



**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**  
**LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI 34**

takes immense pleasure in inviting you to the  
**Inauguration**  
**of the One Day National Training Programme**  
**on Human Rights**

Sponsored by  
**National Human Rights Commission**  
**New Delhi**

**GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN  
CONTEMPORARY INDIA : ISSUES AND CHALLENGES**

Chief Guest

**Dr. Gowri Ashokan B. Sc, B.L, Ph. D**

Former Chairperson

Tamilnadu State Commission for Women

Chepauk, Chennai 600 005

Date  
**3 March 2022**

Time  
**9.00 a.m.**

Venue  
**L S Auditorium**

**Dr. D. Anuradha**  
Head

**Mr. J. Ranganathan**  
Coordinator, Shift II

**Dr. I. Princes**  
Convenor



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### GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA : ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

Chief Guest

**Dr. G. J. Sudhakar**

Professor Emeritus

C. P. Ramasamy Aiyar Institute of Indological Research  
(Affiliated to University of Madras)

The C. P. Ramasamy Aiyar Foundation, Chennai 600 018

Date  
**3 March 2022**

Time  
**4.30 p.m.**

Venue  
**L S Auditorium**

**Dr. D. Anuradha**  
Head

**Mr. J. Ranganathan**  
Coordinator, Shift II

**Dr. I. Princes**  
Convenor

## ABOUT THE COLLEGE

Loyola College is a Jesuit Institution founded by Rev. Fr. Francis Bertram SJ on 10 March 1924. The college started functioning in 1925 with 75 students on the rolls in the undergraduate courses of Mathematics, History and Economics. The primary aim of the College is to provide University education in a Christian atmosphere to deserving students, especially those belonging to the Catholic Christian Community and admit other students irrespective of their caste and creed. The college aims at training young men and women of quality to be leaders in all walks of life and serve their fellowmen with justice, truth and love.

The aim of the college is to educate young men and women to serve their fellow men and women in justice, truth and love. It fosters an atmosphere of intellectual vigour and moral rectitude in which the youth of our country may find their fulfillment and achieve greatness as eminent men and women of service. Loyola College looks at education differently. It consistently and constantly works to form the students as Competent, Committed, Creative and Compassionate men and women for and with others.

## ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT

The Department of History was started in the year 1925 and it is recognised as one of the oldest departments. The department was upgraded as the PG Department in 1993. M. Phil was started in 2006. The department is reminiscent of the contribution of its stalwarts who have paved the way to success and glory through their hard work and sacrifices. The department is committed and devoted to create a student-centric environment for providing wholesome education. The department collaborates with international universities on staff and student exchange programmes.

## ABOUT THE TRAINING PROGRAMME

Women's rights form part of human rights. They need to separate them arose for a number of reasons. Human rights are universally applicable irrespective of the country, nationality, race, religion and sex. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which is the standard-setting instrument, recognised women as a separate category. It reaffirmed, in its preamble, the equal rights of men and women.

The arrival of Europeans and the establishment of the British rule have greatly altered the attitudes towards men-women relationship. Influenced by various western concepts and beliefs Indians were able to look at the Indian society comparatively. Raja Rammohan Roy was the first among many who attempted to change the society. He considered that the recognition of human rights was consistent with basic Hindu thought and denounced, Infanticide, Sati and Polygamy. Keshab Chandra was chiefly instrumental in the passage of Act III of 1872 which abolished early marriages of girls and polygamy and sanctioned inter-caste marriages for those who did not profess any recognised faith as Hinduism and Islam. Others like Ranade and Swami Dayananda Saraswathi relentlessly pursued the cause of women by rejecting polygamy, child marriage and the seclusion of widows.

Even as some leaders were working to eliminate baneful social customs, others like Mahatma Pule and Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi were engaged in drawing women out of the household by providing them with educational opportunities. Leaders like Gandhi, Ambedkar also worked earnestly for the progress of women.

Indian Independence in 1947, Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 and the Indian Constitution of 1950 significantly altered the position of women in India. Independence meant

positive changes could be effected without bothering about their negative consequences. Universal Declaration by laying down various provisions in favour of disadvantaged groups such as women set the international standard. The Indian Constitution also incorporated many provisions. The preamble speaks of securing to all citizens of India equality of status and of opportunity as well as justice, social, economic and political. Article 14 of the Constitution provides for equality before law and equal protection of laws to all the citizens of India. Article 15 (1) prohibited discrimination on the basis of religion, race, sex, caste or place of birth. At the same time, Article 15 (3) gave special protection to women. The Directive Principles of State Policy also contained many articles for the protection and promotion of women's welfare.

In spite of constitutional guarantees there are certain areas such as inheritance, divorce, remarriage, education and employment where gender discriminatory practices continue to be in vogue.

## AIMS & OBJECTIVES

- To know the importance of human rights, Constitutional provisions, UDHR, 1948, International Covenants regarding Human Rights.
- To understand the concept of liberty and equality, definitions and various theories of Human Rights.
- To highlight the rights of women and all forms of discrimination against women.
- To analyse the role of education in removing gender inequality.

## THEME

Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Contemporary India: Issues and Challenges

## IMPORTANT DATE

3 March 2022

### REGISTRATION FEE: Nil

- Registration will be done on the day of training from 8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. before the inauguration.
- Certificates will be issued only on attending all the sessions and submission of the feedback
- No accommodation or TA will be provided
- Accommodation must be made by the participants at their own risk

## SPEAKERS

### SESSION - I

#### Dr. Ramu Manivannan

Formerly with University of Delhi and University of Madras  
Visiting Professor, Department of International Relations  
Loyola College, Chennai – 600 034

### SESSION - II

#### Dr. M. V. Usha Devi

Professor and Chairperson  
Department of History  
Bangalore University  
Bangalore - 560032

### SESSION - III

#### Mrs. Adhilakshmi Logamurthy

Advocate / Social Activist  
Madras High court  
Chennai - 600104

## SESSION - IV

#### Dr. Ajeet Jaiswal

Associate Professor  
Department of Epidemiology and Public Health  
Central University of Tamilnadu  
Thiruvavur - 610005

#### Dr. D. Anuradha

Head, Department of History

#### Mr. J. Ranganathan

Coordinator (Shift II), Department of History

### Convenor

#### Dr. I. Princes

Assistant Professor

### Organising Committee

Dr. A. Arputha Selvi, Assistant Professor

Dr. P.J. Biju Joseph, Assistant Professor

Mr. J.J. Ahilan Joe Woutress, Assistant Professor

Dr. R. Xavier, Assistant Professor

Ms. A. Karoliya Jansi Rani, Assistant Professor

Mr. M. Muthu Raman, Assistant Professor

Mr. N. Abdul Khader, Assistant Professor

Mr. A. Jeevith Anguram, Assistant Professor

Mr. L.S. Hareesh, Assistant Professor

Ms. B. Monica, Assistant Professor

Mr. B. Naresh, Assistant Professor

### Address for Correspondence

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Convenor

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## NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION NEW DELHI

Sponsored

### One Day Basic Training Programme on Human Rights

## GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

3 March 2022

Lawrence Sundaram Auditorium

Convenor & Organising Secretary

#### DR. I. PRINCES

Assistant Professor

Department of History

Loyola College (Autonomous)

Organised by

#### Department of History

Loyola College (Autonomous)

Sterling Road, Nungambakkam

Chennai 600 034, Tamilnadu