Chapter-3

LEGAL EDUCATION IN KARNATAKA

3.0 Introduction

3.1 Judicial System in India

3.1.1 Judicial System in Hindu Period

3.1.2 Judicial System in Muslim Period

3.1.3 Administration of Justice in the Sultanate of Delhi

3.1.4 Judicial Reforms of Sher Shah

3.1.5 Reforms in Mughal Period

3.1.6 Judicial System in British Period

3.1.7 Administration of Justice after Independence

3.2 Legal Education in India

3.2.1 Legal Education in Ancient India

3.2.2 Legal Education in British India

3.2.3 Commissions to improve Legal Education in India

3.2.4 Establishment of Indian Law Institute

3.2.5 184th Report of the Law Commission of India

3.2.6 National Knowledge Commission’s Report on the Legal Education

3.2.7 Establishment of Law Universities

3.2.8 Education System in Karnataka

3.3 Legal Education in Karnataka State

3.4 Profiles of the Law Colleges

References
CHAPTER-III
LEGAL EDUCATION IN KARNATAKA

3.0 INTRODUCTION

Education is a process that enables a man to develop abilities to exist as a living unit of society and nature. Legal education makes man law abiding and prudent. Legal education is essentially a multi-disciplined, multi-purpose education which can develop the human resources and idealism needed to strengthen the legal system. The lawyer, a product of such education would be able to contribute to national development and social change in a much more constructive manner. Imparting of legal education has always been considered as one of the noblest professions. Legal education which is a part of general education cannot be viewed in isolation. Today, legal education derives its impetus from the economical, social and political set up of the society.

Legal education is available to the masses from law colleges and the developments of the Universities. A conference on “Legal Education in India in 21st Century Problems and Prospects” was organized in 1999 by All India Law Teachers Congress. The editorial committee opines - “Today there are about 84 universities which award a bachelor’s degree in Law. Around 464 Law Colleges are in the country and there are about 3 lakh law graduates every year. India has the 2nd largest number of lawyers in the world next only to U.S.A but even so, the lawyer population ratio is believed to be not sufficient enough to cater to the needs of the Indian population” (Koul, 1999).
3.1 JUDICIAL SYSTEM IN INDIA

In order to understand the concept of legal education in India, it is necessary to know the developmental history of the legal profession in our country. “Legal history of India can conveniently be studied under four important periods; Viz.

1. Hindu period,
2. Muslim period
3. British period and
4. After Independence

The legal history as the Hindu period extends for nearly 1500 years before and after the beginning of the Christian era. The Muslim period begins with the first major invasion by the Muslims in 1100 A.D. the British period begins with the consolidation of the British power in the middle of the eighteenth century and lasts for nearly two hundred years. The modern period began with the withdrawal of the British when on 15th August 1947, India was declared independent” (Kulashreshtha, 2002).

3.1.1 Judicial system in Hindu period

The political system and institutions were varied and complex in the ancient India. India was divided into various independent states- some monarchies and the rest tribal republics. Monarchy, in various forms, was prevailing in the Ancient Hindu Period. Dharma was the most important concept of the Hindu political thought. ‘In the context of the Dharmashastras the word dharma came to mean “the privileges, duties and obligations of a man, his standard of conduct”’ (Thapar, 1990).
The legal system was the same for the whole of India, “not only for large number of kingdoms, but also for some larger in size and others. The smaller indicates that the concept of absolutist monarchies has always been rejected and the supremacy of ‘Dharma’ over the kings as declared in the authoritative texts was respected in letter and spirit. The Dharma Shastras impressed upon the kings to look upon the people as God (Praja Vishnu) and serve them with love and reverence”(Kane, 1941 P25). “The form of Hindu religion which prevailed in India was Saptanga (Seven Limbs) of the State. Which includes sovereign (Swamin), Minister (Amatya), Territory with people (Rastra), Army (Danda) and Friends or allies (Mitra). The king was the supreme authority of his state. His functions involved the protection not only of his kingdom against external aggression but also of life, property and traditional custom against the internal foes”(Kane. 1941, P56.). The form of Hindu religion and philosophy laid down four great aims of human life: Dharma (religion and Social Law), Artha (Wealth or Economic well being), Karma (doing work) and Moksha (salvation of the soul). The correct balance of the first three was to lead to the fourth. These concepts played a very important role in the Indian thought.

**Ancient Courts:** The King’s foremost duty was to protect his subjects. He was respected as the Lord of Dharma and was entrusted with the supreme authority of the administration of justice in his kingdom. “The King’s court was the highest court of appeal as well as an original court in cases of vital importance to the state. In villages, the local village councils similar to modern panchayats, consisted of a board of five or more members to dispense justice to villagers. The village councils dealt with simple civil and criminal cases. At a higher level in towns and districts,
the courts were presided over by the Government officers under the authority of the King to administer Justice” (Kane, P65). After considering the historical materials it becomes quite clear that the organization of the Lawyers as it exists today was not in existence in the ancient Hindu period.

3.1.2 Judicial system in Muslim period

The Muslim period marks the beginning of a new era in the legal history of India. Arabs were the first Muslims who came to India in the eighth century and settled down in the Malabar Coast and Sind but never penetrated further but due to several consequences, the downfall of the early Hindu kingdoms occurred and India braced the Muslim rulings. The social system of the Muslims was based on their religion, Islam which is dependent on Quran, their religious book. The Quran being of absolute authority, all controversy centered round its interpretation, from which arose the Muslim Law or Shariat. The Mughal Empire which was founded by Babar in 1526 lasted for nearly two centuries until the British took over. The judicial system of India during the Medieval Muslim period may therefore be divided and studied under two separate periods— the sultanate of Delhi and the Mughal period. The judicial reforms of Sher shah formed a bridge between the two periods.

