



GLCT-ATMC



NEWSLETTER



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Dr. A. T. Markose Chair on Advanced Legal Studies Government Law College, Thrissur

ABOUT THE CENTRE

The name of Prof. Dr. A.T. Markose is written in Golden Letters in the history of Law Education. As a "Law Guru" of Kerala, he had excelled in all areas of Law. He was a Professor and Head of the Department of Law at the University of Cochin. He was formerly the Principal of the Law, College, Ernakulam and Founder Research Director of the Indian Law Institute (1958 - 63). His special interests are in Constitutional and Administrative Law. He was Deputy Judge, International Administrative Tribunal, Geneva; Senior Fellow, Common Wealth Universities Scholarships Commission, 1964 - 65; Advocate; Research Fellow, Harvard Law School, 1956- 57; U.G.C. National Lecturer, 1971 - 72. His publications include *Judicial Control of Administrative Action in India*, 1956; *Public Law! Some Aspects*, 1971 and many articles in books and journals. With great admiration to him, the Government Law College Thrissur has proudly owned "Dr. A.T. Markose Chair on Advanced Legal Studies".

The prime objective of this Chair is to establish higher efficiency academic input and output in the learning, research and dissemination of legal science and jurisprudence and also to initiate basic academic activities for the development and capacization of law students and researchers in the branch of Administrative law and Constitutional law. The Chair has its inception in 2013.

In the year **2013 - '14** this Chair had organized a wide range of innovative programmes like *Orientation workshop on Child Rights Protection*; *Workshop on Internal Quality Assurance in Legal Education*; *C. Achutha Menon Public Law Lecture*; *Mock Parliament* - which was unique in its thought and its actual performance. The Chair had Drafted a *Bill on Superstition, Witch Craft and Magic Remedies (Prevention and Control) Act, 2013* and it was actually discussed and passed, as 11 it was in actual session in the *Parliament*; *Talent - 2014*; *Workshop on Syllabus Revamping and Course work etc.* Smt. Premalatha. B, Associate Professor of this college was the Coordinator of the Chair and under her guidance this chair is moving ahead towards organizing programmes and events which are beneficial to the whole student community.



During the Academic Year **(2014-15)** ATMC Chair had organized a variety of activities and programmes which were unique and probably the first among the Government Law Colleges in Kerala. The details regarding the various programmes conducted under auspices of this Chair are Brain Storming Workshop on *Quality Assurance in Legal Education*; Mentoring workshop on 'Mock Parliament' held on 08-10-2014; 24-10-2014; 29-10-2014; and workshop on *Public laws in India- Operational Guideline for Public Health Officials and Functionaries* held on 24th- 26th of November, 2014; *C. Achutha Menon Memorial Public Law Lecture*-by Dr. V.Raman Kutty- on *Health Laws*-4-11-2014 ; and *Talent-2014 Researchers Meet* held on 18- 12-2014 and the *Talent- 2014* was very much fruitful as it gave a platform to the enthusiastic

