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THE KMCT SUMMER CHRONICLE

★ ★ ★ News Letter ★ ★ ★



INNOVATION AND
ENTREPRENEURSHIP
DEVELOPMENT CENTRE



Mampara, Pazhur P.O, Kerala
Kuttippuram, Malappuram



PRINCIPAL'S MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure to present Volume 3, Issue 1 of The KMCT Summer Chronicle, a publication that beautifully reflects the intellectual, creative and vibrant spirit of KMCT Law College, Kuttippuram.

The theme of this edition, “Climate Change and Environmental Law,” is highly relevant in the present times. Climate change is no longer merely an environmental concern; it has significant implications for law, human rights, social justice and sustainable development. As future legal professionals, our students must understand these emerging challenges and contribute meaningfully to the discourse on environmental protection and climate justice. I am happy that this Chronicle provides a platform for students to express their thoughts through articles, cartoons and other creative submissions.

I would like to place on record my special appreciation to Rahul Rajeshkumar and Thomas Alias K, the members of the Editorial Board, for taking the initiative and guiding this publication with dedication and enthusiasm. Their efforts in encouraging and coordinating the contributions of our students deserve special recognition.

My appreciation also goes to all the student coordinators and contributors whose active participation has brought together the diverse talents and perspectives of our college community.

The KMCT Summer Chronicle is not merely a collection of writings; it is a record of our journey, achievements, academic pursuits, events and memorable moments. It provides an opportunity to celebrate the accomplishments of our students and faculty while preserving the spirit of our institution for the future.

I hope this edition will inspire our students to think critically, write creatively, engage with contemporary legal issues and become responsible professionals committed to justice and society.

My sincere wishes to Rahul Rajeshkumar, Thomas Alias K, the student coordinators and the entire editorial team for their commendable efforts and for the successful publication of The KMCT Summer Chronicle.

With my best wishes,

Dr. Sheena C.S.
Principal
KMCT Law College, Kuttippuram



MESSAGE FROM THE IQAC COORDINATOR

It gives me immense pleasure to present this message on the occasion of the publication of the KMCT New Year Chronicle. More than a compilation of events, this Chronicle is a celebration of the vibrant academic culture, co-curricular excellence, and shared achievements that define the spirit of KMCT Law College.

Every page of this publication reflects the dedication, perseverance, and creativity of our students, faculty, and staff. It chronicles a year marked by academic accomplishments, legal scholarship, research initiatives, extension activities, cultural programmes, sports, and community engagement—each contributing to the holistic development of our learners and the advancement of our institution.

The Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) remains steadfast in its mission to nurture a culture of excellence through continuous quality enhancement, innovation, and best practices. We believe that quality is not merely an outcome but an ongoing journey driven by collaboration, integrity, and a shared commitment to institutional growth. This Chronicle stands as a testimony to that collective endeavour, preserving the milestones that inspire us to strive for even greater heights.

I extend my heartfelt congratulations to the Editorial Board, faculty members, students, and all those whose dedication and hard work have made this publication possible. I wish the KMCT New Year Chronicle continued success as a lasting reflection of the excellence, aspirations, and enduring legacy of KMCT Law College.

With Best Wishes,

Nikhitha Mohandas
IQAC Coordinator
KMCT Law College, Kuttippuram



EDITORIAL

It is with great pride and happiness that we present the Volume 3, Issue 1 of the KMCT Law College Summer Chronicle. This publication is a humble attempt to capture and reflect upon the academic, co-curricular, and other significant moments of the past year at our college. I express my sincere gratitude to our Principal, Dr. Sheena C.S., and the College Management for their constant encouragement and support, particularly in making this publication possible. I also place on record my heartfelt appreciation for the faculty members and non-teaching staff whose cooperation and efforts have contributed immensely to its successful completion.

It is a matter of great joy that our students have continued to excel in academics and in diverse fields of interest. This issue seeks to celebrate some of their achievements and recognise the dedication behind them. May their efforts lead them to greater heights and bring them further opportunities and recognition. The students who have contributed their creative and scholarly works to this edition deserve special appreciation. Their willingness to engage, write, question, and express is truly encouraging.

The central theme of this issue is “Climate Change and Environmental Law.” As I write this, the world continues to confront the increasingly visible and far-reaching effects of climate change. Any attempt to deny its presence is being steadily confronted by material evidence. From unprecedented heat waves in Europe to devastating flash floods in Nepal, events reported in our daily news feeds remind us that climate change is no longer a distant or abstract concern. It is a present reality that demands an undelayed shift in attention, understanding, and action.

Law often plays a vital role in remedying the errors of the past and correcting the course of social progress towards a better future. We have enough examples of how legislation and judgments of higher courts have helped address social and economic stagnation and bring about meaningful change. The development of environmental jurisprudence in India offers a compelling example of how law can lead the way in shaping responsibility and accountability towards the environment. At a time when the consequences of climate change are becoming increasingly difficult to ignore, the role of law assumes even greater significance. I sincerely hope that this issue of the Summer Chronicle will spark curiosity, encourage critical thinking, and inspire meaningful debate among our students on this issue of profound importance.

Thomas Alias K
Assistant Professor, Department of Law



Nitha Narayanan
HOD, Department of Law



Shafin Muhammed
HOD, Department of
Commerce & Management.



K. Anil Babu
Assistant Professor
Department of Language

With great pride and pleasure, we bring you "The KMCT Summer Chronicle," an effort by KMCT Law College, Kuttippuram, to bring to light the many accomplishments, events, and milestones of our community in the field of law.

The primary theme of the current edition of The KMCT Chronicle, "Climate Change and Environmental Law," is pertinent in these times when our global environment is witnessing

many changes. In addition to the above theme, our contributors have taken up many interesting sub-themes, which include:

Legal Education Reforms, Professional Ethics, Technology in Law, Impact of Social Media on Law and Society & Law and Mental Health

These articles, writings, and views collected in this chronicle are proof of the intellectual efforts of our talented students and faculty members. My sincere gratitude to all those who

have devoted time and creativity in the preparation of this publication.

I hope that this chronicle will help in continuing discussions in this field.

It gives me immense pleasure to extend my heartfelt wishes for the release of the third edition of our chronicle - THE KMCT SUMMER CHRONICLE, Volume 3 Issue 1 on the theme "Climate Change and Environmental Law."

From Volume 2 Issue 1, "Changing India, Changing Laws" to this year's theme, our chronicle has evolved into a powerful platform that reflects the changing dimensions of law and its deep connection with commerce, business, and sustainable development.

My heartfelt congratulations to the faculty coordinators and student coordinators for their dedicated efforts in bringing this edition to life. Your commitment is truly commendable.

I wish the third edition of THE KMCT SUMMER CHRONICLE a grand success.

KMCT നിയമ കലാലയം Climate change & Environmental Law എന്ന വിഷയത്തെ അധികരിച്ച് The KMCT Summer Cronicle പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത് ഏറ്റവും അഭിമാനാർഹമാണ്. ആഗോളതാപനം പോലുള്ള പരിസ്ഥിതിക ആഘാതങ്ങൾ മാനവരാശിയുടെ നിലനിൽപ്പിനു തന്നെ ഭീഷണിയുയർത്തുന്ന വർത്തമാനകാല സമൂഹത്തിൽ നീതിപീഠങ്ങളുടെയും നീതിന്യായ വ്യവസ്ഥയുടെയും ഇടപെടൽ നമുക്ക് പ്രത്യാശയും പ്രതീക്ഷയും നൽകുന്നു. 2024 ലെ M K Ranjith Singh V. Union of India എന്ന സുപ്രീം കോടതിയുടെ വിധിന്യായം പരിസ്ഥിതി സംരക്ഷണത്തിൽ നീതിപീഠങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള പ്രാധാന്യം വ്യക്തമാക്കുന്നു. പരിസ്ഥിതി സംരക്ഷണം ഭരണഘടന അംഗീകരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സാമൂഹിക ഉത്തരവാദിത്തമാണെന്ന് പുതിയ തലമുറയെ ഓർമ്മിപ്പിക്കാൻ ഈ ഉദ്യമം തീർച്ചയായും സഹായകമാവും എന്ന് ഉറപ്പാണ്. ഇതിന്റെ അണിയിര ശില്പികൾക്ക് ഹൃദയം നിറഞ്ഞ അഭിനന്ദനങ്ങൾ.

ENVIRONMENTAL FOUNDATION

After attaining civil and political rights, which provide us with the basic amenities to survive as human beings, we expanded our vision of rights to include economic, social, and cultural rights. All these rights were gained by human beings as a result of strong and transformative revolutions. A century later, a new set of rights emerged, known as collective rights or solidarity rights. These were not individual rights, but rights enjoyed collectively by a group of people. Civil and political rights were identified as first-generation rights. Thereafter, second-generation rights, which included social, cultural, and economic rights, were recognized. The enjoyment of these rights has since been subjected to a series of threats.

Humanity realized that if third-generation rights, or collective rights, were not protected, it would not be possible to enjoy first and second-generation rights. These collective rights create a platform for the enjoyment of other rights. Collective rights include the right to development, the right to self-determination, the right to peace, the right to a safe environment, and the right to the common heritage of mankind, among others. Among these, the right to a safe environment is considered very important by the judiciary in various judgments. In order to provide constitutional protection, the right to a safe environment has also been read into Article 21 of the Indian Constitution through various landmark cases. From international conventions like the Stockholm Declaration, 1972 and the Rio Declaration, 1992, to national legislations such as the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, India, along with the UN and other countries, is contributing toward creating a safe and pollution-free environment.

Air pollution, water pollution, and soil erosion are commonly discussed topics when dealing with the environment. However, nowadays, greater focus is being given to the concept of climate change and its impact on sustainable development. Climate change also plays an important role in environmental decision-making. The right to development is a fundamental aspect of the New International Economic Order. We cannot reject development activities solely on the hypothetical apprehension of environmental degradation. Thus, we need alternative methods to balance developmental activities without destroying the environment.

One such method initiated by legislative authorities is the study of climate and weather patterns in an area where new policies or projects are proposed. This study is not a simple process. The climate of a particular area where a project is to be launched should be analysed over a fixed period covering all seasons and various weather conditions. The changes occurring in that area should be quantified using the latest data collection methods. Finally, after an elaborate study by experts, the concerned authorities shall decide whether the project should proceed or be cancelled in that area.

It is now being stated that by the middle of the 21st century, due to technological and digital expansion, the focus may shift from third-generation human rights to emerging fourth-generation human rights, such as the Right to Internet Access, the Right to be Forgotten, Algorithmic Non-Discrimination, Digital Identity Security, and Genetic Identity Protection, among others. Even if that happens, the right to a safe environment should be given greater importance. If we are not able to stand on solid ground, we will not be able to fly.

