

CONVENING ORDER

SAFETY AGAINST SEXUAL ABUSE CLUB 2022-23

The government of Telangana proposed to form "Safety Clubs" in the colleges of Telangana State in order to create awareness and bring ownership for various issues relating to safety among the students community. The St.Martin's Engineering College is decentralized and transparency is maintained by constituting "Safety Clubs" with students in the college. The St.Martin's Engineering College has initiated and formed Safety Against Sexual Abuse Club among Safety Clubs constituted with the following members:

Safety Club: 1. Safety Against Sexual Abuse

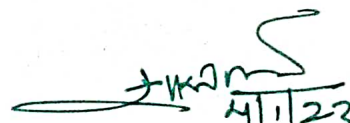
S.No	Name of the student	Hall Ticket Number	Class & Section	Contact Number	Position
1	Karishma	21K81A05M2	CSE-II-D	8019687747	Captain
2	U. Vandana	21K81A04K0	ECE-II-D	8500621555	Vice-Captain
3	Divya	21K81A05G2	CSE-II-C	7780470041	Member
4	M. Sindhu	21K81A04G2	ECE-II-C	7207391466	Member
5	K. Harini	21K81A12F8	IT-II-C	9398330413	Member
6	Susmitha	21K81A0321	MECH	8639687107	Member

Faculty Co-Ordinator: Ms. Pushpa P

Frequency of Meeting: Yearly Once

Functions and Responsibilities:

1. To teach students about the myths, realities of sexual violence and to practice self-defense.
2. To make them to understand how to be independent, how to trust their gut feelings and aware on their duties.
3. To educate the students in a way that sexual violence will not end until men become part of the solution.


4/1/23
PRINCIPAL
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St. MARTIN'S ENGINEERING COLLEGE
UGC - AUTONOMOUS
Survey No. 98 & 100, Dhulapally (V)
Dundigal-Gandimaisamma (M), Medchal-Malkajgiri (D)
Secunderabad-500 100, Telangana

Rules to Prevent Sexual Abuse

1. Teach the 5 personal safety boundary rules.

Start early with every student and set clear safety boundary rules for them. The following list gives the five personal safety boundary rules.

- No one should look at the private parts of your body.
- No one should ask you to look at the private parts of their body.
- No one should touch the private parts of your body.
- No one should ask you to touch the private parts of their body.
- No one should show you pictures of private parts on the TV, in magazines, on the computer or on a cell phone.

2. Tips for Preventing Sexual Assault

Rape or sexual assault can happen to anyone, woman or man, and it's never the victim's fault.

It's important to know that...

- Alcohol is a factor in almost all sexual assaults on college campuses.
- Many perpetrators of sexual assault are someone the victim knows.
- Sexual assaults can happen on a date or at a party.

There's no absolute way to prevent sexual assault, but it helps to think about how you can stay safe.

- Stick with your friends even in the college. Set up checkpoints or code words to make it easy for you and your friends to stay connected.
- Don't drink anything that tastes strange.
- Always keep your cell phone charged and on you. You never know when you'll need it.
- Make sure you always have a ride home or a plan to walk home with a friend.
- Trust your instincts. If something doesn't feel right to you, leave and get to a safe place immediately.

3. Avoidance Strategies

Things you can do to minimize the risk of sexual assault.

1. The first step in preventing abuse is must be careful. Any person don't have rights to touch you. It is your body, and no one has the right to force you to do anything you don't want to do. Many people have difficulty confronting coercive behavior because they have been socialized to be "polite". If you do not want to be touched, you can say, "Don't touch me," or "Stop it, I don't like this."

2. Be independent and aware on your duties. Trust your gut feelings. If you feel you are in a dangerous situation, or that you are being pressured, you're probably right, and you need to respond. Many rape survivors report having had a "bad feeling" about the situation that led to their victimization. If a situation feels bad or you start to get nervous about other persons behavior, confront the person immediately or leave as soon as possible.