Programmes at a Glance			
Sl. No.	Date	Name of the Event	Nature of the event
1.	04 Oct. 2017	Inaugural Ceremony of Academic Activities for the Year 2017 - 18 & A Special Lecture. on Indian Constitution and Social Revolution by <i>Prof (Dr) K C Sunny.</i>	<i>Orientation</i>
2.	26 Oct. 2017	Constitutional Validity of Triple Talaq Key Speakers: <i>Prof Hameed Chennamangaloor</i> <i>Prof M Sirajudheen</i>	<i>One day Colloquium</i>
3.	8th & 9th Nov., 2017	Women's Rights: Issues and Challenges Resource Persons: <i>Adv. Teesta Setalwad, Dr. Reghunatha Reddy, Dr. Revathy Reddy, Dr. Sonia K .Das, Dr. Lawwellman P., Dr. P. C. John, Dr. Sheeba Pillai, Dr. Thilakanandhan C. Dr. Bindumol V. C., Smt. Linipriya Vasavan, Prof.A. Manoj Krishna, Dr. Sanju V.K., Smt. Thaji G. B., Smt. Neenakumari K.P., Smt. Premalatha B., Smt. Premsy P.N., Dr. G Krishnakumar, Smt. Kadeejabi A A, Dr. Mariamma A.K., Dr. Hameema M., Smt Bhavana A.K. Dr. Anandi T. K., Dr. Bismi Gopalakrishnan</i>	<i>2 Day National Seminar & Paper Presentations</i>
4.	30 Nov. 2018	Human Rights of Indigenous Women and their Maternal Health by <i>Dr. Vani Kesari</i>	<i>Delivery of Lecture and discussion</i>
5.	16 Nov. 2018	Human Rights of Marginalised Sections in the Society by <i>Dr. Gireesh Kumar J.</i>	<i>Delivery of Lecture and discussion</i>
6.	17 Nov. 2018	Indian Jurisprudence on Privacy Rights with Special Reference to Justice Puttaswami Judgment by <i>Dr. Sindhu Thulaseedharan</i>	<i>Delivery of Lecture and discussion</i>
7.	07 Mar. 2018	Consumer Protection Law & Practices in India by <i>Adv. Indira Devi</i>	<i>Delivery of Lecture and discussion</i>
8.	14 Mar. 2018	Trial by Media: Constitutional & Legal Implications Resource Persons: <i>Dr. Jacob Joseph, Dr. Aneesh V Pillai, Adv. B. Reghukumar, Sri. N Sreekumar, Dr. Gifty Oommen, Sri. P K Anees, Adv. P S Easwaran, Smt. Vineetha A.V.</i>	<i>One Day Workshop</i>

budding scholars to present their papers on the subject of their choice and to show their talent, commitment and interest towards the research, which ultimately will result in the betterment of the society; Workshop on *Syllabi and Course Work- 06-03-2015 & 09-03-2015*. Besides this, the Chair is also involved in socially relevant activities such as, *RTI- A research study on National Highway Toll System at Paliyekkara Toll Booth; Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Juvenile Justice Board in State*, in collaboration with Department of Social Justice.



During the Academic Year (2015-16) this Chair had organized a wide range of innovative programmes like Lecture on *Law and Justice in the Globalised World*; Lecture on *Access to Higher Education - Perils of Judicial Policy Making*; Workshop on *Gender Justice in Contemporary India: Myth or Reality- A Dialogue*; Panel Discussion on *Reservation Policy and Constitution of India: A Realistic Approach*. Two Day National Seminar on *Constitutional Rights and Social Justice with Special Emphasis on Dr. B.R Ambedkar's Philosophy*; Special Lecture on *Decoding the Directive Principles of State Policy*; Field Study on *The Inhabiting Tribes in the Adivasi Colony of Vazhachal, Athirappilly: A Human Right Perspective* etc. Smt. Premalatha. B, Associate Professor of this college was the Coordinator of the Chair and under her guidance this chair is moving ahead towards organizing programmes and events which are beneficial to the whole student community.



"Gender Justice in Contemporary India Myth or Reality - A Dialogue"

23.11.2015



PANEL DISCUSSION ON RESERVATION POLICY AND CONSTITUTION OF INDIA - "A REALISTIC APPROACH"

08-12-2015



In the Year (2016 - 17) this Chair had organized a wide range of innovative programmes like Inauguration of programmes for the Academic year 2016 - 17 & One day seminar on Corruption: A Ground Reality in India; State Level Law Quiz Competition-2016; Two Day National Workshop On Victims Of Sexual Violence: Legislative And Judicial Responses; Special Lecture on Contributions of Law Commission of India to Indian Legal System. Smt. Premalatha. B, Associate Professor of this college was the Coordinator and Dr. Anju Rajan V., Assistant Professor was the Joint Coordinator of the Chair and under their guidance this chair has moved ahead towards organizing programmes and events which are beneficial to the whole student community.







