



## **AN EXTRAMURAL SEMINAR**

**ON**

***“WOMEN AND LAW: PROTECTIVE LEGISLATIONS FOR  
WOMEN IN INDIA”***

**RESOURCE PERSON:**

***DR. SUSHAMA SATAPATHY***

**KENDRAPARA (AUTO) COLLEGE, KENDRAPARA**

***ON 28<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY 2020***

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**

**PATTAMUNDAI COLLEGE**

**PATTAMUNDAI**



**OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL  
PATTAMUNDAI COLLEGE, PATTAMUNDAI**

No 152 Date 24.01.2020 .

To

**Dr. Sushama Satpathy  
Reader in Sociology  
Kendrapara Auto College.**

**Sub:- An invitation as Resource Person in the Extramural Seminar in Sociology.**

Sir,

It is my pleasure to invite you as **Resource Person** in the Extramural Seminar in Sociology on the topic "**Women and Law : Protective Legislations for Women in India**" to be organized at 10.00 am on 28<sup>th</sup> January 2020 in our institution.

Your kind presence for this occasion is highly solicited.

Yours Faithfully,

*I consent to attend the  
Seminar as Resource Person*

*Satpathy  
28-01-2020*

*[Signature]*  
Principal 24.1.2020  
Principal  
Pattamundai College,  
Pattamundai College

## REPORT

An Extramural seminar was organised by the Department of Sociology, Pattamundai College, Pattamundai on Dt.28.01.2020 on the topic "**Women and Law : Protective Legislation for women in India**". The resource person of the seminar was Dr. Sushama Satpathy, Reader in Sociology, Kendrapara Auto College, Kendrapara. Prof. Adhikari Laxminarayan Dash, Principal of the college chaired the meeting. Capt. Manoj Parida, Head of the Department gave a key note address of the topic and welcomed the guest on the dais and the participants. Most of the students of Sociology Honours were present in the seminar. The meeting was ended with a vote of thanks by Mr. Ranjit Keshari Senapati, Lecturer in Sociology.

Manoj Parida  
28.1.20

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## WOMEN AND LAW : PROTECTIVE LEGISLATIONS FOR WOMEN IN INDIA

Presented by – Dr.Sushama satapathy(Reader in sociology),

Kendrapara (Auto)College.

We all know that Indian society is basically a male oriented and male dominated society .Here women are regarded as second class citizen, who traditionally suffer from various social and cultural handicaps. For centuries together they have been discriminated and are suffering discrimination in silence. From traditional society to 21<sup>st</sup> century a large number of women are found to be socially subordinated, educationally backward, economically dependent and politically powerless. Equal rights should be awarded to women which have already been enjoyed by men in our society. As women forms major part of Indian population for social and economic welfare on global platform women welfare is very much needed. Women are one of the pillars of the society. It would be very difficult to imagine society without them. women play different roles in their lives which are not easy task. So, they must be given due respect and care.

It was during 19<sup>th</sup> century, the social reformers, the emerging Indian intelligentsia and some of the colonial rulers felt that suffering and discrimination. With the effort of the social reformers the British Govt. enacted certain laws prior to independence.

### Social legislations introduced during British period are :-

- The Prevention of Sati Act of 1829
- The Hindu widow Remarriage Act 1856
- The Indian Divorce Act 1869, lays down the conditions under which Christians can obtain or seek divorce through the court. It provides judicial separation, protection to the spouse and restitution of conjugal rights.
- Prevention of female Infanticide Act 1870
- The Indian Christian marriage Act 1872 (This legislation including its Amendments up to 1998) Covers various aspects of Christian marriage .The legislation strictly prohibits the practice of polygamy and polyandry among them and prescribed strict monogamy.
- The special marriage Act 1872
- The child marriage Restraint Act 1929, This Act came into force in 1930, Prohibited the marriage of a child. Marriage of boys under 18 years and girls under 14 years of age was offence according to this act.

- The Hindu Women's Right to property Act 1937
- The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act 1937
- The Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act 1939 etc. are the laws enacted before independence to give the women their due share and made them free from the victims of all inequities, indignities and discrimination.

### Legislations Undertaken after independence

Indian Government has undertaken a number of legislative measures with a view to promote the welfare of women and to safeguard their interests. Government has enacted various legislations to protect women against social discrimination, violence and atrocities, to ensure equal rights and also to prevent social evil like child marriage, practice of sati, dowry, rape, etc.