3.1.3 Administration of Justice in the Sultanate of Delhi from 1206 A.D to 1526 A.D.

In the Medieval India the Sultan, being the head of the State, was the supreme authority to administer justice in his kingdom. “The administration was actually done in his name in three capacities. Diwan-e-Qaza (Arbitrator), Diwan-e-
Mazalim (as head of bureaucracy) and Diwan-e-Siyasat (as commander in chief of forces). The courts were required to seek his prior approval before awarding the capital punishment. The judicial system under the Sultan was organized on the basis of administrative divisions of the kingdom. A systematic classification and gradation of the courts existed at the seat of the capital, in provinces, districts and villages. The King's court was presided over by the Sultan. He exercised both original and appellate jurisdiction on all kinds of cases. It was the highest court of appeal in the realm.

During the period of Sultans, the Judges were impartially appointed by the Sultan, on the basis of their high standard of learning in law, from amongst the most virtuous of the learned men in his kingdom.

3.1.4 Judicial Reforms of Sher Shah from 1540 A.D. to 1555 A.D.

"In 1540 Sher Shah laid the foundations of Sur Dynasty in India after defeating the Mughal Emperor Humayun. During this period, notable reforms took place. The separate courts for civil and criminal cases were introduced. For administrative purpose, a group of villages were grouped as parganahe and a civil judge, called Munsif, a title which survives to this day" (Ahmad, 1941).

3.1.5 Reforms in Mughal Period from 1555 AD to 1750 AD

"The Mughal period begins with the victory of Babar in 1526 over the last Lodi Sultan of Delhi. His son, Humayun, though he lost his kingdom to Sher Shah in 1540, conquered it after defeating the descendants of Sher Shah in 1555."
During the Mughal period, the emperor created a separate department of Justice (Mahukma -e- Adalat) on the basis of the administrative divisions. At Delhi, the Imperial capital of India, the highest courts of the Empire empowered with original and appellate jurisdictions were established. The public was allowed to make representations and appeals to the Emperor's court in order to obtain his impartial judgment. Similarly, He established Provincial courts (Subah), District Courts (Sarkars). Quazi -e-Sarkar was the principal judicial officer in a District.

Kulashreshtha V.D. (2002) opines that during this Mughal period litigants were represented before the courts by professional legal experts. They were popularly known as *Vakils*. Thus the legal profession flourished during the Mediaeval Muslim period. Though there was no institution of lawyers like the 'Bar Association' as it exists today, still the lawyers played a prominent role in the administration of justice" (Kulashreshtha, 2002).

3.1.6 JUDICIAL SYSTEM DURING BRITISH PERIOD

After a brief episode of Portuguese domination, a handful of adventurers from the distant island of England in the Atlantic, forming the English East India Company, came to India as a trading body and became transformed into a sovereign body. Due to the exigencies of time, the Mughal Emperor granted the right of self-government to the English people. It proved to be a turning point in the legal history of India. After 1660, the East India Company declared its determination to establish through the charter and subsequent charters which
converted it from trading association to a territorial sovereign with powers of civil and military government.

**Administration of Justice from 1660 to 1935**

"Though the charter of 1661 stipulated administration of justice according to English law, steps were not taken to appoint any legal expert to assist the court in the administration of justice in India. The Charters of Charles II issued in 1669 and 1674 further made it plain that the king of England actually favoured the establishment of Courts of judicature by the East India Company. The first judicial system was established in 1670 with the effort of Gerald Aungier, the Governor of the Surat Factory. In order to have a good judicial system, it was compulsory to have a lawyer to act as a judge. Consequently, George Wilcox became Judge of Bombay court in 1672. The court was to have jurisdiction in all cases, civil, criminal. It was to sit once a week to try civil cases with the help of jury. Similar systems appeared at Calcutta and Madras in due course of time. In 1687 East India Company issued a charter which authorized it to create a Corporation of Madras and establish a Mayor’s Courts but later they were abolished due to the defects in administration.

The Supreme Court was established at Calcutta in 1774, later in Madras and Bombay as well. Several administrators of the East India Company such as Cornwallis, John Shore, Lord Wellesley, Lord Minto, Lord Hastings, Lord Amherst, and Lord Bentinck played a key role in bringing judicial reforms in India. In 1858 the East India Company was abolished and the assumption of direct responsibility of the Government of India by the Crown made the problem of
uniting two sets of courts much easier. This was achieved by establishing High Courts through the Indian High Courts Act, 1861.

The High courts were established in Culcutta, Bombay, Madras and Allahabad. The legal Practitioners Act 1879 was enacted through which all grades of legal practitioners in to one system under the jurisdiction. The Government of India Act 1915 empowered to establish new High Courts in any Indian territory; as a result, later several High Courts were established. In 1926, the Indian Bar Council Act was enacted which empowered the High Courts to make rules facilitating legal education and training and the holding and conduct of examinations by the Bar Council. The Government of India Act 1935 changed the structure of the Indian Government from ‘Unitary to that of the ‘Federal’ type” (Ramaswamy, 1938).

3.1.7 ADMINISTRATION OF JUDICIAL SYSTEM AFTER INDEPENDENCE

A new era in the legal history of India began with the establishment of ‘The Supreme Court of India’ in Delhi on 28th January 1950. It was presided over by Hon’ble Sri Harilal J. Kania as the chief Justice of India. “The Supreme Court occupies the most vital and exalted position under our constitutional set up, entrusted with the power to utter the final word in all matters relating to the interpretation of the Constitution and the laws and their enforcement and constitutes the symbol of national unity in the field of administration of law and justice” (Jois, 1984).

3.2 LEGAL EDUCATION IN INDIA

“Compared with other fields like science & technology or medicine the legal education is less technical or less professional. In the beginning to become a
lawyer (Vakil), the knowledge of Persian language was necessary but after 1826 English replaced Persian. At that time no principles of law were taught; what was taught was only rules and regulations. It was only in 1885 that law classes were made a permanent feature in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. In 1857 the study of law was declared as a permanent part of each University. Many prominent persons of India began their career as Mukhtars (Sharma, 1987).

As India was under the rulings of foreigners, socio-political turmoil was more predominant in that time, Hence there was no clear picture of legal education system existed. Reforms took place over the period of time and the state of legal education became clearer and clearer to the present state. The chronological development of the legal education in India is as enumerated below for the convenience of understanding;

3.2.1 Legal Education in Ancient India

Hindu Law says that the Sadachara, Custom, Nyaya or Yukti were the base of legal process in Ancient India. The King was advised by a Sabha which had both advisory and executive functions. The parishad was an expert committee comprised of ministers of officials, generally Brahmins, who advised the King authoritatively on law Derret J.D.M (1977).

