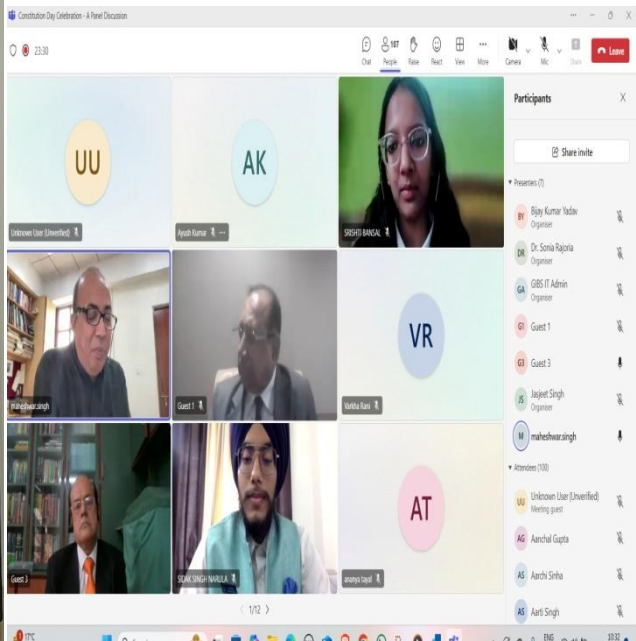
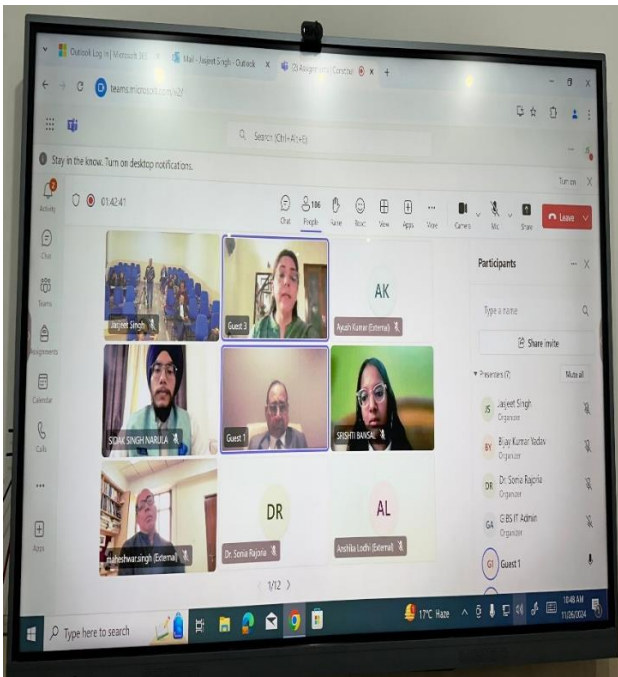
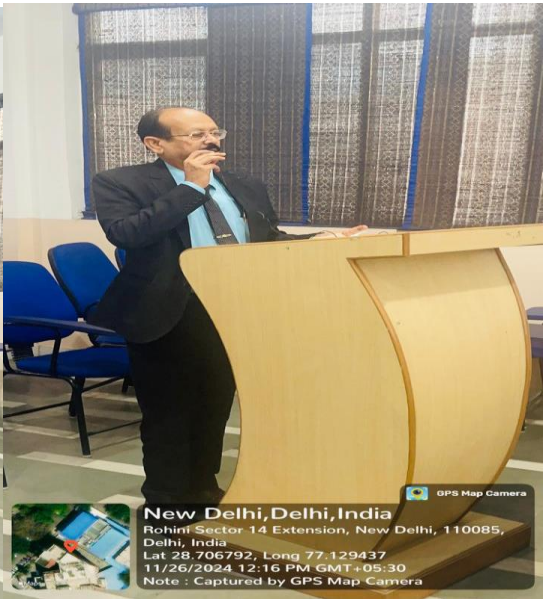


INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND SOCIAL JUSTICE: ISSUES & CHALLENGES OF LAWS 26TH NOVEMBER 2024 (TUESDAY)



To commemorate Indian Constitution Day, the Legal Aid Clinic of GIBS conducted an insightful Panel Discussion on “INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND SOCIAL JUSTICE: ISSUES & CHALLENGES OF LAWS” with special focus on Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, Bhartiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita & Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam on 26th November 2024 from 09:30 A.M. To 12:30 P.M. for the students of Integrated BA-LLB (H) & Integrated BBA-LLB(H) Semester-1.

