

# M. KRISHNA LAW COLLEGE, HASSAN

Special Lecture  
on

## “ADMINISTRATIVE LAW”


Resource Person

### Prof. K.N. Viswanath

Principal, SJM Law College, Chitradurga

Date : 19-10-2019 Time : 11.00 am

Venue : Auditorium





**Prof. K.N.Viswanath, Principal, SJM Law College, Chitradurga,** delivered a Special Lecture on “Administrative Law”. Prof.Viswanath while delivering the lecture has said that Administrative law is a heuristic science. It is a branch of public law which is essentially anti authoritarian. , Administrative Law strives to develop a rule of law society based on fairness, reasonableness and justice. Administrative law deals fundamentally with law relating to administration and basic foundation of the administration. Principles of administrative law are not extra constitutional, they emerged from Articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution. In a modern welfare State the functions of the Government have increased manifold. The State undertakes various social and economic activities to meet public needs. This increase in governmental functions is accompanied with more power and discretion in the hands of the executive branch of the Government and its various instrumentalities and agencies.



Unrestrained power may be misused or abused to the detriment of rights and liberties of people. Administrative Law is that branch of public law which aims to check the abuse or misuse of Governmental power and keep the executive and its instrumentalities within the limits of their power.

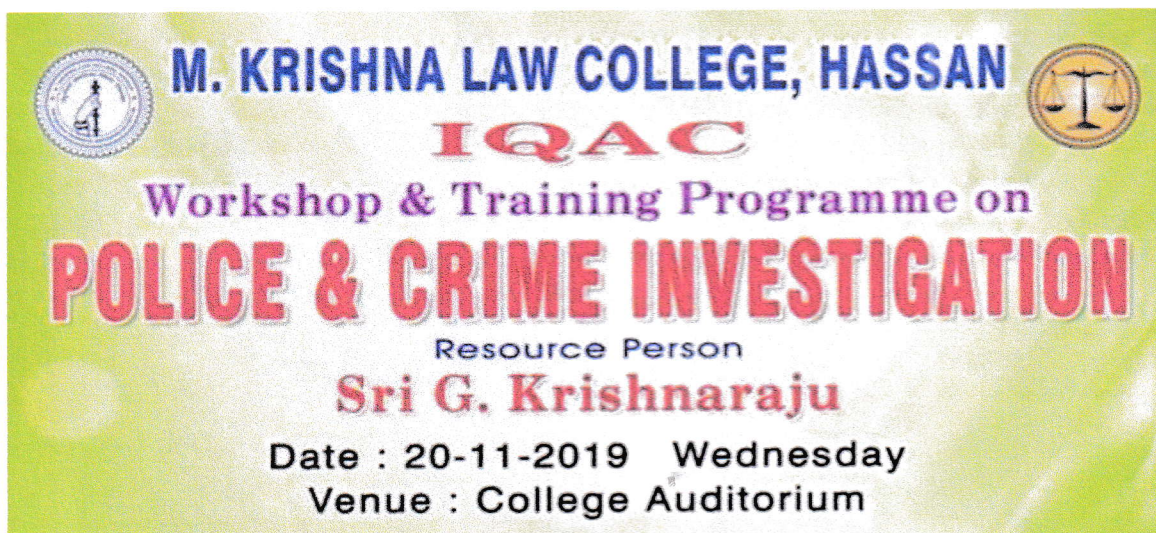
The objective of this subject to be taught for law students is to give students an understanding of the evolution of administrative law, to make them appreciate key concepts and principles of administrative law and to help them understand the working of the administrative institutions within the norms of good governance and accountability.

Sri.C.R.Chandrashekar Iyer, Vice-Chairman and Senior Advocate and Dr.V.Srinivasa, Principal were present during the lecture program.



*[Signature]*  
ಪ್ರಾ.ವಿ.ಪಾಲರು  
ಎಂ.ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜು  
ಹಾಸನ





A Workshop and Training program was organized on 20<sup>th</sup> November, 2019 on the topic “**Police & Crime Investigation**”. Sri.G.Krishnaraju, Circle Police Inspector, Hassan, gave a very resourceful lecture during the program. Sri.C.R.Chandrashekar Iyer, Vice-Chairman & Senior Advocate, Hassan, presided over the function and Dr.V.Srinivasa, Principal was also present during the training programme.



Resource Person, **Circle Police Inspector, Hassan, Sri. G. Krishnaraju** while delivering the lecture in the Workshop has said that, Police have to investigate the cognizable case and find the truth as per the provisions of Indian laws. Police have the power to investigate only cognizable cases, in non-cognizable cases prior permission has to be taken from the Magistrate. Police perform multifarious duties while performing investigations in criminal case, like, making arrests, dispersing an unlawful assembly, taking preventive action and many more. The investigation by police in cognizable offenses is a normal preliminary to the trial.



Sri. Krishnaraju, opined that, in any case, the primary mandate of any police organization has been to prevent and combat both current and emerging crime. they have done all that is possible over the years to make sure that there is crime reduction both in community levels and in the national levels. Further he said that reduction of crime does not singly rely on the number of police officers deployed. Crime prevention may not be brought down by increasing the number of serving uniformed officers. Nonetheless, increasing awareness to the public will help in crime prevention. Police officers are supposed to partner with citizens for better outcome in crime prevention.

### (Theme & Contents of Workshop)

- ◆ General Duties and Responsibilities of Police;
- ◆ Filing of Complaint and Registration of FIR;
- ◆ Mahajar & Panchname;
- ◆ Search of Place & Recovery of Things During Investigation;
- ◆ Arrest of Suspected Criminals;
- ◆ Procedure of Arrest of Persons;
- ◆ Relevance of Police Diary;
- ◆ Filing of Charge Sheet;
- ◆ 'A' 'B' & 'C' Reports by Police;
- ◆ Police Duties during Trial of a Case before the Law Courts etc.,

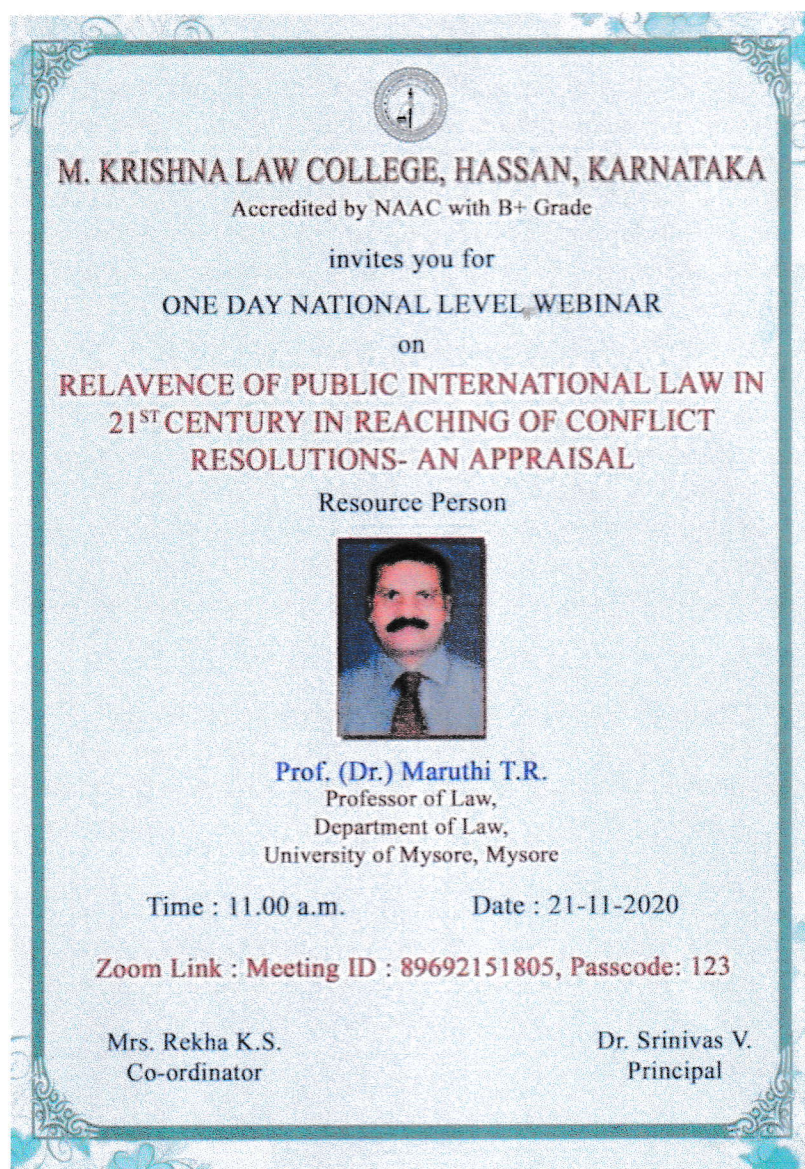


  
Principal  
M. Krishna Law College  
Hassan



296

**One Day National Webinar on the topic “ Relevance of Public International Law in 21<sup>st</sup> Century in Reaching of Conflict Resolutions - An Appraisal” was organized on 21.11.2020.**



**Dr.T.R.Maruthi, Professor of Law, Department of Research and Study in Law, University of Mysore, Mysore, was the Resources person during this One Day National Level Webinar on the topic“ Relevance of Public International Law in 21<sup>st</sup> Century in Reaching of Conflict Resolutions - An Appraisal” organized on 21.11.2020.**

The purpose this Resourceful address is to identify the role and effectiveness of international law in resolving armed conflicts between States, as well as the negative effects of the emergence of armed conflicts between States, and the role of the United Nations in resolving armed conflicts and consolidating international peace. On the descriptive and historical approaches. The research concluded that international law was aimed at regulating relations between states and reducing armed conflicts between them through texts and principles restricting the right of parties to use methods and methods of warfare. Through peacemaking, peacekeeping, and humanitarian assistance.



Dr. Maruthi. T.R, further observed that, through a plethora of diplomatic methods of mediation, international law is used to settle international disputes. The goal of international law is to keep the international system stable and to resolve disputes without resorting to violence. The United Nations Security Council plays an important role in this process. Mediation should be able to address disputes quickly and effectively, but it's not always possible to solve every problem. International law provides a framework for settling disputes between countries. Disagreements between countries are usually undisputed because people will often violate the law in their pursuit of their own interests. Within the state dispute (dispute within the state), stakeholders are also bound by international law and peace agreements. This means their actions also affect the body of customary international law that forms customary international law. International law of state relations covers the behavior of national and non-state actors in relation to one another. The international community does not always hold countries to the same standards when it comes to human rights, with some countries being given more weight than others. The responsibility of the international community in regards to intrastate disputes and peace processes where international law applies, as well as ways to encourage states to comply with their legal obligations. International law plays an important role in the resolution of disputes between countries, as it governs the rights of both citizens and foreigners within a country. Dr.Maruthi also explained the roles of the international law to settle dispute through mediation along with other issues including defining mediation in the context of the international law, mechanisms of mediation in international disputes, loopholes of the international law to settle disputes through mediation.

Prof.Mrs.Rekha.K.S was of the Coordinator this a National Webinar and who gave the introduction of the Resource person of this program. Dr.V.Srinivasa, Principal has presided over the webinar program and Sri.C.R.Chandrashekar Iyer, Vice-Chairman was also present during the webinar program.



  
PRINCIPAL  
SRI KRISHNA LAW COLLEGE  
HASSAN



**A Webinar on the topic "Pledge to Follow the Citizens' Duties - To Mark the 70 Years of Constitution" organized on 11.11.2020**



Malnad Technical Education Society (R)  
**M. KRISHNA LAW COLLEGE, HASSAN**  
Behind Akashwani, Salagame Road, Hassan

Organizing  
**WEBINAR ON**

**PLEDGE TO FOLLOW THE CITIZENS'  
DUTIES - TO MARK THE 70 YEARS  
OF CONSTITUTION**

Speaker  
**PROF.C.SURESH**  
Assistant Professor  
P.G.Department of Political Science  
Government Arts, Commerce & PG College  
(Autonomous) Hassan

Date : 11<sup>th</sup> November, 2020  
Time : 11 AM

**ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED**

C.R.Chandrashekar Iyer  
Vice-chairman

Dr.Srinivas  
Principal

Chandrahasa  
Coordinator

**Teaching & Non-Teaching Staff**

**Prof.(Dr) Suresh.C.** was the Resource Person to address on the Webinar Topic.  
Dr.V.Srinivasa delivered the keynote address and Sri.C.R.Chandrashekar Iyer, Vice-Chairman and Senior Advocate has presided over the webinar program.

As a good and responsible citizen of the country, first one must be aware of the fundamental rights and duties. Comprehending all the rules and regulations proposed by the government may boost every citizen in achieving their responsibilities towards the country. Responsible citizens build their community a good habitat to live by following the principles and helping others.



We as a citizen, are all accountable for the good or bad conditions of the nation. We need to shift our attention into action to procure positive impacts on our community and country. An individual action performed by a person can change a life, but collaborative actions have a positive impact on the entire nation. Therefore, the duties of citizens count as a contribution to a flourishing society and nation as a whole.

A responsible citizen has fractions of responsibilities and commitments for the development as well as prosperity and peace in the country. **A country can flourish when its citizens are responsible enough to build a strong and powerful nation. We are all responsible for the protection and development of our country.**

Being a citizen of India, some of the moral responsibilities and duties mentioned in the constitution are: We must respect the National Flag and National Anthem, obey the laws of our country, protect the power, unity and integrity of the country, safeguard public property, pay our taxes with honesty promptly, protect and preserve cultural heritage sites, protect, preserve and improve the natural environment, we must guard the country and maintain the spirit of a common brotherhood, we must respect, value and follow all the noble ideals used in the national struggle for freedom, etc. Inclusion of such commitments to the Constitution is important for the progress, peace, and prosperity of the country.

**There are several reasons why it is important to voluntarily perform fundamental duties as a citizen of a country. Some of these reasons include:**

**Promoting national unity and integrity:** By voluntarily performing fundamental duties, individuals can contribute to the unity and integrity of the nation by promoting a sense of shared responsibility and common purpose among its citizens.

**Ensuring the protection of rights:** Fundamental duties are often closely tied to the protection of the rights of citizens and the functioning of democratic institutions. By voluntarily performing these duties, individuals can help to ensure that their own rights and those of others are protected and upheld.

**Building a strong and prosperous nation:** By voluntarily performing fundamental duties, individuals can contribute to the overall development and prosperity of the nation by supporting the efforts of the government and other organizations working to improve the lives of citizens.

**Fulfilling moral and ethical obligations:** Fundamentals duties are not just legal obligations, they also reflect moral and ethical principles that citizens should uphold in order to live in a just and equitable society. By voluntarily performing these duties, individuals can fulfill their moral and ethical obligations as responsible members of society.



**Setting a good example:** By voluntarily performing fundamental duties, individuals can set a good example for others and encourage them to do the same. This can help to create a culture of civic responsibility and engagement within the country.

It's important to note that the concept of fundamental duties is different in every country and it's set by the constitutional laws, however, the principles behind it are quite similar, and it's important for citizens to understand the reasons behind their duties and the impact they can have on their society.



  
PRINCIPAL  
SRI KRISHNA LAW COLLEGE  
MASSAN




301

7.3.1

## National Level Webinar on “International Intellectual Property Law”

M. KRISHNA LAW COLLEGE, HASSAN  
N.S.S. UNIT  
Accredited by NAAC with B+ Grade  
invites you for  
National Level webinar on  
“INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL  
PROPERTY LAW”

Speaker



Prof. (Dr.) Sreenivasulu N. S.  
Professor of Law  
National University of Juridical Science  
(NUJS), Kolkata, India  
Member of International Council of Jurists (ICJ), London  
Scientific Member Canadian Institute of International Law

Time : 10.30 to 11.30 a.m.      Date : 03-11-2020  
Zoom Link : Meeting ID-81100959784  
Passcode : 123

Dr. Hemanth Kumar H. S.      Dr. Srinivas V.  
Co-ordinator      Principal

A National Level Webinar on the topic “International Intellectual Property Law” was conducted on 03.11.2020. **Prof.Dr. Sreenivasulu.N.S, Professor of Law, National University of Juridical Science (NUJS), Kolkata, India, member of International Council of Jurists (ICJ), London, Scientific Member, Canadian Institute of International Law**, was the resource person and could spoke on the subject. Prof.Dr.Sreenivasulu, has said that, in the age of knowledge economy, the efficient and creative use of knowledge is a key determinant of international competitiveness, wealth creation and improved social welfare.

While addressing the gathering, Prof.Dr.Sreenivasulu has further observed that, an effective Intellectual Property system embedded within a national strategy which anchors IP considerations firmly within the policy-making process will help a nation to promote and protect its IP assets, thereby driving economic growth and wealth generation.

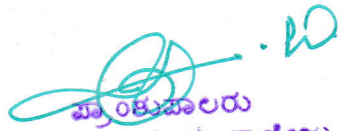


He further remarked that, the main objective is the progressive development of International IP Law for an IP system that is -

- Balanced / response to emerging needs;
- Effective in encouraging innovation / creativity;
- Sufficiently flexible to accommodate national policy objectives.

Dr. V.Srinivasa, Principal, gave the introduction of the Resource person and formally invited the resource person to the national level webinar and Sri.C.r.Chandrashekar Iyer, Vice-Chairman was also present during the webinar. Dr.H.S.Hemanth Kumar was the Convenor of this National level Webinar program.



  
ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರು  
ಎಂ.ಕೆ.ಎಸ್. ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜು  
ಹಾಸನ




## National Level Webinar on “Law Relating to Mega Projects” on 09.11.2020

**M. KRISHNA LAW COLLEGE,  
HASSAN**

Accredited by NAAC with B+ Grade  
invites you for  
National Level webinar  
on

**“LAW RELATING TO MEGA PROJECTS”**

Speaker



**Dr. Prasannakumar D.**  
Assistant Professor  
R. L. Law College,  
Tilakwadi, Belagavi

Time : 11.00 a.m.      Date : 09-11-2020

**Zoom Link : Meeting ID: 86101915468**  
**PASSCODE: 123**

Sri. Subash G. Plathottam      Dr. Srinivas V.  
Co-ordinator      Principal

A National Level Webinar was organized on 09.11.2020 on the topic “**Law Relating to Mega Projects**”. **Dr. Prasanna Kumar, Professor, R.L.Law College, Belagavi, Karnataka**, was the Resource person to deliver the lecture on the topic. The brief of his lecture is as given below;

Mega-projects play important role in solving the needs of people’s livelihood, promoting economic and social development, and maintaining the sustainable development of economy,society and ecology.

Mega projects (primarily infrastructure) receive a sizable investment (10%) of the gross fixed capital formation in India. Environmental clearances and land acquisitions have been the two major reasons for delays in the projects. However, there has been a steady increase in the proportion of projects running on schedule and a sharp decline in the proportion of projects with cost overruns. These accomplishments have been achieved due to better financing, project management, and reform in the regulatory frameworks related to environmental and land acquisition aspects. The acceptance of a user fee and development of alternate sources of



revenue have helped attract larger investments in mega projects. With increasing private sector participation, delays due to project management are expected to reduce. The modifications in the regulatory framework on environmental and land acquisition issues are moves in the right direction. However, methods used for assessments related to environmental impact and land acquisition are still manual, making the whole process time consuming. Technology could be a good instrument in reducing the time required for these assessments as well as in bringing transparency in the system. Decentralization with capacity building at the state level would also help in the long run in reducing these delays.

