

OP Report

Orientation Programme was organized for 3yrs LL.B Freshers from 9th to 12th January 2021. The programme was inaugurated by Prof.(Dr) Ramesh, Professor, NLSIU, Presided by Smt Deepu.P, Principal and Guest of honor Prof K.B Vasudeva was present.



Prof. (Dr) Ramesh, Professor, NLSIU delivered the inaugural speech. He began his speech by identifying few aspects of studying law. On the question- Why to study law? , he said many a times choosing law will be a chance and not choice. But with changing time competition has been created even to get in to a Law School. Law School offers only hundred seats where more than 65000 applications are received all over India. There may also be a compulsion in choosing law which often will be out of “inheritance” of family.

Quoting Sir Issac Newton, profounder of theory of motion, he said, the chance creates a greater opportunity for new things. A real lawyer is a guardian of life. There is no other service in life than the service of a lawyer. It is a noble profession. The choice made by choosing law, will never be regretted.

Further, speaking on what is Law? He said law is just a code of conduct which regulates behavior of every individual. Law tries to bring control in the behavior of individual. It tries to bring control in his behavior. It brings in discipline into our life and ensures civilized behavior. Anything which is considered as inhuman becomes illegal.

Speaking on studying law, he said society wants law and within society there are many problems. In order to avoid frictions in society law is required. There need not be a conflict in source of law. If society feels there is inequality, disparity and there is a requirement of change, the mechanism of law is adopted. Law brings about social change. Trained people in legal profession can understand law better and secure justice which is the very basis of social change.

When there is a need for law, there will be a specialist to administer justice. The requirement of law is not that what a lawyer wants but what a society wants. Law is associated with noblest of life and society. Law is signified through a blind fold lady with sword in one hand and balance in another hand which signifies justice in society.

Further, speaking on law education, he said it is not just one stream of learning. It is not to be called as legal education but as law education. Ignorance of law is no excuse which means everyone should know law. It is required that no one should be unjustly benefited at my interest. The language of law is not common man's language. It sounds like English but really not English. Several jargons and negative expressions are used. The language may be different but problems in life are common to all. The language of law is complicated. In this regard he narrated the example of criminal trial process before the court of law.

Speaking on opportunities after law education, he said learning is human life. Learning law is how to behave, to rationalize, to know what is right and wrong. Law Profession as such looks difficult but it is not so. A student who wishes to become an advocate can start his independent practice or else join a senior advocate who has an established office. After few years of practice, students can even opt to enter judicial service. Continuing their law education, after completing masters they can even choose to become a law teacher. Legal consultation, drafting are all budding professions now a days. Getting into competitive exams is also a better option for law students, where most of them do well as administrators. He concluded his speech by wishing students all the very best and appreciated their decision for choosing law.



Dr Raveesh B. N, Psychiatrist MMC, Mysuru spoke on “Values of Values”.

Addressing students he recalled the inaugural speech of Dr. M.K Ramesh who spoke about importance of studying law which gives us knowledge of reasoning. Today students need to understand the value of values. What is done to our children they will do it to society. They learn by seeing others, our elders and our teachers. One, who subscribes to one set of values, does

another. There is immaturity and uncertainty of doing things among people. They work against their self-conscious, which has no value. When there is maturity, there is clear values and meaning and proper direction in life. There is also a value for invention and it must be used wisely.

Speaking on Value he said it is quality of an individual or thing. It is feeling of honesty, truthfulness and humanity. Literally it means "to be worth of". Answering the question what is Value? He said it is qualities, characteristics or ideas about which we feel strongly. It affects our decisions, goals and behavior. They are standards to guide our judgment and attitudes in every profession. Everybody has a purpose in life. Our values come from environment and context; Cultural history and upbringing; world view and self-concept and self-esteem. These are the interactions through which value develop.

Further he said that in India, Family values are important. Indian civilization is one of the oldest and it imbibes the family values. They are the basis for children's growth and their function in the society. The family values contain the ideas passed on from generation to generation. It includes tradition, values and belief.

Speaking on culture, he said it is values, beliefs, behavior and material objects that together form people's way of life. Today, our culture is influenced by westernization. Every profession has its own code of ethics. They are code of moral standards of conduct. Ethical behavior is That which is right or good and it is value driven.

