



**KLE** Technological  
University  
Creating Value  
Leveraging Knowledge



# **KLE LAW COLLEGE BENGALURU**

*(Constituent College of KLE Technological University, Hubballi)*

**National Conference**

on

***Law, Religion and Society:***

***A Constitutional Deliberation***

***June 23 - 24, 2023***

**LEARN WITH PURPOSE LIVE WITH PURPOSE**

## **About the Institution**

The KLE Law College, Bengaluru, is ranked as one of the top law colleges across the country by leading media houses such as THE WEEK, INDIA TODAY, CAREERS360, and recently ranked as 2nd leading law school of super excellence by GHRDC and 2nd top law school in Karnataka. KLE Law College was established in 1975 under the aegis of KLE Society, Belgaum. KLE Society's wings have spread wide and far with 296 institutions, 138,000 students, and 18,000 employees earning their livelihood, giving myriads of opportunities. The college is recognised by the Bar Council of India and was affiliated to the Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi, until 2021. KLE Law College is now a constituent college of the KLE Technological University, Hubballi. KLE Law College offers a three-year LL.B programme, five-year integrated programs - B.A.LL.B., B.B.A.LL.B., B.Com.LL.B., and LL.M. programs are being offered to meet the needs of aspiring students and prospective legal professional and corporate lawyers.

## **About the University**

KLE Technological University (KLE Tech) is a University of national distinction with its roots in B. V. Bhoomaraddi College of Engineering and Technology, established in 1947 by KLE Society in Hubballi, Karnataka. The University has campuses in B. V. Bhoomaraddi Campus, Hubballi M. S. Sheshgiri Campus, Belgaum and KLE Law Campus, Bengaluru with 8000 undergraduate and 700 postgraduate students, and it aims to become a multidisciplinary research University by 2030.

KLE Tech has been ranked among the top 200 institutions in the NIRF -2022 rankings and among India's top 25 Private Universities under the ATAL -2020 ranking of institutions by AICTE and MHRD. The University focuses on Engineering, Management and Law, and it has corporate linkages with over 200 companies, making it one of the most preferred for campus job placements.

## About the Conference

Religion can be a source of tension and cooperation between different groups, cultures, countries, and individuals. Many constitutional aspects, such as good governance, administration of distributive and corrective justice, secularisation and internal security measures, etc., are often required to be balanced with religious freedom. In the present times, the world is witnessing religious revivalism and more so in India. The secularisation process of the State has made religion fragile. But religion is die-hard and challenges the competence of the Secular State to regulate all human activities through its law. Religion is fighting back from its political marginalization. Across the globe, religious groups are protesting perceived demotion or marginalization in the public space. There is a sense of actual or potential marginality, both culturally and politically, of losing the public space that should rightfully, at least partly, belong to one. In such a circumstance the State is faced with certain constitutional challenges that are sensitive. To ponder upon the issues that arise in the interplay of law, religion and society, the conference is designed and intends to confine the deliberations and discussions to the following four sub-themes:



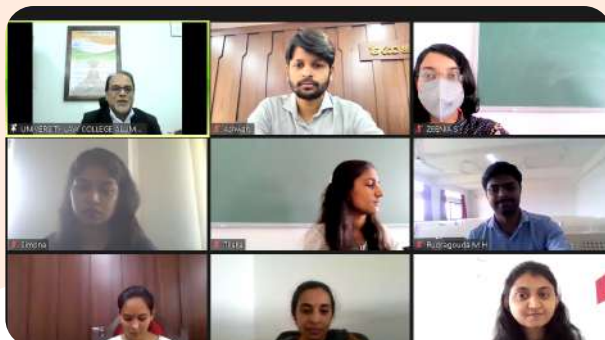
## Sub - Themes

### Theme 1 : Religion, Governance and Politics

The triangle relation between religion, governance, and politics is complex and sensitive. It is intended to explore the nuances of religion and governance and politics. Those who are in charge of governance intend to regulate religious institutions, religion influences those in power and politics, politicising religion and religionizing politics. An answer needs to be found on how to keep religion, governance, and politics at a principled distance.

### Theme 2 : Religion and Gender

It is generally understood that religions have always been patriarchal in their origins, evolution, and practices. Does this mean that only one gender calls the shot regarding preaching, practicing, and celebrating religions? Should religions strike a balance between genders? If religion lacks that neutrality or opposes gender neutrality, is the State justified in taking measures to address the gender discrimination perpetrated through religion? The efforts of the State to address the gender discriminatory practices in religion in the past, ongoing efforts, and the way forward need to be discussed.