There is an unprecedented growth of urbanization in India with a total urban population of 377 million (31%) in 2011. It is expected to become the most populous country by 2030 with 590 million populations. There is already heavy stress on the limited city infrastructures and are suffering from shortage of space and residential houses, transport bottleneck, paucity of drinking water, pollution, disposal of city waste and sewage, power-cuts, maintenance of law and order, and control of crimes. The Government of India (GoI) is going to build 100 smart cities across the country. The aim is to harness Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and knowledge infrastructures for economic regeneration, social cohesion, better city administration, intelligent transport management systems, energy etc.,

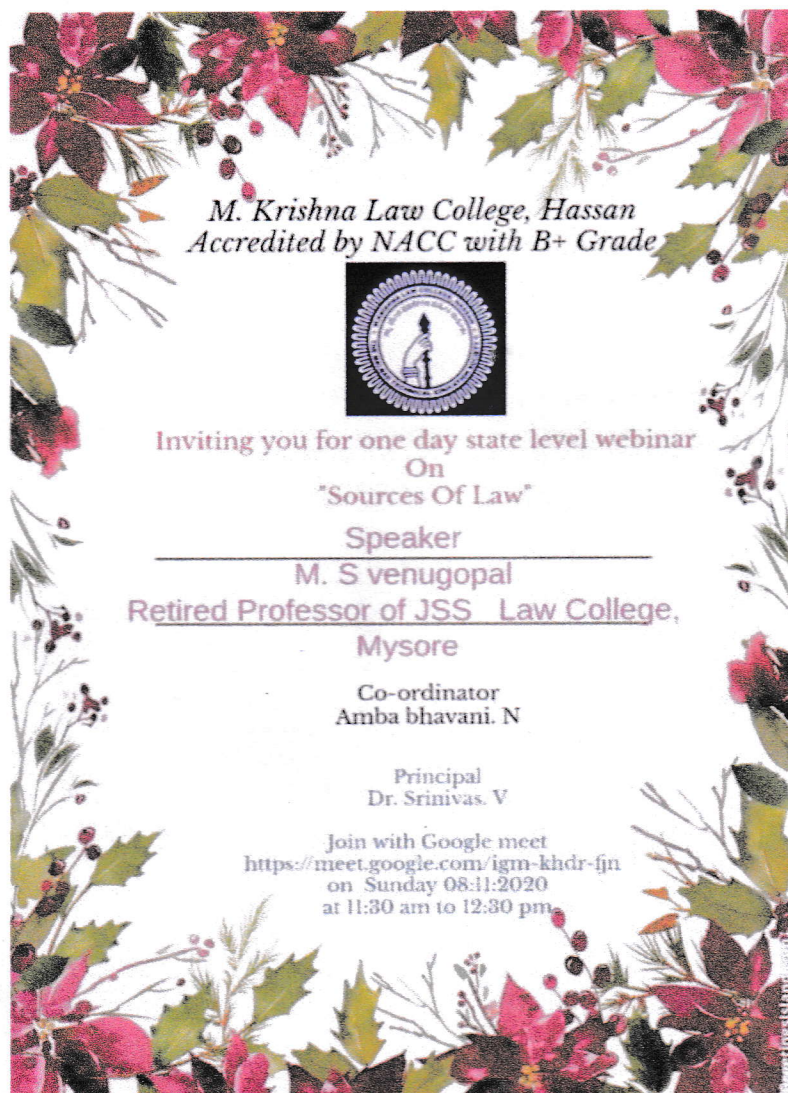
Dr.V.Srinivasa, Principal gave the Key Note address and also formally welcomed the Resource Person to the webinar program. Sri.C.R.Chandrashekar Iyer was also present in the program. Prof. Subhash.G.Plathottam was the Convenor of this webinar.



ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರು  
ಎಂ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜು  
ಹಾಸನ

305

## State Level Webinar was conducted on 08.11.2020 on the topic “ Sources of Law”



**Prof.M.S.Venugopal, Retired professor of JSS Law College, Mysore,** was the Resource Person during the one day State Level Webinar on the topic “**Sources of Law**” organized on 08.11.2020. The highlights of the lecture of the resource person was as follows;

The law and the legal system are very important in any civilization. In modern times, no one can imagine a society without law and a legal system. Law is not only important for an orderly social life but also essential for the very existence of mankind.

To have a clear and complete understanding of law, it is essential to understand the sources of law. Sources of law mean the sources from where law or the binding rules of human conduct originate. In other words, law is derived from sources. Jurists have different views on the origin and sources of law, as they have regarding the definition of law. As the term 'law' has several meanings, legal experts approach the sources of law from various angles. For instance, Austin considers sovereign as the source of law while Savigny and Henry Maine consider custom as the most important source of law. Natural law school considers nature and human reason as the source of law, while theologians consider the religious scripts as sources of law.



Although there are various claims and counter claims regarding the sources of law, it is true that in almost all societies, law has been derived from similar sources.

There are many factors of law that have contributed to the development of law. These factors are regarded as the sources of law. Legal customs, Divine right, Natural and legal rights, human rights, civil rights, and common law are often implied and unwritten sources of law that have been established over decades or centuries. Canon law and other forms of religious law form the basis for law derived from religious practices and doctrines or from sacred texts; this source of law is important where there is a state religion. Historical or judicial precedent and case law can modify or even create a source of law. The ultimate in written laws are the charter, the constitution, and the treaty, much of which form the foundation of modern legal systems.

Sri.Chnadrashekar Iyer.C.R, Vice-Chairman and Senior Advocate, has presided over the webinar program. Dr.V.Srinivasa, Principal presented the introductory speech on the topic. Prof.Miss. Ambha Bhavani.N. was the coordinator of this webinar program.



  
PRINCIPAL  
M. KRISHNA LAW COLLEGE  
HASSAN

**State Level Webinar on the topic “ Default Bail Under Cr.P.C and Its Impacts on the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act and National Investigation Agency Act” conducted on 17.10.2020.**

**M Krishna Law College, Hassan**  
Accredited By NAAC with B+ Grade  
Malnad Technical Education Society (R)  
Online Special Lecture Series-2020-21  
Special Lecture on  
**“Default Bail Under Cr. P C and Its Impacts on  
the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act and  
National Investigation Agency Act”**  
Resource Person  
  
**Dr. Suresh Benjamin, M**  
Associate Professor,  
DoS in Law, University of  
Mysore, Mysuru.  
Zoom Meeting ID : 751 0164 0269  
Password: 171020  
Date: 17-10-2020  
Time: 11 am to 11.45 am  
All are Welcome

**Prof.(Dr).Suresh.M.Benjamin, Associate Professor, Dept. of Studies in Law, University of Mysore,** was the resource person to address on the topic “ Default Bail Under Cr.P.C and Its Impacts on the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act and National Investigation Agency Act” a State Level Webinar organized on 17.10.2020. The brief summary of his presentation was as under;

The concept of default bail in India is enshrined in Section 167(2) of the CrPC, which provides that when an accused is arrested and detained in custody, the investigation must be completed within a specified time frame, failing which the accused shall be released on bail.

The statutory time frame for completing the investigation of offences under the IPC, and for filing of the charge sheet varies depending on the gravity of the offence. For offences punishable with imprisonment up to 10 years, the investigation must be completed within 60 days of arrest. For offences punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for more than 10 years, the investigation must be completed within 90 days of arrest (excluding the investigation/arrests made under special statutes).



If investigation is not completed within the specified time frame, the accused has a right to be released on bail, and this is known as "default bail". For an accused to be entitled to a default bail, the accused must have been in custody during the entire statutory period for the investigation, and the accused must not have been released on bail during that period.

The Court cannot deny statutory bail to an accused by imposing stringent conditions which cannot be complied by the accused.

Section 167 CrPC makes it clear that whenever a person is arrested and detained in custody, the time for investigation relating to an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term of not less than 10 years, cannot ordinarily be beyond the period of 15 days, but is extendable, on the Magistrate being satisfied that adequate grounds exist for so doing, to a maximum period of 90 days. The first proviso (a)(i) to Section 167(2) of the Code goes on to state that the accused person shall be released on bail if he is prepared to and does furnish bail on expiry of the maximum period of 90 days, and every person so released on bail be deemed to be so released under the provisions of Cr.P.Code.

The Webinar was Coordinated by Dr.M.B.Umesh, Chief librarianan of our college. Dr.V.Srinivasa, Principal formally extended the welcome to the Resource person as well the participants. Mr.C.R.Chnadrashekar Iyer, Vice-Chairman was also present during the webinar.



  
**PRINCIPAL**  
**M. KRISHNA LAW COLLEGE**  
**HASSAN**



**In commemoration of World Human Rights Day a Special lecture was organized on 10.12.2021.**



A Special lecture program was organized on the occasion of celebrating the World Human Rights day. **Dr. Jayadeve Gowda. D, HOD, Department of Political Science, AVK Women's College, Hassan** was the Resource person in the program. **Sri.C.R.Chandrashekar Iyer** inaugurated the program and delivered the Key Note Address. **Dr.V.Srinivasa, Principal** presided over the function. **Dr.H.S.Hemanth Kumar** was the Coordinator of the program.



**Sri.C.R.Chandrashekar Iyer, Vice-Chairman and Senior Advocate, while doing his Key note address during the program.**

*[Signature]*  
**PRINCIPAL**  
**S. KRISHNA LAW COLLEGE**  
**HASSAN**



**Awareness program on “Road Safety Measures” was conducted on  
19.07.2022**



NSS unit of the college has organized a seminar on awareness about ROAD SAFETY MEASURES for the college staff & students on 19<sup>th</sup> July 2022. Mr. S.S.Pasha, Vice-President, Indian Red Cross Society, Hassan, Branch, was the Resource Person gave a very resourceful and educative lecture on Road Safety. During the seminar he addressed some key traffic & road rules which must be followed by everyone in the road. He explained some road incidents in which some examples of road accidents were breathtaking. He also appreciated some good practices of foreign countries which were useful for citizens for their safety at road. The moral behind this program was to spread awareness among the students and college staff. At last he summarized his seminar with some key points which are, wearing helmet, prefer to walk on the right side of the road, avoid the use of mobile phone while you are driving as well as during the use of footpath & be extra cautious when you are at road.



The program was inaugurated by Mr.B.K.Ravikanth, Senior Judge and Member Secretary, DLSA, Hassan and Mr.C.R.Chandrashekar Iyer, Vice-Chairman has presided over the program. Mr.H.P.Mohan, Chairman, Indian Red Cross Society, Hassan, Mr. Anuganalu Krishnamurthy, Director, Indian Red Cross Society, Hassan, Mr.M.V.Girish, and Dr.V.Srinivasa, Principal were all present during this program. The program was ended after the vote of thanks delivered by Prof.H.S.Hemanthkumar, NSS Co-ordinator.



  
PRINCIPAL  
M. KRISHNA LAW COLLEGE  
HASSAN



# ಎಂ.ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಹಾಸನ ಭಾರತೀಯ ರೆಡ್ ಕ್ರಾಸ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ,

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಶಾಖೆ, ಹಾಸನ,

ಯುವ ರೆಡ್ ಕ್ರಾಸ್ ಘಟಕ, ಎಂ.ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಹಾಸನ

ಇವರುಗಳ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತಾಶ್ರಯದಲ್ಲಿ

**“ರಸ್ತೆ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ  
ಅರಿವು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ”**

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 19-07-2022, ಮಂಗಳವಾರ

ಸ್ಥಳ : ಎಂ.ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜು

ಸಮಯ : ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ 11.00 ಗಂಟೆಗೆ

ಸಭಾಂಗಣ, ಹಾಸನ

- ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆ :** ಶ್ರೀಯುತ ಬಿ.ಕೆ. ರವಿಕಾಂತ್, ಹಿರಿಯ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರು ಮತ್ತು ಸದಸ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾನೂನು ಸೇವೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ, ಹಾಸನ
- ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ :** ಶ್ರೀಯುತ ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್ ಅಯ್ಯರ್, ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಎಂ.ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಹಾಸನ
- ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ :** ಶ್ರೀಯುತ ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಪಾಷ, ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಭಾರತೀಯ ರೆಡ್ ಕ್ರಾಸ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಶಾಖೆ, ಹಾಸನ
- ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅತಿಥಿಗಳು :** ಶ್ರೀಯುತ ಹೆಚ್.ಪಿ.ಮೋಹನ್, ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳು ಭಾರತೀಯ ರೆಡ್ ಕ್ರಾಸ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಶಾಖೆ, ಹಾಸನ  
ಶ್ರೀಯುತ ಅನುಗನಾಳು ಕೃಷ್ಣಮೂರ್ತಿ, ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಭಾರತೀಯ ರೆಡ್ ಕ್ರಾಸ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಶಾಖೆ, ಹಾಸನ  
ಶ್ರೀಯುತ ಎಂ.ವಿ.ಗಿರೀಶ್, ವಿಶೇಷ ಆಹ್ವಾನಿತರು ಭಾರತೀಯ ರೆಡ್ ಕ್ರಾಸ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಶಾಖೆ, ಹಾಸನ
- ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತಿ :** ಶ್ರೀಯುತ ಡಾ. ಎ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ್, ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರು ಎಂ.ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಹಾಸನ

**ತಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಆದರದ ಸ್ವಾಗತ ಕೋರುವ**

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಾ. ಹೇಮಂತ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಹೆಚ್.ಎಸ್

ಸಂಯೋಜಕರು

ಯುವ ರೆಡ್ ಕ್ರಾಸ್ ಘಟಕ

ಎಂ.ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಹಾಸನ

ಶ್ರೀ ಶಬ್ದೀರ್ ಅಹಮದ್,

ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ

ಭಾರತೀಯ ರೆಡ್ ಕ್ರಾಸ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ,

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಶಾಖೆ ಹಾಸನ



## A Special lecture & Training Program on the Topic “ Role of Alternative Dispute Resolution in Speedy Disposal of Disputes”



**Sri.B.K.Ravikanth, Senior Civil Judge & Member Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Hassan,** has delivered a Special lecture on the Topic “ Role of Alternative Dispute Resolution in Speedy Disposal of Disputes” on 12.07.2022. He said, India has a proud tradition of dispute resolution based on consensus and conciliation. The institution of Panchayats, the remnants of which are still found in our social system is the symbol of indigenous administration, which covered not only dispute resolution, but also other aspects of public administration. Alternative dispute resolution (ADR) refers to the different ways people can resolve disputes without a trial. Common ADR processes include mediation, arbitration and neutral evaluation. These processes are generally confidential, less formal, and less stressful than traditional court proceedings. ADR often saves money and speeds settlement. In mediation, parties play an important role in resolving their own disputes. This often results in creative solutions, longer-lasting outcomes, greater satisfaction, and improved relationships. Sri.Chandrashekar Iyer.C.R, Vice-Chairman & Senior Advocate, who inaugurated the program and delivered the inaugural speech. During his inaugural address he said, the need for alternatives to the formal legal system has engaged the attention of the legal fraternity, comprising judges, lawyers and law researchers for several decades now. This has for long been seen as integral to the process of judicial reform and as signifying the ‘access-to justice’ approach. Dr.V.Srinivasa, principal was the President of the program.



  
**PRINCIPAL**  
**M. KRISHNA LAW COLLEGE**  
**HASSAN**




## A Workshop & Training Program on the Topic “ Professional Ethics” dated 12.07.2022



M.Krishna Law College, in association with the District Legal Services Authority, Hassan organized a workshop on “Professional Ethics” on 12.07.2022. **Sri.Anand.P.Hogade, Principal Civil Judge & Chief Judicial Magistrate, Hassan**, who gave a very resourceful lecture during the program. Addressing the students on the concept of Professional ethics he said that Advocates must have respect towards their profession and ethics, not only in Law Profession but in all other professions it is Mandatory. Further he said any one can become a lawyer, but only few become advocates. Respecting our profession is a must. We need to acquire the knowledge instead of running behind the money. The ultimate function of an advocate is to administer the justice and uphold the rights of the clients. Sri.Ravikanth.B.K, Senior Civil Judge and Member Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Hassan was also present in the workshop. Sri. C.R.Chnadrashekar Iyer, Vice-Chairman inaugurated the program. While delivering the inaugural speech he said, legal ethics is that branch of moral science which lays down duties for the observance of its members which he owes to the society, to the court, to the profession, to his brethren, to his client, to himself etc. The aim of Legal Ethics is to maintain the honor and dignity of the Law Profession. Lawyers are considered as the protectors of justice. Lawyers have greater responsibility to protect the country and lead the community. They have certain duty towards country, community, court, client, opponent, and colleagues. Dr.V.Srinivasa, Principal has presided over the workshop program.



  
 ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು  
 ಎಂ ಕೆ ಸ್ವ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜು  
 ಹಾಸನ



7.3.1

(315)

**SRI. HARNAHALLI RAMASWAMY ENDOWMENT LECTURE ON  
08.04.2022 ON THE TOPIC “ Role & Significance of Culture In  
Constitutional Interpretation”**



The poster is for the Sri Harnahalli Ramaswamy Endowment Lecture. It features a photograph of a man in a white kurta and dark vest on the left. The text is arranged in a structured manner with various headings and names. At the top, it mentions 'Mainad Technical Education Society®' and 'M. KRISHNA LAW COLLEGE, HASSAN' with a NACC accreditation. The lecture title is prominently displayed in a dark box. Below this, the date and time are given as '08-04-2022, Friday' and '10:30 A.M.'. The venue is 'AUDITORIUM, M. Krishna Law College, Hassan'. The list of dignitaries includes the President, Inauguration speaker, Endowment Lecture speaker, and Guests of Honour. The topic is highlighted in a red box. The poster concludes with a welcome message for all attendees.

**Mainad Technical Education Society®**  
**M. KRISHNA LAW COLLEGE, HASSAN**  
(NACC re-accredited with B+ Grade)

**SRI HARNAHALLI RAMASWAMY  
ENDOWMENT LECTURE**

**DATE : 08-04-2022, Friday**  
Time : 10:30 A.M.

**VENUE : AUDITORIUM**  
M. Krishna Law College, Hassan

**President :**  
**Sri Ashok Haranahalli**  
Hon'ble Chairman, M.T.E.S. ®, Hassan.

**Inauguration :**  
**Sri R.T. Dyavegowda**  
Hon'ble Secretary, M.T.E.S. ® Hassan.

**Endowment Lecture :**  
**Prof. (Dr.) P. Ishwara Bhat**  
Hon'ble Vice Chancellor,  
Karnataka State Law University,  
Navanagar, Hubballi.

**Topic : Significance & Role of Culture in  
Constitutional Interpretation**

**Guests of Honour :**  
**Sri S.G. Sridhar**  
Hon'ble Treasurer, M.T.E.S. ® Hassan.  
**Sri C.R. Chandrashekar Iyer**  
Hon'ble Vice-Chairman, Governing Council,  
M. Krishna Law College Hassan  
**Sri S. Shivaramakrishnaiah**  
Manager, M.T.E.S. ® Hassan.

**Presence :**  
**Dr.V. Srinivas**  
Principal, M. Krishna Law College, Hassan

**All are Welcome**  
Principal, Teaching, Non Teaching Staff & Students

The Endowment lecture has focused on the role of culture in the framing and working of the Constitution of India. Historically, the Indian subcontinent has been replete with a variety of rich and constantly-evolving cultures. These cultures contain essential learnings not only for artists, historians, and philosophers, but also for lawyers, judges, public functionaries, students of constitutional law as well as ordinary citizens.

Constitutional law has recognized a clear link between culture and constitutional arrangements. These cultures contain essential learning not only for artists, historians, and philosophers, but also for lawyers, judges, public functionaries, students of constitutional law as well as ordinary citizens. Because of the significance of dharma in Indian philosophy, the performance of duty (both by the subject/citizen as well as the sovereign/public functionary) has always lay at the heart of constitutional tradition in India.





**Prof. Dr. P. Ishwara Bhat, Hon'ble Vice Chancellor, Karnataka State Law University, Hubli,** was addressing the gathering during the Endowment lecture program on the topic “Significance & Role of Culture in Constitutional Interpretation” on 08.04.2022. Prof. Dr. Ishwara Bhat, said, Culture may play a role in constitution building in many ways. Culture is likely to be part of the context for constitution building, informing the substance and process of constitutional change. Culture may be a cause of division or conflict within a state. In this case, it may be both a catalyst for constitution building and an additional challenge to be taken into account. There is sometimes pressure for aspects of culture to be explicitly reflected in the terms of a Constitution, including in a preamble; in institutional design, in the framing of rights provisions and the relationship between religion and the state. Effective implementation of new constitutional arrangements might require cultural change on the part of constitutional actors (eg legislators, executives, the administration and courts at national and subnational levels) and in the wider community. In any of these cases, an appreciation of culture and the challenges and opportunities it presents may be critical to the outcome of a constitution building project. □ At the same time, however, culture can be an aspect of local context that is difficult for external observers and advisers to identify, understand and evaluate for constitution building purposes. There are many reasons for this. Aspects of culture are elusive; external advisers may be influenced by their own cultural assumptions; the significance of culture may be downplayed, where the provision of constitution building assistance is portrayed as ‘technical’.






