



# 27<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Chief Justices of the World

on Article 51 of the Constitution of India

**Theme: Filling the Gaps in International Law and its Enforceability**

25<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2026

## INVITATION BOOKLET

Organised by:

**City Montessori School (CMS)**

World Unity Education Department (WUED)  
Lucknow, India

[www.cmseducation.org/article51](http://www.cmseducation.org/article51)



City Montessori School  
is the Recipient of the  
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of the

## INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES OF CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE WORLD

Organised by: City Montessori School (CMS), World Unity Education Department (WUED), Lucknow, India

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25 - 30 November, 2026

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Judge, National Civil Court of Appeals &  
Director General, AIEJ, **ARGENTINA**

## 27<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE WORLD INSPIRED BY ARTICLE 51 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

**Theme:** Filling the Gaps in International Law and its Enforceability

**Organised by:** City Montessori School (CMS) Society, Founded 1959

NGO Associated with the United Nations Department of Public Information (UNDPI) &  
Registered with Niti Aayog (India's Planning Commission)

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**\*Article 51 of the  
Constitution of India:**

**The State shall endeavour to:**

- promote international peace and security;
- maintain just and honourable relations between nations;
- foster respect for international law; and
- encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

To,  
**Hon'ble Chief Justices of the World**

1<sup>st</sup> June 2026

**Subject: Invitation to participate in the 27<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Chief Justices of the World (25<sup>th</sup>–30<sup>th</sup> November 2026)**

Your Honour,

It is with great pleasure that we invite you to participate in the 27<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Chief Justices of the World, inspired by **Article 51 of the Constitution of India**, to be held from **Wednesday, 25<sup>th</sup> November to Monday, 30<sup>th</sup> November 2026 at Lucknow, India**. Conference engagements will begin in New Delhi on 25<sup>th</sup> November, followed by a visit to the Taj Mahal, Agra, on 26<sup>th</sup> November. The main Conference sessions will be held in Lucknow from 27<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> November (3 days), followed by an optional day of sightseeing on 30<sup>th</sup> November.

2. The Conference is conceived as a global platform to deliberate upon strengthening international law and its enforceability in order to advance peace, justice, and sustainable development. The theme of the Conference is **"Filling the Gaps in International Law and its Enforceability"**, with a focus on evolving effective global governance mechanisms that can respond to contemporary transnational challenges in the interests of humanity.

3. The world today faces escalating and interconnected crises—armed conflicts, economic instability, proliferation risks, terrorism, climate change, widening inequalities, and human rights violations. These challenges transcend national boundaries and underscore the limitations of existing international legal and institutional frameworks.

4. Despite sustained efforts, the United Nations and other multilateral institutions have not been fully effective in addressing these emerging global challenges. This calls for a critical re-examination of international law, its institutional architecture, and mechanisms of enforceability. There is a **growing need for judicial thought leadership to help shape a more accountable, equitable, and effective global order**. It is our shared responsibility to bequeath to our children and future generations a more peaceful and just world. Article 51 of the Constitution of India serves as a guiding principle in promoting international peace and security and inspires this initiative.

5. The Conference is organised by City Montessori School (CMS), Lucknow, recognised by the **Guinness World Records** as the world's largest school, with over 64,000 students across 22 campuses. CMS is the recipient of the **UNESCO Prize for Peace Education (2002)** and is an NGO associated with the **United Nations Department of Public Information**. CMS upholds the belief that **"a modern school must act as a lighthouse of society"** and actively engage with global issues affecting humanity.

6. A distinctive feature of the Conference will be the presentation of petitions by CMS students on behalf of the world's children, appealing to the World Judiciary to safeguard their future and fundamental rights. The considered views of Hon'ble Chief Justices on bridging gaps in international law and strengthening its enforceability will be of immense value. **Your participation is therefore vital to advancing the objectives of this Conference.**

7. We look forward to **your kind acceptance of this invitation** at the earliest, so that we may share detailed logistics and programme information. You may complete the registration by scanning the QR code available at the bottom of the page or by accessing the following link: <https://bit.ly/4sibxMd>

With highest regards,

**(Prof. Geeta Gandhi Kingdon)**

Convener of the Conference & Manager, CMS

Enclosure: Tentative Programme of the Conference is given overleaf.



#### ORGANISING COMMITTEE OF THE CONFERENCE

Hon. Mr Justice A. P. Misra  
Former Judge, Supreme Court of India  
Chairman, Reception Committee

Hon. Mr Justice A. K. Srivastava  
Former Judge, Allahabad High Court  
& Delhi High Court  
Chairman, Advisory Committee

Mr Ratan Chandra Gupta  
General Secretary, CMS &  
General Secretary of the Conference

Mr Ravi Prakash Gupta  
Advocate, Supreme Court of India  
Conference Co-ordinator for Delhi

Mr S. L. Vaish  
Advocate & Legal Advisor, CMS  
Organizing Secretary, Conference

Mr Anirudh Singh  
Head, World Unity Education  
Department, CMS

Prof. Sandeep Srivastava, Advocate  
Project Leader of the Conference,  
CMS

Mr Rishi Khanna  
Head of Communications, CMS

Dr Bharti Gandhi  
Founder-Director, CMS &  
Co-Convener of the Conference

Prof. Geeta Gandhi Kingdon  
Manager, CMS &  
Convener of the Conference

**INSPIRATION:**  
Late Dr Jagdish Gandhi  
Founder of the Conference

## TENTATIVE PROGRAMME IN A NUTSHELL

### Wednesday, 25<sup>th</sup> November 2026 – Delhi (For overseas guests only)

9:00 am .....	Leave for Rajghat to offer tributes to Mahatma Gandhi at his Resting Place
10:45 am .....	Departure Rajghat for India International Centre, Max Mueller Marg, New Delhi
11:15 am – 11:30 am .....	Welcome of the guests at India International Centre, Max Mueller Marg, New Delhi
11:45 am – 1:30 pm .....	Opening Session: Panel Discussion & Press Conference
1:30 pm – 2:30 pm .....	Lunch at India International Centre, Max Mueller Marg, New Delhi
3:00 pm – 5:30 pm .....	Visit of Rashtrapati Bhavan (President's House), New Delhi
6:30 pm – 8:00 pm .....	Reception and Dinner at Lotus Temple
8:30 pm .....	To leave for hotel and stay overnight

### Thursday, 26<sup>th</sup> November 2026 - Delhi - Agra – Lucknow (For overseas guests only)

7:00 am .....	Leave Delhi for Agra by Volvo buses for onwards travel to Lucknow
11:00 am .....	Arrive at Agra and visit Taj Mahal, a Wonder of the World
1:00 pm .....	Lunch at Agra in Hotel
2:00 pm .....	Leave for Lucknow from Agra by Volvo Luxury buses
6:30 pm .....	Arrive in Lucknow, Welcome Dance, Dinner & Hotel Check-in

### Friday, 27<sup>th</sup> November 2026 in Lucknow

9:00 am – 10:00 am.....	Inaugural Session at CMS World Unity Convention Center, at its Kanpur Road Campus
10:00 am – 11:00 am.....	Plenary Session continues
11:00 am – 11:30 am.....	Tea Break
11:30 am – 12.30 pm.....	Plenary Panel Discussion 1
12.30 am – 1.00 pm.....	Group Photograph & Press Conference at the Fountain Stairs at Conference venue
1.00 pm – 2.00 pm.....	Lunch Break at the Swimming Pool side at the Conference venue.
2.00 pm – 3.15 pm.....	(a) Talks for Students in Auditorium (b) Parallel Sessions 1 to 6 in Conference Rooms
3.30 pm – 4.30 pm.....	Plenary Panel Discussion 2
4.30 pm – 5.00 pm.....	Tea Break
5:00 pm.....	Cultural Function in honour of the participants at CMS, Kanpur Road Campus
8:00 pm.....	Dinner

### Saturday, 28<sup>th</sup> November 2026 in Lucknow

8:45 am – 9.15 am.....	Opening (Prayer & Appeal by the Students)
9.15 am – 10.30 am.....	Plenary Addresses
10.30 am – 11.30 am.....	Plenary Panel Discussion 3
11.30 am – 12.00 pm.....	Tea Break
12.00 noon – 1.00 pm.....	(a) Talks for Students in Auditorium (b) Parallel Sessions 1 to 6 in Conference Rooms
1.00 pm – 1.45 pm.....	Lunch at Swimming Pool Side
2.00 pm – 3.15 pm.....	(a) Talks for Students in the Auditorium (b) Parallel Sessions 1 to 6 in Conference Rooms
3.30 pm – 4.30 pm.....	Plenary Panel Discussion 4
4.30 pm – 5.30 pm.....	Tea Break & Interaction with Chief Justices for finalizing Draft of Resolution.
7:00 pm.....	Dinner

### Sunday, 29<sup>th</sup> November 2026 in Lucknow

9.00 am – 10.00 am.....	Plenary Panel Discussion 5
10.00 am – 11.00 am.....	Closing Plenary
11.00 am - 12.00 noon .....	Moving of the Draft Resolution for consideration and adoption by the House and Vote of Thanks.
12.30 noon. ....	Press Conference followed by Lunch
2.30 pm .....	Departures for those leaving on the day

### Monday, 30<sup>th</sup> November 2026 in Lucknow

Optional extra day for those who wish to stay for further sightseeing and shopping, followed by Departures

## CONCEPT NOTE

### 27<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Chief Justices of the World

#### Theme: Filling the Gaps in International Law and its Enforceability

##### CONTEXT

International law has not kept up with the challenges of the 21st Century. There are numerous issues in which domestic legal regimes are inadequate.

Climate change, gross disparities of wealth, weapons of mass destruction, the health of the rainforests and oceans are among the challenges to peace, security and well-being that impact every human being everywhere and which cannot be met only at the national level. Such challenges to human security are becoming increasingly acute while the political relations amongst the world's most powerful nations is increasingly and dangerously adversarial. We believe that principles of justice embodied in both national and international systems of law are necessary to meet these challenges.

In domains such as artificial intelligence, weaponization, development and governance of space, cybersecurity, and protecting the global commons the application of law remains fragmented, largely voluntary, and weakly enforced. Even where norms exist, compliance often depends on political convenience rather than legal obligation.

Furthermore, there remains a pressing need to strengthen institutional capacity to create new and enforce existing international law relating to international crimes, corruption, environmental degradation, and international humanitarian law.

This raises a central challenge for the international legal order: How can we integrate national legal systems into reinforcing international law? How can we do better in obtaining the stabilizing benefits of the rule of law in international relations? Unlike domestic systems, international law has no central authority, limited sanctions, and uneven accountability. States, acting primarily in self-interest, comply selectively, exposing a widening governance gap. Without cooperation and recognition of national self interest in advancing international law, enforcement efforts will remain inadequate. We cannot ignore a most pressing essential question: Can law remain credible if it lacks enforceability? The Chief Justices Conference 2026 seeks to address these challenges directly.

##### PURPOSE

As it has successfully done in the past, the Conference will provide a high-level judicial forum. This year we will examine legal concepts and policies to help amplify the status of the rule of law with a specific focus on improving the effectiveness of international law. It will advance analysis and policy suggestions on a variety of critically important questions. How do we strengthen national law to reinforce international law? How do we create accountability for crimes by states and sub state actors who violate international law? How can we strengthen international legal institutions such as the World Court and the International Criminal Court? Do we need new courts to address ecocide, human rights, corruption, environmen-

tal injuries? Does nature have rights? Are there legal obligations to future generations? What can we learn from the effectiveness in areas of commerce and finance of the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards which has integrated effectively into national systems of enforcement?

##### FOCUS AREAS

We will not avoid a critical examination of the relationship between enforceability and legitimacy, and address the concern that the authority of the rule of law will continue to diminish in the absence of effective enforcement. The Conference will include emerging legal domains such as artificial intelligence, Space governance, cyber law, and the global commons. It will also explore pathways for moving from soft law toward meaningful accountability through improved norms, incentives, and compliance mechanisms, while highlighting the role of courts in influencing state behaviour and shaping global legal norms.

##### FORMAT

The Conference will provide a format that encourages meaningful engagement. It will feature focused plenary sessions led by Chief Justices, senior judges and experts, complemented by small thematic roundtables to allow in-depth discussion. Structured interactions between judges and students will foster critical dialogue, while select keynote presentations will be substantive lectures rather than ceremonial addresses.

##### EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The Conference will generate clear and principled judicial perspectives on advancing the rule of law with an emphasis on improving international law. It will offer practical insights into strengthening compliance and accountability beyond purely voluntary frameworks, while producing high-quality intellectual outputs for wider dissemination as a service to improve global sustainable stability, a matter of supreme importance among legal, academic, and policy communities. In doing so, the Conference will further advance the value of the International Conference of Chief Justices of the World as a leading global forum for sustained relevant judicial engagement.

##### ABOUT THE ORGANISER

The organiser of the Conference is City Montessori School, India, (a senior secondary school) recognised by Guinness Book of Records as world's largest school by pupils in a single city, and is a recipient of 2002 UNESCO Prize for Peace Education. The School is an NGO associated with the United Nations Department of Public Information (UN DPI).

The International Conference of Chief Justices of the World (ICCJW) was conceived and convened since 2001 consecutively by the champion of quality and value-based education, the Late Dr Jagdish Gandhi, Founder of City Montessori School, a doyen of world unity and peace and a passionate life-long advocate for a democratic and representative global governance structure.

The Conference is inspired by Article 51 of the Constitution of India which relates to promoting international peace and security, fostering respect for international law, encouraging settlement of international disputes by arbitration, and the maintenance of just and honourable relations between nations.

By 2025, a total of 1576 Chief Justices and Judges from 143 countries and also many Heads of States/Governments had participated in the Conference.

## SUB THEMES : TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

### Sub-Theme I : Reimagining Global Institutions for Legitimacy and Enforcement

#### Guiding Question:

Do existing international institutions possess sufficient legitimacy and authority to ensure compliance with international law in today's world?

#### Description:

This plenary examines the growing gap between global legal obligations and the institutions tasked with upholding them. Chief Justices will reflect on whether current international architectures remain fit for purpose and consider proposals such as reform of the UN Charter and the establishment of a World Parliamentary Assembly. The discussion will focus on how institutional legitimacy, representation, and accountability influence enforceability, and whether renewed global governance structures could strengthen respect for international law without undermining state sovereignty.

### Sub-Theme II: Strengthening Accountability through International Adjudicatory Mechanisms

#### Guiding Question:

Can specialised international courts close enforcement gaps where voluntary compliance has failed?

#### Description:

This session addresses chronic accountability deficits in areas of global concern, particularly corruption and environmental protection. It will explore the judicial rationale behind proposals for an International Anti-Corruption Court and a World Environment Court, assessing their potential to deter violations,

enhance compliance, and reinforce the rule of law. Chief Justices will examine the benefits and risks of specialised adjudicatory mechanisms, including questions of jurisdiction, legitimacy, and interaction with domestic courts.

### Sub-Theme III: Governing the Global Commons: Law Beyond Territorial Borders

#### Guiding Question:

How can international law effectively govern domains that lie beyond national jurisdiction?

#### Description:

As human activity expands into areas such as outer space, international law faces acute governance and enforcement challenges. This plenary will focus on the need for a strengthened development framework for outer space grounded in treaty law and meaningful ratification. Judges will examine the limits of existing regimes, the consequences of fragmented compliance, and the role of courts in reinforcing principles of peaceful use, shared responsibility, and equitable access in the governance of the global commons.

### Sub-Theme IV: Artificial Intelligence, Armed Conflict, and the Frontiers of Legal Responsibility

#### Guiding Question:

Does international law adequately regulate the use of artificial intelligence in armed conflict?

#### Description:

This session explores the profound legal challenges posed by the

use of artificial intelligence in warfare. It will consider whether existing frameworks of international humanitarian and human rights law are sufficient, or whether a modern, dedicated convention on the use of AI in conflicts is required. Chief Justices will reflect on accountability, human control, attribution of responsibility, and the risks posed by autonomous decision-making systems in situations of armed conflict.

### Sub-Theme V : Judicial Capacity, Technology, and the Evolution of Legal Reasoning

#### Guiding Question:

How must courts adapt to ensure justice, fairness, and credibility in an age of rapid technological change?

#### Description:

Emerging technologies, particularly artificial intelligence, are reshaping adjudication, evidence, and legal reasoning. This plenary focuses on the role of judicial education and institutional capacity-building in enabling courts to engage competently with complex technologies. Discussions will examine how judges can maintain due process, transparency, and judicial independence while responding to technological innovation, and how informed judicial engagement can strengthen compliance with evolving legal norms.

### Sub-Theme VI: Enforcement through Cooperation: Finance, Partnerships, and Smart Coalitions

#### Guiding Question:

Can cooperation and incentives succeed where coercive enforcement is absent?

#### Description:

This topic explores alternative pathways to enforce international law through cooperation rather than compulsion. It examines how global finance structures, development financing, partnerships, and smart coalitions can be aligned with legal norms to incentivise compliance. Chief Justices will consider how coordinated action among courts, institutions, financial actors, and states can strengthen accountability and reduce enforcement gaps in a fragmented international system.

#### IMPORTANT

Hon'ble Justices/Delegates are requested to intimate their choice of any two Groups of Parallel Sessions in which they would like to participate so that they can be accommodated in one of the groups of their preference.

*“There must be law, steadily invoked and respected by all nations, for without law, the world promises only such meager justice as the pity of the strong upon the weak.”*

— Dwight D. Eisenhower, January 21, 1957

## SOME OF THE ISSUES RELATING TO GLOBAL PROBLEMS AND THE GOVERNANCE FOR THE FUTURE

### **A world governed by the rule of law, and the role of UN**

The world's mounting challenges need a collective response guided by international rule of law, for a just, peaceful, humanitarian and prosperous world. 'Rule of law' means that in any situation, states must adhere to the relevant international treaties, and include their provisions in national legislation.

The UN Charter as an international treaty is an instrument of international law, and UN Member States are bound by it. It codifies major principles such as sovereign equality of States to the prohibition of the use of force in international relations.

The development of international law, and fostering respect for it, has been a key part of the work of the UN. This is carried out by courts, tribunals, multilateral treaties and by the Security Council, which can approve peacekeeping missions, impose sanctions, or authorize the use of force when there is a threat to international peace and security, if deemed necessary.

### **Strengthening the Rule of Law via a revised UN Charter**

Today, 80 years on from its drafting, there is widespread agreement that the UN Charter needs amending, to make the UN a more effective body. Indeed Article 109 of the UN Charter allows for such an amendment but there has been a paralysis of will to try for it, based on a fatalism that amendment efforts will go in vain due to a lack of commitment behind it, and its current perceived infeasibility. Yet, if we are to improve the condition of the world, UN Charter reform is absolutely key.

### **Judiciary's role in ideating for the UN Charter Review conference**

The announcement of a UN Charter Review conference at the 2024 Summit of the Future provided the distinguished participants of the Chief Justices conference 2026 the golden opportunity to contribute their perspicacious share on what a Charter Review conference should entail, in order to make the UN a body that ensures a better, more just, peaceful, sustainable and prosperous world going forward. Thus, an important part of the Agenda of the Chief Justices conference 2026 will be based on specific ideas that can be contributed to the reform of the UN Charter.

While a fundamental reform of the UN Charter may seem currently to be politically infeasible, this must not deter us from imagining what the world ideally should be, and putting that forward to the UN Charter Review conference. World events may catapult humanity to acceptance of ideas that may currently seem idealistic or utopian. As conscience keepers of humankind and as custodians of the welfare of humanity's silent masses, the world judiciary has an opportunity to deliberate on these issues at the Chief Justices Conference 2026.

### **Reform of the UN Charter**

Since it was adopted 80 years ago, the United Nations Charter has not undergone significant change. To reflect the world of today and the one we want for the future, it must be modernized. Renewing and updating the Charter will be a critical step in achieving this. Article 109 of the Charter, which has provisions for changes and general review conferences, provides us the opportunity to adapt the Charter according to the evolving world in which the UN functions.

### **Enforceable World Law**

World Law encompasses a wide range of issues of international concern, such as human rights, disarmament, international crime, refugees, migration, problems of nationality, access to resources, the use of force, and the conduct of war, etc. It is futile to expect genuine peace until there is an effective system of enforceable world law. International law also regulates the global commons, such as the environment and sustainable development, international waters, outer space, global communications and world trade. World law against international aggression needs to be explicitly stated in constitutional and statutory form. Resorting to violence and war should never be an option for settling disputes and claims. This abhorrence of violence needs to be included in all constitutions of nations, multilateral organizations, and statutes, unconditionally outlawing war and the threat of war, and the constitutional and statutory validity must be upheld and expressed through enforcement and redressal mechanisms.

## **Human Development : Education, Health, Employment, Inequality**

Today we need a new definition of 'Security' – moving from military security to human security. This requires agreeing to build a new international order oriented toward individual well-being and values of 'human security', with a corollary international 'right to peace' that is secured – inter alia – through greatly strengthened UN Charter provisions for collective security and disarmament.

Economic inequality has been growing both within countries and internationally. Globalisation seems to have benefited corporations, and has favoured capital and technology over labour and the economic benefits of globalization have not 'trickled-down' to the unskilled, as had been expected. Other aspects of human development are continuing high unemployment, under-employment and low paid employment; lack of access to education and poor quality education in a vast number of countries; poor health care provisioning and appalling health outcomes in many poor countries. An effective world machinery is required to mitigate the vast disparities in the economic, educational and health conditions of various regions of the world, the continuance of which fuels instability and conflict.

## **Action for Climate Change**

Climate change is an existential threat for humanity and it must be mitigated as well as adapted to. While various Conference of Parties (COP) events have brought together the nations to agree targets to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, success has been elusive. Strenuous efforts are under way in many countries but climate financing is an important hindering issue for developing countries that need compensation for the economic costs of curbing carbon-emitting industries. Wider issues concern the need for protecting the world's rainforests as global commons, which requires compensating the countries where they are situated; greening via reducing, reusing and recycling; and the more 'spiritual' issue of reducing consumerism, with a particular role of religious teachings that prescribe detachment from material things for a more wholesome living.

## **Disarmament and a UN Peace Force**

Our world is still bent on seeking military solutions to international problems. As per the Institute for Economics and Peace, the total economic impact of violence to the world economy in 2019 was an estimated \$14.4 trillion, equivalent to 10.5 per cent of world GDP or \$1,895 per person per year. In a world under law, these substantial resources could be used to promote economic and social development and shared prosperity.

Complete disarmament of all the nations (rather than mere reduction or limitation of armaments) is essential since peace cannot be built in an atmosphere of fear, intimidation and the threat of war. Should a permanent UN Peace Force be created and maintained while safeguarding with utmost care against its misuse? As well as giving up stockpiles of weapons of mass destruction, we also need dismantling of war-making complexes and machinery. Trust-building and assured protection of countries under threat is necessary in order to take that first step towards total disarmament.

## **Role of NGOs, Civil Society, Smart Coalitions in Global Governance**

In this era of globalism, traditional intergovernmental institutions have found it difficult to respond in a legitimate and effective manner to issues like refugees, intercultural violence, financial instability, climate change, wars, diseases, and epidemics. However, multi-level, stakeholder governance with a mix of public and private actors have contributed significantly towards resolving some of them. Despite the traditional state-centric foundation of international law, civil society can still play an important role in ensuring that international law serves the interests of a larger international community by holding governments accountable to uphold international legal standards. For instance, they have played a significant role in the promotion of democracy through the affirmation of human rights and environmental law.

