சுதந்திரத் திருநாள் அமுதப் பெருவிழா

தமிழ்நாடு டாக்டர் அம்பேத்கர் சட்டப் பல்கலைக்கழகம்

The Tamilnadu Dr.Ambedkar Law University

Established by an Act of Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Act 43 of 1997)

Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)

Cordially invites you all to

Virtual National Symposium

on

"Role of Law in Women Empowerment: Issues and Challenges"

8th March 2022

Time : 10.00 a.m.

PATRON

PROF. Dr. N. S. SANTHOSH KUMAR

Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor,

The Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University

ABOUT TNDALU

Government of Tamil Nadu by an Act of State Legislature [Act No.43 of 1997] established the Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge in learning, teaching and research in the field of law. His Excellency Shri. K.R. Narayanan, former President of India inaugurated it on September 20, 1997, and the University started from October 3, 1997 onwards. The University was named after the architect of the Indian Constitution Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. The University is recognized by the Bar Council of India (BCI) and University Grants Commission (UGC) (Sec. 2f and 12b of the UGC Act.). The University is also a member of the Association of Indian Universities (AIU), Association of Common Wealth Universities, U.K. and Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi. This University is functioning as nodal agency to uplift the legal education in the State of Tamil Nadu.

VISION

The vision of the University embellishes to reach the zenith of legal education, promote research, focus on professionalization of teaching and learning outcomes with a trans-disciplinary approach so as to achieve the preambular objective of the concept of Social Justice of the Indian Constitution.

MISSION

- The University's Mission is to promote students with the aim of helping educators identify the intellectual level of individual students.
- It integrates the students to probe further to ask more detailed questions as well as create instructions that are aimed at improving critical thinking as they strive to reach the top three levels of analysis, synthesis and evaluation as students get ready to reach such levels.
- Reframe periodical changes to curricula with suitable E-learining Modules to match with international standards.
- Formulates and Appraises students with a blend of critical Legal Outlook and Professional Legal Skills with advanced Research Orientation.

Concept Note

The International Women's Day offers an opportunity to reflect on the progress, to call for evaluation and celebrate acts of courage by women across societies. It is a global day to rejoice the political, social, economic, cultural and religious accomplishments of women. Also, to take stock of the action for augmenting gender equality and accelerating empowerment. In India, women are symbolized as goddess. However, the problems faced by them reveal the persisting challenges as to increasing toleration of discrimination and violence against women. Owing to the 'patriarchal attitudinal mentality' the women conscientious awakening movement remains insufficiently practiced in India.

Women empowerment is a holistic and inclusive process to achieve gender equality. Within this context, both men and women have indistinguishable power and opportunities for education, healthcare, economic participation and personal development. In order to set standards in norms and rights of women in their day to day life, international and national legal systems have adopted welfare and reformative measures. The modern era stands testimony to the widespread emergence of women public leadership and service oriented contributions. Progressively Indian women have strongly demonstrated their competence in varied professional ventures such as academic scholars, entrepreneurs, doctors, bureaucrats, journalists, judges, lawyers, engineers, accountants', designers, experts and digital wizards.

Evidently, the status of women has been elevated to a higher pedestal. This precisely means they are no more the obeyers of their male peers. They have a profound impact in the decision making and implementation of the rules and policies. Today, there are a multitude of laws that protect women and prevent anti-woman activities. To state few, they are: The Indian Penal Code 1860, The Indian Evidence Act 1872, The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act 1986, The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005, The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013, The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013 etcetera. In the international front, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women adopted by the General Assembly in 1979 (Resolution 34/180) represents the first United Nations legal instrument to reinstate and recognize 'women's rights as human rights'. Since, then many international women human rights norms, treaty based monitoring mechanisms have evolved. Owing to a near-efficient implementation of most of these legal frameworks, there is a considerable amount of dip in the number of crimes (8.3% in 2020: NCRB), committed against women including the cases of rape, outraging

modesty, dowry deaths, harassment, acid attacks, and kidnappings. However, the absolute abolition of such atrocities in personal and public spheres is a far-cry and much remains to be done in terms of women emancipation.