**Sri. Ashoka Harnahalli, Foremr Advocate General, Karnataka & Chairman, MTES, Hassan** while delivering the Key Note address he has said, Global scholarship on constitutional law has recognised a clear link between culture and constitutional arrangements. These cultures contain essential learnings not only for artists, historians, and philosophers, but also for lawyers, judges, public functionaries, students of constitutional law as well as ordinary citizens. Because of the significance of dharma in Indian philosophy, the performance of duty (both by the subject/citizen as well as the sovereign/public functionary) has always lay at the heart of constitutional tradition in India. The Constitution of India recognises duties while following a rights-based model. Part III of the Constitution forms its backbone. The scope and enforcement of fundamental rights have served as the primary starting points for the rich constitutional jurisprudence evolved by the Supreme Court and High Courts.

Sri. Ashoka Harnahalli, Chairman, MTES, Hassan has presided and Sri. R.T. Dyave Gowda, Secretary, MTES, Hassan has inaugurated the program. Sri. B.K. Ravikanth, Senior Civil Judge and Memembr Sereatary, DLSA, Hassan, Sri. S.G. Shridhar, Treasurer, Sri. C.R. Chandrashekar Iyer, Vice Chairman, Sri. S. Shivaramakrishniah, Manager, MTES and Dr. V. Srinivasa, Principal were present during the Endowment lecture program.



  
Principal  
M. Krishna Law College  
Hassan



**A One day Workshop on the topic “Karnataka Land Laws” was organized on 10.07.2023.**



**Sri. Jagadeesh.B.V, Project Director, District Urban Development Office, Hassan,** delivered the lecture as a Resource Person in the program organized on 10.07.2023. **Sri.C.R.Chandrashekar Iyer, Vice-Chairman** presided the function and **Dr.V. Srinivasa, Principal** inaugurated and delivered the inaugural address. **Prof. K.S. Rekha** was the Convenor of the program.

The brief highlights of the lecture was as follows;

The Karnataka Land Revenue Act, 1964 - Revenue Officers & their responsibilities, Revenue appellate Tribunal, Appeal & Revision, Land & land Revenue Record of Rights, realization of land revenue.

The Karnataka Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes (Prohibition of Transfer of certain Lands ) Act, 1978 & Rules 1971.

The Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961 - General provisions regarding tenancies, conferment of ownership of tenants, ceiling of land holdings, restrictions on holding or transfer of agricultural lands, co-operative farms, fragmentation and consolidation of holdings.

The Real Estate (regulation & Development) Act, 2016 - Registration of real estate projects and registration of real estate agents, functions and duties of promoter, rights and duties of allottees, the real estate regulatory authority, the real estate appellate tribunal, offenses, penalties and adjudication.

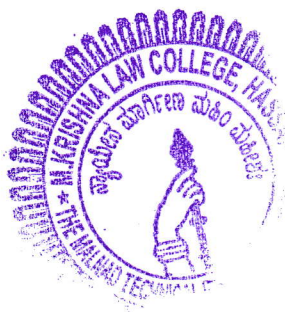


The Karnataka Real Estate (Regulation & Development) Rules, 2017.

The Right to Fair Compensation & Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement, Act 2013 - Utilization, conversion, nation Monitor Committee, Acquisition, rehabilitation & resettlement Authority, apportionment of compensation and payment of compensation.



**Dr.V.Srinivasa, Principal** has inaugurated the Workshop and delivered the Key Note address during this Workshop on Karnataka Land Laws.



  
**PRINCIPAL**  
**THE KRISHNA LAW COLLEGE**  
**HASSAN**



Special Guest lecture on **Prevention of Terrorism & Laws**  
21.05.2023



**Prof.R.N.Lakshman**, Principal, Govt First Grade College, Holenarasipurua, delivering the lecture during the World Anti-Terrorism Day Celebration on 21.05.2023.

Terrorism has today become the latest threat to world peace and particularly to India's national security. Terrorists are improving their sophistication and abilities in all aspects of their operation and support. Weapon technology has become more increasingly available, and the purchasing power of terrorist organisations is on the rise with the ready availability of both technology and trained personnel to operate it. The terrorists are not only threatening the ideals of democracy and freedom but also causing a serious challenge to the existence, progress and development of mankind. There is need for stringent provision for prevention of terrorism. In a country like India if a law regarding terrorism is enacted it should be made so stringent that the culprit be brought to book and does not go scot-free just because of loopholes or lacunas. The need for special laws to combat terrorism cannot be underestimated, actually the problem lies with the implementation of laws and the abuse of powers conferred on the authorities under the special laws .

It is argued that extraordinary laws are a response to extraordinary situation that emerge primarily because of the openness and freedom which democracy allows. They are integral to its functioning and serve important restorative, curative and corrective purposes. There is also a growing international consensus to combat terrorism. There are existing international treaties and anti terrorist provisions under the United Nation but these remain ineffective as




most of the governments go by their own self interest which they are not willing to compromise.



Sri.C.r.Chandrashekar Iyer, Vice-Chairman & Senior Advocate Presided over the program. Dr.V.Srinivasa, Principal, inaugurated the function and Dr. H.S. Hemanth Kumar was the Convenor of the Program.



  
ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರು  
ಎಂ ಕೆ ಜೆ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜು  
ಹಾವನ



**A Special Guest Lecture on the Topic "Prevention of Corruption & Laws"  
on 26.06.2023.**



A Special Guest Lecture was organized on 26.06.2023. **Sri.Mallik.C. Superintendent of Police, Karnataka State Lokayukta, Hassan & Chikamagaluru Districts**, was the Resource Person of this program. The important highlights of this resourceful lecture was as follows;

Corruption is dishonest behaviour by those in positions of power. It starts with the tendency of using public office for some personal benefit. Moreover, it is unfortunate that corruption has, for many, become a matter of habit. It is so deeply entrenched that corruption is now considered a social norm. Hence, corruption implies the failure of ethics.

Public servants in India can be penalized for corruption under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 prohibits benami transactions. The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 penalises public servants for the offence of money laundering. India is also a signatory (not ratified) to the UN Convention against Corruption since 2005. The Convention covers a wide range of acts of corruption and also proposes certain preventive policies.

**Process followed to investigate and prosecute corrupt public servants:**

- The three main authorities involved in inquiring, investigating and prosecuting corruption cases are the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and the state Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB). Cases related to money laundering by public servants are investigated and prosecuted by the Directorate of Enforcement and the Financial Intelligence Unit, which are under the Ministry of Finance.
- The CBI and state ACBs investigate cases related to corruption under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 and the Indian Penal Code, 1860. The CBI's jurisdiction is the central




government and Union Territories while the state ACBs investigate cases within the states. States can refer cases to the CBI.

- The CVC is a statutory body that supervises corruption cases in government departments. The CBI is under its supervision. The CVC can refer cases either to the Central Vigilance Officer (CVO) in each department or to the CBI. The CVC or the CVO recommends the action to be taken against a public servant but the decision to take any disciplinary action against a civil servant rests on the department authority. Prosecution can be initiated by an investigating agency only after it has the prior sanction of the central or state government. Government appointed prosecutors undertake the prosecution proceeding in the courts.
- All cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 are tried by Special Judges who are appointed by the central or state government.



Sri.C.R.Chandrashekar Iyer, Vice-Chairman has presided over the program. Dr.V.Srinivasa, Principal, inaugurated the program and delivered the Introductory speech on the topic. Prof.Mrs.Seema Firdose, Assistant Professor has coordinated this special lecture program.



  
Principal  
M.Krishna Law College  
Hassan



**A Guest lecture Program on the topic “Protection of Children Laws” was organized on 03.06.2023.**



**Sri. Kantharaju, District Child Protection Officer, Hassan, was the Resource Person of this guest lecture program.**



**Importance of Child Protection:** The importance of Child Protection Policies cannot be overstated. Children are the bedrock of society and deserve a secure and nurturing environment to flourish. Ensuring their safety and rights not only promotes their holistic development but also contributes to building a just and prosperous nation.

**Legal Framework :** The Child Protection Policies in India are firmly rooted in the legal framework. The Constitution of India, under Article 15(3) and Article 39(e) and (f),



guarantees special protection and care for children. Additionally, legislations like the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, and the Right to Education Act, 2009, collectively reinforce the legal safeguards for children.

**Government Initiatives :** The Indian government has taken substantial strides in child protection. The National Policy for Children, 2013, acts as a guiding light, ensuring that children's needs and rights are at the forefront of policy and decision-making. Initiatives like the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) and Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao campaign emphasize child protection and gender equality.

**Role of NGOs in Child Protection:** NGOs play a pivotal role in the realm of child protection. They bridge gaps by implementing on-ground programs, raising awareness, and advocating for policy changes. Their grassroots presence allows them to address specific local issues and create tailored solutions that supplement government efforts.

**Indian Legislation for Child Protection and Policies :** The legislative landscape in India reflects the nation's commitment to child protection. The Juvenile Justice Act, 2015, focuses on the care, protection, and rehabilitation of children in need of care and protection, while the POCSO Act, 2012, addresses child sexual abuse and exploitation. These acts, coupled with various policies, weave a robust safety net for children.

**Digital Age Challenges :** In the digital age, new challenges have emerged. The internet and social media bring both opportunities and risks for children. Cyberbullying, online exploitation, and exposure to inappropriate content demand innovative solutions that blend technology with protective measures. And we at CRY have been in relentless pursuit of not only overcoming but thriving amidst these new-age digital challenges.

**Hope for the Future :** Child Protection Policies in India have come a long way, but the journey is far from over. As stakeholders, we must collectively work towards creating an ecosystem where children can thrive without fear. By advocating, collaborating, and embracing technological advancements, we can ensure that every child's rights and well-being are safeguarded, paving the way for a brighter future.

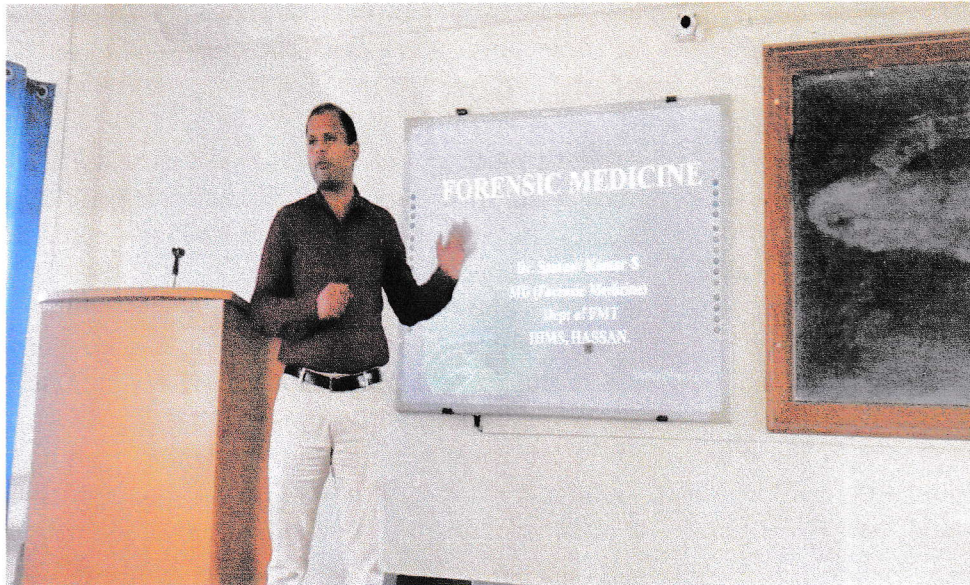
Sri.C.R.Chandrashekar Iyer, Vice-Chairman Presided the program and Dr.V.Srinivasa, Principal, has inaugurated and gave the introductory address in the program. Prof.Seema Firdose, Assistant Professor was the Coordinator of this program.



  
**PRINCIPAL**  
**SRI KRISHNA LAW COLLEGE**  
**HASSAN**



**A Special Lecture program on the topic “Forensic Science & Post Mortem Tests” was organized on 18.07.2023**



**Dr.Sampath Kumar.S. MD(Forensic Medicine) Department of FMT, Assistant Professor, HIMS, Hassan, who has delivered a very resourceful lecture during this special lecture program.**



Post-Mortem is a Latin phrase literally means ‘after death’. A post mortem examination is a medical examination carried out on the body after death. It is also called an autopsy (which means ‘to see for oneself’). The autopsy is conducted on the request of investigating officers in cases of sudden, suspicious un-natural deaths and which are labelled as MLC cases. Post mortem examinations are carried out by doctors specialized and trained in the field of forensic medicine. The doctor may be assisted by a technician who is specially trained for this purpose. Examinations are carried out in special facilities provided in the hospital mortuary. The body will be removed respectfully from the place of death/cold storage to the




place where the examination will be carried out. The post mortem examination is usually carried out as soon as possible after death, usually within 2 to 3 working days following the death. The earlier the examination is held the more chance of it yielding useful information. The actual examination can take up to three hours. However, some post mortem examinations may take longer. Some samples which are sent to forensic science laboratory for investigations that are carried out after the post mortem examination may take several weeks.

**The full post mortem examination can be described in the following stages:** 1. Receiving of request letter for conduction of post-mortem examination along with complete inquest papers including brief history, statements, hospital documents, investigating officer's report etc. 2. Identification 3. The external examination 4. Internal examination 5. The internal examination consists of inspecting the internal organs of the body. This part of the examination is like a major operation and usually takes two to three hours to complete. 6. Special examinations/tests and reports: This includes retention of tissue samples for further laboratory investigations. An account of the findings is then written up by the doctor and later the results of any special examinations or tests and of the microscopic examination may be added. The timeframe for the availability of the final post mortem report varies but an effort is made to finalize the report as early as possible while following Delhi Govt. norms and is handed over to investigating police officer.

Every effort is made to perform the post mortem examination in a timely fashion so funeral arrangements should not need to be delayed. The body is usually released to the relatives through police after the completion of post mortem examination.

Sri.C.R.Chandrashekar Iyer, Vice-Chairman, Dr.V.Srinivasa, Principal and other staff were present during this special lecture program. Miss.Sharanya.S, Assistant Professor was the Convenor of this program.



  
 PRINCIPAL  
 M. KRISHNA LAW COLLEGE  
 HASSAN

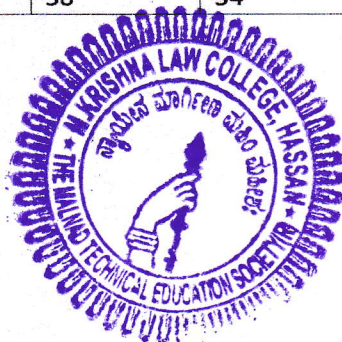


## June 2023 RESULT ( Fresh 2022-2023)Batch HELD AT SEP/OCT 23

YEAR	SC		ST		CAT-I		2A		2B		3A		3B		GM		TOTAL		TOTAL
II sem	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	
APPER	7	9	2	-	1	2	7	5	1	-	9	6	5	1	1	0	33	23	56
PASS	5	5	1	0	0	1	5	3	0	0	3	2	1	1	0	0	15	12	27
REV																			48.21 %
REPETERS																			
IV sem	11	9	0	1	1	0	3	3	3	2	3	3	4	7	0	1	25	26	51
APPER	5	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	7	0	0	11	15	26
PASS																			50.98 %
REPETERS																			
VI sem	7	1	1	0	0	0	4	3	1	2	9	7	3	5	1	0	26	18	44
APPER	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	3	6	1	2	1	0	10	11	21
PASS																			47.72
REPETERS																			

## Subject wise results JUNE 2023

	Dec 2016	Constitution cHH	ConTRACT HSH	LABOUR LAW SEEMA	PROPERTY LAW KSR	FAMILY LAW zoya	KANNADA PRATHIMA
		4007	4008	4009	4010	4011	4012
1	2nd sem	44	50	45	37	47	52
56							
		4019	4021	4022	4024	4025	
2	4 <sup>th</sup> sem	Public.int law KSR	Ins Law ZOYA	Bank Law SEEMA	ADR HSH	PROF vs	
50	51	37	36	35	49	49	
3	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	Evidence SHARANYA	Envi.Law HSH	lpr-ii CHH	LAND LAW ksr	Moot court chh	
		4033	4034	4035	4037	4039	
	44	35	38	34	30	42	





329

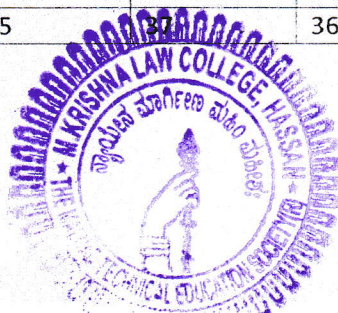
De  
Held g

## DECEMBER 2022 RESULT ( fresh 2022-2023)

YEAR	SC		ST		CAT-I		2A		2B		3A		3B		GM		TOTAL		TOTAL
I Year	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	
APPER	08	09	02	0	1	2	7	5	1	0	10	6	5	1	1	0	35	23	58
58																			
PASS	2	3	1	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	10	8	18
																			31.03
II Year	11	09	0	1	1	0	3	3	3	2	3	3	4	7	0	1	25	26	51
APPER																			
	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	2	3	1	6	0	0	7	16	23
PASS																			
REPETERS	13																		45.09 %
III Year	7	1	1	0	0	0	5	3	1	2	9	7	3	5	1	0	27	18	45
APPER																			
	5	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	1	3	4	0	3	1	-	14	10	24
PASS																			
REPETERS																			53.33

## Subject wise results DEC 2018

	Dec 2016	Constitution chh	CONTRACT VS	Law of torts HSH	Family ksr	Criminal SEEMA	ENGLISH saRIKANTH
		4001	4002	4003	4004	4005	4006
1	Ist sem	34	35	40	37	36	13
	58						
		4014	4015	4016	4017	4018	
2	3 <sup>rd</sup> sem	Jurisprudence Amb	Labour Law Seema	Taxation HSH	Criminal Chh	Admin ksr	
50	53	36	34	33	33	32	
3	5 <sup>th</sup> sem	Company law Ksr	Cpc Amb	IPR HSH	IOS SEEMA	DPC CHH	
		4026	4027	4028	4030	4032	
	45	36	35	36	36	44	



PRINCIPAL  
M. KRISHNA LAW COLLEGE  
HASSAN



330



## M KRISHNA LAW COLLEGE :HASSAN

(UNDER THE ASUPICES OF Malnad Technical Education Society ® Hassan)

(Affiliated to the Karnataka State Law University

(Accredited by the NAAC with B+ Grade)

Phone 08172 245406 9448596591

Email [principalmklchn@gmail.co.in](mailto:principalmklchn@gmail.co.in)

Website: [www.mkrishnalawcollege](http://www.mkrishnalawcollege)

### Students results for 2022-2023

JUNE 2023

Sl no	year	Appeared	Pass	percentage	remarks
1	FIRST LL.B.,	56	27	48.21%	
2	SECOND LL.B.,	51	26	50.98%	
3	THIRD LL.B.,	44	21	47.72	



  
PRINCIPAL  
M. KRISHNA LAW COLLEGE  
HASSAN



## JUNE 2022 RESULT ( Fresh 2021-2022) held at October 22

YEAR	SC		ST		CAT-I		2A		2B		3A		3B		GM		TOTAL		TOTAL
II sem 52 APPER	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	
	10	09	0	1	1	0	3	3	3	1	6	3	2	9	0	1	25	27	52
PASS	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	02	1	3	2	0	4	-	0	12	8	20
	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	2	28(RW)
REPETERS																			38.46 % 53.82
IV sem 45 APPER	8	1	1	0	0	0	5	3	1	2	8	8	3	4	1	0	27	18	45
PASS	7	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	6	7	0	2	0	0	17	13	30
REPETERS																			87.5%
V sem 39 APPER	4	9	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	2	9	3	3	1	2	0	21	18	39
PASS	4	4	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	2	1	0	1	0	11	08	19
	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	3	5	8 27
REPETERS																			48.7% 69.28

	june 2022	Constitution chh	CONTRACT hsh	Labour Law Seema	Property law KSR	Family Law Ambh	Kannada Prathima
	52	4007	4008	4009	4010	4011	4012
1	2st sem	36	41	36	39	32	47
	45	4019	4021	4022	4024	4025	HUMAN RIGHTS/RTI
2	4 <sup>rd</sup> sem	Publ.int Law KSR	Insurance Law SAPTHAMI	Banking Law SEEMA	ADR HSH	Prof ehics VS	1+1
		34	37	39	43	42	1+1
3	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	Law evi	Env.law	IPR-II	Land law	Moot court	
		Ambha	HSH	CHH	Rekha	chh	
		4033	4034	4035	4037	4039	
	39	31	35	38	38	39	