# Children's Appeal to World Judiciary

## to protect their Right to a Safe Ecology and Safe Future

To

**The Hon. Members of World Judiciary**

at the 27<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Chief Justices of the World

**In the matter of providing a safe future for children of the world and protection of their various rights in a united and peaceful world.**

Your Lordship,

We, the over 64,000 students of City Montessori School, Lucknow, India, on behalf of World's over 2.5 billion children and generations yet unborn, beg to submit this Appeal and hereby submit as follows:

- 1) That the present global situation is grim owing to large stockpile of nuclear weapons and also chemical and biological weapons capable of destroying large number of people and landscapes. In case of another world war which can be triggered accidentally or deliberately, it may lead to large scale destructions;
- 2) That the ongoing wars in the world have resulted in large scale death and destruction. Millions have become homeless and a large number of children have become destitute and orphans. The fear of escalation of war has shaken us. In such a situation world leadership and intelligentsia must make earnest efforts for peaceful solutions of problems in the interest of humanity, especially in the interest of children, unless it is too late.
- 3) That international terrorism has shaken the world, especially us children, and we feel that we are not safe anywhere. Open and continued atrocities inflicted upon young girls, children and women horrify us.
- 4) Environmental degradation and climate change are destroying our planet which creates in our minds a feeling that our very existence is in danger;
- 5) That we, the children of the world, feel that in such a situation, our future is not safe and that our elders are not doing enough to save us from such agony and we are continuously living under the danger of total destruction by nuclear holocaust, global warming, environmental destruction or by a terrorist's bullet;
- 6) That, the plight of children is evident from U.N. figures, according to which thousands of children under the age of five die each day from malnutrition and preventable diseases; in the last three decades, millions of children were killed in wars or became handicapped, millions became homeless and lost their parents or were separated from them; thousands have been exploited as soldiers, bearers and mine-workers; children throughout the world are forced to work under hazardous and often fatal conditions; millions of children, especially girls, never ever begin school;
- 7) That the United Nations adopted on 20<sup>th</sup> November, 1989 'Convention on the Rights of the Child' which provides for, among others, (a) equal rights for children without discrimination, (b) right to life and right to develop (c) right to protection from all forms of violence, neglect, abuse and mistreatment, (d) right to play, rest and live in a healthy environment, (e) right against forced employment in hazardous work and as child soldier in armed conflicts, (f) right to education and proper care and such other rights. But the situation of children has not improved and a vast majority of world's children are living in want and misery and devoid of our various rights as children, whom our elders profess to love and care;

"A catastrophe may intervene and interrupt or destroy what is being done, but even then the final result is sure. For, in any case, the unification is a necessity in the course of Nature, an inevitable movement and its achievement can be safely foretold. Its necessity for the nations also is clear, for without it the freedom of small nations can never be safe hereafter and even large and powerful nations cannot really be secure."

— Sri Aurobindo  
A saint who preached  
religion of humanity

- 8) That, on one hand, huge resources are being squandered on production of weapons of mass destruction and on war preparedness; on the other hand, owing to paucity of resources, a very large number of children all over the world are divested of their rights to education, food, medical aid, shelter and clothing and to live in peace and security;
- 9) That, according to International Peace Research Institute, Stockholm, expenditure on defense by various countries of the world during the year 2024 was estimated as equivalent to 2.72 trillion (2718 billion) US dollars which comes to about 7.700 billion US dollars per day. A very small percentage of this expenditure can meet expenditure on universal basic education, basic health and nutrition for all and to provide clean water and sanitation world wide;
- 10) That, in spite of the efforts of the United Nations Organization, there has been large scale violence and wars. Millions of people have been killed and millions of children have either died or maimed or have been orphaned due to wars, disease, hunger or malnutrition. Decision makers do not appear to be concerned with our plight and it has compelled us to approach Your Lordships;
- 11) That, the above situation demands complete transformation of the present world order because protecting the rights of the children all over the world is the moral responsibility of the international community which can be met only by enactment of enforceable world law, enacted by a duly constituted World Parliament, for addressing and redressing the above mentioned global issues and problems and by creating agency for peaceful settlement of international disputes;
- 12) That, The World Judiciary is held in highest regard as the Judges are dedicated to justice, impartiality and regard to universal values and law and are highly esteemed and trusted by all sections of society and, as such, we, the children of the world, have full faith that your views and directions shall carry more weight and shall stir the conscience of decision makers and compel them to act in a positive way for fulfilling our demands. We also believe that World Judiciary will, through its pronouncements, direct world leaders to abide by the provisions of the U. N. Convention on the Rights of the Child.

**THEREFORE, we, the students of the City Montessori School (CMS), Lucknow, India, on our own behalf and on behalf of over 2.5 billion children of the world and generations yet-to-be born, do hereby appeal to the Hon'ble members of the World Judiciary to support our call for ensuring a safe ecology and a safe future for us and also to protect our various rights as children, including right to proper food, nutrition, shelter, clothing, safe drinking water, health services, education and above all, an atmosphere of love, unity, goodwill and world unity and peace to enable us to grow into fine adulthood and to contribute our mite in making the planet Earth a perfectly peaceful and prosperous global village.**

**There is urgent need for review of the global governance structure and reform of the world body, i.e. the United Nations Organization in which concerns of the children is taken care of.**

**—PETITIONERS**

The over 64,000 Students of City Montessori School (CMS), Lucknow - India  
On behalf of world's over 2.5 billion children.



CMS students making their presentation during mock World Parliament before the delegates of the 26<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Chief Justices of the World.



Hon. Mr. Rajnath Singh, Union Minister of Defence, Government of India, presenting the Mother Teresa Award to Hon. Ms. Justice Rosa Maria Acon Ng, Judge, Criminal Court of Appeal, Supreme Court, Costa Rica.

# Late Dr Jagdish Gandhi, an educationist and visionary who believed that the World Judiciary is the Last Hope For Humanity's Survival



## The World Today

Late Dr Jagdish Gandhi believed that the world's problems were multiplying faster than the efforts to contain them. Global warming and climate change, nuclear proliferation, lawlessness and terrorism, civil and ethnic wars and danger of third world war were matters of global concern, besides poverty, hunger, disease, drugs, money laundering and many others. There were problems that required global solutions.

## Rule of Law

Late Dr Gandhi understood that although international law was based on covenants, conventions, treaties and agreements among nations, but had no binding effect. It was, therefore, imperative to have a World Parliament, duly constituted by reasonably represented peoples and nations of the world, expressly granting it sanction to enact universally applicable international law or world law, by whatever name called. It would only be then that such law would be respected and have binding effect. The rule of law throughout the world was of paramount importance in the era of globalization.

## Strengthening the UNO

**In the nearly eight decades of its existence, the UNO had seen more people die in numerous wars all over the world, than had died in both the world wars combined.** Even though the UNO had many achievements to its credit, in the ultimate analysis, one had to admit that it had fallen far short of the expectations of its founding fathers. One was reminded of what Jan Tinbergen, the 1969 Noble Laureate in Economics, said, **"Mankind's problems can no longer be solved by national governments.**

**What is needed is a World Government. This can best be achieved by strengthening the United Nations system."** In the present world scenario it had become necessary to suitably amend the U.N. Charter to make it a democratic and duly representative world body, so as to make it a more effective body for preventing wars, resolving international disputes, countering terrorism, conservation and protection of environment, ensuring nuclear disarmament and evolving enforceable world law, to ensure world peace and prosperity and a safe future for humanity, especially for children.

## Need of the Hour

Dr Gandhi believed that since the leaders of many countries were unable to either arrest the global stockpiling of weapons of mass destruction or reversing the massive tide of environmentally damaging and ecologically destructive activities worldwide, the need of the hour clearly was for an international law-making body - World Parliament, whose enactments would be uniformly applicable on all the countries and all the peoples of the world. However, world leaders had already demonstrated their lack of statesmanship and consensus which was clearly evident at the UN's Millennium Summit (held from 6th to 8th September 2000 at New York) where even though the agenda recommended by the U.N. Millennium Forum of Civil Society organizations and the N.G.O.s included discussions on **'a new international economic and political order of the world'**, the biggest gathering of Heads of State and Heads of Government failed to come to any conclusion in this regard. The outcomes of the Second Millennium Summit held on 14-16 September, 2005, at New York were also not encouraging. The much talked about reforms of the UNO were nowhere in sight.

## Global governance and empowering the International Court of Justice

**Convinced that perhaps the choice before all who inhabited this earth would be whether the unification of humankind would happen only after unimaginable horrors precipitated by humanity's stubborn clinging to old patterns of behaviour, or would it happen by an act of consultative will,** there came up the serious question of whether world unity and world peace would be possible by strengthening the United Nations system or by establishing a new world order that would initiate global efforts to conserve the environment, to outlaw and eliminate all weapons of mass destruction and address the problem of terrorism, thus safeguarding the future of humanity, especially of the world's over 2.5 billion children and those yet-to-be born. Besides, for interpretation of International/world law and for

adjudicating disputes and dispensing justice, it would be necessary to strengthen the International Court of Justice and to extend the jurisdiction thereof to all nations.

### **World Judiciary — Humanity's Last Hope**

On behalf CMS students representing the world's children, Dr Jagdish Gandhi, wrote many letters to Dr Kofi Annan, the then Secretary General of the UNO requesting that **Children's Right to a Safe Future** be recognised and included in the UN's Declaration of Rights of the Child. The then Secretary General chose to reply (vide letter dated 16th July 2001) to one of his letters (dated 29th June 2001) in which he had also congratulated him on his reappointment, and even then Dr Kofi Annan only thanked him and made no mention on the request made on behalf of world's children. Having failed to find support anywhere, CMS had the option of either keeping silent or of taking the children's case to the world judiciary. Having appointed itself as the custodian of the welfare of world's children, born and yet-to-be born, CMS has decided to approach the Chief Justices of the World and solicit their support in favour of the children's cause. The children's last hope rests with the world judiciary, for, Judges are the only authority who are trusted and respected by all, the masses as well as the classes. As the conscience keepers of mankind and as the custodians of the welfare of humanity's silent masses, it is the moral duty of the world judiciary to come out of their Courts and to deliver a powerful public pronouncement on the urgent issue of global governance.

**Since the minds of the judges are conditioned towards justice and also because they are capable of facilitating the establishment of a new world order as their views and pronouncements would act as a mandate from the people to advise world leaders on the vital issue of saving humanity and ensuring a safe future to world's children and also those yet unborn, Dr Gandhi implored the World Judiciary to impress upon world leaders, the need to bring about 'enforceable International (World) Law' binding on all countries and peoples of the world either by reform of the UNO to create a body - a World Parliament for enacting such world law or by a new global governance structure. He also believed that it also expedient to empower the International Court of Justice by extending its jurisdiction.**

**Dr Gandhi was certain that the voice of the united World Judiciary could not be ignored by other sections of the world, how-so-ever powerful. He was hopeful that the world judiciary would unite for the sake of humanity's survival and for safe future for children and generations to come.**

"Let me tell my brother Judges, the hands of a great judge are not tied. Throughout my career, I have never felt once that my hands were tied. You can always find ways and means, if you are creative, if you are imaginative and if you have the public interest at heart. Therefore, resolve to yourself that you are working for justice for not only for those who come before you, or can come before you, but justice for everyone, for the common man."

— Justice P. N. Bhagwati  
*Former Chief Justice of India*  
*The then Chairman, United Nations Human Rights Committee (Geneva)*

## Article 51 of the Constitution of India as a beacon to world peace

Article 51 of the Constitution of India relates to international peace and security. The spirit of the provisions of Article 51 as enshrined in the Constitution of India, acts as a beacon and reflects an earnest desire for maintenance of world peace and security by avoiding conflicts and wars in the interest of entire human race. The development of science, technology, transport and communication and developed information technology, expansion of international trade and commerce have brought the world together as a 'global village' and hence all these developments call for a new world order which is possible only by maintenance of world peace and security.

2. The present problems of the world, like huge stock-pile of nuclear arms, dangers of low and high intensity wars among nations, terrorism (including cross-border terrorism), boundary-disputes, ethnic disputes, economic and political problems, environmental degradation, problems of disputes based on religions, etc, which affect the entire humanity, can be solved only by an impartial world body, with enough powers to implement its directives, decisions and the law.

3. Since the Second World War, wars have been fought in a large number of countries in which hundreds of millions of people have died. The ongoing wars in the world have resulted in large scale death and destruction. A large number of children also have died and many have become destitute and have lost their parents. Millions of people have become refugees and taken shelter in neighbouring countries. The war has adversely affected world economy, disrupted environment. The situation has created apprehension of a third world war. The UNO and its organs like Security Council have not provided any solution to this problem.

4. According to the International Peace Research Institute, Stockholm (SIPRI) expenditure on defense by various countries of the World during the year 2024 was estimated as equivalent to 2718 billion US dollars. A very small percentage of this expenditure can meet expenditure on universal education, basic health and nutrition for children and can also provide clean water and sanitation worldwide.

