

IQAC, KOKRAJHAR LAW COLLEGE

Late Niranjan Kr. Narzary Online Lecture Series organized by IQAC, Kokrajhar Law College - 2021 :

From 20th May, 2021 – 28th June, 2021 IQAC, Kokrajhar Law College conducted the Online Lecture Series in the fond memory of Late Niranjan Kr. Narzary, founder Principal of Kokrajhar Law College. Due to Covid-19 pandemic classes of all semester at college premises were suspended by the Government. Therefore for the greater interest of the students and enhancement of the better quality of legal education to all the students and fraternity of legal education, KLC organized the Online Lecture Series by inviting distinguished legal personality as a resource persons from different parts of India.

This report highlights of the key learning of all the Episodes of Online Lecture Series organized by the IQAC, Kokrajhar Law College :

1ST Episode :

Dated : 20-05-2021 Time : 11:00 A.M

Topic: “Judicial Interpretation to the Constitution: Some Reflections”

Chief Guest and Inaugurator – Prof. (Dr.) Stuti Deka HOD (Law), Gauhati University.

1st Episode Hosted by: Suresh Basumatary, IQAC Co-ordinator, KLC

Welcome Address by: Miss Preeta Brahma, Principal i/c , KLC

Hon’ble Chief Guest and Inaugurator, Prof. (Dr.) Stuti Deka Maa’m explained that the Constitution speaks its values and commands to a variety of public officials and to the public at large. In many of the cases Indian Supreme Court’s approach to Constitutional interpretation have induced global interpretive trends. Maa’m has cited that there are many Judgements of the Supreme Court with many more interpretive techniques. Tracking the developing world interpretations also developed from textualism to various techniques and approaches. Maa’m further explained that the exponential growth of judgments interpreting the Constitution has led to increasingly precedent-laden and doctrine-heavy decisions, that sometimes lose sight of the document that is being interpreted. Maa’m said that the interpretation can be useful to the process of elaboration and enforcement of the law. She has highly enlightened to all the participants on this topic.

After the complete deliberation of lecture there was a Q/A session the Resource Person have extensively interacted and clearly responded on some relevant queries raised from the end of participants joining this online lecture series to the best of their satisfaction, which is hosted by Suresh Basumatary, IQAC Co-ordinator, KLC

Vote of thanks by : Dr Pranay Kr. Aditya, IQAC Director, KLC

Dr Pranay Kr. Aditya, IQAC Director, Kokrajhar Law College offered the vote of thanks with words of appreciation and gratefulness to the respected Chief guest cum inaugurator Prof. (Dr.) Stuti Deka most illuminating speeches immensely benefitting all those joining the programme. And extending heartfelt thanks to Miss Preeta Brahma, Principal i/c, Kokrajhar Law College, for her remarkable initiatives in organizing this programme along with thankfulness to the dignitaries and faculty members for their active participation in this programme. Today's sessions ended with offering this vote of thanks.

2nd Episode :

Dated : 21-05-2021 Time : 09:00 A.M

Topic : "Federal Principle"

Speaker : Prof. (Dr.) Mohan R. Bolla , Principal, Kristu Jayanti College of Law, Bangalore

2nd Episode hosted by : Suresh Basumatary, IQAC Co-ordinator, KLC

Welcome Address by : Miss Preeta Brahma, Principal i/c , KLC

Keynote speaker Prof. (Dr.) Mohan R. Bolla Sir explained that the federal principle is a foundational element of the Constitution, along with representative democracy, responsible government, separation of judicial power, and the rule of law. Federalism is part of the basic structure of the Indian constitution which cannot be altered or destroyed through constitutional amendments under the constituent powers of the Parliament without undergoing judicial review by the Supreme Court. Sir has further explained that the Federalism in India refers to relationship between the Central Govt and the State governments of India. The Constitution of India establishes the structure of the Indian government. Part XI of the Indian constitution specifies the distribution of legislative, administrative and executive powers between the union government and the States of India. The legislative powers are categorised under a Union List, a State List and

a Concurrent List, representing, respectively, the powers conferred upon the Union government, those conferred upon the State governments and powers shared among them. Sir has enlightened to all the participants by explaining with several Articles of the Indian Constitution , Article 246, 249, 250,252, 352, 353, 368 that has the federal principle. We hope this valuable lecture will be highly benefited to all the participants.