Age influence our values. Age 1-7 parents, Age 8-13 teachers, hero; Age 14 -20 peers; Age 21 plus values are established and may be tested from time to time.

Speaking on, why values are needed? He said it builds our character, builds self-esteem, to exercise ethical judgment and social responsibility. Value & Fact- values are things we feel should or ought; it is a statement of personal belief. Fact is simply what it is, For example- most economical time to buy clothes. Value is quality, fact is quantity. Values are directions to one's life. It establishes relationship between individual and world. The spokes in ashoka chakra indicates universal and eternal values. They are stable, learnt, specific or general, part of our personality

He concluded by saying Indian constitution imbibes universal values. Justice, liberty, equality, fraternity. Human values are mind, heart and will which depicts knowing, loving and serving. It is not doing things right but doing right things.

Day 2



Dr. David Ambrose, Rtd. Professor, Dept. of Studies in Law, University of Madras spoke on “Process of Learning Law”. Studying smarter, not harder, is the key to success when studying law. The field of law provides such a diverse and vast opportunity for knowledge acquisition that there simply aren't enough hours in the day to learn and do it all. As a student of law, part of your job is to determine how and where you'll allocate your efforts to maximize your success in your classes and to position yourself for a job offer following graduation. As a law student, part of studying smarter includes employing strategies and techniques that will help you maximize the effectiveness of the knowledge acquisition and learning process.

Further speaking on international law, he said International law is also known as public international law and law of nations, is the set of rules, norms, and standards generally accepted in relations between nations. It establishes normative guidelines and a common conceptual framework to guide states across a broad range of domains, including war, diplomacy, trade, and human rights. International law aims at the practice of stable, consistent, and organized international relations. The sources of international law include international custom, treaties, and general principles of law recognized by most national legal systems. International law may also be reflected in international comity, the practices and customs adopted by states to maintain good relations and mutual recognition, such as saluting the flag of a foreign ship or enforcing a foreign legal judgment. International law differs from state-based legal systems in that it is primarily though not exclusively applicable to countries, rather than to individuals, and operates largely through consent, since there is no universally accepted authority to enforce it upon sovereign states. Consequently, states may choose to not abide by international law, and even to break a treaty. However, such violations, particularly of customary international law and peremptory norms like *jus cogens*, can be met with coercive action, ranging from military intervention to diplomatic and economic pressure.

The relationship and interaction between a national legal system and international law is complex and variable. National law may become international law when treaties permit national jurisdiction to supranational tribunals such as the European Court of Human Rights or the International Criminal Court. Treaties such as the Geneva Conventions may require national law to conform to treaty provisions. National laws or constitutions may also provide for the implementation or integration of international legal obligations into domestic law. It is a subject that centers on the study of law within a global context. From human rights to international commerce, international law covers a wide range of subjects. Essentially, laws define the way in which we live and interact with one another, making international law a fascinating subject. Lastly, he said that there are many opportunities available for a law student who studies International law and willing to practice international law. Practice of international law in an international organization can imply an advisory role or handling disputes. The job of an international lawyer can include negotiating and drafting treaties, interpret anti-corruption laws, handle conflicts related to intellectual property law or sovereign debt



Prof Sadananda, Lecturer in English, Writer & Critic, Mysuru addressing the participants spoke on Law & Language where he focused on the importance English Language in Legal Education and also in Legal Profession. The highly commendable insights of his lecture mentioned here. The meaning of advocate, which means advo-care and it, denotes to protect others. The lack of knowledge in English leads many confusions and judicial dilemmas in framing and delivering judgment. Nowadays the language of social media created plenty of adverse meaning, take for example CU. Here ‘see you’ denotes ‘will see you’ but the simplified social media version becomes a tool of trouble maker in writing an English words.

Now in contemporary context, the usage of text book readers becoming very low and they addicted to google searching. This leads to major damage in literary readings. Hence, the students of current generation need to read the newspapers like The Hindu and concentrating particularly about legal decisions.