5. From ancient times, Indian philosophy and vision seek to bring humankind to the path of peace, cooperation, co-existence, non-violence, human dignity and human advancement and believes in universality of mankind as one human family as envisaged in the ancient Indian ethos of 'Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam' which means that the entire world is one family. The provisions of Article 51 of the Constitution of India embodies an affirmation of that philosophy and ideals. The promotion of international peace and security as a constitutional directive is a declaration made by the people of India not only to

the Indian society but indeed to all people of the world.

6. The vision given by Article 51 of the Constitution of India for international peace and security also enjoins us all to strive for maintaining just and honourable relations between nations and for fostering respect international law. But one can have respect for international law if it is based on justice and equality, and is enforceable on all peoples and nation states. The present 'so called' international law has no universal sanction and therefore, it has proved to be inadequate in-as-much as it has not been able to solve many problems. The result has been that big and powerful nations, by military action and imposing sanctions, have only brought misery, hunger, disease and poverty to more people and problems remain unsolved and sometimes aggravated. Article 51 also enjoins us that instead of violence and war international disputes must be settled by arbitration.

7. The provisions of Article 51 of the Constitution of India is a unique provision propounding a great Indian philosophy and the spirit of this Article creates an awareness and acts as a beacon for international peace and security. It can serve as a guideline for framing international law based on justice, equality, co-existence and human dignity in this strife-torn world for the ultimate objective of human advancement. Therefore, Article 51 of the Constitution of India is the reference point of the Conference for international peace and security. We need World laws enacted by a democratically elected World Parliament having sanctions of all the countries of the world. In order to enforce obedience to such law there has to be an executive authority and also world judiciary to decide disputes and for interpretation of such laws. "Laws not enforced cease to be laws and rights not defended wither away" (Thomas Moriarty).

— Ratan Chandra Gupta  
General Secretary of CMS &  
General Secretary of the Conference on Article 51 of the  
Constitution of India  
Former Joint Secretary, Law and Parliamentary Affairs,  
Government of U.P., INDIA



**Ratan Chandra Gupta**  
General Secretary of CMS  
General Secretary of the Conference  
& Former Joint Secretary, Law &  
Parliamentary Affairs  
Government of U.P., INDIA  
addressing the Conference

## SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES OF CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE WORLD

On Article 51 of the Constitution of India organised by City Montessori School, Lucknow, India  
FOR A SAFE AND SECURE FUTURE FOR HUMANITY, ESPECIALLY FOR OVER 2.5 BILLION CHILDREN OF THE WORLD & THE GENERATIONS YET-TO-BE BORN

### Extract from Speech of Hon'ble Mr Pranab Mukherjee, President of India

delivered on 6th December 2012 while welcoming the delegates of  
13th International Conference of Chief Justices of the World at Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi



Hon'ble Mr Pranab Mukherjee  
President of India

It is a matter of great happiness that the City Montessori School established 53 years back, has taken the leadership in organizing such Conferences for the last 13 years.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

With increasing globalization and inter dependence, States have to cooperate and act together to ensure improved access not only to food, health care, education and housing

for their citizens but also act to protect them against crime, violence and aggression. States have to provide the framework of freedom under law in which individuals can prosper and society develop.

Being the largest functional democracy in the world, India believes in promotion of democratic values and processes. We have consistently played an important role in seeking international consensus to tackle major global issues and foster international cooperation and collaboration. India remains committed to work with partners to make the world safe for our children and banish poverty so that each one has the option and facilities to realize his or her potential. India also believes that advancement of the rule of law at the national level is an essential tool for the protection of democracy, economic growth, sustainable development, ensuring gender justice, eradication of poverty and hunger and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

As a founder member of the United Nations, India supports the purposes and principles of the UN, as embodied in its Charter. India has made significant contributions to implementing the goals of the Charter, and the evolution of the UN's specialized programmes and agencies.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Over the decades, India has urged the UN to play a more active role and be more effective in pursuing a more equitable international order and an economic environment that is conducive to rapid economic growth and development in developing countries. In the context of the new globalized system, India has also actively urged the UN to work to ensure that developing countries can harness the benefits of these processes in an equitable manner.

**India strongly advocates the process of reform and restructuring of the UN to equip it to more effectively respond to the evolving needs of its membership.**

India has affirmed its willingness and capacity to shoulder the responsibilities of permanent membership of the UN Security Council. I thank all the distinguished delegates for having taken the time and effort to visit India. I compliment the City Montessori School, for the good work done in spreading the message of world peace and encourage the school to continue its efforts in this regard, especially with a focus on children and the youth.

Thank you.



Dr Jagdish Gandhi explaining to H.E. Mr Pranab Mukherjee, the then President of India, the idea, aims and objects of organising the Conference.

## SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES OF CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE WORLD

On Article 51 of the Constitution of India organised by City Montessori School, Lucknow, India

FOR A SAFE AND SECURE FUTURE FOR HUMANITY, ESPECIALLY FOR OVER 2.5 BILLION CHILDREN OF THE WORLD & THE GENERATIONS YET-TO-BE BORN

**Extract from speech of H.E. Mrs Pratibha Devisingh Patil, President of India**  
delivered on 6th December 2007 while welcoming the delegates of  
8th International Conference of Chief Justices of the World at Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi



H.E. Mrs Pratibha Devisingh Patil, President of India welcoming the delegates of 8<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Chief Justices of the World (Organised by City Montessori School, Lucknow) at Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi on 6<sup>th</sup> December 2007

The milk of human kindness flows in the heart of India, therefore, wherever there is any question of humanity, peace, brotherhood, India is always on the forefront. I hope every country tries to bring in these principles in the education system of their country, because a child is the father of the man.

Extracts from the Speech of H.E. Mrs Pratibha Devisingh Patil, President of India, delivered on 11th December 2008 at Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi, welcoming Chief Justices and Judges who came to participate in the 9th International Conference of Chief Justices of the World.



H.E. Mrs Pratibha Devisingh Patil, President of India, (sitting in centre) with Chief Justices and Judges, who came to participate in the 9th Conference.

India has always believed that a peaceful world can be possible if it is based on the principles of equality, justice and fair-play. It has sought more democratic and representative multilateral institutions whether it is the UN Security Council or the World Bank and the IMF for dealing effectively with global challenges of peace, development and, in fact, for coordinated action for dealing with the current financial crises. Global issues require global consensus and concerted action by all countries of the world. One of the major challenges that confront the world is international terrorism and the danger it poses to human lives, with innocent people falling prey to terrorist attacks in many parts of the world. It is incumbent on the international community to ensure that there is an effective legal framework for the prevention and elimination of terrorism.

The International Court of Justice in the Hague, which was established in 1945 as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, enjoys universal support and respect. India is proud to have contributed to the working of ICJ and three of our Judges have been its members. However, the recent period has witnessed the creation of a number of specialized regional and international courts and bodies. Along with it have arisen some concerns about the fragmentation of international law. Similar legal issues or disputes could be subjected to interpretations by two different bodies, with potentially differing views. The challenge is to find a balance between, on the one hand, the need for diversity and specialized regimes and, on the other hand, the importance of maintaining an overall framework of international law that offers a sufficient degree of coherence.

## Late Dr Jagdish Gandhi who conceived and convened the International Conference of Chief Justices of the World

The International Conferences of Chief Justices of the World are the brain-child of Dr Jagdish Gandhi, Founder-Manager of City Montessori School (CMS), Lucknow. Dr Jagdish Gandhi was a visionary and far-sighted person, who made incessant efforts to make the vision of One World into a reality. His courage and fighting spirit against all odds and impediments in the path of realisation of his vision, bound by sound reasoning, is exceptional. **For realisation of his vision of world unity, he has adopted two-pronged strategy. He firmly believes that along with imparting quality education to children, concrete steps be taken to inculcate in young impressionable minds the ideas of world unity, based on the concept of oneness of religion and oneness of humanity, to germinate in their hearts the feeling of love and understanding.** The first step that he took at a very young age of 23 years was to establish the school under the name 'City Montessori School' (CMS) to provide 'Jai Jagat!' (meaning Victory to the World) based quality education to children with only 5 students in 1959.

In 1999 he sent an appeal signed by 1,00,000 people requesting the UN Secretary General to initiate efforts to form world government and for providing a safe future for children. No reply to the Appeal was received from him. However, in a message, the Secretary General expressed helplessness of UNO to take action on any issue unless member countries of UNO agree to do so. Mr Gandhi then wrote letters to all the Heads of State and Heads of Government, participating in the Millennium Summit, urging them to provide to the children of the world their right to a safe future by supporting the call for a new international political and economic order at the Millennium Summit. But having failed to move the politicians of the world, **the second step that he took was to approach the world judiciary as he believed that judiciary is dedicated to justice, impartiality and regard to universal values and law and are highly esteemed and trusted by all sections of the society and that the voice of united world judiciary can not be ignored by political leadership of the world. Therefore, he organised every year since the year 2001, International Conferences of Chief Justices of the World. In the past 24 such conferences, 1480 Chief Justices, Judges and Heads of State/Government from 141 countries have participated and have supported the call for enforceable international (world) law enacted by a duly constituted World Parliament under a new world order.**

Dr Jagdish Gandhi introduced new concepts in the domain of education in CMS like setting up Students Quality Control Circles in education, involvement of parents and grandparents, teacher-guardian scheme and home visit by teachers to motivate and guide students and parents. Dr Jagdish Gandhi also attended Millennium Forum of NGOs and civil societies held at UN Headquarters at New York from 22 to 26 May 2000 and supported the inclusion of the clause for establishment of a New Political



Mayor Mr Everette Varney presenting the key of Georgetown (Kentucky) USA to Dr Jagdish Gandhi, Founder of City Montessori School, Lucknow at the International Convention of Student's Quality Control Circles (ICSQCC- 2002) in USA for Dr Gandhi's pioneering effort in introducing the concept of Student's Quality Control Circles in education.

and Economic order in the Declaration of the Millennium Forum.

**Mr Gandhi believed that the school must act as a 'Lighthouse of the Society' providing meaningful education, spiritual direction, guidance and leadership to students in particular and to the parents and the society in general. He feels that the modern school must also concern itself with the affairs of the age in this era of globalisation and interdependence of nations.**

CMS organises international events on academics, education policy, innovation and leadership in education. In all 28 international events are organised, including International Conference of Chief Justices of the World, which provide international exposure to students. Vision and philosophy of world unity are inculcated in the minds of students who come to participate in these events from other countries of the world and from various states of India and other local schools.

Dr Jagdish Gandhi traveled widely to participate in various International Conferences. For his outstanding contribution in the field of education, he received several awards and honours.

### Conferences attended and countries visited

A widely travelled man, Dr Gandhi visited a number of countries including USA, UK, Russia, Argentina, Switzerland, Sweden, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Thailand, Norway, Mauritius, Malaysia, Nepal, Lebanon, Japan, Jordan, Italy, Israel, Iran, Hong Kong, Holland, Germany, France, Egypt, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Myanmar, Belgium, Bangladesh, Panama, South Africa, Turkey, Mongolia, Philippines, Sudan, Morocco, Angola and Afghanistan.



Dr Jagdish Gandhi and Dr (Mrs) Bharti Gandhi, receiving UNESCO Prize for Peace Education 2002 for CMS from Mr Koichiro Mastura, Director General of UNESCO, Lucknow at a ceremony held on 23rd September 2002 in Paris

Among the many international conferences he had attended are the following: Third International Conference on Higher Education, Lancaster University, UK; the Seventh Triennial Conference of CISV at Leeds, England; the First World Conference on Gifted Children, London; International Teachers Conference, Nottingham University, UK; International Teaching Conference at Hong Kong; Cultural Conflict and Asian Community in UK at Leicester University; International Teaching Conference at Paris; Youth For Mankind Conference at Chicago, USA and International Teaching Conference at Haifa, Israel. Mr Gandhi also attended the Anthropological Congress at Chicago, USA and was interviewed by American Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) Radio in California on his multifarious achievements and successes in the field of education.

