



**Report on**

# **NCW EASTERN REGION CONSULTATION**

**[West Bengal, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Bihar and Odisha]**



**On**

## **REVIEW OF CRIMINAL LAW: IMPROVEMENT IN STATUS OF WOMEN**

Organized by  
**NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY ODISHA**

17<sup>th</sup> February 2022

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## Introduction:

On the 17<sup>th</sup> of February 2022, National Law University Odisha, in collaboration with the National Commission of Women organized an Eastern Region Consultation Programme on ‘*Review of Criminal Law: Improvement in Status of Women*’.



The Consultation was conducted in hybrid mode. A total of 51 persons attended the Consultation. The Table given below contains the name, designation, and the State from which participants who attended the Consultation in physical and online mode.

Sr. No	Name	Organisation	State	Physical / Virtual
<b>Distinguished Guest Participants</b>				
1.	Smt. Rekha Sharma	Chairperson, NCW	-	Physical
2.	Prof. Ved Kumari	Vice Chancellor, NLUO	Odisha	Physical
3.	Prof. Yogesh Pratap Singh	Registrar, NLUO	Odisha	Physical
4.	Ms. Palak Jain	NCW	-	Physical
5.	Dr. Usha Ramanathan	Independent Researcher	Legal Odisha	Physical



**Group 1 – Members from Women’s Commissions and NGOs dealing with violence against women**

6.	Mr.Sushil Kumar Ray	Odisha State Women Commission	Odisha	Physical
7.	Mr. ArabindaPattnaik	Odisha State Women Commission	Odisha	Physical
8.	Ms. Clara D’Souza	Social Activist	Odisha	Virtual
9.	Ms.Anuradha Kapoor	SWAYAM	West Bengal	Physical
10.	Ms. Sneha Mishra	Aaina	Odisha	Physical
11.	Ms. Namrata Chadha	Ex Member State Women Commission	Odisha	Physical
12.	Mr.Bikash Das	Clap India	Odisha	Virtual
13.	Ms. Bijayshree Barik	Clap India	Odisha	Virtual
14.	Ms.Anuradha Mohanty	PECUC	Odisha	Physical
15.	Ms. Dolli Dash	Project Swarajya	Odisha	Physical



16.	Ms. Mamata Mahapatra	Jugashree Jugnari, Balasore	Odisha	Physical
17.	Ms. Krishna Agarwal	Bhartiya Stree Shakti (Bhubaneswar)	Odisha	Physical
18.	Ms. Snehlata Sahoo	Inspector	Odisha	Physical
19.	Ms. Sabita Roy	Bhartiya Stree Shakti (Bhubaneswar)	Odisha	Physical



**Group 2 – Members from Academia dealing with Criminal Laws and Gender Studies**

20.	Prof. Gangotri Chakraborty	North Bengal University	West Bengal	Physical
21.	Prof. Ruchira Goswami	WB NUJS	West Bengal	Physical
22.	Dr. Julian Seal Pasari	NUSRL	Jharkhand	Physical
23.	Dr. S.C. Roy	CNLU	Bihar	Physical
24.	Prof. Dipa Dube	IIT Kharagpur	West Bengal	Virtual

25.	Prof. Bikram Keshari Mishra	Utkal University	Odisha	Physical
26.	Dr. Priyanka Dhar	HNLU	Chhatisgarh	Physical
27.	Prof. Jyotirmayee Acharya	Rama Devi College	Odisha	Virtual



### Group 3 – Advocates, police and prison officials

28.	Ms. Ranjana Mukherjee	Advocate	Jharkhand	Physical
29.	Mr. Vikas Dubey	Advocate	Jharkhand	Physical
30.	Ms. Qurratulain	Advocate	Bihar	Virtual
31.	Dr. Anindita Pujari	Advocate	Odisha	Virtual
32.	Mr. Debi Prasad Dhal	Senior Advocate	Odisha	Physical
33.	Mr. Samir Ranjan Sahoo	Registrar, Prison Academy, Bhubaneswar	Odisha	Physical
34.	Ms Sneha Mukherjee	Advocate	West Bengal	Virtual
35.	Ms. Shalini Singh	Jail Superintendent	Bihar	Virtual
36.	Ms Sandhya Rani	Police Personnel	Odisha	Physical



