

**LOYOLA COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM**



CRITERIA 7: Institutional Values and Best Practices

7.1.11- Institutional Celebration on National and International Commemorative days

7.1.11-3 Women Cell Reports on Women's Day Celebration

2020-21

2019-20

2017-18

2016-17

**LOYOLA COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM**



**Women Cell Reports on Women's Day Celebration
2020-21**

**INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY CELEBRATIONS 2021-ORGANIZED BY
WOMEN CELL, LOYOLA COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES & KERALA STATE
WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.**

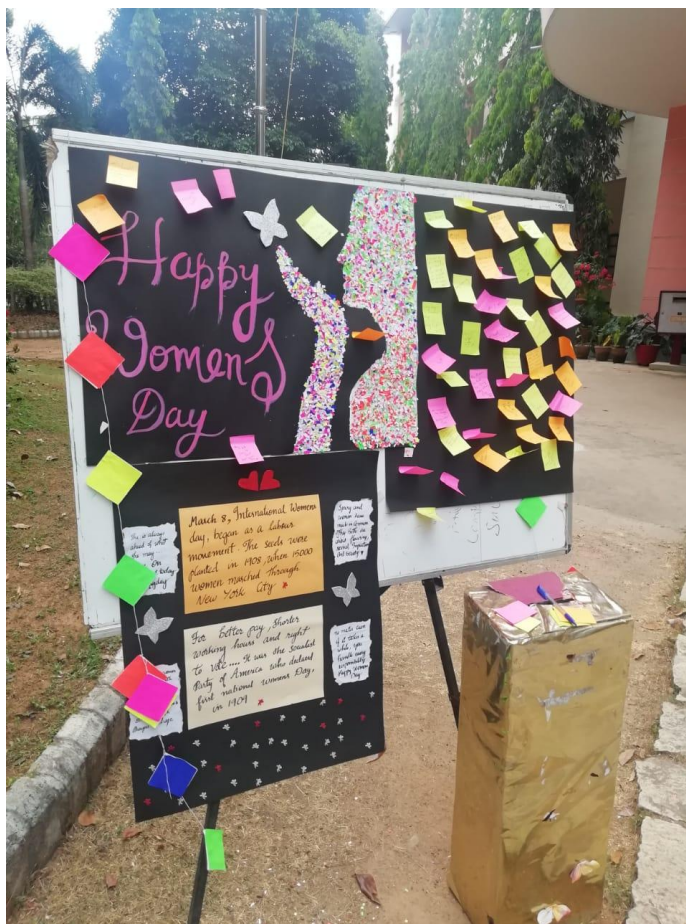
8th MARCH 2021 (MONDAY), 2:00 PM TO 3.15 PM

Women empowerment denotes the women's ability in taking decisions related to their life, education and work and giving equal rights to them in all spheres like: personal, social, economic, political, legal and so on. Injustice, gender bias and inequalities cannot be removed without women empowerment. Women must be educated and skills should be imparted to women to be empowered individuals. As KSWDC aims at helping the younger generation to rediscover the strengths which lies inside them, Women Cell has been initiated in our college in 2018 with many creative programmes. The objectives of the Women Cell are to inculcate among the youth a sense of social commitment, to provide training for women so that they become empowered in their younger age thereby making them self-sustainable in the society, to create a feel of empathy among the youth to their fellow beings, to explore their innate talents and utilize them to the maximum for the betterment of the society. We are glad to accomplish the objectives through the innovative activities of the Women Cell in our College.

This year on the occasion of international women's day, Departments in our college organized poster presentation and women cell organized a talk by Dr. Tissy Mariam Thomas. During the programme Joshni Jose, MSW student was honored for winning Ernakulum district championship in Arm wrestling.

POSTER PRESENTATION

On International women's day 2021 Students of Counselling Psychology department, Sociology department and disaster management department prepared a number of creative and attractive posters and were displayed in the premises of college.



The posters added colours to the international women's day celebrations. The posters were prepared based on the theme "women equality and empowerment."

