

National Webinar
On
Acid Attack: A New Face of Gender
Based Violence
Report
Submitted to
National Commission for Women in India

Submitted by

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Uttarakhand

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Acknowledgement

First of all, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the National Commission for Women in India for the successful organization of this webinar, through which the webinar was sponsored and supported by accepting our proposal.

From the proposal of the webinar to its finalization and successful organization, the cooperation of the Principal of Government College Ranikhet is important. I express my gratitude towards the cooperation given from time to time by the Principal Prof. Pushpesh Pandey.

Our invitation was accepted by the Chief Guest of the program Prof. N.S. Bhandari Vice Chancellor Soban Singh Jeena University, Almora and we were blessed in spite of being very busy, for which I am grateful to him.

I want to express my gratitude to Prof. P.K. Pathak, Director, Directorate of Higher Education, Uttarakhand, you have given us permission to organize this webinar and wished us all the best for the successful organization of the program.

The program would not have been possible without whose dignified presence is the keynote speaker of this program, so the keynote speaker of this webinar Prof. Neeta Bora Sharma, Prof. Vijaya Rani Dhaundhiyal, Dr. Arshad Hussain, Dr. Aruna Kumari, Mrs. Jaya Joshi and guest speaker Dr. Maya Shukla. I sincerely thank you.

I would like to thank my entire team of this webinar including organizing Secretary, Organizing Committee Members and all faculty members and employees of the gpgc ranikhet.

Last but not least, I would like to express my gratitude to my father, Advocate Abdul Mateen and other family members for whose invaluable cooperation I could make this program successful.

Dr. Bushra Mateen

Coordinator

1.2 About the Host Institution

Govt P.G. College Ranikhet (Almora)



Govt P.G. College is located in Ranikhet, Uttarakhand state of India. Established in 1973, it is accredited from NAAC and affiliated to SSJ University Almora. Govt P.G College Ranikhet was founded by the Uttar Pradesh Government in 1973 with just one Bachelor of Arts Course. Since then the college has gone through many changes and development to meet the requirements of the youth of this region. Govt P.G.CollegeRanikhet is situated in the lush green medows of ChilyanaulaRanikhet and peaceful valleys away from the main city provide the best atmosphere for studies. P.G.CollegeRanikhet has started many professional courses and is study centre of Uttarakhand Open University.

Ranikhet is a hill station and cantonment town in Almora district, Ranikhet is a cantonment Area having Kumaun Regiment (KRC) and Naga Regiment.

1.3 About the Organizing Department

Department of Commerce



Government P.G.College, Ranikhet started its functioning in the year 1973 with a small room in Ranikhet and subsequently was shifted to its current location in Chilyanaula in the year 1982. The College has a reputation of providing good quality education in various subjects to the region, which has been surrounded mainly by the rural areas. Looking at the importance of Commerce education in the world as a global village, the Department of Commerce came into existence in the year 2000-01 and started to function in the same academic session. It was started with a three year Bachelors level program i.e. B.com TDC, which was taught in a bilingual mode ever since the commencement of learning in the year 2000-01. There was only a single post for teaching staff sanctioned in the department. The classes at the Masters level were started with the

academic session 2015-16. Total 06 faculties members are working at Department of Commerce, Govt P.G College Ranikhet.

1.4 About the Sponsoring Agency

The Webinar was sponsored by National Commission for Women, New Delhi. The National Commission for Women was set up as a statutory body in January 1992 under the National Commission for Women Act 1990 (Act. No. 20 of 1990 of Govt. of India) to review the constitution and legal safeguards for women; recommend remedial measures, facilities redressal of grievance and advise the Government on all policy matters affecting women.



Mission of National Women Commission

To strive towards enabling women to achieve equality and equal participation in all spheres of life by securing her due rights and entitlements through suitable policy and formulation, legislative measures, effective enforcement of laws, implementation of scheme/policies and devising strategies for solution of specific problems/situations, arising out of discrimination and atrocities against women.

Functions of National Women Commission

1. Investigate and examine all matters relating to the safeguards provided for women under the constitution and other laws.

2. Present to the central government annually and at such other times as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguard,
3. make in such reports recommendations for the effective implementation of those safeguards for the improving the conditions of women by the Union or any state,
4. review, from time to time, the exiting provisions of the Constitution and other laws affecting women and recommend amendments thereto so as to suggest remedial legislative measures to meet any lacunae, inadequacies or shortcomings in such legislations, take up cases of violation of the provisions of the Constitution and of other laws relating to women with the appropriate authorities,
5. look into complaints and take suo moto notice of matters relating to:-
6. deprivation of women's rights,
7. non-implementation of laws enacted to provide protection to women and also to achieve the objective of equality and development,
8. non-compliance of policy decisions, guidelines or instructions aimed at mitigating hardships and ensuring welfare and providing relief to women, and take up the issues arising out of such matters with appropriate authorities,
9. call for special studies or investigations into specific problems or situations arising out of discrimination and atrocities against women and identify the constraints so as to recommend strategies for their removal,
10. undertake promotional and educational research so as to suggest ways of ensuring due representation of women in all spheres and identify factors responsible for impeding their advancement, such as, lack of access to housing and basic services, inadequate support services and technologies for reducing drudgery and occupational health hazards and for increasing their productivity,
11. participate and advice on the planning process of socio-economic development of women,
12. evaluate the progress of the development of women under the Union and any State,
13. inspect or cause to inspected a jail, remand home, women's institution or other place of custody where women are kept as prisoners or otherwise and take up with the concerned authorities for remedial action, if found necessary,
14. fund litigation involving issues affecting a large body of women,
15. make periodical reports to the Government on any matter pertaining to women and in particular various difficulties under which women toil,
16. any other matter which may be referred to it by Central Government.
17. The Central Government shall cause all the reports referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1) to be laid before each House of Parliament along with memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the Union and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any such recommendations.
18. Where any such report or any part thereof relates to any matter with which any State Government is concerned, the Commission shall forward an copy of such report or part to

such State Government who shall cause it to be laid before the Legislature of the State along with a memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the State and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any such recommendations.

19. The Commission shall, while investigating any matter referred to in clause (a) or sub-clause (i) of clause (f) of sub-section (1), have all the powers of a civil court trying a suit and, in particular in respect of the following matters, namely :-
20. summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person from any part of India and examining him on oath,
21. requiring the discovery and production of any document,
22. receiving evidence on affidavits,
23. requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office,
24. issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses and documents, and
25. any other matter which may be prescribed.

Background of Webinar

Acid Attack is emerging as a most heinous form of Gender based violence against women of India. Acid is known to be a very potent weapon of offence and assault, especially against women and minors about 85% of victims are girls and women. Acid attack is a crime against fundamental human rights guaranteed to individuals by virtue of their being human. Therefore the crime of acid attack violates many significant rights guaranteed under International Level human rights, instruments like Universal Declaration of Human Rights convention on elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and declaration of violence against women. The atrocious crime of acid violence can be seen in many countries like Bangladesh, Pakistan, India and Cambodia. India has the highest number of acid attackers totally every year despite the action taken by the Government of India as well as Supreme Court of India. The crime is at increasing attributed to the patriarchal ideology which is prevailing in India and to India's inadequate system which does not deliver efficient remedies to the victim.

1.5 Reasons for Acid Attack

- Revenge against women who rejects a proposal of marriage or a sexual advance or for friendship.
- Racial Motivations.
- Social, Political and Religious Issues.
- Gang Violence
- Conflict over Land ownership ,harassing

- Anti-Minorities discrimination
- Gender Equality.

Effects on Attackers

Mental Effects

Majority of acid attackers are aimed at the face. The severity of the damage depends on the concentration of acid. The types of damages which affect the mental health of the victim are:

- Acid attack victims face the possibility of skin depigmentation and even death.
- The skull is partially destroyed and lost.
- Ear cartilage is usually partly or totally damaged, deafness may etc...
How Dreams died
- One of the victims of acid attack always wanted to be a doctor and work in hospital, however for the last five years of her life she's been going to hospital for treatment and reconstructive surgeries after becoming a victim of acid attack.



The Torcher bearer: Famous Bollywood movie “Chappak” starring Deepika Padukone. A story of acid attack victim Laxmi, An acid attack survivor, Laxmi is perhaps the role model for numerous women. After becoming a victim of acid attack she has not allowed self pity, but also taken life in her own hands and doing well for herself.

Social Effects: After mental and physiological effect many social implications also exist for the victims especially women. These attack victims have to dependent on their spouse or families for everyday activities. Due to impair vision and physically handicapped. Many acid attack survivors are not able to get work.

Legal Position: The law commission of India in its 226 report published in 2009 highlighted the adding acid attacks as a separate offence in the Indian Penal Code, proposed an enhancement of punishment for causing acid attacks. This was in laws of the offence “Grievous hurt” does not match the gravity of offences related to acid attacks. Further it called for separate legislation called victim compensation fund scheme for the purpose of rehabilitation of acid attack. Further section 326 A , 326 B and section 370 IPC attempt to murder were added in the Indian Penal

Code through the criminal laws (Amendment) Act 2013. The section now specifically criminalized acid attack and attempted acid attack.

The Acid laws in India are generally considered with basic perspective. The current laws in corrosive assaults may be changed victim survivor viewpoints to be amplifying future genuine punishment. Deforming the face is thought to be the attempt to kill. One's victim loses the regular skin makes the lasting impact for whole life so the consideration depends on the seriousness of the offence ought to with the label of murder attempts. Since gender violence is woven intricately into the Indian societal structure, it is only fair to implement social awareness campaigns to help raise awareness at the grass root level.

1.6 Expected outcome of the webinar

Based on the important lectures of the subject experts and the questions put before them by the participants and their answers, and suggestions in the proposed webinar on the topic of acid attack, the following expected results of this webinar are expected:

- Efforts will be made in Webinar to make the acid attack victim woman participate, so that the participants will be made aware of her real condition. The result will be that his pain will come in front of the people who can curb such incidents increasing in the society.
- The general public will be benefited by the lectures and suggestions of the experts and along with the participants, the rules made regarding acid attack will be publicized in the society.
- Optimum ratio of the participation of girls and youth will be kept in the Webinar and everyone will be given an opportunity to express their views, so that the ill-effects of such incidents will come to the fore, which will be a hindrance to the development of such mentality in the people.
- In Webinar, it is proposed to discuss in detail the law, procedure and punishment made for acid attack, so that the girls will be aware of their rights and the youth will be aware of the ill-effects of such incidents which will abet them for such incidents. .
- In the discussion, all those aspects will be highlighted due to which such incidents get strength, and from the questions and suggestions received, important suggestions will come out to improve the rules made for it.
- Efforts will be made to participate in this Webinar at the national level, so that the views of the youth of such areas "where no such incident has come to the fore" will be placed before everyone, which will inspire others.