Rahul Rajeshkumar
Assistant Professor,
Department of Law.

FROM POLICY TO PRACTICE : EVALUATING NATIONAL GOALS AND STRATEGIES FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION IN DEVELOPED ECONOMIES

Climate change is one of the most important global issues of the twenty-first century. It poses a threat to economies, societies, and ecosystems at multiple levels. Although international agreements such as the Paris Agreement of 2015 and the Kyoto Protocol of 1997 have established a framework for global climate governance, different nations continue to have different levels of success in converting these commitments into practical state policy.

As historical greenhouse gas emitters and technology leaders, developed economies bear the dual burden of significantly lowering their own emissions while establishing international norms for mitigation and adaptation strategies. Ambitious goals including reaching net-zero emissions by the middle of the century, building up renewable energy infrastructure, enacting carbon pricing schemes, and funding climate-resilient development are frequently highlighted in national agendas in industrialized nations.

However, there are still big differences between the language of policies and their actual application. Socioeconomic differences, political opposition, financial obstacles, and inconsistent regulatory frameworks can all reduce the efficacy of climate measures. Furthermore, despite the increasing urgency of adaptation measures including bolstering infrastructure resilience, preserving biodiversity, and protecting vulnerable populations, they are occasionally given less priority than mitigation programs.

Political will, socioeconomic circumstances, and governance frameworks all influence how effective policies are. To find recurrent trends, advantages, and disadvantages across nations, a theme analysis was carried out. The comparisons made include: comparing national plans to international agreements such as the goals of the Paris Agreement, evaluating how well adaptation and mitigation strategies are balanced, and recognizing the discrepancies between the language of policies and their actual application.

The study mostly uses publicly accessible data, which could not include the most recent or nation-specific advancements. Differences in reporting practices and standards among nations limit comparative comparison. Although findings are nevertheless applicable globally, the emphasis on rich economies restricts direct generalizability to poorer countries.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

TABLE 1: NATIONAL CLIMATE POLICY TARGETS IN SELECTED DEVELOPED ECONOMIES

Country/Region	Net-Zero Target Year	Renewable Energy Share Target (2030)
United States	2050	50% of electricity
European Union	2050	45% total energy
Japan	2050	36–38% of electricity
Canada	2050	40–45% renewable energy
Australia	2050	43% emissions reduction by 2030

Table 1 lists the national climate policy goals of a few chosen industrialized economies, emphasizing their compatibility with the Paris Agreement, net-zero commitments, renewable energy objectives, and adaptation plans. Given that every nation has committed to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050, a definite convergence is evident. This reflects developed economies' increasing awareness of the importance of the climate crisis.

The degree of alignment with international climate pledges is influenced by the wide variations in the policy tools and paths that have been implemented. The European Union is unique in that it has a complete policy framework that combines a strong adaptation strategy with high renewable energy ambitions. Its goals, which are supported by the EU Climate Law and the European Green Deal, are closely in line with the Paris Agreement.

Although there are still issues with execution, Japan and the US also show commitment. The United States has set aggressive goals for renewable energy and frameworks for adaptation, but progress has been hampered by sectoral and legislative integration delays. Canada's policies are only partially aligned because of its persistent reliance on fossil fuels, despite demonstrating moderate ambition with regard to adaptation and renewable energy. Australia's lack of adaptation measures and political discussions about climate change make it the country with the poorest alignment.

All things considered, industrialized economies have shown policy ambition, but putting these promises into practice is a difficult task. To guarantee that the goals of resilience and mitigation are met, ambition must be paired with coordinated adaptation planning, consistent governance, and sufficient funding.

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TABLE 2: CLIMATE FINANCE ALLOCATION IN DEVELOPED ECONOMIES (2020–2022, USD BILLION)

Country/Region	Mitigation Finance	Adaptation Finance
United States	45	12
European Union	68	25
Japan	30	10
Canada	12	6
Australia	8	3

The distribution of climate money in developed economies from 2020 to 2022 separates funds for adaptation and mitigation from contributions to underdeveloped nations. Three significant trends are highlighted by the data.

First, in terms of absolute contributions, the United States and the European Union lead the way in mitigation funding, which still holds a dominant position. This indicates a major focus on lowering greenhouse gas emissions through the use of low-carbon technologies, decarbonisation initiatives, and renewable energy.

Second, despite being essential, adaptation continues to receive insufficient funding, frequently accounting for less than one-third of the whole budget.

CONCLUSION

With an emphasis on mitigation and adaptation tactics, this study has looked at how climate policy pledges are being implemented in industrialized economies. Both positive trends and enduring disparities are revealed by the comparative study of national targets, the distribution of climate money, carbon pricing schemes, and emissions reduction advancements.

The results show that although all of the economies under study—the US, EU, Japan, Canada, and Australia—have made long-term pledges to achieve net-zero by 2050, there are notable differences in their levels of ambition and ability to carry them out. With its robust adaptation framework and extensive carbon trading mechanism, the European Union exhibits the most constant alignment between targets and action.

Australia and the United States provide examples of the disconnect between lofty language and inconsistent or delayed policy execution. One crucial area where disparities are still visible is climate funding. Despite significant resource pledges from affluent economies, a small percentage of those resources have gone toward adaptation and assistance for developing nations, which raises concerns about global responsibility and equality.

Although carbon price is a useful tool in the EU and Canada, it is still underutilized or handled inconsistently elsewhere, which limits its ability to promote decarbonisation. In Canada and the European Union, where resilience-building initiatives are supported by institutional and financial frameworks, adaptation readiness is relatively higher.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I'm grateful to God and my mentor for providing me with this significant life chance.

PREETHA.B

Assistant Professor Department of Law

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THE VIRAL VERDICT

On a rainy evening in a small coastal town, seventeen-year-old Maya sat scrolling through her phone, watching videos of flooded homes, devastated woodland, and animals displaced by environmental degradation. One video showed children her age marching through city streets with placards demanding climate justice. Another exposed a factory dumping waste into a river, the footage spreading across thousands of screens within hours. Maya had learned about climate change in school, but for the first time, it felt real. It was no longer a distant scientific warning hidden in textbooks, but a living crisis unfolding before her eyes, shared through social media.

The next morning, Maya posted a short video about the polluted river near her town. She did not expect much, but within days, the post had gathered thousands of views. Local activists spotlighted it, environmental groups demanded answers, and soon government officials were forced to inspect the site. What began as one teenager's online post became the spark for legal action. This is the new reality of environmental governance in the digital age, where social media has transformed ordinary citizens into powerful watchdogs. Platforms like Instagram, X, and YouTube have become more than spaces for entertainment, and have now become areas for environmental advocacy, legal awareness, and public accountability.

Earlier, environmental law relied on government agencies, court proceedings, and official investigations to enforce regulations, where the processes were often slow. Social media, now has changed it. With a smartphone and an internet connection, anyone can expose environmental violations, shape public opinion, and pressure authorities to act. The viral sensation has influenced governments to strengthen environmental policies, pushed corporations to adopt greener practices, and supported climate litigation by drawing public attention to ecological harm. Public outrage created online often reaches lawmakers faster than formal complaints ever could. In this way, social media acts as an informal enforcement mechanism, complementing environmental law by making violations visible and urgent.

Its influence on society is profound since it connects communities across borders, allowing people to witness the human consequences of rising temperatures, polluted ecosystems, and weak environmental protections. This constant exposure shapes public attitudes, encouraging citizens to demand stronger laws and more responsible governance. It has created a culture where environmental responsibility is no longer limited to lawmakers but shared by society at large. Yet this digital power comes with challenges, because social media can spread misinformation as quickly as truth. Sensational content may distort legal realities, and online outrage can pressure authorities into symbolic actions rather than meaningful reform.

Still, the story of Maya reflects a broader truth that social media has given society a louder voice in the fight against climate change. In the hands of aware citizens, a single post can become a demand for justice. In an era where climate change threatens the future of the planet, social media is proving that the law is no longer shaped only in courtrooms or parliaments, but it is also shaped on the screens we hold every day.

Sanoobiya M
5.5 BBA LLB (B)

THE UNSEEN JUDGE :- SOCIAL MEDIA'S IMPACT ON LAW AND SOCIETY.

Before a court pronounces its verdict, social media often delivers one of its own.

A few years ago, justice was discussed in courtrooms, classrooms, and newspapers. Today, it unfolds on mobile screens. A viral hashtag can ignite a nationwide movement, while a thirty-second video can influence millions of opinions overnight. Social media has become an invisible force shaping not only society but also the legal landscape that governs it.

The positive impact of social media is undeniable. It has democratized information, empowered citizens, and amplified voices that might otherwise remain unheard. Movements such as #MeToo demonstrated how digital platforms can challenge entrenched power structures and encourage victims to seek justice. Social media has also become a tool for legal awareness, enabling ordinary citizens to learn about their rights and engage with public issues.

Yet every technological revolution carries its own risks. The most pressing concern today is the rise of misinformation and AI-generated deepfakes. In an era where images, videos, and even voices can be artificially created, distinguishing truth from fabrication has become increasingly difficult. False information circulating online has the potential to influence elections, provoke communal tensions, damage reputations, and even obstruct criminal investigations. Equally alarming is the phenomenon of "trial by social media", where public opinion often declares individuals guilty long before a court examines the evidence.

Indian law has attempted to respond to these challenges. Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution guarantees freedom of speech and expression, while Article 19(2) permits reasonable restrictions in the interests of public order, decency, morality, and national security. The Information Technology Act, 2000 addresses cyber offences through provisions such as section 66C (Identity theft) and section 66D (Cheating by personation using computer resources). Furthermore, The Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 seeks to safeguard citizens against the misuse of personal information by digital entities.

The judiciary has played a crucial role in defining the boundaries of online freedom. In *Shreya Singhal V. Union of India* (2015), the supreme court struck down section 66A of the information technology Act, reaffirming that freedom of expression cannot be curtailed through vague and arbitrary restrictions. Similarly, in *Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India* (2017), the court recognized privacy as a fundamental right, a decision that has become increasingly significant in the age of data-driven social media platforms.

Social media is often described as the mirror of society. In reality, it is also a magnifying glass - intensifying both our virtues and our flaws. As technology evolves faster than legislation, the challenge before modern society is not merely to regulate social media but to use it responsibly in the twenty-first century. Justice is no longer shaped solely by judges and lawmakers; it is increasingly influenced by the millions of voices behind a screen.