The concept of dharma in the Vedic period can be seen as the concept of the legal education in India. Although there is no record of formal training in law, the dispensation of justice was to be done by the king on the basis of a self-acquired training. Justice was also administered by the King through his appointees who in turn were persons of known integrity and reputation of being fair and
impartial. The guiding force for the King or his appointee was the upholding of the *Dharma*.

Mohammedan College of Calcutta, popularly known as Madrasah-i-Aliah or Calcutta Madrasah, the first educational institution set up in India in 1780 by Warren Hestings, the then Governor General of India. Thus, one of the oldest centres of higher learning and culture, Calcutta *Madrasah* was established chiefly for the study of the Arabic and Persian languages and the Muslim Law so that the sons of the Muslim gentry can perform the duties as officers for running the revenue administration and judiciary.

The Naib Nizam was instructed to recruit the students of the *Madrasah* as vacancies occurred in the Fauzdar Courts on the production of certificates of efficiency. Aliah University website (www.aliah.ac.in) says that “Calcutta Madrasah was upgraded to Calcutta Madrasah College and then to Aliah University by the Government of West Bengal through Aliah University Act XXVII of 2007 passed in West Bengal Legislative Assembly”

**3.2.2 Legal Education in British India**

The first British court was established in Bombay in 1672 by Governor Gerald Angier. The first Attorney General appointed by the Governor was George Wilcox who was acquainted with the legal business and particularly in the administration of estates of the deceased persons and granting of probate. He made provision for parties to be represented by the attorneys and fixed the counsel fee a little more than one rupee. First concrete step in the direction of organising legal profession was taken through Regulating Act of 1773 which empowered to enroll
the advocates and the Attorneys-at-law to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court was established in Fort William in Bengal through a charter issued in 1774. At that time the Indian lawyers had no right for appearance in the Courts. The position was the same when the Supreme Courts with the same jurisdiction and power were established at Bombay and Madras later.

The Bengal Regulation VII of 1793 created for the first time a regular legal profession for the company’s courts, which allowed the appointment of Vakils or native pleaders in the courts of civil judicature in the provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. In 1861, three High Courts were established at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. At this time the three bodies of practitioners viz, Advocates, Attorneys and Vakils were in existence. The advocates were the barristers of England or Ireland but the Vakils were the Indian Practitioners. According to Clause 19 of Letters Patent 1865 of the High Court of Calcutta empowered the court to approve, admit and enroll such and so many Advocates, Attorneys and Vakils as the High Court shall deem fit. As already stated the Supreme Court had not allowed but the High Courts allowed them which increased the prestige of the Indian Lawyers. The Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, provided for enrollment to only those practitioners who had taken the LL.B degree from the Indian Universities. Under Section 41, the High Court could dismiss any advocate or suspend him from practice by giving an opportunity to defend him. The Bar Councils Act, 1926 unified two grades of legal practitioners, the Vakils and Pleaders, by merging them in the class of advocates. It also provided for making rules for giving facilities of legal education and training.

The pattern of legal education which is in vogue in India was transplanted by the English after the establishment of their rule in India. The formal legal
education in India came into existence in 1855 when the first professorship of law was established at the Government Elphinstone College in Bombay and Madras and the Hindu College at Calcutta. At that time the primary aim of the legal education was to equip the law students so that they could help the lower courts and the High Courts in the administration of justice by enrolling themselves as Vakils or becoming judicial officers, and thus serve the interests of the Administration (Sing, 1999).

There is no tradition of legal research and academic legal training. In the year 1857, legal education was introduced as a subject for teaching in three universities in the presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

Until the 1850's there was no formal legal education for legal officers and lawyers in this country. Sir Erskine Perry, the then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Bombay, would deliver lectures on law after court hours. These classes were held on a very informal basis and were attended only by a select group. However, it was not till Sir Perry left for England in 1852, that a conscious effort was made to collect funds in order to institute a chair in Jurisprudence at the Elphinstone Institution. It was called the “Perry Professorship of Jurisprudence”. In 1855, Dr. R. T. Reid (LL.B Bar-at-Law & the first Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay) was appointed as the first Perry Professor of Jurisprudence and the Government Law School (GLS), as it was then called, was established at the Elphinstone Institution. The Government Law School has been affiliated with the University of Bombay since 1860 and is, in fact, older than the University of Bombay and the Bombay High Court itself.
The Government Law College, Mumbai founded in 1855, is the oldest law school in Asia dating even prior to the University of Mumbai, and enjoys a pre-eminent national and international reputation for excellence. GLC which has a rich heritage and pedigree is the repository of erudition in the legal firmament and has had the privilege of guidance from eminent legal luminaries such as Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Lokmanya Tilak, Justice M.C. Chagla, Nani Palkhivala and several others who have adorned benches of the Supreme Court of India and the Bombay High Court.

"The Bombay University was founded by Lord Elphinstone in 1857. It consists of a chancellor, vice-chancellor, and a senate; and its function is to examine and confer degrees in arts, law, medicine, and engineering." (Hunter, 1885)

1923 - ILS Law College, Pune is one of the top ten law colleges in India. The Indian Law Society was founded on 4th March, 1923, as a result of the pioneering efforts of several legal luminaries.

1955 - JSS Sakri Law College, Situated in Hubli (Karnataka), is managed and run by the Janatha Shikshana Samithi. The college, which was set up in 1955, is counted among the oldest law colleges in India. It is affiliated to the Karnataka University, Dharwad. The JSS Sakri Law College is approved by the Bar Council of India (BCI), Government of India, New Delhi.
1968 - SKM Law College is situated in Valsad district of Gujarat. The college was established in 1968. Affiliated to South Gujarat University (Surat), the educational institution is renowned as one of the prominent law colleges in India.

Government Law College Ernakulam, Kochi.