Although all laws are not gender specific, the Provisions of law affecting women significantly have been reviewed and amendments carried out to keep pace with emerging demands. The Special Social enactments to safeguard women and their interests specifically are :-

- The Minimum Wage Act 1948
- Employment State Insurance Act 1948
- The plantation Labour Act 1951
- The Special Marriage Act 1954
- The Hindu Marriage Act 1955
- The Hindu Succession Act 1956
- The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act 1956
- The Immoral Traffic of Women and Girls Act 1956
- The Maternity Benefit Act 1961 (Amended 1995)
- The Maternity Benefit Amendment Act 2017. (Enhancement from 3 months to 6 months) Effective from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017.
- The Dowry Prohibition Act 1961, Amendment Act 1984 also again 1986
- The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act (MTP) ~~1979~~ 1971
- The Contract Labor (Regulation and Abolition Act) 1976
- The Equal Remuneration Act 1976
- The Child Marriage Restraint Amendment Act 1979
- The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 1986
- The Factories (Amendment) Act 1986
- The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act 1986,

- Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act 1987
- Legal Service Authority Act 1987
- The family Court Act 1984
- Pre- Conception and Pre- Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act 1994 (PCPNDT)
- The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005
- The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006
- The Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place(Prevention, Prohibition and Redress)Act 2013 ,Provides Protection to Women from Sexual Harassment at all work places both in public and private Sector, Whether organized or unorganized.
- The Minimum Wage Act 1948, does not allow discrimination between Male and Female Workers or different minimum wage for them.
- The Factories Act 1948 and Mine Act 1952, Prohibit the employment of women between 7 p.m to 6 a.m in mines and factories and provides for their safety and welfare.
- The Special Marriage Act 1954, provides right to women on par with men for inter-caste marriage, love marriage and registered marriage .This Act has also fixed the minimum age of marriage at 21 for boys and 18 for girls.
- The Hindu marriage Act 1955, prohibits Polygyny, Polyandry and Child marriage. It also concedes equal right to women to divorce and to remarry.
- The Hindu Succession Act 1956 , Amendment Act 2005, According to this act not only daughter is given right in her father's property equal to her brother but a widow also gets her deceased husband's property equal to her sons and daughters .
- The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act 1956 ,gives childless women the right to adopt child and maintenance from the husband , If she is divorced by him.
- The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956, gives protection to women from being kidnapped and compelled to become prostitute .
- The Maternity Benefit Act 1961, Amendment Act 2017. This Act enhanced maternity leave for working women from 3 months to 6 months with pay.
- The Dowry Prohibition Act 1961, Amendment Act 1984, which declares dowry is an unlawful action . It prohibits the giving and taking of dowry at or before or anytime after marriage.
- The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971 ,Provides for the termination of certain Pregnancies by registered medical practitioners on humanitarian or medical grounds. It legalizes abortion on ground of physical or mental health of the women.
- The Equal Remuneration Act 1976, Provides for payment of equal remuneration to both men and women workers for same work or work of a similar nature .It also prevents discrimination on the ground of sex against women in recruitment and service condition.

- The Family court Act 1984, provides for the establishment of family courts for speedy settlement of family disputes and to provide justice to women.
- The Indecent Representation of women Prohibition Act 1986, Prohibits indecent representation of women through advertisements or in Publications, Writing, Painting figures in any other manner.
- The Legal Service Authority Act 1987, Provides for free legal Service to Indian women .
- Pre- natal (PCPNDT) Act 1994 prohibits sex selection before or after conception and prevents the misuse of pre-natal diagnostic technique for sex determination leading to female foeticide .
- Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act 2005, is a comprehensive legislation to protect women in India from all forms of domestic violence physical ,sexual ,mental ,verbal or emotional.

### Conclusion

Majority of Indian women symbolizes illiteracy ,Ignorance ,dependence ,subordination and exploitation in some form or the other .Due to ignorance most of the legislations made for their protection has been remained in pen and paper .Now it is time for all of us both men and women to be aware of the legislative provisions for the women through seminars ,debates and discussions and their proper use.

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Dr Susama Satpathy  
Reader in Sociology,  
Kendrapada Autonomous College,









Pattamundai College, Pattamundai

Department of Sociology

Extra Mural Seminar on " Women & Law : Protective Legislations for Women in India"

Dt.28.01.2020

Teachers Present

Sl No	Name of the Teacher	Signature
1	DR. Sushama Satapaty	Satapaty 28.01.2020
2	Ranjit Jante	—
3	Ranjit Pande	28.1.20
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Pattamundai College, Pattamundai

Department of Sociology

Extra Mural Seminar on " Women & Law : Protective Legislations for Women in India"