REFERENCE :

Constitution of India, Article 19(1)(a) and 19(2)
Information Technology Act, 2000 (Section 66A & 66D)
Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023.
Shreya Singhal v. Union of India (2015) 5 SCC 1
Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) v. Union of India, (2017) 10 SCC 1

Sreesha KM
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ROLE OF LAW IN ADDRESSING MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES

Mental health is a crucial component of an individual's overall well-being, yet it has frequently been overlooked or misunderstood in society. Nowadays, the rise in stress, academic pressures, work demands, and global challenges has led to a greater prevalence of mental health issues. In this context, the law plays a vital role in safeguarding individuals with mental health challenges and ensuring they receive appropriate care and support.

One of the primary functions of the law is to uphold the rights of those suffering from mental illnesses. People with mental health conditions often encounter discrimination in areas like education, employment, and social interactions. Legal measures help prevent such inequitable treatment and ensure equal treatment for everyone in the workplace. They protect individuals from abuse or neglect, especially within mental healthcare environments.

The regulation of mental health services is another crucial function of the law. Governments establish rules and standards for hospitals, clinics, and mental health practitioners to guarantee that patients receive safe and high-quality care. The present laws protect patients' right to confidentiality, ensuring their personal information remains private. Patients also have the right to give consent before undergoing treatment, safeguarding their autonomy and dignity.

The law contributes to enhancing mental health in workplaces and educational settings. Many policies now promote the creation of supportive environments where individuals feel secure and valued. Employers might provide counselling services, flexible work schedules, or stress management programs. These initiatives help alleviate mental stress and boost productivity and satisfaction. Recently, legislation and government initiatives aim to educate the public about mental health and encourage individuals to seek assistance without fear or embarrassment. This fosters a more empathetic and supportive environment for those with disabilities. In certain situations, the law permits intervention when an individual's mental state poses a threat to themselves or others. However, such measures are executed with caution to ensure a balance between safety and the patients' rights. The primary goal is to offer care and protection rather than impose punishment.

The legal system plays a crucial role in tackling mental health issues by safeguarding rights, ensuring appropriate care, and raising awareness. This contributes to creating a secure and supportive environment for those dealing with mental health challenges. As awareness continues to expand, robust legal backing will be vital for fostering a healthier and more inclusive society.

Adwaith C
5.3 B.Com B

THE SILENT CRISIS : RISING POLLUTION AND THE URGENT CALL TO PROTECT OUR ENVIRONMENT

From the air above our heads to the water beneath our feet, pollution is closing in on us silently, steadily, and without mercy. What we once called progress has left behind a wound so deep that the earth itself is struggling to heal. If we do not act now, the damage may soon become impossible to reverse.

India is one of the worst-affected countries. According to the 2024 World Air Quality Report, thirteen of the world's twenty most polluted cities are located in India, with Delhi remaining the most polluted capital city in the world. Nearly 17 lakh people die every year in our country due to air pollution alone. Sacred rivers like the Ganga and Yamuna are today filled with factory waste, sewage, and chemicals. Closer to home, the Western Ghats, the green backbone of Kerala, are losing its forests and wildlife to quarrying and unplanned construction.

Our country is not without laws. The Constitution, under Article 48-A asks the government to protect the environment, and Article 51-A(g) makes it every citizen's duty to care for nature. The Environment Protection Act, 1986, the Water Act, 1974, and the Air Act, 1981 provide a strong legal foundation. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs), and Joint Committees exist specifically to enforce these laws, monitoring industries, granting permissions, and taking action against violators. Courts too have played their part, with the Supreme Court's 'polluter pays' principle and the National Green Tribunal providing justice in environmental matters. The framework is there. What is missing is the will to use it fully.

So how do we move from laws on paper to real change on the ground? The answer lies in a few key steps. First, the CPCB and SPCBs must be made stronger, with more trained staff, better funding, and freedom from political interference, so they can do their job without fear or favour. Second, industries must be regularly inspected and those who violate pollution norms must face swift and serious penalties, not just warnings. Third, local communities must be brought into the picture. When people living near rivers, forests, and factories are empowered to report violations and participate in environmental decisions, enforcement becomes far more effective. Fourth, environmental education must be made a priority in schools, colleges, and public life, so that the next generation grows up understanding that a clean environment is not a luxury but a right.

Most importantly, we must change how we think about development. Growth that destroys the environment is not real growth. It is borrowing from the future. Industries can and must adopt cleaner technologies. Governments must ensure that environmental clearances are not given under pressure. And citizens must hold both accountable.

The laws are ready. The courts are ready. What we need now is action, from governments, institutions, and every one of us. Protecting our environment is not someone else's responsibility. It is ours.

Danish SD
5.10 B.Com B

IMPORTANT ACTS MADE BY THE PARLIAMENT IN THE YEAR 2025

1. VIKSIT BHARAT (GUARANTEE FOR ROZGAR AND AJEEVIKA MISSION) ACT, 2025.

PURPOSE : Also known as VB-G RAM G, was enacted to replace MGNREGA. Its primary purpose is to provide an enhanced statutory guarantee of 125 days of wage employment per rural household, aligning rural development with the broader national vision of Viksit Bharat @2047.

KEY PROVISIONS : Increases the statutory wage employment guarantee from 100 days to 125 days per rural household annually. Links work to creating durable, climate-resilient assets through the Viksit Bharat National Rural Infrastructure Stack. Utilizes bottom-up, convergence-based Viksit Gram Panchayat Plans (VGPPs) for identifying works. Empowers states to pause work for up to 60 days to prioritize farm labour during peak agricultural seasons. Emphasizes transparent, technology-enabled management, including biometric authentication, geo-referencing of assets, and time-bound digital wage payments.

DATE OF COMMENCEMENT: July 1, 2026

2. INCOME-TAX ACT, 2025

PURPOSE : The 1961 Act had become overly complex after decades of amendments. The new Act consolidates provisions, uses plain language, and removes obsolete sections to make tax laws easier for taxpayers to understand ClearTax Guide on IncoAme Tax Act 2025.

KEY PROVISIONS : The Act replaces the historical terms “Previous Year” and “Assessment Year” with a unified “Tax Year,” which runs for 12 months starting April 1. The Act explicitly defines and incorporates VDAs (including cryptocurrencies and tokenized assets) into its taxation framework, ensuring they are properly classified and taxed PIB Announcement on Tax Framework. The legislation contains 536 sections across 23 chapters, restructuring previous rules into a logical, more accessible format ClearTax Guide on Income Tax Act 2025.

DATE OF COMMENCEMENT : April 1, 2026

3. WAQF (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2025.

PURPOSE : It is also known as the UMEED Act—Unified Waqf Management, Empowerment, Efficiency, and Development Act. Its primary purpose is to overhaul the administration of Islamic endowments by bringing greater transparency, digitalization, and inclusivity to Waqf governance.

KEY PROVISIONS : Managers of Waqf properties (mutawallis) are required to register all property details on a unified digital portal. Mandates broader representation, including the appointment of at least two women and permitting non-Muslim members on State Waqf Boards. Government authorities (of a rank higher than a Collector) are authorized to investigate properties, replacing arbitrary or unilateral designations by the Waqf Board. Stipulates that only lawful owners of property who have practiced Islam for at least five years can dedicate it as a Waqf. It abolishes the controversial “Waqf by user” (declaring a property a waqf based solely on long-term religious use) for future properties, while grandfathering previously registered ones. Replaces traditional law expert requirements in Waqf Tribunals with a Chairman (District Judge rank) and a State Government officer. It permits appeals to the High Court within 90 days of a tribunal decision, removing the “finality” clause to ensure higher judicial oversight.

DATE OF COMMENCEMENT : April 8, 2025

4. NATIONAL SPORTS GOVERNANCE ACT, 2025

PURPOSE: Its primary purpose is to provide a comprehensive statutory framework for the development and promotion of sports, ensure the welfare of sportspersons, and align India's sports governance with international standards like the Olympic and Paralympic Charters.

KEY PROVISIONS: Mandates the official recognition and regulation of the National Olympic Committee, the National Paralympic Committee, and National/Regional Sports Federations for each designated sport. Establishes the National Sports Board (NSB) as the overarching regulatory authority responsible for recognizing, suspending, or revoking sports federations and overseeing compliance with global standards. Creates an independent tribunal to ensure the swift, unified, and equitable resolution of sports-related grievances and disputes. Mandates strict Safe Sports Policies to protect athletes—with a special focus on women and minors—from harassment and abuse, along with implementing targeted welfare measures.

DATE OF COMMENCEMENT : January 1, 2026

5. PROMOTION AND REGULATION OF ONLINE GAMING ACT, 2025

PURPOSE: Shield youth and vulnerable populations from addiction, financial ruin, and privacy risks associated with predatory gambling platforms. Encourage the growth of safe sectors like e-sports, educational games, and online social games. Establish a uniform national-level legal framework to prohibit the offering, facilitation, and advertisement of money-based gaming platforms operating across state borders or from foreign jurisdictions.

KEY PROVISIONS: The Act enforces a complete blanket ban on all online money games (OMGs)—including apps offering cash rewards or requiring monetary stakes (e.g., fantasy sports, rummy, poker). It divides digital games into specific permissible and prohibited categories, requiring permissible games (like e-sports) to be registered with a central authority. It mandates the creation of a centralized regulatory authority responsible for the strategic development, registration, and continuous oversight of the sector. Operating, advertising, or participating in prohibited online money games carries severe consequences, including imprisonment up to three years and fines of up to ₹1 crore. It also authorizes the government to block websites and seize equipment.

DATE OF COMMENCEMENT : May 1, 2026

7. JAN VISHWAS (AMENDMENT OF PROVISIONS) ACT, 2026

PURPOSE: Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2026 was passed by Parliament, fundamentally shifting away from punitive justice for minor compliance lapses. It amends 79 Central Acts across 23 Ministries, officially decriminalising 717 provisions and modifying 67 provisions to ease both living and doing business in India.

KEY PROVISIONS: Replaces imprisonment provisions with monetary penalties, removes fines altogether, or converts them to civil penalties across hundreds of provisions. Introduces advisory notices, warnings, and improvement notices for first-time or minor contraventions to avoid immediate penalties. Empowers executive officers to levy penalties directly, bypassing prolonged court litigation. Establishes an administrative process (one rank above the adjudicating officer) to appeal penalties. Includes an automatic 10% increase in fines and penalties every three years to keep pace with inflation

DATE OF COMMENCEMENT: April 7, 2026

LATEST ACTS & AMENDMENTS BY THE KERALA STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1 : THE KERALA ADVOCATES' WELFARE FUND (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2026

PURPOSE : The primary purpose of the amendment is to provide robust financial protection to advocates and their families upon cessation of practice or in the event of death, while ensuring the financial sustainability of the Welfare Fund.