During the Academic Year (2017-18) this Chair had focused on innovative programmes which mainly concentrating on human rights issues. Programmes like *Inauguration of programmes for the academic year 2017-18 & A Special Lecture on Indian Constitution and Social Revolution* on 04-10-2018; *One Day Colloquium on Triple Talaq* on 26-10-2018; *Two Day National Seminar on Women's right: Issues & Challenges* on 08-11-2018 & 09-11-2018; A Special Lecture on "Human Rights of Indigenous Women and their Maternal Health" on 30-11-2017; A Special Lecture on "Human Rights of Marginalised Sections in the Society" on 16-01-2018; A Special Lecture on "Indian Jurisprudence on Privacy Rights with Special Reference to Justice Puttaswami Judgment" 17-01-2018; A Special Lecture on "Consumer Protection Law and Practices in India" on 07-03-2018; One Day Workshop on "Trial by Media: Constitutional & Legal Implications" on 14-03-2018.

The academic activities of the Chair started with the Inaugural Function of the Activities for the academic year 2017- '18 and A Special Lecture on the topic Indian Constitution and Social Revolution held on 04-10-2017 at Moot Court Hall, Govt. Law College, Thrissur. The Inaugural ceremony was set to move by a warm welcome speech by Dr. Bindu S, Coordinator of Dr.A.T. Markose Chair on Advanced Legal Studies (ATMC) & Assistant Professor of Govt. Law College, Thrissur. The informative speech also included the

need, importance and relevancy of this Chair in the present context. She highlighted that the activities of this Chair. After the warm Welcome Speech, Presidential Address was delivered by Sri. Soman P Mamkuttathil, Principal, Govt. Law College, Thrissur. The Inauguration was done by Prof. (Dr.) K.C. Sunny, Professor & Head, Department of Law, Dean, School of Legal Studies, Central University of Kerala. After the inaugural ceremony there was a Special Lecture on the topic **Indian Constitution and Social Revolution** by Prof. (Dr.) K.C. Sunny, Professor & Head, Department of Law. Mainly the orientation class was arranged for the fresher students. Prof. (Dr.) K.C. Sunny has explained us to what extent Social Revolution is contemplated by our Constitution? He explained that there are two mainly two approaches to study Constitution. First approach was that to treat Constitution as a document dealing with role of a game. Classical Definition of Constitution is that it is a document dealing with the structure, power and functions of principle organs of government and relationship with each other and the second approach was Constitution as a document containing certain values - to say, that is why human being is different from animals. So the values meant for governing the Countries for Centuries. These two concepts related to State. He explained what was the difference between Police State and Laissez faire state. In a welfare state there are multifarious functions to be protected and performed. of the purpose of these lectures is to endear us to throw light on the answers to these questions. In the Lecture, the resource person delineate the shape and the substance of the society, the Constitution aims at creating, and the concept of the Social Revolution and the kind of revolution that is necessary to create such society. Ours is one of the few constitutions, which incorporates the vision of a new social order, with its basic characteristics and content, fundamental principles, and a derailed programme for attaining it. To create an egalitarian society or social revolution to abolish caste based closed hierarchal society there is a need of having equal status and opportunity to all sections of the society. That was the nature of social revolution intended by the Constitution. After the lecture there was an interactive session in which the students of U.G. and P.G. and faculties raised relevant questions and doubts and clarifications in the subject. The interactive session became more interesting and informative as all are actively participated in it. 100 students and 50 teaching and non-teaching staffs were participated in the programme. The lecture truly enriched each and every one who had attended the lecture.

The second programme was One day Colloquium on **Constitutional Validity of Triple Talaq** held on 26-10-2017. The use and status of triple talaq in India has been a subject of controversy and debate. It is a form of divorce that was practised in India, whereby a Muslim man could legally divorce his wife by pronouncing talaq three times. Triple talaq is a matter of faith followed for 1,400 years but several





