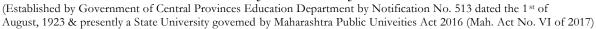


POST GRADUATE TEACHING DEPARTMENT OF LAW

RASHTRASANT TUKDOJI MAHARAJ NAGPUR UNIVERSITY



National Webinar

On "TRANSFORMATIVE CONSTITUTIONALISM" REPORT



Post Graduate Teaching Department of Law,

Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur

Organizes

NATIONAL WEBINAR

on

"TRANSFORMATIVE CONSTITUTIONALISM"



Resource Person

PROF (DR.) DILIP UKEY, Vice Chancellor, Maharashtra National Law University, Mumbai

Date: 14/02/2023 | **Day:** Tuesday | **Time:** 11:30 am

Platform: Cisco-Webex

Co-ordinator



Dr. Girish Kulkarni Assistant Professor of Law, PGTD of Law, RTMNU

Convener



Dr. Payal Thaorey
Head and Assistant Professor of Law,
PGTD of Law, RTMNU

Registration Link https://forms.gle/CmGfpVkGtnxaXNC36

No Registration Fee

E-Certificate will be issued to all the attendees after filling the feedback form.

Date: 14Th FEBRUARY 2023 Time: 11:30 A.M.

The Post Graduate Teaching Department of Law, Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur organized a National Webinar on "Transformative Constitutionalism" under the supervision of Dr. Girish Kulkarni Sir, Assistant Professor, PGTD of Law, RTMNU and Dr. Payal Thaorey Ma'am, Convener of the webinar as well as the Head of the Department & Assistant Professor PGTD of Law, RTMNU and the resource person for the webinar was Hon'ble Prof. Dr. Dilip Ukey Sir, Vice- Chancellor of Maharashtra National Law University, Mumbai on the 14th of February 2023 at 11:30 a.m. through Cisco-Webex.

The convener of the webinar Dr. Payal Thaorey Ma'am, Head and Assistant Professor, PGTD of Law RTMNU, delivered the welcomed address. The host of the webinar Miss. Madhura Bhande introduced the Hon'ble Resource Person Prof. Dr. Dilip Ukey Sir, Vice-Chancellor, MNLU, Mumbai.

Prof. Dr. Dilip Ukey Sir enlightened the participants with his words on the "TRANSFORMATIVE CONSTITUTIONALISM", the brief outline of the webinar is as under:

The keynote speaker focused on Constitutionalism first in order to understand the transformative constitutionalism in proper manner. He stated that the constitutionalism is nothing but the limited government and not limited governance which ensures that people shall be able to exercise their fundamental right.

"The history of constitutionalism is the history of making of constitution, it's unmaking, it's interpretation and its application including the protection of basic fundamental human rights of the individual."; the aforementioned statement was discussed with the help of these series of classic judgements from the cases, The Great Britain's Dr. Bonham case, The USA's Marbury v Madison in addition to that with Indian context J. P. Mittal, Maneka Gandhi, A.K. Gopalan. Along with that also discussed the eightfold facets of constitutionalism given by Jurist Louis Henkin.

The Transformative Constitutionalism emerged from the South Africa propounded by the Former Chief Justice of South Africa Pius Langa. Wherein India, Justice Krishna Iyer was the one who referred to the notion on Transformative Constitutionalism. The practice of Sati, Devdasi, Untouchability was abolished along with that the insertion of the Article 17,23,24 in

the Constitution showcases the practice of Transformative Constitutionalism in India. The series of Judgement given on homosexuality from Naz Foundation to Navtej Singh Johar by partially decriminalizing Article 377 and recognising the rights of LGBTQ Community is a facet of Transformative Constitutionalism in addition to that K.S. Puttaswamy's Judgement and Sabrimala Judgement showcases the same.