The history of Govt Law College, Ernakulam (www.ernakulamlawcollege.tk) goes back to 1874 when the legal education set its root in Kerala by the Maharajah of Travancore sanctioning the Organisation of a Law Class in connection with His Highness College (Present University College) Thiruvanathapuram. In 1929 on the recommendation of a commission from the University of Madras which inspected the institution, the Government sanctioned the conversion of the college from part time to full time working from 10 AM to 4 PM from the academic year 1931-32.

3.2.3 Commissions to improve legal education in India

Because of the exigencies of the time, upgrading the legal education in India and several commissions were formed to improve the legal education in India, enumerated as given below;

1. Calcutta University Commission [1917-1919],
2. University Education Commission, was set up in 1948-49,
3. In the year 1949 the Bombay Legal Education Committee was set up to promote legal education. The All India Bar Committee made certain recommendations in 1951.
4. In 1954, XIV [14th] Report the Law Commission (Setalvad Commission) of India discussed the status of legal education and recognized the need for reform in the system of legal education

The Advocates’ Act, enacted in 1961, became the focal point of the legal education system presently in existence. The Bar Council of India Rules, inducted under The Advocates’ Act 1961. There were several Committees/Commissions were established to reform the legal education in India some of them are as given below;

- First Indian University Commission, 1902
- Recommendations of Chagla Committee, 1910
- Bills on Legal Education 1936-49
- Bombay Legal Education Committee, 1949
- All India Bar Committee, 1951-52
- Rajasthan Legal Education Committee, 1955
- Law Commission of India, 1958
- Advocates Act, 1961
- Gajendra Gadkar Committee, 1964
- All India Seminars on Legal Education, 1972
- Establishment of Bar Council of India Trust, 1974
- Legal Education Seminar, Bombay, 1977
- First National Convention on Legal Education, 1977
- All India Law Teachers Conference, 1981
- Report of Bar Council of India, 1982
3.2.4 Establishment of Indian Law Institute, Delhi

The Indian Law Institute (www.ilidelhi.org) was founded in 1956 primarily with the objective of promoting and conducting legal research. The Institute is an autonomous body registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860; the Indian Law Institute's Library is one of the best libraries in the country. It has more than 75000 titles. It subscribes to 270 current legal periodicals. The Institute has the requisite independence and academic freedom to carry out its objectives. The Indian Law Institute has been granted the Deemed University Status in 2004 vide Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development Notification No. F.9-9/2001-U.3 dated 29.10.2004.

3.2.5 184th Report of the Law Commission of India

The Law Commission in its 184th report made few recommendations regarding improving the legal education conditions prevailing in India. The more prominent ones are as follows;

(a) The Bar Council of India cannot be required to consult all Universities, however it must consult a body which effectively represents all the Universities and that such a body should be constituted by the University Grants Commission.
This requires amendment of the Advocates Act, 1961 and the University Grants Commission Act, 1956;

(b) The Bar Council of India should promote Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) as a subject of academic study in the law school to students and also to promote continuing education on ADR to legal practitioner;

(c) The Bar Council of India should implement the decisions of the Legal Education Committee of the Bar Council of India to ensure uniform pattern of legal education in India

(d) Bar Council of India can lay down minimum standards necessary for courses for students who will come into legal profession; and

(e) It is also recommended that the clinical legal education may be made compulsory in legal education.

3.2.6 National Knowledge Commission’s Report on Legal Education

The National Knowledge Commission (NKC) was established by the Prime Minister of India in 2005 to recommend and undertake reforms in order to make India a knowledge-based economy and society. An important constituent of the NKC’s functions are professional education, particularly in the field of legal education. In the light of its significance, the NKC constituted a Working Group on legal education in the country. The members nominated by the Chairperson of the NKC, Mr. Sam Pitroda, to the Working Group are Justice Jagannadha Rao(Chair), Justice Leila Seth, Dr. Madhav Menon, Dr. B.S. Chimni, Dr. Mohan Gopal, Mr. P.P. Rao and Mr.Nishith Desai.

The Working Group identified the following topics of importance towards the promotion of quality and standard legal education:
(1) Vision and goals of legal education-status today, road map and broad strategy to reach those goals;

(2) Content and Scope of legal education (Multi disciplinary and based in social context);

(3) Governance Structure;

(4) At least four independent research centers to be funded by the central government with investment of Rs. 100 crores; and

(5) Access, finance, infrastructure and management.

Segal R. & Bhosale S.R. states that “In attempting to guide students towards the realization of basic democratic values, the law teachers must themselves demonstrate scholarly commitment to self-enlighten only through analysis, clarification and exposure of their own values and prejudices that they might diminish their own danger to students” (SEGAL & BHOSALE, 1994). This can be achieved only through the constant touch and supporting the law libraries which provide current and updated information.

3.2.7 Establishment of Law Universities

There are more than one thousand law colleges in the country and it is rather an impossible task for a central agency like the Bar Council of India or the University Grants Commission to ensure a high quality professionalism in these law colleges. In view of this, the concerned state government is considered to be the best agency to maintain such high standards in higher legal education, thus several state governments have established separate Law Universities to monitor the standards of legal education. Following are the Law Universities working in India;
### Table No-3.1

**List of Law Universities Established in India**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Law University</th>
<th>Year of Establishment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>National Law School of India University, Bangalore, Karnataka</td>
<td>1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Law University, Tamil Nadu, Chennai.</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>National Law University, Bhopal,</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences, Kolkata, West Bengal</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>National Law University, Jodhpur</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gujarat National Law University, Gandhinagar</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Hidayatullah National Law University, Raipur</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>National University of Advanced Legal Studies, Kochi.</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University, Lucknow</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Patiala</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Chanakya National Law University, Patna</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>National Law University, Delhi</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Karnataka State Law University, Hubli.</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Karnataka Government established on August 29, 1987 through a Gazette Notification, the National Law School of India University at Bangalore under the National Law School of India Act (Karnataka Act 22 of 1986).

Dr. B. R Ambedkar Law University was established in 1996 by passing a legislation Act, 1996 (No. 43 of 1997) in the Tamil Nadu state.

The West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences was established under the WBNUJS Act, 1999 (West Bengal Act IX of 1999) adopted by the West Bengal Legislature in July, 1999.