PRINCIPAL  
THE KRISHNA LAW COLLEGE  
HASSAN



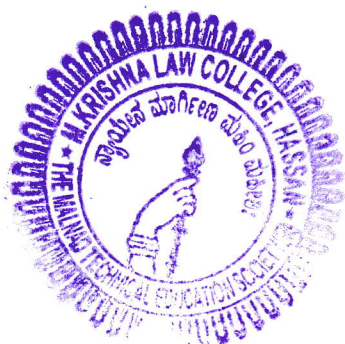
332

## December 2021 RESULT ( Fresh 2021-2022) held at april/may 22

YEAR	SC		ST		CAT-I		2A		2B		3A		3B		GM		TOTAL		TOTAL
I sem 57	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	
APPER	10	09	0	1	1	0	4	3	3	1	8	3	3	9	1	1	30	27	57
PASS	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	-	1	7	6	13
REPETERS																			22.8%
I11 sem 49	8	1	1	0	0	0	6	4	1	2	10	8	3	4	1	0	30	19	49
APPER	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	6	0	1	0	0	6	11	17
PASS																			34.69 %
REPETERS																			
V sem 40	5	9	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	2	9	3	3	1	2	0	22	18	40
APPER	2	7	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	1	1	1	1	0	9	11	20
PASS																			50%
REPETERS																			

### Subject wise results DECEMBER 2021

	Dec 2020	Const- chh	Contract vs	Law of torts HSH	Family K .S Rekha	Criminal SEEMA	ENG PRIYA
	57	4001	4002	4003	4004	4005	4006
1	Ist sem	35	25	32	28	29	16
		4016	4015	4017	4014	4018	
2	3 <sup>rd</sup> sem	Taxation HSH	Labour law SEEMA	Criminal CHH	Juris amb	ADM.LAW REKHA	
	47	32	38	34	38	30	
3	5 <sup>th</sup> sem	Comp law HBT	CPC AMB	IPR-I HSH	IOS SEEMA	DPC CHH	
		4026	4027	4028	4030	4032	
	48	33	26	34	28	40	



PRINCIPAL  
M. KRISHNA LAW COLLEGE  
HASSAN



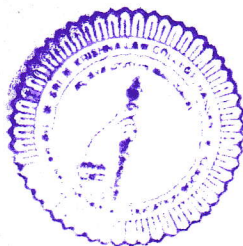
333

# june 2021 RESULT ( Fresh 2020-2021) held at september semester Batch

YEAR	SC		ST		CAT-I		2A		2B		3A		3B		GM		TOTAL		TOTAL
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	
II sem APPER	11	1	1	0	0	0	7	4	0	8	11	10	2	4	1	0	33	22	55
PASS	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	3	5	1	1	0	0	7	11	18
REPETERS																			32.71
IV sem APPER	5	9	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	8	8	3	3	1	2	1	23	19	42
PASS	4	7	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	1	2	0	2	0	13	11	24
REPETERS																			57.14
VI sem APPER	10	05	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	1	13	8	1	3	0	0	30	17	47
PASS	9	3	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	13	5	0	3	0	0	28	11	39
REPETERS																			82.9%

## Subject wise results DECEMBER 2019

	JUNE 2021	Contract- vs	Constitution chh	Law of torts HSH	Family	Criminal	ENG
	55	4001	4002	4003	4004	4005	4006
1	2st sem						
2	4 <sup>th</sup> sem	Taxation HSH	Labour law SGP	Criminal CHH	Juris AMB	ADM.LAW REKHA	
3	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	Law evi	Env.law	IPR-II	Land law	Moot court	
		Seema	Hsh	Chh	Rekha	chh	
		4033	4034	4035	4037	4039	
	47	44	41	44	41	47	



PRINCIPAL  
SRI KRISHNA LAW COLLEGE  
WAS



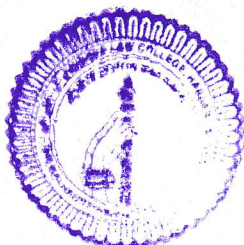
334

-20  
**SEPTEMBER 2020 RESULT ( Fresh 2019-2020) JUNE semester Batch**

YEAR	SC		ST		CAT-I		2A		2B		3A		3B		GM		TOTAL		TOTAL
II sem	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	
APPER	9	9	1	2	0	0	7	1	0	2	8	3	3	2	2	1	30	20	50
PASS	4	9	-2	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	5	3	1	1	2	1	16	17	33
REPETERS																			66%
IV sem	7	7	2	0	1	0	3	1	1	1	12	09	2	3	0	0	28	21	49
APPER	5	7	2	0	1	0	3	1	1	1	12	9	2	3	0	0	26	21	47
PASS																			95.91
REPETERS																			
Vi sem	10	07	1	0	1	1	3	7	1	0	11	3	0	4	2	0	29	22	51
APPER	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	3	7	10	
PASS	2	2	1	0	1	1	-	3	1	0	2	3	0	3	2	0	9	9	12
REPETERS																			19.6%

Subject wise results DECEMBER 2019

	JUNE 2021	Contract- vs	Constitution chh	Law of torts HSH	Family YPU	Criminal SGP	ENG
	55	4001	4002	4003	4004	4005	4006
1	2st sem						
2	4 <sup>rd</sup> sem	Taxation HSH	Labour law SGP	Criminal CHH	Juris AMB	ADM.LAW REKHA	
	49	47	47	47	47	47	
3	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	ENVI.LAW	Land law	IPR-II	Evidence	Moot court	
		2075	2076	2077	2079	2068	
	51	20	21	30	31	51	09



**PRINCIPAL**  
**EL. KRISHNA LAW COLLEGE**  
**HASSAN**



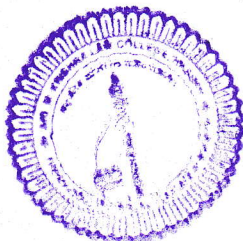
335

### SEPTEMBER 2020 RESULT ( Fresh 2019-2020) fifth semester Batch

YEAR	SC		ST		CAT-I		2A		2B		3A		3B		GM		TOTAL		TOTAL
I sem	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	
APPER																			
PASS																			
REPETERS																			
III sem																			
APPER																			
PASS																			
REPETERS																			
Vi sem	10	07	1	0	1	1	3	7	1	0	11	3	0	4	2	0	29	22	51
APPER	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	3		0	3	7	10
PASS																			
REPETERS																			19.6%

### Subject wise results DECEMBER 2019

	Dec 2016	Contract- vs	Constitution chh	Law of torts HSH	Family YPU	Criminal SGP	ENG
	55	4001	4002	4003	4004	4005	4006
1	2st sem						
	60						
2	4 <sup>rd</sup> sem	Taxation HSH	Labour law SGP	Criminal CHH	Juris YPU	ADM.LAW REKHA	
	51						
3	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	ENVI.LAW	Land law	IPR-II	Evidence	Moot court	
		2075	2076	2077	2079	2068	
	51	20	21	30	31	51	09



ಮಾನ್ಯರವರು  
ಎಂ.ಕೆ.ಕೆ. ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜು



336

	Dec 2016	Constitution cCHH	ConTRACT HSH	LABOUR LAW SGP	PROPERTY LAW HBT	FAMILY LAW YPU	KANNADA PRATHIMA
		4007	4008	4009	4010	4011	4012
1	2nd sem	34	36	36	22	30	47
52	60						
		2056	2058	2059	2061	2083	
2	4 <sup>rd</sup> sem	Public.int law HBT	Ins Law SGP	Bank Law VS	ADR HSH	Labou Law YPU	
50	51	30	33	39	50	37	
3	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	Evidence SGP	Envi.Law HSH	lpr-ii CHH	LAND LAW vs	Moot court chh	Labpur Law ambha
		2075	2076	2077	2079	2081	2082
	46	24	36	33	33	45	37

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಹಾಶ್ವೇತಾ  
ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯ, ಕಾನೂನು  
ಸಂಶೋಧಕಿ



## December 2019 RESULT ( Fresh 2019-2020)Batch

YEAR	SC		ST		CAT-I		2A		2B		3A		3B		GM		TOTAL		TOTAL
I sem	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	
APPER	10	09	01	02	0	01	07	01	0	02	11	3	3	2	2	1	34	21	55
								0											
PASS	1								0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	3	3	6
REPETERS	11																7	4	10.9%
III sem	7	7	2	0	1	0	3	2	1	1	12	9	2	3	0	0	28	22	50
APPER	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	6	3	9
PASS																			
REPETERS																			18%
Vi sem	10	07	1	0	1	1	3	7	1	0	11	3	0	4	2	0	29	22	51
APPER	2	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	4	10	14
PASS																			
REPETERS																			27.45%

## Subject wise results DECEMBER 2019

	Dec	Contract-	Constitution	Law of torts	Family	Criminal	ENG
	2016	vs	chh	HSH	YPU	SGP	
	55	4001	4002	4003	4004	4005	4006
1	Ist sem	24	14	30	27	26	16
	60						
		2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	
2	3 <sup>rd</sup> sem	Taxation HSH	Labour law SGP	Criminal CHH	Juris YPU	ADM.LAW REKHA	
	51	29	35	41	29	34	
3	5 <sup>th</sup> sem	Cpc YPU	lpr HSH	Int st SGP	DPC CHH	CONST-II TANUJA	ENG THULASI
		2062	2063	2065	2067	2068	2069
	51	18	37	23	50	33	41



ಶ್ರೀ. ಶಾಂತಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ  
ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು  
ಪಾಠಶಾಲಾ  
ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು



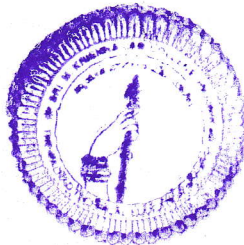
338

### June 2019 RESULT ( Fresh 2018-2019)Batch

YEAR	SC		ST		CAT-I		2A		2B		3A		3B		GM		TOTAL		TOTAL
II sem	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	
APPER	5	7	2	0	1	0	4	1	3	1	15	11	2	2	0	0	32	20	52
PASS	1	1					1		1		5	1	1	1			9	3	12
REPETERS	17																		17.3%
IV sem	10	7	1	0	1	1	2	6	1	1	11	3	1	4	2	0	29	22	51
APPER	5	3				1		4			3	2	1	2	2	0	11	13	24
PASS																			
REPETERS	08																		47.05 %
VI sem	8	10	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	0	6	6	7	1	0	1	24	22	46
APPER	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	0	0	0	9	4	13
PASS																			
REPETERS	4 pass																		46.13 %

### Subject wise results JUNE 2019

	Dec 2016	Constitution cCHH	ConTRACT HSH	LABOUR LAW SGP	PROPERTY LAW HBT	FAMILY LAW YPU	KANNADA PRATHIMA
1	2nd sem	4007	4008	4009	4010	4011	4012
52	60	34	36	36	22	30	47
2	4 <sup>th</sup> sem	2056	2058	2059	2061	2083	
50	51	Public.int law HBT	Ins Law SGP	Bank Law VS	ADR HSH	Labou Law YPU	
3	6 <sup>th</sup> sem	30	33	39	50	37	
		Evidence SGP	Envi.Law HSH	Ipr-ii CHH	LAND LAW vs	Moot court chh	Labpur Law ambha
		2075	2076	2077	2079	2081	2082
	46	24	36	33	33	45	37



ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು  
ಎಂ.ಕೆ.ಎಸ್. ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜು  
ಹಾವಳಿ

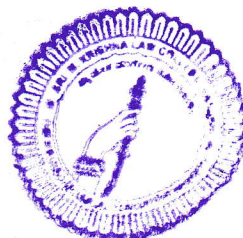


## DECEMBER 2018 RESULT ( fresh 2018-2019)

YEAR	SC		ST		CAT-I		2A		2B		3A		3B		GM		TOTAL		TOTAL
I Year	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	
APPER	11	07	2	0	1	0	2	2	3	1	13	12	2	2	0	0	35	25	60
PASS									1		3	1					4	1	05
REPETERS	10																6	4	8.3%
II Year	11	7	1	0	1	1	2	6	1	1	12	3	1	4	2	0	31	22	53
APPER	2	1				1		2			4	1			1		7	5	12
PASS																			
REPETERS	13																8	5	22.64 %
III Year	9	10	0	1	1	0	2	3	1	0	6	6	7	1	0	1	25	23	48
APPER	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	0	7	5	12
PASS																			
REPETERS	6 pass																5	1	25%

Subject wise results DEC 2018

	Dec 2016	Contract- vs	Constitution chh	Law of torts HSH	Family YPU	Criminal SGP	
		4001	4002	4003	4004	4005	4006
1	1st sem 60	28	24	23	39	34	20
		2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	
2	3 <sup>rd</sup> sem	Taxation HSH	Labour law SGP	Criminal CHH	Juris YPU	Profession ethics SGP	
50	53	22	26	29	29	53	
3	5 <sup>th</sup> sem	Cpc YPU	lpr HSH	Int st CHH	DPC VS	CONST-II TANUJA	ENG MANJU
		2062	2063	2065	2067	2068	2069
	48	15	31	24	45	27	41



PRINCIPAL  
SRI KRISHNA LAW COLLEGE  
WARANGAL



340

# Front View of the College



GPS Map Camera

Hassan, Karnataka, India  
24C2+7XC, Salagame Rd, behind Akashvani, Rangoli Halla, Hassan, Karnataka 573201,  
India  
Lat 13.020596°  
Long 76.102596°  
07/07/23 11:29 AM GMT +05:30



Principal  
ma Law College  
Hassan



## MAIN ENTRANCE OF THE COLLEGE



GPS Map Camera

Google

Hassan, Karnataka, India

24C2+7XC, Salagame Rd, behind Akashavani, Rangoli Halla, Hassan, Chikkakondagola,

Karnataka 573201, India

Lat 13.021019°

Long 76.102814°

22/07/23 09:45 AM GMT +05:30



## GROUND FLOOR PRINCIPAL'S CHAMBER



GPS Map Camera

Hassan, Karnataka, India

24C2+7XC, Salagame Rd, behind Akashavani, Rangoli Halla, Hassan, Karnataka 573201, India

Lat 13.020712°

Long 76.102335°

07/07/23 11:40 AM GMT +05:30

Google

## OFFICE ROOM



GPS Map Camera

Hassan, Karnataka, India

24C2+7XC, Salagame Rd, behind Akashavani, Rangoli Halla, Hassan, Karnataka 573201, India

Lat 13.02085°

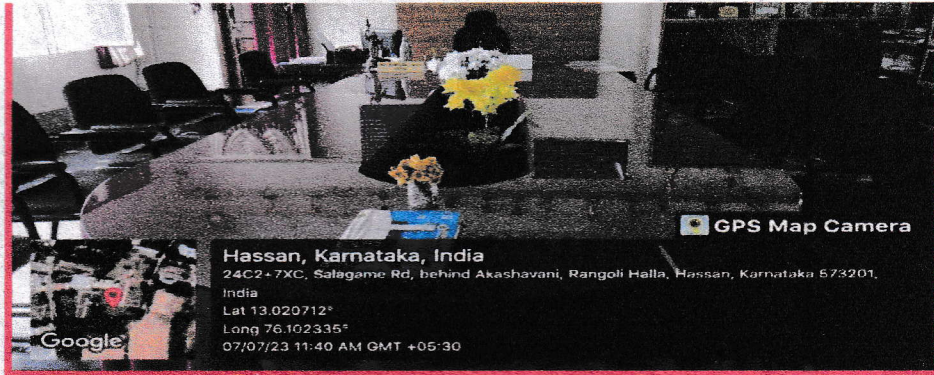
Long 76.102458°

20/07/23 02:58 PM GMT +05:30

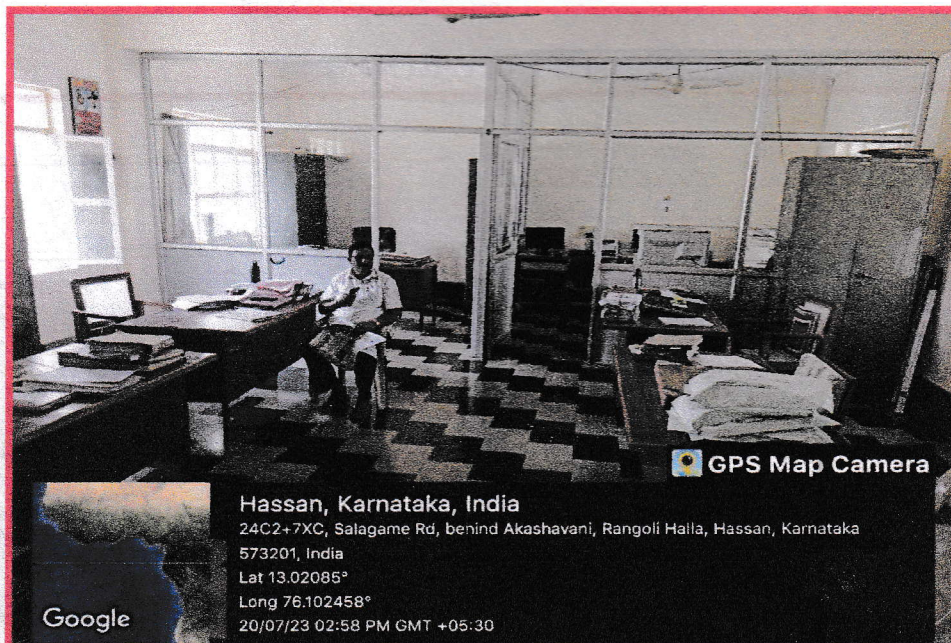
Google



343



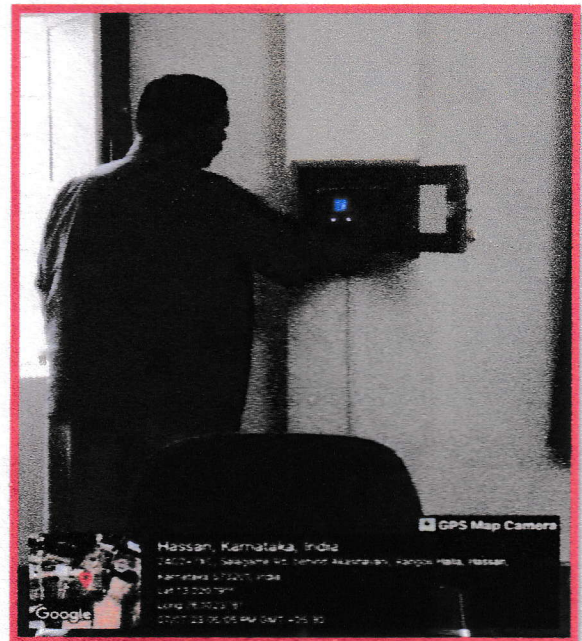
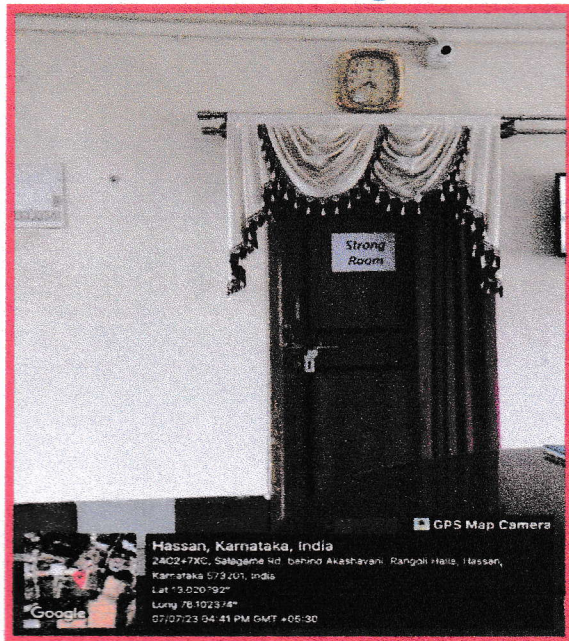
### OFFICE ROOM