3. If you feel pressured, coerced or fearful: protest loudly, leave and, go for help. Make a scene! Your best defense is to attract attention to the situation if you feel you are in trouble. In an

attempt to be nice or avoid embarrassment, you may be reluctant to yell or run away to escape being attacked. If you are worried about hurting the aggressors' feelings, remember, the aggressor is attempting to hurt you physically and psychologically.

4. If you choose to eat food from others, make sure that other person is known or unknown, trust worthy or not. Be able to get yourself home, and do not rely on others to "take care" of you.

5. Practice self-defense. Knowing in advance how you would respond to a physical threat greatly increases your chances of escape. Anyone can learn self-defense and classes are often available free or at a low cost through schools and community context.

4. Rape / Sexual Assault

The Campus Safety against Sexual abuse committee will assist you in obtaining medical, counseling, and police services for any kind of problems.

You are encouraged to report immediately any incidents of this nature directly to the members of this team, make calls to faculty head of this team, a call to mentor, class teacher, class representative, head of the department, head of the disciplinary committee. If you do not wish to pursue the matter further. Keep in mind that an assailant who is allowed to go free is a potential future danger, not only to you but also to other members of the community. You can also post a letter in drop boxes available in the college.

All information that you give will be held in the strictest confidence in accordance with our own policy as well as by the Laws as per IPC. If you wish to report information concerning a rape or sexual assault anonymously, you may do so.

If you think you are being followed, you can call out for assistance and run to a lighted building or residence; enlist the assistance of a passerby or flag down a passing vehicle, break a window in a building or residence or pull a fire alarm. Do anything that might attract attention or summon assistance.

If you find yourself confronted by an assailant you must remember that, while screaming and struggling may in some instances frighten off an assailant, in other instances such action may further antagonize an assailant and bring forth a more violent action.

5. Sexual Violence Laws under the Indian Penal Code

Assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty

What does the law say about assault of a woman?

Section 354 of the IPC criminalises any act by a person that assaults or uses criminal force against a woman with the intention or knowledge that it will outrage her modesty. Such an act is punishable with either simple or rigorous imprisonment of up to 2 years, or a fine, or both. Indian courts have ruled that the essence of a woman's modesty is her sex, ie: a woman possesses modesty by virtue of being a woman.

Sexual Harassment

How is Sexual Harassment defined under the IPC?

Sexual harassment is defined under S. 354 A of the IPC as a man committing any of the following acts:

- (i) physical contact and advances involving unwelcome and explicit sexual overtures; or
- (ii) a demand or request for sexual favours; or
- (iii) showing pornography against the will of a woman; or
- (iv) making sexually coloured remarks,

This law covers a wide ambit of acts that constitute sexual harassment, including unwanted verbal or physical advances of any kind. This law is not limited by location at which the sexual harassment takes place, unlike the law to prevent sexual harassment at work places which is explained in a later section.

What is the punishment for Sexual Harassment under the IPC?

The punishment for (i), (ii) and (iii) as given above is rigorous imprisonment for a term that may extend to 3 years, or a fine, or both while the punishment for (iv) is either simple or rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to 1 year, or a fine, or both.

Assault or use of criminal force to woman with intent to disrobe

Section 354B of the IPC criminalises assault or use of criminal force against a woman with the intention of disrobing her, i.e. with the intention of depriving her of her clothing or forcing her to be naked. Such an act is punishable with either simple or rigorous imprisonment of 3 to 7 years and a fine. Aiding such a crime also carries the same punishment.

While this may sound similar to outraging modesty, it isn't. It is considered an offence whether or not the man intended to outrage the modesty of the woman.

Voyeurism

How is voyeurism defined under the IPC?

Section 354C of the IPC criminalizes the act of voyeurism. It defines it as a man watching or capturing the image of a woman engaged in a private act in circumstances where she would usually not expect to be observed by the perpetrator or by any other person on the orders of the perpetrator or the distribution of an image so captured by the perpetrator.

What is the punishment for an act of voyeurism?

The punishment for committing this offence is simple or rigorous imprisonment of 1 to 3 years and a fine. Repeated offenders are punished with simple or rigorous imprisonment of 3 to 7 years and a fine.