The National Law Institute University has been established by Act No. 41 of 1997 of the Madhya Pradesh Legislature to fill the gap and providing most modern legal education through multidisciplinary teaching and training of newer skills needed for the profession. The University launched its first academic programme in 1998.

National Law University, Jodhpur established with the passing of the National Law University, Jodhpur Act in 1999. The institution started work with the blessings of many legal and social luminaries from 1st July, 2001.

NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad, an institution of national eminence in the field of legal education and research, is a residential University established in 1998 under the National Academy of Legal Studies and Research University Act (Andhra Pradesh Act 34 of 1998) of the Andhra Pradesh State Legislature.
Gujarat National Law University (GNLU) is the statutory university established by the Govt. of Gujarat National University Act, 2003. The University is recognized by the Bar Council of India. The University became functional from the year, 2004.

Established by the Government of Chattisgarh under the Hidayatullah National University of Law, Chattisgarh, Act (Act No.10 of 2003).

The National University of Advanced Legal Studies (NUALS) was established by the State of Kerala by Act 27 of 2005 to be a national level institute of excellence in higher learning of law in the State.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya National Law University was established by an Act of Govt. of Uttar Pradesh in 2005, U.P. Act No.28 of 2005 and came into being on 4th of January 2006.

Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law (RGNUL), Punjab, was established by the State Legislature of Punjab by passing the Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Punjab Act, 2006 (Punjab Act No. 12 of 2006).

The Chanakya National Law University established in 2006 under the Bihar Act No. 24 of 2006.

National Law University, Delhi established in 2008 by Act No.1 of 2008 of national capital territory of Delhi.

The Karnataka State Law University is the single largest federal Law University in the country having 87 Law Colleges spread across the State of Karnataka under its umbrella. It is established with the objective of providing
world class legal education to the young seekers of legal career in the country and abroad. According to Section 13 of the Karnataka State Law University Act (Act No. 11 of 2009), 2009, The Minister in charge of Law, Justice and Human Rights in Karnataka shall be the Pro-Chancellor by virtue of his office. Karnataka State Law University, Hubli, is honoured to have Shri S. Suresh Kumar as the first Pro-Chancellor of the University.

3.2.8 Education System in Karnataka

The Government of Karnataka has identified Education as a sector critical to promoting growth and development of the state's human resources and thereby accelerating economic development by cross-sector. The Government constituted special Task Forces on Education which has recommended several innovative policy initiatives directed towards improving higher education. Since the State Government also intends to substantially increase investment in education through domestic as well as external financing, viewing the educational process has a holistic process, grounded in social relations and shaped the way. It is accessed differentially on the basis of caste, class, gender and region.

Karnataka inherited an elitist-oriented education system from the colonial past, as most other parts of the country, characterized by uneven and highly inadequate spread of education facilities. During the last four decades, the state has witnessed a steady progress in rectifying the situation and moved towards an egalitarian system that reaches education to all sections of the society. Not unexpectedly, the priority has been to expand educational facilities to meet this requirement. One could easily say that Karnataka has achieved this goal of
quantitative spread fairly successfully. The challenge today is to significantly improve the quality of the system and move towards the goal of excellence without jeopardizing the unfinished task of equitable development.

Educational development in the state has been profoundly influenced by the legacy of the past. The Karnataka state was formed by the merger of five Kannada-speaking areas bordering the princely state of Mysore that were part of the Bombay Presidency, the Madras Presidency, and the princely states of Hyderabad and Coorg. These areas were at strikingly different levels of economic, social and educational development in 1956. The Mysore princely state comprising the present districts of Bangalore, Tumkur, Hassan, Shimoga, Mysore, Kolar, Mandya and Chikmangalur were more advanced in the provision of educational and health facilities, as well as infrastructure (power and roads). The Hyderabad-Karnataka region also has the greatest proportion of Scheduled Caste (SC) population in the state. For the State as a whole, 16.4 per cent of the population is SC (and 4.3 percent are ST), but in Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar the percentage share of SC is 17.2, 23.7 and 20.7 respectively (ST population percentages are 7.8, 4.1 and 8.3, respectively) (Govinda, 2002).

**Private Sector in Legal Education**

A significant feature of Karnataka’s education system is the presence of a large private sector especially at the secondary stage and beyond. The private sector consists of those institutions that receive government aid for teachers’ salaries and those that do not. The Government stopped giving grant-in-aid to those institutions established after 1987.
3.3 LEGAL EDUCATION IN KARNATAKA STATE

There are 97 Law colleges providing legal education in Karnataka including the National Law University spread over the six educational administrative regions. Earlier to this almost all law colleges were affiliated to the respective Universities and now they are affiliated to the Karnataka State Law University, Hubli except constituent colleges established by the Universities. The distributions of Law colleges by regions the data is presented in table-2;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGIONS</th>
<th>NUMBER OF LAW COLLEGES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangalore Region</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mysore Region</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shimoga Region</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangalore Region</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dharwad Region</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulbarga Region</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>97</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table-2 examines that, there are 43 law colleges situated in the Bangalore region itself which is 44.33% of total number of law colleges in Karnataka state, may be because of existence of High Court in the Bangalore city.

The legal practitioners of the region may be influenced by the establishment of more number of colleges. Remaining 55.67% of law colleges are
distributed in the other regions, i.e. 20 colleges are in the Dharwad region (20.62%) and now Dharwad city acquires the High Court bench. The Gulbarga region has 13 law colleges (13.4%) and also a High court bench. There are 06 law colleges in Mangalore and Shimoga a region each which constitutes 6.2%.