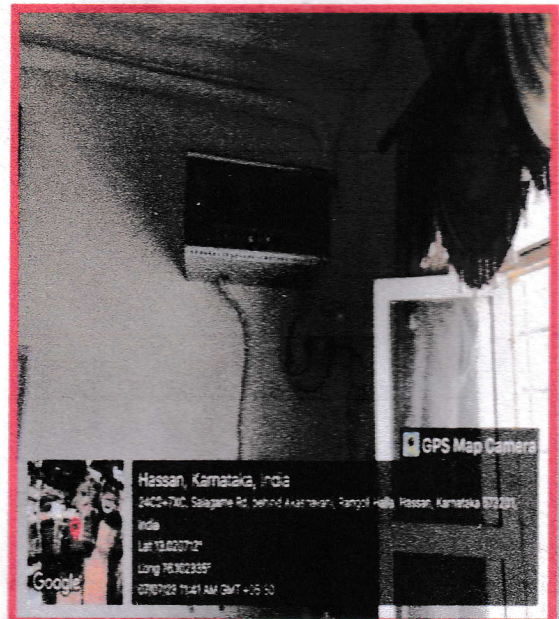
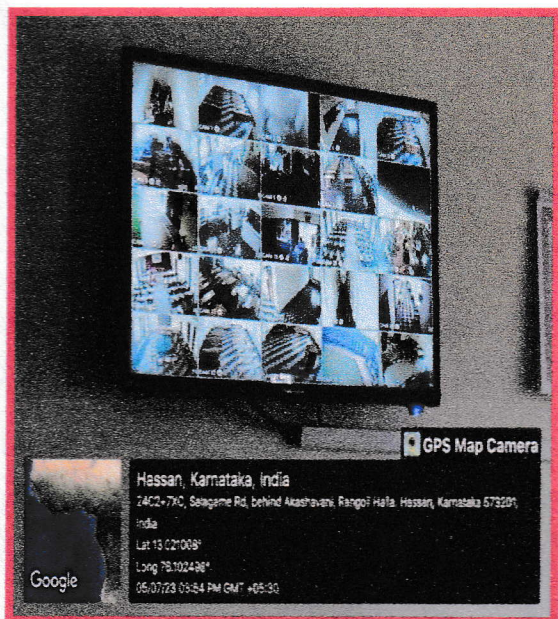


