Post Graduate Teaching Department of Law, Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur. Organizes National Webinar

on

TRANSFORMATIVE CONSTITUTIONALISM



BRIEF REPORT OF WEBINAR

TRANSFORMATIVE CONSTITUTIONALISM On 11th MARCH 2022 at 11:00 AM

Cisco WebEx:

https://rtmnunagpur.webex.com/rtmnunagpur/j.php?MTID=m2d7f01f672b01e1c0f91800c1a6d5286

Webinar on the topic "TRANSFORMATIVE CONSTITUTIONALISM" was organized by the Post Graduate Teaching Department of Law, Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur under the supervision of Dr. Girish Kulkarni, Assistant Professor, PGTD of Law, RTMNU and Dr. Payal Thaorey, HOD & Assistant Professor PGTD of Law, RTMNU and the resource person for the webinar was Hon'ble Prof.Dr Dilip Ukey Vice Chancellor, Maharashtra National Law University, Mumbai on 11th March 2022 at 11: A.M at PGTD of Law Through Cisco WebEx. In the beginning of the webinar the convenor of the Webinar Dr.Girish Kulkarni, Assistant Professor, PGTD of LAW, RTMNU and Co-convener Dr.Payal Thaorey, Head and Assistant Professor, PGTD of Law RTMNU welcomed the Hon'ble Resource Person Prof Dr. Dilip Ukey and all the participants. Prof. Dr.Dilip Ukey have shared his experience and knowledge on the topic of this Webinar i.e. TRANSFORMATIVE CONSTITUTIONALISM.

The brief outline of his session are as follows: 1. Constitutionalism per se revolves around the notion of constitution. The modern governments are being created, empowered and given responsibilities under the framework of constitution through the history of written constitution. The scope and extent of constitution per se is defined but the novelty is that we have contributed to modify the constitutional framework as per our needs. Constitutionalism can be understood in multiple facets - Liberal constitutionalism, Conservative Constitutionalism, Transformative Constitutionalism etc. 2. Hon'ble speaker have emphasized upon role of Supreme Court in the interpretation of the constitution, the meaning and purpose of the constitution is explained with the help of preamble which outlines goals and objectives of the constitution: Justice - Economic, Social and political; Liberty of thought, expression, faith, belief and worship; Equality of status and opportunity; and fraternity respecting the dignity of individual, all these terminologies were explained to the participants of webinar by the Hon'ble speaker. 3. The notion of transformation is in the words of Dr. Ambedkar was enshrined in politics along with social and economic democracy. The difference in meaning of democracy as per Abraham Lincoln and as per Dr.B.R.Ambedkar was explained by Prof. Dr.Dilip Ukey. In the words of

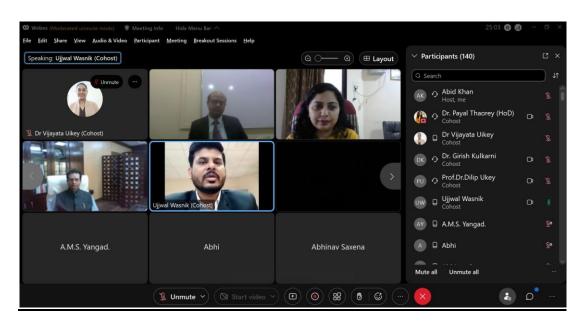
Dr.B.R.Ambedkar, "Democracy is a method and mechanism of social and economic revolution without bloodshed." This definition is self explanatory to develop the social and economic weaker sections in the country. The Directive Principles under part IV is able to outline the transformative nature of the constitution and to interpret and enforce the provisions of constitution for the purpose of the transformation is transformative Constitutionalism.

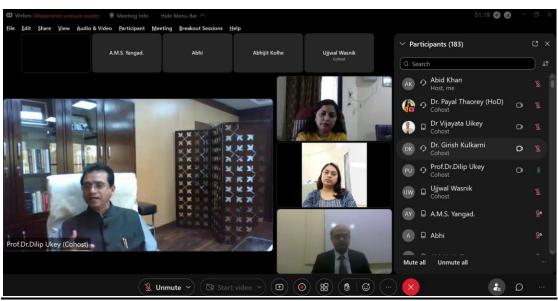
After the informative session a Q&A session was conducted. Some of the interesting questions addressed by Sir are as follow:- Q. Whether the constitution also allows us to enforce fundamental rights of private persons. - Yes, for example Rights against sexual harrasment at workplace for women is enforced even in a private working place. Secondly, in the Bodhisattwa Gautam Vs. Shubhra Chakraborty the state was not involved, still the right to life and livelihood was enforced against the husband. It shows the scope of constitutionalism is also enforceable in the private sector.

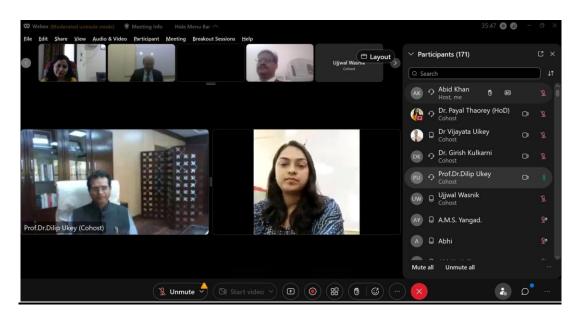
Q. How does the non justiciability of Directive Principles of State Policy is connected with TRANSFORMATIVE CONSTITUTIONALISM? - The relationship between fundamental rights and Directive Principles are fluid from the beginning of the constitution. Initially there was separation of Fundamental Rights and DPSP then, superiority of Fundamental rights was dominant then this relationship went into the superiority of DPSP then the phase has evolved into the complementary and supplementary relationships and the recent phase of this relationship is phase of integration of fundamental rights and DPSP. Initial limitation of the state resource to make DPSP non justifiable is not that much effective today hence most of the directive principles are evolved in the transformative Constitutionalism as fundamental rights.