Figure – 3.1: Map of Administrative Divisions in Karnataka State

Table-3.3
Number of Law Colleges- District wise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI. No.</th>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>No. of Colleges</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of Colleges</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Un Aided</td>
<td>Aided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bangalore Urban</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bangalore Rural</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bagalkot</td>
<td>02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Belgaum</td>
<td>07 01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bellary</td>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bidar</td>
<td>04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Bijapur</td>
<td>03</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Chamarajanagaram</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Chickmagalur</td>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Chikballapur</td>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Chitradurga</td>
<td>02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Dakshina Kannada</td>
<td>06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Davanagere</td>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Dharwad</td>
<td>05 01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Gadag</td>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Gulbarga</td>
<td>03 02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Hassan</td>
<td>- 01</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Haveri</td>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Kodagu (Coorg)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Kolar</td>
<td>02 01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Koppal</td>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Mandya</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Mysore</td>
<td>04 01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Raichur</td>
<td>03</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Ramanagaram</td>
<td>01 01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Shimoga</td>
<td>02 01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Tumkur</td>
<td>03</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Udupi</td>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Uttara Kannada</td>
<td>01 01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Colleges</strong></td>
<td><strong>84 08 05</strong></td>
<td><strong>97</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Historical Growth and Development of Law Colleges in Karnataka:

"Distinguished lawyers and freedom fighters of North Karnataka realised the importance of legal education in North Karnataka. As there was no law college in North Karnataka, one had to go to Pune, Mumbai, Kolhapur or Chennai for legal education. This made legal education expensive and difficult to get. In 1939
Karnatak Law Society established a law college in November, 1939. Shreemant Rajasaheb Lakhamgouda Sirdesai of Wantmoori, who was known for his munificent donations, donated a huge sum to the College and the college was named after him as “Raja Lakhamgouda Law College, Belgaum”. In 1954 Sarada Vilas Law College was founded by Late Shri Sampige Venkatapathiah, an advocate, freedom fighter and an educationist. This is the second oldest law college in the State of Karnataka. In 1962, the University College of Law, Dharwad was established by the Karnataka University, Dharwad.

Over the period of time a number of law colleges were established throughout the Karnataka state and contributed for the development of legal education in Karnataka. Very recently the establishment of Karnataka state law university is the landmark in the history of legal education in Karnataka.

3.5 PROFILE OF THE LAW COLLEGES AFFILIATED TO KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD AT PRESENT AND EARLIER

The Status and Profile of the Law College Libraries coming under the present study are presented below according to their year of establishment;

1.R. L. Law College Library, Belgaum (1939)

Raja Lakhamagouda Law College was established in the year 1939 by the Karnataka Law Society, Belgaum. In the glorious history of legal education, the R.L Law College has contributed the most competent legal luminaries. It has done yeoman service to the cause of legal education in this part of the country. It was started with a view, inter alia, to diffuse knowledge of law and constitution in the
general public and the train graduates in law. It has produced numerous legal celebrities including the two former Chief Justices of India Late Shri E.S.Venkataramiah and Shri S Rajendra Babu. The college was initially affiliated to the Bombay University, and after it is affiliated to the Karnataka University, Dharwad and now it is affiliated to the Karnataka State Law University, Hubli. Many past students of the College have attained the highest positions in judiciary, administration, legislature etc. It offers both 3-year and 5-year LL.B. courses.

The College Library has a standard and up-to-date books of law and law journals are available for the benefit of the students. There is a well equipped reading room which can easily accommodate over 112 students at a time. Reading room is kept open from 7.00 A.M to 5.00 P.M. The Library has 31,000 Books and 3500 journal back volumes in its collection. The Library is subscribing 27 Indian Journals. The Library has established computer lab with LAN and Broad Band with Wi-Fi facility. The library automation has been done using ‘EasyLib’ software. The Library has subscribed ‘SCC online Database’ for the judgment reports. The Library is offering Bibliographic Search facility, Interlibrary Loan and News Paper Clipping services.

2. J.S.S. Sakri Law College Library, Hubli (1955)

The Janata Shikshana Samiti’s Sakri Law College is functioning under the able Management of Janata “Shikshana Samiti, Dharwad. The college was established in the year 1955. The financial needs of the college were met through generous donation made by Shri Venkappanna Sakri- a leading commercial magnet of Bagalkot. As a token of gratitude, the college was named after him. The
college continued to function from Dharwad until it was shifted to Hubli in the year 1966. College offers degree only 3 year LL.B. course

The College Library started functioning with initial collection of books about 150, presently having 10,000 books and 1500 back volumes of journals in its collection. The library is presently subscribing to 16 Indian journals. The library is functioning from 8.AM to 4.00 PM. The JSS Sakri Law College library is offering Reprographic service and News Paper Clipping Services. No computers are established in the library.

3. Karnatak University’s Sir Siddappa Kambali Law College Library, Dharwad (1962)

The University College of Law, Dharwad was established in 1962 to cater to the educational needs of the law students of North Karnataka. It is a reputed constituent college of the well known Karnatak University, Dharwad. The College was rechristened as “Karnatak University Sir Siddappa Kambali Law College” in the year 2012. The College offers both 3 Year and 5 Year LL.B Course, but has discontinued the 5 year LL.B. course from the academic year 2014-15. The institution has on its roll competent, qualified and dedicated teachers who have carved out a niche amongst the members of legal fraternity and enjoy an enviable standing at the National Level.

Any place of learning is judged by its library. The library of the University College of Law has been rated by visiting scholars, students, researchers and learned members of the Bench and Bar as one of the Best in India. It has a collection of around 15700 books and about 9300 back volumes of many highly acclaimed Journals and Reports. An ideal place to quench the thirst for knowledge,
the library currently subscribes to 47 Indian and Foreign Journals and Reports. For decades, scholars and researchers from different and distant places have availed of library facilities. The library has well established computer Lab with 16 computers connected through LAN and Broad Band Internet connection. The library opens its services from 8.00 AM to 6.00 PM to its users. The automation of library is under process. The library has subscribed Offline Database ‘The Laws’ for judgment reports. It is well known for its services like reprographic service, Bibliographic Search Service, Interlibrary Loan, Current Awareness service, News Paper Clipping Service etc.