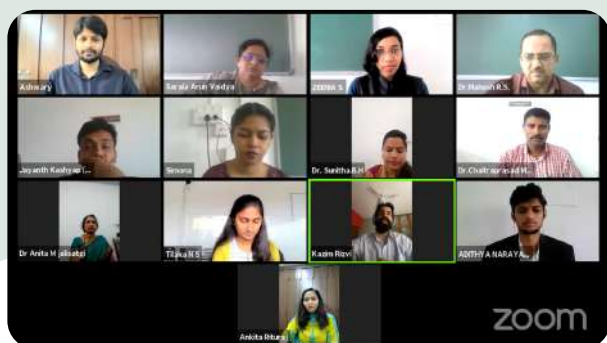


### **Theme 3 : Terrorism, Religion and National Security**

While all the religions in the world preach peace, some fanatic religious outfits are involved in disturbing the peace. For a Secular State, curbing terrorist activities when it is intertwined with religion becomes a challenge. For any State, safety and national security are the top priority. To ensure national security and public safety, the State formulates policy and enacts laws which are secular in content but while they are implemented it antagonises certain religious groups which have direct or indirect nexus with terrorist activities. Thus the State is at the crossroads to address the issue of terrorism, that has nexus with religion, and national security. How shall the State balance its legislative and administrative actions concerning national security, and its relationship with religions? Thus, ways and means to address the issues relating to terrorism, religion and national security are to be deliberated.

### **Theme 4 : Secularisation and De-secularisation**

With the ascent of science and technology, society should move towards enlightenment and rationalization. It is one of the constitutional imperatives in a secular state. Thus, is secularisation the only means or otherwise? If at all secularisation has to be done, what institutions of different religions need to be secularized? Where to draw the line? What is the impact of secularisation? What are the criteria for secularisation and desecularization? Is it a time for the de-secularisation of secularised institutions? If so, what are the challenges ahead? We shall attempt to address these questions.



## Abstract

The registered participants shall submit their abstract on or before **30th May 2023** on <https://forms.gle/ZGhQzsRKsBsLSU736>. The abstract shall not exceed 300 words.

It should include the following:

1. Title of the paper
2. Keywords
3. Name of the author/s
4. Designation
5. Name of the institution
6. E-mail address
7. Contact details
  - The participants will be intimated of the selection of their abstracts on **1st June 2023**.
  - No communication will be made to the author(s) of the non-selected abstracts.

## Full Paper

- Upon selection, the participants shall submit a full paper after payment of registration fees to [conference@klelawcollege.org](mailto:conference@klelawcollege.org) with the subject line “**Full Paper –National Conference**” on or before **20th June 2023**.
- The payment link shall be sent to the registered email-id of the participants.
- The length of the full paper including tables, diagrams, illustrations, references, etc. shall not be less than 3000 words and shall not exceed 6000 words.
- The paper should be typed in Times New Roman 12-point font with 1.5 line spacing. The Footnotes shall be typed in Times New Roman 10 point font with 1 line spacing.
- A uniform method of citation should be adopted.
- Co-authorship is allowed for up to two authors only, including the main author.
- Any plagiarised work shall be rejected.

## Publication

- Selected papers will be published by the college in an edited volume.
- The paper must be the original work of the author and must not be considered elsewhere for publication.

## Certificate

- Certificates will be awarded to paper presenters and registered delegates.

## Registration

Selected participants shall register for the conference by filling the form:

<https://forms.gle/a3bdW2NTEFK3FiANEa>

For delegate registration: <https://forms.gle/UTJ8WrQeiBnGxNPY9>

## Registration Fee

Academicians and Professionals: ₹1500, Co-authorship: ₹2300

Students: ₹500, Co-authorship - ₹700

Delegate: ₹500

Note: Accommodation assistance will be provided on request.

## Best Paper Award

One paper each in the academician/professional category and student category will be awarded with Best Paper Award.

## Important Dates

Last date of submission of abstract: 30th May 2023

Confirmation of abstract selection: 1st June 2023

Submission of full paper and registration: 20th June 2023

Dates of conference: 23rd- 24th June 2023

## Director of the Conference

Dr. J M Mallikarjunaiah, Principal

## Advisory Committee

Dr. Anita M J, Vice-Principal

Dr. S.G. Goudappanavar, Professor

Dr. Vishnuprasad R, Associate Professor

## Organising Committee

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Mr. Prasad G Hiremath, Assistant Professor

Ms. Chandrakala P, Assistant Professor

Mr. Sanjay Bafna, Assistant Professor

Ms. Tripti Arora, Assistant Professor

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**National Conference on  
Post Liberalization Nuances of Organic Constitution 2016**



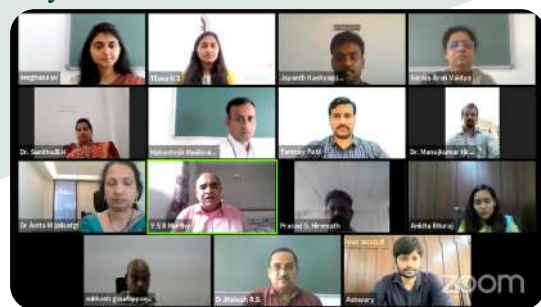
**National Conference on  
Media - Hopes and Despairs 2017**



**National Conference on  
Transformative Constitutionalism in India: Reflections on Shifting Paradigms 2019**



**National Conference on  
Law and Privacy 2021**



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