The panelists were welcomed and introduced by **Prof. (Dr.) Vikas Nath, Director, GIBS**. The event aimed to provide participants with a deeper understanding of the evolving legal framework, constitutional principles, and their impact on social justice. The distinguished panelists for the session were Hon’ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Tandon - Uttarakhand High Court; Mr. Anupam Goyal – Judge, District & Sessions Court, Muzaffarnagar, UP; Senior Advocate Ms. Puja Anand – Internationally accredited mediator and advocate; Prof. (Dr.) Maheshwar Singh – Legal scholar from National Law University, Delhi. The session was moderated by Sidak Singh Narula, President, Legal Aid Clinic, GIBS. At the beginning of the discussion, all the panelists shared their views on the topic, which was followed by questions from the moderator.

The first question was asked from the Hon’ble Justice Rajesh Tandon was, “*How does the Indian Constitution ensure social justice for marginalized communities and what are its limitations?*” Sir mentioned that the Indian Constitution ensures social justice for marginalized communities through Articles 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, and 46, providing equality, affirmative action, abolition of untouchability, and protection of educational and economic rights. Landmark cases include *Indra Sawhney v. Union of India* (1992) on reservations and *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India* (1978) on dignity. While it upholds dignity, equality, and justice, challenges like implementation gaps, political misuse, and societal resistance limit its effectiveness. Strengthening institutional frameworks is essential to achieving substantive equality for marginalized groups.

The next question was asked from Sr. Adv. Ms. Puja Anand i.e. *How do you see the role of advocates in ensuring social justice as envisioned by the Indian Constitution?* Mam appreciated the question and replied that Advocates are guardians of constitutional values, ensuring access to justice for marginalized groups through pro bono work, strategic litigation, and promoting awareness. Landmark cases like *Kesavananda Bharati* (1973) and *Navtej Johar* (2018) underscore their pivotal role in advancing equality, dignity, and rights. Advocacy sustains democracy's promise of social justice.

Moving forward the next question was put in front of Prof. (Dr.) Maheshwar Singh, NLU, Delhi i.e. ***How does the Indian Constitution serve as a foundation for promoting social justice in a diverse society like India?*** Sir stated that the Indian Constitution promotes social justice in a diverse society through its transformative provisions—Articles 14, 15, 16, and 17 ensure equality, prohibit discrimination, and abolish untouchability. Directive Principles (Part IV) guide affirmative action. Landmark cases like *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India* (1987) exemplify its dynamic role in advancing equity and inclusion.

At the end, Mr. Anupam Goyal, Judge District & Session Court was welcomed to give his views on ***“How can the synergy between constitutional provisions, laws, and judicial interpretation be strengthened to address social inequalities effectively?”*** Sir said that strengthening synergy requires harmonizing constitutional mandates, precise legislation, and progressive judicial interpretation. Regular legislative reviews, judicial activism in interpreting rights expansively (e.g., *Navtej Johar*), and robust enforcement ensure responsiveness to social inequality. Sir also mentioned two landmark judgements:

- *Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan (1997)*: This case established guidelines to prevent sexual harassment at workplaces, invoking Articles 14, 15, 19, and 21 of the Constitution. The Court relied on international conventions like CEDAW to fill legislative gaps, reinforcing gender equality and workplace dignity.
- *Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation (1985)*: Sir mentioned that the Court recognized the right to livelihood as an integral part of the right to life under Article 21. It balanced social justice by protecting the rights of slum dwellers while addressing urban development, emphasizing dignity for marginalized communities.