After these Enlightening answers the webinar was concluded with a Vote of thanks given by Dr.Girish Kulkarni, Assistant Professor PGTD of Law RTMNU

Glimpses of Webinar









List of Participants

Sr. No.	Name of the Student
1.	Ujjwal V. Wasnik
2.	Shreyash Bhardwaj
3.	Priyanka Malode
4.	Pratik Deepak Dhatrak
5.	Chinmay Singewar
6.	Priyanka Sunil Bansod
7.	Vishnu Venugopal kaimal
8.	Padma Chobe
9.	Sagar Fating
10.	Niyati Tiwari
11.	Dillip Kumar Parida
12.	Ojas A Kamthikar
13.	Prachi vinodkumar Gupta
14.	Ayushi Madhusudan kose
15.	Kapil sharadrao barsagade
16.	Poonam Ingolay
17.	Takshana Ramteke
18.	Ashish Bhattacharya
19.	Kiran Santprasad Verma
20.	Sushma Gautam Garud
21.	Kavita Sharma
22.	Ashwini A. Tamgadge
23.	Srushti Dilip Changole
24.	Deepak Abhimanyu Raut
25.	RIDA ANWAR
26.	Priyanka Dilip Akare
27.	Shreyash Bhardwaj
28.	Shruti Ramkrushnarao Waghade

29.	Duchyont K. Choudhari
30.	Dushyant K. Choudhari
31.	RUDRAKSHI M. MENDHE.
32.	SHOYAB SHEIKH
	Suyog S.Ingle
33.	Prajakta Chavan
34.	Prakash Kumbhare
35.	Syeda Aqsa Ahmad
36.	DIPALI MANKAR
37.	Deepali Shitole
38.	Gopal RameshKumar Chhangani
39.	Kapil Bhimrao Chaurpagar
40.	RIDA ANWAR
41.	KAJAL RAJESH BHAGAT
42.	Vinay vasantrao vaidya
43.	Niyati Tiwari
44.	Sagar Premlal Shriwas
45.	Abhay Diliprao Jadhav
46.	Tarique Mahmood Sheikh
47.	VINAY ABHIMANYU RAUT
48.	PREETI VINOD SIRIYA
49.	Sumedh S. Ambade
50.	SHAZIA SYED AZIZUDDIN BARI
51.	Arun ganvir
52.	Aishwarya Vijay Mishra
53.	Vidhi V. Bharne
54.	Deepa Nair
55.	Dushyant K. Choudhari
56.	Pranali Pahade
57.	Aruna Kadu
58.	DIPALI MANKAR

59.	O. I
60.	Garud
61.	Shreyash Bhardwaj
	Shruti R. Waghade
62.	Mikhil Kajrolkar
63.	Chandramuni Keshavrao Alane
64.	Kanchankumar Tejram Shewale
65.	Priya Panjwani
66.	Niyati Tiwari
67.	Abhishek Mandpe
68.	Mandar Deshmukh
69.	Aditya
70.	Virendra Mandaokar
71.	Madhavi More
72.	Ashwini N Dalal
73.	Netra Patel
74.	Susham Sukhdeve
75.	Tariq Akhtar Khan
76.	Neha Ilmulwar
77.	Nareshchandra Bakaram Khandate
78.	MADHUSUDAN RAMESH MARATHE
79.	Palak Katre
80.	Ruby Selokar
81.	Shubham Dongre
82.	Shamrao Tabhane
83.	Shivangi Gupta
84.	Kulin Bajpai
85.	A R Kolhe
86.	Arpeeta Tiwari
87.	Atul S Durge
88.	Apurva Anil Vithalkar

89.	Roshni atkari
90.	Arti Maske
91.	Priyanka Taware
92.	NARENDRA RAMESH LALWANI
93.	MAYUR
94.	Nilesh wakhore
95.	Vishal Vinayakrao Agam
96.	Amol Lingayat
97.	Manohar Kumar
98.	Suraj Maroti Ledange.
99.	Makarand Sudhakar Pande
100.	Shubham Anand Dongre
101.	Santosh Tiwari
102.	Vishal Vinayakrao Agam
103.	MAYUR NARENDRA PURI
104.	Vaibhav Rambhau Shende
105.	Mikhil Kajrolkar
106.	Rajiv Shriram Ghirnikar
107.	Aniket Vitthal Rathod
108.	Sangita Thul
109.	Kumar Surendra Naidu
110.	Arpeeta Tiwari
111.	Mahendra D Nandeshwar
112.	Pranita Ravindra Chavan
113.	Swatee bhumeshwar baghele
114.	Hari Shivaji Hurduke
115.	Mangla Radheshyam Neware
116.	Deepika dibode
117.	Anita Chambharu Chute
118.	Prajakta Dilip Hajare

119.	Megha Arun kusram
120.	Vaishnavi Mishra
121.	Sonam Sheshrao Nawghare
122.	Ashish kaushal Patle
123.	Lalit Shyamal Bisen
124.	Dinesh Yashwant Thakur
125.	pralay sewakram turkar