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY – A TALK ON “CHOOSE TO CHALLENGE”

A half-day programme was organized by Women Cell of Loyola College of Social Sciences in association with Kerala State Women's Development Corporation was held on 8th March 2021. Women Cell has been given this opportunity to host the program as part of the International Women's Day. This year, the theme for International Women's Day (8 March) was set to be "Choose to challenge by UNO. The programme was conducted in Sutter Hall at 2 pm. All the students from five departments and all faculty members participated in the programme."

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

Time	Programme	
2pm	Introduction	Anu Biju
2.05 pm	Prayer	Devika & Gauri
2.10 pm Coordinator,	Welcome Address	Coordinator, Dr. Leena S T
2.15pm	Presidential address	Principal, Dr. Saji P Jacob
2.25pm	Key note address	Dr. Tissy Mariam Thomas
3.15	Vote of thanks	Chippy

The programme commenced with a Prayer by Devika & Gauri. The gathering was welcomed by Dr Leena S T, Coordinator, Women cell, Loyola college of Social Sciences.

Dr. Saji P Jacob, Principal, Loyola college of social sciences delivered the presidential address.



Dr. Tissy Mariam Thomas was the Chief Guest and speaker of the programme. Dr. Tissy Mariam Thomas, Assistant professor, Department of Psychology, University of Kerala, Kariavattom Campus. Dr. Tissy Mariam Thomas is a dynamic personality in the field of psychology. She is a teacher, author and a great speaker. Her research interest ranges from gender/ transgender studies to social and cultural psychology to mental health. She has been involved in popular academic writings and extended her consultancy skills for Nirbhaya cell and Kudumbasree, Tvm. Her contributions in the field of women psychology are impeccable.



Dr Tissy has elaborated on the theme "Choose to challenge" she touched various Psycho social issues that are faced by the women. Also, she pointed out that a challenged world is an alert world. Individually, we're all responsible for our own thoughts and actions- all day, every day. We can all choose to challenge and call out gender bias and inequality. We can all choose to seek out and celebrate women's achievements. Collectively, we can all help create an inclusive world.

HONORING JOSHNI JOSE FOR HER ACHIEVEMENT IN SPORTS

On the occasion of international women's day our student from MSW department Miss. Joshni Jose was honoured for her achievements in sports. She has won Ernakulum district championship in arm wrestling.



She got first prize in left hand wrestling; second prize for right hand wrestling. Along with that she also got state selection. She was given a token of appreciation by the resource person Dr. Tissy Mariam Thomas.



Vote of Thanks was done by Ms. Chippy, Student, MAHRM Department. The Women cell members and other students and Teachers, actively participated in the programme. Thus, programme has come to an end by 3.15 pm.

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**Women Cell Reports on Women's Day Celebration
2019-20**

TRAINING WING: Seminar - StreePakshaKeralam 2020 – 2nd March, 2020

A seminar on ‘StreePakshaKeralam’ was conducted by KSWDC, Dept. of Women and Child Development, Govt. of Kerala as part of the International Women’s Day Celebrations at JawaharSahakarana Auditorium on 2nd March 2020. The StreePakshaKeralam is an initiative of the Kerala government.

Programme Name	Seminar on ‘StreePakshaKeralam’	Organizer	KSWDC
Date	2 nd March, 2020	Time	
Venue	JawaharSahakarana Auditorium, Trivandrum	Faculty in-charge	Dr.Nisha Jolly Nelson, Asst. Professor & HoD Sociology (Women Cell Coordinator)
Programme Objectives	• To emphasize the need to ensure the dignity of our women by saying no to dowry and related practices. • The objective of the programme was to create greater awareness and ensuring gender equality and social justice.		
Participants	KSWDC officials, College students and Women Cell Coordinator from Loyola College of Social Sciences		
Programme &Activities	The programme included: • Presentation by Resource Person • Discussion with the students. • Concluding session.		
Programme Outcomes	Through the seminar, the students could understand the dowry related issues prevailing in the society and the laws with regard to dowry prohibition.		