1.7 Target Group of the webinar

In the webinar, such people will be targeted who have direct and indirect connection with it or are in a position to influence. On this basis the following persons have been targeted-

- Special emphasis will be given to the youth in the target group of the webinar. Because their mental state is important in acid attack incidents.
- Along with the youth, young women will be targeted, so that efforts can be made to save them from such incidents by making them aware.
- In the webinar, such parents will be targeted whose dependents belong to this age group so that they can make their dependents aware of the information received through the program.
- Students living in hostels will also be targeted in the program, because these times are lost due to lack of important and correct information for them.
- Teachers will also be targeted in the webinar because one teacher can motivate thousands of students.
- Acid attack victims are also proposed to be targeted in the webinar so that they can be aware of their rights and their views can be made aware of all.

1.8 Objectives of the Webinar

- To Aware about the program running for acid attack survivor
- To Know the reason for the high frequency rate of acid attack in India
- To Aware the coming generation how acid attacks can spoils the victim life.
- To identify the various reason for acid attack by Perpetrate.
- To make aware about the laws framed to relieve the victim not only financially in the form of compensation but also provide free treatment.
- To define the various types of problems faced by the victim after acid attack
- To give more suggestion for making strict law and society norms.
- To give tips to avoid acid attack.
- State's involvement in curbing the increasing number of acid attack.

1.6 Theme

The theme was “Acid Attack: A New Face of Gender Based Violence”

1.7 Resource Person

Following Resource Persons are proposed for the webinar;

1. Prof. Neeta Bora Sharma ,Head& Dean Political Science, Director Centre for Women Studies, Kumaun University Nainital.
2. Prof. Vijaya Rani Dhaundiyal, Head & Dean (Education) S.S.J University, Almora.
3. Dr. Aruna Kumari
Department of Education
Delhi University
4. Dr. Arshad Hussain
Faculty of Law,
SSJ University,Almora
5. Smt. Jaya Joshi,
Member, State Women Commission,
Dehradun, Uttarakhand.

Programme Beneficiaries

The national webinar aims at directly benefit academia, researchers and students through informative, insightful and thought provoking deliberations from leading professionals.

Budget

The consolidated budget of the programme was Rs 30000/- which included honorarium to the Resource Persons and other Miscellaneous Expenses.

Modus Operandi

There was no registration fee for the participants. Live web session were conducted through Google Meet Platform.

Part 2: Session Deliberations

2.1 Inaugural Session

One Day National Webinar on theme” Acid Attack: A New Face of Gender Based Violence” was organized by the Department of Commerce on 30th November at Google Meet Platform.

The webinar was initiated by Dr. Asha Parchey, Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce and organizing secretary of the webinar with welcoming of all the distinguished resource person, dignitaries and participants. She stated that the department looks forward to more much such collaborative events in the future which would benefit both the faculty members and students in general.

She gave a brief Introduction about sponsored agency i.e. National Women Commission, Delhi. She briefly states the history, vision, mission and objectives of National Women Commission.

In conclusion, she expressed immense gratitude to the National Women Commission for providing an opportunity to conduct National Webinar on Acid Attack: A New Face of Gender Based Violence.

Prof. Pushpesh Pandey
Principal
Govt. P.G. College Ranikhet



The Program was started by Prof. Pushpesh Pandey Principal Govt. P.G. College Ranikhet. At the very outset, he in his address congratulates the department and National Women Commission over for providing an immense opportunity to organize a One Day National Webinar on Acid Attack: A New Face of Gender Based Violence. He welcomes all the Guest V.C SSJ University Almora, Prof. P.KPathak Director Higher Education Uttarakhand, SmtPreeti Priydarshini SSP Nainital, Prof. Maya Shukla Guest Speaker and all resource persons Prof. Neeta Bora Sharma Kumaun University Nainital, Prof. vijaya Rani Dhaundhiyal SSJ University Almora, Dr. Arshad Hussain SSJ University Almora, Dr. Aruna Kumari School of Open Learning New Delhi and Smt Jaya Joshi Ex Member Women Commission Uttarakhand and all the participants..He spoke about violence against women in India and encourages the participants to respect the dignity of women.

The session was moderated by Dr. Asha Parchey, Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce Govt. P.G. College Ranikhet she thanks gave thanks to Principal Govt. P.G. College Ranikhet and

informed that due to some urgent meetings and work all the Chief Guest were unable to attend the webinar and she read the wishes message given by them.

2.2 Technical Sessions

Moderator: Dr.AshaParchey, Assistant Professor,Department of Commerce,Govt.P.G.CollegeRanikhetAlmora.

Dr.AshaParchey,
Assistant Professor,
Department of Commerce,
Govt.P.G.CollegeRanikhetAlmora.



Speaker: Prof Vijaya Rani Dhaundhiyal , Head of Department Department of Education S.S.J. Campus, Soban Singh Jeena University Almora.

Prof Vijaya Rani Dhaundhiyal ,
Head of Department of Education
S.S.J. Campus,
Soban Singh Jeena University Almora.



Prof. VijayaRani Dhondhiyal told about the cell set up by the University Grants Commission to prevent harassment of women, how they can be helpful. He presented his views on spreading awareness in rural areas and making women aware of such incidents and the steps to be taken in view of such possibilities. Prof. Dhaundhiyal threw light on the responsibilities of the concerned officers, talked about the counseling centers. She explained the mechanism of administrative and social structure. She told about the various committees formed to stop the harassment of women in higher education that whenever any information is received about the harassment of women, instead of taking immediate action by the cell fixed for this work, the committee is constituted whose report has no prescribed there is no date, as a result of which the victim becomes disheartened and the accused lives fearlessly.

She said that we have to reach out to the children of remote and rural areas through various programs because we have not been able to reach them yet. In today's Webinar, many students' boys and girls have joined, which we can make aware through such programs, along with making women aware, their livelihood will also have to be considered because one of the reasons for the harassment is not being financially empowered. To stop the harassment of women, not only women but also men will have to be educated and such real data will have to be collected up to the village and block level. The measures taken by the government to stop the harassment

of women will have to reach the people so that the victim becomes aware of their rights and they can protect themselves and the women around them from such incidents.

Speaker. Prof. Neeta Bora Sharma Convenor and Dean Department of Political Science, D.S.B. Campus, Kumaun University Nainital

Prof. Neeta Bora Sharma
Convenor and Dean Department of Political Science,
D.S.B. Campus, Kumaun University Nainital



Prof. Neeta Bora Sharma in her lecture threw light on various aspects of women's oppression. Prof. Sharma threw light on the plight of body and mind of the victim of oppression of women in India, she said that the judicial process in India is so long that it takes a very long time to get justice to the victim, which boosts the morale of the accused and in such a mindset Increases. She also mentioned the criteria set by the government for the sale of acid, such as it is necessary to keep the complete details of the buyer for the purchase of acid, the quantity purchased, the purpose of purchase and the complete address of the buyer. She said that it has been directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court that it is the responsibility of every state and union territory of India to provide treatment to every acid attack victim and no hospital can deny her treatment and a separate room for the victim. Arrangements for treatment will have to be made and financial assistance of one lakh rupees will also have to be given. She said that violence is done against women not only out of the house but also inside the house, it is a very sensitive issue about which we all have to be aware.

Prof. Sharma said that we have to make women as well as men aware and tell that woman are no longer weak, if they are harassed then what are their rights and what is the prescribed punishment for such incidents, as well as we have to study of the family background of the accused will also have to be studied as to why they are committing such crimes so as to prevent such incidents from happening in future and to create a safe environment. We should start from our home; we should give equal rights to sons and daughters and inculcate a sense of respect for both of them. She also mentioned the efforts to stop the harassment of women in colleges and universities, saying that when we get information about the incident, we should not think that it is the work of the Proctor or the Student Welfare Officer, not ours, but we should understand the seriousness of the problem. The students should be consulted and helped to solve the problem. She said that 34 percent of cases in India are due to rejection of marriage and refusal to have sex.

Speaker: Dr.Arshad Hussain, Faculty of Law SSJ University, Almora delivered an expert deliberation on the theme: Acid Attack a New Face of Gender Based Violence.

Dr.Arshad Hussain,
Faculty of Law
SSJ Campus.
SSJ University, Almora



The Speaker for the day, Dr.Arshad Hussain spoke at length on the theme. He started out by clarifying the causes of acid attack and violence against women he told that over the last decade India has been witnessing an alarming growth of acid attack especially on women. Acid violence is a heinous crime committed usually against women with an intention to disfigure or kill her. The long-term consequences of these attacks are that it makes the person blind along with permanent scarring of the face and body. 78% of acid attacks are due to rejection of love proposal or refusal to marriage. Women are an important part of our society. Every woman has her own job or duty in this modern society in which men are unfortunately still the 'strongest gender'. We can't forget that a woman's life is a lot more complicated than a man's life. A woman has to take care of her own personal life and if she is a mother she has to take care also of her children lives too. Worse still, if she is married, additional stress can be on her shoulder. Yet they still perform very well in the work environment and in some areas better than their male counterpart.

"Violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relation between men and women, which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men and to prevention of the full advancement of women. Gender-based violence is endemic worldwide, cutting across age, marital status, religion, class, race and thus posed human rights violation and huge health problem." further he addressed the meaning and definitions of Acid Attack as per the provision of the "Prevention of Offence (by acid) Act, 2008" (National Commission for Women- Draft Bill) constitute the definition of Acid Attacks and Acid.

According to section 3 of the Act:

"Acid" shall mean and includes any substance which has the character of acidic or corrosive or burning nature that is capable of causing bodily injuries leading to scars and disfigurement or temporary or permanent disability.

The Indian Penal Code, 1860 by virtue of Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 under the explanation 1 of section 326 B has defined acid to include: "any substance which has the acidic or corrosive character or burning nature, capable of causing bodily injury leading to scars or disfigurement or temporary or permanent disability or disfigurement to any part of the body of such person."

Section 357B of code of Criminal Procedure 1973 lays down, "The compensation payable by the State Govt. under section 357A shall be in addition to the payment of fine to the victim under section 326A or section 376 D of IPC."

Section 357C of Criminal Procedure 1973 lays down, "All hospitals, public or private, whether run by the central government, local bodies or any other person, shall immediately provide the first aid or medical treatment, free of cost, to the victims of any offence covered under section 326A, 376, 376A, 376C, 376D or 376E of IPC. And shall immediately inform the police about such incident."

Newly added seventh clause of section 100 of IPC lays down that the request of private defence of body extends to the voluntarily causing of death of any other harm to the assailant in case of an act of throwing or administering acid or an attempt to throw or administer acid which may reasonably cause the apprehension that grievous hurt will otherwise be the consequence of such act.

In addition, he also contextualized the discussion about of the "Prevention of Offence (by acid) Act, 2008" (National Commission for Women- Draft Bill) constitute the definition of Acid Attacks and Acid.

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case of an act of throwing or administering acid or an attempt to throw or administer acid which may reasonably cause the apprehension that grievous hurt will otherwise be the consequence of such act.