37.	Mr. Yogesh Kshatriya	Police Personnel		Virtual
38.	Ms. Rajni Soren	Advocate	Chhatisgarh	Virtual
39.	Ms. Amita Mondal	Jail Superintendent	West Bengal	Virtual
40.	Beauty Mohanti	IIC, Police Station, Markatnagar	Odisha	Physical
41.	Anusuya Nayak	IIC Mahila Police Station, UPD Cuttack	Odisha	Physical



#### Faculty Members from NLUO

42.	Dr. Priyanka Anand	<i>Moderator, Plenary sessions,</i> NLUO	Odisha	Physical
43.	Ms. Kaushiki Brahma	NLUO	Odisha	Physical
44.	Ms. Nanditta Batra	<i>Facilitator Group 1, NLUO</i>	Odisha	Physical
45.	Ms. Rashmi Rekha Baug	<i>Rapporteur Group 1, NLUO</i>	Odisha	Physical
46.	Mr. Amlan Chakraborty	<i>Rapporteur Group 1, NLUO</i>	Odisha	Physical

47.	Dr Suman Dash Bhattamishra	<i>Facilitator Group 2</i> NLUO	Odisha	Physical
48.	Dr.Sohini Mahapatra	<i>Rapporteur Group 2</i> NLUO	Odisha	Physical
49.	Mr. Akshay Verma	<i>Rapporteur Group 2</i> NLUO	Odisha	Physical
50.	Dr. Kuntirani Padhan	<i>Facilitator Group 3, NLUO</i>	Odisha	Physical
51.	Dr. Ananya Chakraborty	<i>Facilitator Group 3, NLUO</i>	Odisha	Physical
52.	Ms. Shrabani Acharya	<i>Rapporteur Group 3, NLUO</i>	Odisha	Physical
53.	Mr. Subhaprad Mohanty	<i>Rapporteur Group 3, NLUO</i>	Odisha	Physical



The sessions in the Consultation were divided in two parts - pre-lunch and post lunch. In the Pre-lunch Sessions, the participants focused on the 22 points for discussion highlighted by NCW. These points are attached as Annexure 1 with this Report. In the post lunch sessions, conceptual questions relating to status of women in criminal law and the support women need to use and



benefit from criminal justice system were raised and discussed by the participants. The Background Note and the Questions for Discussion as formulated by NLUO are attached at Annexure II with the Report. Finally, Resolutions on the broad areas of consensus or concerns were formulated and are given later in this Report.

The Sessions in the pre-lunch and post-lunch parts followed the same pattern. The full day Consultation consisted of two plenary sessions, two group discussions and two open house presentations during which all delegates actively presented their views on various issues identified by NCW and NLUO. A set of 22 questions were identified by NCW and 7 other questions were raised by NLUO. The Consultation Programme proceeded in the following manner:

1. The first session was a plenary session in which speakers identified the broad areas of concern for women in their interface with Criminal Law. The position of women as offenders, victims and witnesses in Criminal Law was elaborately discussed.



2. This was followed by the first phase of Group Discussion. Delegates were divided into three groups. Group 1 was attended by the Chairperson, NCW, current and former members of State Women Commissions and representatives of NGOs working on issues relating to violence against women. Group 2 consisted of members of academia from different States and Higher Education Institutions. Groups 3 consisted of advocates, members of police and prison. Each group brainstormed and discussed the important points for discussion as highlighted by the NCW. The rapporteurs captured the discussion and broad consensus of the group and prepared their report on the deliberations in the group.
3. This report from each of the three groups was presented in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Plenary, followed by an open house discussion. The participants put forth their comments and observations. The

final report contains the broad understanding reached after such discussion in the form of Resolutions adopted by the participants and are given below in 2<sup>nd</sup> Part of this Report.