Nevertheless, a significant concern emanates out of the existing legislative and judicial cascade of women centric and pro-women human rights movement, it is: 'Are women always the victims or they are the victimisers too? or Is there a need to examine 'ending violence by women?' All these women centric laws are imperative to protect the interests of women. On the contra, there are occurrences of these laws been misused by women for their self-interest. In this event, there is an also a huge probability of innocent male being prosecuted and punished. Stated differently, the growing wave of women as victimisers also threatens the integrity of the contemporary equality and justice based understanding towards the human rights of women. At present, there is a clear vacuum as to constructive and interactive dialogue based knowledge and understanding on the discriminatory violence committed by women.

The Supreme Court, in Sushil Kumar Sharma Vs UOI, while analyzing the complaints that are malafide and made by women with oblique motive, categorically called misuse of a provision like 498A "legal terrorism". Various other courts constantly expressed concern over increasing misuse of rape laws by women. Legal experts have also said that some provisions should be made to daunt filing of false complaints. The conviction of Ms. Pauline Nyiramasuhuko, the first women to be convicted for a punishable act under Genocide by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda crucially urges the need to understand 'women as victimiser' perspective.

Other than mis-use of laws, female criminality is another indicator of challenges arising in and around the law. The evolving role, move-in occupation, and status, the idea of women liberation, financial freedom, and political autonomy clears the passage for women to participate in different activities, and thus making themselves expose to crimes. Women are competing with men in the criminal world; they are emulating them in all the crimes and even surpassing men at times (State of HP Vs. Nirmala).

The crimes amongst women have escalated with the changing times but the law has still endured the same as it was in the olden days. Thus, the law also needs to be made beneath women protective and more gender-neutral. At this juncture, it is pertinent to evaluate and analyze the effect of law in both empowering the women as well as the challenges springing out of this setting and hence the School of Excellence in Law, The Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University, with the above aims, objectives and significantly with the responsibility to promote value cum intellectual legal thought and solutions organizes a Virtual Symposium on the theme "Role of Law in Women Empowerment: Issues and Challenges" on 8th March 2022.