KLE Society’s S. A. Manvi Law College, Gadag was established in 1974. The college is offering 3 years Law Course. Since establishment the college has created an excellent academic atmosphere where the student can grow to the fullest extent. The college has a spacious well stocked library. The College Library has standard and up-to-date books of law and law journals are available for the benefit of the students. There is a well equipped reading room. The Reading room is kept open from 10.00 A.M to 5.00.P.M. The Library has 9,000 Books and 1500 journal back volumes in its collection. The library is subscribing to 19 Indian Journals. The library has established two computers with internet facility. The library OPAC has been created using the ‘E-Lib” software. The Library offers Reprographic Service, Interlibrary Loan, Current Awareness Service and News Paper Clipping Service to its users.
5. G.K. Law College Library, Hubli (1974)

The KLE society has established the law college in Hubli in 1974 with the vision ‘To be the premier law college in the state by achieving a high order of excellence in teaching and training; to be the first choice of student seeking education in law’. The College is offering both 3 year and 5 year LL.B. degrees. The College Library has a collection of 8,505 Books, about 2,000 journal back volumes and subscribing 10 Indian journals and reports. The working hours of the library are from 9.00 AM to 5.00 PM. The library has established computer lab with 8 computers and are connected to Internet. The automation of library is under process. The library is offering Reprographic Service, Interlibrary Loan, CAS and News Paper Clipping services to its users.

6. M.E.S. Law College Library, Sirsi (1974)

The Modern Education Society has established the Law College in 1974, with a view to cater to the educational needs of the people of upper ghat talukas of Uttara Kannada District with the mission to bring out expert law graduates to face the challenges of tomorrow. The inquisitive people of Sirsi hailed the move with all enthusiasm. The torch of legal education was lit up in a small town like sirsi mainly by the sagacity, farsightedness and the missionary zeal of the dedicated persons. The Law College is permanently affiliated to the Karnataka State University, Hubli since 2009. The College is offering only a 3 year LL.B. degree course.

The college has a well equipped library. The library has 11,624 books, 747 back volumes of Journals and reports and subscribing to 12 Indian Journals. Two
computers are established in the library with the Internet facility. The library automation is under process. The library is providing only Reprographic and News Paper Clipping services to its users.

7. B.V. Bellad Law College Library, Belgaum (1975)

In 1975, with the initiative of the then Chairman, Board of Management of K.L.E., Famous Educationist, Philanthropist, a Social Worker, Late Shri. Chidanand Basavaprabhu Kore, established B.V.Bellad Law College, Belgaum. The College strives to make the right of all students to quality education a reality and to, enable the communities to address their own problems effectively, with an emphasis on assistance to low-income students and the communities.

Initially, the college was named as K.L.E. Society’s Evening Law College, Belgaum. But with effect from 30.05.1982 it has been renamed as K.L.E. Society’s B. V.Bellad Law College, Belgaum. Shri B. V. Bellad, Advocate and Philanthropist of Belgaum donated Rs. 1,00,000/- (One lakh) and the College was renamed after him. The college campus is situated in the heart of Belgaum city with other sister concern of K.L.E. Society popularly called as “Lingaraj Campus”. The College is imparting quality education both in 3 Year Law Course after graduation and 5 Year Law Course after 12th Standard / PUC and has also started “P.G. Diploma in Cyber Law” in the academic year 2008-09 in association with the K.L.E. University, Belgaum for public at large.

The College has an enriched Library with the collection of 10,167 books, about 2,000 back volumes of journals and reports and subscribing 14 Indian Journals and Reports. The library opens for the service from 9.30 AM to 5.30 PM. The library
has a computer lab with 7 computers connected through LAN with Internet. The College Library is automated using the ‘EasyLib’ Software; the automation process is under progress. The library is offering Interlibrary Loan, CAS and News Paper Clipping services to its users.

8. K.P.E.S. G. M. Patil Law College Library, Dharwad (1975)

The Karnataka Progressive Education Society started in 1975 is one of the reputed law colleges in India. KPES Law College is presently affiliated to the Karnataka State Law University, Hubli. College and is offering only in 3 year LL.B degree course.

The College Library starts functioning from 8.00 AM. to 5 PM. It holds 7,011 Books, 1,215 back volumes of Journals and Reports. The library is subscribing to 12 Indian Journals and Reports. The KPE Society’s Campus holds a cluster of educational Institutions and has a centralized computer lab for the students. The computer Lab consists of more than 10 computers which are well connected with LAN and Internet with Wi-Fi facility hence the Law College students also uses this computer Lab for their requirements. The library offers Reprographic service, Bibliographic Search Service and News Paper Clipping service to its users.


Anjuman E-Islam, a religious minority Institution, established the Anjuman Law College at Bijapur in 1980. In the beginning the college started working in the premises of the Government degree college, Bijapur, later in the year 2000 the college had its own new building in the heart of the city.
The College Library has a moderate collection of books around 5,700 and about 1950 back volumes of Journals and Reports. Presently the library is subscribing to 45 Indian Journals and Reports. The library opens its doors for users from 8.00 AM to 5.00 PM. Four computers are established in the library with an internet connection. There is no automation of library activities. Only reprographic service is rendered by the library to its users.


Hurakdli Ajja Law College is one of the constituent units of Lingyat Education Association, which is also known as LEA. Located in Dharwad (Karnataka), the college came into existence in 1983. It was formerly affiliated to the Karnataka University, Dharwad and is now affiliated to the Karnataka State Law University, Hubli. The LEA's Hurakdli Ajja Law College Dharwad is established to cater to the educational requirements of the students. The college admits them to its 3 year LLB degree course.

The College library is having a good collection with 7,132 books, 730 back volumes of journals and Reports and presently subscribing 17 Indian Journals and Reports. The Computer Lab has been established in the Library with 10 computers with LAN and Internet. The automation process is under progress using the 'E-lib' software. The library remains open from 8.00 AM to 5.30 PM for its users providing Reprographic and News Paper Clipping services.

The S.C.Nandimath Law College was established by the Basaveshwara Vidya Vardaka Sangha in 1986 at Bagalkot. The S.C.Nandimath Law College endeavors to become an autonomous and self-sufficient centre in all respects to impart Legal Education. Its aim is to promote quality and need based education in the area of law. The college has a well-equipped library consisting of unique collection of books and journals required for the LL.B. 3 year course, B.A.LL.B 5 year course & LL.M. courses. In total, the library has 9157 books including journal back volumes of national and international reputation in Law.