KEY PROVISIONS: The maximum ceiling for retirement benefits or cessation of practice has been doubled from ₹10 lakh to ₹20 lakh. In the event of an advocate's death while in actual practice, nominees or legal heirs are entitled to receive ₹10 lakh or a calculated rate per completed year of practice, subject to an upper cap of ₹20 lakh, whichever is higher. The annual subscription rates to the welfare fund have been increased based on an advocate's standing at the Bar. For example, for advocates with a standing of less than 5 years, the fee is ₹1,000, while those with 15 to 20 years pay ₹4,500, and so on.

DATE OF ENACTMENT: March 9, 2026

2 : KERALA SOCIETIES REGISTRATION ACT, 2025

PURPOSE: It establishes a single, unified legal framework statewide for artistic, literary, scientific, educational, charitable, and sports societies. It replaces outdated regional laws, enforces digital compliance.

KEY PROVISIONS: Consolidates all rules into one state-wide law, repealing the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (Malabar region) and the Travancore-Cochin Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies Registration Act, 1955. Facilitates Online Society Registration in Kerala, including electronic certificates, digital record-keeping, and Aadhar-based authentication. Makes annual return filing and the submission of audited accounts mandatory every year. The Registrar must approve the registration within 7 days or refuse it within 30 days. Appeals can be made to the Inspector General of Registration. Requires a minimum of 7 adult Indian citizens to form a society, and mandates the establishment of a registered office within 21 days. Empowers the Registrar to prohibit "undesirable" or misleading names.

DATE OF ENACTMENT: January 1, 2026

3 : KERALA (ALTERATION OF NAME) BILL, 2026

PURPOSE : The primary purpose of the legislation is to officially substitute the anglicized name "Kerala" with its traditional Malayalam name "Keralam" in all constitutional, administrative, and statutory records.

KEY PROVISIONS : The legislation was processed under Article 3 and Article 4 of the Indian Constitution, which govern the alteration of names, areas, or boundaries of existing states. Its core legal stipulations include:

Name Alteration: From the designated enforcement date, the State of Kerala is officially recognized as the State of Keralam.

Constitutional Amendments: The Act directly updates the terminology in the Indian Constitution by replacing "Kerala" with "Keralam" across vital sections, most notably :

First Schedule: The primary list of states and territories in India.

Fourth Schedule: The allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha (Upper House of Parliament).

Articles 31A and 290A: Consequential textual updates within functional clauses of the Constitution

TIME LINE AND DATE OF ENACTMENT

June 24, 2024 : The Kerala Legislative Assembly unanimously passed a resolution urging the Central Government to rename the state.

February 24, 2026 : The Union Cabinet approved the proposal.

August 11 & 12, 2026 : The Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha Respectively

August 14, 2026 (Date of Enactment): The President of India signed the Bill into law, gazetting it as The Kerala (Alteration of Name) Act, 2026 (Act No. 18 of 2026).

August 25, 2026 : The Central Government officially notified the implementation, making the name change legally effective

IMPORTANT SUPREME COURT DECISIONS IN THE YEAR 2025

1. THE STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH V. ANURUDH & ANR.

CITATION: 2026 INSC 47

BENCH: Justice Sanjay Karol and Justice Augustine George Masih.

JUDGMENT DATE: January 9, 2026

FACTUAL BACKGROUND: An FIR registered in November 2022 in the Jalaun district of Uttar Pradesh, where a mother alleged that her daughter, aged approximately 12 years according to school records, had been abducted by the respondent, Anurudh. Consequently, the accused was charged under the IPC for kidnapping and abduction, as well as under the POCSO Act. During the investigation, a significant discrepancy emerged: while the school documents portrayed the victim as a young minor, the girl's own statements recorded under Sections 161 and 164 of the CrPC suggested a consensual romantic relationship and indicated she was older than documented. When the matter reached the Allahabad High Court for a bail plea, the Court noted the inconsistency between the documentary evidence and the victim's testimony. To resolve this, the High Court bypassed the standard statutory procedure and ordered a medical board to conduct an ossification test, which ultimately estimated the girl's age to be over 18 years. Based on this medical finding, the High Court not only granted bail to Anurudh but also issued broad, statewide mandates requiring police to conduct medical age-determination tests at the very beginning of every POCSO case and directing courts to prioritize these medical results over school certificates. These general directions were subsequently challenged by the State of Uttar Pradesh in the Supreme Court, leading to the landmark ruling on the hierarchy of age proof and the limits of a bail court's jurisdiction.

DECISION: the Supreme Court set aside the Allahabad High Court's general directions while maintaining the respondent's bail. The Bench ruled that a High Court, while exercising its statutory power to grant bail under Section 439 of the CrPC, cannot issue sweeping administrative mandates or "quasi-legislative" protocols that alter investigation procedures across the state. The Court emphasized that bail proceedings must focus strictly on whether the accused should be released pending trial and must not devolve into "mini-trials" or exhaustive evidentiary inquiries into the veracity of age documents. The core of the judgment reaffirmed the mandatory hierarchy of age-determination evidence established under Section 94 of the Juvenile Justice Act. The Court held that documentary evidence, such as matriculation or birth certificates, must be given primary importance, and medical ossification tests should only be employed as a last resort when such documents are unavailable. By mandating medical tests at the outset of all POCSO cases, the High Court had improperly inverted this statutory priority. Furthermore, the Supreme Court acknowledged the "weaponization" of the POCSO Act in consensual teenage relationships and urged the Union of India to consider a "Romeo-Juliet" clause to prevent the wrongful criminalization of adolescents in non-predatory, close-in-age relationships.

2. DR. JAYA THAKUR V. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CITATION: 2026 INSC 97; 2026 SCO.LR (2).

BENCH: Justice J.B. Pardiwala and Justice R. Mahadevan.

JUDGMENT DATE: 30 January 2026.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND: center on the systemic educational barriers faced by adolescent girls due to inadequate menstrual hygiene management. The petitioner, a social worker, filed a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) highlighting that a lack of access to sanitary products and private sanitation facilities in schools leads to a significant "biological tax" on female students citing data from the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), the petition brought to the Court's attention that approximately 23 million girls drop out of school annually upon reaching menarche, while others face high rates of absenteeism (missing up to five days a month). The core of the grievance was that government and government-aided schools across India consistently lacked three essential pillars: functional, gender-segregated toilets with running water; the availability of affordable or free sanitary napkins; and safe, dignified disposal mechanisms for menstrual waste. The petitioner argued that these deficiencies effectively denied girls their right to education and dignity, necessitating a uniform national policy to prevent menstruation from becoming a barrier to schooling.

DECISION: In Dr. Jaya Thakur v. Government of India, the Supreme Court recognized menstrual health as a fundamental right under Articles 14, 21, and 21A, ruling that lack of facilities causes stigma and violates dignity. The Court framed the absence of sanitation as a "biological tax" causing school dropouts, linking it to the Right to Education Act. Consequently, a continuing mandamus was issued directing states to provide free sanitary napkins and gender-segregated toilets in schools. The ruling also mandated waste disposal, education, and compliance inspections, establishing a legal framework for menstrual equity.

3. STATE OF HPV. HUKUMCHAND ALIAS MONU

CITATION: (2026 INSC 290)

JUDGEMENT DATE: 24 March 2026

BENCH: JJ. Sanjay Karol & N.K. Singh

FACTUAL BACKGROUND: A nine-year-old girl was allegedly sexually assaulted by a neighbor's son in Himachal Pradesh. The Sessions Court convicted the accused; the High Court acquitted him, citing inconsistencies in the child's testimony regarding travel timing and delay in reporting.

DECISION: The Supreme Court restored the conviction, setting aside the acquittal. It reaffirmed that a child witness's testimony does not require corroboration if it is otherwise credible and inspires confidence. Minor inconsistencies particularly timing discrepancies are expected in the testimony of traumatized children and do not, by themselves, undermine reliability. The Court emphasized that appellate courts must be slow to interfere with convictions on the basis of immaterial contradictions.

4. HARISH RANA V. UNION OF INDIA

CITATION: 2026 INSC 222

JUDGEMENT DATE: March 11th 2026

BENCH: Justice J.B. Pardiwala and Justice K. V Vishwanathan

FACTUAL BACKGROUND: Harish Rana, a 32-year-old student, had been in a Persistent Vegetative State (PVS) with 100% quadriplegia since 2013 after suffering a traumatic head injury from a fourth-floor fall. For over 13 years, he was kept alive through Clinically Assisted Nutrition and Hydration (CANH) administered via a surgically inserted PEG tube. His aging parents, facing complete financial and emotional exhaustion, initially approached the Delhi High Court in 2024 to withdraw life support, but their plea was rejected because he was not on a ventilator. They subsequently appealed to the Supreme Court.

DECISION: The Supreme Court permitted the withdrawal of life-sustaining treatment, marking the first time the judiciary practically applied the "Right to Die with Dignity" framework in a specific live case. The Court held that CANH is a "medical treatment" rather than basic care, and thus can be lawfully withdrawn if it no longer serves a therapeutic purpose. Applying the "Best Interests" principle, the bench concluded that prolonging Rana's existence in an irreversible state amounted to "cruelty" rather than care. The Court directed that he be moved to a palliative care unit at AIIMS-Delhi to ensure his final days were managed with dignity and without pain.

5. HAMSAANANDINI NANDURI V. UNION OF INDIA,

CITATION : 2026 INSC 246

JUDGEMENT DATE : March 17, 2026.

BENCH : Justice J.B. Pardiwala and Justice R. Mahadevan.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND : The petitioner, an adoptive mother, filed a writ petition challenging the constitutionality of Section 60(4) of the Code on Social Security, 2020 which was *pari materia* with Section 5(4) of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961. This provision restricted the entitlement of 12 weeks of maternity benefit only to those women who legally adopted a child below the age of three months. The petitioner argued that such a restriction was arbitrary and practically unworkable, as the formal adoption process under the Juvenile Justice Act often takes much longer than three months, effectively making the benefit "illusory" for most adoptive parent.

DECISION: The Court declared the three month age cap unconstitutional, ruling that it violated the rights to equality and dignity under Articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution. The Bench held that maternity protection is a basic human right and that motherhood extends beyond biology to include the emotional and psychological bonding essential for any child's integration into a new family, regardless of age. Consequently, the Court read down the provision, decreeing that all adoptive mothers are entitled to 12 weeks of maternity leave from the date the child is handed over, regardless of the child's age. Additionally, the Court urged the Central Government to consider introducing statutory provisions for paternity leave to promote shared parenting and reduce gender bias.