Stalking

How is Stalking defined under the IPC?

Section 354D of the IPC criminalises stalking of a woman by a man. It defines the Act to include continuous following or contacting a woman by a man or attempts to contact a woman to build a personal relationship with that women even when the woman has shown a clear lack of

interest. It also include acts of monitoring a woman's electronic communication, i.e. communication over emails, social media etc.

What is the punishment for stalking?

First time offenders are punished with either simple or rigorous imprisonment of upto 3 years and a fine while repeated offenders are punished with simple or rigorous imprisonment of upto 5 years and a fine.

When is stalking not considered a crime?

Stalking is not considered a crime if it is done as a legal duty for prevention and detection of crime by the State or under any legal duty imposed by a law in practise or in a situation where such an act of stalking is seen as reasonable and justified.

Human Trafficking

How is human trafficking defined under the IPC?

Section 370 of the IPC defines human trafficking as the action or practice of transporting people illegally or without their consent across areas mainly to be used in the labour or commercial sex industry. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 is the law regulating human trafficking in India.

Rape

How is rape defined under the IPC?

Section 375 of the IPC defines rape to include any or all of the following acts, by a man against a woman:

- Penetration of a man's sexual organ (penis) into a woman's mouth, vagina, urethra or anus or making her do so with him or someone else;
- Inserting any object, not the penis, into a woman's vagina, urethra or anus or making her do so with him or someone else;
- Manipulating any body part of the woman to cause penetration into her vagina, urethra, anus or any other body part or making her do so with him or someone else; or
- Applying his mouth to a woman's vagina, urethra or anus or making her do so with him or someone else.

Under the following circumstances:

- Against her will;
- Without her consent;
- With her consent, if such consent is obtained by causing her fear of death or hurt for herself or for someone she knows;
- With her consent, if she believes the man she is engaging with sexually is her husband;
- With her consent, where due to unsoundness of mind or intoxication, the woman is not able to fully understand the nature and consequences of the act she consents to;
- With or without the consent of a woman who is below 18 years if age;
- When the woman is unable to communicate consent.

Consent is defined as clear, voluntary communication that the woman gives for a certain sex act. Lack of physical injuries from the incident does not imply that consent was involved in the incident. Medical procedures or interventions do not constitute as rape.

Marital rape, i.e. rape by one spouse of another is also listed as an exception to the act of rape, as long as the woman is above 15 years of age. Rape by a husband of his wife constitutes as rape if they are living separately and has a punishment of 2 to 7 years jail term and a fine.

In October 2017, the Supreme Court stated that the act of sexual intercourse by a husband with his wife who is under the age of majority (18 years) would also be treated as rape. The apex court read down the exception, and the age of consent has been changed from 15 to 18 years.

What is the punishment for an act of rape?

The punishment is rigorous imprisonment of 7 years to life and the person will also be liable to pay a fine.

How is aggravated rape defined under the IPC?

Special provisions are provided for cases of aggravated rape under the IPC, as amended by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013. A rape is considered aggravated if it meets any of the following conditions:

- Rape by someone having authority over the woman because of legal status (for example: police officer, army personnel)
- Rape by someone who is in a position of trust in relation with the survivor (for example: family, hospital staff)
- Special nature of woman (a pregnant woman, a mentally ill woman, a woman who cannot give consent, a woman below the age of sixteen)
- Rape involving violent circumstances (rape during time of communal riots, repeatedly raping someone)
- Other forms of aggravated rape include where the survivor die from the rape, where the survivor ends up in a vegetative state or where the survivor is gang raped.

What is the punishment for an act of aggravated rape?

A person accused of aggravated rape can be imprisoned from ten years to life along with a fine. In case of gang rape or one where during the act of rape, the accused kills the woman or puts in her in a persistent vegetative state, he can be charged with 20 years rigorous imprisonment to life, or be given a death sentence. The Supreme Court has defined persistent vegetative state as a state where the victim is alive but not aware of her environment.