



NATIONAL SEMINAR ON
RIGHTS OF
DIFFERENTLY ABLED WOMEN
(11th-12th October, 2022)

About National Commission for Women

The National Commission for Women was set up as statutory body in January 1992 under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 to:

- Review the Constitutional and Legal safeguards for women;
- Recommend remedial legislative measures;
- Facilitate redressal of grievances and
- Advise the Government on all policy matters affecting women.

The Commission has sought to advance women's status and promote their economic empowerment ever since it was founded. The Commission offers financial assistance to colleges, Universities, State commissions for women, and other Organisations for the purpose of organising seminars, conferences, workshops, constituted expert committees on economic empowerment of women, webinars for gender awareness and other events with the aim of gaining knowledge on the subject and formulating suggestions for improving the implementation or even changing the current policies, programmes, schemes, and projects relating to the welfare and empowerment of women. These programmes also offer a venue for participants and subject-matter experts to exchange knowledge, information, and experience. Such experience-sharing could facilitate more effective information transmission and enhance the execution of plans, schemes, and other initiatives at the local level. It works to ensure that women receive their due rights and entitlements through appropriate policy formulation, legislative measures, effective enforcement of laws, implementation of schemes/policies, and development of strategies for solving specific problems/situations arising out of discrimination and atrocities against women, campaigns against female foeticide in order to enable women to achieve equality and equal participation in all spheres of life and also sensitize the society against these social evils. NCW has established a special cell "J&K and Ladakh Cell" specifically to look into the complaints of women received from the UTs Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh. This cell was created in consideration of the various types of issues faced by the women in the newly formed UTs of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh to facilitate their development in all spheres.

REGISTRATION:

PARTICIPATION TO THE SEMINAR IS FREE. Since seats available for the Seminar are limited, the intake of the participants shall be on first come first serve basis on the **submission of the Registration Form by 25th August, 2022.** Participation Certificate would be given.

CALL FOR PAPERS - An Edited Book with ISBN would be published after double blind peer review of the submitted Papers/Research Articles. The submission details are:

There can be a maximum of three Co-Authors for a Research Paper. All the author as well as co-authors will have to separately register themselves by paying the requisite registration fees.

NO REGISTRATION FEES

IMPORTANT DATES AND REGISTRATION

Last date of Abstract Submission	29 th , September 2022
Last Date of full Paper Submission	02 nd October, 2022
Communication regarding selected Papers for presentation	05 th October, 2022
Date of Seminar	11 th -12 th October, 2022

REGISTRATION LINK

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1R548o-htSD-ytauFFofn2w-MjjDCT4_93pvJD9DoidU/viewform?edit_requested=true#responses

REGISTRATION WILL INCLUDE

1. Certificate
2. Breakfast, Lunch and high Tea between the Sessions.
3. Conference kit.

Venue:

Conference Hall, Gandhi Bhawan: University of Kashmir
 Main Campus, Kashmir University Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir

CONTACT
 For further contact

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Organised by
INSTITUTE OF HOME SCIENCE
 University of Kashmir
 in collaboration and sponsored by
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN DELHI



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ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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About University of Kashmir

The University of Jammu and Kashmir was established in 1948 with an aim to boost higher education across the region. University of Kashmir has always relied on an uncompromising commitment to provide an intellectually stimulating environment for progressive education and learning to promote educational, economic, scientific, business and cultural environment.

The University offers programmes in all the major faculties: Arts, Business & Management Studies, Education, Law, Applied Sciences & Technology, Biological Sciences, Physical & Material Sciences, Social Sciences, Medicine, Dentistry, Engineering, Oriental Learning and Music & Fine Arts. It has been constantly introducing innovative/ new programmes to cater to the needs and demands of the students in particular and the society in general.

Apart from its focus on a diverse range of curricular activities, one of the major achievements of the University has been its rationally proportional emphasis on the associated co-curricular and extra-curricular activities. Organizing strands of co-curricular programmes like Seminars, Workshops, Conferences, Outreach programmes etc. has always been an inseparable dominion of the modus operandi of the University. Gender Equality and Gender symmetry has grown parallel during the course of the gradual development of the university both physically as well as otherwise. Subsequently, in the whole region of South Asia, University of Kashmir has been one of the most gender-neutral institutions not only symbolically but representatively. There has been an inexorable commitment shown by all the Vice-Chancellors of Kashmir University towards gender neutrality across different epochs of time. But none more than the incumbent Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Nilofer Khan deserves the most accolades for not only institutionalising the theoretical paradigm of gender proportionality but also practically working on ground for the same.