6. CHINTHADAANAND V. STATE OF A.P.

CITATION : 2026 INSC 283

JUDGEMENT DATE : March 24, 2026

BENCH : Justice P.K. Mishra and Justice Manmohan

FACTUAL BACKGROUND : The case involved an appellant, Chinthada Anand, who was born into the Madiga community (a Scheduled Caste in Andhra Pradesh) but had converted to Christianity and was serving as a pastor. He filed a complaint under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, alleging that he had been assaulted and subjected to caste-based insults by certain individuals. The accused challenged the case, arguing that because Anand had converted to Christianity, he had legally forfeited his Scheduled Caste status and therefore could not invoke the special protections of the SC/ST Act.

DECISION: The Supreme Court ruled that a person's Scheduled Caste status is lost immediately upon conversion to a religion other than Hinduism, Sikhism, or Buddhism. The Court relied on the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, which stipulates that no person who professes a religion different from those three can be deemed a member of a Scheduled Caste. Consequently, the Court held that the appellant was not entitled to the protection of the SC/ST Act, as he was no longer a "member of a Scheduled Caste" in the eyes of the law at the time of the incident. The proceedings against the accused under the SC/ST Act were therefore quashed.

7. UNION OF INDIA V. ROHITH NATHAN

CITATION : 2026 SCC OnLine SC 352 ; 2026 INSC 230

JUDGEMENT DATE : March 11, 2026

BENCH : Justice Pamidighantam sri Narasimha and Justice R Mahadevan.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND: The case arose from a batch of appeals filed by the Union of India against various High Court decisions (Madras, Delhi, and Kerala). Successful candidates in the Civil Services Examination (CSE) between 2012 and 2017 were denied OBC Non-Creamy Layer (NCL) status by the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT). The denial was based on a 2004 clarificatory letter which counted the salary income of parents employed in PSUs, banks, or private firms to determine their creamy layer status because their posts had not been formally equated to government grades. The candidates argued that this was discriminatory, as the salary of government employees in equivalent lower grades is expressly excluded from such calculations under the original 1993 Office Memorandum (OM)

DECISION: the Supreme Court ruled in favor of the candidates, declaring the government's 2004 clarification unconstitutional for violating the right to equality under Articles 14 and 16. The Court held that parental salary alone cannot be the sole basis for exclusion and that there must be parity between government and PSU/private sector employees. The Bench directed the Union to grant these candidates OBC-NCL status and ordered the creation of supernumerary posts within six months to accommodate those who had been wrongfully excluded from service between 2012 and 2017.

8. CHAYA & ORS. V. STATE OF MAHARASHTRA

CITATION : (2026) INSC 277

JUDGEMENT DATE : March 23, 2026

BENCH : Justice Pamidighantam Sri Narasimha and Justice Alok Aradhe.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND : The appellants were candidates from reserved categories who participated in the recruitment process for teachers in Maharashtra. To be eligible for the main selection exam the Teacher's Aptitude and Intelligence Test (TAIT) candidates first had to pass the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET). The appellants had availed a relaxation in the qualifying marks for the TET (passing with 55% instead of the standard 60%). However, in the subsequent TAIT (the final merit exam), they scored significantly higher marks than several general category candidates. Despite their high merit, they were excluded from the "open category" list on the grounds that having once availed a relaxation (in TET), they were forever confined to the reserved category.

DECISION: The Supreme Court set aside the High Court's order and ruled in favor of the candidates, holding that relaxation in a qualifying exam does not bar migration to the open category if the candidate is otherwise meritorious in the final selection. The Court clarified that the TET is merely an eligibility test designed to create a "level playing field" and does not contribute to the final merit score. Since no relaxation was given in the actual TAIT examination, the Court held that merit must prevail. It concluded that as long as there is no express prohibition in the recruitment rules, more meritorious reserved category candidates must be accommodated in the open category to avoid "penalizing merit"

IMPORTANT KERALA HIGH COURT DECISION IN THE YEAR 2025

1. PRISKILLAK BABY V. UNION OF INDIA

CITATION : (WP(C) NO. 4996/2026)

BENCH : Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Shoba Annamma Eapen

FACTUAL BACKGROUND : The petitioners (Priskilla K Baby and Vipin A.G.) sought to legally terminate a 27-week pregnancy. This required court intervention because the gestational age exceeded 24 weeks, which is generally the permissible legal limit under Indian abortion laws.

DECISION : The court permitted the medical termination following a medical board's assessment that the foetus had severe congenital abnormalities (including Down Syndrome) and carrying to term posed a high risk to the mother's physical and mental health. The court reinforced that the right to make reproductive choices is an essential facet of Article 21 (Right to Life and Personal Liberty) and that the pregnant person's consent is paramount.

2. RAJITHA P.V. V. UNION OF INDIA

CITATION : (WP (C) No. 403/2025)

BENCH : Chief Justice Nitin Jamdar and Justice S. Manu

FACTUAL BACKGROUND : A married couple challenged the age restrictions for surrogacy under the Surrogacy (Regulation) Act, 2021. The case clarified whether a woman who is "50 years of age" remains eligible for surrogacy until her 51st birthday, or becomes ineligible upon turning 50. The Court examined Section 4© (i) of the Surrogacy (Regulation) Act, 2021. This act stipulates that intending females must be "between the age of 23 to 50 years".

DECISION: The Division Bench overturned a previous single-judge ruling that restricted women from opting for surrogacy after their 50th birthday. The Court clarified that the word "to" means that the age of 50 is included in the eligible range, effectively allowing women to seek an eligibility certificate for surrogacy right up until they turn 51. The Court affirmed that for male intending parents, the strict legal age limit is between 26 and 55 years.

3. N.P. RAJANI V. RADHANAMBIDI PARAMBATH

CITATION : (W.P.(C) Nos. 17530 & 18686 / 2020)

BENCH : Justice Easwaran

FACTUAL BACKGROUND : The dispute revolves around a Hindu ancestral property in Kerala. The core factual background stems from a conflict between the Kerala Joint Hindu Family System (Abolition) Act, 1975, and the Central Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005, concerning a daughter's right to inherit.

DECISION: The Kerala High Court ruled that Hindu daughters in Kerala are entitled to equal coparcenary shares in ancestral property. The Court struck down Sections 3 and 4 of the Kerala Joint Family System (Abolition) Act, 1975, for being repugnant to Section 6 of the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005. The Court determined that the 2005 Central Amendment, which grants daughters coparcenary rights by birth, overrides the State's 1975 Act. Therefore, statutory partitions under State law cannot defeat daughters' rights.

4. NIXON V. THE CITY POLICE COMMISSIONER

CITATION : (WP(C) NO. 16614/ 2025)

BENCH : Justice P.V Kunhikrishnan

FACTUAL BACKGROUND : The petitioner had reformed, maintaining a clean record for 8 years while being acquitted in most past criminal cases. He challenged the City Police Commissioner's refusal to remove his photograph from the rowdy gallery at the Fort Kochi Police Station.

DECISION : The Court set aside the Commissioner's rejection order, ordering the immediate removal of Nixon's data from the surveillance record. The Court noted that society often contributes to criminal situations through unemployment or lack of education, and therefore, it has a duty to help citizens reform rather than continually penalize them for their past.

5. KERALA PLASTICS MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION V. STATE OF KERALA

CITATION: (WP(C) No. 2224/2020)

BENCH: Justice Viju Abraham.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND: The Kerala Plastics Manufacturers Association and allied groups filed writ petitions to quash government orders enforcing a blanket ban on single-use plastics. They argued that the ban was arbitrary and violated their fundamental rights to carry on trade

DECISION: The Kerala High Court upheld the validity of three 2019 State Government Orders that banned single-use plastic across the state. The Court dismissed the challenge, ruling that the ban was a necessary, legally grounded measure to combat the severe environmental impact of non-biodegradable waste. The Court ruled that the state has the constitutional authority under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to enforce these restrictions. It recognized that the environmental hazards caused by plastic waste outweigh the commercial grievances of the manufacturers.

6. X V. ABRAHAM MATHAI & ORS.

CITATION: (W.P.(C) No. 39915/2018)

BENCH: Justice Raja Vijayaraghavan V. and Justice K.V. Jayakumar

FACTUAL BACKGROUND: An accountant-cum-manager (identified as 'X') at Amstor Information Technology, Kerala, was terminated and filed multiple labour disputes. The complainant alleged unfair treatment, salary denial, termination, and a hostile work environment. Subsequently, a Local Committee (LC) initiated a POSH inquiry against Managing Director Abraham Mathai based on an anonymous complaint. The LC ordered compensation and an apology.

DECISION: The Kerala High Court ruled that creating a 'hostile work environment' without any element of sexual conduct does not fall under the purview of the PoSH Act. Workplace hostility, bullying, or general labour disputes must be addressed through service or labour laws. The Kerala High Court clarified significant boundaries of the POSH Act. The Court ruled that a "hostile work environment" only qualifies as sexual harassment if it stems from unwelcome sexual conduct. Furthermore, it emphasized that statutory inquiries require a formal written complaint and cannot be triggered by oral or anonymous statements. The Court held that workplace mistreatment, unfair termination, denial of salary, or hostile environments without any sexual element do not fall under the ambit of the POSH Act. Such disputes must be addressed through general labour or service laws, rather than POSH mechanisms. Under Section 9 of the POSH Act, submitting a written complaint is a strict statutory requirement. The Court ruled that oral statements or vague, anonymous claims are legally insufficient to initiate an official inquiry.