4. The Post lunch session was a plenary session in which the speakers spoke about the need to examine the very nature of criminal justice administration raising conceptual underpinning of many 'gender neutral' provisions dealing with murder, grave and sudden provocation, private defence, construction of reasonable man, sentencing policy in relation to offences against women, sex offenders registry, and what support women require in the criminal justice administration for using or benefitting from it better.



5. In the fifth session, the participants had Group Discussion in the same groups as in the pre-lunch session and deliberated on 7 major issues identified by NLUO.



6. In the sixth session, the groups presented the outcome of their deliberations and this was followed by an open house discussion where opinions were shared and discussed with all delegates and comments noted.



7. In the last session, the resolutions were formulated and adopted by the participants.



## Resolutions:

After detailed deliberations and discussions limited only to one day, the participants arrived at a consensus on certain issues which have been listed below:

## PART A

### Substantive Laws:

#### 1. Sexual Offences:

On the issue of Sections 375 and 376 labeled as sexual offences, the participants resolved that these offences should not form a separate category but should be part of offences against human body in the Indian Penal Code. Victims of sexual offences should not be limited to women only and people belonging to the third gender should be explicitly included in this category. However, the offender should continue to be only man. Section 354 should be suitably amended and the word “modesty” should be replaced as it is highly subjective and vague. Although there was no consensus on what the suitable replacement should be, all delegates agreed that the new nomenclature of the offence should reflect injury to bodily integrity and dignity of women. In light of digital platforms being used for perpetration of offences, it was also resolved that social media trolling and revenge porn should be included as specific offences.



Further in cases of rape, there was unanimous agreement among all participants that marital rape should not be treated as an exception. It was also discussed that the Indian Penal Code currently treats separated women (judicial separation or otherwise) differently from other victims of rape as the punishment for rape of the former by their ex-spouse invokes a lesser punishment. It was resolved that such distinction is inequitable. On the issue of consent in rape cases, there was unanimous agreement that the standard of consent should be an unequivocal 'yes' at every stage of sexual activity. Consent in rape cases will be vitiated if it is given under fear of any injury or misconception of fact, as provided in section 90 of the Indian Penal Code.

## **2. Offences relating to marriage:**

It was unanimously resolved that section 498 of the Indian Penal Code should be repealed and married women should not be treated as a separate category of victims. Rather, the offence of abduction in the Indian Penal Code is sufficient to deal with the offence contemplated in section 498. It was also resolved that section 494 should not be made applicable to live-in relationships.

## **3. Cruelty by Husband and Relatives of the Husband**

On this issue, the NCW had raised two questions related to the requirement of any change in the substance and procedural policies with respect to section 498-A. There was unanimous agreement on the issue that section 498 A should be retained in its current form and content. The offence should not be made compoundable under any circumstance and no change in the substance or procedure of section 498-A is advisable. It should be treated like any other cognizable offence.

## **Procedural Laws:**

### **1. Law on arrest, search and seizure:**

Sexual minorities should be given the right to demand arrest, search and seizure by a non-male police officer. However, the determination of gender should not be left to the visual satisfaction of police. Each person should be asked to self-identify their gender identity.

### **2. Victim Impact Statement**

There was unanimity among the participants that there is a need to incorporate a provision to consideration of victim impact statement at the time of sentencing.

### **3. Orders for maintenance of Wives, Children and Parents**

There is a need to delete archaic conditions that limit a women's right to avail maintenance. However, there is no need to curtail maintenance only from the date of application by the claimant. The participants did not support change in the period as given in Section 125(3).