Speaker: Dr. Aruna Kumari, School of open Learning, Department of Education, University of Delhi, Delhi

Dr. Arunakumari
School of open Learning,
Department of Education,
University of Delhi, Delhi



Dr. Arunakumari has covered historical perspective of Acid Attack on women. Key features of her lecture are given below;

“Acid Attack on Women in India: An Historical Perspective”

Every society in the world at present is facing different problems at the societal level against women; however acid throwing has become the new-fangled type of violence. Acid violence is one of the most heinous crimes against women, in which acid is thrown onto the face and body of women with the intention of disfiguring her. Acid violence involves the intentional acts of violence in which perpetrators throw, spray, or pour acid on the victim. It causes immediate damage, disfigurement, pain and long-lasting medical complications for victim. Though acid attack is a crime which can be committed against any man or woman, but if we see various cases, it has a specific gender dimension as most of the reported acid attacks have been committed on women, particularly young women for spurning suitors, for rejecting proposals of marriage, for denying dowry etc. A number of women are affected by the acid attacks

Meaning and Definitions of Acid Attacks

Acid Attacks have been defined as follows:

According to UNICEF, —In an acid attack, a man throws acid (the kind found in car batteries) on the face of a girl or woman. Any number of reasons can lead to acid attacks. A rejected marriage proposal is offered as justification for a man to disfigure a woman with acid.

The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, defines —**Acid attack** as any act or omission, caused by corrosive substance/acid to be thrown or administered in any form on the victim with the intention that such person is likely to cause to the other person permanent or partial damage / injury or deformity or disfigurement to any part of the body or organ or cause death of such victim.

Draft Prevention of Offences (by Acids) Act 2008 —Acid attack means any act of throwing acid or using acid in any, form on the victim with the intention of or with knowledge that such person is likely to cause to the other person Permanent or partial damage or deformity or disfigurement to any part of the body of such person.

Violence against women: an Historical Perspective

Legal, historical, literary and religious writings all contribute to understand the unique status of women. But in reality, women rarely had an identity apart from that given to them as wives, mothers, daughters and departure from that identity was discouraged. The seeds of violence in the

Subordination of females lie in their subjection to male authority and control. This relationship between the women and the men has been institutionalized in the structure of Patriarchal family. Patriarchy refers to the male domination both in public and private spheres. The word patriarchy ‘literally’ means the rule of the father or the „*patriarch*“, and originally it was used to describe a specific type of male-dominated family— the large household of the patriarch which included women, junior men, children, slaves and domestic servants all under the rule of this dominant male. Now it is used more generally —to refer to male domination, to the power relationships by which men dominate women, and to characterize a system whereby women are kept subordinate in a number of ways

The emergence of a patriarchal hierarchy can be traced throughout the foundations of India’s history, from the Pre Vedic Period to India post-Independence. In doing so, the deeply ingrained quality of subjugation becomes apparent. The beginning of civilization saw no legitimate gender hierarchy, nor violence against women. Within the Vedic Period (1500-800 BCE), however, society became increasingly structured. Despite women being honored as sacred within the Hindu culture, this time period also saw the establishment of the institution of marriage. This developed the obligation of women to remain in the household, and to birth a son. Following the Vedic Period, from around 500 BCE to 1850 CE, this dichotomous role for women was further cemented. Women came to be regarded as both an object of control and one of worship. Required to serve as both a submissive wife and a beacon of chastity, women soon became defined by the standards set by their husbands and families. This paradoxical role pushed upon women can be related back to Dumont ‘s theory of hierarchy and the opposition of purity versus pollution. Furthermore

Women also saw the separation of the two. On one hand they were revered as goddesses, while on the other, their presence and participation was forbidden in religious practices. The Post-Vedic Period also saw the arrival of sati: a Hindu funeral ritual in which a widow commits suicide by way of lighting herself on fire. The immolation traditionally served as evidence of the widow’s devotion to her deceased husband.

Subsequently, within the British Period (1858-1947), the influence of Victorian values took hold. As British colonizers attempted to assert their control over the population, they sought to reform Indian traditionalism, being strongly critical of women's lack of autonomy and role in the family. In response, India gained a particularly gendered model of nationalism in order to protect what they believed to be an essential part of their cultural. This distinct tension between colonial forces and historical norms in effect created a new kind of patriarchy, different from that experienced before and during colonial times. The post-colonial patriarchy still present today exemplifies the theme of tension between those attempting to address the hierarchical status quo through reforming the roles of

women, and those who call upon cultural and historical tradition in order to resist change. Towards the end of British rule, women increasingly found their marginalization and inequality to be unacceptable, and so began to fight for position in mainstream society. Upon India's independence in 1947, many women participated in a large push-back against the patriarchy, viewing the emancipation as an opportunity to pursue progress. By bringing cultural analysis beyond merely declaring a lack of gender equity; we are able to further understand India's own tolerance of inequality. The incidence of sexual violence against women is greater in societies with male dominated ideologies and a history of violence, as is the case in India.

History of Acid Violence

In the ancient Greek times, vitriol (a hybrid of sulphuric acid) was used to purify gold and fabricate imitation precious metals. In the 18th century, vitriol was also used by the ancient Sumerians, Romans, Persians, Arabs, and Indians from the second century AD to until the late medieval writings. Vitriol appeared in Europe during the 16th century, and a recorded case of an acid attack occurred in 17th century France under the rule of King Louis XIV. Many reports suggest vitriolic attacks were in vogue during the late nineteenth century in the United Kingdom and Europe.

Sulfuric acid, was first manufactured on an industrial scale in England in the 1740s, and people began using it for violent purposes in Western Europe and the United States once it became easily obtainable (It was sold as a bleach and a cleaning agent). By the 1830s, a magazine, Glasgow periodical, of United Kingdom editorialized, —The crime of throwing vitriol has, grieved to say, become so common in this part of the country, as to become almost a stain on the national character¹. In addition to being favored as a weapon in labor clashes, sulfuric acid was a common weapon in domestic disputes. For instance, in 1865, the New York Times reported that a jealous husband was arrested for disfiguring his wife with acid after threatening to —spoil her figure.

A —wave of vitriolage² occurred, particularly in France, where in 1879, 16 cases of vitriol attacks went before the Court; and from 1888 to 1890 there were 83 reported cases (Hartman 240; Guillaud 149). The rhetorical and theatrical term *La Vitrioleuse* was coined, and their violent

acts were widely reported in the popular press as —crimes of passion, perpetrated predominantly by women against other women, and —fuelled by jealousy, vengeance or madness and provoked by betrayal or disappointment. La Vitrioleuses intentions were to disfigure the individual facial

Features of their disloyal mate or female rival, therefore robbing him or her of the possibility of further amorous or sexual activity (Harris 238). The crime of vitriolage produced widespread cultural myths about these women's based crimes and the responses to it (which) presumed that the victim had participated in creating the conditions that inevitably spilled over into violence

In other 19th and early 20th century cases, women threw acid on the men who impregnated them outside of marriage, on former lovers who spurned them, or on their husbands' mistresses. Throwing vitriol was a way not only of causing someone immense pain, but also of rendering him or her unattractive, which goes partway toward explaining its use in sexually charged disputes. (A strong base, such as lye, can also blind and disfigure a victim).

On October 17, 1915 acid was fatally thrown on Prince Leopold Clement of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, heir to the House of Hohenzollern, by his distraught mistress, Camilla Rybicka, who then killed herself. Sensationalizing such incidents made for lucrative newspaper sales.

In the past there were not so many incidences of acid attacks, but now the number of acid attacks has been increasing continuously. The use of acid as a weapon began to rise in many developing nations, specifically those in South Asia. The first recorded acid attacks occurred in Bangladesh in 1967 and Cambodia in 1993. Since then, research has witnessed an increase in the amount and severity of acid attacks in South Asia.

India has long been witnessing to incidents of acid violence and available records show the earliest acid attack was reported to have taken place in 1920, according to the Acid Survivors Foundation (ASFI) in India. The attack was in the Bombay Presidency of British India where Ali Mohammed Farag threw sulfuric acid in the face of Abdullah Mohammed Jabli on September 6, 1920. It has been a widely prevalent phenomenon and has been increasing at an alarming rate.

Problems face by female acid attack victims

PHYSICAL - Acid eats through two layers of the skin, i.e. the fat and muscle underneath, and sometimes not only eats through to the bone but even dissolve the bone. The deepness of injury totally depends on the strength of the acid and the duration of its contact with the skin.

When thrown on a person's face, acid rapidly eats into eyes, ears, nose and mouth. Eyelids and lips may burn off completely. The nose sometimes melts, closing the nostrils, and ears shrivel up. Acid can quickly destroy the eyes, blinding the victim. Skin and bone on the skull, forehead, cheeks and chin may dissolve. When the acid splashes or drips over the neck, chest, back, arms or legs, it burns everywhere it touches.

PSYCHOLOGICAL - Acid assault survivors face many mental health issues upon recovery. Acid violence victims have been reported with higher levels of anxiety, depression, due to their appearance. According to the Rosenberg Scale, the women reported lowered self-esteem and increased self-consciousness, both in general and in the social sphere.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC - Acid attacks usually leave victims handicapped in some way, rendering them dependent on either their spouse or family for everyday activities, such as eating and running errands. They face a lifetime of discrimination from society and they become lonely. These dependencies are increased by the fact that many acid survivors are not able to find suitable work, due to impaired vision and physical handicapped. As a result, divorce, abandonment by husbands is common in the society. Moreover, acid survivors who are single when attacked almost certainly become ostracized from society, effectively ruining marriage prospects. They are embarrassed that people may stare or laugh at them and may hesitate to leave their homes fearing an adverse reaction from the outside world. Victims who were not married are not likely to get married and those victims who have got serious disabilities because of an attack, like blindness, will not find jobs and earn a living. Discrimination from other people, or disabilities such as blindness, makes it very difficult for victims to fend for themselves and they become dependent on others for food and money.

Speaker Smt. Jaya Joshi, Ex Member, State Women Commission, Dehradun, Uttarakhand.

Mrs. Jaya Joshi

Ex Member,

State Women Commission, Dehradun, Uttarakhand



Mrs. Jaya Joshi started her lecture by welcoming all the participants. Mrs. Joshi said that today in a civilized society when people from all over the world are thinking to live in Moon and Mars. On the other hand, there is also a narrow-minded community who are committing misdeeds regularly. In the same episode, acid attack is such a misdemeanor that only and only

our mothers and sisters are harassed. Such a heinous act is done for the purpose of destroying the body of others. After the year 2010, 200 to 300 cases are seen every year in India , in which the victim of acid attack becomes physically handicapped or becomes blind. She becomes crippled and helpless mentally as well as physically, she becomes like dying even though she is alive. The amount of sympathy we express towards them is less, because there is no one to share their pain and suffering. Sensation lasts for a few days, then somewhere the society understands the reason behind it only to the victim. IPC section 326A, life imprisonment, 326B, people play with the law even after being sentenced to 5 to 7 years. If we find out the reasons for them then it is as follows-

- refuse to marry
- cheating in love
- one sided love
- mutual enmity
- Mental stress
- intoxication
- Breaking the relationship etc.

