of the keys to positive thought, as through it we gain real wisdom and happiness, and it is the source of all power and it helps us gain concentration and self-knowledge. With this, things that once seemed impossible turn out to become possible. We can either become weak by letting our minds be scattered and filled with selfish desires or we can become great mentally by focusing all our energies on higher ideals. Mind alone is the cause of the bondage and liberation of mankind. The impure mind binds man and the purified mind frees him.

Thus, our thought is a mighty factor in our daily living. One single thought in the morning can fill our whole day wither with joy or with depression. Each of us creates a world of our own which is nothing but the reflection of our thought. It is our mental attitude that inspires love or hatred in those whom we meet. Each one of our thoughts unites us with the great cosmic currents of thought, intensifying our state of mind. All the results that we attain are according to our thoughts and it in turn determines the true value of every act.

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