**The participants made some additional important points to be considered for improving the status of women in criminal justice. These include the following:**

- The participants very forcefully insisted that there should lot more focus on the implementation of laws and ensuring speedy justice. The existing laws without any further changes may positively improve the status of women if they are implemented. For proper implementation of these laws, it is essential to create essential infrastructure and appointment of adequate judicial officers and support persons so that women may use the existing provisions. The emergency support provided to women subject to domestic violence must be included among the essential services and must not be suspended due to other emergencies like COVID lockdown, or natural calamities as women become more vulnerable to violence in such situations.
- Violence against women does not just start upon marriage. Even unmarried woman face violence in their natal family and there is a need to address that issue.
- There is a need to relook at the grouping of women with children at the policy level. This leads to various problems like fund crunch for “women” as a group. While there are schemes for pregnant women and/or lactating women not much is spent for the needs of women who do not fall in the latter categories. Unmarried and single women – as women, have remained outside the purview of criminal law and State policies.

### **Part B: Looking at Criminal Law Holistically**

Apart from the above issues that were raised by the NCW, a few other issues were flagged by NLUO. The second round of the discussions focused on looking at criminal law comprehensively from women’s experience. The purpose was to expand the horizon of the consultations to discuss the manner in which gender-neutral penal provisions exclude women’s experiences in the way they are formulated. The group looked at some general exceptions and specific sections and resolved:

1. It was resolved that actions of women who were subjected to long- term violence should be included as actions in private defence when all efforts on their part to secure their safety have failed by amending the existing provisions relating to private defence. The existing provisions do not take cognizance of the long term and predictable but not sudden violence women face at home and the legal system has not been able to provide sufficient protection to battered women despite repeated complaints by them to the legal system and social support mechanisms

2. Cases brought within Exception 1 to section 300 (Grave and Sudden Provocation) should not be made applicable to persons who kill women (wife / sister / mother / daughter) or their lovers when they find them in sexually compromised positions. Women, the half of human beings, do not react in such violent manner finding the men (husband, brother, father, son) in similar situation. The exception though formulated in gender neutral terms takes cognizance of only the male reactions in those situations and presents as human response ignoring the 50% of humans (women) who do not react in similar manner.
3. In the concept of “reasonable man”, which is a judicial construct used frequently in criminal cases, gender sensitive experiences should be taken into account and the term “reasonable man” needs to be reimagined to include women’s reasonability, sensibility and approaches to different situations. Gender of the person should be included in the construction of ‘reasonable person’.
4. In the fourthly clause of section 300, long term domestic violence should be brought within the ambit of the term “excuse” and an explanation may be added to convey it without any ambiguity.
5. Penal Policy in Offences against Women: It was noted that there has been recent trend in criminal law amendments to introduce more and more severe punishments including death penalty for offences against women, primarily sexual offences against women. However, the group had a consensus that merely providing for more severe punishments does not lead to an actual decrease in the crime against women. To ensure safety of women, there is need to shift the focus from creating new strict laws to implementation the existing provisions. The fact that law does not have a deterrent effect is not because it is inadequate but because it is not properly implemented. While special officers and special courts are created under many women specific legislations they are not ‘new or additional courts’ as no fresh vacancies are created and the existing courts are renamed as mahila courts or fast track courts. The existing officers and courts are designated as special and vested with additional charge and responsibilities leading to delay in disposal of matters. The focus should therefore shift on creating of agencies that are capable of delivering justice in a speedy and time bound manner.
6. It was also resolved that to give a sense of justice to the victims there is need to look beyond penalising the accused. There is an urgent need to integrate restorative approaches within the criminal justice system.
7. Sexual Offenders registry: There were concerns about the possible impact of sexual offender’s registry on the reformation of the accused. While some people opposed the idea of having sexual offender’s registry in the first place due to its incompatibility with the



privacy of the accused and lack of legislative provisions, others who supported the measure were cautious in advocating that such a registry must have adequate data protection measures. It should not be made public and confined solely to law enforcement agencies for detection of crime. Confidentiality should be maintained. It must not include the names of persons who may have been acquitted by a higher court after being convicted by a lower court. The persons whose names are included in such lists should have the possibility of getting their names removed (right to be forgotten) after a specified numbers of remaining clean after their conviction.