The following measures were suggested by Mrs. Joshi to prevent this-

- Strictness in law
- Spreading awareness among people,
- Promoting educated society
- Seeking the help of an NGO

In the end, she said that we all have to unite and fight step by step to end this type of misdeeds from the society.

3.1 Vote of Thanks

Dr. Bushra Mateen
Convener of the Webinar,
Assistant Professor
Govt. P.G. College Ranikhet



At the end of the program Convener of the webinar Dr. Bushra Mateen, Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Government Postgraduate College, Ranikhet thanked the chief guest of the program, guests, professors, participating students and journalist etc.

Dr. Mateen gave vote of thank to the chief guest of the program, Prof. NS Bhandari, Vice Chancellor Soban Singh Jeena University, Almora, Chief Patron Prof. P.K. Pathak, Director, Directorate of Higher Education, Uttarakhand, Guest speaker Ms. Preeti Priyadarshini, Deputy

Superintendent of Police, Nainital, Patron Prof. Pushpesh Pandey, Principal, Government College, Ranikhet and former Principal of the college Prof. Hema Prasad and Chief Speaker Prof. Neeta Bora Sharma, Convener and Head of Department of Political Science, Kumaon University, Nainital, Prof. Vijayrani, Head of Department, B.Ed. Faculty, S.S..J. Campus, Soban Singh Jeena University, Almora, Dr. Arshad Hussain Associate Professor Law Faculty, S.S.J. Campus Soban Singh, Jeena, Dr.Aruna Kumari Open School of Learning University of Delhi, Delhi , Mrs. Jaya Joshi, former member of Uttarakhand Women's Commission and Dr. Maya Shukla Government College, Ranikhet etc.

4.1 Conclusion and Suggestion

Gender inequality has been in the society since ancient times. Male priority has been given a place in the society and women have been kept on second status. The cases of harassment of women are increasing day by day. Domestic violence, rape, harassment, violation of women's rights, murder and acid attack etc. have come to the force. In most cases of harassment of women, reports are not registered, women are not able to file complaints due to fear of social discrimination and stigma, even if they try, they do not progress under the pressure of family and society. About 200 to 300 acid attacks are reported in India every year, but in reality, this number can be more than 1000. Cases of acid attacks are recorded all over the world, but are common in South Asia and the Britain has the highest rate. If we talk about the last decade in India, there would have been a continuous increase in acid attack cases till the year 2010 and 2019. The details of which are given in Table-1.

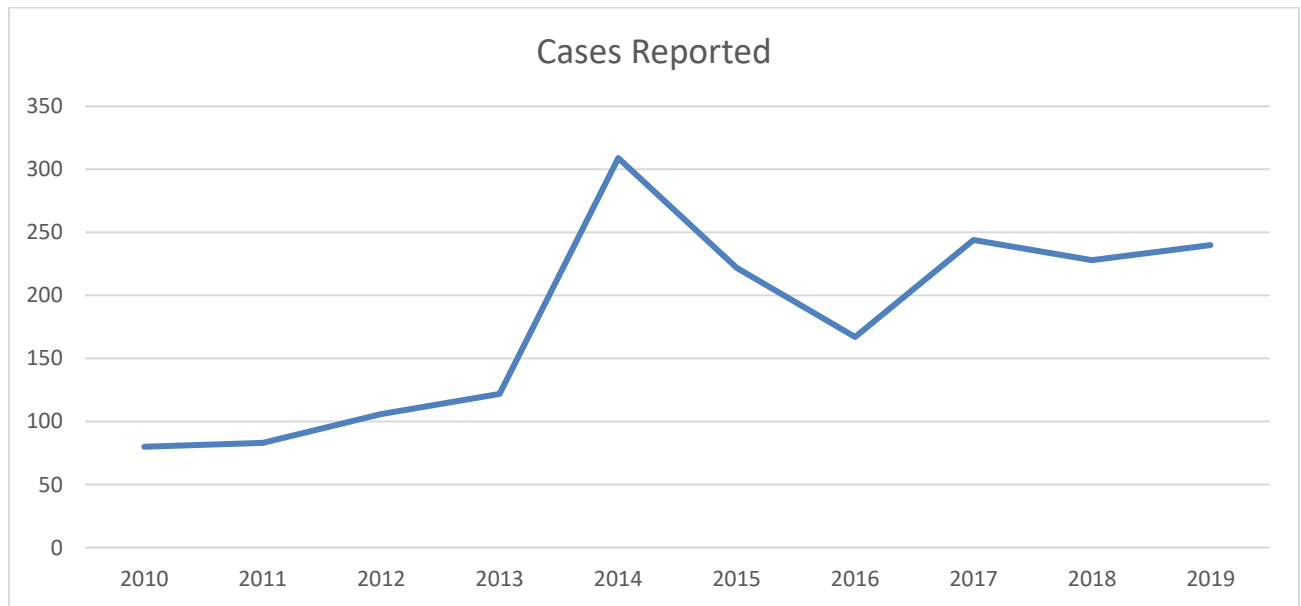
Table -1

Reported Acid Attacks in India

(2010 to 2019)

S.N.	Year	Cases Reported	Increase/Decrease
1	2010	80	-
2	2011	83	+3
3	2012	106	+23
4	2013	122	+16
5	2014	309	+187
6	2015	222	-87
7	2016	167	-57
8	2017	244	+77
9	2018	228	-16
10	2019	240	+12
	Total	1801	

Sources: Kannadsan,2015 ,National Crime Record Bureau ,India



Sources: On the basis of Table -1

Analyzing the above, it is clear that from the year 2010 to 2014, the number of acid attacks increased continuously in India, which peaked in the whole decade of 2014 and decreased till 2016 but after 2016 it increased in 2017 and there has been a slight decrease in that time.

Acid attack victim has to face both physical and mental problems after this incident, where on one hand the body is badly damaged after the incident and has to spend a lot on treatment, apart from this she also has to face financial problems. It happens, the employment of the victim is lost, many problems have to be faced in looking for employment elsewhere and it becomes very difficult to get employment. Social prestige is affected negatively because society is sensitive towards it for some time and as time passes, the victim is blamed for this incident which is very sad. As a result, if the woman is married, her marital life gets affected and even divorce comes or she is thrown out of the house by the family. If a woman is not married, then it becomes almost impossible to get married because today's society is a male dominated society and no matter what the husband is, he needs to be beautiful in appearance, which is a mental illness, because real beauty is in conduct, not in cover.

Based on the lectures given by various subject experts and guests in the webinar, the main reasons for the occurrence of acid attack in women's harassment can be-

- ❖ refuse marriage proposal
- ❖ refusing sex
- ❖ One-sided love
- ❖ cheating by female friend
- ❖ marry someone else by a female friend
- ❖ befriending or having sex with someone else by a female friend
- ❖ refutation of friendship between female friend
- ❖ man suspects female friend
- ❖ due to mutual enmity
- ❖ because of racism
- ❖ Reasons for failure in love
- ❖ Drug addiction and anti-women mentality
- ❖ Excessive restriction of female friend by male friend and crossing her by female friend
- ❖ mental stress
- ❖ illiteracy
- ❖ lengthy legal process
- ❖ Due to non-receipt of dowry

Recommendations

Based on the lectures given in the webinar and the reference literature studied in its preparation, the feedback of the participants, the following suggestions may be beneficial to curb the incidence of acid attack-

Major Communications Campaigns should be designed for discussions with both male and female.

To do more research to understand why young men's are motivated to act in such a heinous ways and determine means to change their behavior.

Web portal should be created for recording sale of acid.

- Due to overloading of cases before the court a separate tribunal or bench can be formed to look after the cases of acid attack.
- To ensure quick deliverance of justice to victims.
- The current acid attack provisions and judicial approach to the quantum of damages are very restricted in view of nature and the gravity of offence.

As acid attack has lifelong consequence on the life of the victim, it makes the life of the victim hell permanently. It is very difficult for the victim of acid attack to get job, to get married, go to school etc. society stare and look as if they were not human beings.

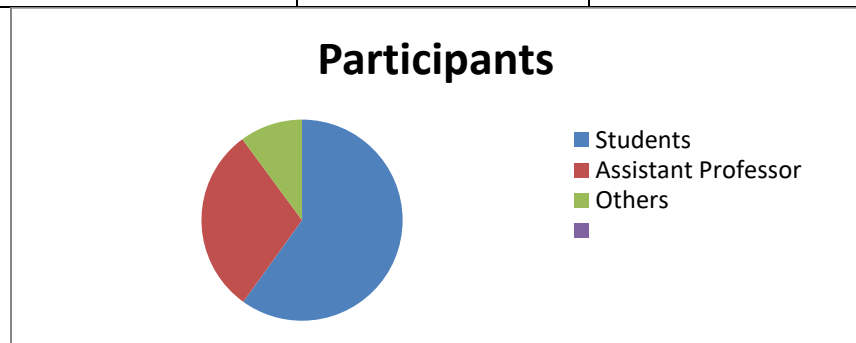
- So the government has to make more new laws, legislation, amendments and take stringent measures to end this menace.
- Effective rehabilitation programme should be started by State Governments with the help of NGO's who are working in this field.
- Gender sensitization should also be a part of School curriculum.
- Making women aware of their rights
- To give equal rights to women as men from their own homes and families.
- Raising awareness of children in the family
- To inculcate a sense of respect for the woman in the family members
- special supervision of young children
- Counseling the mentally disturbed youth by the family and trying to understand their problem
- To spread education in rural and remote areas
- Informing children about the consequences of such incidents from the primary stage itself

- Such subjects should be included in the curriculum in senior secondary, colleges and universities.
- Publicity should be given to the consequences of such an incident
- More and more seminars, webinars should be organized on the topic of acid attack
- A one-day camp should be organized every year on this subject by the National Service Scheme.