#### Some Recent International Conferences Attended

- \* Participated as Special Guest of Honour at “The 5<sup>th</sup> Congress of the Conference of Constitutional Jurisdictions of Africa, CJA held from 9<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> June 2019 in Luanda, Angola” on the invitation of Hon Mr Justice Manuel da Costa Aragao, President of the Constitutional Court of Angola.
- \* Participated as Special Guest of Honour at “The 3rd International African Constitutional Conference of African Constitutional Courts, Councils and Supreme Courts held from 16 to 19 February 2019 in Cairo, Egypt” on the invitation of Hon'ble Justice Dr Hanafy Aly Gebaly, Chief Justice of Supreme Constitutional Court of Egypt.
- \* Participated as Special Guest of Honour at the “First International Justice Conference” held from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> April, 2018 in Marrakesh, Morocco on the invitation of His Excellency Mohamed Auajjar, Minister of Justice of the Kingdom of Morocco.
- \* Was invited as Chief Guest by Justice Prof. Haider Ahmed Dafalla, Chief Justice of Sudan to attend the First Conference of Chief Justices and Presidents of Supreme Courts of African States from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> April, 2017.
- \* Participated in the 2<sup>nd</sup> International Colloquium on “Children & Law” at Istanbul Kultur University, Turkey from 18<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> April 2011.
- \* Participated in the International Consultation of Faith, Shared Wisdom and International Law held from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> October, 2010 at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and convened by International Movement for a Just World (JUST), Malaysia and other organisations with the support of Government of Malaysia.
- \* Participated in the 'International Colloquium on Law and Juvenile Law in Germany, India and Turkey from 19<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> April, 2010 at Istanbul, Turkey, on the invitation by Hon'ble Mr Justice Hasan Gerceker, President of the Supreme Court of Turkey.
- \* Was invited by Dr Karen Brewer, Secretary-General of Commonwealth Magistrate and Judges Association for CMJA Regional and Gender Conference held at Capetown, South Africa from 5<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> October 2008.
- \* Was invited by Hon'ble Madam Justice Graciela Dixon, President of the International Association of Women Judges (IAWJ) & former Chief Justice of Panama to participate as observer in the 9<sup>th</sup> biennial conference of the International Association of Women Judges (IAWJ) at Panama City, Panama from 25<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> March 2008.
- \* Was invited as Chief Guest to the International Convention on Student Quality Control Circles in Colombo, Sri Lanka from 4<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> January 2007.
- \* Was invited by the United Nations to the UN General Assembly's Hearings with NGOs and Civil Society on UN reform held at UN Headquarters in New York on 23<sup>rd</sup> & 24<sup>th</sup> June, 2005
- \* Was invited by Peace Direct and Keighley Foundation to tour UK (17<sup>th</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> October 2004) and speak to communities in places that have witnessed racial violence in recent years
- \* Presented keynote address at 5<sup>th</sup> Convention on Students Quality Control Circles (ICSQCC 2002) at Georgetown, Kentucky, USA from June 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup>, 2002
- \* Was invited by the UNESCAP to address a UN Conference at Bangkok, Thailand on 20<sup>th</sup> September 2002
- \* Was invited as Chief Guest in Mauritius at National Convention on Quality Circles in Education held from September 26<sup>th</sup> -30<sup>th</sup>, 2002
- \* Was invited by the Goi Peace Foundation of Japan to address a Peace Symposium as Guest Speaker at Tokyo, Japan on 18<sup>th</sup> November 2002
- \* Was invited by the United Nations to the Millennium Forum held at UN headquarters in New York from 22<sup>nd</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> May, 2000.
- \* Was invited to the International Convention on Quality Control Circles at Taiwan, Taipei



- \* Participated in International Conference of International School-to-School Experience (ISSE) at San Francisco, USA 1996.

### AWARDS AND HONOURS

#### Gusi Peace Prize

Dr Jagdish Gandhi was awarded 'Gusi Peace Prize' an Award for Great Achievers of the World (popularly known as the Asian Nobel Prize), on 24<sup>th</sup> November, 2011 at Manila, Philippines.

#### 'The Hope of Humanity Award'

Dr Jagdish Gandhi was presented 'The Hope of Humanity Award' by His Holiness The Dalai Lama on December 10, 2010.

#### Honorary Doctorate Degrees

In October 2009, Bashkir State Pedagogical University in Ufa, Russian Federation, awarded to Mr Jagdish Gandhi Honorary Doctorate Degree in Education, for his 50-year long and dedicated service to society and humanity at large in the field of education and building a world fit for children and generations yet-to-be-born.

In August 2012, Dr Jagdish Gandhi was also honoured with Honorary Doctorate Degrees by two well known Universities of Argentina, viz University of Concepcion del Uruguay of Entre Rios Province and The University of Mendoza Province for his invaluable work in the field of world unity and world peace.

In October, 2014 Dr Jagdish Gandhi was awarded Honorary Doctorate Degree by the Inca Garcilaso University of Peru.

In May 2015 National University of Mongolia conferred on Dr. Jagdish Gandhi Honorary Doctorate for his services in the field of Education.

In September, 2021 The Queen's University of Belfast (Ireland) conferred on him the Degree of 'Doctor of Social Science' (Honoris Causa).

#### The Derozio Award

When India's premier Board for Public Education, the Council for the Indian School Certificate Examination, New Delhi, decided to commence a national award of Rs. 1,00,000/- (One lakh Rupees) in memory of the great Indian visionary, educationist and poet, Henry Vivian Derozio, Dr Jagdish Gandhi was the unanimous choice of the Jury as the first recipient of the honour. The award

was presented to Dr Gandhi by Mr Abdul Halim, Speaker of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly, at a special function held at St Xavier's College, Calcutta. The citation noted that the award was being given to Dr Gandhi for his "Outstanding Contribution to Education and Human Enrichment". Dr Gandhi donated the cash part of the award, to the ICSE Council for use in the cause of education of poor children.

#### UNESCO Prize for Peace Education-2002

City Montessori School is the only educational institution in the world to receive the UNESCO Prize for Peace Education, in the year 2002 "in recognition of its efforts to promote the universal values of education for peace and tolerance at a time when these values are increasingly being challenged."

#### Yash Bharti Samman

The State Government of Uttar Pradesh, India awarded the prestigious Yash Bharti Samman to Dr Jagdish Gandhi in honour of his contribution in the field of education.

#### Waaris Ali Shah Award for Communal Harmony

This prestigious award instituted by the Fankar Society was conferred on Dr Gandhi by the then Governor of Uttar Pradesh, H.E. Shri Motilal Vora.

#### World's Children's Prize for Rights of the Child

Dr Gandhi was bestowed with this honour by Sweden based organization 'Children's World' and shares this title with global greats like Nelson Mandela, East Timor's president Xanana Gusmao and Queen Silvia of Sweden

#### Friend of Young Physicists Award

The Institute of Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, presented 'Friend of Young Physicists' award to Dr Gandhi for his contribution in promoting interest in physics education among students of High School and Intermediate classes (grades 10 and 12).

#### Lifetime Achievement Awards

In the year 2021, The University of Lucknow conferred 'Lifetime Achievement Award' on him and several other organizations of repute also conferred 'Lifetime Achievement Award' on him.

#### U.P. Governor's Award

H.E. the Governor of Uttar Pradesh felicitated Dr Jagdish Gandhi on behalf of Lucknow Award Committee for his vast contribution in the field of education.

#### Rotary Club of Lucknow

Dr Gandhi has been honoured by the Rotary Club of Lucknow for his contribution to furthering the cause of education of children in Lucknow.

#### U. P. Ratan Award

The award was given for 'excellent services in the field of Quality Education and in furtherance of the cause of Humanism, Nationalism and Peace', by the All Indian Conference of Intellectuals (U.P. Chapter) personally handed by Mr G. V. G. Krishnamurthy, former Chief Election Commissioner of India.

## Some of the views expressed at the 26th International Conference Of Chief Justices of the World held from 19<sup>th</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> November, 2025



The timeless ethos, Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, affirms a spirit reflected in India's tradition of helping humanity in times of crisis. This conference gains importance amid rising global challenges of climate change, inequality, cyber threats, and terrorism, wherein education, justice, ethics, and international law must guide collective action.

— **Hon. Mr Rajnath Singh**  
Union Minister for Defence, Government of India



Platforms like this are vital, bringing global leaders together to confront today's challenges. In a rapidly changing world, the theme of global governance for a harmonious future is essential, and institutions must reform to stay relevant. As the world's largest democracy, we remain committed to inclusive, peaceful, and future-ready global cooperation.

— **Hon. Mr Om Birla**  
Speaker of the Lok Sabha, India



In a world divided by conflict, power struggles, and mistrust, this conference becomes a vital space for dialogue and collective problem-solving. Today's global challenges—climate change, cybercrime, inequality, and terrorism—demand renewed commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals. Justice, ethics, and international law can offer a strong foundation for peace, especially where conflict and instability hinder education and development.

— **Hon. Yogi Adityanath**  
Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh, India



Interdisciplinary dialogue is essential as modern crises reshape legal discourse. India's rapid progress in space, deep-sea exploration, AI, biotechnology, and cybersecurity brings new challenges, requiring judges to balance liberty, security, privacy, and integrity while adapting laws for oceans, cyberspace, and outer space.

— **Hon. Dr Jitendra Singh Rana**  
Union Minister of State (I/C), Government of India



Peace cannot be separated from justice and inclusive economic development. The Hon'ble Minister highlighted India's initiatives in labor welfare by calling for reforms in global governance institutions grounded in justice, dignity, and sustainability.

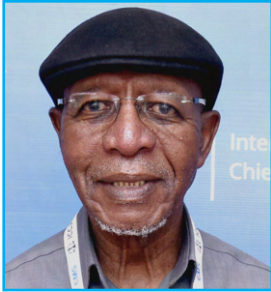
— **Ms. Shobha Karandlaje**  
Minister of State for Labour and Employment and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India



Judiciary becomes the last line of defence for universal values. Article 51 of the Indian Constitution reminds us that justice is the common good of humanity and urges us to build a system in which power does not prevail over morality. As a former president, I understand that we need to leave a planet where differences are resolved through dialogue and mutual understanding.

— **H.E. Mr Stjepan Mesic**  
President of the Republic of Croatia (2000-2010)

## Some of the views expressed at the 26th International Conference Of Chief Justices of the World held from 19<sup>th</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> November, 2025



There is a clear consensus that the UN's current structure is obsolete. Its decision-making processes are time-taking, and the Security Council's framework, often renders resolutions ineffective. To meet today's global challenges, the world requires a reformed organisation that treats all member states equally, ensuring no country has disproportionate influence over decisions.

— **H.E. Dr Pakalitha B. Mosisili, MP**  
Prime Minister of Lesotho (1998-2012 & 2015-2017)



The world stands at a critical crossroad, with rising global challenges and intensifying climate threats demanding urgent action. Young people must improve the world around them, for even the smallest efforts matter. At the same time, stronger enforcement of international laws, transformative governance, and cohesive global cooperation are essential for a peaceful, sustainable future.

— **Hon. Mr Osbert R. Frederick**  
Speaker of the House of Representatives of Antigua and Barbuda



Kyrgyzstan is advancing judicial independence, transparency, and anti-corruption through measures such as higher judicial salaries, digitalisation, and public-feedback QR systems, while calling for international cooperation via the ICCJW platform and urging reforms in international law to build a more inclusive global order.

— **Hon. Mr Justice Mederbek Satyev**  
Chairman, Supreme Court, Kyrgyz Republic



As global crises intensify and threaten human rights and social stability, strong national institutions become essential. Robust legal systems, conflict-management frameworks, and mediation initiatives are critical to safeguarding social cohesion and ensuring that reason, not conflict, shapes our future.

— **Hon. Mr Justice Afrim Fidani**  
President, Supreme Court, Republic of North Macedonia



International scientific conferences are spaces for learning, debate, and active student participation. These must be valued as markers of educational quality. Constitutional institutions stand strong as a structure that strengthens democratic balance, promotes social peace, and enhances constitutional oversight.

— **Hon. Mr Justice Mamadou Batia Diallo**  
President, Constitutional Council, Mauritania



Judicial cooperation— practised effectively in International forums and global judicial dialogues—is essential for tackling shared challenges like climate change. Students should engage with these developments, especially landmark climate judgments, to understand the evolving future of law and governance.