Day 3



Prof K.S Suresh, CEO, JSS Law College, Mysuru spoke on “Opportunities in law”. addressing the students he said for the law graduates, choosing a right career in law is an important task which they have to achieve in any manner. *“If you are a law graduate and you don’t want to choose your career as a lawyer, then it’s not the time to get worried about this”*. Litigation is a traditional option but not the only one. Due to this, it becomes a more critical situation for the student to choose either of becoming a lawyer or something else. Law is globally a challenging career which is a system of rules and regulations. But as a profession, it encompasses various fields. Students could go through in litigation. But this concept has changed now. They can also make their career in patent laws and corporate laws, etc. A law degree not only opens the career as a lawyer but also gives the option in various sectors such as corporate management, administration services, and legal services. For a law graduate, the traditional career path is practicing in a court. To become a lawyer graduates have to clear an exam which is conducted by Bar Council of India. It is held twice in every year. It is an open book exam which is based on analytical skills and basic knowledge of the law. Students must have a law degree from any recognized University of India. Candidates should be enrolled as an advocate under section 24 of Advocate Act, 1961. In practice there are two fields civil and criminal. A lawyer may specialize in a particular field such as the constitution, land laws, family law etc. Today, Internships have become an integral part of the law programme. Practical Knowledge is more beneficial than theoretical knowledge. If your interest is in litigation, it will be beneficial for to do the internship in different courts. You may send your CV to different lawyers or firms for an internship. It is difficult for the first time when you entered the courtroom or district court. Legal training provided where you come to know about legal proceedings of the cases, cross-examination etc. One can also prepare in legal drafting and so on. Doing Internships in vacation will make one practically responsible. Moot Court is an extracurricular activity which is conducted by every law colleges. Students participate in moots which involves legal drafting, oral arguments. Moot Court is very helpful for the students to become more comfortable with the

arguments and expressing towards the Judges. Every year many National Moot Court Competitions is organized by various Universities in India. So whoever wants to make their career in litigation then the moot court is the great opportunity to shaping up. A career in the corporate sector is one of the great things. It plays an important role in drafting, vetting, negotiating contracts, monitoring compliances with legal rules and legal disputes. It is a study of the interaction between the shareholders, director, employees, creditors, community, and environment. A transactional lawyer is one who has knowledge of certain areas which can deal with Bankruptcy, Intellectual Property Rights, Contract Laws, Company Laws, Tax Laws and Securities Laws, etc. He is the legal advisor of the Organization who deals with all the legal matters. He is the one who works for the company and represents their entities. A corporate lawyer can also practice as a legal advisor, advocates, solicitors, etc privately. Practice in a law firm is also a better option. A law firm is a partnership between lawyers who have come together to offer their expertise works to clients under one name. Partners share their profits, liabilities and also engage other lawyers to work with them as associates. There are certain Legal positions in Law Firms like Arbitrator, Paralegal, Attorney, Case Manager, Jury Consultant, Legal Analyst, Legal Assistant, Legal Services Director, Law Firm Administrator etc. Civil Services is one of the great opportunity to serve the nation. Civil Servants have given the responsibility to promote social welfare. The career in Civil Services provides the individual with wide powers. The Union Public Services Commission is India's central recruitment agency. As per the Article 320 of the Indian Constitution, UPSC conduct the examinations for appointments to the services of the union. All India Service examination is conducted by UPSC which consists of Group 'A' and Group 'B' of central services. This can be a good Job Opportunities for law students after Graduation.

As we know UPSC is the service of public policy so rather than another individual, a law student has more capability to handle the service of public policy. A law student is the one who knows all legal rules of the country and laws related to the past and current issues. So the Civil Services are the best services which can be served by a law graduate.

Service in Judiciary is also one of the best option for any law student. The role of Judiciary is very important in India. Supreme Court is the apex court of India. Judiciary is the guardian of fundamental rights and ensures the constitutional provisions. The position of Judge is the highest and most respected in the judicial system of India. A Judge always works on new techniques and strategies for the development of the society. Most of the law students see themselves as a Judge in the future. It can be fulfilled if you have the ability to work hard for the nation. This can be a good Job Opportunities for law students after Graduation.

He concluded by saying Legal Careers are competitive in nature. Work Experience makes the commitment to a law career. For achieving a successful law career, you must have the confidence to apply, seeking and acting upon the feedback.