The session was lastly addressed by the question that; Are we transformed enough what Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar had thought back then? Because we as a society always fight for our rights but forget to fulfil our duties. Judiciary is there for us for deliver the transformative judgements, Legislative will do their job but what about us? Until and unless we focus on performing our fundamental duties, we will surely not be able to achieve the transformation in a proper way.

This Great Session was then continued by the Q and A round. The queries of the participants are as follows:

1) How the transformative constitutionalism will be understood in the form of limited judiciary for judicial accountability?

Ans: Is it not the accountability of the judiciary when they recognised the rights of the third gender, when they recognised the rights of the unwed mothers, entry of women in the temples? in terms of India judicial accountability is there. It is not necessary that when there is a constitution, there is also a constitutionalism or transformative constitutionalism. It is not the constitution per se but each one of us need to contribute.

2) What is the difference between constitution, constitutional law and constitutionalism and how can we build the relationship of all the three concepts including the jurisprudence?

Ans: Constitution means the text of the constitution. Constitutional law includes even the conventions, custom, traditions. For instance, today its not Article 21 is just important but also Maneka Gandhi's Case which gives more importance to it. Constitutionalism which simply means that it limits the legislative or executive power of government.

After this informative webinar the formal vote of thanks was proposed by the Assistant Professor of Post Graduate Teaching Department of Law, RTMNU, Dr. Girish Kulkarni Sir.

WEBINAR DETAILS

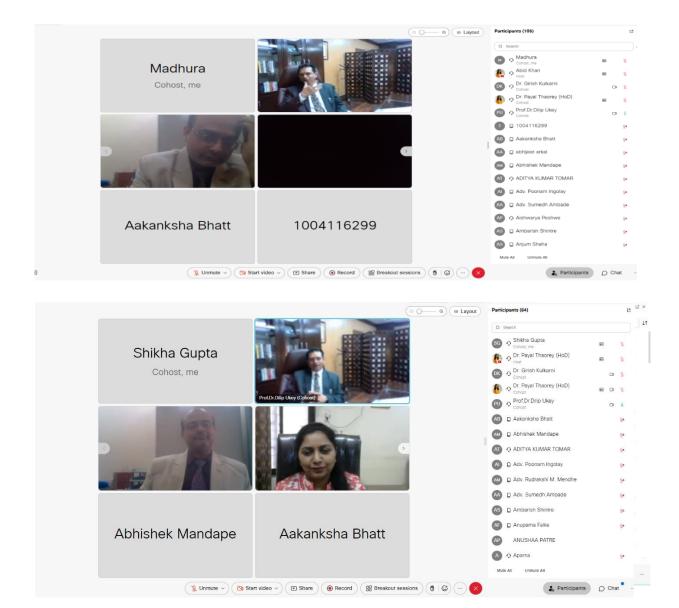
• WEBINAR LINK

https://rtmnunagpur.webex.com/rtmnunagpur/j.php?MTID=m84cb2daf2 923664864e63145eb2eb9a5

YOUTUBE LINK OF WEBINAR

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j4HD3A1o9Ms&t=16s

GLIMPSES



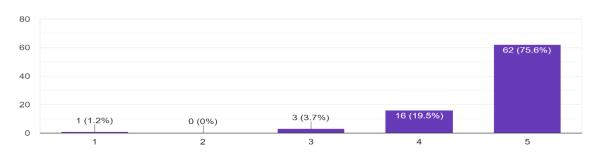
SR. NO.	NAME OF THE PARTICIPANT
1.	Ekta Chandrakar
2.	Tathagat Thakur
3.	ANUSHA DILIP PATRE
4.	ADITYA KUMAR TOMAR
5.	Anjum Dadasha Shaha
6.	Adv.Sulochana Dashrath Pawar
7.	Kritika M Shekhar
8.	Ronny Raghunath Hedau
9.	Disha Shukla
10.	Deveshri Tembhare
11.	Manohar Jaganrao Gajbhiye
12.	Megha Kusram
13.	Asst. Prof. Vidhya.P.Shetty
14.	RAM PRABHAKAR AURANGABADKAR
15.	Dr. Swati Joshi
16.	SARWESH KUMAR DEEPAK
17.	Raghav Gupta
18.	Associate Professor Madhuri Sarwade
19.	Mrs. Vishakha Bagdey
20.	Mr. Bharat Trivedi
21. Z	Vidyasagar Dalpatprasad Tripathi
22.	Aishwarya Peshwe
23.	Rida Anwar
24.	Poonam Umesh Vaddepalli
25.	Sarika kamdi
26.	Sameer Girish Gargey
27.	Tariq Akhtar Khan
28.	Adv. Sumedh S. Ambade
29.	Shruti R. Waghade
30.	Syeda Aqsa Ahmad
31.	Padma Chobe
32.	SWARIL DANIA
33.	Reena Mandhani
34.	Syeda