344

## Strong Room and Bio Metric Machine



## CC TV Surveillance and Routers



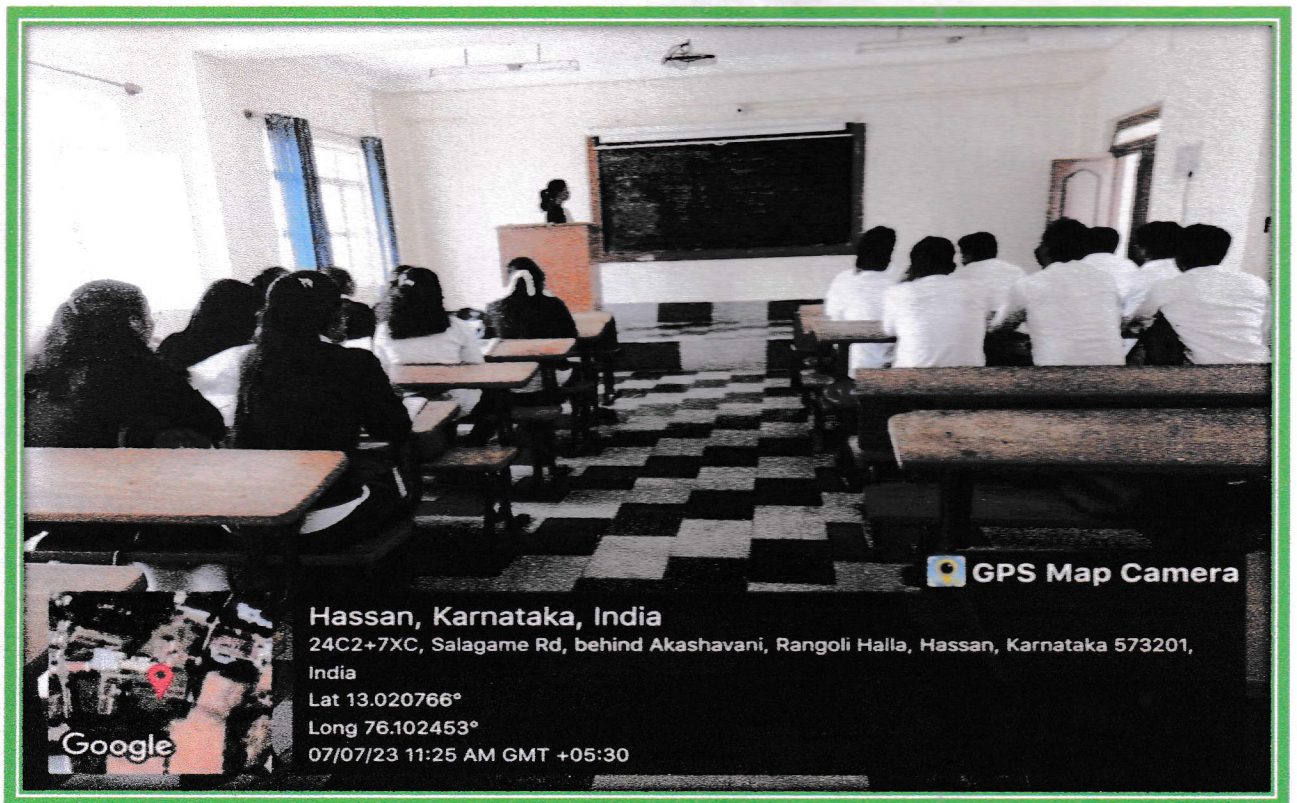


345

## First Floor College Notice Board -2



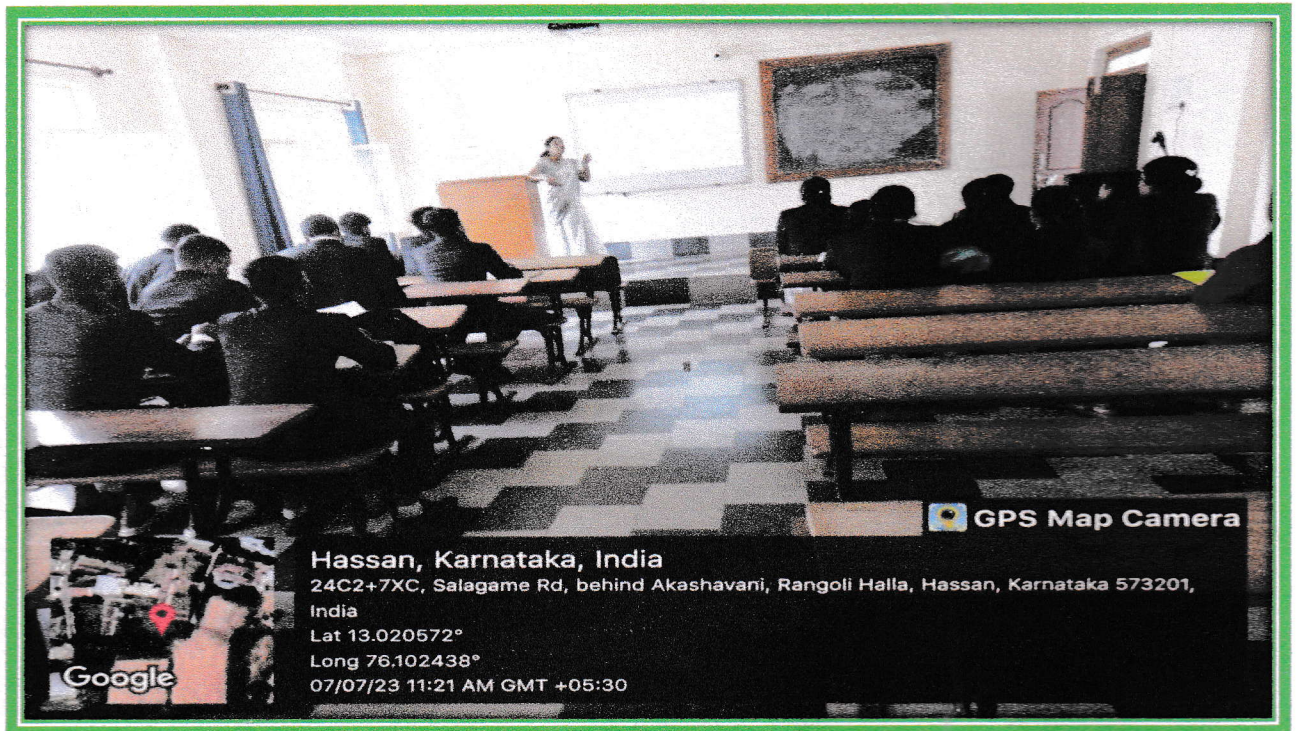
## Class Room-1



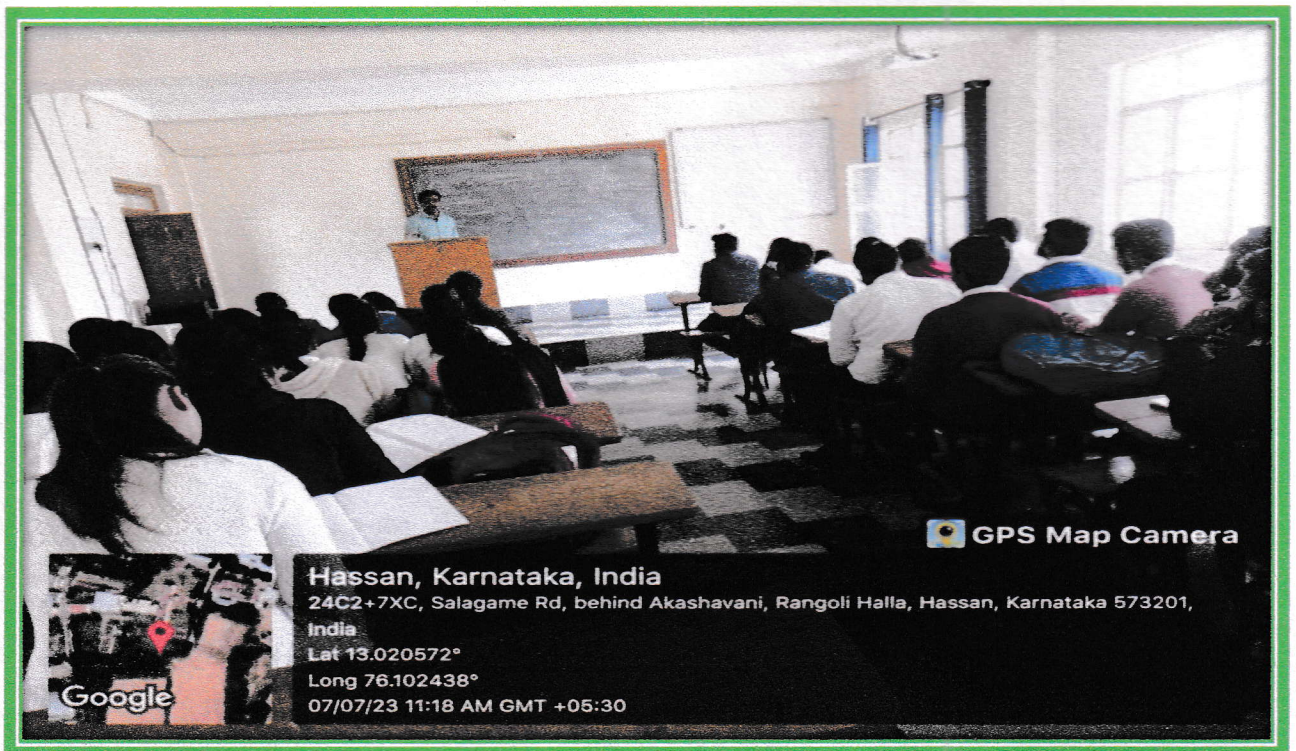


346

## Class Room -2



## Class Room-3



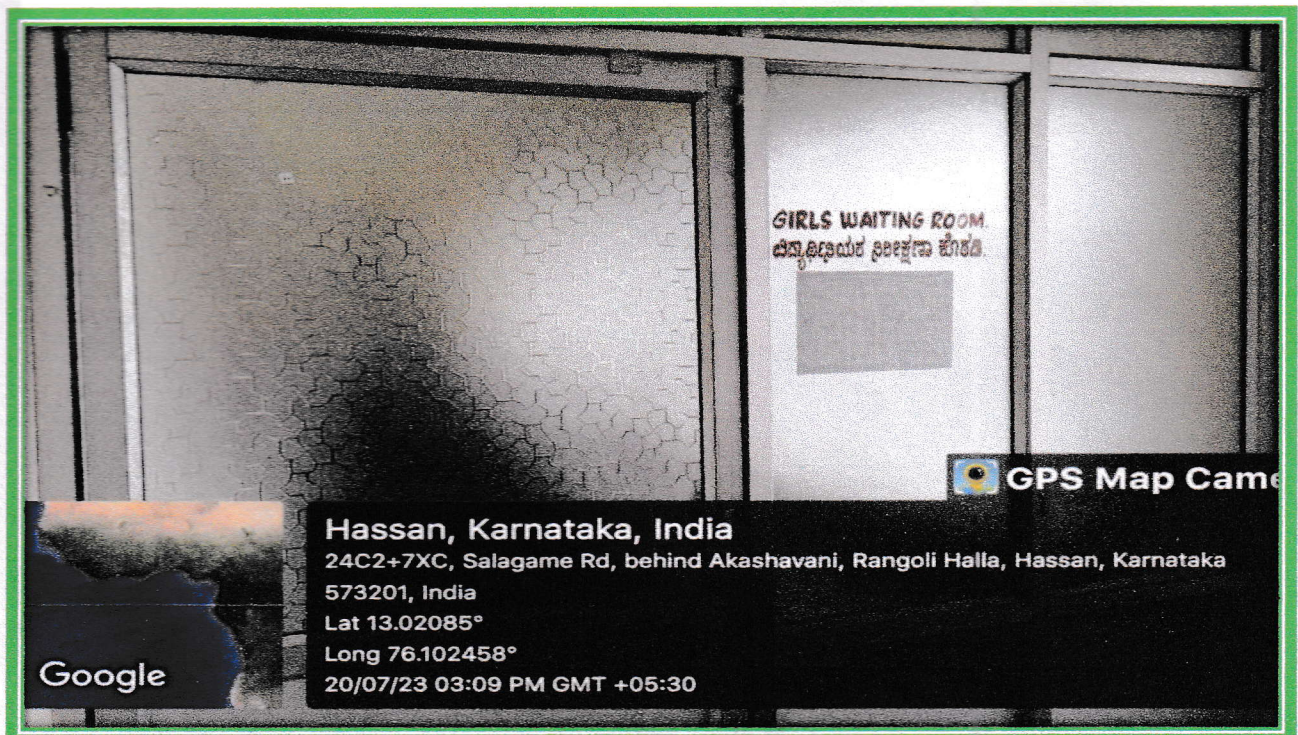


347

## Class Room-4



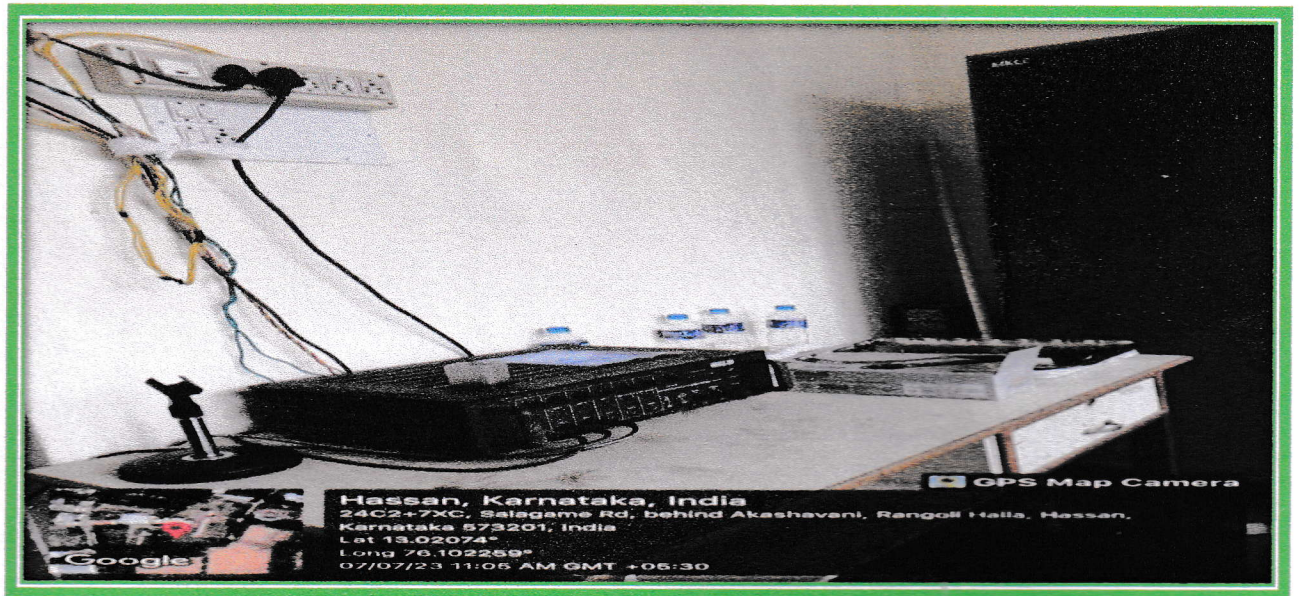
## GIRLS WAITING ROOM



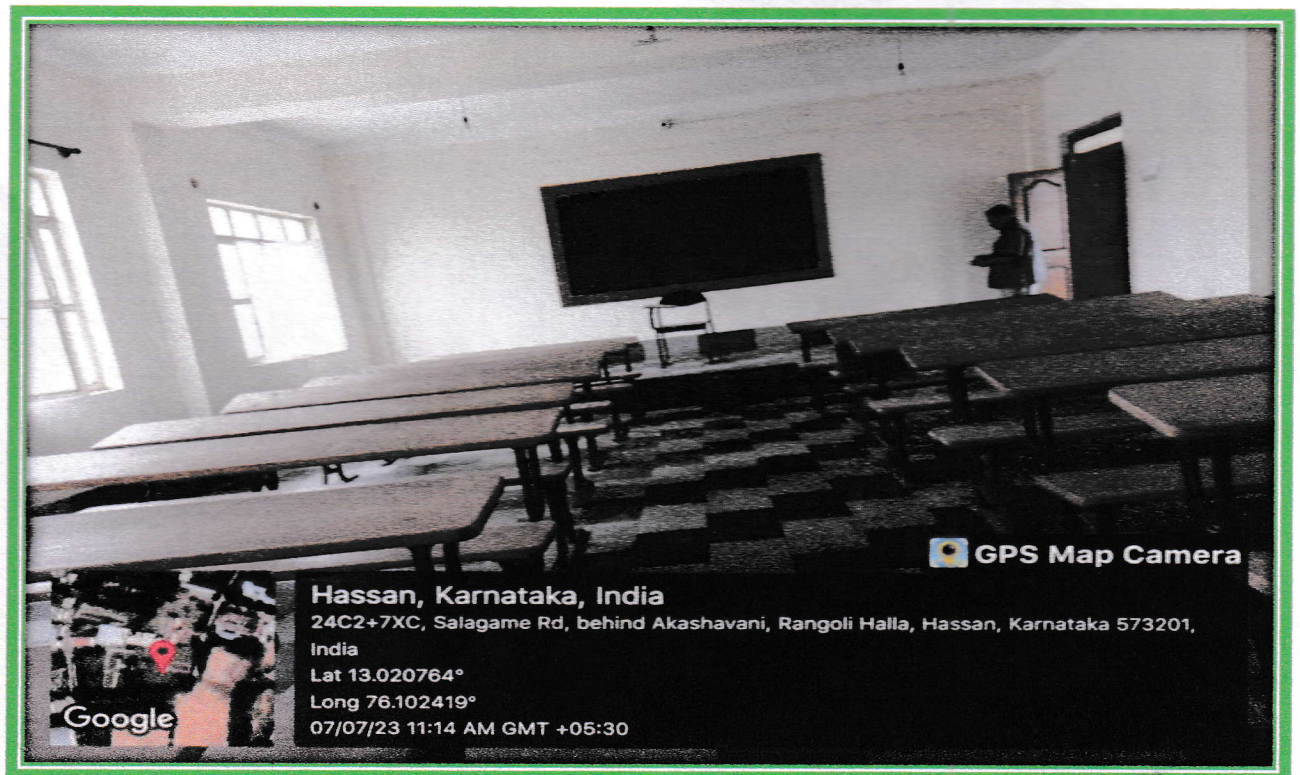


348

## AUDITORIUM STORE ROOM

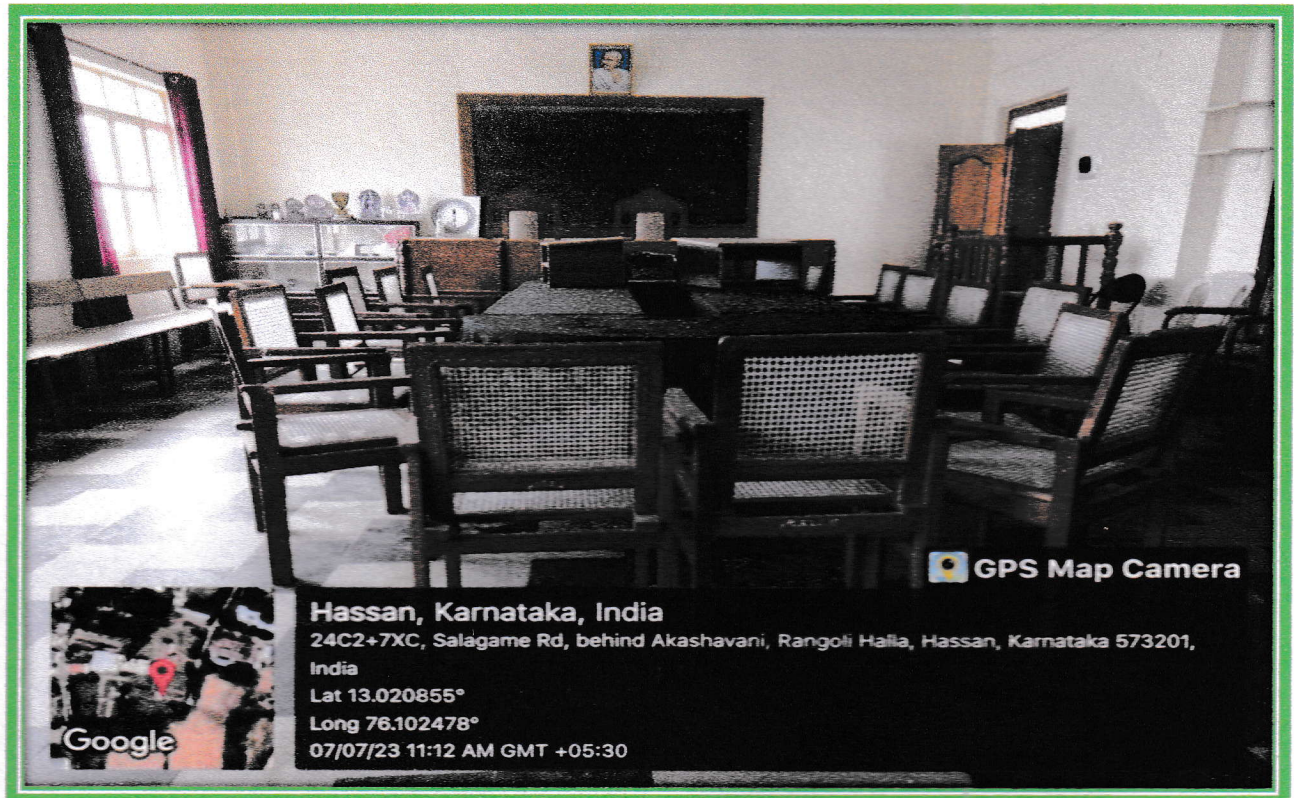


## CLASS ROOM -5

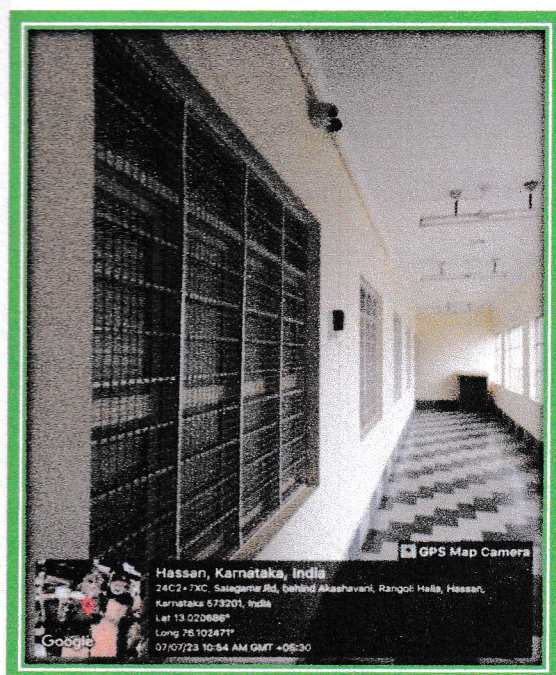




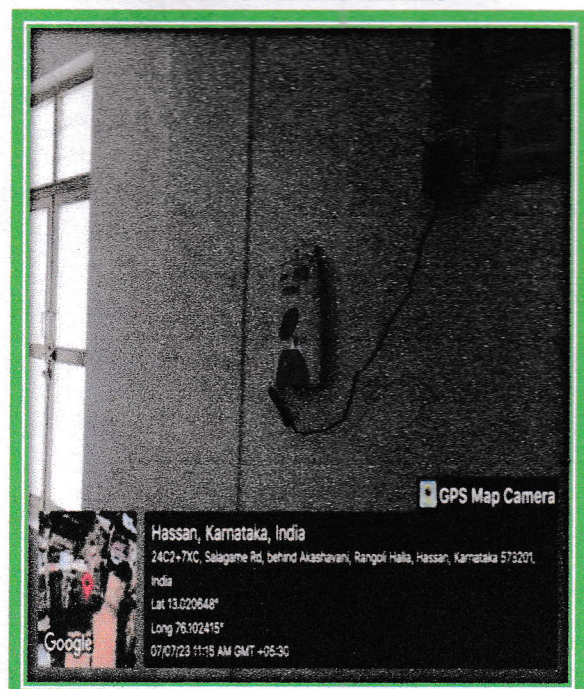