It is not for no reason that University of Kashmir has been re-accredited as Grade-A+ University by the National Assessment & Accreditation Council (NAAC) of India. This is recognition and reflection of the high standards of quality in teaching and research at the University of Kashmir.

Theme:

Problems and Challenges faced by Disabled Women in Jammu & Kashmir

Sub Themes:

- ◆ Constitutional Provisions for women with disabilities in India.
- ◆ Understanding Feminist Perspective of Disability with Key Issues.
- ◆ Analysing the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979 (CEDAW) from Disability Perspective.
- ◆ Examining the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2006 from the Perspective of Women.
- ◆ Feminist Analysis of the Mental Health Act, 1987 and its scope towards female disability.
- ◆ Feminist Analysis of the Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992 and its scope towards women with disability.
- ◆ Feminist Analysis of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016.
- ◆ Social inclusion and Women with disabilities in India.

Target Group:

This seminar is primarily designed to understand the basic concepts of disability and sensitize the people regarding the issues and challenges faced by differently abled persons in general and differently abled women in particular. The target groups for the seminar includes Students, research scholars from different universities, department of Social Welfare Kashmir, Legal Services authority, Department of Education, administration, NGO representatives, advocates, NGOs which are working for differently abled persons, rehabilitated and non-rehabilitated persons with disability and executives of Media houses.

About the Seminar:

The purpose of the Seminar is to highlight those issues where the gender and disability interact with each other. It aims to promote an understanding of disability issues and challenges faced by women with disabilities at local, national and international levels. The primary objective is to analyse the extent to which the law and the legal systems have responded to the needs of women with disabilities. Hence, it seeks to provide a platform for feminists and disability researchers and activists to share their learning and perspectives on contemporary issues relating to the legal rights of women with disabilities. People with disabilities face multiple deprivations and discriminations: Disability, poverty, health, hunger and malnourishment are strongly interrelated. A clearly established fact is that disability leads to poverty in most of the cases. People with disabilities have higher expenditures, limited educational opportunities and more restricted employment opportunities and thus, are worse off compared to counterparts without disabilities. Further, the stigma associated with disability and commonly encountered environmental barriers make it difficult for a person with disability to participate in various community related activities. Women with disabilities face greater social challenges than men with disabilities. These multiple aspects need to be examined and addressed in order to meet the goal of poverty eradication for persons with disabilities. Disability cost: Nobel Laureate Amartya Sen noted that many disabled people need to spend more than non-disabled people in order to achieve the same standard of living. Disability adds to the cost of living, like extra medical care, expensive transportation, cost of assistive technology and so on. Extra disability costs would impact other goals as well. For example, the additional transport cost needed to reach a health centre may deter people from accessing health service even if it were free or the lack of suitable assistive technologies may prevent access to Internet and so on. Currently, there are no schemes to cover the disability costs in the country. The pension amount in some States of India is so low that it does not even cover the basic cost of food, let alone the additional disability cost. Despicably, Indira Gandhi Disability Pension Scheme offers only Rs. 300/- per month as pension for persons with disabilities. Barriers to Accessing Basic Services: Infrastructural accessibility is another unique barrier that people with disabilities face compared to other vulnerable groups. There are quite a few programmes in the country that aim to provide basic services to the poor but many people with disabilities are left out because of several barriers like lack of accessible transport, inaccessible government offices, difficulty standing in long queues, undertaking follow-up visits, dealing with inaccessible information, insensitive officials and so on. In spite of 20 years of disability legislation, 10 years of the ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and one year of Accessible India Campaign, the programmes and services are continuing to be planned and implemented in a manner which is not accessible.

The Seminar would be a medium through which activists, professionals, academicians, research scholars and students, collectively discuss on disability and the gaps within the existing legal and justice system. The Seminar with larger goal of awareness and sensitization, would address the same to all the participants through sharing of knowledge and experiences.

Objectives of the seminar:

1. The primary objective of the seminar is to interact with differently abled persons in order to identify their physical, social and psychological problems.
2. To understand the difficulties and challenges of persons with disabilities in the process of All-inclusivity.
3. To aware participants regarding coping strategies to be followed for disabled women in order to improve their living conditions.
4. To highlight a range of discrimination faced by differently abled persons especially differently abled women.
5. To find the vulnerability (abuse and violence) of differently abled women.
6. To promote an exchange of opinions about the issues and challenges facing the society regarding differently abled persons