Muslim women who have been divorced by skype and on whatsapp, had challenged the 1400-year-old practice. Thus, the practice of Talaq-e-biddat (triple talaq) has been set aside by the Supreme Court of India in Shayara Bano v. Union of India on August 22, 2017 with majority of 3:2. The decision of the court in accordance with the difference of opinions therein is very intriguing. The concept of triple talaq has been articulated differently in different opinions based on the history of the concept of law, personal law, freedom of religion etc. However, judgment of the Supreme Court on this issue of triple talaq is significant and has far-reaching implications. not only for Muslim women and their rights within family law, but also for the larger discourse on all family laws vis-a-vis constitutionally guaranteed fundamental rights, namely right to equality; non-discrimination, and freedom of religion. The critical exploration of these opinions from historical and futuristic perspective will shade some light on the journey so far and the road ahead for personal laws in India. In this back drop, Dr. A.T. Markose - Chair on Advanced Legal Studies, Government Law College, Thrissur has organised a One Day Colloquium on Constitutional Validity of Triple Talaq on 26th October, 2017. The key Speakers of the programme were Prof. Hameed Chennamangaloor, Former Head of the Department of English at Government Arts and Science College, Kozhikode; Prof. M Sirajudheen, Principal, MCT College of Legal Studies, Melmuri, Malappuram. Dr. Sonia K Das, Assistant Professor, Government Law College, Thrissur has introduced the theme in detail. She explained the theme in the context: of family law, position of females in property laws and the history to which the case came into the court. She also emphasized about the need for uniform civil code in our Country. Prof. Hameed Chennamangaloor, one of the key speakers to the programme explained and elaborated the theme in the

context of history, religion etc. He explained Shah Bano case in detail. Prof. M. Sirajudheen (Principal, MCT College of Legal Studies, Malappuram) has explained and introduced constitutionality of triple talaq. Around 240 students from this college and students from outside, teaching and non-teaching staffs were participated in the programme. After the lecture on divergent concepts on need for uniform civil code and Constitutionality of triple talaq there was an interactive session in which students raised questions in the subject. Thus the colloquium became fruitful by the active participation of all. The resource persons have enriched the session by sharing their valuable thoughts and experiences with us.

The third programme was Two Day National Seminar on Women's Rights: Issues & Challenges 08th & 09th November, 2017. Tendencies for committing violence, atrocities and injustices against women generally have social, cultural & psychological aspects. They have deep rooted causes such as false sense of superiority of men over women, lack of trust, greed for money, growing consumerism etc. This aggravated many socio - economic problems like gender discrimination, dowry, and associated crimes like sexual assault, harassment, rape etc. Advancement in technology has also brought about new forms of injustices against women. Although discrimination against women is a global problem, it is yet to be properly addressed as a human rights issue. To ensure women's human rights, a comprehensive understanding of the social structures and power relations that frames not only laws but also the economy, social dynamics, family and community life are to be evaluated. Even the best legislation cannot stand on its own, the existing statutory and customary laws should be reviewed in their entirety to resolve contradictions and fill loopholes.

Effective implementations like educational and sensitization work in the community, a functional judiciary and law enforcement system, and adequate training of law enforcement officials are incumbent in treating and handling of survivors of violence. The main object of conducting to such a seminar was to have a better understanding of the current issues and problems regarding gender justice. There were six technical sessions besides the inaugural session and valedictory session in which the seminar covering different aspects. On 08th November, 2017 - the inaugural session, Adv. Teesta Setalwad (Civil Rights Activist & Journalist; Secretary, Citizens for Justice and Peace (CJP)) inaugurated the ceremony. Dr. Reghunatha Reddy (Rtd. Head of Department of Law, Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University, Chennai) had given the special address to the function. Dr. Revathy Reddy (Associate Professor, Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University, Chennai) has given key note address about the theme to the seminar. After the lunch break, Technical sessions were set on move.

The students and faculties from various colleges, presented papers in each technical sessions and after that the floor is opened to discussions. In the Valedictory Session, Welcome speech was done by Dr. Bindu S. (Assistant Professor and Coordinator of the Chair) welcome the guests. Presidential Address given by Sri. Somam P. Mamkuttathil (Principal, Government Law College, Thrissur) Dr. Anandi T.K. (Gendor Advisor, Government of Kerala) has given the valedictory address and Dr. Bismi Gopalakrishnan (Associate Professor & Head, Department of Law, School of Business Management & Legal Studies, University of Kerala) has given the special address to the function. Vote of Thanks was given by Abdul Manaf C.A. (Student coordinator of ATMC). Around 600 scholars, academicians, students etc. were participated in this national seminar.

