



CMR COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

(AUTONOMOUS)

NAAC Accredited Institution with 'A' Grade

Kandlakoya (V), Medchal Road, Hyderabad -501401.

To

20.04.2018

The IQAC coordinator
CMR College of Engineering & Technology
Kandlakoya
Medchal.

Sir,

Sub: **Annual Report** of the WPC for the year 2017-18. Regarding.

The **Women Protection Cell** in the year 2017-18 has conducted the following programs according to the original schedule decided in the first WPC meeting held on 2nd of June 2017-

S. No.	Name of the event	Date
1.	Gender Sensitization: Films	09.08.2017
2.	Love and acid do not mix - An interactive session on Acid attacks	17.09.2017
3.	Cyber Crime Awareness for Secure Life of Girls	02.11.2017
4.	Nirbhaya Laws: A Caution for both Genders	21.02.2018

The **outcomes** of all these programs are that all the students especially the girl students learnt that they have to speak out when in need and not be silent and be cautious about using technology. The WPC members resolved to continue to work towards the welfare of the students in the coming years too.

S. Fatima Mary
Convener

Women Protection Cell

Encl: Reports of the Events

Report on:

1. Gender Sensitization: Films

09.08.2017

<https://youtu.be/p08P6NoeHnA>

<https://youtu.be/xhJk2AiABI0>



Students watching videos on Gender Sensitization

This event was organized by the **Women Protection Cell** and the **Student Counseling Centre**.

The **aim** in showing these films to the students is to make them sensitize towards gender equality.

Report on:

2. Love and acid do not mix: An interactive session on Acid attacks

17.09.2017



Group Discussions on the topic Acid Attacks

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Acid Attacks

Acid attacks often occur as revenge against a woman who rejects a proposal of marriage or a sexual advance. Gender inequality and women's position in the society in relation to men, plays a significant role in these types of attacks.

Acid throwing, also called an acid, a vitriol attack or vitriolage, is a form of violent assault defined as the act of throwing acid or a similarly Corrosive Substance onto the body of another with the intention to disfigure, maim, torture or kill. Perpetrators of these attacks throw Corrosive liquids at their attacks throw victims, usually at their faces burning them and damaging skin tissue, often exposing and sometimes dissolving the bones.

The most common types of acid used in these attacks are Sulfuric and nitric acid. Hydrochloric acid is sometimes used, but is much less damaging.

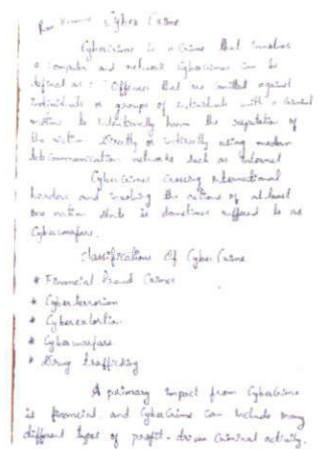
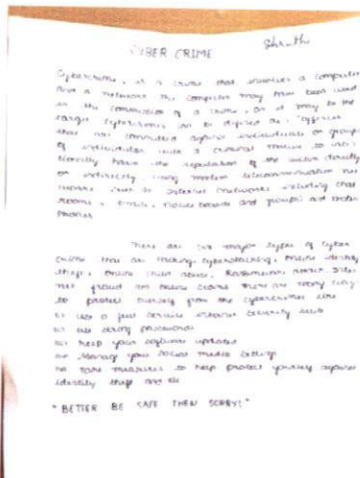
The Women Protection Cell and the Student Counseling Centre of the CMRCET conducted the above event with an aim to enlighten the students about how and why the male aggression makes the female a victim.

Report on:

3. Cyber Crime Awareness for secure life of Girls

02.11.2017

Spreading awareness about crime is as important as investigating crime. Educating citizens, especially women, about crime perhaps would go a long way in protecting them from crime. The act of spreading awareness is more important as the nature of crime has changed due to information technology which has become part of everyday life. Information technology in the form of smart phones and social media and networks pose special risk to women and children as it makes it relatively easy for the men to target them. The crime takes the form of stalking and harassing women and children either by direct means or by posting their details in dark web or such harmful places in cyber world. It becomes very difficult to deal with the repercussions of such activities as it harms one's self image and reputation among the public. **CSE Department and the Student Counseling Cell** of CMRCET conducted an event on Cyber crime awareness to educate students about the precautions they have to take when they share their details such as phone number and other personal information with anyone. It is because many times the culprit turned out to be a person who is well known to the victim. A senior faculty of the CSE Department Dr. KLS Sowjanya conducted the event. Thus by sharing examples and experiences of victims of cyber crime our **aim** is to educate and protect our women and children better.



Report on:

4. Nirbhaya Laws: A Caution for both Genders

21.02.2018

Violence against women in general and sexual violence against them in particular in India is old as the history of myth that is woven into the fabric of the nation. It had appeared as if these crimes against women are a normative aspect of general nature of crime. But Nirbhaya incident (2012) in Delhi forced the government of India to take a serious view of crimes against women. It attracted international attention due to massive protests across the country against such barbaric and heinous acts against women. The government of India appointed Justice J.S.Verma to suggest amendments to criminal law to deal with the new waves of crime against women . Thus The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 (Nirbhaya Act) came into force. This is followed by many other changes in the criminal justice system. Fast track courts to deal with the criminal acts against women were formed. Harsher punishments to culprits are being given. Marital rape is now being treated as a crime. The government made amendments to the juvenile justice act in view of the involvement of the juveniles in many criminal acts. Such juveniles are now treated as adults keeping in view of the nature of crime.

The **aim** in conducting the event is to create awareness among the youth and also to spread the lessons learnt from Nirbhaya incident. So CMRCET held a one day meet on Nirbhaya Laws on 21st February 2018. The session was conducted by Ms. Rosy Matilda Asst. Prof. of the English Department. It was jointly organized by the **Women Protection Cell** and the **Student Counseling Cell**.



Ms Rosy Matilda conducting the session on Nirbhaya Laws