8. Support system for women in criminal justice system: It was resolved that the members from victim support system groups should be allowed to accompany the victim during the in-camera trial. Survivor support services should be recognised as emergency/essential services and allowed to operate even during lockdowns.
9. There is an urgent need to relook at the condition of places meant for providing shelter to women in difficult circumstances (SWADHAR Greh). The lack of such shelter homes in all districts and improper facilities in the ones existing deter a large number of women from reporting domestic violence and other crimes that occur within the house.
10. Emphasis on rehabilitation, access to justice and awareness.
11. Also need to look at the conditions of women in jail. Health measures in prisons such as menstrual hygiene to be specially provided for.

**The Consultation on Review of Criminal Law ended with a formal vote of thanks to all the participants, teaching and non-teaching staff and students volunteers of NLUO (Annexure III). Special thanks were given to the National Commission for Women which asked NLUO to hold this Regional Consultation in physical mode and provided the necessary logistic support. It is hope that the dialogue of examining at the criminal justice system through the eyes of women and inclusion on their experiences and responses in the formulation and better implementation of status of women will continue and will lead to improvement in the status of women.**

## Annexure 1

### Consultation on “Review of Criminal Law”

#### POINTS OF DISCUSSION

##### I. Sexual Offences:

Q.1. Should sexual offences be classified as:

- a. A subset of offences against the human body; or,
- b. A subset of gender-discrimination offences; or,
- c. An independent category of offences?

Q.2. Other than rape, the sexual offences listed in the IPC are-

- Obscene Acts and Songs (s. 294)
- Assault or Criminal Force to Woman with Intent to Outrage her Modesty (s. 354)
- Sexual Harassment (s. 354A)
- Assault or Criminal Force to Woman with intent to disrobe (s. 354B)
- Voyeurism (s. 354C)
- Stalking (s. 354D)
- Unnatural Offences (s. 377)
- Word, Gesture or Act Intended to Insult the Modesty of a Woman (s. 509)

Is there a need to reform in this classification of sexual offences by adding/ deleting/ modifying any offences?

Q.3. What should be the standard of consent under s. 375 of the I.P.C.?

Q.4. Should the grounds of vitiation of such consent be expanded to include cases where

- a. The victim has been put in fear of injury other than physical hurt or death; and,
- b. The perpetrator is impersonating any other person (and not just the husband as currently provided in s. 375) that the victim would otherwise knowingly have consented to?

Q.5. Should the marital rape exception (Exception 2) under s. 375 of the I.P.C. be deleted?

Q.6. Should sexual offences be defined by employing gender-neutral terms for the offender and the victim?

Q.7. Should sexual violence during armed conflict be expressly penalised as a sexual offence?

Q.8. Barring generally applicable aggravating and mitigating factors (gravity of offence, recidivism, age, socio-economic background, etc.), which other factors should be taken into account during sentencing in sexual offences?

## **II. Offences Relating to Marriage**

Q.9. In the light of contemporary discourse on constitutional morality, individual autonomy and gender neutrality in laws, should ss. 493 and 498 be repealed or modified?

Q.10. Should live-in relationships be deemed to be a relationship in the nature of marriage for the purpose of s. 494?

## **III. Cruelty by Husband and Relatives of Husband**

Q.11. In light of the Law Commission's 243rd Report, should s. 498A be amended with respect to its scope, punishment, cognizability, bailability and compoundability?

Q.12. In light of the Law Commission's 243rd Report, should any pre-arrest or other procedural safeguards be added specifically with reference to s. 498A?

## **IV. Procedural Law**

Q.13. In what manner should the provisions pertaining to arrest, search and seizure be modified in order to account for the needs of gender and sexual minorities (e.g., gender minorities being provided the right to demand search by a non-male police officer)?