The Fourth programme was a Special Lecture on Human Rights of Indigenous Women and their Maternal Health by Dr. Vani Kesari, Assistant Professor, School of Legal Studies, CUSAT, Ernakulam on 30-11-2017. Right to health is considered as the important element in the life of human beings, irrespective of the socio-economic and cultural conditions of the people. But many a times the notion of right to health is questioned or denied for the most disadvantaged sections in the society, especially the people belonged to the tribals or aboriginal communities. Aboriginal communities are considered to be the most vulnerable and marginalized groups in India. The women group in the aboriginal communities is considered as the 'disadvantaged among the disadvantaged'. The prime object of organizing such a lecture is to have a better understanding of the problems regarding the maternal health and human rights of indigenous women in our country. Expert presentation was made by Dr. Vani Kesari, Assistant Professor, School of Legal Studies, CUSAT, Ernakulam. 100 students and 50

teaching and non-teaching staffs were participated in the programme. The lecture truly enriched each and every one who had attended the lecture. The interactive session became more interesting and informative as all are actively participated in it.

The Fifth programme was a Special Lecture on **Human Rights of Marginalised Sections in the Society** by Dr. Gireesh Kumar J., Assistant Professor, Department of Law, Central University, Thiruvalla Campus on 16-01-2018. In the society, some groups of people or communities may have the experience of being excluded. Their marginalisation can be because they speak a different language, follow different customs or belong to a different religious group from the majority community. They may also feel marginalised because they are poor, considered to be of 'low' social status and viewed as being less human than others. Sometimes, marginalised groups are viewed with hostility and fear. This, sense of difference and exclusion leads to communities not having access to resources and opportunities and in their inability to assert their rights. After the lecture on on human rights violation of marginalized sections there was an interactive session in which students raised questions in the subject. Thus the lecture became fruitful by the active participation of all. The resource persons have enriched the session by sharing their valuable thoughts and experiences with us. 120 students and teaching and non teaching staffs participated in the Programme.

The Sixth programme was a Special Lecture on Indian Jurisprudence on Privacy Rights with Special Reference to Justice Puttaswamy Judgment by Dr. Sindhu Thulaseedharan Assistant Professor, Department of Law, School of Business Management and Legal Studies, University of Kerala on 17-01-2018. The Supreme Court has given recently a landmark judgment on the much debated issue on Right to Privacy in *Justice K S Puttaswamy Judgment, 2017*, a bench consisting of nine Judges has unanimously affirmed the existence of a constitutionally protected fundamental right to privacy under Art. 21. The Court has not only emphasized the need to protect personal privacy, but also the informational privacy including the electronic and digital ecosystem. The judgment recognizes the transient role of technology and continuous need for revisiting and revising the concept of Privacy with every change of technology. The earlier Indian Jurisprudence on Privacy has incorporated issues within the concept ranging from surveillance through search and seizure, and telephone-tapping to abortion, transgender rights and nacro-analysis: The Court has touched the privacy issue over 40 cases. Yet, the main reason for the reference of this case to nine judge Bench have arisen in view of conflicting decisions by the Court in *Kharak Singh* and *M P Sharma*. A nine-judge Constitution bench headed by Chief Justice J.S. Khehar ruled that "right to privacy is an intrinsic part of Right to Life and Personal Liberty under Article 21 and entire Part III of the

Constitution". However, this decision therefore in particular, overruled previous judgments in the *Kharak Singh* and *M P Sharma* cases.