5.1 Summary of Feedback Analysis

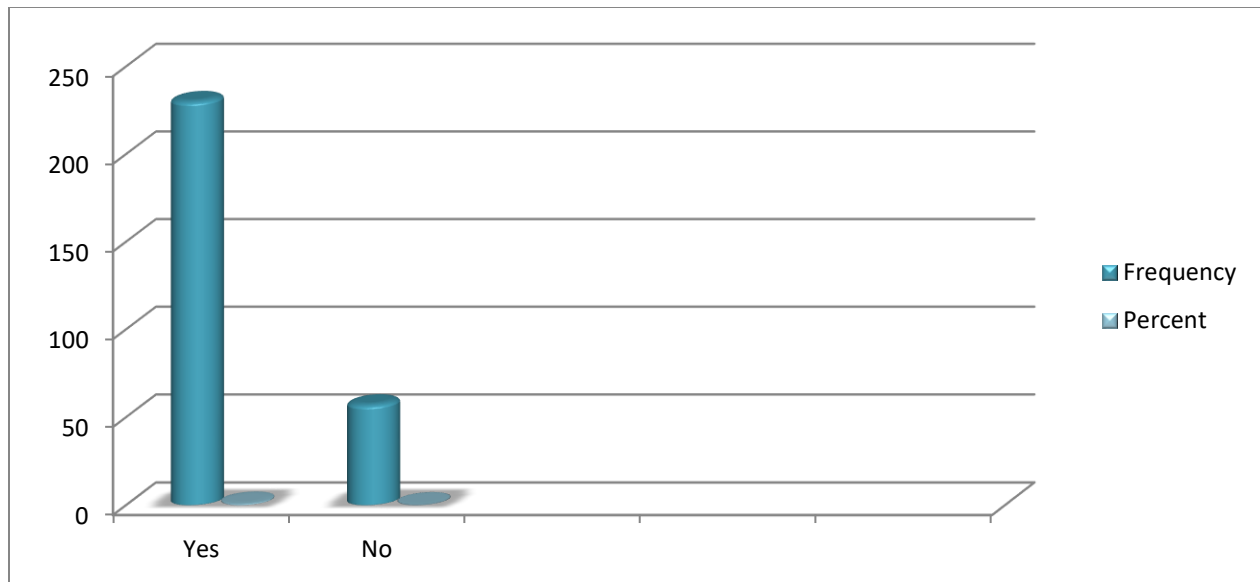
Table 2 . No. of Participants

Participants	Frequency	Percent
Students	172	60%
Assistant Professors	86	30%
Others	29	10%
Total	287	100%

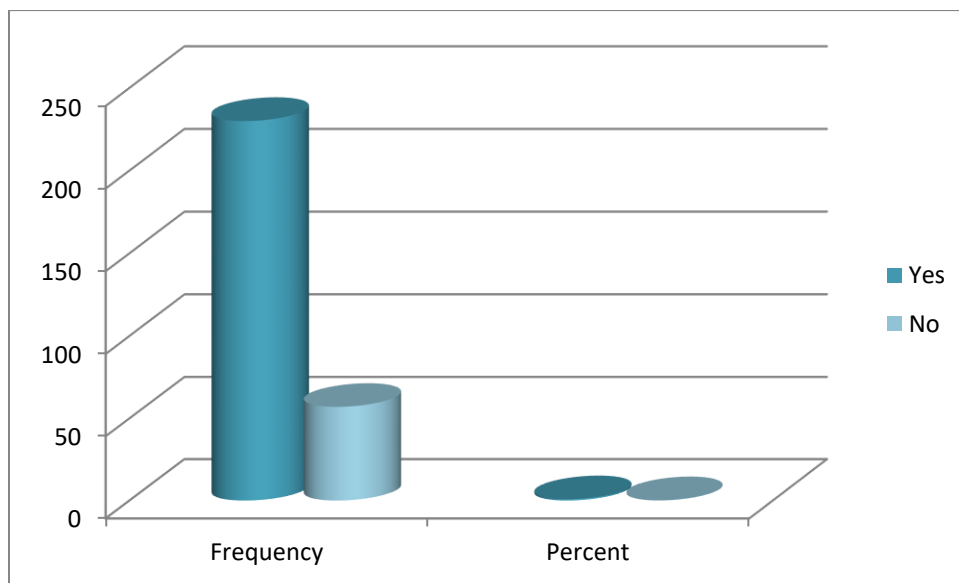


State your level of agreement for the statement: The Duration of the Webinar was just right(Not too long and not too short)

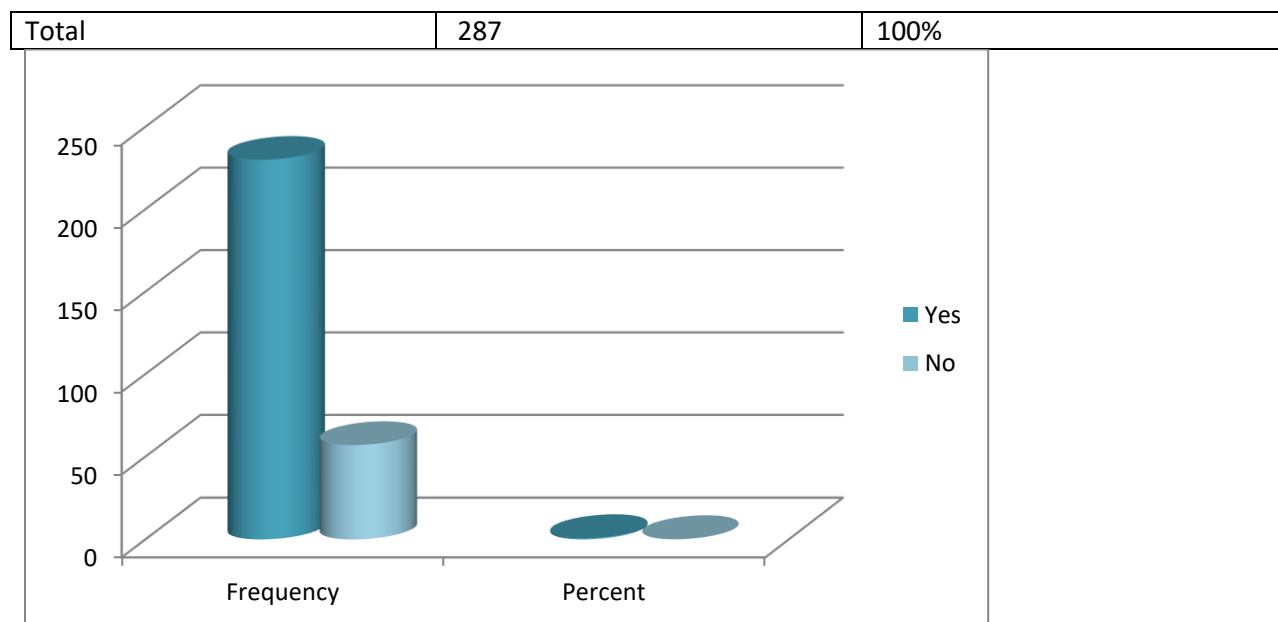
Effectiveness of Resource Person		
	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	10	3.4%
Disagree	5	1.7%
Strongly Agree	220	76.6%
Agree	40	13.9%
Neutral	12	4.18%



Does Webinar Meet Expectations		
Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	245	85.36%
No	42	14.64%
Total	287	100%



Does Speakers or Presenters are Knowledgeable		
Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	230	80.13%
No	57	19.8%



Want to know about current situation of acid attack in India. Its women related issue. People could be aware about this issue. It's a medium of social awareness.

The topic of this webinar is very relevant for contemporary times. Acid attack is a worst form of gender based violence. There is still need to aware girls and women against acid attack and other gender based violence.

The topic selected for the webinar was very relevant according to the present day scenario. Topic is related with our society.

Govt. P.G.College, Ranikhet(Almora), Uttarakhand

Date: 21 December,2021

6.1 Utilization Certificate

Sl.No.	Letter No. and Date	Amount	
1.	F.No.16(212)2021-22NCW(SCW) Dated 25/09/2021	Rs.30,000 (Thirty thousand only)	Certified that out of Rs 30,000(Thirty Thousand Only) grants sanctioned during the year 2021 in favourof GPGCRanikhet Letter No. given in the margin and Rs.. Nil..... on account of unspent balance of previous year, a sum of Rs. 29860/(Twenty nine thousand eight hundred sixty only) has been utilized for the purpose of WEBINAR for it was sanctioned and that the balance Rs. 140/(One hundred forty only) remaining unutilized at the end of the year will be adjusted towards the grants payable during the next year 2022

Certified that I have satisfied myself that the condition on which the grant –in-aid was sanctioned the have been duly fulfilled /are being fulfilled and that I have exercised the following checks to see that the money was actually utilized for the purpose for which it was sanctioned

Prof. Pushpesh Pandey
Principal/Patron

Dr.Bushra Mateen
Convener of the Webinar

Dr.AshaParchey
Organizing Secretary

S.N.	Description	Amount Rs
1	Sanctioned grant	30,000
2	Received in advance	15,000
	Items of Expenditure	
1.	Honorarium to the Speakers 3,000*5	15,000
2.	Miscellaneous Expenditure	
	Banner/Poster/Invitation/ Advertisement of the Webinar	1950
	Google workspace	860
	Printing and Stationary	900
	News paper	2,150
	Refreshment for Organizing Committee member	1,980
	Remuneration for Organizing Committee member	2,000
	Report Writing and Printing	6120
	Total	14960
	Total (Twenty nine thousand eight hundred sixty only)	29860
	Balance	-14960 (Fourteen Thousand nine hundred sixty

Prof. Pushpesh Pandey
Principal/Patron

Dr.Bushra Mateen
Convener of the Webinar

Dr.AshaParchey
Organizing Secretary

7.1 Appendix

**National webinar
On
Acid Attack: A new Face of Gender based Violence**

**Sponsored By
National Commission for Women, India**

**Organised By
Department of Commerce,
SSJDVSS, Govt.P.G.College ,Ranikhet (Almora),Uttarakhand
30 November, 2021 @10.00 a.m.**



**KEYNOTE
SPEAKERS**



CHIEF PATRON
PROF.P.K.PATHAK
DIRECTOR,HIGHER EDUCATION
UTTARAKHAND



CHIEF GUEST
Hon'ble VICE CHANCELLOR
PROF.N.S.BHANDARI
S.S.J.UNIVERSITY, ALMORA



PATRON
PROF. PUSHPESH PANDEY
PRINCIPAL, GOVT.P.G. COLLEGE,
RANIKHET



GUEST SPEAKER
DR.MAYA SHUKLA
DEPARTMENT OF SANSKRIT
GPGC RANIKHET



DR.ARSHAD HUSSAIN
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
FACULTY OF LAW
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PROF.NEETA BORA
HEAD &DEAN(POL. SCIENCE)
DIRECTOR
CENTRE FOR WOMEN STUDIES
KUMAUN UNIVERSITY,NAINITAL



PROF. VIJAYA RANI DHAUNDIYAL,
HEAD &DEAN (EDUCATION)
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DR.ARUNA KUMARI
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR,
SCHOOL OF OPEN LEARNING,
DELHI UNIVERSITY, DELHI



SMT.JAYA JOSHI
EX-MEMBER
STATE WOMEN COMMISSION
UTTARAKHAND



CONVENOR
DR.BUSHRA MATEEN
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
DEPARTMENT OF OMMERCE,
GPGC, RANIKHET

Registration Link:
<https://forms.gle/AmWzvAmE64Qz15g6>
Platform: Google meet



ORGANISING SECRETARY
DR.ASHA PARCHEY
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
DEPARTMENT OF OMMERCE,
GPGC, RANIKHET

HE CHANGED MY FACE, NOT MY HEART, HE THREW ACID ON MY FACE, NOT MY DREAMS

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Remuneration / Honorarium Bill

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This is to certified that Prof./Dr./Shri
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webinar "Acid Attack: A New Face of Gender".(Sponsored by National Commission for
Women in India)

(Prof. Pushpesh Pandey)
Principal / Patron

(Dr. Bushra Mateen)
Convener of the Webinar

(Dr.Asha B. Parchey)
Organizing Secretary

Invitation Link

Acid Attack: A New Face of Gender Based

NATIONAL WEBINAR SPONSORED BY NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN IN INDIA

ORGANISED BY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ,GOVT. P.G.COLLEGE RANIKHET



30th NOVEMBER 2021

Timing 10.00 a.m.