**LOYOLA COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
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**Women Cell Reports on Women's Day Celebration
2017-18**

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY CELEBRATIONS 2018
WOMEN CELL
LOYOLA COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
&
KERALA STATE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.
SEMINAR ON 'WOMEN AND LEGAL RIGHTS'

13 MARCH 2018 (TUESDAY), 1:30 PM TO 3:30 PM AT SUTTER HALL, LOYOLA COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE	
1:30 pm	Prayer
1:35 pm to 1:40 pm	Welcome address Dr. Nisha Jolly Nelson Co-ordinator, Women Cell, Loyola College of Social Sciences
1:40 pm to 2 :20 pm	Key Note address Adv. J Sandhya Former member, Child Rights Commission
2:20 pm to 2:45 pm	Discussion
2:45 pm to 2:50 pm	Video Presentation
3:00 pm to 3:10 pm	Felicitation Dr. Saji P. Jacob, Principal, Loyola College of Social Sciences
3:10 pm to 3:20 pm	Cultural Programme
3:20 pm to 3:30 pm	Vote of Thanks Ms. Saumya John Women Cell Union Representative

A half-day Seminar on 'Women and Legal Rights' organized by Women Cell of Loyola College of Social Sciences in association with Kerala State Women's Development Corporation was held on 13 March 2018 .Women Cell has been given this opportunity to host the program as part of the International Women's Day. The theme for the International Women's Day is "Time is Now: Rural and urban activists transforming women's lives" as it intends to focus on exceptional global movement for women's rights, equality and justice. Hence, we have taken the theme as 'Women and Legal Rights for this seminar. Today's woman is no longer a dependent soul; she is Independent and self-reliant in every respect and is capable of doing everything. The seminar was conducted to recognize the importance of their existence and motivate them for the future achievements.



The programme was commenced with a Prayer by Narayani Gopan, 2nd year MSW student. The gathering was welcomed by Dr.Nisha Jolly Nelson, Coordinator, Women's Cell followed by a Video screening on Women's Rights by Kerala State Women's Development Corporation. Adv.J Sandhya who is a vibrant and energetic activist from Human Rights Law Network was the Chief Guest and speaker of the seminar. A Mime on Women's Rights by Sociology 2nd year Students got the applause of the audience as it imparted the theme of Gender equality. Dr.Saji P Jacob, Principal, Loyola College of Social Sciences felicitated the event. Vote of Thanks was done by Ms. Saumya John, Women's Cell Representative. The Women cell members and other students and Teachers, actively participated in the seminar. The seminar was an eye-opener to know more about the legal rights of women which will endeavor building a better world where men and women live harmoniously, free of violence and discrimination.

Women's Rights and Protective Laws for women

Adv. J Sandhya

SOCIAL STATUS OF WOMEN IN INDIA

- SEX RATIO - 943:1000 ,below 6 yrs-919:1000
- Literacy rate - Men -82.12% Women-65.5%
- Low work participation rate(un accounted domestic duties)
- Lower number in political participation-Of the 543 MPs elected in LS, 62 are women, In RS,28 out of 239. 140-member Kerala Assembly have just 8 women MLAs
- Increasing violence -

Causes for subjugation

- Traditional views limit participation/Gender stereotyping
- Gender refers to the roles and responsibilities of men and women that are created in our families, our societies and our cultures.
- Gender roles and expectations are learned (Media plays a crucial role here). They can change over time and they vary within and between cultures.
- The concept of gender is vital because, applied to social analysis, it reveals how women's subordination (or men's domination) is socially constructed

Bill Gates... on Indian Parenting

- I was just wondering why Indian parents hate their sons so much. These poor guys are not taught to make even a cup of tea for themselves, forget cooking an entire meal. They have absolutely no idea about housecleaning or laundry or how to look after themselves.
- They forever have to live on the mercies of others. This is so sad. I know of grown men who will never be able to go on a trip, be it for work or pleasure, if their wives do not pack their suitcase for them.
- There is an entire generation of Indian men who would literally starve to death if left on their own.
- I always thought parents loved all their children equally. But that is clearly not the case. They raise daughters who can take care of themselves and will survive under any conditions....but they raise sons to be helpless and without any life skills.
- I think we should start a petition for equal rights for men at home.