Q.14. Should Victim-Impact Statements be considered at the time of sentencing?



## **V. Orders for Maintenance of Wives, Children and Parents**

Q.15. Should the grounds for refusal of maintenance in sub-sections (4) and (5) of s. 125 be modified?

Q.16. Should s. 125(2) be modified to make the amount of maintenance be payable only from the date of application by the claimant?

Q.17. In the light of issues relating to inexpediency and inefficiency of enforcement procedures under s. 125, should magistrates be given further powers to ensure the timely enforcement of such orders? If yes, please suggest suitable remedies or modifications in present procedures for the same.

Q.18. Should the limitation period for going to the court for issuance of warrant under sub-section (3) of s. 125 be modified?

Q.19. Should s. 125 be amended to provide for a right to appeal against an order passed by the magistrate?

Q.20. Should factors such as those enumerated in s. 20 of the Protection of Women Against Domestic Violence Act, 2015 (eg. the maintenance amount being adequate, fair and reasonable and consistent with the standard of living to which the claimant is accustomed; inclusive of medical expenses, if any; etc.) also be expressly listed in s. 125 for computation of maintenance? If yes, please suggest appropriate factors.

Q.21. Should the presumption as to absence of consent under s. 114 A of the Indian Evidence Act be extended to include - a) S. 376 (1) of the I.P.C.?

Q.22. If Exception 2 to s. 375 I.P.C. is repealed, should there be any special procedures or standards of evidence in relation to marital/spousal rape which deviate from general procedures / evidentiary standards? Please specify the special procedures/standards of evidence, if any.

## Annexure – II

### NCW REGIONAL CONFERENCE

on

#### Review of Criminal Law: Improvement in Status of Women

##### Post Lunch

##### “Looking at Criminal Law from the Lens of Women Studies”

This session will be re-examining Criminal Law from the perspectives of women’s experience. There can be no denial that all legal provisions apply to women as much as they apply to men and women are not governed only by law applicable only to women. Still, there has been little examination of how the “gender-neutral laws” exclude women’s experiences in the way they are formulated. Hence, we believe that there is need to have a holistic view of Criminal Law’s from the women’s perspective.

Many critical studies have already pointed out exclusion of women’s view point or double standards applied to women who commit offences – specially when responding to long term violence by intimate partners. The manner in which the exceptions of private defence and sudden and grave provocation have been formulated exclude women’s experience of violence or their response in those circumstances. In the application of the standard of ‘reasonable man’ the conduct of women offenders is judged by the male standard excluding the gender dimensions and dynamics in the scenario or by applying double standards – different for men and women.

The circumstances in which women commit crime are very different than those of men. For example, in the well celebrated case of *Kiranjeet Abluwalia* from England, Kiranjit was subjected to long term violence by her husband whom she killed by pouring kerosine on him and setting him on fire after he had gone to sleep. The first criminal court held her guilty of murder, but the appellate court held her guilty of culpable homicide on the ground of diminished responsibility recognizing that battered women suffer from slow burn syndrome. However, there is no such provision till date in India to look at the past history of long-term violence by the deceased on the women offender preceding the offence. There are many cases in case of male offenders when the past history has been considered in determining the reasonableness of the male offender’s conduct when they kill under grave and sudden provocation. Similarly, women as wives have been no

control even over their own bodies but as mothers, they are assumed to have full capacity to take decision for abortion, female foeticide / infanticide, or abandonment of their children irrespective of the societal and familial pressures that they cannot control.

Recent trend in criminal law amendments have been to introduce more and more severe punishments including death penalty for offences against women, primarily sexual offences against women. Most women organisations have opposed these measures as it does not enhance security for women. As many of the sexual offences are committed by family members, friends and known people, it puts immense mental and economic pressure of women to pursue those cases specially in view of the severe punishments prescribed which may cause severe economic hardship to their own families. It also results in lower conviction rates as judges become vary of imposing such harsh punishments specially when the offence is a statutory offence.