For registration click on the following link

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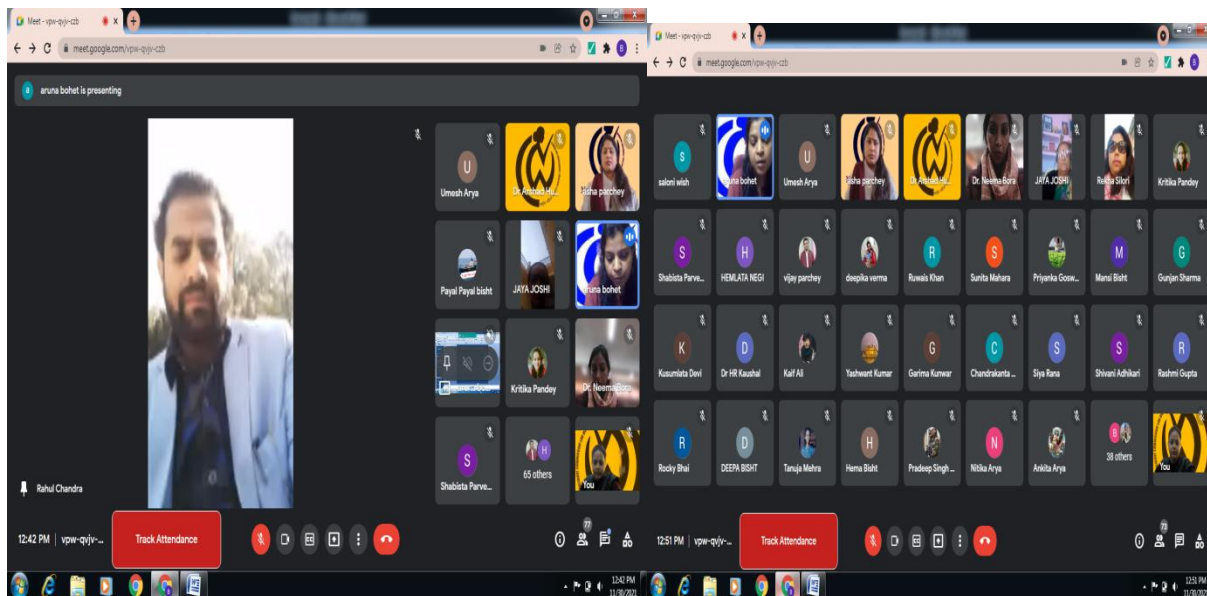
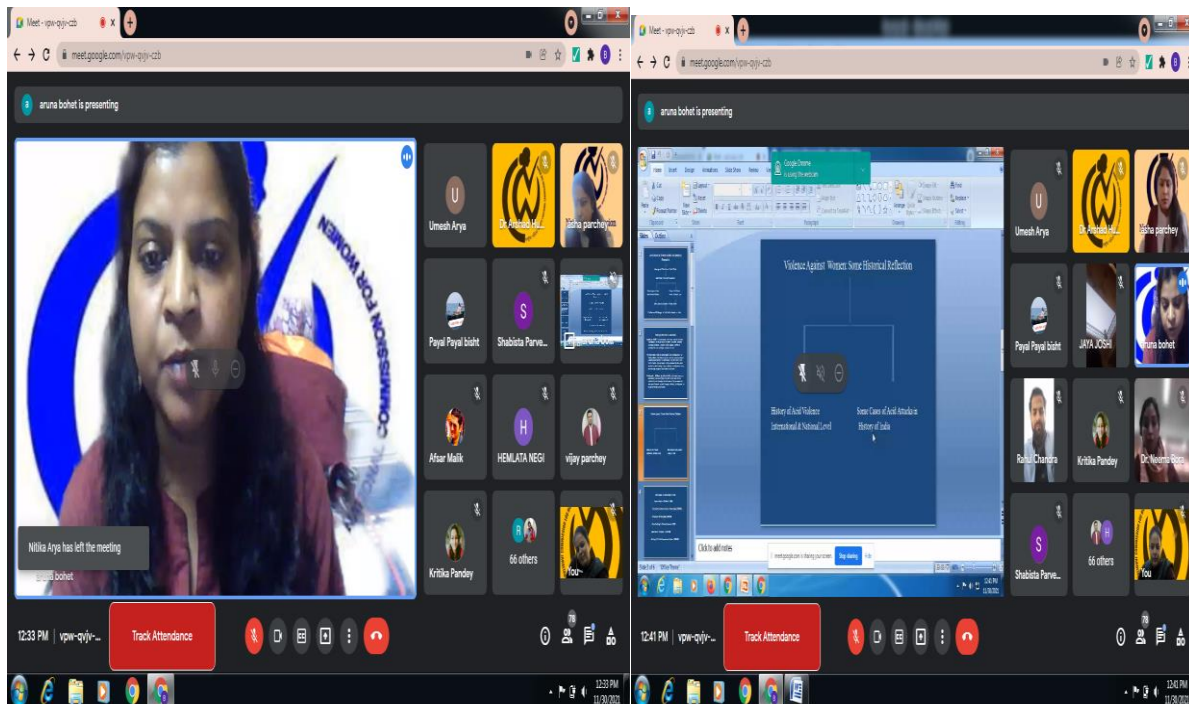
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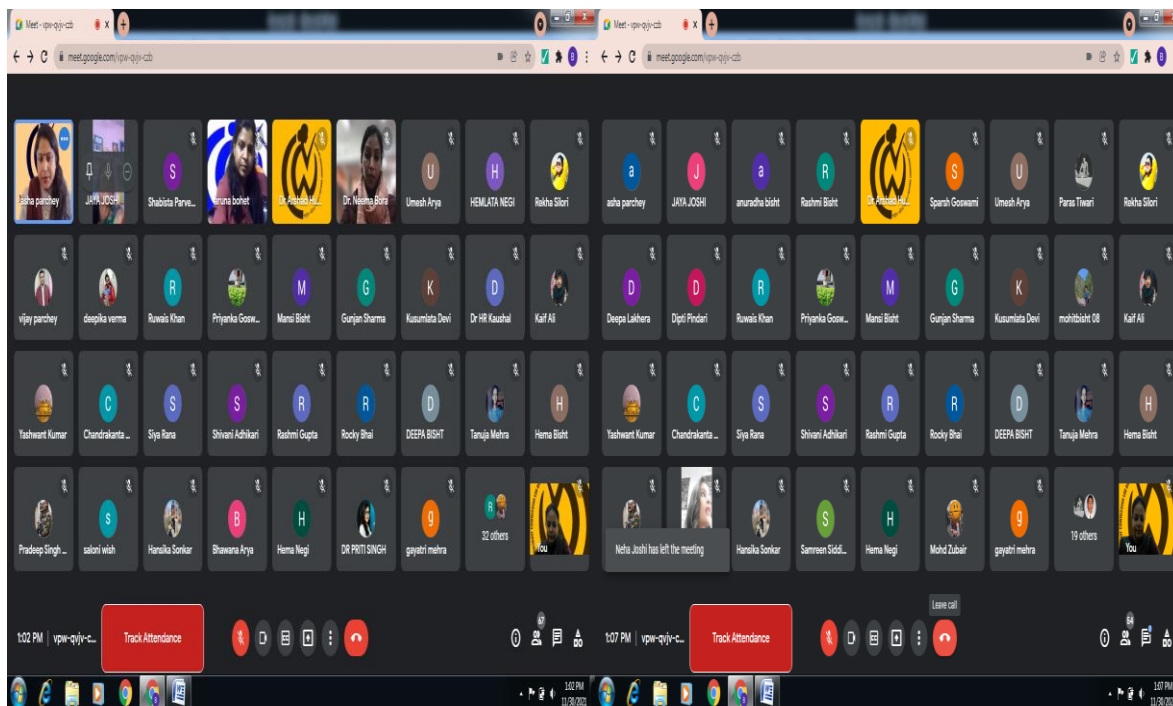
<https://meet.google.com/vpw-qvjv-czb>

Contact 8057248814

bushra123commerce@gmail.com

Glimpse of Webinar





एक दिवसीय वेबीनार का किया आयोजन

नैनीताल

हमारे संवाददाता

राज्य की स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय रानीखेत के वाणिज्य विभाग द्वारा एसिड अटैक ए न्यू फेस फॉर जेंडर बेस्ड वायलेंस पर एक दिवसीय वेबीनार का आयोजन किया गया। वेबीनार का संचालन डॉ आशा पारछे द्वारा किया गया प्रारंभ में वेबीनार के प्रायोजक राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग के प्रारूप व क्रिया विधि का वर्णन किया।

वेबीनार का विधिवत प्रारंभ राजकीय महाविद्यालय रानीखेत के प्राचार्य प्रोफेसर पुष्पेश पांडे द्वारा किया गया। मुख्य अतिथि कुलपति सोबन सिंह जीना विश्वविद्यालय प्रोफेसर एनएस भंडारी तथा संरक्षक प्रोफेसर पीके पाठक निदेशक उच्च शिक्षा निदेशालय उत्तराखंड रहे, उन्होंने संदेश के माध्यम से आयोजक समिति को मार्गदर्शन दिया तथा आशीर्वाद दिया। वेबीनार का विधिवत उद्घाटन राजकीय महाविद्यालय के प्राचार्य प्रोफेसर पुष्पेश पांडे द्वारा किया गया इस

संदेश के माध्यम से कार्यक्रम की सफलता

उत्तराखंड महिला आयोग उत्तराखंड की पूर्व सदस्य श्रीमती जया जोशी द्वारा एसिड अटैक पीड़ितों के आजीवन शारीरिक एवं मानसिक जैसे संवेदनशील मुद्दों को उठाया इस कार्यक्रम में सुपरिटेण्डेंट ऑफ पुलिस जनपद नैनीताल श्रीमती प्रियदर्शिनी जी द्वारा संदेश के माध्यम से

वेबीनार में मुख्य वक्ता की भूमिका में प्रोफेसर विजय रानी डॉडियाल विभागाध्यक्ष एवं संकायाध्यक्ष शिक्षाशास्त्र सोबन सिंह जीना परिसर एवं विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा महिला हिंसा के सामाजिक पक्ष को उजागर किया।