The library has comfortable furniture, computer with Internet facility, reference and current awareness services and beautiful arrangement of book volumes. The college has subscribed to 18 different journals and reports connected with law, 7832 text books and other law books and remaining 1169 book volumes from 1968-69. The library is kept open between 8.00 AM. To 6.00 PM; however, for about one month before examination it is kept open up to 8 p.m. for the convenience of the students. The college has all books and journals with respect to LL.B. (3 & 5 year), and LL.M courses. The library is automated using the ‘Aargees Library Management Software’. The books are bar coded and OPAC is available for use. The library offers Bibliographic Search, Interlibrary Loan, CAS and News Paper Clipping services.

12. R.T.E.S. Law College Library, Renebennur (1985-86)

Ranebennur Taluk Education Society established the Law College in 1985-86 as an evening college with the goal ‘to achieve a Law Literate Society by
imparting qualities education in Law that meets the needs of aspirant lawyers’ to cater especially to the need of the people of this region who were very keen in enhancing their Law awareness. The College offers a 3 year LL.B degree course.

The College has a well maintained building and other infrastructure facilities which provide to students with a very good educational environment. The Institute also has a good library which is open at convenient time for students. The library is well equipped with a large collection of books and other relevant study material. The library holds 5,480 books, 316 back volumes of journals and reports. The library working hour is 8.00 AM to 2.00 PM. The library provides News Paper Clipping services to its users.

13. KRCE Society’s HV Koujalagi Law College Library, Bailhongal (1993)

The HV Koujalagi Law College is also known as Kittur Rani Channamma Education Society’s HV Koujalagi Law College, Bailhongal. It was established in 1993 under the supervision of Kittur Rani Channamma Education Society. The College offers a 3 Year LL.B degree course. The College Library opens its doors for users from 3.00 AM to 2.00 PM. The College library is housed in a spacious hall with the collection of 3,200 books and 2,500 back volumes of journals and reports. The library is subscribing to only two Reports at present. The centralized Computer Lab and Xerox machine are maintained by the KRCE Society as there is a cluster of institutions housed in the campus. The law college students also avail them, the Internet facility from the Computer Lab which is well connected with LAN and Wi-Fi. The library provides News Paper Clipping service and Interlibrary Loan facility.

With the motto “Education is the light of life” and Social humbleness of Education to all, Laxmi Education Trust started in the year 1987 by founder Shri Laxmanrao Jarkiholi, a winner of ‘Indira Priyadarshini’ award. Keeping in mind the importance of legal education and development of Society, the Law College was started in the year 1993. The main object is to provide legal Education to classes especially to the rural youths and to create legal awareness among the mass. The library is having a collection of 4,200 books, 10 back volumes of journals and subscribing two judgment reports. The establishment of computer lab is under process. The library provides its services from 8.00 AM to 1.00 PM and offers News Paper Clipping service.

15. K.L.E.S. Law College Library, Chikkodi (1999)

Karnataka Lingayat Education Society’s Law College, Chikodi was established in 1999 with the vision ‘to impart quality legal education to create social engineers to build on egalitarian society where all people shall have equal political social and economic rights’. The college initially offered 5 years Law Course. From 2001, a 3 year Law Course was also introduced. Since establishment, the college has created an excellent academic atmosphere where the student can grow to the fullest extent.

The college has a spacious and very well stocked library and a Computer Laboratory. The college library contains more than 6,500 books, 950 back volumes of journals and reports. The library is subscribing to 14 Indian journals and reports. The library working hours are from 10.30 to 5.30 PM. The Computer Lab consists of 15 computers with LAN and Internet connection. The automation process of
library is in progress using the ‘E-Lib’ software. The library is offering interlibrary loan and News Paper Clipping services to its users.


Shri Siddeshwar Law College was started in the year 2002. The Shri Siddeshwar Law College offers courses such as LL.B. it is a three year full time degree programme. The Library has around 1,783 books, 50 back volumes of Journals and reports and library is subscribing 5 Indian Judgment reports. The library opens its doors for service from 8.00 AM to 4.30 PM. The library has a computer lab with 12 computers well connected with LAN and internet. The library has also a collection of 20 E-books. The library is providing reprographic service, Interlibrary Loan facility, and News Paper Clipping services to its users.


BLDEA Law College, Jamkhandi was established in 2003 and is managed by the Bijapur Liberal District Education Association. The college was established with the mission of ‘all round development students aiming to produce not only good professionals, but also good and worthy citizens of a country and aiding in its overall progress and development. The College offers both 3 Year and 5 Year LL.B degree courses. The college library is working from 8.30 AM to 5.30 PM. The library has a good collection of books around 3,300 and 50 back volumes of journals. The library is subscribing to 25 Indian journals and reports. Four computers are connected with LAN and Internet. The library is automated with ‘New Genlib’ software. The automation process is in progress. The College Library offers Reprographic service, Bibliographic Search service, Interlibrary Loan, and News Paper Clipping services to its users.
18. Mahatma Gandhi Law College Library, Sankeshwar (2003-4)

Mahatma Gandhi Law College, Sankeshwar was established by the Aadya Shri Nijalingeshwar Shikshan Sansthe in the year 2003-04 in order to cater to the needs of the rural public and to awaken the young generation about its rights and system. The College has a well equipped library and a reading room. It is kept open from 9.30 AM to 4.30 PM. The College Library holds around 1,066 books, about 100 back volumes of journals and reports and subscribes 8 Indian journals and Judgment reports. The library has not acquired any computers yet. It offers Interlibrary Loan and News Paper Clipping service to its users.
References

1. AHMAD M.B. (1941), Administration of Justice in Mediaeval India, Alighar: Alighar University, PP 104-125.


19. J.S.S. Sakri Law College, Hubli (1955) website www.jssakrilawcollegehubli.co.in


28. M.E.S. Law College, Sirsi website http://www.meslawcollegesirsi.co.in

29. NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad. Website: www.nalsarlawuniv.ac.in accessed on 12th May 2011.


34. National University of Advanced Legal Studies, Kochi. Website www.nuals.ac.in accessed on 20th May 2011.


36. Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law (RGNUL), Punjab, Website: www.rgnulpatiala.org/his.html website accessed on 20th May 2011.


39. R.T.E.S. Law College, Ranebennur. website http://rteslawcollege.co.in