EVENTS OF KMCT 2025

OSLO ANNUAL SPORTS MEET (JAN 6 TO 14)

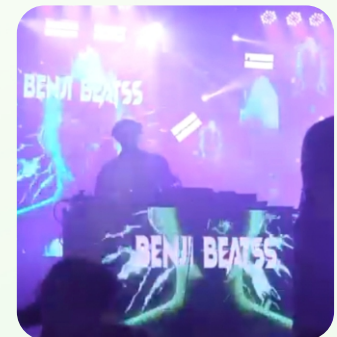


EYE TESTING CAMP (JAN 10)

NSS KMCT LAW COLLEGE IN COLLABORATION WITH AHALIA FOUNDATION EYE HOSPITAL, KOTTAKKAL CONDUCTED FREE EYE TESTING CAMP IN DEDICATION TO THE NATIONAL YOUTH DAY



KALAPAM - FRESHER'S DAY (JAN 16)



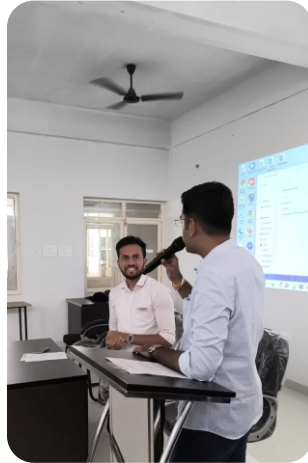
C ZONE KALOTSAVAM (JAN 19 - 23)

OUR STUDENTS PARTICIPATED IN CALICUT UNIVERSITY C ZONE KALOTSAVAM HELD AT EMEA COLLEGE, KONDOTTY



MOOT COURT ORIENTATION 2025 (JAN 22)

IQAC IN ASSOCIATION WITH MOOT COURT SOCIETY
ORGANIZED MOOT COURT ORIENTATION BY ADV.AKHIL GOPI KRISHNAN



REPUBLIC DAY PROGRAM (JAN 23 , 24)



SLOGAN WRITING COMPETITION AND PATRIOTIC SONG COMPETITION.

BLOOD DONATION CAMP (JAN 24)

NSS KMCT LAW COLLEGE UNIT AND COLLEGE UNION
IN ASSOCIATION WITH MVR CANCER CENTRE AND
RESEARCH INSTITUTE ORANGIZED BLOOD DONATION CAMP.



ETHNIC DAY (FEBRUARY 13)



SEVGI - VALENTINE'S WEEK CELEBRATION (FEBRUARY 7 - 14)

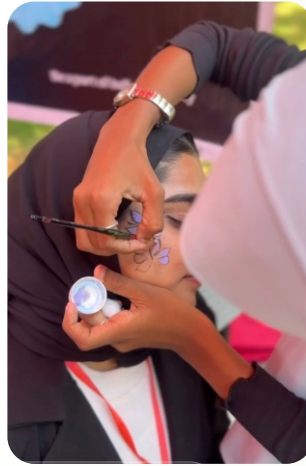


STATE LAW COLLEGE FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP 2025 (FEBRUARY 18 & 19)

ORGANIZED THE STATE LAW COLLEGE FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP
INVITING ALL LAW COLLEGES ACROSS KERALA.
OUR TEAM DEFENDED THE HOME TURF TO BE CROWNED THE CHAMPIONS



VENTURE VILLE 2025 (FEBRUARY 24) A STUDENT BUSINESS EXHIBITION



SHEVOLUTION (MARCH 10)



ON EMPOWERING WOMEN, EMPOWERING HUMANITY – MARCH 10

AN ENLIGHTENING SESSION LED BY ADV.AISHA P JAMAL
(SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR, POSCO COURT ,MANJERI)



UNVEILING OF KMCT NEW YEAR CHRONICLE 2025 (MARCH 11)



**AN AWARENESS PROGRAM ON
THE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 2019 (MARCH 17)**
ADV. NOUSHAD P (PANEL LAWYER, TLSC PONNANI)
LED AN IMPACTFUL SESSION IN CONNECTION WITH
WORLD CONSUMER RIGHTS DAY.



IFTAR MEET (MARCH 20)

KMCT LAW COLLEGE FAMILY CAME TOGETHER FOR A BEAUTIFUL IFTAR MEET.
THE EVENING WAS A CELEBRATION OF LOVE, HARMONY, AND
COMMUNITY, BREAKING FAST AS ONE BIG FAMILY UNDER THE CAMPUS ROOF.



ADOPT A PLANT CAMPAIGN (JUNE 5)

AS PART OF THE WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY
WE PLANTED SAMPLING AROUND THE COLLEGE CAMPUS.



RANG-E-EID (JUNE 5) MEHANDI FEST



INTERNATIONAL YOGA DAY (JUNE 23)

CELEBRATED INTERNATIONAL YOGA DAY 2025 WITH
MOMENTS OF PEACE, STRENGTH, AND MINDFULNESS
THANKS TO MR. P.M. SURESHKUMAR FOR
LEADING INSPIRING SESSIONS AND SHARING THE ESSENCE OF YOGA.



INTERNATIONAL DAY AGAINST DRUG ABUSE & ILLICIT TRAFFICKING (JUNE 26)

DR. LUKEMAN SHA .M.P

(MBBS,DPM,DNB RENOWNED PSYCHIATRIST & COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH ADVOCATE)

LED AN IMPACTFUL AWARENESS AGAINST DRUG ABUSE & ILLICIT TRAFFICKING.



KALIKA - KMCT LAW COLLEGE ARTS FEST 2024 - 25 ONSTAGE (7 & 8 AUGUST)



INAUGURATION OF KALIKA KMCT LAW COLLEGE ARTS FEST 2024-25 & OFFICIAL LAUNCH OF COLLEGE UNION MAGAZINE (10TH AUGUST)

HON. SPORTS MINISTER OF KERALA V.ABDURAHIMAN
OFFICIALLY INAUGURATED THE ARTS FESTIVAL AND LAUNCHED
THE COLLEGE UNION MAGAZINE GRANMA.



KALIKA - KMCT LAW COLLEGE ARTS FEST 2024-25 ONSTAGE (11,12 & 13 AUGUST)



FACULTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (AUGUST 15)

PATHWAYS TO ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE :
FDP ON RESEARCH, PH.D & TEACHING MASTERY



INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION (AUGUST 15)



FINSMART 2025 (AUGUST 21&22)
**TWO-DAY FINANCIAL LITERACY & STOCK MARKET AWARENESS
PROGRAM IN COLLABORATION WITH NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
SECURITIES MARKET (NISM) (EDUCATION WING OF SEBI)**

DR. JUBAIR T SEBI & NISM EMPANELLED SECURITIES MARKET
TRAINER LED THE SESSION.



INDUCTION PROGRAM 2025 (AUGUST 25)

WELCOMED THE 13TH & 6TH BATCH OF LAW ASPIRANTS
AT KMCT LAW COLLEGE.

CHIEF GUEST :

SRI.SHABIR IBRAHIM M HON'BLE SECRETARY/
CIVIL JUDGE (SENIOR DIVISION) DLSA, MANJERI

GUEST OF HONOUR :

SRI SURESH BABU, FACULTY KERALA INSTITUTE OF
LOCAL ADMINISTRATION



SOVIET ONAM (AUGUST 27)



BEYOND THE BOOKS - ORIENTATION SESSION FOR FRESHERS BY MR. NISAR ALAM PA BUSINESS & PERSONAL BRANDING SPECIALIST, PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELLOR (SEPTEMBER 10)



WHAT IT MEANS TO BE A LAW STUDENT FRESHERS' DAY LEGAL ORIENTATION PROGRAMME BY MR. AJAY RATNAN,CEO AND CO-FOUNDER OF WRITS (SEPTEMBER 11)



KALEIDO - KMCT CULTURAL FEST 2025



KERALA PIRAVI (NOVEMBER 5)



COLLEGE UNION OATH TAKING CEREMONY (NOVEMBER 6)



NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL DAY (NOVEMBER 11) DEBATE COMPETITION



LAS FALLAS 2.0 - CHILDREN'S DAY CELEBRATION (NOVEMBER 13)



FILM FEST (19 & 20 NOVEMBER)



CONSTITUTION DAY SEMINAR AND MOOT CLUB INAUGURATION (NOVEMBER 25)

MR.NAVANEETH.P (LAWYERBRO NAVANEETH) ,LEGAL EDUCATOR &
SOCIAL MEDIA INFLUENCER INAUGURATED THE MOOT CLUB AND
CONDUCTED A SEMINAR ON CONSTITUTION DAY



EYE CAMP (NOVEMBER 27)

NSS KMCT LAW COLLEGE IN COLLABORATION WITH MALABAR EYE FOUNDATION CONDUCTED EYE CAMP.



ZENITH 2025 - GRADUATION CEREMONY (DECEMBER 2)

THE CEREMONY WAS ENRICHED BY THE PRESENCE OF
ESTEEMED DIGNITARIES :

DR. K. MOIDU, FOUNDER CHAIRMAN, KMCT GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS,
DELIVERED THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS. SRI. K. BAIJUNATH,
HON'BLE ACTING CHAIRPERSON, KERALA STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION,
GRACED THE OCCASION AS THE CHIEF GUEST.
ADV. AJITH T. S, CHAIRMAN, BAR COUNCIL OF KERALA,
HONOURED THE EVENT AS THE GUEST OF HONOUR. THEIR INSPIRING WORDS,
COMBINED WITH THE ENTHUSIASM OF OUR GRADUATES,
MADE ZENITH 2025 A TRULY REMARKABLE AND SUCCESSFUL CELEBRATION.



JUS HUMANUM - HUMAN RIGHTS DAY 2025
ADV.SATHEESH SARATHI,BAR ASSOCIATION PATTAMBI.
PALAKKAD DISTRICT LED AN ENGAGING SEMINAR ON
HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA CHALLENGES,
AND THE WAY FORWARD (DECEMBER 10)



SAHADALI MEMORIAL FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT SEASON 4



JINGLE BELLAS - CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION
(DECEMBER 18)



VELLICHAM - NSS CAMP (DECEMBER 23 TO 29)
NSS KMCT LAW COLLEGE CONDUCTED 7 DAYS CAMP
AT G.L.P NADUVATTOM



BLOOD DONATION CAMP (JAN 14)



ANTI DRUG AWARENESS (JAN 28)

RESOURCE PERSON : BIJU PAROL, ASST. EXCISE INSPECTOR EXCISE DEPARTMENT
LIAISON OFFICER VIMUKTHI MISSION MALAPPURAM DISTRICT



LOK ADALAT (FEBRUARY 26)

ORGANIZED BY IQAC & LEGAL AID CLINIC IN ASSOCIATION WITH DLSA,
MANJERI & KUTTIPPURAM GRAMA PANCHAYATH

CHIEF GUEST :

MR. SHABIR IBRAHIM M
HON'BLE SECRETARY / CIVIL JUDGE,
(SENIOR DIVISION) DLSA, MANJERI

GUEST OF HONOUR :

ADV. ABDUSAMEER M.P
PANEL LAWYER PONNANI TLSC

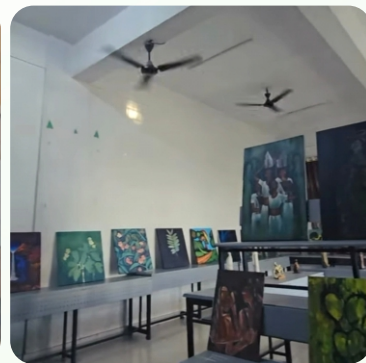


FACULTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM



THE FEMININE PALETTE - INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY CELEBRATION (MARCH 10)

AN INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY CELEBRATION FEATURING
THE INSPIRING ART EXHIBITION OF MS. LATHAGURUVAYUR.



