



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

No 1140 Date 18.12.2017

To

Mrs Susama Satpathy
Reader in Sociology
Kendrapara (Auto) College, Kendrapara.

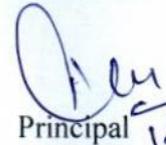
Sub - Invitation as a Resource Person in the Extramural seminar of Sociology Department at Pattamundai College, Pattamundai on 20th December 2017.

Mam,

We are organizing an Extramural seminar in the Dept of Sociology on "**Violence against women in India and its prevention**" on 20th December 2017. We would appreciate it very much if you would accept our invitation to deliver your talk in the said topic.

Your cooperation in this regard will be highly encouraged us and make the seminar a grand Success.

Thanking You


Principal 18.12.17

Pattamundai College
Pattamundai

REPORT

An Extramural Seminar was organized by the Department of Sociology, Pattamundai College, Pattamundai on 20-12-2017 at 11.00 A.M. in the Sociology Seminar room. The topic of the seminar was "**Violence against Women in India and its prevention**". Mrs Susama Satpathy, Reader in Sociology, Kendrapara(Auto) College, Kendrapara was the resource person in the seminar. The meeting was presided by Mr Ramesh Chandra Sahoo, Principal, Pattamundai College, Pattamundai. The meeting commenced at 11:00 A.M with the lightening of candle by our respected Resource Person. Lt. Manoj Parida, Head of the Department of Sociology gave a key note address of the topic. Mr. R.K Senapati, Senior Lecturer, Department of Sociology, Welcomed and introduced the Resource Person on this occasion.

The Seminar was ended with vote of thanks by Miss Manasi Jena, a third year student at 2.00 P.M.

Violence Against Women and it's prevention.

Dr. Susama Satapathy
Reader in Sociology
Kendrapara Auto. College

Violence against women is an act of gender based violence that results in physical, Sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women. The rights of women, her rights as an individual to defend any kind of violence are human rights, but discrimination based on gender, exploitation of her labour and breach of her right over her own body are in human and subhuman activities.

Violence against women refers mainly to physical violence committed against them, particularly by a man or a group of man. It is a major public problem in the country. The problem is not reported properly. The number of crimes Committed against women is continuously increasing. The legislations for preventing such issues do not have much impact on the offenders. Though our country is marching towards higher technical education, economic development and more impact of technology still this heinous crime is increasing rapidly, which has become a headache for the academicians, criminologists and administrators. -----
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Violence against women has long history, which was found in the days of Ramayana and Mahabharat.

Violence on women can be classified in to two groups : (A) Violence within the family (B) Violence within the society at large

A. Violence within the family

Abusing the women, beating mercilessly all house hold activities like a slave torturing, not bringing enough dowry, forcing for committing foeticide, female in foeticide etc.

B. Violence within the society

It includes- Physical Violence, threat of Violence, hitting with weapons, forced sexual activity, rape, Sexual assault, Phycological or emotional abuse like insult. Humiliation, jealousy etc, financial abuse, spousal abuse, spousal assault, spousal homicide, criminal harassment, trafficking etc.

Dowry death- Dowry death defers to the murder or forced suicide of a married women, due to a dispute over her dowry. The failure of the parents or relations of the bride to provide the agreed-upon dowry may result in the dissolution of marriage. The husband and his parents and relations determine the dowry at the time of marriage. If after wards they feed it as inadequate then the attempt to kill the bride to make the husband for remarriage.

Sati system- It is another form of Violence on women, in which a widowed women had to immolate on funeral-pyre of her dead husband. But now due to strict laws against this system. The practice has became rare.

Torture -: It is another kind of violence against women which is increasing rapidly in India.

Forced Marriage-: It occurs when girls are forced into marriage at young ages, when they do not know the meaning and responsibility of marriage. It occurs because to the view that girls are burdens on their parents. In it, the girls are forced to marry against their consent. All major religions of the world jazeus do not support forced marriage.

In India we find wide deviation of violence against women in different states. The four states which are in the four front in this matter are- Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Andra Pradesh, and Delhi. In these states

violence against women like rape, Kidnapping, dowry deaths, torture, molestation etc are very high in comparison to other states of the country.

In Odisha two of the very common violence against women are-

- (A) Torturing women for not bringing sufficient dowry at the time of marriage, leading to their death.
- (B) Rape and murder of girls and women.

The world health organisation reports show that violence against women puts an undue burden on health care services and at higher cost, compared to women who have not suffered violence . To conclude it can be said that a Co-ordinated work among the Govt., NGO and UN agency to combat violence against women through a veracity of programme is very much needed.

Signature of Student

Signature: Reson

- ① Sambodana Sahoo - BA16-104
- ② Manasi Jena - BA16-004
- ③ Subhasmita Das - BA16-061
- ④ Sanjukta Behera BA-16-007
- ⑤ Sonali Nand - BA-16-048
- ⑥ Partha Prad BA-~~16-104~~ ~~16-104~~ 16-148
- ⑦ Priyanka Sethi BA-16-056
- ⑧ Sasmita Sahoo BA-16-114
- ⑨ Monali Nayak BA-16-88
- ⑩ Damayanti Das BA-16-044
11. Sunita Das BA-16-084
12. Manasi Das BA-16-072
13. Sardhanjali Sahoo BA-16-115
14. Rajeswari Nayak BA16-74
15. Jyosthna Kanti Behera BA-16 266
16. Subhasmita Panda BA-16-144
17. a

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- adhesmita Sahoo - BA17-053
- Monalisha Behera - BA17-196
- Bindurata Das - BA17-047
- Pratipriya Das - BA17-040
- Subhasmita Panda - BA17-044
- Rajesh Behera - BA17-054
- Gyanaransan Patra - BA17-072
- Tapaswini Mahto - BA17-18
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- Sagarika Mohanty - BA17-007
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- Lepc Behera - BA17-097
- Manali Jena - BA17-200
- Ankushyami Sharma - BA17-190
- Manoj K. Roy - BA17-~~150~~151
- Shradhasuman Dash - BA17-013
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- 2 - Swati Swagatika Malik - BA17-022
- 1 - Sanidhya Sampurna Sahoo - BA17-030
- 2 - Sandhyarani Sahoo - BA17-029
- 3 - Ruetra Shris Dash - BA17-191
- 10 - Prajwolika Patra - BA17-070
- 1 - Subha Shree Rout - BA-17-147
- 1 - Muskan Allah - BA-17-108
- 1 - Sushree sangita Sahoo - BA-17-026
- 5 - Bishnupriya Sethi - BA-17-129
- 17 - Rasand Ojha - BA-17-016
- 1 - Archana Malik - BA-17-110