Dr. Jagadeesh G.R, Former I/C Vice-Chancellor of KSLU, Hubballi. Principal, C.B.R. National Law College, Shimogga spoke on “Legal Education in India”. Addressing the students he said Legal education in India generally refers to the education of lawyers before entry into practice. Legal education in India is offered at different levels by the traditional universities and the specialized law universities and schools only after completion of an undergraduate degree or as an integrated degree.

Legal Education in India is regulated by the Bar Council of India, a statutory body established under the section 4 of Advocates Act 1961. Any institution imparting legal education in India must be approved by the Bar Council of India. In India, a student can pursue a legal course only after completing an undergraduate course in any discipline. However, following the national law school model, one can study law as an integrated course of five years after passing the senior secondary examination.

In India, legal education has been traditionally offered as a three years graduate degree. However the structure has been changed since 1987. Law degrees in India are granted and conferred in terms of the Advocates Act, 1961, which is a law passed by the Parliament both on the aspect of legal education and also regulation of conduct of legal profession. Under the Act, the Bar Council of India is the supreme regulatory body to regulate the legal profession in India and also to ensure the compliance of the laws and maintenance of professional standards by the legal profession in the country.

To this regard, the Bar Council of India prescribes the minimum curriculum required to be taught in order for an institution to be eligible for the grant of a law degree. The Bar Council also carries on a period supervision of the institutions conferring the degree and evaluates their

teaching methodology and curriculum and having determined that the institution meets the required standards, recognizes the institution and the degree conferred by it.

Traditionally the degrees that were conferred carried the title of LL.B. (Bachelor of Laws) or B.L. The eligibility requirement for these degrees was that the applicants already have a Bachelor's degree in any subject from a recognized institution. Thereafter the LL.B. / B.L. course was for three years, upon the successful completion of which the applicant was granted either degree.

However upon the suggestion by the Law Commission of India and also given the prevailing cry for reform the Bar Council of India instituted upon an experiment in terms of establishing specialized law universities solely devoted to legal education and thus to raise the academic standards of legal profession in India. This decision was taken somewhere in 1985 and thereafter the first law University in India was set up in Bangalore which was named as the National Law School of India University. These law universities were meant to offer a multi-disciplinary and integrated approach to legal education. It was therefore for the first time that a law degree other than LL.B. or B.L. was granted in India. NLS offered a five years law course upon the successful completion of which an integrated degree with the title of B.A., LL.B. (Honours) would be granted. Thereafter other law universities were set up, all offering five years integrated law degree with different nomenclature. The next in line was National Law Institute University set up in Bhopal in 1997. It was followed by NALSAR University of law set up in 1998. The National Law University, Jodhpur offered for the first time in 2001 the integrated law degree of B.B.A, LL.B. (Honours) which was preceded by the West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences offering the B.Sc., LL.B. (Honours) degree. KIIT Law School, Bhubaneswar became the first law school in India in 2007 to start integrated law in three different streams and honours specialisation; i.e. BA/BBA/B.Sc. LLB (Honours).

However, despite these specialized law universities, the traditional three year degree continues to be offered in India by other institutions and is equally recognized as eligible qualifications for practicing law in India. Another essential difference that remains is that while the eligibility qualification for the three year law degree is that the applicant must already be a holder of a Bachelor's degree, for being eligible for the five years integrated law degree; the applicant must have successfully completed Class XII from recognized Boards of Education in India.

Both the holders of the three year degree and of the five year integrated degree are eligible for enrollment with the Bar Council of India upon the fulfillment of eligibility conditions and upon enrollment, may appear before any court in India. The University Grants Commission approved

one-year LLM courses in India on 6 September 2012 and the guideline for the same was notified in January, 2013. In most of the traditional universities, the admission is done on the basis of an admission test to the constituent law college or a common admission test for its affiliated colleges. Some traditional universities and affiliated colleges also admit students on the basis of merit in the preceding examination. He concluded his speech by wishing all the very best for students for choosing law.

The programme concluded with the valedictory address delivered by Smt Deepu .P, Principal, VVLC. She addressed the students and highlighted the importance of this orientation programme. She also explained about the course, examination and evaluation process. Code of conduct for students, discipline, activities to be involved during the course of study in college was highlighted