प्रोफेसर नीता बोरा शर्मा संयोजक एवं विभागाध्यक्ष डीएसबी परिसर कुमाऊं विश्वविद्यालय नैनीताल ने अपने व्याख्यान में भारतीय संविधान में वर्णित महिलाओं से संबंधित प्रावधान को विस्तार से समझाया तथा लैंगिक हिंसा पर प्रकाश डाला

कार्यक्रम की सफलता के लिए शुभकामनाएं दी गई। वेबीनार की संयोजक डॉ बुशरा मतीन सहायक प्राध्यापक वाणिज्य विभाग राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय रानीखेत द्वारा कार्यक्रम के मुख्य अतिथि, अतिथिगण, प्राध्यापकों, प्रतिभाग कर रहे विद्यार्थियों का धन्यवाद किया।

प्रोफेसर शर्मा द्वारा संयुक्त राष्ट्र की सार्वभौमिक घोषणा तथा महिलाओं के मानव अधिकार, स्वतंत्रता, समानता एवं सामाजिक भूमिका की चर्चा की।

राजकीय महाविद्यालय रानीखेत की प्राध्यापक डॉक्टर माया शुक्ला द्वारा वैदिक काल में महिलाओं की सामाजिक स्थिति एवं वर्तमान की स्थिति का तुलनात्मक विवरण करते हुए महिला हिंसा पर प्रकाश डाला। कार्यक्रम में विधि विभाग एसएसजे परिसर सोबन सिंह जीना

कार्यक्रम

- महिला आयोग के प्रारूप एवं क्रिया विधि का वर्णन

विश्वविद्यालय के एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर डॉक्टर अरशद हुसैन द्वारा एसिड अटैक जैसे जघन्य अपराध के कानूनी प्रावधान को विस्तार पूर्वक समझाया।

ओपन लर्निंग स्कूल दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय दिल्ली की प्राध्यापिका डॉक्टर अरुणा कुमारी द्वारा पीपीटी प्रेजेंटेशन के माध्यम से एसिड अटैक के इतिहास तथा विश्व में हो रही हिंसा पर प्रकाश डाला। कार्यक्रम में डॉक्टर जया नैथानी, डॉक्टर पूजा बोहरा, डॉक्टर दीपा मेहरा रावत, डॉक्टर पारुल बोरा, डॉक्टर नीमा बोरा, तथा डॉ राहुल चंद्रा ने विशेष योगदान दिया। इस कार्यक्रम में अतिथियों तथा प्राध्यापकों के साथ-साथ लगभग 150 प्रतिभागियों ने प्रतिभाग किया। इस वेबीनार की संयोजक डॉ मतीन तथा आयोजक सचिव डॉ आशा पारछे थी।

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महिलाओं पर एसिड अटैक अपराध की जघन्य श्रेणी

शाह टाइम्स संवाददाता नैनीताल। राज्य की स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय रानीखेत के वाणिज्य विभाग द्वारा एसिड अटैक एन्यू फेस फॉर जेंडर बेस्ड वायलेंस पर एक दिवसीय वेबीनार का आयोजन किया गया। वेबीनार का संचालन डा. आशा पारछे द्वारा किया गया। प्रारंभ में वेबीनार के प्रायोजक राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग के प्रारूप एवं क्रिया विधि का वर्णन किया। वेबीनार का विधिवत प्रारंभ राजकीय महाविद्यालय रानीखेत के प्राचार्य प्रोफेसर पुष्पेश पांडे द्वारा किया गया। मुख्य अतिथि कुलपति सोबन सिंह जीना विश्वविद्यालय प्रोफेसर एनएस भंडारी तथा संरक्षक प्रोफेसर पीके पाठक निदेशक उच्च शिक्षा निदेश

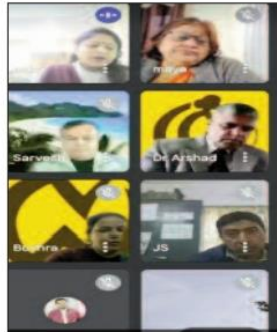
शालय उत्तराखंड रहे। वेबीनार का विधिवत उद्घाटन राजकीय महाविद्यालय के प्राचार्य प्रोफेसर पुष्पेश पांडे द्वारा किया गया इस वेबीनार में मुख्य वक्ता की भूमिका में प्रोफेसर विजय रानी ढोंडियाल विभागाध्यक्ष एवं संकायाध्यक्ष शिक्षाशास्त्र सोबन सिंह जीना परिसर एवं विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा महिला हिंसा के सामाजिक पक्ष को उजागर किया गया। उन्होंने बताया कि महिलाओं के प्रति इस तरह से दिन प्रतिदिन हिंसा बढ़ती जा रही है जिन्हें रोकने के लिए समाज को एक साथ आना होगा। राजकीय महाविद्यालय रानीखेत की प्राध्यापक डा. माया शुक्ला द्वारा वैदिक काल में महिलाओं की सामा

जिक स्थिति एवं वर्तमान की स्थिति का तुलनात्मक विवरण करते हुए महिला हिंसा पर प्रकाश डाला। सोबन सिंह जीना विश्वविद्यालय के एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर डा. अरशद हुसैन द्वारा एसिड अटैक जैसे जघन्य अपराध के कानूनी प्रावधान को विस्तार पूर्वक समझाया। कार्यक्रम में डा. जया नैथानी, डा. पूजा बोहरा, डा. दीपा मेहरा रावत, डा. पारुल बोरा, डा. नीमा बोरा, तथा डा. राहुल चंद्रा ने विशेष योगदान दिया। इस कार्यक्रम में अतिथियों तथा प्राध्यापकों के साथ-साथ लगभग 150 प्रतिभागियों ने प्रतिभाग किया। इस वेबीनार की संयोजक डा. मतीन तथा आयोजक सचिव डा. आशा पारछे थीं।

नैनीताल के 3 मास की रतिवा की पालि के 3 21 से क सुहव की है जिल पालि जारी अधि अव कि र

वाणिज्य विभाग राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय द्वारा एसिड अटैक विषय पर वेबीनार आयोजित

न्यूज प्रिन्ट संवाददाता नैनीताल। राज्य की स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय रानीखेत के वाणिज्य विभाग द्वारा एसिड अटैक एन्यू फेस फॉर जेंडर बेस्ड वायलेंस पर एक दिवसीय वेबीनार का आयोजन किया गया। वेबीनार का संचालन डा. आशा पारछे द्वारा किया गया प्रारंभ में वेबीनार के प्रायोजक राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग के प्रारूप एवं क्रिया विधि का वर्णन किया। वेबीनार का विधिवत प्रारंभ राजकीय महाविद्यालय रानीखेत के प्राचार्य प्रोफेसर पुष्पेश पांडे द्वारा किया गया। मुख्य अतिथि कुलपति सोबन सिंह जीना विश्वविद्यालय प्रोफेसर एनएस भंडारी तथा संरक्षक प्रोफेसर पीके पाठक निदेशक उच्च शिक्षा निदेशालय उत्तराखंड रहे, उन्होंने संदेश के माध्यम से आयोजक



समिति को मार्गदर्शन दिया तथा आशीर्वाद दिया। वेबीनार का विधिवत उद्घाटन राजकीय महाविद्यालय के प्राचार्य प्रोफेसर पुष्पेश पांडे द्वारा किया गया इस वेबीनार में मुख्य वक्ता की भूमिका में प्रोफेसर विजय रानी ढोंडियाल विभागाध्यक्ष एवं संकायाध्यक्ष शिक्षाशास्त्र सोबन सिंह जीना परिसर

एवं विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा महिला हिंसा के सामाजिक पक्ष को उजागर किया गया। उन्होंने बताया कि महिलाओं के प्रति इस तरह से दिन प्रतिदिन हिंसा बढ़ती जा रही है जिन्हें रोकने के लिए समाज को एक साथ आना होगा। प्रोफेसर नीता बोरा शर्मा संयोजक एवं विभागाध्यक्ष डीएसबी परिसर कुमाऊं विश्वविद्यालय नैनीताल ने अपने व्याख्यान में भारतीय संविधान में वर्णित महिलाओं से संबंधित प्रावधान को विस्तार से समझाया तथा लैंगिक हिंसा पर प्रकाश डाला प्रोफेसर शर्मा द्वारा संयुक्त राष्ट्र की सार्वभौमिक घोषणा तथा महिलाओं के मानव अधिकार, स्वतंत्रता, समानता एवं सामाजिक भूमिका की चर्चा की। राजकीय महाविद्यालय रानीखेत की प्राध्यापक डॉक्टर माया शुक्ला द्वारा

वैदिक काल में महिलाओं की सामाजिक स्थिति एवं वर्तमान की स्थिति का तुलनात्मक विवरण करते हुए महिला हिंसा पर प्रकाश डाला। राजकीय महाविद्यालय सोमेश्वर की प्राचार्य तथा राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय रानीखेत की पूर्व प्राचार्य प्रोफेसर हेमा प्रसाद द्वारा कार्यक्रम के सफ़्त संचालन हेतु शुभकामनाएं एवम आशीर्वाद दिया। कार्यक्रम में विधि विभाग एसएसजे परिसर सोबन सिंह जीना विश्वविद्यालय के एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर डॉक्टर अरशद हुसैन द्वारा एसिड अटैक जैसे जघन्य अपराध के कानूनी प्रावधान को विस्तार पूर्वक समझाया तथा बताया कि किस तरीके से महिलाएं अपने अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक होकर स्वयं की रक्षा कर सकती हैं।

कार्यक्रम रहने पर है।

कहा कि सैनिकों और सरकार का छिपा नहीं है। मोदी के नेतृत्व में हाथों में है। आज

दुश्मनों की नापाक हरकत का जवाब देने के लिए सैनिकों को किसी से पूछने की जरूरत नहीं है। प्रधानमंत्री मोदी होली हो या दीपावली या अपना जन्मदिन, सैनिकों के बीच में ही मनाकर उनका मनोबल बढ़ाने में आगे रहते हैं। उत्तराखंड में चार

1734 शहीदों की मिट्टी लाकर देहरादून की स्थापना की जा ने कहा कि शहीदों लाने का कार्यक्रम चलेगा। उन्होंने हम शहीदों के सपने नहीं बना देते, हम

सतर्क



जांच की गई है, दिन बाद आएगी। द्वारा आगामी दो रिपोर्ट शासन को सी को लेकर जांच की जा रही इन में तैनात सभी पुलिसकर्मियों की जांच की जाएगी।

एसिड अटैक पर वेबिनार का आयोजन

नैनीताल। स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय रानीखेत के वाणिज्य विभाग द्वारा एसिड अटैक ए न्यू फेस फॉर जेंडर बेस्ड वायलेंस पर एक दिवसीय वेबिनार का आयोजन किया गया। वक्ताओं ने कहा कि महिलाओं के प्रति दिन प्रतिदिन हिंसा बढ़ती जा रही है, जिन्हें रोकने के लिए समाज को एक साथ आना होगा।

