

PROFILE

Dr.K.V.Ravi Kumar was born in Guntur District in year 1974. He receives Graduation of Science from J.K.C. College, Guntur, in the year 1994 and Graduation of Law from J.C. College of Law, Guntur, in the year 1997 and Post Graduation of LL.M., under Constitutional & Administrative Laws, in the P.G. Department of Legal Studies and Research, Acharya Nagarjuna University, in the year 1999, respectively. He receives Ph.D. Degree in the specialisation of Human Rights in the year 2008, from Department of Law of ANU. He did Post Graduation as Master of Human Rights from the Pondicherry University, in the year 2005, and also did Masters Course M.A. in Journalism & Mass Communication, through Centre for Distance Education, Acharya Nagarjuna University, in the year 2008, and also did Post Graduation Diploma in Cyber Laws and Legal Information Systems, through Hyderabad Central University, in the year 2003.

In the year 2008, he joined as an Academic Counsellor in the Centre for Distance Education, Acharya Nagarjuna University, and later in the year 2010, he joined as an Assistant Professor in the P.G. Department of Legal Studies and Research, Acharya Nagarjuna University. His current research interests in the area of Human Rights Law, Environmental Law, Constitutional Laws.

Presentation on Protection of Women from Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence is a worldwide phenomenon. Its main goal to achieve equality between men and women and it is set to an end discrimination against women. Domestic violence is to be viewed not merely a private problem, but also as a social problem, as the women is thrown out of the house. In our country, obtaining legal redress for victims of domestic violence has been a grave challenge for women, as it is inadequate to protect against many forms of violence against women. As far as International level, the United Nation Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women has recommended that States should act to protect women against violence any kind, especially that occurring within the family.

Domestic violence has been given a wide definition, which includes not only conduct which amounts to cruelty, but also includes any act which is un-becoming of the dignity of the women. A prominent type of domestic violence in India is dowry related domestic violence. Studies have pointed out that family violence is cyclic and is pass from one generation to another. In India, the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, enacted for more effective protection of the rights of women guaranteed under the Constitution, who are victims of violence of any kind occurring within the family. In order to implement the Act, the Protection Officer is the key authority is appointed by the concerned State Government. His primary duty is to receive the complaints of domestic violence and take necessary action based wither on her assessment of the complaint or on a specific request made by the aggrieved person. He must inform the aggrieved person of her legal rights and remedies under the Act and other relevant laws.

It is relevant to mention that there are certain orders passed by the Magistrate such as Protection Order, Residence Order, Custody Order, Compensation Order, and give various monetary reliefs to the aggrieved person. It is submitted that despite various enactments, and declarations to

protection of women against this gender discrimination, equality of men and women to be an elusive goal.

Presentation on Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place

Currently, with the influx of women in the workplace, the rules are fast changing. In recent times, Sexual harassment at Work Place has assumed greater dimension and is a form of gender discrimination which violates a women's rights to equality. Basically, the sexual harassment was considered as an immoral act, social problem and an expression of unhealthy human relationship. Sexual harassment is not just the violation of the dignity, right to social security, right to equality guaranteed to human beings in every social system, but is also a violation of right to life and peaceful existence guaranteed by law.

According to International Labour Organisation, sexual harassment is a clear form of gender discrimination based on sex, a manifestation of unequal power relations between men and women. As per the United Nation Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, this sexual harassment has taken as seriousness of issue and urged for measures to protect women from sexual harassment and other forms of violence or coercion in the workplace.

In India, the Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, is provided to protect against sexual harassment of women at workplace and for the prevention and redressal of complaints of sexual harassment. Under this Act, no woman shall be subjected to sexual harassment at any workplace and it is duty of every employer shall constitute an Internal Complaints Committee, and also a local complaints committee by the concerned District Officer, for redress of grievance of women.

Sexual harassment in work place is a barrier to women's full participation in public life. It is relevant to mention that in order to bring change, it is important to empower to exercise their rights,

by availing the remedies provided by law, and urge the employers to put in place the preventive mechanisms, by re-educating employees to prevent sexual harassment at work place.