Right to privacy as a fundamental right will have a far reaching implication on issues relating to information and communication privacy, LGBT rights, AADHAAR data protection etc. In a digitalized world many limitations need to be placed for the purpose of realizing this right and to determine how far a person has a privacy protection over his own duties and rights. In this backdrop Dr. A.T. Markose Chair on Advanced Legal Studies, Government Law College, Thrissur is organizing a Special Lecture on Indian Jurisprudence on Privacy Rights with Special Reference to Justice Puttaswami Judgment. Dr. 'Sindhu Thulaseedharan Assistant Professor, Department of Law, School of Business Management and Legal Studies, University of Kerala had taken lecture on the subject. In her presentation she had covered all the aspects regarding right to privacy in the context of aadhar case. The lecture was truly enriching and informative. 100 students, teaching and non teaching staffs participated in the Programme.

The Seventh programme was a **Special Lecture on Consumer Protection Law and Practices in India** on 07-03-2018 by Adv. Indiradevi N. Globalization and liberalization of trade and business has resulted in many products and services being available to consumers. This has necessitated giving high priority for protection of consumers and promotion of responsible consumer movement in the country. In light of the experience gained through the working of the consumer fora, important changes in the existing legal regime - substantive and procedural - are required with a view to make the consumer justice delivery system efficient, effective and economical. There is also an urgent need to address the challenges posed by e-commerce and direct selling. E-commerce has potential to improve consumer welfare by making a wider range of products available, boosting price and quality competition besides developing new markets but at the same time it also brings significant new challenges for consumers, businesses and consumer protection authorities. This requires a departure from traditional modes of regulation. The interactive, session became more interesting and informative as all are actively participated in it. The lecture truly enriched each and every one who had attended the lecture. 130 students, teaching and non teaching staffs participated in the Programme.

The eighth programme was one day workshop on **Trial by Media: Constitutional & Legal Implications** on 14-03-2018. Media is regarded as one of the pillars of democracy. It has wide ranging roles in the society and plays a vital role in molding the opinion of the society and it is capable of changing the whole viewpoint through which people perceive various events. Freedom of media is the freedom

of people as they should be informed of public matters. In a democratic set up there has to be active participation of people in all affairs of their community and the state. It is their right to be kept informed about the current political, social, economic and cultural life as well as the burning topics and important issues of the day in order to enable them to consider forming broad opinion in which they are being managed, tackled and administered by the government and their functionaries. To achieve this objective people need a clear and truthful account of events, so that they may form their own opinion and offer their own comments and viewpoints on such matters and issues and select their future course of action. The Technical Session I - Freedom of Speech V. Right to know of the public Chaired by Dr. Jacob Joseph (Assistant Professor; NUALS, Kochi) and the Resource Persons were Dr. Anish V. Pillai (Assistant Professor, CUSAT, Kochi); Adv. B. Reghukumar; (Criminal Lawyer, Ernakulam); Sri. N Sreekumar (Resident Editor, Veekshanam, Thrissur). The Technical Session II - Trial by Media V. Fair Trial Chaired by Dr. Gifty Dommen (Assistant Professor, Govt. Law College, Ernakulam) Resource Persons were Sri. P.N. Aneez (Assistant Professor, Govt. Law College, Kozhikode); Adv. Ishwaran (Leading Criminal Lawyer, Thrissur); Smt. Vineetha M.V. (Secretary Press Club, Thrissur). After the presentations there was an interactive session also. Students and resource persons were actively participated in the session. Thus through this workshop the students as well as all other participants had a different outlook and information regarding the media trial. Thus the workshop became fruitful by the active participation of all. The resource persons have enriched the session by Sharing their valuable thoughts and experience with us. Almost 100 students, teaching and non teaching staffs were participated in this programme.

The Chair has strived hard to bring the experts who had the practical knowledge and expertise in the various areas to come as resource persons and to impart an effective understanding to the students in the concerned topics. With the whole hearted support and guidance from the Principal, Faculty, Staff and Students of the College, the Chair could successfully hold these programmes in this academic year.



A one day practical session on the development and challenges of administrative law was organized by ATMC on advanced legal studies on – from 10am to 1pm at new seminar hall, Govt. law College, Thrissur

DR. K PARAMESWARAN presided over the session. With regard to the development of administrative law he emphasized firstly about the relevance of high courts which are the only courts that have powered prerogative writs, priorly. Jurisprudential errors apparent on the face of record and fraud are issues on which the writ of – – can be issued.