Dt.28.01.2020

Students Attendance

Sl No	Name of the Student	Roll No	Signature of the Student
1	Om Prakash Mohanty	BA19-233	Om Prakash Mohanty
2	Saishree malik	BA-19-143	Saishree malik
3	Bismaya Dash	BA-19-123	Bismaya Dash
4	Mukun Allah	BA-17-108	Mukun Allah
5	Sushitra Nayak	BA-19-069	Sushitra Nayak
6	Suchismita Sahoo	BA19-093	Suchismita Sahoo
7	Purnima Sahoo	BA19-234	Purnima Sahoo
8	Sandhyarani Sahoo	BA17-029	Sandhyarani Sahoo
9	Priyatama Rout	BA19-130	Priyatama Rout
10	Bijayalakshmi Mohapatra	BA19-004	Bijayalakshmi Mohapatra
11	Soudamini mohapatra	BA19-80	Soudamini mohapatra
12	Pinxi Das	BA-19-100	Pinxi Das
13	Richan Biswal	BA-19-076	Richan Biswal
14	Suryasmita Pradhan	BA-18-001	Suryasmita Pradhan
15	Madhusmita Rout	BA-18-241	Madhusmita Rout
16	Sushree sangita sahou	BA-17-026	Sushree sangita sahou
17	Monali Behera	BA-19-139	Monali Behera
18	Sitarani Parida	BA-19-188	Sitarani Parida
19	Diptimayee Rout	BA-19-150	Diptimayee Rout
20	Sangita Dash	BA-19-066	Sangita Dash
21	Sandhyarani Jena	BA-19-166	Sandhyarani Jena
22	Babina Giri	BA-19-222	Babina Giri
23	Pratiksha Jena	BA-18-264	Pratiksha Jena
24	Madhusmita Tarai	BA-18-095	Madhusmita Tarai
25	Sumita Swain	BA-18-129	Sumita Swain
26	Sangeeta Nayak	BA-18-143	Sangeeta Nayak
27	Sonali Dash	BA-18-201	Sonali Dash
28	Baraa Malik	BA-18-174	Baraa Malik
29	Itishree malik	BA-18-194	Itishree malik
30	Manaswini Swain	BA-18-067	Manaswini Swain
31	Subhasmita Nayak	BA-18-123	Subhasmita Nayak

Sl No	Name of the Student	Roll No	Signature of the Student
32	Soudamini Sahoo	BA-18-187	Soudamini Sahoo
33	Suryasmita Sethy	BA-18-192	Suryasmita Sethy
34	Rupanjari malik	BA-18-142	Rupanjari malik
35	Aparna Das	BA-18-075	Aparna Das
36	Pritirekha Barick	BA18-265	Pritirekha Barick
37	Madhuresmita Sahoo	BA18-017	Madhuresmita Sahoo
38	Subhashree Rout	BA17-147	Subhashree Rout
39	Lipi Behera	BA17-097	Lipi Behera
40	BishnuPriya sethi	BA-17-129	BishnuPriya sethi
41	Madhuresmita Sahoo	BA-17-053	Madhuresmita Sahoo
42	Sipranani Das	BA-17-202	Sipranani Das
43	Priti Priya Das	BA-17-040	Priti Priya Das.
44	Shradhasuman Dash	BA-17-013	Shradhasuman Dash
45	Tapaswini Naha	BA-17-018	Tapaswini Naha
46	Dipti Maitee Swain	BA-17-080	Dipti Maitee Swain
47	Shubhasmita Pradhan	BA-17-082	Shubhasmita Pradhan
48	Bhagyashree Sena	BA-17-002	Bhagyashree Sena
49	Soumya Sephalika Nayak	BA-17-021	Soumya Sephalika Nayak
50	Prasoolika Patra	BA-17-070	Prasoolika Patra
51	Rajesh Behera	BA-17-054	Rajesh Behera
52	Ashis tshah	BA-18-005	Ashis tshah
53	Rudra Shis Dash.	BA-17-191	Rudra Shis Dash
54	Jitendra Singh	BA17-043	Jitendra Singh
55	Arpita Sahoo	BA18-126	Arpita Sahoo
56	Barsharani Sena	BA-18-133	Barsharani Sena
57	Manisarani Sahoo	BA-18-066	Manisarani Sahoo
58	simran pradhan	BA-18-132	simran pradhan.
59	Suryakanti Bayee	BA-18-014	Suryakanti Bayee
60	Muni Maity	BA-18-115	Muni Maity
61	N.D. Babita Rani	BA-18-207	N.D. Babita Rani
62	Shalini Singh	BA-18-026	Shalini Singh
63	Gyanaransan Patra	BA-17-072	Gyanaransan Patra
64	Kasmita Royl	BA-17-031	Kasmita Royl
65	Bandana Parida	BA-17-001	Bandana Parida
66	Bagarika Mohanty	BA-17-007	Bagarika Mohanty
67	Manaswini Kar	BA-17-188	Manaswini Kar
68	Roselin Das	BA-17-176	Roselin Das

Sl No	Name of the Student	Roll No	Signature of the Student
69	Archana Malik	BA-17-110	Archana Malik
70	Subhasmita Panda	BA-17-044	Subhasmita Panda
71	Shikha Panda	BA17-027	Shikha Panda
72	Poojashree Nayak	BA17-054	Poojashree Nayak
73	Swati Swagatikamalick	BA17-022	Swati Swagatikamalick
74	Sanidhya Samparna Salun	BA17-030	Sanidhya Samparna Salun
75	Prasanta oha	BA-17-06	Prasanta oha
76	Mang' Kumar Ray	BA17-074	Mang' Kumar Ray
77	Antarajani Sharm	BA17-100	Antarajani Sharm
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