## MOOT COURT HALL



## AUDITORIUM CORRIDOR

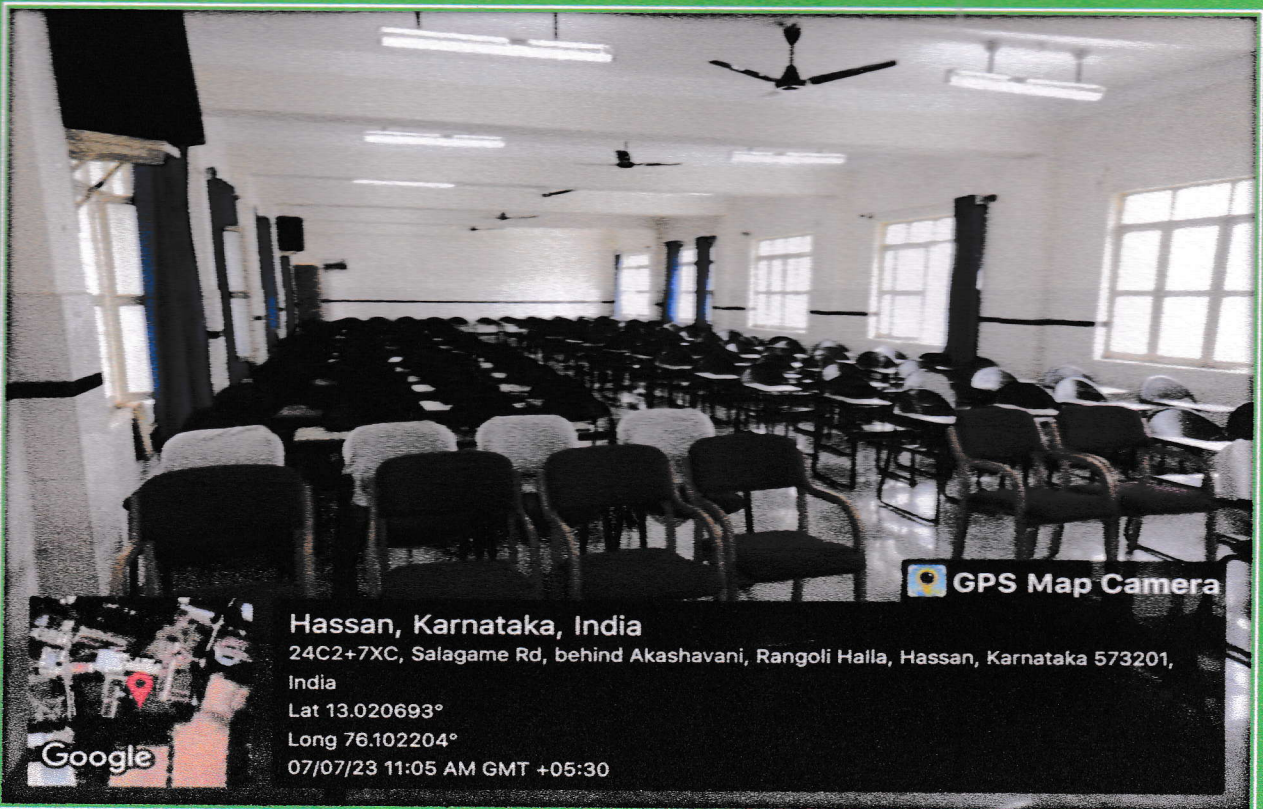


## SENSOR SANITIZER



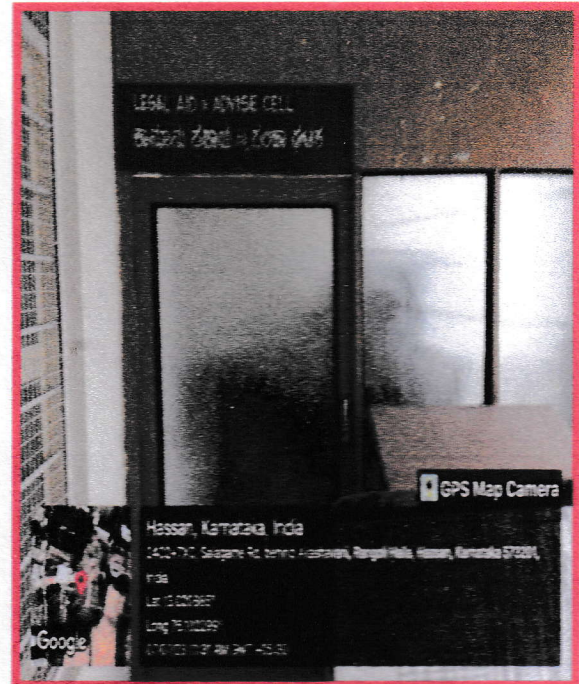
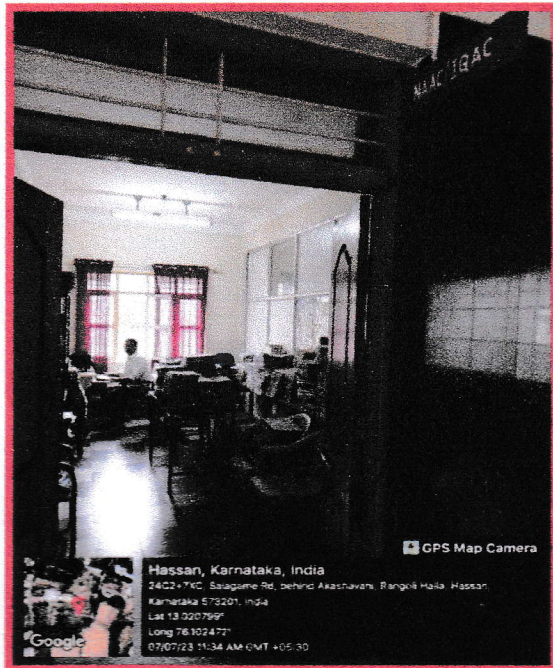


## SECOND FLOOR COLLEGE AUDITORIUM

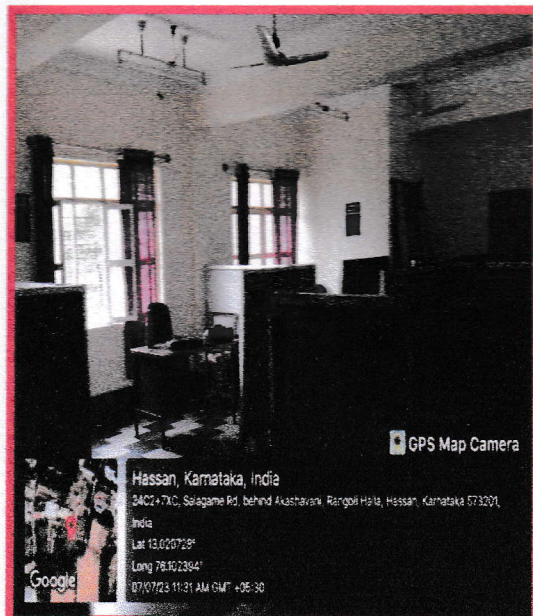




## IQAC AND LEGAL AID AND ADVICE CELL



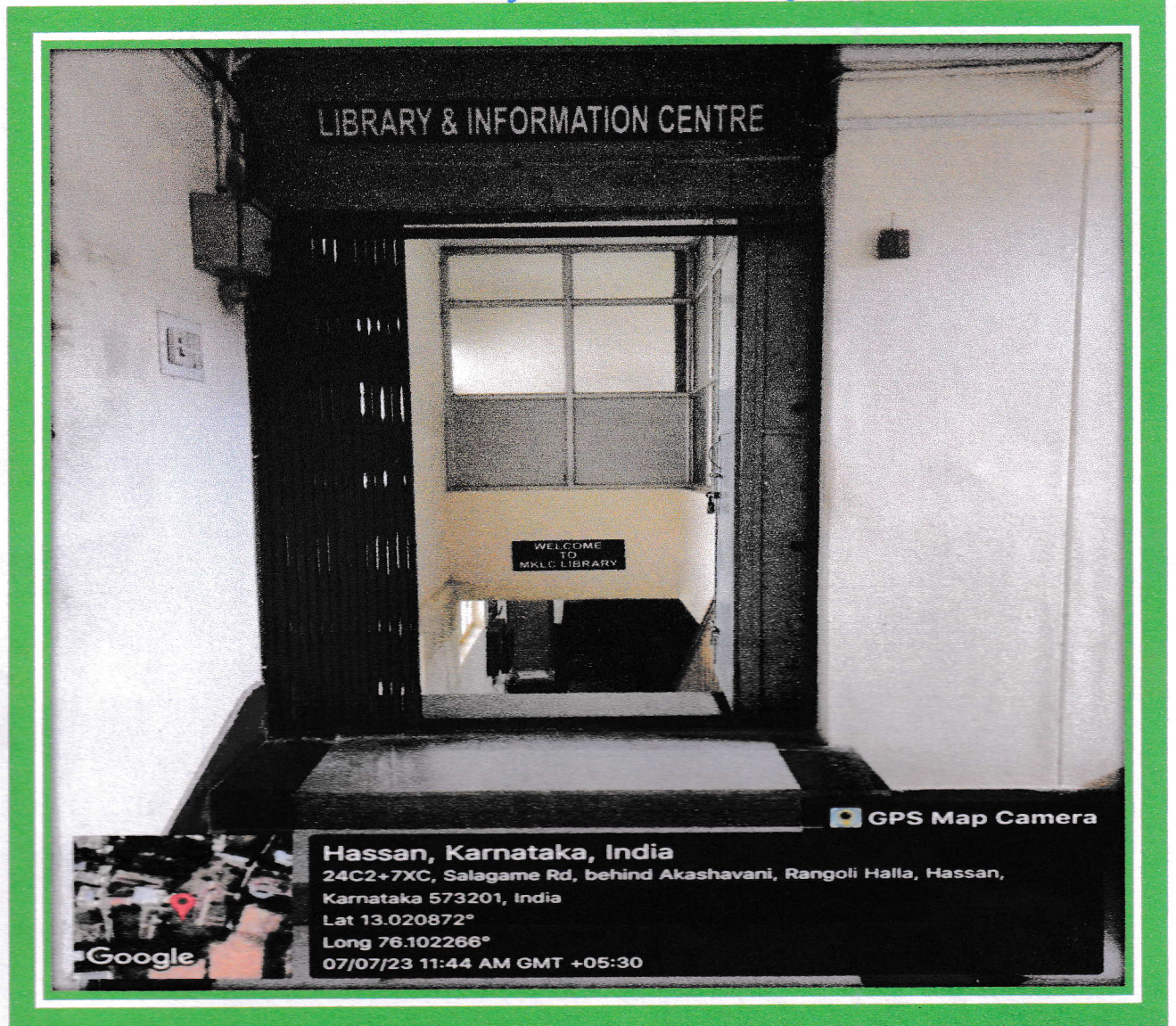
## FACULTY ROOM AND VISITOR LOUNGE





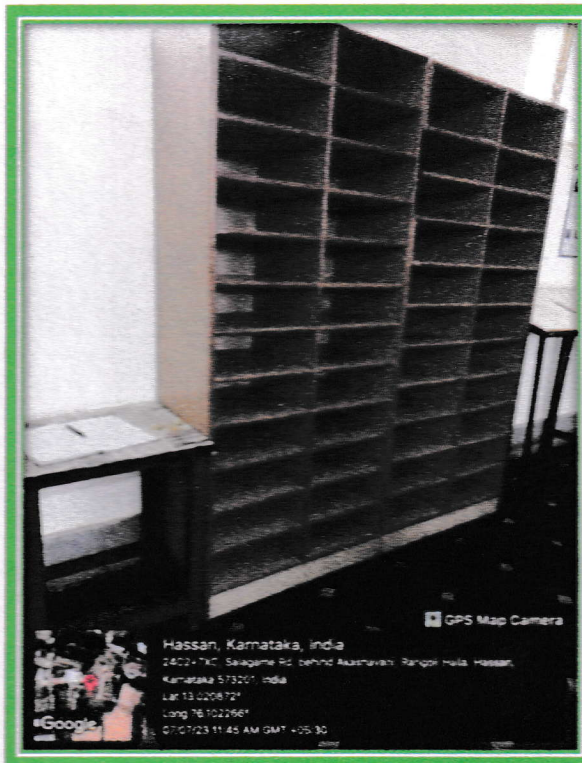
# Library and Information Centre

## Main Entry of the Library

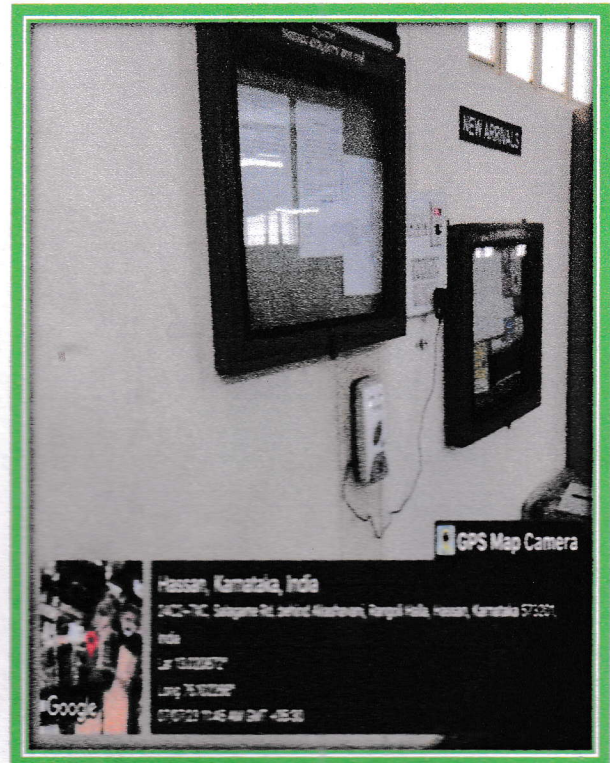




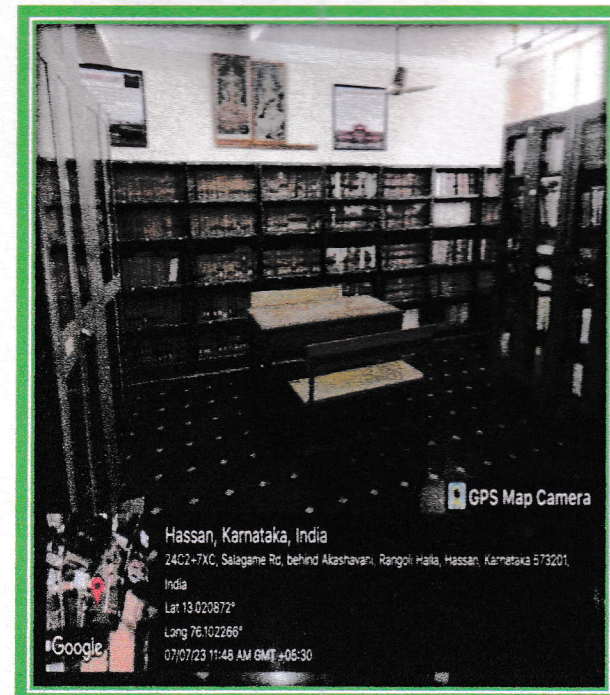
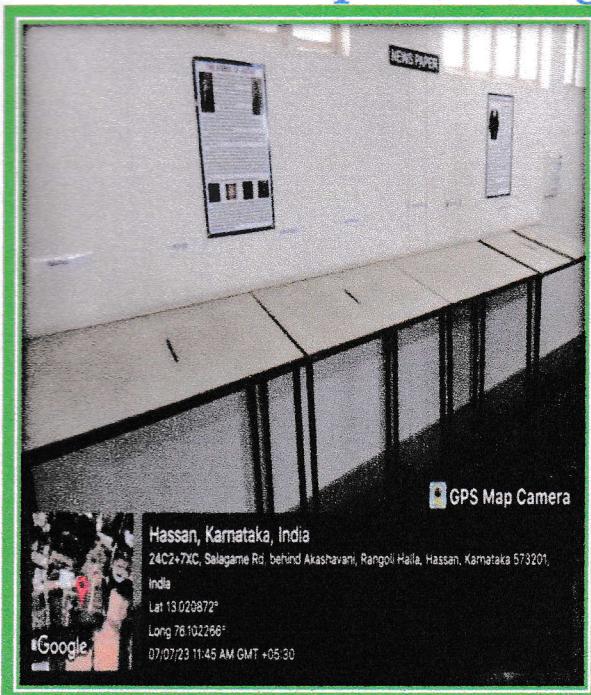
## Property Counter