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3rd Episode :

Dated : 22-05-2021 Time : 10:00 A.M.

Topic : “Initiation of a Criminal Proceeding – A Brief Discussion”

Speaker : Sri Achyutananda Saikia, Sub Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Charaideo, Assam

3rd Episode hosted by : Smt. Diana Dwara, Asst. Professor, KLC

Welcome Address by : Miss Preeta Brahma, Principal i/c , KLC

Keynote speaker Sri Achyutananda Saikia Sir has elaborately explained the initiation of criminal proceedings. He pointed out that how the Magistrate proceed against the accused, how to take the cognizance of offences. He explained the stages of criminal cases i.e pre-trial stage, trial stage, and post trial stages. He given the details concept of what is complained, ingredients of a complaint, what is a police report. We hope the this lecture session will be highly benefited to those students who are the Judicial Service aspirants and who have the ambition of becoming advocate.

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4th Episode :

Dated : 27-05-2021 Time : 10:00 A.M.

Topic : “A brief introductory note for beginners on Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy under the Constitution of India”

Speaker : Dr. Prahalad Kr. Brahma, Asst. Professor, B.R.M. Govt. Law College, Guwahati

4th Episode hosted by : Suresh Basumatary, IQAC Co-ordinator, KLC

Welcome Address by : Miss Preeta Brahma, Principal i/c , KLC

Keynote Speaker Dr. Prahalad Kr. Brahma Sir explained that Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy as enumerated in part III and part IV respectively of the Constitution are the two sides of the same coin. One without the other is incomplete and unfulfilled. The fundamental rights ensure political democracy while the directive principles ensure economic and social democracy. Sir has further explained that the objective of the fundamental rights is to provide congenial environment for the fullest development of the personality of the Indian citizens. For the fulfillment of this objective the individual has been given a good number of freedoms. The objective of Directive Principles of State Policy is to provide the individual with socioeconomic and political justice. Sir explained the first major difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principle is that while the former are justiciable, the latter are non-justiciable. Article 32 gives to the people the right to constitutional remedies which guarantees the legal protection of these rights. People can move to the Supreme Court and high courts for the implementation of the fundamental rights. On the other hand directive principles are not enforceable. By referring the several Supreme Court decided cases Sir explained that they both are supplementary and complementary to each other. We hope that this session will be highly benefitted to all the participants.

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5th Episode :

Dated : 28-05-2021 Time : 11:30 A.M.

Topic : “Relevancy of Administrative Law in terms of objectives of the Constitution”.

Speaker : Dr. Bhuban Ch.Barooah, Principal, NEF Law College, Guwahati

5th Episode hosted by : Miss Duhita, Asst. Prof. KLC

Welcome Address by : Miss Preeta Brahma, Principal i/c, KLC

Keynote Speaker Dr. Bhuban Ch.Barooah Sir has explained that Administrative law is not codified, documented or well-defined. It is basically unwritten, uncodified, or judge made laws. Administrative law deals with the authorities’ powers, the manner in which these powers are exercised, and the remedies accessible to the aggrieved individuals when these authorities abuse these powers. In India, several administrative bodies appointed by the Central or State government are presented to ensure the proper and systematic functioning of government agencies and public enterprises set up either by the State or Central government. Sir has also explained the evolution of the administrative law that the three main stages resulted in the expansion of the meaning of Administrative Law: Laissez-Faire ; Dogma of Collectivism ; Social-Welfare State. We hope this session will be highly benefitted to all the participants.

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Vote of thanks by : Dr. Pranay Kr. Aditya, IQAC Director, KLC

6th Episode :

Dated : 29-09-2021 Time : 10:00 A.M

Topic : “Muslim Law of Inheritance”

Speaker : Prof. (Dr.) Nagabhushanam Tida, Associate Professor (Law), Dire Dawa University, Ethiopia.