Other recent trends in amendments in criminal law have been in the realm of procedures surrounding investigation of crimes and maintaining the records about crime, offender, and the victim. Use of technology without sufficient safeguards needs to be examined carefully to ensure that findings from technology like DNA test are treated as supportive and not conclusive evidence. The process of preserving case records, has been extended to keeping the registry of sex offenders. Even the victim's information is being stored just in case the matter needs to be reopened in view of new developments in technology.

It is expected that relooking the criminal law from women studies lens will generate many new thoughts about holistic review of criminal law and not just suggesting amendments to selected provisions.

The following questions may be discussed in the small groups:

1. Whether actions taken by women subjected to long term violence by their intimate partners be included as actions in private defence when all efforts on their part to secure their safety have failed?
2. Should Exception 1 of sudden and grave provocation be made not applicable to any persons who kill others finding the other in compromising sexual relationship. In most of these cases, these are men who kill women close to them – wife, girlfriend, sister, daughter, mother. Women do not react in the same violent fashion when they find men – husband, boyfriend, brother, son, father, in compromising sexual relationship with others. Presently, this exception adopts the violent reaction of men as the 'standard of human reaction' excluding the reactions of women who constitute 50% of these humans.



3. Should 'gender' and experiences of persons belonging to the specific gender be including in the 'standard of a reasonable man'?
4. Should the word 'excuse' in Section 300 (4thly) include long term domestic violence within its ambit and an Explanation be added to that section?
5. What should be the penal policy in offences against women? Does more severe punishment increase security of women? What kind of treatment should be meted out to persons committing offences against women that will increase security to women without increasing mental and economic burden on her?
6. Should there be a sexual offenders' registry? What safeguards must be ensured if such registry is to be maintained?
7. What support women need in Criminal Justice System to use / benefit from it better?
8. Any other questions that the group members may want to be considered (preferably not more than two)?

The following readings were shared with the participants for the second plenary session:

1. ***Construction of women in Criminal Law – Prof. Ved Kumari***  
[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1w1ISjaroK\\_3vWM0SKMxT1gU03QsKR4Wi/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1w1ISjaroK_3vWM0SKMxT1gU03QsKR4Wi/view?usp=sharing)
2. ***Violence against wives is rampant, just removing marital rape as an exception won't fix that – Audrey Dmello***  
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/108r1vw0dCJGPLRBoz1sQXcDBmBzEgZQ3/edit?usp=sharing&oid=115003077987347809664&rtpof=true&sd=true>
3. ***Reasonable Man, Reasonable woman and Reasonable Expectations – Dr. Usha Ramanathan***  
[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PI1hsIJUTKLLYRKE4qw-SIk\\_CN5KXuN/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PI1hsIJUTKLLYRKE4qw-SIk_CN5KXuN/view?usp=sharing)