- think about it....while Indian women are all set to conquer Mars, our poor boys will die a slow death because nobody showed them how to turn on the cooking gas!
- Heavy work load of women.
- Isolation of women from each other.
- Illiteracy.
- Economic dependence.
- Victims of violence
- Innumerable physical and mental health issues

What Is Constitution Anyway?

I) In General-

The Constitution is the supreme law of the land. All other laws have to conform to the Constitution. The constitution contains laws concerning the government and its relations with the people.

A constitution is concerned with 2 main aspects: -

- a) The relation between the different levels of government and
- b) Between the government and the citizens.

Fundamental Rights

Fundamental Rights are different from other rights available to us. While ordinary legal rights are protected and enforced by ordinary law, Fundamental Rights are protected and guaranteed by the constitution of the country.

The Constitution of India recognizes certain basic fundamental rights for every citizen of India, such as:-

- (a) Right to Equality
 - (b) Right to Freedom
 - (c) Right to Freedom of Religion
 - (d) Right against Exploitation
 - (e) Cultural & Educational Rights
 - (f) Right to Constitutional Remedies
- equally the right to an adequate means of livelihood (**Article 39(a)**); and equal pay for equal work for both men and **women (Article 39(d))**

- To promote justice, on a basis of equal opportunity and to provide free legal aid by suitable legislation or scheme or in any other way to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities **(Article 39 A)**
- The State to make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief **(Article 42)**
- The State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation **(Article 46)**
- The State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people **(Article 47)**

WOMEN-SPECIFIC LEGISLATIONS-12

- The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
- The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 (28 of 1961) (Amended in 1986)
- The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
- The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987 (3 of 1988)
- Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION and REDRESSAL) Act, 2013
- The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 (53 of 1961)
- The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 (34 of 1971)
- The Muslim women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986
- National Commission for Women Act, 1990 (20 of 1990)
- The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994
- The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006

LAWS THAT MENTION ADDITIONAL PROTECTIONS FOR WOMEN-39

- Indian Penal Code
- Criminal Procedure Code, 1973
- Indian Evidence Act
- The Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955

- The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 (28 of 1989)
- The Hindu Adoptions & Maintenance Act, 1956
- The Hindu Minority & Guardianship Act, 1956
- The Hindu Succession Act, 1956
- The Beedi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966
- The Foreign Marriage Act, 1969 (33 of 1969)
- The Indian Divorce Act, 1969 (4 of 1969)
- The Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970
- The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
- The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1979
- The Hindu Minority & Guardianship Act, 1956
- The Hindu Succession Act, 1956
- The Beedi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966
- The Foreign Marriage Act, 1969 (33 of 1969)
- The Indian Divorce Act, 1969 (4 of 1969)
- The Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970
- Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
- The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
- The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1979
- The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979
- The Family Courts Act, 1984
- The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 [As amended by the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2006 - No. 43 of 2006]
- Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000
- The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act
- The POCSO Act
- The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979
- The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 [As amended by the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2006 - No. 43 of 2006]

- The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act
- The Family Courts Act, 1984
- Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015
- The POCSO Act
- MNREGA ,Act
- Mental Health Act, 2017
- HIV/AIDS ACT ,2017
- RPD ACT,2016

RIGHTS OF WOMEN

- Right to be born.
- Right to be treated with respect and as an independent citizen.
- Right not to be denied access, where access is enjoyed by others
- The right to free choice of profession and employment with equal remuneration, the right to promotion, job security and all benefits and conditions of service and right to receive vocational training
- Reproductive Rights.
- The right of social security as well as the right to paid leave.
- The right to protection of health and to safety.
- Right to chose own life partner
- Right to live free of violence

Legal protection with respect to violence

Private sphere and Public Sphere : A woman experiencing violence may not recognise it as a crime against her.

- ▶ self-blame and guilt is often experienced by the woman.
- ▶ Fear on the part of the woman that she will not be believed.
- ▶ Crimes of sexual and domestic violence are often tolerated, minimized or dismissed by society. Perpetrators know this so any social or legal sanctions are not effective or dissuasive.
- ▶ By controlling the woman's access to financial resources and property the abuser ensures that she will be forced to choose between further abuse or facing extreme poverty.