6th Episode hosted by : Miss Duhita Swrgiary, Asst. Prof. KLC

Welcome Address by : Miss Preeta Brahma, Principal i/c KLC

Keynote Speaker Prof. (Dr.) Nagabhushanam Tida Sir explained Muslim law of succession constitutes four sources of Islamic law – 1. The Holy Quran 2. The Sunna - that is, the practice of the Prophet 3. The Ijma - that is, the consensus of the learned men of the community on what should be the decision on a particular point 4. The Qiya - that is, an analogical deduction of what is right and just in accordance with the good principles laid down by God. Muslim law recognizes two types of heirs, Sharers and Residuaries. Sharers are the ones who are entitled to a certain share in the deceased's property and Residuaries would take up the share in the property that is left over after the sharers have taken their part. Sir also explained that the Sharers are 12 in number and are as follows: (1) Husband, (2) Wife, (3) Daughter, (4) Daughter of a son (or son's son or son's son and so on), (5) Father, (6) Paternal Grandfather, (7) Mother, (8) Grandmother on the male line, (9) Full sister (10) Consanguine sister (11) Uterine sister, and (12) Uterine brother.

Sir has further explained the detail provisions of Non-Testamentary and Testamentary succession under Muslim law ; Birthright ; Distribution of the Property ; Rights of females ; Widow's right to succession. Sir has highly enlightened to all the participants with his valuable lecture.

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7th Episode :

Dated : 03-06-2021 Time : 11:00 A.M.

Topic : "A Brief explanation on stages of a Civil Suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908".

Speaker : Sri Chandranshu Chaturvedy, Addl. District & Session Judge, Kokrajhar, Assam

7th Episode hosted by : Suresh Basumatary, IQAC Co-ordinator, KLC

Welcome Address by : Miss Preeta Brahma, Principal i/c KLC

Keynote Speaker Sri Chandranshu Chaturvedy Sir has explained a civil suit passes through the various stages such as Institution of a Civil Suit (Plaint, Written Statement, Replication, etc.); Framing of issues; Summoning and attendance of witnesses ; Hearing of Suit and Examination of Witness ; Decree/Order and the Judgment. Sir has explained all the stages of Civil suit one by one with his long experience of Judicial Service. We hope this valuable lecture will be highly benefitted to all the participants of this online webinar.

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8th Episode :

Dated : 04-06-2021 Time : 11:00 A.M.

Topic : “Right to Privacy”

Speaker : Dr. Rupali Debbarma, Asst. Prof. Dept. of Law, G.U.

8th Episode hosted by : Duhita Swargiary, Asst. Prof. KLC

Welcome Address by : Miss Preeta Brahma, Principal i/c KLC

Keynote Speaker Dr. Rupali Debbarma Maa'm explained the details concept of right to privacy by referring the Articles of Indian Constitution , Supreme Court decided cases and with so many relevant international concepts of privacy. Maa'm has explained that although not clearly written in the Indian Constitution but Article 21 of the Indian Constitution includes, Right to life and personal liberty along with the right to privacy. Thus, under this concept of right to life and the right to personal liberty, the right to privacy is also hidden and plays an indispensable role in an individual's life. Maa'm explained by referring Supreme Court decided cases amongst such as Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India ; People's Union for Civil Liberties v. Union of India ; K.S.Puttaswamy v. Union of India. We hope that this

valuable speech with his long teaching experience will be highly benefitted to all the participants.

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Vote of thanks by : Dr. Pranay Kr. Aditya, IQAC Director, KLC

9th Episode :

Dated : 10-06-2021 Time : 11:00 A.M.

Topic : “Environmental Law – The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and other Environmental issues”.

Speaker : Dr. Anup Kr. Ray, Principal, Goalpara Law College, Goalpara, Assam

9th Episode hosted by : Suresh Basumatary, IQAC Co-ordinator, KLC

Welcome Address by : Miss Preeta Brahma, Principal i/c KLC

Keynote Speaker Dr. Anup Kr. Ray Sir has explained the importance of environment and prevention and control of air pollution. He has explained details about the importance sections of the ‘The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974’. Amongst these provisions Sir has explained Constitution of Central Boards ; Constitution of State Board ; Terms and Conditions of service of members ; Disqualifications of members. We hope that this online webinar session will bring awareness for protection and sustenance of environment to all the participants.

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10th Episode :

Dated : 11-06-2021 Time : 11:00 A.M.

Topic : “Consumer Protection Act, 2019”

Speaker : Prof. Nageswara Rao, Retd. Professor of Law, Vivekananda College of Law, Bangalore.