In the case of Keshavatha Bharathi vs. union of India, where the court ruled out that judicial review is among the basic features of the constitution. Article 136 pointed out that the provision can enable the courts to provide a full-fledged decision than to appeal from the high court to Supreme Court.

The principles of natural justice follows Audi-alterum-partum means to here the other side. In the cases of governmental officials, the action lies in the form of a writ and for the latter, through suits. AK Kraipak vs. union of India, where the court ruled out that bias is a violation of natural justice principle. Error apparent on the face record also includes the errors that may be legal. A catena of judgments to explain the principle of natural justice. 130 students & teaching and non teaching staffs participated in the programme. The lecture truly enriched each and everyone who had attended the lecture

The second program was law day celebration held on November 26 2018 from 11am to 2pm at new seminar hall govt. law college Thrissur. The program was about the subject on election laws and procedure. The session was chaired by SRI. RADHAKRISHNA KURIP, consultant state election commission. The purpose of the session was to make them aware of the law relating to elections and also about the electoral process. The one day practical session aimed at familiarizing the students with the exciting legal frame work of elections to various democratic bodies. The speaker pointed out that elections are considered to be a process to achieve democracy and it is an indispensable element of democracy and the ingredients of elections includes the constituency, the electorate, the candidate and the system of direct and indirect method of elections. Then he emphasized about the elections in India includes the office of the President, Vice president, house of people, council of states, state legislatures and also local self Government institution. Part IX and IXA of the Indian constitution states to panchayaths and municipalities respectively. He then went on to refer to the function of the election commission and also about the delimitation of constituencies. He stated that it still remains a question to whether right to vote is a constitutional right, fundamental right or a legal right.

JUSTICE CHALAMESWAR stated in the case of Rajbala and others vs state of Haryana ruled that right to vote is a constitutional right he then referred to union of civil liberties vs union of India, right to vote includes right to negative voting or NOTA was upheld. He also pointed out the corrupt practices that generally occur during elections which includes bribery, undue influence enmity or hatred between communities publication of false statements etc. After the session there was an interactive session with the students and the speaker and the doubts were cleared by him. The speaker have enriched the session by sharing his valuable thoughts and experiences with us.

The third programme was one day seminar ON "Importance of Right to Information in Democracy" by Smt. Thaji G.B, Assistant Professor, Govt. Law College Thiruvananthapuram and the was organized by ATMC on 31st January 2019 at New Seminar Hall, Government Law College, Thrissur. The speaker started the session about the role of people in democracy. She explained the process of democracy and one's right to choice, right to franchise and how candidates approach the people with proposals. Speaker quoted the wordings of Lord Akton that 'absolute power corrupts absolutely'. So she asserted that in order to ensure openness and transparency in the government. it is the duty and responsibility of the government to provide services of information. She also stated accountable to the people every 5 years and this accountability thus leads to the openness of the government. Then she went on the contrast the features of the Act with that of the natural justice principles. She emphasized that when rights are denied to us, then to avoid such situations of oppressions, the right to information can be used. But at the same time right to privacy cannot be infringed, there should be created a balance between two. She then referred to the historical background of the Act and how its enacted had an impact on the official secrets Act of 1923. The official secrets Acts is particularly a colonial legislation and prohibited unauthorized disclosure of information from official sources. She also cited the case law of Buddhikota Subbarao v. State of Maharashtra, where the official secrets Act was held not violative of Article 14 of the Constitution. But she pointed the recommendations of Second Administrative Reforms Commission in the year 2006, where the repeat of the Act was recommended and to include the provisions of the Act under National Security Act. She then explained the relevancy of the Right to Information Act in the participatory Democracy. She highlighted Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which also provides the right to receive and impart information. She quoted S.P Gupta v. Union of India where it was first stated that the freedom of speech and expression includes right to information and the right to communicate includes the right to know which leads to the right to press. The precedent was again upheld in Indian Express Newspaper v. Union of India. She also highlighted the

objectives of the Act which includes Lampurancy in Public Administration. Problems faced in the implementation of the Act was also given priority by her. She thus concluded giving suggestions for better implementation of the same. Platform was provided for the interactive session and students actively participated in the same to ensure their doubts and cleared. The second session went on with two paper presentations by the LLM students. Aneesha Dominic of IInd Semester LLM presented a paper on the topic 'Life and Liberty Issues India the Right to Information Act, 2005'. Haritha M of LLM IInd Semester, presented paper on the topic 'Exceptions under the Right to Information Act, The exception were well explained with several number of case laws under each exceptions. The lecture became more interesting and informative as all are actively participated in it.

