



Special Lecture on
Article 32 of the Indian
Constitution and
Right to Constitutional
Remedies



Surendranath Law College

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Article 32 of the Indian Constitution grants every individual the right to move the Supreme Court for the enforcement of their fundamental rights. This means that if someone believes their fundamental rights have been violated, they can approach the Supreme Court directly for relief. It also ensures that not only do individuals have the right to move the Supreme Court, but the Court also has the power to issue appropriate orders, directions, or writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights. The Supreme Court has ruled that Article 32 is a basic feature of the Indian Constitution.

The purpose of Article 32 is to provide a guaranteed and effective remedy for the protection of Fundamental Rights guaranteed under Part III of the Constitution. The Supreme Court can issue five types of writs under Article 32:

Habeas Corpus: To ensure the release of a person who has been unlawfully detained.

Mandamus: To direct a public official or authority to perform a duty they are legally bound to perform.

Prohibition: To prevent a lower court or tribunal from exceeding its jurisdiction.

Certiorari: To quash an order passed by a lower court, tribunal, or authority.

Quo Warranto: To inquire into the legality of a person's claim to a public office.

Surendranath Law College organised a special lecture on 23rd December 2019 solely dedicated to the analysis of Article 32 of the Indian Constitution. Prof. Dr. Jatindra Kumar Das, Head and Dean, Faculty of Law, University of Calcutta deliberated upon the constitutional significance and role of Article 32 as a beacon for upholding the sanctity of Fundamental Rights. He explained different kinds of writs, expansion of locus standi, objectives of this article in a very informative and erudite manner. Students from 3rd Semester onwards attended this lecture. The Right to Constitutional Remedies, enshrined as a Fundamental Right in the Indian Constitution, is pivotal for justice, accountability, and the protection of individual rights. It empowers the citizens to seek legal redress for the violation of rights, which is crucial for safeguarding constitutional liberties in any democracy. The detailed provisions related to the Right to Constitutional Remedies contained in Article 32 of the Indian Constitution thus serve as a bulwark against the infringement of the basic liberties guaranteed to all Indian citizens. By providing a legal mechanism for enforcement of the fundamental rights of an aggrieved citizen, this right makes the fundamental rights real. Any act or abuse by spoken words, emails, post, public insults which would also include deriving perverted pleasure, vicarious or sadistic thrill from actively or passively participating in the discomfiture of fresher or any other student.



SURENDRANATH LAW COLLEGE KOLKATA

Organising

:: SPECIAL LECTURE ON THE TOPIC ::
**Analysis of Article - 32 of the Indian Constitution
and Right to Constitutional Remedies**

:: SPEAKER ::

Prof. Dr. Jatindra Kumar Das
Head & Dean, Faculty of Law, University of Calcutta

23rd December 2019 | 09.30 am onwards

SEMINAR ROOM