10th Episode hosted by : Suresh Basumatary, IQAC Co-ordinator, KLC

Welcome Address by : Miss Preeta Brahma, Principal i/c KLC

Keynote Speaker Prof. Nageswara Rao Sir has explained that importance of Consumer Protection Act, 2019 and highlights the importance provisions and draw the awareness about the consumers protection. Sir has explained the various interpretation clause ; provisions of Central Consumer Protection Council ; Objects of Central Council ; provisions of State Consumer Protection Council ; Objects of State Council ; provisions of District Consumer Protection Council ; Objects of District Council ; provisions of Establishment of Central Consumer Protection Authority of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019. We hope that this online webinar session will enlighten to all the participants.

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11th Episode :

Dated : 12-06-2021 Time : 11:00 A.M.

Topic : “Jurisprudence-Concept of Law”

Speaker : Dr. Sujata Bhattacharya, Principal, Nowgong Law College, Nagaon, Assam

11th Episode hosted by : Duhita Swargiary, Asst. Prof. KLC

Welcome Address by : Miss Preeta Brahma, Principal i/c KLC

Keynote Speaker Dr. Sujata Bhattacharya Maa'm explained that Jurisprudence refers to the study of law. It can also be called as a science which deals with creation, exploration and enforcement of laws. The word is derived from juris prudential which means knowledge of the law. If one understands the theories and philosophies then one can get a better understanding of law. She further explained that Jurisprudence means the interpretation of the general principles based on which actual rules of law are recognised. Jurisprudence is concerned with the rules of external conduct which people are forced to obey. Maa'm explained the details concept of law and Schools of Jurisprudence. She draw out the dynamic concept of law and society that the concept of law is still a developing area where it can have various abstracts as per the current scenario. The schools of jurisprudence have provided their views on the concept of law as per their ideologies and thinking. There are various criticisms for the schools by different jurists. Thus concept of law is a difficult concept to be explained as to have a clear definition. Hence the viewpoints of various jurists and their school of thought may be considered for further development of this area and its practical application. Maa'm has enlighten all the participants with his valuable lecture.

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Vote of thanks by : Dr. Pranay Kr. Aditya, IQAC Director, KLC

12th Episode :

Dated : 16-06-2021 Time : 11:00 A.M.

Topic : "Federalism and Judicial Perspective" 2nd Session on Constitutional Law – Federalism.

Speaker : Prof. (Dr.) Mohan R. Bolla, Principal, Kristu Jayanti College of Law, Bangalore

12th Episode hosted by : Duhita Swargiary, Asst. Prof. KLC

Welcome Address by : Miss Preeta Brahma, Principal i/c KLC

Keynote Speaker Prof. (Dr.) Mohan R. Bolla Sir is again invited and delivered lecture on "Federalism and Judicial Perspective" 2nd Session on Constitutional Law – Federalism. Sir

explained details about the Indian Federalism: origins, features and the federal nature of the judiciary. He explain that in fact, the basic principle of federalism is that the legislative, executive and financial authority is divided between the centre and the states not by law passed by the center but the Constitution itself. Indian Constitution also defines a counterpoise of powers between the Executive, Legislature and the Judiciary. Sir has further explained that On federal issues, the Court deals with 'legal' disputes between a state or states and the union or between states. Article 131 of the Indian constitution confines such questions to 'legal' issues, not political disputes, which normally should be addressed through intergovernmental means (Prime Ministers Conference, Inter-State Council, or intergovernmental channels of an administrative nature more widely). Disputes of this matter must be brought to the Court by the government of India, or the state governments acting through their ministers. Article 262 of the Constitution puts inter-water river disputes beyond the purview of the Court. Such disputes are settled by specifically set up Tribunals and the role of the Court is limited to the enforcement of a river sharing award enacted under the Inter-state River Water Disputes Act (1956) or to disputes which cannot be brought under the IWDA's remit of what constitutes a 'water dispute'. Sir has enlighten all the participants with his valuable lecture on this online webinar.

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13th & 14th Episode :

Dated : 17-06-2021 & 18-06-2021 Time : 12 :00 & 1:30 P.M

Topic : "Laws of Taxation"

Speaker : Dr. Binod Chandra Swargiary, Asst. Prof. Commerce College, Kokrajhar, Assam.