- ▶ Emotional manipulation causes a woman to experience shame, embarrassment and hopelessness in abusive relationships, which causes her to feel disempowered.

Protection of Women against Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA) 2005: highlights

- Rights-based (civil) law
- Advocates the right to live with dignity
- First law in India to define DV in a comprehensive way-Physical, Emotional, Sexual, Economic
- Legal right to live a life free of violence
- Government accountable to stop DV
- Emergency orders to stop DV (right to residence, protection orders)

The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013

- Object: Prevention + Protection + Redressal

Sexual Harassment” under the new law : Sexual Harassment denotes:

- A demand or request for sexual favors
- Making sexually coloured remarks
- Showing pornography
- Physical contact and advances
- Unwelcome physical, verbal or non-verbal conduct of sexual nature

INTERNAL COMMITTEE:

- Presiding Officer – Senior woman employee from the workplace/other admin units/office/organisations.
- 2 Members – Committed to the cause of women/experience in social work/legal knowledge
- One member from an NGO/other women’s organisation/familiar with issues relating to sexual harassment.

Recommendations

- In case allegations are Proven
 - Service Rules to be followed as for “misconduct”
 - Disciplinary Actions like Written Apology; Warning;

- Reprimand
- With-holding of promotion
- With-holding of pay increase or increments
- Counseling Sessions
- Community Service
- Termination from services
- Financial Damages
- Additional recommendations to address underlying factors

Sea changes in criminal law with respect to sexual abuse

- ▶ Amendment in IPC,CrPC,IE ,POCSO has come into force from 3rd February 2013
- ▶ Serious punishment ,not to be called in Police Stations, Punishment for Police if cases are not recorded, trial within 2 months. It is made mandatory to report sexual abuses of children.



ADV J SANDHYA ON LEGAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

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**Women Cell Reports on Women's Day Celebration
2016-17**

Women's day celebration 2017

International Women's Day is an occasion to celebrate the progress made towards achieving gender equality and women's empowerment but also to critically reflect on those accomplishments and strive for a greater momentum towards gender equality worldwide. It is a day to recognize the extraordinary acts of women and to stand together, as a united force, to advance gender equality around the world. Women Cell functioning under Loyola College of Social Sciences took its initiative to celebrate the International Women's day to commemorate the auspicious day. The session was monitored by the resource persons outside the college. The eminent speaker for the day was **Prof. Devika**, from **Centre for Development Studies**. The program got started by 2:30pm with a short introduction by Dr. Nisha Jolly Nelson (Staff coordinator, Women Cell). The gathering was formally welcomed by Jinu (Women Cell Student Coordinator). The session consisted of 58 participants including both faculties and students.

Prof. Devika in her presidential address highlighted the current reality of women with regard to their status in different phases of society. The speaker aims to analyze the changes undergone by them in terms of their status and position in society. She analyzed it based on historical, social and political dimension.

The official inauguration got over by 3:15 pm with the official vote of thanks by Minu Harikumar (First Year M.A Sociology). After the official inauguration, quiz competition was conducted with regard to Women's day. The topic for the day was Legal Rights of Women.

The main themes covered in the quiz were:

-) Indian Constitution
-) Constitutional Amendments
-) Dowry Prohibition Act 1961
-) Sexual Harassment of women at workplace (Prevention and Redressal Act) 2013
-) The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956
-) The Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act 1994
-) The Minimum Wages Act 1948

The main aim of the quiz competition was to create awareness about the legal rights of women. The pattern of the quiz was written with multiple choice questions. 58 students participated for the quiz. There were a total of 60 questions with one mark each. After the test the sheet was handed over to the invigilators. The quiz was evaluated by the faculties and women cell coordinators.

The quiz competition was conducted in transparent and reliable manner. The competitions were very much worthwhile and we can mainly get a chance to unfold so many historical leaps of women through this quiz. The whole session got over by 4: 45 pm.