35.	Taha Uddin
36.	Mikhil Kajrolkar
37.	Preeti motghare
38.	Rajiv Ghirnikar
39.	Akash Pawar
40.	Sagar Shriwas
41.	Sachin R.Waghade
42.	Miss. Priyanka Siddharth Dongre
43.	Anupama M Falke
44.	Pooja adnani
45.	Nishant Jagre
46.	NEHA I. SIDDIQUI
47.	Dr. Archana Arun Thorat
48.	MISS. SHAZIA SYED AZIZUDDIN BARI
49.	Adv Netra Dawda
50.	Manisha Shamrao Bhadade
51.	SHUBHAM DILIP MADKE
52.	Manjusha KV
53.	MADHUSUDAN RAMESH MARATHE
54.	Kavita Behune
55.	Abhijeet Dattatraya Arkal
56.	Rashmit Kaur Bagga
57.	Bhupender Negi
58.	Dr. Rohini Honap
59.	Parth Singh
60.	Sagar Kumar shahare
61.	Prabuddha Damle
62.	Shilpa Rathod
63.	Dr. Vaishali A. Sukhdeve
64.	Vikas Kirankant Nande
65.	Mr. Pramod Watkar
66.	Chinmay Singewar
67.	Shibayan Chattopadhyay
68.	Saloni Tyagi Shrivastava
69.	Dr SK Bose
70.	Adv. Poonam Anil Ingolay

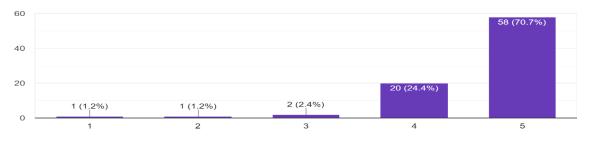
71.	Dr. V. Vijay Lakshmi
72.	Anushree Mukte
73.	Pawan Chanderlal Makhija
74.	Madhura Bhande
75.	Narendra Arvindrao Pitale pPa
76.	Vivek Mundada
77.	Madhao Shamrao Zoad
78.	Mahendra Dewaji Nandeshwar
79.	Tarique M Sheikh
80.	Ku Kiran H Varma
81.	Naaz Rahman
82.	Ambarish D Shintre

FEEDBACK

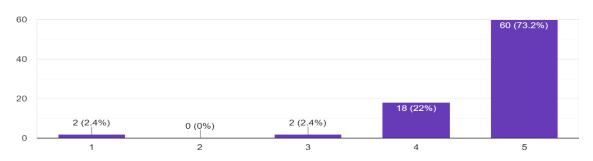
How informative did you find our Webinar? 82 responses



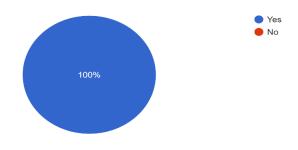
How would you rate the content of this Webinar? 82 responses



How would you rate the presentation of Prof. (Dr.) Dilip Ukey? $\ensuremath{\text{82 responses}}$



In future, would you like to attend more webinars on this topic? 82 responses



Dr. Payal Thaorey

Head, PGT Department of Law,

RTMNU