The fourth programme was a one day workshop on 'Legal Research : Theory and practice' was organized on 1st February 2019 at seminar hall, government law college Thrissur. DR.DAYANAM K, assistant professor, government law college Ernakulam chaired the workshop. she made the students to think about the reasoning skill of man, which differentiate it from other living beings she contrasted the different methods of research which includes the doctrinal and non-doctrinal methods. But she also pointed out that the methods of research are not exhaustive and includes a number of its kinds. She then explained the social research which includes the manipulation of things, concepts of symbols for the purpose of generalizing to extent or verify knowledge. She referred to DONOGH VS STEVENSON, and then explained how judges made legal research in order to find out and rule out landmark judgments and new doctrines. She thus explained legal research is directed to the study of the relationship between the world of law and the world that law operates to govern. She then explained the object of legal research as to find out deficiencies in the existing law as to make it workable. The features of a legal research was specifically exerted by her, she also explained as to how to make a case comment. The problem answering which is mostly a difficult area for the law student were clearly explained by her. the afternoon session, involved practical were students were made to find to a topic to research and two research question under the head -sustainable development. students eagerly found out the same and the speaker well-explained how to research on the topics found by the students.

The fifth programme was one day lecture on professional excellence conducted on 11th February 2019 from 10 AM to 1 PM at seminar hall government law college Thrissur. The presentation was conducted by MR. EDISON FRANZ who is an international corporate and psycho linguistic trainer. He stated about many qualities of the legal profession. Each member of the legal profession have to strive hard to

maintain and achieve the goal of independent and impartial administration of justice. The good man create the good society not only family is not source of human development but also includes the society, education institution, religious institution and pressure groups and directly influence dignity of human being. The good mind is the best tool of our body. He also explained the excellent professional exhibits an intrinsic knowledge of the difference between right and wrong, shows the courage to act upon that knowledge embodies the following ethical characteristics. Empathy, integrity, confidentiality, commitments. The real preparation for education is the study one's self. The training of the teacher something more than the learning of idea it include the training of character it's a preparation of the spirit. The session concluded with an interactive session with the students.

The sixth programme that was conducted by the chair was on the topic Judicial activism role in the development of constitutionalism on 15th February 2019 from 9:30 AM to 1:30 PM at seminar hall government law college Thrissur. ADV BHUVANENDRAN NAIR was chief guest of the day who also pointed out to the students about the importance of balance of the society between men and women. he further went on to say about current scenario of women in India and abroad. he then emphasized on article 21 by explaining the concept of procedures established by law. He made a contrast between due process of law and procedure established by law. He also underlined the recent development of judicial review in the concept of judicial overreach. He clearly pointed out that it was fault committed by the executive in carrying out reforms in the society which leads to the emerging issues in the society. But still the courts have played their role very well in addressing this issues without which the fundamental rights of the communities would have been surely at stake. The lecture truly gave an insight to the students on judicial activism and enriched them in various other streams as well. The session conclude with an interactive session where students raised various queries about judiciaries present role in our society and all queries of the students were answered.







Dr. Bindu M. Nambiar
Principal, Govt. Law College, Thrissur

Co-ordinators 2013-2019



Sri. Suhruth Kumar



Smt. Premalatha



Smt. Anju Rajan



Dr. Bindhu S.



Smt. Praseetha N.U.

Research Assistants 2013-2018



Smt. Sunitha



Smt. Sarika



Smt. Sreeshma K.S.

Student Co-ordinators 2015-2019



K.N. Abhijith



AB Manaf