## Notice Board, Display Board and Sensor Sanitizer



## News Paper Reading Area and LAW REPORTS



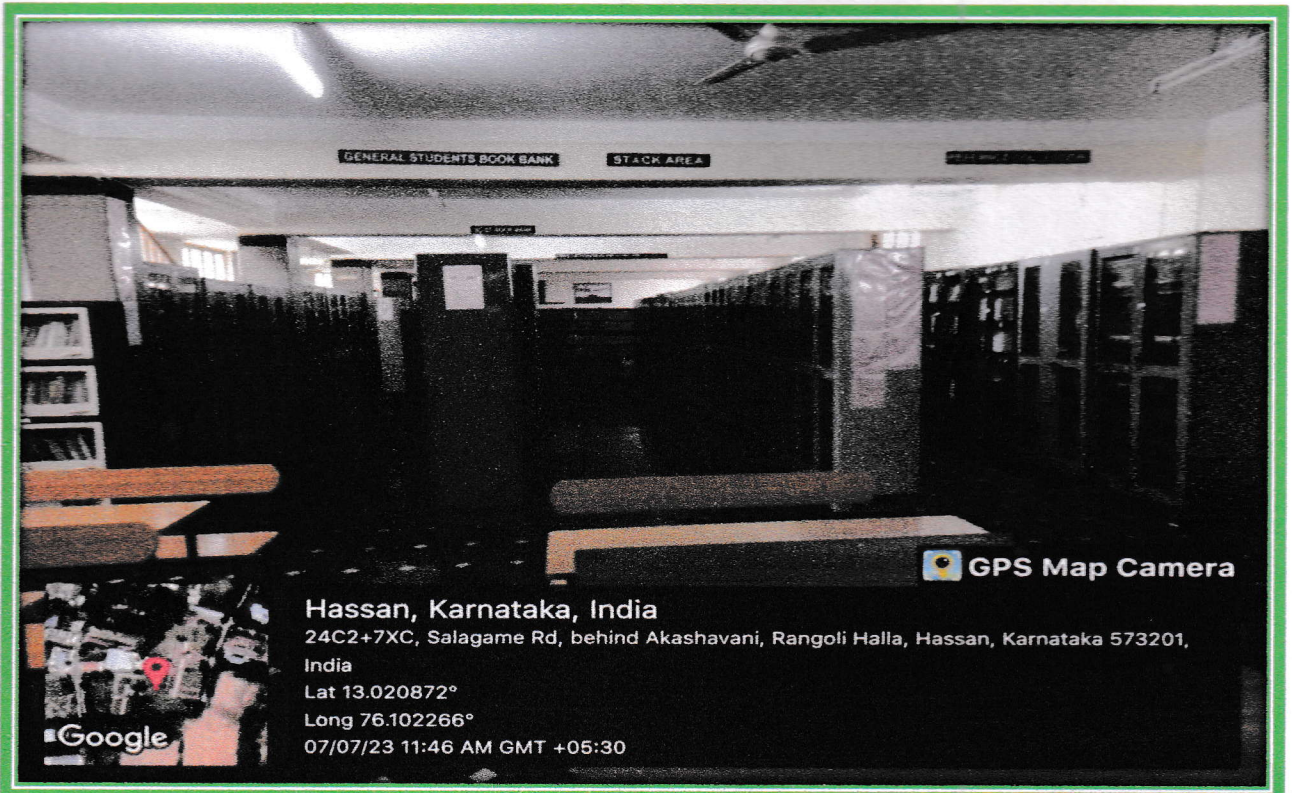


354

## READING AREA



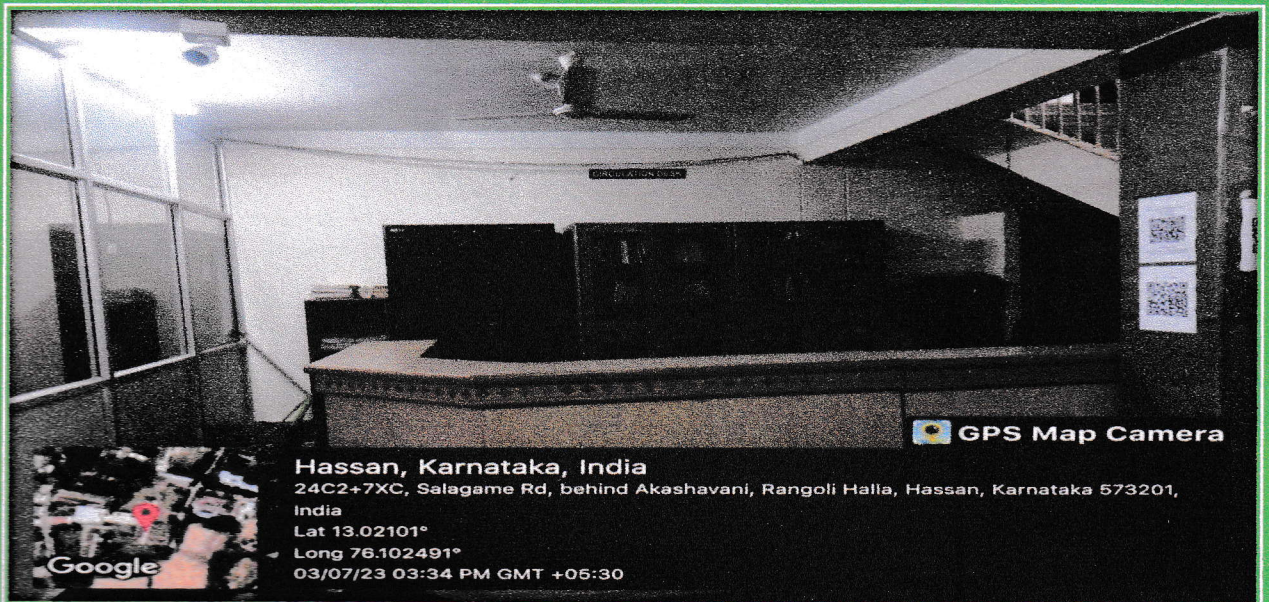
## STOCK AREA



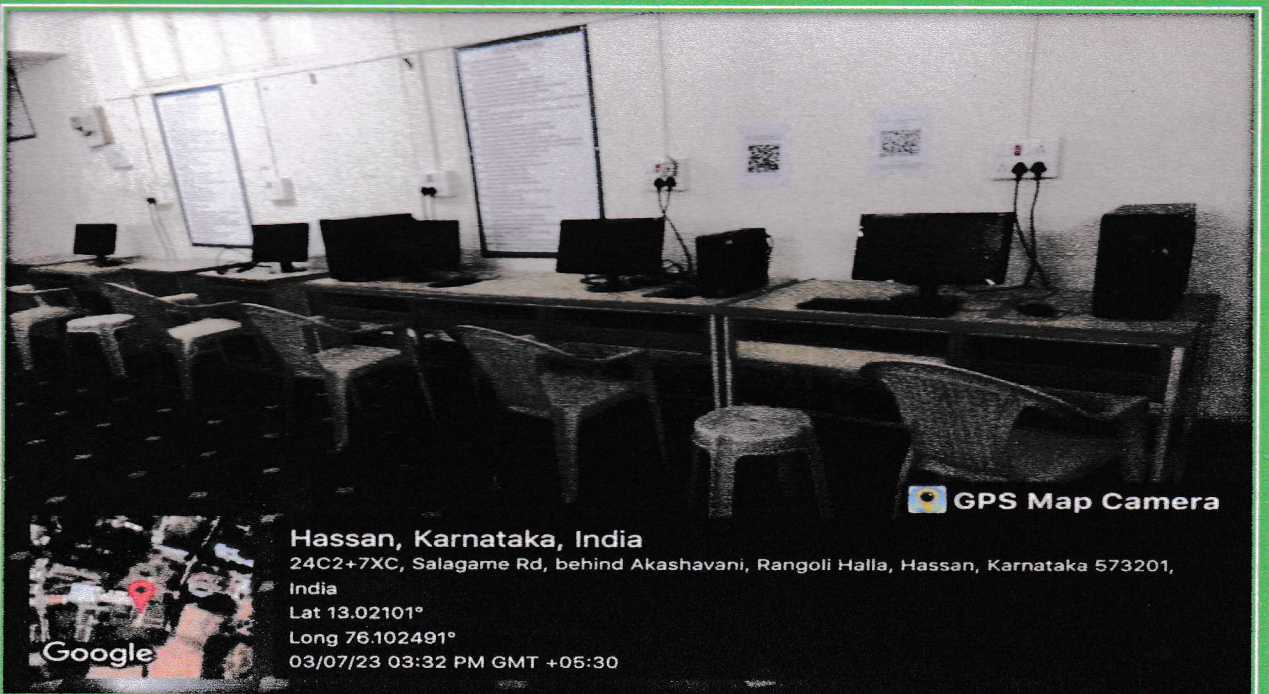


355

## CIRCULATION COUNTER

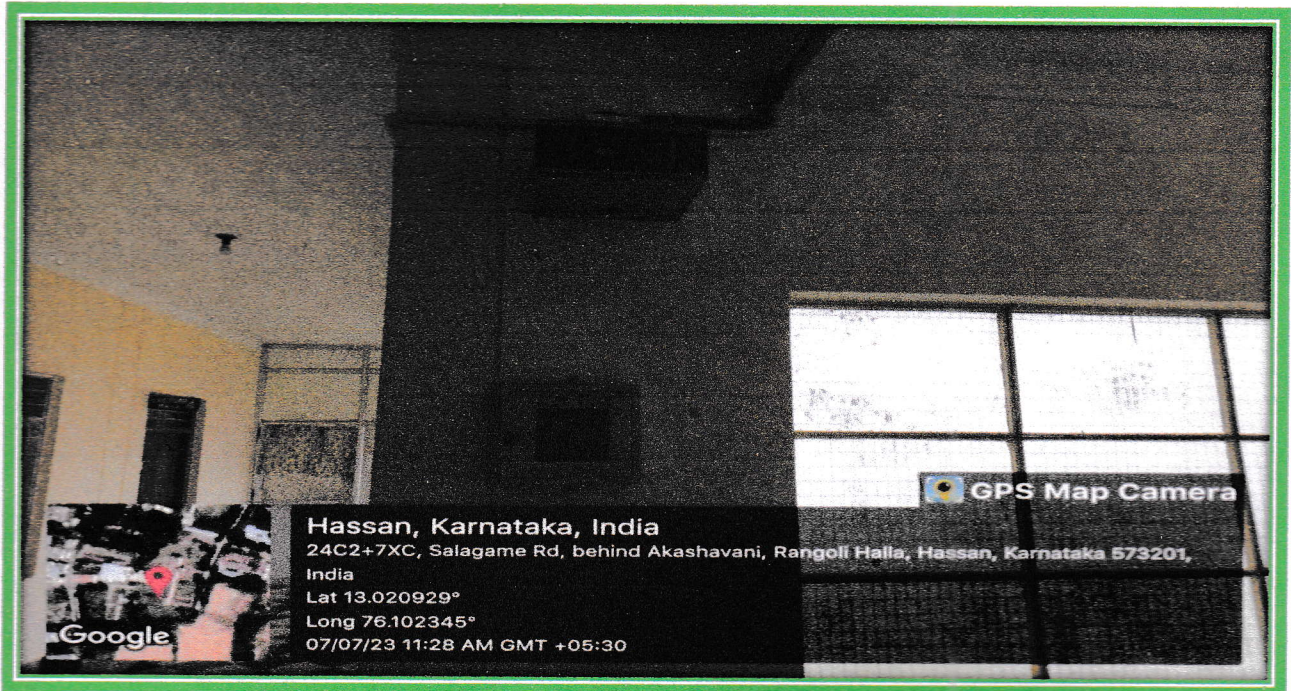


## DIGITAL INFORMATION RESOURCE CENTRE

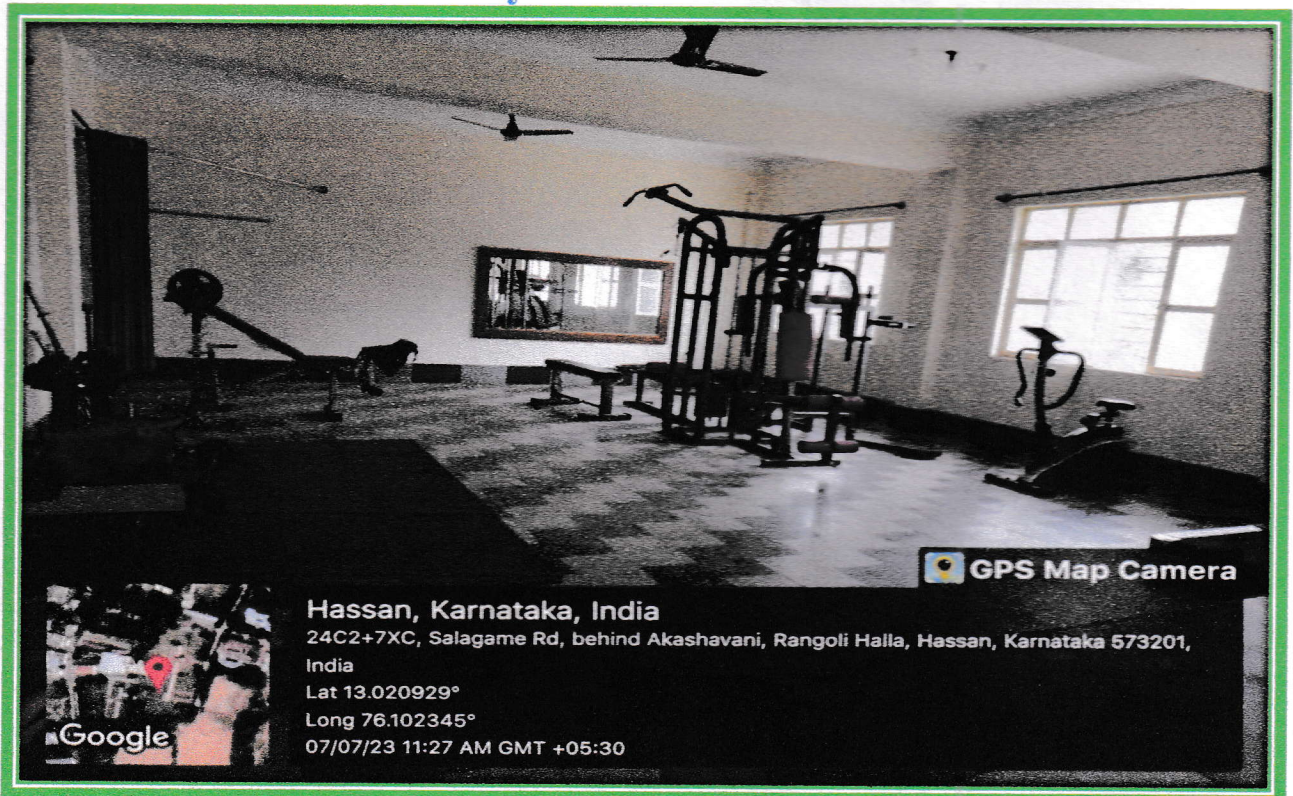




## Wi-Fi Router and First aid Box



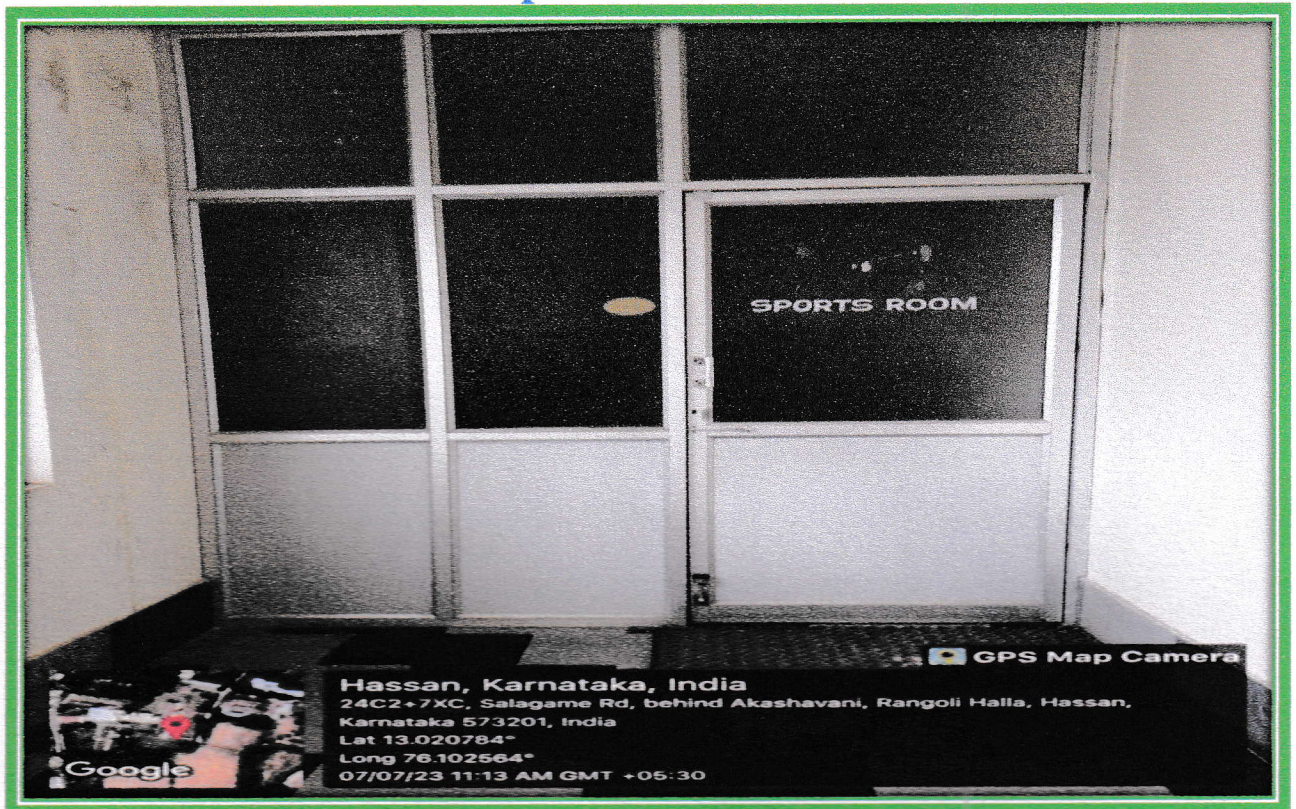
## Gymnasium Hall





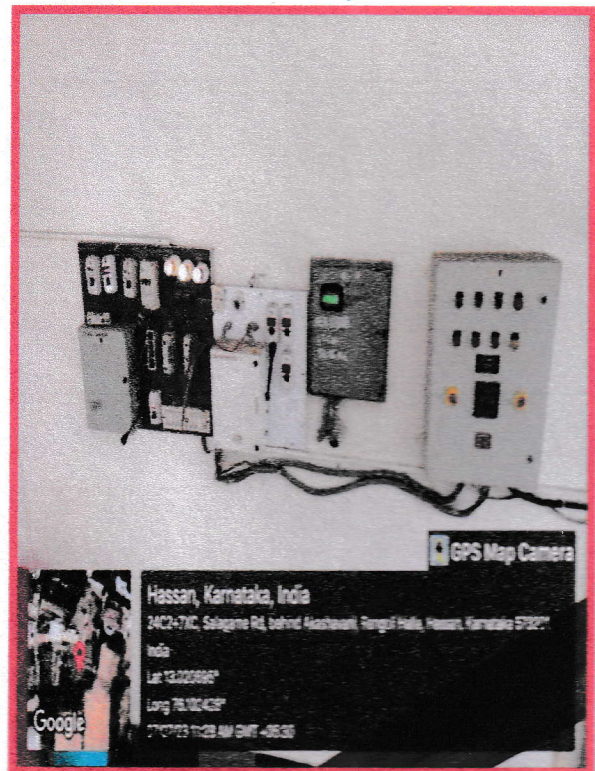
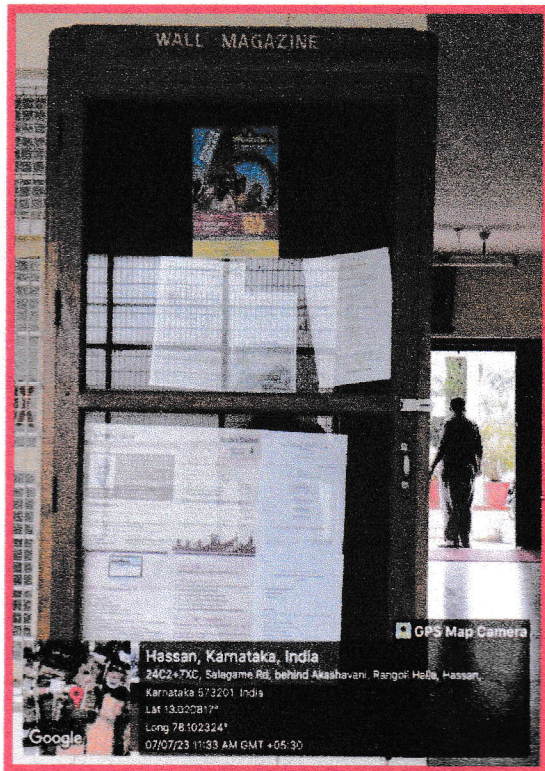
357

## Sports Room

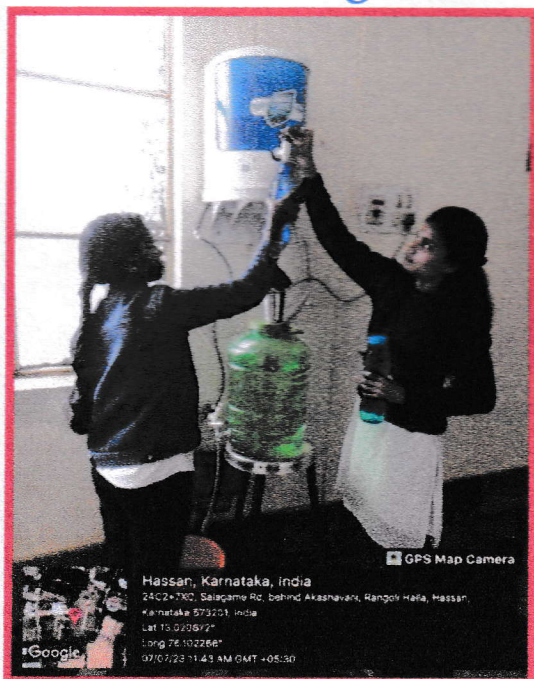




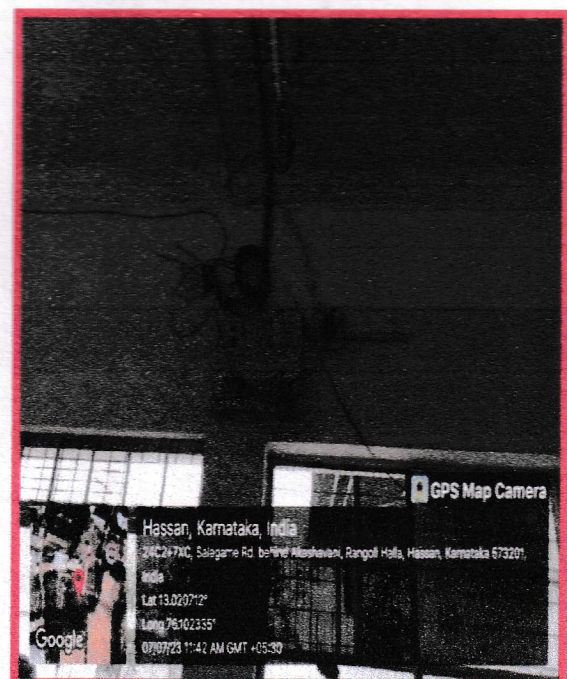
## NOTICE BOARD-1 AND MAIN POWER JUNCTION



## RO Drinking Water



## Wi-Fi Router

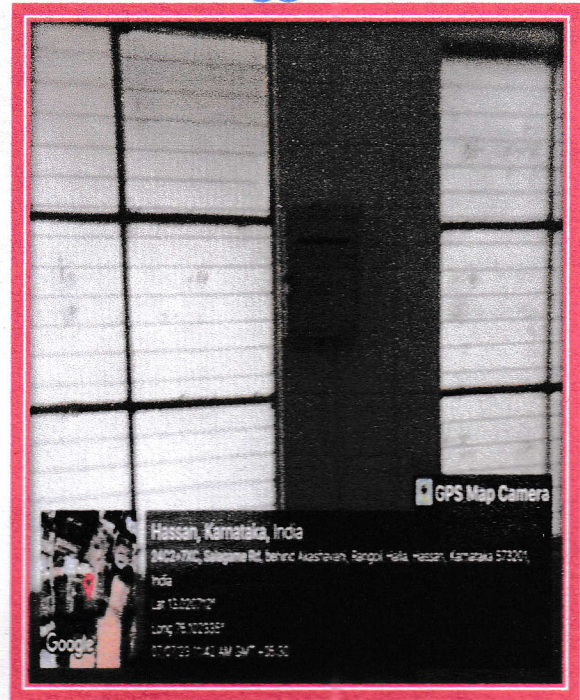




## First Aid Box

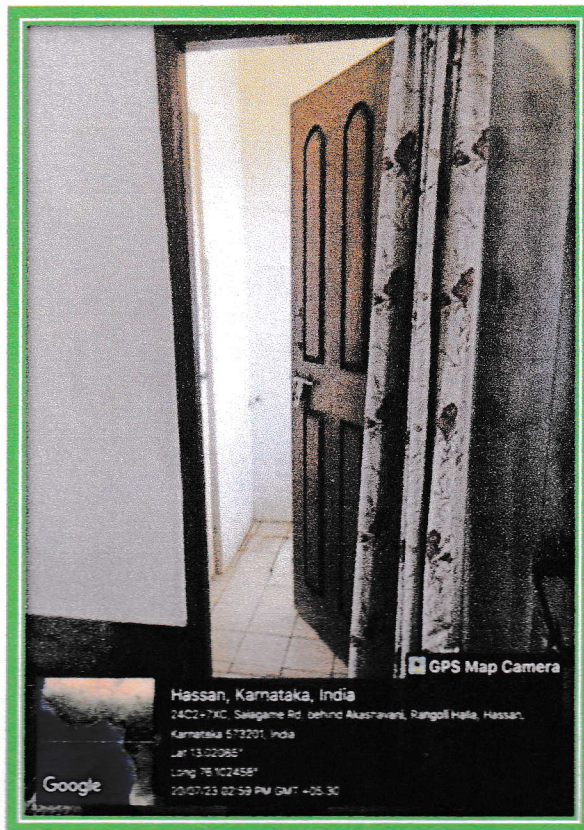


## Suggestion Box

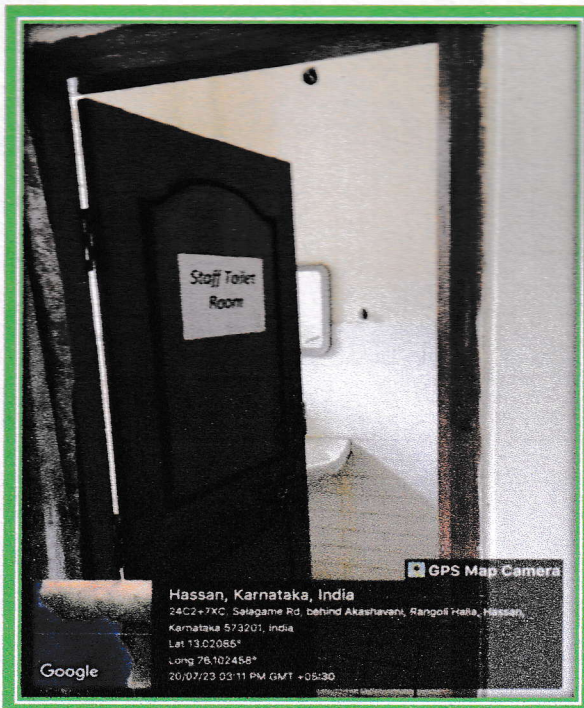
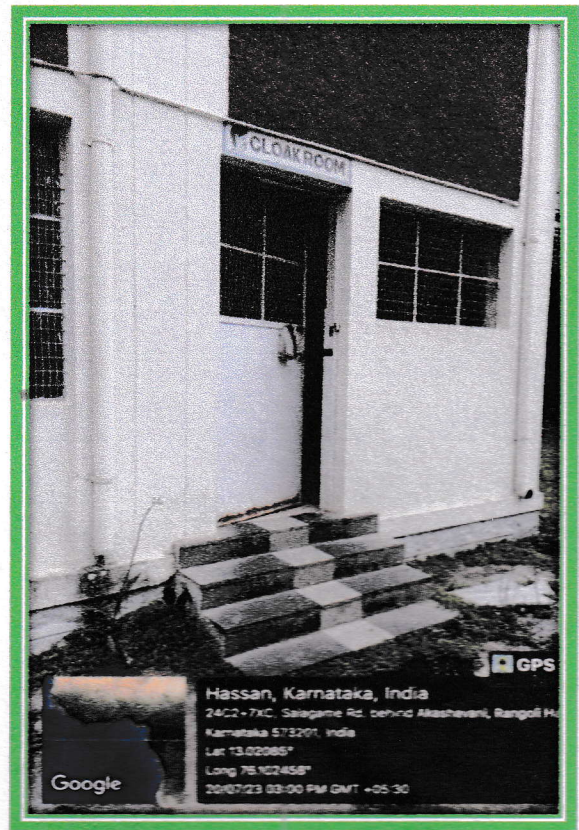




## Office Washroom



## Boys Washroom



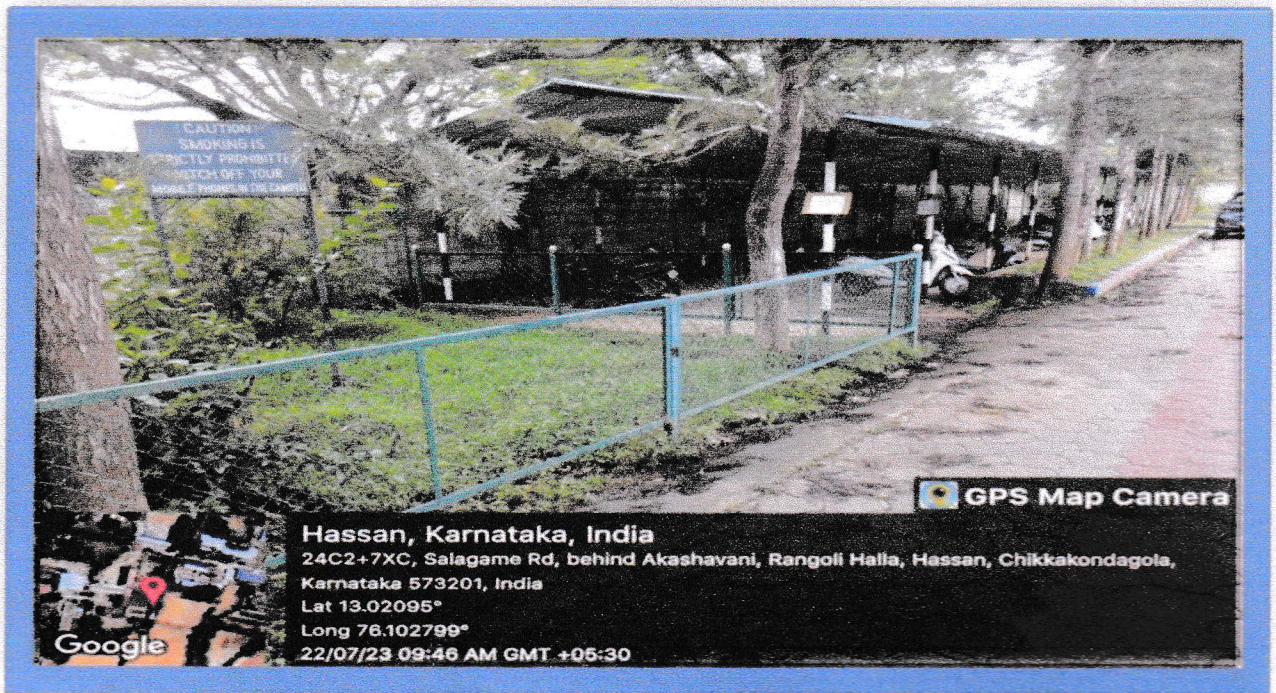


361

2.31

①

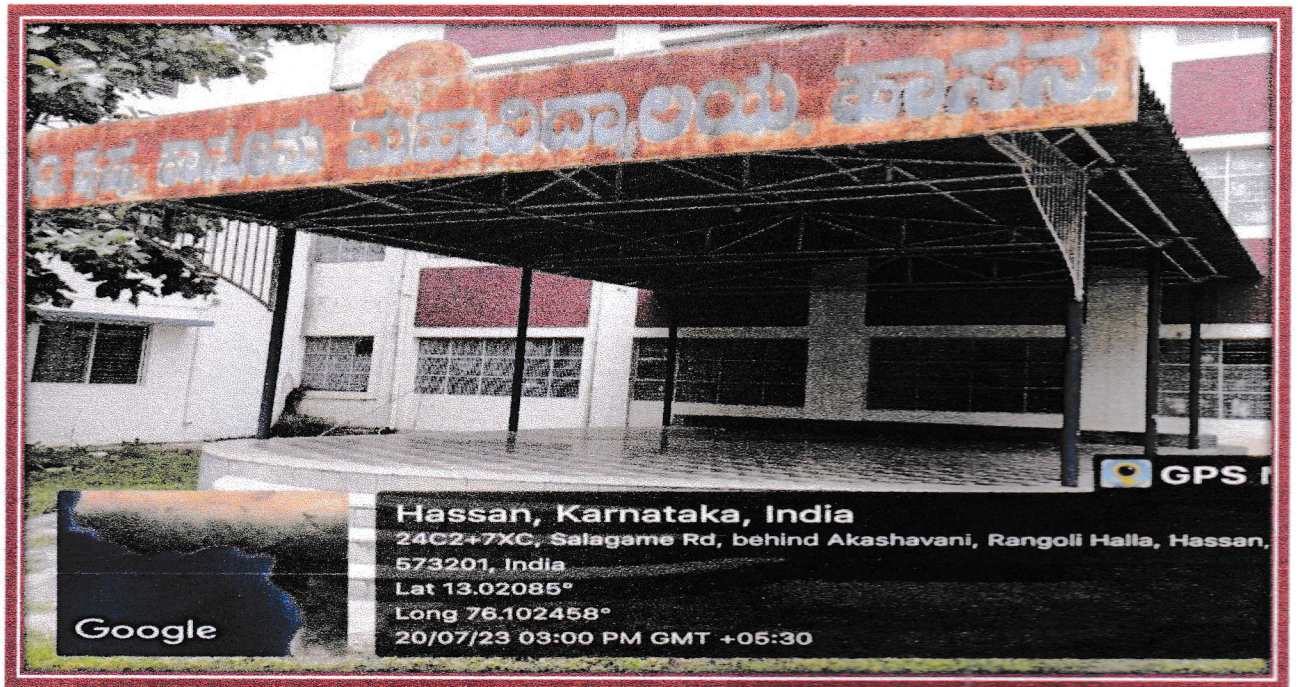
## SMOKING STRICTLY PROHIBITED AND PARKING AREA





362

## Open Stage



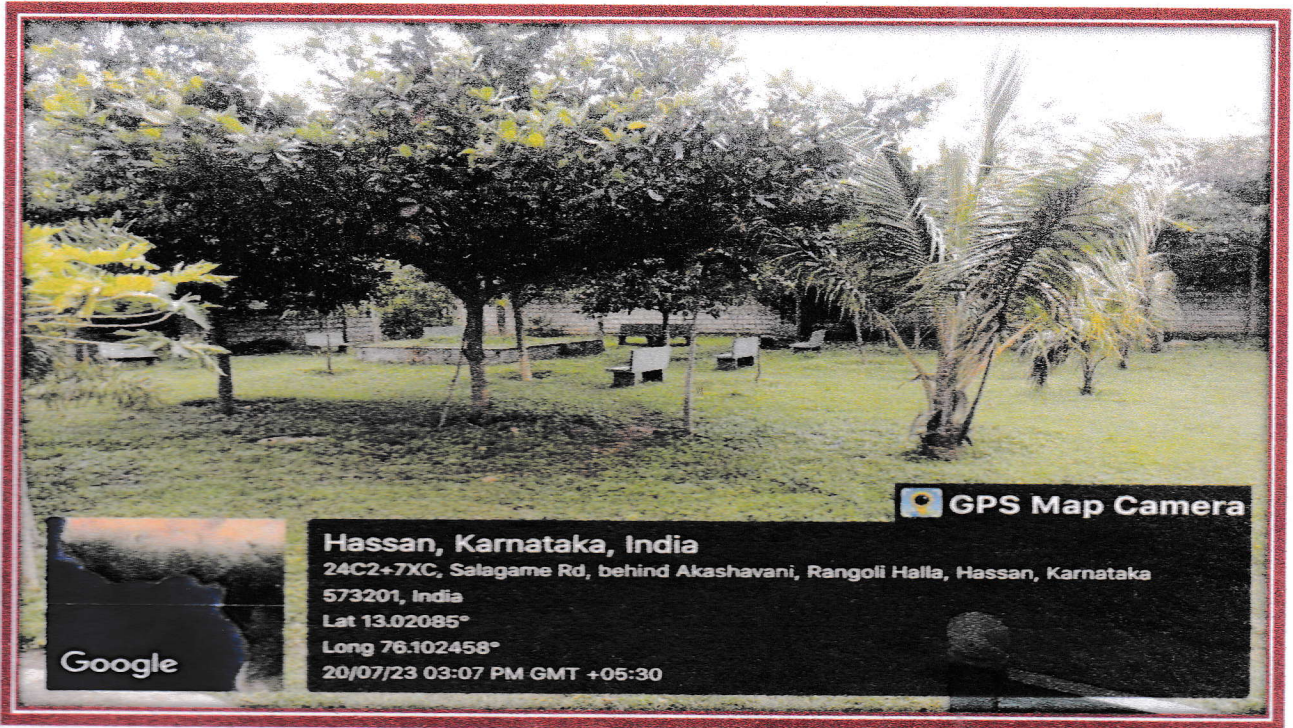
## Green Lawn





363

## Environmental Friendly



  
Principal  
M. Krishna Law College  
Hassan