प्रोफेसर नीता बोरा शर्मा संयोजक एवं विभागाध्यक्ष डीएसबी परिसर कुमाऊं विश्वविद्यालय नैनीताल ने अपने व्याख्यान में भारतीय संविधान में वर्णित महिलाओं से संबंधित प्रावधान को विस्तार से समझाया। प्रोफेसर शर्मा द्वारा संयुक्त राष्ट्र की सार्वभौमिक घोषणा तथा महिलाओं के मानव अधिकार, स्वतंत्रता, समानता एवं सामाजिक भूमिका पर चर्चा की। राजकीय महाविद्यालय रानीखेत की प्राध्यापक डॉ. माया शुक्ला ने वैदिक काल में महिलाओं की सामाजिक स्थिति एवं वर्तमान की स्थिति का तुलनात्मक विवरण दिया।

जान

- तड़ीगांव-रावलगंगा मार्ग पर जगह दे रहे दुर्घटनाग्रस्त

भास्कर समाचार

चंपावत। बाराकोत तड़ीगांव-रावलगंगा डामरीकरण की मंगलवार को ग्रामी आक्रोश जताया। डामरीकरण का व पर आंदोलन की ग्रामीणों का कह 2014-15 में मोट बाद से ही डामरी गया, जिससे मोट दयनीय हो गई है। पड़ गए हैं। कई चालक दुर्घटनाग्र रूप से घायल

या' पर आयोजित चार दिवसीय विवाद का हुआ स

चंद्रा स्वीकार नहीं किए जाएंगे।

अब तक न ता नमाण काया का काइ फाइल प्रार्थमिकता से शुरु कराए जाएंगे।

ताल जिले में शीतलहर से जरूरतमंदों को राहत के लिए मिले 5 लाख

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श्री गर्ब्याल ने बताया कि तहसील नैनीताल को 80 हजार, हल्द्वानी को 90 हजार, रामनगर को 65 हजार, धारी को 65 हजार, लालकुआँ को 50 हजार, कालादूंगी को 50 हजार, कोश्याकुटौली को 50 हजार तथा बेतालघाट तहसील को 50 हजार की धनराशि आवंटित कर दी गयी है। उन्होंने बताया कि निराश्रितों को संभावित शीतलहरी के प्रकोप से बचाने हेतु आवश्यकता के अनुरूप पर्याप्त मात्रा में अलाव की व्यवस्था करते समय यह सुनिश्चित किया जाए कि अलाव जलाने का चयन ऐसे स्थानों पर किया जाए जहाँ अधिक से अधिक निर्धन एवं असहाय लोग, जनता खुले आसमान के नीचे निवास करते हो या एकत्र होते हो, जैसे धर्मशालाएँ, रैन बसेरा, मुसाफिर खाना, पड़ाव सराय, चौराहा, रेल/बस स्टेशन, सार्वजनिक स्थान। इसके साथ ही निःशुल्क कम्बल बाँटने की

नैनीताल में मौसम ने बदली करवट, छाए रहे बादल

नैनीताल (आज समाचार सेवा)। कई दिनों के बाद सामान्य रहने के बाद सरोवर नगरी नैनीताल में मंगलवार को मौसम ने फिर अचानक करवट बदल ली जिसके चलते नगर में ठंड में बढ़ोत्तरी दर्ज की गयी। बता दें नगर में बीते चार दिनों से सुबह व शाम के वक्त अगर छोड़ दें तो दिन के वक्त चटक धूप खिलने तथा पहाड़ियों से कोहरा नहीं उठने से काफी राहत मिल रही थी लेकिन मंगलवार को मौसम का मिजाज सुबह से ही बदल गया जिसके चलते आसमान में सुबह करीब 10 बजे के बाद से हल्के बादल छाने शुरू हो गए थे लेकिन अपराह्न डेढ़ बजे के बाद फिर आसमान घने बादलों के आगोश में समा गया देर शाम तक आसमान बादलों से ही घिरा रहा। शहीद मेजर राजेश अधिकारी राजकीय इंटर कालेज के मौसम विज्ञान केंद्र के प्रभारी प्रताप सिंह बिष्ट के मुताबिक अधिकतम तापमान 19.2 तथा न्यूनतम तापमान 8.0 डिग्री सेल्सियस रिकार्ड किया गया। नैनी झील नियंत्रण कक्ष के प्रभारी रमेश सिंह गैड़ा के मुताबिक झील का जलस्तर आधा इंच गिरने के बाद 11 फीट डेढ़ इंच पहुंच गया है।

व्यवस्था भी की जाए एवं इस हेतु कम्बल नियमानुसार क्रय किये जायें। जिलाधिकारी गर्ब्याल ने निर्देश दिये कि कोविड-19 की रोकथाम एवं बचाव हेतु समय-समय पर भारत सरकार, राज्य सरकार एवं जिला प्रशासन द्वारा निर्गत आदेशों, दिशा-निर्देशों, मानकों का पूर्णतः अनुपालन सुनिश्चित किया जाए।

समय पर भारत सरकार, राज्य सरकार एवं जिला प्रशासन द्वारा निर्गत आदेशों, दिशा-निर्देशों, मानकों का पूर्णतः अनुपालन सुनिश्चित किया जाए।

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महिला हिंसा को रोकने के लिए समाज को उठाने होंगे कारगर कदम: प्रो.विजया रानी

एसिड अटैक विषय पर किया गया वेबीनार का आयोजन

आज समाचार सेवा

नैनीताल। राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय रानीखेत के वाणिज्य विभाग द्वारा एसिड अटैक एन्चू फेस फॉर जेंडर बेस्ड वायलेंस विषय पर एक दिवसीय वेबीनार का आयोजन किया गया। वेबीनार का संचालन डॉ. आशा पारखे द्वारा किया गया। प्रारंभ में वेबीनार के प्रायोजक राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग के प्रारूप एवं क्रिया विधि का वर्णन किया।

वेबीनार का विधिवत प्रारंभ राजकीय महाविद्यालय रानीखेत के प्राचार्य प्रो. पुष्पेश पांडे द्वारा किया गया। मुख्य अतिथि कुलपति सोबन सिंह जीना विश्वविद्यालय प्रो. एन.एस. भंडारी तथा संरक्षक प्रो. पी.के. पाठक निदेशक उच्च शिक्षा निदेशालय उत्तराखंड रहे। उन्होंने संदेश के माध्यम से आयोजक समिति को मार्गदर्शन दिया तथा आशीर्वाद दिया। वेबीनार का विधिवत उद्घाटन राजकीय महाविद्यालय के प्राचार्य प्रोफेसर पुष्पेश पांडे द्वारा किया गया। वेबीनार में मुख्य वक्ता की भूमिका में प्रो. विजया रानी डॉडियाल विभागाध्यक्ष एवं संकायाध्यक्ष शिक्षाशास्त्र सोबन सिंह जीना परिसर एवं

विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा महिला हिंसा के सामाजिक पक्ष को उजागर किया गया।

उन्होंने बताया कि महिलाओं में अक्सर हर रोज हिंसा बढ़ती जा रही है जिन्हें रोकने के लिए समाज को एक साथ आना होगा। प्रो. नीता बोरा शर्मा संयोजक एवं विभागाध्यक्ष डीएसबी परिसर कुमाऊँ विश्वविद्यालय नैनीताल ने अपने व्याख्यान में भारतीय संविधान में वर्णित महिलाओं से संबंधित प्रावधान को विस्तार से समझाया तथा लैंगिक हिंसा पर प्रकाश डाला। राजकीय महाविद्यालय रानीखेत की प्राध्यापक डॉ. माया शुक्ला द्वारा वैदिक काल में महिलाओं की सामाजिक स्थिति एवं वर्तमान की स्थिति का तुलनात्मक विवरण करते हुए महिला हिंसा पर प्रकाश डाला। राजकीय महाविद्यालय सोमेश्वर की प्राचार्य तथा राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय रानीखेत की पूर्व प्राचार्य प्रोफेसर हेमा प्रसाद द्वारा कार्यक्रम के सफल संचालन हेतु शुभकामनाएं दी। कार्यक्रम में विधि विभाग एसएसजे परिसर सोबन सिंह जीना विश्वविद्यालय के एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर डॉक्टर अरशद हुसैन द्वारा एसिड अटैक जैसे जघन्य अपराध के कानूनी प्रावधान को विस्तार पूर्वक समझाया तथा बताया कि किस तरीके से महिलाएं अपने अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक

होकर स्वयं की रक्षा कर सकती हैं।

ओपन लर्निंग स्कूल दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय दिल्ली की प्राध्यापिका डॉ. अरुणा कुमारी द्वारा पीपीटी प्रेजेंटेशन के माध्यम से एसिड अटैक के इतिहास तथा विश्व में हो रही हिंसा पर प्रकाश डाला। उत्तराखंड महिला आयोग उत्तराखंड की पूर्व सदस्य श्रीमती जया जोशी द्वारा एसिड अटैक पीड़ितों के आजीवन शारीरिक एवं मानसिक जैसे संवेदनशील मुद्दों को उठाया। कार्यक्रम में सुपरिटेण्डेंट ऑफ पुलिस जनपद नैनीताल प्रीति प्रिय दर्शिनी द्वारा संदेश के माध्यम से कार्यक्रम की सफलता के लिए शुभकामनाएं दी गई।

अंत में वेबीनार की संयोजक डॉ. बुशरा मतीन सहायक प्राध्यापक वाणिज्य विभाग राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय रानीखेत द्वारा कार्यक्रम के मुख्य अतिथि, अतिथिगण, प्राध्यापकों, प्रतिभाग कर रहे विद्यार्थियों इत्यादि का धन्यवाद ज्ञापित किया। इस वेबीनार की संयोजक डॉ. मतीन तथा आयोजक सचिव डॉ. आशा पारखे थीं। कार्यक्रम में डॉ. जया नैथानी, डॉ. पूजा बोहरा, डॉ. दीपा मेहरा रावत, डॉ. पारुल बोरा, डॉ. नीमा बोरा तथा डॉ. राहुल चंद्रा ने विशेष योगदान दिया। कार्यक्रम में अतिथियों तथा प्राध्यापकों के साथ-साथ लगभग 150 प्रतिभागियों ने प्रतिभाग किया।

ना ही एकमात्र विकल्प

भी सामने आए हैं जिनका फाउंडेशन की ओर से बेहतर उपचार के साथ

उत्तराखंड अनुसूचित जाति आयोग के अध्यक्ष

मुकेश कुमार आज से नैनीताल जिले में

नैनीताल। अध्यक्ष (राज्यमंत्री) उत्तराखंड अनुसूचित जाति आयोग मुकेश कुमार 1 दिसम्बर (आज) नैनीताल जिले के भ्रमण पर आ रहे हैं। जानकारी देते हुये सचिव कविता

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