LEX VERITAS - INTRA MOOT COMPETITION (MARCH 2 & 3)



LEX VERITAS 1ST INTRA MOOT COURT COMPETITION WINNERS

WINNERS OF LEX VERITAS INTRA MOOT COURT COMPETITION



SUMAYA SULAIMAN | SANA SHIRIN | MAREENA JIJO
9th SEM BBA LL.B | 3rd SEM BBA LL.B | 5th SEM B.COM LL.B

FIRST RUNNER UP OF LEX VERITAS INTRA MOOT COURT COMPETITION



RIFA M | SANOABIYA.M | TINSY T
5th SEM BBA LL.B | 5th SEM BBA LL.B | 5th SEM BBA LL.B

SECOND RUNNER UP OF LEX VERITAS INTRA MOOT COURT COMPETITION



JISS CLAYER | SALIMA MOHAMMED SHAFI | KHANZA S.J
9th SEM B.COM LL.B

BEST MEMORIAL OF LEX VERITAS INTRA MOOT COURT COMPETITION



SNEHA T.S
7th SEM BBA LL.B

SECOND BEST RESEARCHER OF LEX VERITAS INTRA MOOT COURT COMPETITION



SANOABIYA. M
5th SEM BBA LL.B

BEST SPEAKER OF LEX VERITAS INTRA MOOT COURT COMPETITION



SANA SHIRIN
3rd SEM BBA LL.B

SECOND BEST SPEAKER OF LEX VERITAS INTRA MOOT COURT COMPETITION



TINSY.T
5th SEM BBA LL.B

BEST RESEARCHER & SECOND BEST MEMORIAL OF LEX VERITAS INTRA MOOT COURT COMPETITION



KHANZA S.J
9th SEM B.COM LL.B

EMERGING TALENT OF LEX VERITAS INTRA MOOT COURT COMPETITION



MAREENA JIJO
5th B.COM LL.B

CALICUT UNIVERSITY RANK HOLDERS

1st RANK HOLDER



JULIA SHAJAN

Bachelor of laws(LL.B) Unitary Degree
Course(3Year) Examination, 2024

1st RANK HOLDER



LUBNA.C

Bachelor of Commerce and Bachelor of Laws
(Honours) Examination, 2025

2nd RANK HOLDER



DEVIKA NARAYANAN.K

Bachelor of Commerce and Bachelor of Laws
(Honours) Examination, 2025

3rd RANK HOLDER



VIYA T.S

Bachelor of Commerce and Bachelor of Laws
(Honours) Examination, 2025

4th RANK HOLDER



BINU SHAHNA C.P

Bachelor of laws(LL.B) Unitary Degree
Course(3Year) Examination, 2024

4th RANK HOLDER



ATHIRA AJ

Bachelor of laws (LL.B) Unitary Degree
Course(3Year) Examination, 2025

STUDENT'S ACHIEVEMENTS

ALL KERALA LAW QUIZ
COMPETITION - 2026

Jahana shirin
Muhsina CK
9th Sem BBA LLB



Fasrana TP
Shirin MS
9th Sem BBA LLB



SANA SHIRIN CT
(3rd Sem BBA LLB)



ASHIQUE C
(5th Sem B.Com LLB)

2nd Runner Up in Debate Competition
at Calicut University Interzone
Kalolsavam

2nd Prize in

Constitution quest 2025 conducted by
MES youth wing at MES Medical College
Auditorium.



Jannath Shirin & Job Varghese
3.4 Unitary LLB

Winners of the Malappuram District Round Selected for
the Kozhikode Zonal Level in the മാതൃഭൂമി Federal Bank
Speak for India Intercollegiate Debate Competition



Ashique C.S
(4th Sem BCom LLB)



Sana Sherin C.T
(2nd sem BBA LLB)



Hana Abdul Sameer
(10th Sem BBA LLB)



Muhammed Uvais
(4th sem Bcom)

WINNERS OF ELOCUTION COMPETITION
HELD ON CHILDRENS' DAY

UMA MAHESHWARY
1st SEM BBALLB



P U HASHIM RIFAAE
7th SEM BBA LLB



NIRANJANA P
1st SEM UNITARY LLB

WINNERS OF DEBATE COMPETITION MALAYALAM
HELD ON CONSTITUTION DAY

SANA M.K & ANAGHA R
1st SEM UNITARY LL.B



DARSHANA V V & ANAMIKA.K
1st SEM BBA LL.B



NIRANJANA & ANILA IP
1st SEM UNITARY LL.B

WINNERS OF DEBATE COMPETITION ENGLISH
HELD ON CONSTITUTION DAY

SANA SHIRIN CT
3rd SEM BBA LL.B
& MUHSINA
9th SEM BBA LL.B



FATHIMATH RIMA
FAIZAL &
HRIDHYA
1st SEM UNITARY LL.B



ABDUL RAUF CK
& NADHA SULTANA
9th SEM BBA LL.B

2nd Prize Winners
Idea Pitching Competition

JAHANA SHERIN
(8th SEM BBA LLB-B)



FIDA SHAMSUDHEEN
(8th SEM BBA LLB-B)



FATHIMATH AFRA AP
(8th SEM BCOM LLB-B)

Organised by MEA Engineering College

Republic Day Program 2025 - WINNERS

Letter Writing Competition



Ameera Mumthaz
1st Prize



Muhasina C. K.
2nd Prize



Aswin Ashok
3rd Prize

Congratulations

WINNERS OF ENGLISH DEBATE COMPETITION HELD ON NATIONAL EDUCATION DAY



**MEENAKSHI JIJITH
KEERTHY VIJAYARAGHAVAN**
7th SEM BBA LL.B



**FAIHA K
SANIA CELIN C S**
5th SEM BBA LL.B



**FATHIMATH RIMA FAIZAL
UMMU SULAIM CP**
1st SEM UNITARY LL.B



**ABHISHEK SHIHAS
ADITHYA SURESH**
1st SEM BBA LL.B



Ashique C.
(BCom 3rd Sem)



Hana Abdul Sameer
(BBA LLB 9th Sem)



Sana Shirin
(BBA LLB 1st Sem)

Selected to attend the Wayanad Nodal District
Level **Viksit Bharat Youth Parliament** under the NSS Unit



Muhammed Vaseem A.V.
3.4 Unitary LLB
Got selected to attend **Swachhta Hi Seva**
Residential Camp at University of Calicut.

Winners of the Quiz Competition held during the Independence Day Celebration



**JOB VARGHESE
JANNATH SHERIN C**
(2nd SEM LLB)



**ARSHA
SUNIL**
(6th SEM BBA LLB)



**FIDHA
ROSHNI**
(2nd SEM LLB)



HANA ABDUL SAMEER
(5.10 BBA LLB)
Secured Selection to Semi-Finals
for the Second Time in
**Mathrubhumi Federal Bank Speak for
India Intercollegiate Debate Competition**

Payyanur Bar Association State Level Inter Moot Court Competition 2nd Runners up



**Henna
Mufeeda TT**
3rd Sem BBA LLB

**Sunish
Monci Cheruvathoor**
Assistant Professor &
Moot Court Coordinator

Meenakshi VJ
7th Sem BBA LLB

**Adithya
Suresh**
2nd Sem BBA LLB



KMCT Law College (NSS Unit No. SF 058)
Best Performance Award by National Service Scheme (NSS), Malappuram
District for their outstanding contributions to the **Life is Beautiful Projects**

Quarter-finalists and 8th Rank at the SMVEC Silver Jubilee National
Moot Court Competition on the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023



Sneha T.S.
5th Sem BBA LLB

Meenakshi V.J.
5th Sem BBA LLB

P.U. Hashim Rifaee
5th Sem BBA LLB

Held at SMVEC Centre of Legal Education, Puducherry



Hana Abdul Sameer, 9th Semester BBA LL.B

First Prize Winner at the Athira Ramakrishnan Memorial Intercollegiate
Elocution Competition on "Age of Artificial Intelligence: Promise or Peril"

Semifinalists at Calicut University Inter-Collegiate Moot Court
Competition Conducted by Aykya Students Union as part of
Malabar Education Fest



Muhsina C. K.
(7th Sem BBA LLB)

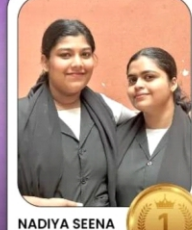
Hana Abdul Sameer
(9th Sem BBA LLB)

Sana Shirin C. T.
(1st Sem BBA LLB)

WINNERS OF MALAYALAM DEBATE COMPETITION HELD ON NATIONAL EDUCATION DAY



**HIBA TP
SHIFA M**
1st Sem Unitary LLB



**NADIYA SEENA
JAHANIL K Y**
9th Sem BBA LLB



**ABDUL AZEEZ
ADHAM ASHIQUE**
3rd Sem B.Com LLB

1st PRIZE

2nd PRIZE



MUHAMMED VASEEM AV
1st Sem LLB

ASHIQUE C
3rd Sem BCom LLB

NAHLA KN
1st Sem BBA LLB

MUHAMMED HILAL CP
1st Sem LLB



ASHIQUE
1st Sem BCOM LLB

SANA SHIRIN CT
1st Sem BBA LLB

MUHAMMED ALTHAF
1st Sem BCOM LLB



MAREENA JIJIO
3rd Sem BCOM LLB

MUHAMMED IQBAL
3rd Sem BCOM LLB

MUHAMMED MARJAN KP
3rd Sem BCOM LLB

TEAM GAZA

TEAM PRUDENTIA

Secured 1st Prize for the INTERCOLLEGIATE ELOCUTION COMPETITION conducted by

CENTRAL BUREAU OF COMMUNICATION
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION &
BROADCASTING, GOVERNMENT OF
INDIA KERALA - LAKSHADWEEP REGION

HANA ABDUL SAMEER
(10th SEM BBA LL.B)



Scale-Up KMCT Management Fest
Marketing Game-Talent Trek Winners
LEGAL MAVERICKS
Organized by IEDC & Department Of
Management Studies,
KMCT Arts & Science College

Scale-Up KMCT Management Fest
DEBATE-WAR WITH WORDS
Organized by IEDC & Department Of
Management Studies,
KMCT Arts & Science College

Congratulations

STUDENTS ACHIEVEMENTS


Faiha K.