Hosted by : Duhita Swargiary, Asst. Prof. KLC

Welcome Address by : Miss Preeta Brahma, Principal i/c KLC

Keynote Speaker Dr. Binod Chandra Swargiary Sir explained about the objectives of taxes ; meaning of canon of taxation ; direct tax and indirect taxes. He explain that the purpose of taxation is to raise revenue for the government ; to redistribute income and wealth from the rich to the poor people ; to promote social welfare. Sir has explain the important provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961; provisions of Wealth Tax Act, 1957. Sir has explained clearly about tax assessment; agricultural income ; definition of ‘Income’ and the different heads of income for chargeability to tax under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Sir has enlightened the students participants with his valuable lecture.

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Vote of thanks by : Sri Swmdwn Wary, 5th Semester Students, KLC

15th Episode :

Dated : 19-06-2021 Time : 01:00 P.M.

Topic : “An Overview of Evidence Act, 1872”

Speaker : Sri Hirendra Kashyap, District & Session Judge, Khonsa, Arunachal Pradesh.

Hosted by : Duhita Swargiary, Asst. Prof. KLC

Welcome Address by : Miss Preeta Brahma, Principal i/c KLC

Keynote Speaker Sri Hirendra Kashyap has explain about the main features of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. He explain that the Indian Evidence Act is the procedural law or it is also called the adjective law. Sir has pointed out that the background ; nature and applicability of the Indian Evidence Act. He explain that Indian Evidence Act, 1872 is mainly divided into three parts , these are – Part-1 : Relevancy of facts ; Part-11 : On proof ; Part-111 : Production & Effects of Evidence. Sir has explained on the provisions of admission ; confession ; judicial confession and extra-judicial confession ; oral evidence and documentary evidence ; primary evidence and secondary evidence ; burden of proof ; competency of the witnesses ; examination of witnesses. We hope that this valuable lecture will enlighten to all the participants.

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Vote of thanks by : Sri Swmdwn Wary, 5th Semester Students, KLC

16th Episode :

Dated : 25-06-2021 Time : 11:00 A.M.

Topic : “Indian Penal Code : General Exceptions”

Speaker : Sri Bidyut Medhi, AJS, Deputy Secretary, Judicial Department, Govt. of Assam.

Host by : Duhita Swargiary, Asst. Prof. KLC

Welcome Address by : Miss Preeta Brahma, Principal i/c KLC

Keynote Speaker Sri Bidyut Medhi Sir has explained the various provisions of General Exceptions from Sections 76 – 106 which is given in Chapter – IV of IPC. Sir has pointed out that Chapter-IV reveals that they deal with two broad classes of exceptions namely (i) excusable and (ii) justifiable.

Sections 76 to 95 of the Indian Penal Code deal with excusable defences Excusable defences are those where the act committed is excused for want of necessary requirement of mens rea. In such cases the act is not criminal because the intention was not criminal..

Sections 96 to 106 of the Indian Penal Code deal with justifiable defences. In case of justifiable defences the act committed is not excused but is justified on account of some considerations neutralizing the liability otherwise incurred. The act though criminal is not punishable because it was otherwise meritorious.

Sir has explain briefly and lucidly all the provisions of Chapter-IV of IPC . We hope that this valuable online webinar presentation will be highly benefitted to all the participants.

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Vote of thanks by : Sri Swmdwn Wary, 5th Semester Students, KLC

17th Episode :

Dated : 28-06-2021 Time : 28-06-2021

Topic : “Labour Law : Industrial Disputes Act, 1947- An Overview”

Speaker : Prof. (Dr.) K. Sudhakar; Former Principal, University College of Law, Kakatiya University, Warangal.

Hosted by : Suresh Basumatary, IQAC Co-ordinator, KLC

Welcome Address by : Miss Preeta Brahma, Principal i/c KLC

Keynote Speaker Prof. (Dr.) K. Sudhakar Sir has explain that the whole object of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 and is to assure peace and harmony in the Functioning of the Industry with a view to achieve maximum industrial Productivity. Sir has mention and explain the various authorities for the prevention and settlement of Industrial Disputes , these are -The Works Committee ; Conciliation Officer ; Board of Conciliation ; Court of Enquiry ; Labour Court ; Industrial Tribunal ; National Tribunal. Sir explained the legal and illegal strike ; lock out and layoff ; collective bargaining.

Sir has pointed out that the Industrial Disputes Act embodies both substantive and procedural law aimed at promoting industrial peace and preventing industrial disputes. The main object of the Act is to harmonize the relations between employer and employees so as to maintain industrial peace and hence ensure social justice. We hope that this valuable lecture of our resource person will be enlighten to all the participants of this online webinar session.

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