— **Hon. Mr Justice Simativa Perese**  
Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Samoa

## Some of the views expressed at the 26th International Conference Of Chief Justices of the World held from 19<sup>th</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> November, 2025



Climate justice is not really about law; it is about just and equitable solutions to the root causes of climate change. We are dealing with matters of life and death. Those responsible must correct the damage, and global agreements must become enforceable to preserve the environment for future generations.

— **Hon. Mr Justice Gaolapelwe Gee Ketlogetswe**  
Chief Justice, High Court, Botswana



Our mission is to convert potential conflict into dialogue and uncertainty into trust. Arbitration, cooperation, and technology are tools to realise this mission. The legal architecture we construct can sustain justice, promote cooperation, and maintain peace in an interconnected world, demonstrating law's enduring power to unite rather than divide.

— **Hon. Justice Dr Dr h.c. Adel Omar Sherif**  
First Deputy Chief Justice, Supreme Constitutional Court, Egypt



We all share the responsibility of preserving and protecting the Earth, which is a common heritage for all humanity. The harm caused to the Earth by human activities is critical and the need for collective action to mitigate these impacts should be prioritised.

— **Hon. Mr Justice Michael Musonda**  
Deputy Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Zambia



In an increasingly turbulent global climate, nations must choose reason and universal human rights over force. Justice, non-violence, and peace must prevail, with countries standing united in solidarity and shared human values.

— **Hon. Mr Justice Jean-Claude Theogene**  
Vice President, Supreme Court, Haiti



Arbitration has become essential for modern commerce because it offers the speed, neutrality, and certainty that national courts often cannot provide. For countries seeking investment, enforceable arbitral awards and clear legal frameworks are critical, making international cooperation indispensable.

— **Hon. Mr Justice Ricardo Li Rosi**  
Judge, National Civil Court of Appeals and Director General of AIEJ, Argentina



Space exploration reveals climate change as a global, interconnected crisis, reminding us that Earth is our only home and demanding stronger collective action and ethical space activity. Students, as future STEAM leaders, must shape the frameworks and values that will guide both climate action and humanity's path beyond Earth.

— **Group Captain Shubhanshu Shukla**  
Indian Astronaut, Ashoka Chakra Awardee, Axion 4 & Gaganyaan Missions, India

## Some of the views expressed at the 26th International Conference Of Chief Justices of the World held from 19<sup>th</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> November, 2025



States can prevent safe havens for offenders by modernising international law and strengthening cooperation. Human rights and international collaboration mutually enable institutions to uphold fairness and transparency. When the law is open to global accountability, justice prevails for all.

— **Hon. Ms Justice Rosa Maria Acon Ng**  
Judge, Criminal Court of Appeal, Supreme Court, Costa Rica



In every level of social interaction, peace is the goal, but there is no peace without justice, no justice without law. People need to take accountability.

— **Mr Jonathan Granoff**  
President, Global Security Institute, USA



We are living in a world marked by crisis and conflict, with rising poverty and the accelerating climate crisis intensifying human suffering. One defining feature of this century is large-scale displacement, and this is where international law plays a crucial role.

— **Ms Areti Sianni**  
Chief of Mission for UNHCR in India and the Maldives



The presence of such eminent jurists and legal luminaries from across the globe has illuminated Lucknow's prestige on the world stage. Lucknow has always been a city symbolising peace and harmony, and the message of unity and peace emanating once again from this land to the entire world through these distinguished jurists is a matter of immense pride for every citizen of Lucknow.

— **Hon. Mr Brajesh Pathak**  
Deputy Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, India



I commend CMS for organising this conference on Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, our ancient ethos. India's global stature is rising as the largest democracy, the fastest-growing major economy, and a leader in digital transactions. Historic shifts show that India's ascent is grounded not only in growth but in its rich cultural and democratic legacy.

— **Hon. Dr Sudhanshu Trivedi**  
Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha, India



I am honoured to welcome chief justices from 52 countries to Lucknow and to pay tribute to Dr Jagdish Gandhi for his lifelong contribution to global peace and justice. I deeply appreciate CMS's achievements and the collective efforts that embody the spirit of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam. I also extend heartfelt praise to Geeta Gandhi ji for so ably carrying this noble legacy forward.

— **Mrs Sushma Kharakwal**  
Mayor of Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India



## RESOLUTION

(Adopted at the Final Plenary Session on 23rd November, 2025)

### of the 26<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Chief Justices of the World

on Article 51 of the Constitution of India  
(19 - 24 November 2025)

Organised by: City Montessori School (CMS), Lucknow, India  
World Unity Education Department (WUED)



Being aware that the world is facing grave threats to peace and security owing to ongoing wars and conflicts, which is even raising the spectre of nuclear war, creating many devastating problems, impacting lives of the people, leading to large scale death and destruction and polluting ecology and environment of this planet;

Realizing that terrorism at national and regional levels is inciting war-like situations either on ideological, religious, political and ethnic ambitions which imperils peace and well being of every person including children and future generations and that there is danger of nuclear technology falling in the hands of terrorists and non-state agencies;

Believing that war and violence is not an option to resolve disputes and claims but must be resolved by dialogue and negotiations in the spirit of ancient Indian ethos of 'Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam' (the whole world is a family) to live in unity, peace and prosperity. Also that very large resources are spent on actual wars and also in the name of defence by various countries of the world which can be better applied for the welfare of global family;

Also believing that climate change is an existential threat for humanity which must be mitigated as well as adapted to and that serious efforts are imperative to limit global warming targets set out in Paris Agreement of Conference of Parties (CoP) and that it is incumbent on developed countries, who are 'historical polluters', to fulfill their promise in regard to climate funding;

Further realizing that survival of humanity is becoming all the more critical, because a large section of people around the world are deprived of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms and are living in abject poverty and a large number of children, especially in poor countries, are exposed to various abuses and are deprived of their various rights as children;

Acknowledging that the United Nations organisation is the largest organisation working for peace, human rights, development and in some other fields, but does not have the capacity or mechanism to mitigate or address many of the world's problems and issues and therefore it is absolutely necessary to have 'A New Look at the United Nations and its Charter' and also at other multilateral organisations with a new perspective taking into account present global scenario and future needs of the planet earth.

NOW, THEREFORE, We the Chief Justices, Judges and legal luminaries from around the world, participating in the 26th International Conference of Chief Justices of the World, organised by the City Montessori School, Lucknow, India from 19th to 24th November, 2025 do HEREBY RE-AFFIRM the Resolutions adopted in previously held Conferences of Chief Justices and also RE-AFFIRM centrality of Rule of Law and independence of Judiciary, AND FURTHER RESOLVE—

**1. That the Heads of State and Heads of Government of all countries of the world be urged:-**

- (a) to take concrete steps to move the world body for review of the U.N. Charter and amend it including reform of the Security Council, so as to strengthen the authority, prestige and power of the United Nations for addressing the problems facing humanity and our planet earth;
- (b) to maintain just and honourable relations between nations and to resolve conflicts and disputes by dialogue and negotiations and to shun violence and wars;
- (c) to take steps for introducing instructions in citizenship

education, peace education and cross cultural understanding in all schools of their respective countries;

- (d) to take urgent steps to mitigate global warming as required in agreements and commitments made at the U.N. Climate Change Conferences and to accelerate action towards the goals set out in Paris Agreement; and urge developed nations to fulfill their promise in regard to climate funding in a time bound manner; and
- (e) to make commitment not to use Weapons of Mass Destructions (WMD) in the interest of humanity and our planet; and the resources currently used in the manufacture and maintenance of Weapons of Mass Destruction and their delivery systems be directed for the purpose of development and welfare of mankind.

**2. That the United Nations be urged -**

- (a) to take effective steps for prevention of wars, terrorism and extremism and elimination of Weapons of Mass Destruction including AI based weapons; and to take urgent steps for reform of the Security Council;
- (b) to streamline multilateral institutions for their effective role in development and elimination of hunger and poverty especially in under-developed countries;
- (c) to consider establishment of World Parliament with sanction of every nation-state for enacting international law with universal jurisdiction;
- (d) to strengthen the present anti-corruption framework and to consider the establishment of Anti-Corruption Court;
- (e) to invite concrete proposals from Heads of State/ Government of all countries, academicians, political thinkers, Non-Government Organisations (N.G.O.) and civil societies for review/amendment of the U.N. Charter, and of other multilateral organisations, with a new perspective taking into account present day and future needs and also need of the planet earth, so as to make the U.N.O. a more effective, democratic and representative organisation; and
- (f) to consider framework for protection of global commons and outer space and for establishment of International Environmental Court.

**3. That Members of Judiciary of all countries of the world be urged -**

- (a) to motivate respective national governments to take steps to introduce cross-cultural and global citizenship education in all schools;
- (b) to advise their respective national governments on establishment of an International Anti-Corruption Court;
- (c) to use every means available to them to create a climate of opinion in favour of the establishment of effective global governance structure suited to present and future requirements; and
- (d) to uphold the Rule of Law and to promote respect for dignity of all persons which is the basis of all fundamental human rights and fundamental freedoms.

ALSO RESOLVED that this Resolution be sent to all Heads of State/Government and Chief Justices of all countries of the world and to the Secretary General of the United Nations Organization for consideration and appropriate action.



**A brief synopsis and overview of the  
27th International Conference of Chief Justices of the World  
on Article 51 of the Constitution of India to be held  
from 25<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2026 at Lucknow, India**

The current conflicts ravaging our world have unleashed unprecedented devastation, claiming countless lives and reducing homes to rubble. The humanitarian crisis deepens as millions flee to neighboring countries, stripped of everything they once possessed. Beyond the immediate human toll, these wars have sent shockwaves through the global economy and raised the specter of a catastrophic world war.

Many other serious problems threaten the very existence of humankind, such as terrorism, huge stockpiles of weapons of mass destruction, global warming and climate change, the inevitable water crisis, disease, poverty and hunger. A very large section of the world's population is deprived of basic human rights, the right to live with liberty, dignity, freedom and is living in abject poverty.

The flagrant disregard for International Law underscores an urgent truth: we must fundamentally re-imagine and rebuild our global governance structures in the interest of humanity, especially children and future generations. This transformation is vital not only for today's humanity-particularly our children, but for all future generations who will inherit the world we shape. There is a growing global yearning for a reformed United Nations that could usher in an era of peace, unity, and shared prosperity.

Children are humanity's common denominator and their well-being is the common concern that transcends national boundaries, connecting all peoples across the globe. We must ensure that every child, regardless of their nationality, has access to fundamental rights: equality, justice, freedom, education, proper nutrition, healthcare, and safe shelter. They need a clean and sustainable environment not only for their own development into healthy adults, but also for future generations who will carry forward humanity's progress. By creating these essential conditions worldwide, we invest in both our children's wellbeing and our shared human advancement.

Our generation bears a profound responsibility to address these challenges, not only to avert immediate catastrophes but to provide future generations with a better world than we inherited. Chief Justices and Judges command deep respect for their commitment to justice, impartiality, and universal values. Recognizing this, we convene annual International Conferences of Chief Justices of the World to gather their unbiased perspectives on humanity's pressing challenges.

These Conferences aim to influence world political leadership toward meaningful reform of global governance structures, ensuring they can meet both current and future needs. Through twenty-six successful conferences, we have fostered crucial dialogue on these vital issues. Our goal remains clear: to help forge a safer, more just world for present and future generations.

**1. Why a World Judiciary Conference by a Montessori School?**

The City Montessori School (CMS) at Lucknow in India, has over 64,000 students on rolls, and is recognized by the **Guinness World Records** as the largest day school of the world. CMS is a recipient of the **2002 UNESCO Prize for Peace Education** and is an NGO recognized by the UN Department of Public Information (UNDPI). CMS considers it as its duty to highlight the cause of a safe and secure future of the over 2.5 billion children of the world and the generations yet-to-be born.

**2. The vision and responsibility of this Montessori School**

The City Montessori School (CMS) is a senior secondary school and it believes that '**A Modern School must act as a Lighthouse of the Society**' and must concern itself with the Affairs of the Age. Under its vision and philosophy, City Montessori School is trying to create greater awareness for world unity and world peace so as to make this world a better place to live in.

**3. World Judiciary Conference for securing a safe future for the world's children and future generations**

Global problems require global solutions which can be tackled only by increasing dialogue and interaction among political

leadership and intelligentsia from all over the globe at appropriate forum. The International Conference of Chief Justices of the World provides a forum to create awareness about global problems and their solutions. So far, **1576** Hon'ble Chief Justices, Judges, Heads of State & Heads of Government from **143** countries of the world, including Nobel Laureate His Holiness the Dalai Lama, have participated in earlier Conferences.