EXPERT SPEAKERS

HON'BLE JUSTICE Dr. S. VIMALA

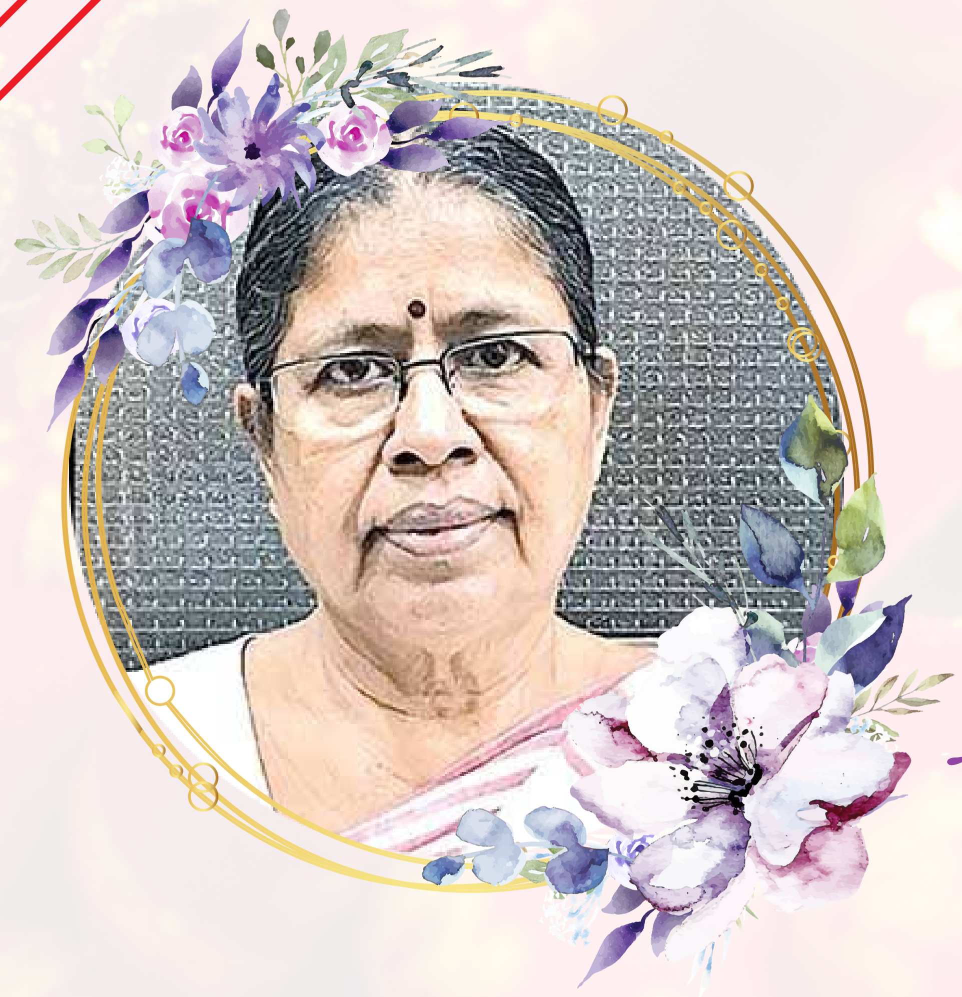
Judge, Madras High Court (Retd.) &
Fulltime Member, Law Commission of Tamil Nadu

TOPIC: DRIVING WOMEN TO CRIMINALITY - A SOCIO LEGAL PERSPECTIVE

PROF. Dr. SHASHIKALA GURPUR

Director, Symbiosis Law School, Pune
Dean, Faculty of Law,
Jean monet chair professor,
EU, Former member law Commission of India

TOPIC: WOMEN IN JUDICIARY



Ms. SUDHA RAMALINGAM

Senior Advocate,
High Court of Madras

TOPIC: WOMEN AND WORK PLACE

"நிமிர்ந்த நன்னடை நேர்கொண்ட பார்வையும்,
நிலத்தில் யார்க்கும் அஞ்சாத நெறிகளும்,
திமிர்ந்த ஞானச் செருக்கும் இருப்பதால்
செம்மை மாதர் திறம்புவ தில்லையாம்"

பாரதியார்

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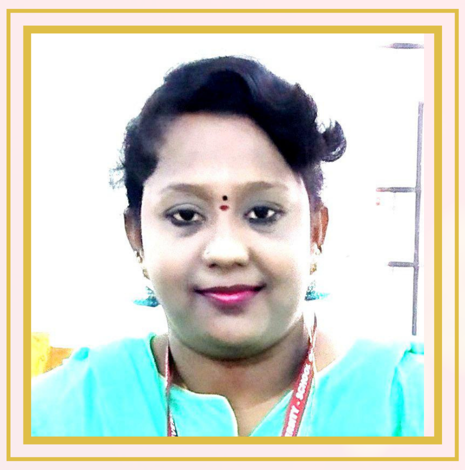

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BCOM LLB (Hons), IIIrd YEAR
SOEL, TNDALU

Registration Details

- Registration is Mandatory
- Academicians, Research Scholars, Students and interested participants from all disciplines are eligible to Register
- Last Date of Registration 7th March 2022
- Attendance is mandatory for getting the certificate
- For further queries and clarification write to us at symposiumtndalu@gmail.com

REGISTRATION LINK : https://forms.gle/BKruA5y4CPrzdhru6

WEBEX Login Credentials

Meeting URL - https://tndalu21.webex.com/tndalu21/j.php?

Meeting Access Code - 2511 358 3663

Event Password - MAR8

Youtube link - https://www.youtube.com/c/TNDALUMedia