[श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह]

दिया गया। मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि इंडियन स्कूल ऑफ माइन्स के proposal पर दोबारा विचार करें और सिंगरौली में जो कोयला क्षेत्र से होने वाले प्रदूषण की चुनौतियां हैं, उनका सामना करने के लिए इंडियन स्कूल ऑफ माइंस की स्थापना करने की पहल करें।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRI GV.L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ajay Pratap Singh.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The next speaker is Shri Prabhakar Reddy Vemireddy, not present. Now, the next speaker is Shri Prasanna Acharya.

## Increasing incidents of Acid Attacks

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, in Sanskrit, it is 'यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते, रमन्ते तत्र देवता: !" that means where women are worshipped, there the God resides. Sir, in Indian society, since time immemorial, we always worship women in the form of Shakti as Goddess Durga, Laxmi, Saraswati, etc. But Sir, even today the patriarchy is very demanding. One such manifestation of patriarchy is acid attacks on women, Every day we hear that in some part of the country there is acid attack on women which is the most heinous form of gender based violence today. Sir, there are many innocent acid attack victims like Ms. Laxmi Aggarwal. She is a victim of this acid attack and who is pioneering a nation-wide agitation against this barbaric act. Sir, the aim of the culprit all the time is not to kill but to disparage the beauty of women, which is most heinous. Sir, they leave a scar of parochial patriarchy on her body and mind. This is unacceptable. Sir, as per the NCRB data, every year, the incidents of acid attacks are increasing. In the 2014, there were 45 reported incidents of acid attack, in the year 2015, it has increased to 249 cases. Sir, it is reported that 72 per cent of total acid attacks worldwide are in India. But, independent surveys say that the cases are much higher than the Government report. Sir, in all the cases, there is a disfiguration of the face of the woman and beautiful women are disfigured. There is loss of vision in 78.8 per cent cases and loss of hearing in 15.4 per cent cases. So, this is the result of these attacks. The other thing is that the victims lose their jobs. They are ostracized by the society. There is

<sup>†</sup>Transliteration in Urdu script.

depression and psychological stress and they attempt suicides. Sir, I would thank the Government that in the year 2016, The Right of Persons with Disabilities Act, was amended to include acid attack survivors as physically disabled. This is a very important subject. Also, Sir, there is a Supreme Court ruling of the year 2013 that the authorities must regulate the sale of acids. But, that has not happened. There is no regulation in the sale of acids.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, I will take just one minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, one minute; time is over. The next speaker is Shri Ram Nath Thakur. I am sorry, I cannot help it because the time limit is there.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, में भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

## Withdrawal of cases against farmers for stubble burning

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्देश पर पराली जलाने के कारण किसानों की गिरफ्तारियां शुरू हो गई हैं, उन पर मुकदमे लादे जा रहे हैं। आपके माध्यम से मेरा सरकार से यह निवेदन है कि जिस तरह सरकार धान और गेहूँ खरीद रही है, उसी तरह वह पराली भी खरीदे। पराली खरीदने के बाद वह उसे उद्योग-धंधे में लाने का काम करे और किसानों को राहत देने का काम करे। मेरा आपसे यही निवेदन है।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ।

الجناب احمد اشفاق کریم (بہار): مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس وشنے کے ساتھہ سمبدھہ كرتا ہوں۔