Class 5.6 BBA.A

Participated in National Moot Court competition held at Government Law College Trivandrum


Haseena T.C.

5.7 B.Com LLB B

Venture Villa Entrepreneur Programme - First Prize


Henna Mufeeda T. T.

5.3 BBAII B

2nd Runner-up of All Kerala Moot Court Competition held at Payyanur


APARNA C.

5.8 B.Com LLB B

Venture Villa Entrepreneur Programme - First Prize


Minsha.N

5.5 BBA LLB.B

Presented a Paper title: BEYOND THE BINARY Tribal cultural fest and national conference on 'Pathways towards sustainable tribal future : Contemporary issue& prospects' Carmelgiri college Adimali- Kerala
Affiliated to mahatma gandhi university kottayam (A concern of cmc sisters carmaelgiri province.adimali)


Sreyes Kumar

5.3 BBA.B

All Kerala Inter-Law College 7s Football Tournament in Kannur (RunnerUp)


Rinshida

5.5 BBA LLB.B

Presented a Paper title: BEYOND THE BINARY Tribal cultural fest and national conference on 'Pathways towards sustainable tribal future : Contemporary issue& prospects' Carmelgiri college Adimali- Kerala
Affiliated to mahatma gandhi university kottayam (A concern of cmc sisters carmaelgiri province.adimali)


Adithya Suresh

Class: 5.2 BBA LLB B

Details of achievement

- Third Prize in English Debate Competition held on National Education Day
- 2nd RunnerUp at All Kerala Moot Court Competition held by Payyanur Bar Association


Farhana A.

5.2 BBA LLB.B

Sports - 2 nd Prize in 100m


Sivaja P.

5.3 BBA LLB.B

Thiruvathirakali C Zone A Grade


Jiss Clayer

5.9 B.COM LLB.A

- KMCT law college intra moot court competition second runners up
- Participated in NATIONAL WOMEN'S MOOT COURT COMPETITION Conducted by SMVEC Center for Legal Education Puducherry
- Participated in XXIII TSV Iyer All India Moot Court Competition 2026, conducted by Government Law College, Ernakulam


Salima Muhammad Shafi

5.9 B.COM LLB.A

- KMCT law college intra moot court competition second runners up
- Participated in NATIONAL WOMEN'S MOOT COURT COMPETITION Conducted by SMVEC Center for Legal Education Puducherry
- Participated in XXIII TSV Iyer All India Moot Court Competition 2026, conducted by Government Law College, Ernakulam



Isha Faisal A
5.5 BBA LLB.B

Presented a paper titled :Tradition Vs Transition: Impact of Digital Modernity on Tribal Culture & Identity at the VARNA 2k26 - Tribal Cultural Fest and National Conference on 'Pathways Towards Sustainable Tribal Future: Contemporary Issues and Prospects' on 13th February 2026, organised by PG Department of Social Work, Carmelgiri College, Adimaly.



Minha M
5.8 BBA LLB.B

First prize in Embroidery
(C-Zone Kalotsav)



Rifa
5.5 BBA LLB.B

Presented a paper titled :Tradition Vs Transition: Impact of Digital Modernity on Tribal Culture & Identity at the VARNA 2k26 - Tribal Cultural Fest and National Conference on 'Pathways Towards Sustainable Tribal Future: Contemporary Issues and Prospects' on 13th February 2026, organised by PG Department of Social Work, Carmelgiri College, Adimaly.



E M Pranav
5.8 BBA LLB.A

Arts - 1st Prize in Mimicry
Sports - 1st Prize in Chess



Safa C
5.5 BBA LLB.B

Presented a Paper title: Socioeconomic Effects of Traditional Healing Modalities.Tribal cultural fest and national conference on 'Pathways towards sustainable tribal future:contemporary issue& prospects' Carmelgiri College Adimali Kerala. Affiliated to Mahatma Gandhi University Kottayam (Aconcern of CMC Sisters Carmaelgiri Province. Adimali)



AayIsha Binth Faizal
5.4 BBA LLB.B

Arts - 1st Prize in Watercolor



Muhammed Uvais K C
5.5BCOMLLB

2nd runner up in National blog writing competition held by presidency university Bangalore and Law Bhoomi

- 1st prize in Debate competition held by Rise 2k26 KMCT Arts College
- First prize in Republic day quiz competition 2026 held by NSS KMCT Law College



Shekha M. M.
5.3 BBA LLB.B

Thiruvathirakali C Zone A Grade



Najiya Hiba K
5.8 B.Com LLB.B

- Presented a paper Titled Women and Youth Empowerment through Sustainable Finance in the Two-day International Conference held at St.Joseph college Devagiri.
- Presented a paper Titled Protection of traditional Knowledge and Cultural Economy in the International conference on Indeginious Technology held at St.Thomas College Thirissur
- 2nd Prize in english story writing - Kaleido Fest



Mareena Jijo
5.6 B.Com LLB

Secured the Emerging talent award in Lex Veritas Intra Moot Competition
First prize for Malayalam debate competition conducted by KMCT Arts and Science College

**Sani Mol A.P.**

5.8 B.Com LLB.B

- Presented a paper Titled Women and Youth Empowerment through Sustainable Finance in the Two-day International Conference held at St.Joseph college Devagiri.
- Presented a paper Titled Protection of traditional Knowledge and Cultural Economy in the International conference on Indegenious Technology held at St.Thomas College Thirissur

**Sumaya Sulaiman**

5.10 BBA LLB.A

- Participated in National moot court competition conducted by Thrissur Govt Law College
- C Zone Kalolsavam കലാസംഗമം 2026 - Mappilapatt Individual - A grade
Mappilapatt group - A grade
- C zone Kalolsavam കലാസംഗമം 2025 - Mappilapatt Individual - A grade
Nadanpattu - A grade

**Sana Shirin C. T.**

5.4 BBA LLB.B

- Finalist in Mathrubhumi speak for India debate competition
- First prize in the state level speech competition conducted by Parliamentary Affairs Department, Government of Kerala
- Selected for state level Viksit Bharath speech competition 2026
- First - debate competition conducted at KMCT Management Fest
- First prize in the English debate competition at Kaleido Pan KMCT Fest
- Second prize in the Malayalam debate competition at Kaleido Pan KMCT Fest
- Third prize in the state level poem writing competition conducted by State Bank
- Third prize in debate competition at Calicut University Intersone Kalolsavam
- Semi finalist at inter college moot court competition conducted by Calicut University union
- Best speaker at the intramoot court competition
- Selected for State level Viksit Bharath speech competition 2025
- First prize in Keralolsavam English speech

**Tinsy T**

5.6 BBA LLB.B

- Published a blog titled 'Digital Evidence: An Overview of Statutory Recognition and Growing Concerns' in the 'CyberLex Review' newsletter, published by the West Bengal Cybersecurity & Digital Transformation Council.
- Published research article titled 'Borderless Crimes: Legal Framework in the Digitally Globalized Era' in the inaugural issue of Avalon Journal of Law, Volume 1, Issue 1
- Presented a paper titled 'A Critical Review of Green Marketing and its Influences' in the Two-Day International Conference, organized by SAFI Institute of Advanced Study (Autonomous), Malappuram, Kerala, in association with B.S. Abdur Rahman Crescent Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
- Presented research paper titled 'From Vision to Blueprint: The Rationale of Article 14 in the Indian Constitution' in the Two-day National Conference on Constituent Assembly Debates, conducted by the Department of Law & Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Chair, University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram.
- Secured First Runner up position in the LEX VERITAS Intra Moot Court competition
- Awarded second-best speaker at LEX VERITAS Intra Moot Court competition

**Sanoobiya M.**

5.6 BBA LLB.B

- Published a blog titled 'Digital Evidence: An Overview of Statutory Recognition and Growing Concerns' in the 'CyberLex Review' newsletter, published by the West Bengal Cybersecurity & Digital Transformation Council.
- Published research article titled 'Borderless Crimes: Legal Framework in the Digitally Globalized Era' in the inaugural issue of Avalon Journal of Law, Volume 1, Issue 1
- Presented a paper titled 'A Critical Review of Green Marketing and its Influences' in the Two-Day International Conference, organized by SAFI Institute of Advanced Study (Autonomous), Malappuram, Kerala, in association with B.S. Abdur Rahman Crescent Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
- Presented research paper titled 'From Vision to Blueprint: The Rationale of Article 14 in the Indian Constitution' in the Two-day National Conference on Constituent Assembly Debates, conducted by the Department of Law & Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Chair, University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram.
- Awarded Runner up Researcher at LEX VERITAS Intra Moot Court Competition.
- Secured First RunnerUp position in the LEX VERITAS Intra Moot Court Competition.

**ASHIQUE C**

5.6 B.Com LLB

- Selected for the State-Level Viksit Bharat Youth Parliament
- Won Second Prize in Debate Competition at C-Zone Kalotsav
- Won Third Prize in Debate Competition at Inter-Zone Kalotsav
- Selected for the Zonal-Level Speak for India Debate Competition
- Secured Second Runners-Up position in Debate Competition conducted by Malappuram Excise Vimukthi Mission
- Won Second Prize in Debate Competition conducted by KMCT Arts and Science College

FACULTIES AND STAFF MEMBERS



COLLEGE UNION 2025-26



OUR TEAM

FACULTY COORDINATORS



RAHUL RAJESHKUMAR
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR,
DEPARTMENT OF LAW



THOMAS ALIAS K
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR,
DEPARTMENT OF LAW

STUDENT COORDINATORS



MUHSINA C.K
5.10 BBA LL.B B



ARYA PRAVEEN A.K
3.6 UNITARY LL.B



FATHIMATH AFRA A. P.
5.10 B.COM LL.B B



NIRANJANA RAJEEV N
5.10 B.COM LL.B A



SAYONA M
3.6 UNITARY LL.B



MOHAMED SHAHSOOR
5.10 BBA LL.B A



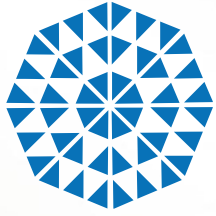
JOSH VELANGADAN
5.10 BBA LL.B B



DANISH SD
5.10 B.COM LL.B B



ABDUL RAUF CK
5.10 BBA LL.B A



KMCT.org
GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS

KMCT
LAW COLLEGE



**INNOVATION AND
ENTREPRENEURSHIP
DEVELOPMENT CENTRE**



**Mampara, Pazhur P.O, Kerala
Kuttiippuram, Malappuram**