#### **4. Theme of the Conference**

Children are the common concern and common denominator for all nations of the world and they are also the future citizens of the world. Therefore, there is an urgent need to unite the world as per India's philosophy from ancient times i.e. '**Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam**' which means "the whole world is one family." This spirit can help in providing a safe and secure future for over 2.5 billion children of the world and generations yet-to-be born, under rule of law.

At previous conferences, participants had made recommendations in the form of Resolutions, that have underscored the need for a World Parliament, a World Government and a World Court of Justice (details of which are available on our school's website: [www.cmseducation.org/article51](http://www.cmseducation.org/article51)). Although, the United Nations is working for peace, human rights, social uplift, development and in several other fields, but lacks the essential mechanism and authority needed to get the decisions of the General Assembly implemented. Therefore, these resolutions have also recognised the urgent need to reform the United Nations Organisation by making it a fully democratic, representative and effective institution by amending the UN Charter, including reform of the Security Council.

Keeping in view the present global situation it seems imperative to examine the Charter of the United Nations afresh and have a new look at the global governance structure. Therefore, the theme of this year's is to have '**Filling the Gaps in International Law and its Enforceability**'.

#### **5. Inspiration & Direction from \*Article 51 of the Constitution of India which act as a beacon for world peace and mutual understanding, which states that:**

**The State shall endeavour to:**

- (a) promote international peace and security;
- (b) maintain just and honourable relations between nations;
- (c) foster respect for international law... ; and
- (d) encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

#### **6. Article 51 of the Constitution of India can guide the World Government**

India's great visionary leaders, who were true statesmen, included Article 51 in the Constitution of India in order to bring unity and peace to the world, to realize the ancient philosophy of '**Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam**' (the earth is one family).

The architects of the Constitution of India, while drafting it, believed that provisions of Article 51 of the Constitution can act as a beacon in shaping the ideology of world unity and world peace leading to formation of an ideal global governance structure under the rule of law.

**This is also reflected in the statements of world leaders, made from time to time:**

- (i) **Mahatma Gandhi said:** "The future peace, security and ordered progress of the world demand a world federation of free nations, and on no other basis can the problems of the modern world be solved."
- (ii) **Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India said:** "Either the world will unite or it will perish."
- (iii) **Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, the second President of India said:** "There will be one central authority to which the instruments of coercion will be surrendered... and a fraction of the sovereignty of independent nation states will have to be given up for the security of the whole world..."
- (iv) **Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of America said:** "There must be law, steadily invoked and respected by all nations, for without law, the world promises only such meagre justice as the pity of the strong upon the weak."
- (v) **Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain said:** "Unless we establish a world government, it will not be possible for us to avert World War III."
- (vi) **John F. Kennedy, President of America said:** "We must create worldwide laws and law enforcement, as we outlaw worldwide war and weapons."
- (vii) **Mikhail Gorbachev, President of USSR said:** "An awareness of the need for some kind of global government is gaining ground, one in which all members of the world community would take part."
- (viii) **U. Thant, U. N. Secretary General said:** "A world under law is 'realistic' and 'attainable'."
- ix) **Bertrand Russell, World Renowned Philosopher said:** "Our goal, I repeat, should be the creation of a World Government".

- (x) **Jan Tinbergen, Nobel Laureate in Economics** said: "Mankind's problems can no longer be solved by national governments. What is needed is a world government and this can best be achieved by strengthening the United Nations System."

## **7. World Jurists resolve to create a better world**

In the previously held **26** International Conferences of Chief Justices of the World organised annually by CMS since the year 2001, so far **1576** honorable Chief Justices and Judges from **143** countries of the world have participated in these Conferences. Besides, of these, **38** former, as well as serving Heads of State/Government, Speakers of Parliaments and Noble Laureates have also graced the Conference with their benign presence till date.

## **8. Support from the world judiciary and request for participation in the conference**

The International Conferences of Chief Justices of the World, organised by the City Montessori School (World Unity Education Department) Lucknow for the last 25 years has received tremendous support from members of World Judiciary and many Heads of State/Government.

The following Heads of State/Government and most eminent personalities who participated in our previous Conferences, as on a private visit, and were honoured by the Government of India in spite of being on their private visits. The State Government of Uttar Pradesh also honoured them as **State Guests** and arranged grand receptions in their honour in Lucknow. Some eminent personalities who have participated in our previous conferences are:

1. **His Holiness The Dalai Lama**, Spiritual Leader & Nobel Laureate (participated in the year 2010)
2. **Hon. Mr Abdessatar Ben Moussa**, Nobel Peace Prize Laureate (2015), TUNISIA (participated in the year 2023)
3. **H.E. Ms Katalin NOvak**, President of the Republic of HUNGARY (2022 to 2024) (participated in the year 2024)
4. **H.E. Mr Prithvirajsing Roopun**, President of the Republic of MAURITIUS (participated in the year 2022)
5. **H.E. Dr Paul Kagame**, President of the Republic of RWANDA (2000-present) (participated in the year 2002)
6. **H.E. Mr Rajkeswur Purryag**, President of the Republic of MAURITIUS (2012-2015) (participated in the year 2013)
7. **H.E. Mr Stjepan Mesic**, President of the Republic of CROATIA (2000-2010) (participated in the years 2025, 2023, 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019, 2018, 2016, 2015, 2014)
8. **H.E. Mr Kgalema Motlanthe**, President of the Republic of SOUTH AFRICA (2008-2009) (participated in the years 2020, 2018, 2016, 2015, 2014)
9. **H.E. Mr Cassam Uteem**, President of the Republic of MAURITIUS (1992-2002) (participated in the years 2016, 2010, 2007, 2006)
10. **H.E. Mr Anthony Thomas Aquinas Carmona**, Fifth President of the Republic of TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO (2013-2018) (participated in the years 2021, 2020, 2019, 2018)
11. **H. E. Mr Emil Constantinescu**, President of the Republic of ROMANIA (1996-2000) (participated in the years 2022, 2021, 2014)
12. **H.E. Ms Ameenah Gurib-Fakim**, President of the Republic of MAURITIUS (2015-2018) (participated in the year 2018)
13. **H.E. Mr Jocelerme Privert**, President of the Republic of HAITI (2016-2017) (participated in the years 2021, 2020)
14. **H.E. Ms Chandrika Kumaratunga**, President of the Republic of SRI LANKA (1994-2005) (participated in the year 2015)
15. **H.E. Sir James R. Mancham, KBE**, Founding President of the Republic of SEYCHELLES (1976-1977) (participated in the years 2010, 2007, 2003)
16. **H.E. Mr Teburoro Tito**, Former President of the Republic of KIRIBATI (1994 - 2003), KIRIBATI (participated in the year 2023)
17. **H.E. Mr Abdul Rahman Swar Al Dahab**, President of the Republic of SUDAN (1985-1986) (participated in the year 2016)

18. **H.E. Mr Rexhep Meidani**, President of the Republic of ALBANIA (1997-2002) (participated in the year 2014)
19. **H.E. Mr Alexandre Ferdinand N'Guendet**, President of the CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (2014) (participated in the year 2014)
20. **H.E. Mr Ludwig Scotty**, President of the Republic of NAURU (2004-2007) (participated in the year 2014)
21. **H.E. Dr Pakalitha B Mosisili**, Prime Minister of Kingdom of LESOTHO (1998-2012 & 2015-2017) (participated in the years 2025, 2024, 2023, 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019, 2018, 2017)
22. **H.E. Mr Jean-Henry Ceant**, Prime Minister of the Republic of HAITI (2018-2019) (participated in the years 2023, 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019)
23. **H.E. Mr Moses Veerasammy Nagamootoo**, Prime Minister of the Republic of GUYANA (2015-2020) (participated in the year 2016)
24. **H.E. Mr Anerood Jugnauth**, Prime Minister of the Republic of MAURITIUS (2014-2017) (participated in the year 2016)
25. **H.E. Sir Iakoba T. Italeli**, Governor General of the Republic of TUVALU (2010-2019) (participated in the years 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015 and 2012)
26. **H.E. Sir Rodney Errey Lawrence Williams GCMG**, Governor-General, ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA (2014 - Present) (participated in the years 2022, 2015)
27. **H.E. Sir Daniel Williams**, Governor General of GRENADA (1996-2008) (participated in the year 2002)
28. **H.E. Mr Marie Cyril Eddy Boissezon, GOSK**, Vice-President of the Republic of MAURITIUS (participated in the year 2023)
29. **H.E. Mr Khemraj Ramjattan**, Vice-President of the Republic of GUYANA (2015-2020) (participated in the year 2017)
30. **H.E. Mr Archibald Lesao Lehohla**, Deputy Prime Minister of the Kingdom of LESOTHO (2002-2009) (participated in the year 2006)
31. **Hon. Mr Osbert R. Frederick**, Speaker of the House of Representatives of ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA (participated in the year 2025)
32. **Rt. Hon. Mr Alban Kingsford Sumana Bagbin**, Speaker of the Parliament, Republic of GHANA (participated in the years 2023, 2021)
33. **Hon. Mr Gelase Daniel Ndabirabe**, Speaker of the National Assembly of Republic of BURUNDI (participated in the year 2023)
34. **Rt. Hon. Professor Aaron Michael Oquaye**, Speaker of the Parliament, Republic of GHANA (participated in the year 2020, 2018, 2017)
35. **Hon. Mrs Santi Bai Hanoomanjee**, Speaker of the Parliament, Republic of MAURITIUS (participated in the year 2018, 2017)
36. **Hon. Rt. Rebeca A. Kadaga**, Speaker of the Parliament, Republic of UGANDA (participated in the year 2019)
37. **Hon. Mr Justice A. N. Bankole Stronge**, Speaker of the Parliament, SIERRA LEONE (participated in the year 2009)
38. **Hon. Ms Ntlhoi Motsamai**, Speaker of the Parliament, Kingdom of LESOTHO (participated in the year 2007)

**We request your participation in the 27th International Conference of Chief Justices of the World to be held from 25th to 30th November 2026 and also request your honourable self to motivate political leadership of your country to work for making this world a better place to live in.**



## REGISTRATION FORM

### 27<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Chief Justices of the World on Article 51 of the Constitution of India

25<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2026

Theme: Filling the Gaps in International Law and its Enforceability

1. Name as in passport (in capital letters) Please fill these very carefully, if there is no middle name leave blank  
(First name) \_\_\_\_\_ (Middle name) \_\_\_\_\_  
(Surname) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Post/Designation \_\_\_\_\_

3. Name of the Court \_\_\_\_\_

4. Sex (Male/Female) \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Nationality (as in passport) \_\_\_\_\_

6. Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

7. Father's Name \_\_\_\_\_

8. Mother's Name \_\_\_\_\_

9. Wife's/ Husband's Name \_\_\_\_\_

10. Indian Embassy or Indian High commission (with contact details like phone, fax and email) where applying for visa\* \_\_\_\_\_

11. Passport Number\* \_\_\_\_\_

12. Are you holder of diplomatic passport\* \_\_\_\_\_

13. Authority, Date and Place of issue of passport\* \_\_\_\_\_

14. Date of expiry of passport\* \_\_\_\_\_

15. Nearest International Airport from where departing for India\* \_\_\_\_\_

16. Suggested flight schedule with flight names and numbers from your country\* \_\_\_\_\_

17. Proposed date of departure from the nearest International Airport\* \_\_\_\_\_

18. Proposed date of arrival (name of the airport in India)\* \_\_\_\_\_

19. Proposed date of departure from India and name of the airport\* \_\_\_\_\_

20. Official Address \_\_\_\_\_

21. Official Telephone Number, Fax Number and E-mail address \_\_\_\_\_

22. Residential Address \_\_\_\_\_

23. Residential Telephone Number, Fax Number and E-mail address \_\_\_\_\_

24. Cellular Telephone Number (Including ISD and STD Code) \_\_\_\_\_

25. Your Honour's latest photograph (high resolution) \_\_\_\_\_

26. Photo of the outer building of your court (for judges only) \_\_\_\_\_

27. Choice of Group for Parallel Session (in order of preference) : (i) \_\_\_\_\_ (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ (iii) \_\_\_\_\_

28. Name of National Language: \_\_\_\_\_ English: Yes / No \_\_\_\_\_

Paste  
latest  
colour  
photograph

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Place: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

Note: 1. There is no Registration or Delegate Fee.