The speakers engaged in an enriching dialogue on key topics like:

- The relevance and implications of recent legal reforms.
- Challenges in balancing constitutional values with evolving societal needs.
- The importance of inclusivity and equitable access to justice for marginalized communities.

The discussion was interactive, with students and faculty posing insightful questions, fostering an engaging learning environment. The event was concluded by giving a vote of thanks by Dr. B.K. Yadav, Associate Professor CLS-GIBS. He expresses his gratitude to the esteemed panellist, moderator, and participants.

FLYER OF THE EVENT

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**INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND SOCIAL JUSTICE:
ISSUES & CHALLENGES OF LAWS
(BNS, BNSS & BSA)**

26th November
2024 (Tuesday)

TIME : 09:30 AM to 01:30 PM

VENUE : Virtual Mode
Video call link: <https://meet.google.com/bgj-cidm-zoj>

CLASS & SEMESTER :
Integrated BA LLB (H) &
BBA LLB (H) 1st Semester

Retd. Mr. Rajesh Tandon
Hon'ble Justice
Uttarakhand High Court

Retd. Mr. Anupam Goyal
Judge District & Session Court,
Muzaffarnagar, U.P.

Ms. Puja Anand
Internationally Accredited
Mediator/Advocate, New Delhi

Prof. (Dr.) Maheshwar Singh
National Law University, Delhi

STUDENT COORDINATOR : SIDAK SINGH NARULA, BBA LL.B 7A - 9999316336, SHRISTI BANSAL, BA LL.B 7A - 8168799635

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EVENT Name	Co-curricular
VENUE	Virtual Mode Link:- https://goto.now/nZdQz
TIME&DURATION	26.11.2024 from 9:30 Am to 12:30PM
CONDUCTED BY	Legal Aid Clinic, GIBS
NAME OF THE COORDINATORS	Dr. B.K. Yadav (Associate Professor, CLS-GIBS) Dr. Sonia Rajoria(Assistant Professor, CLS-GIBS)
ORGANISED FOR	Integrated BA-LLB (H) & Integrated BBA-LLB(H) (Semester-1) and voluntary for all law students to join the event.
ATTENDANCE	155 Participants (approx.)
RESOURCE PERSON	1. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Tandon, Uttarakhand High Court 2. Mr.Anupam Goyal, Judge District & Session Court,

	<p>Muzaffarnagar, UP</p> <p>3.Sr. Adv. Ms.Puja Anand,Internationally Accredited Mediator/Advocate</p> <p>4.Prof.(Dr.)Maheshwar Singh, National Law University, Delhi</p>
OBJECTIVES OF THE EVENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To examine whether these new legal frameworks uphold the core values of the Indian Constitution, such as equality, liberty, and fraternity. 2. To evaluate the recent legal reforms introduced in the Bhartiya NayayaSanhita, Bhartiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita, and Bhartiya SakshyaAdhinyam, and their alignment with constitutional principles. 3. To discuss the impact of these laws on marginalized and vulnerable groups and explore mechanisms to ensure equitable access to justice. 4. To identify practical challenges in implementing these laws and propose amendments or measures to address them effectively.
LEARNING OUTCOME	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students gained comprehensive knowledge of the Bhartiya NayayaSanhita, Bhartiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita, and Bhartiya SakshyaAdhinyam, along with their implications on the justice system. 2. They developed the ability to critically analyze the relationship between the Indian Constitution and the new laws, focusing on social justice and inclusivity. 3. They understood the challenges faced by marginalized groups in accessing justice and the role of legal frameworks in addressing these issues. 4. They learned about the practical challenges in

	implementing legal reforms and explore potential solutions through case studies and expert insights. 5. They fostered a sense of responsibility as informed citizens to advocate for and contribute to a just and equitable legal system.
SHORTFALL DURING EVENT	N/A
LINK OF YOUTUBE VIDEO	https://youtu.be/bHNMbG3Xe0k

PREPARED BY: DR. SONIA RAJORIA, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, CLS GIBS