### Annexure III

#### Organising Team

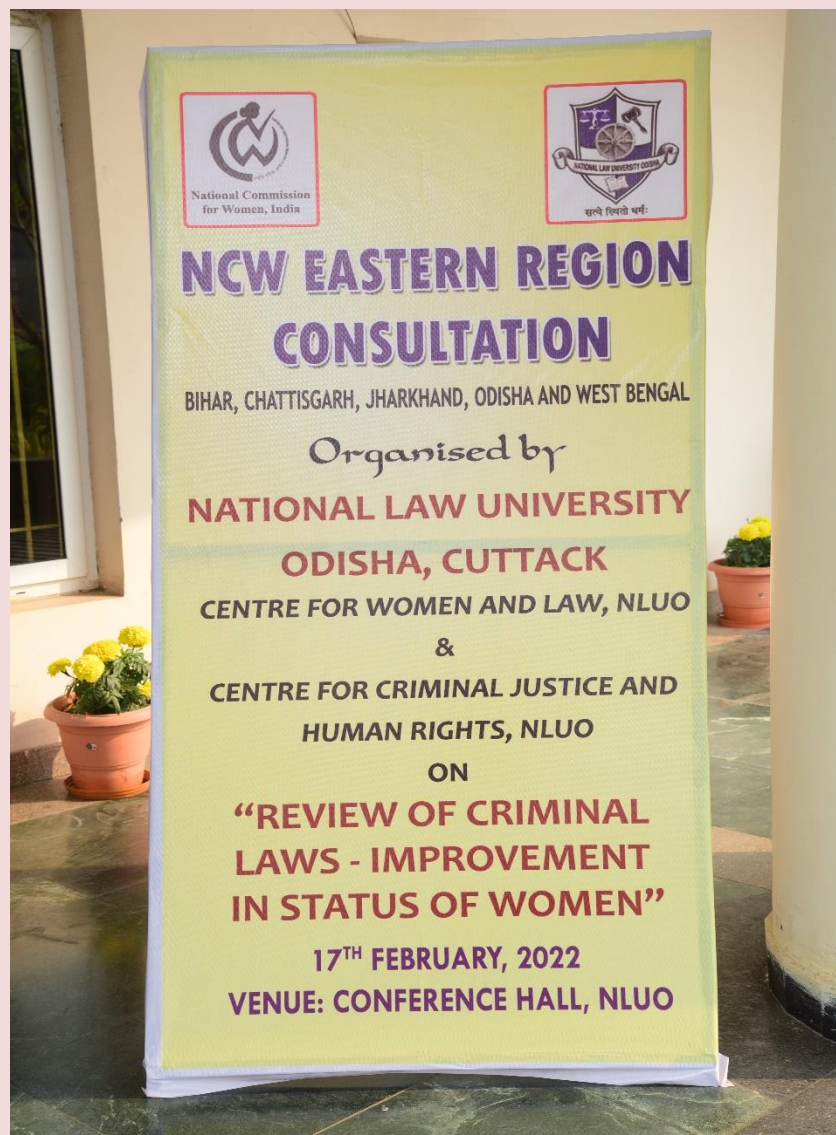
Sr. No	Name	Designation
1.	Prof. Ved Kumari	Vice Chancellor, NLUO
2.	Prof. Yogesh Pratap Singh	Registrar, NLUO
3.	Dr. Priyanka Anand	Assistant Professor of Law
4.	Dr. Suman Dash Bhattamishra	Assistant Professor of Law
5.	Dr. Kuntirani Padhan	Assistant Professor of Law
6.	Ms. Nanditta Batra	Assistant Professor of Law
7.	Ms. Rashmi Rekha Baug	Research and Teaching Associate

#### Faculty Volunteers

8.	Ms. Kaushiki Brahma	Assistant Professor of Law
9.	Mr. Amlan Chakraborty	Research and Teaching Associate
10.	Dr. Sohini Mahapatra	Assistant Professor of Law
11.	Mr. Akshay Verma	Research and Teaching Associate
12.	Dr. Ananya Chakraborty	Associate Professor of Law
13.	Ms. Shrabani Acharya	Research and Teaching Associate
14.	Mr. Subhaprad Mohanty	Research and Teaching Associate

#### Student Volunteers

15.	Samrath Kaur Kalsi	Student, NLUO (4 <sup>th</sup> Year)
16.	Sambram Mohapatra	Student, NLUO (4 <sup>th</sup> Year)
17.	Sansita Swain	Student, NLUO (2 <sup>nd</sup> Year)
18.	Sakshi Pritam Das	Student, NLUO (2 <sup>nd</sup> Year)
19.	Jagruti Mohanty	Student, NLUO (2 <sup>nd</sup> Year)
20.	Prakhar Gupta	Student, NLUO (2 <sup>nd</sup> Year)
21.	Bhabesh Satapathy	Student, NLUO (1 <sup>st</sup> Year)



**THANK YOU!**

*Working towards a better future!*