2. Note: Fields marked asterisk \* are not required for Indian nationals

3. Please send duly completed Form by Fax/Email to:-

WORLD UNITY EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, City Montessori School, 12, Station Road, Lucknow-226001 INDIA

TEL: 0091-9235394975, 9235322962, 522-2638483, 2638738, FAX: 0091-522-2638008, 2635497

EMAIL: article51@cmseducation.org WEBSITE: www.cmseducation.org/article51

## BRIEF INFORMATION FOR HONOURABLE PARTICIPANTS

### 1. About Lucknow City

Lucknow, situated on the banks of Gomti River, is one of the most ancient cities of India. With a population of about 2.8 million, it is also the capital of the state of Uttar Pradesh, India's most populous state.

**Weather** - November is the best time to visit Lucknow, as the weather is mild in the month of November. The days are usually warm and sunny, with temperature ranging from 25 to 30 degrees Celsius.

### 2. Confirmation for Participation

Confirmation for participation should be given as early as possible by email to [article51@cmseducation.org](mailto:article51@cmseducation.org) so that suitable arrangements may be made by the organizers.

### 3. Reception at New Delhi

Participants will be received upon arrival at New Delhi (Indira Gandhi International Airport) by our representatives who will also ensure the hotel transfer.

### 4. Programme at New Delhi and Agra

On Wednesday, 25<sup>th</sup> November, 2026, there will be some programme as mentioned in the Tentative Programme given on page 2 including a Press Conference. On Thursday, 26<sup>th</sup> November, 2026 delegates will be taken to Agra to see the world famous Taj Mahal and thereafter proceed for Lucknow where they will be received on arrival.

### 5. Liaison Officer

On arrival at Lucknow, a Liaison Officer will be attached to the participants for assistance and guidance during the conference.

### 6. Boarding, lodging and transport facility

Guests will be provided boarding and lodging at hotels and CMS International Guest House. They will also be provided road transport at Lucknow as well as at New Delhi for transfers and official programmes.

### 7. Meals and mineral water

In Lucknow, guests are requested to dine at the CMS international guest house only (except for official invitation for dinner from State Government authorities). Where guests are staying at a hotel, except for complimentary breakfast, they will have to bear expenses on any meals and drinks that they order.

### 8. Hospitals, doctors and medications

Facility of a medical team stationed at the venue and also a doctor will be available on call, to take care of all emergencies.

### 9. Money exchange

A money exchange facility will be available to delegates at the venue. Traveller's cheques and cash currency in Pounds, US Dollars and Euros can be changed at the Indian international airports, or at the local banks at Lucknow or New Delhi.

### 10. Care of Luggage and valuables

Please do not leave money or other valuables in your hotel room, even in locked suit cases. Please deposit valuables in the hotel safe only.

### 11. Internet Cafe and Communication Centre

A well-equipped computer room with access to free Internet is available at the conference venue. A Communication Centre to make international or local calls on a payment basis, will also be available at the venue.

### 12. Sightseeing

A conducted sightseeing tour of Lucknow city by bus will be organized on 30<sup>th</sup> November 2026 for those leaving Lucknow later in the evening and the next day.

### 13. Languages

English is the presiding language at the Conference. Translation services for the working sessions of the Conference can be provided upon prior request for French, Spanish, Russian and Arabic languages. If translators of a language other than those listed above are required, please do let us know in advance, translator for which can be arranged only if available at Lucknow.

### 14. Proceedings on Internet

Live proceedings of the Conference can be viewed at [livecmseducation.org](http://livecmseducation.org) throughout the world.



# CERTIFICATE

**The largest school based on pupils is  
City Montessori School in Lucknow,  
Uttar Pradesh, India, with 61,345 pupils  
as of 10 Aug 2023 across 21 campuses; the  
school was founded by Dr Jagdish Gandhi  
and his wife Dr Bharti Gandhi (both IND)  
in 1959 with five students**

**OFFICIALLY AMAZING™**



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United Nations Educational,  
Scientific and Cultural Organization

The 2002 UNESCO Prize  
for Peace Education

has been awarded to the

City Montessori School, Lucknow  
(India)

in recognition of its efforts to promote  
the universal values  
of education for peace and tolerance  
at a time when these values  
are increasingly being challenged

Paris, 23 September 2002



Koïchiro Matsuura  
Director-General

United Nations  Nations Unies

HEADQUARTERS - STEGE NEW YORK, NY 10017

9 June 2014

Jagdish Gandhi  
President  
The City Montessori School Society  
12, Station Road, Lucknow - 226001

Dear Jagdish Gandhi,

The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations of the Department of Public Information (DPI) met on 6 June 2014 to consider new applications from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for association with DPI. I am pleased to inform you that the Committee approved The City Montessori School Society for association with the Department, effective immediately.

This association constitutes a commitment on the part of your organization to disseminate information and raise public awareness about the purposes and activities of the United Nations and issues of global concern. Associated NGOs are expected to focus a portion of their publications and information activities on the work of the United Nations. You are encouraged to cooperate with the United Nations Information Centres or Services in your country and with representative of other parts of the United Nations in the area of your expertise.

To confirm your NGO's association with DPI, your NGO must **create a profile in the Civil Society Network (CSO Net)**. Please visit the website: <http://esango.un.org/irene/?page=login> and click on the last option, "Please Click Here To Add Your Organization" to create your profile. Please search the database to check if your organization already has a profile in the database. If so, you can update that profile.

I would like to take this opportunity to inform you that as an associated NGO, you are entitled to six grounds passes each year to enter the United Nations Headquarters in New York. On the 2014 Newly Associated Information Form (attached), you may designate one main representative, two alternate representatives, and two youth representatives (between the ages of 18 and 32 years old) who will be granted annual United Nations grounds passes. Please email the completed form to [undpingo@un.org](mailto:undpingo@un.org).

The UN grounds passes will give your representative(s) access to the United Nations Campus in New York, including all open meetings of the United Nations bodies, which they can attend as observers. Representatives are also invited to attend the NGO Thursday Briefings organized by NGO Relations, featuring United Nations officials, government delegates and other experts from the NGO Community.

Your organization will start receiving emails of relevant United Nations material and information on United Nations conferences, seminars, briefings and other events following the creation of your CSO Net profile. Information on these events and announcements are also available on our website. We encourage your NGO to provide a link the DPI NGO

**P.T.O.**

Relations website (<http://outreach.un.org/ngorelations>) on your organization's website. We also encourage you to "LIKE" us on Facebook at <https://www.facebook.com/UNDPINGO>.

Before the end of each year, we will send information regarding the Annual Review, which will also be available on our website. In order to maintain your associated status with DPI, you **must complete the Annual Review form** by the deadline and appoint representatives for renewed grounds passes. Please note that your designated representative(s) should come to the DPI/NGO Resource Centre located in the UNITAR building on 45th Street and First Avenue in person with a government-issued photo ID to receive the grounds pass.

As part of the criteria to maintain association, you are also expected to keep NGO Relations informed of the activities you undertake and to send us relevant publications and other materials. In the case of an amendment to your organizational structure or bylaws, please send us a copy of the amended documents. In addition, you should inform us of all changes in your name or contact information (mailing and emails addresses) as well as any changes of NGO representatives. If you have any further questions please contact [undpingo@un.org](mailto:undpingo@un.org).

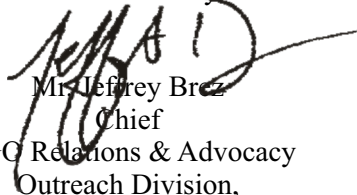
### **Use of the UN Emblem**

Please also note that the use of the UN emblem is restricted by General Assembly resolution 92(i), adopted in 1946. This resolution states that in order to prevent the misuse of the UN seal and emblem, **it cannot be used without the authorization of the Secretary-General**. NGOs are **not allowed** to use the official UN emblem on their websites, stationary, business cards or other items. NGOs may, however, request authorization to use the modified UN emblem which requires written approval and authorization by the Office of Legal Affairs. Please refer to the attached guidelines for further details on the use of the UN emblem.

Association of NGOs with DPI does not constitute their incorporation into the United Nations system, nor does it entitle associated organization or their staff to any kind of privileges, immunities or special status. Your NGO may mention that the organization is "associated with DPI".

Again, it is my pleasure to welcome your organization among NGOs associated with DPI and to assure you that the staff of the DPI NGO Relations Section looks forward to a productive partnership in pursuit of our common goals.

Yours sincerely



Mr. Jeffrey Brez  
Chief

NGO Relations & Advocacy  
Outreach Division,

Department of Public Information

cc: Ms. Anne-Marie Carlson, Chair, NGO/DPI Executive Committee.

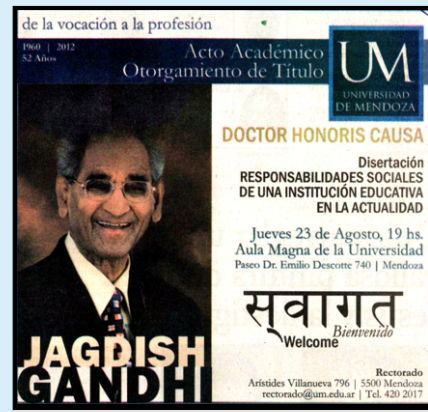
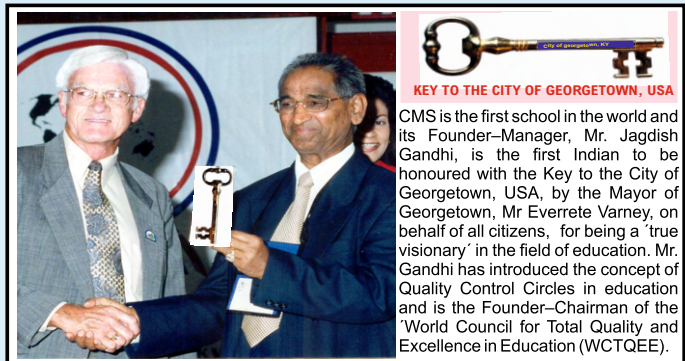
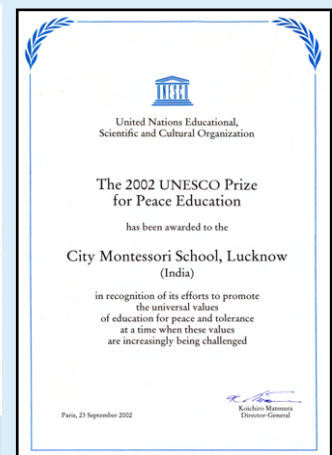
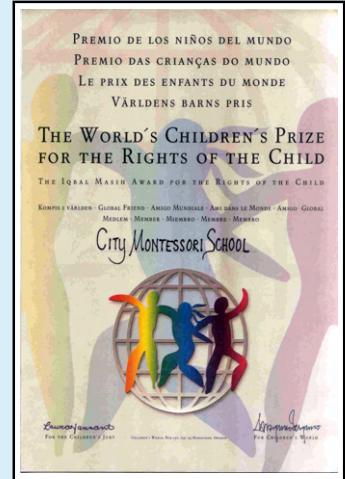
**CMS Republic Day Tableau**  
on the Theme  
**“VASUDHAIVA KUTUMBAKAM”**  
**(THE WHOLE WORLD IS ONE FAMILY) — GOD IS ONE**  
**BY WHATEVER NAME HE IS KNOWN,**  
taken out at the Republic Day Parade (26<sup>th</sup> January, 2026) at Lucknow, India



**WORLD UNITY AND PEACE IS THE NEED OF THE HOUR**

# CITY MONTESSORI SCHOOL (CMS), LUCKNOW, INDIA

## HONOURS & AWARDS



Bashkir State Pedagogical University, Ufa, Russia Awarded an Honorary Doctorate Degree to Jagdish Gandhi on 5<sup>th</sup> Oct., 2009.

Dr. Jagdish Gandhi receiving an Honorary Doctorate from the Mendoza University, Argentina, 23<sup>rd</sup> August, 2012