



ANNUAL REPORT 2010 – 2011



NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

4, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg, New Delhi-110002

<http://www.ncw.nic.in>



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राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार
नई दिल्ली-110001

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
MINISTRY OF WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI-110001



कृष्णा तीरथ
K. Krishna Tirath

Message

I am happy to present the Annual Report for the year 2010-11 of the National Commission for Women containing the activities undertaken by it in fulfillment of the stipulation in Section 13 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 and submit the same before the Parliament in the time stipulated.

The National Commission for Women is a statutory body constituted on 31st January, 1992 under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 to protect and promote the interests and safeguard the rights of women and ensure equality in every sphere of life.

During the year 2010-11, the Commission continued to follow its mandated role and activities. Prominent among the activities undertaken were the review of existing law and drafting of new laws, looking into the complaints of atrocities, harassment, denial of rights and exploitation of women and taking suo-moto action against the specific cases of complaints to restore women's legitimate rights and maintain their dignity, sponsoring Research Studies, sponsoring and conducting Legal Awareness Programmes, Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats, Workshops, Conferences and Consultations

and Public Hearings on various women issues. The Commission has started a system for online registration of complaints through its website so that the Commission could be accessed from every nook and corner of the country to provide speedy redressal to women.

One of the special activities/programmes carried forward by the Commission during the year 2010-11 is “Save the Home Save the Family” with the objective to train and sensitize police personnel in dealing with the cases of atrocities against women by adopting reconciliation method in cases of marital disputes and effective implementation of the laws meant for securing the rights of women. A Memorandum of Undertaking (MOU) was signed by NCW with Delhi Police and Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai for the purpose. Besides, four MOUs with different Organizations/NGOs for taking up the various initiatives/activities for the welfare and empowerment of the women were signed by the Commission during the year to facilitate registration of FIRs, spread of awareness regarding laws, capacity building.

I am happy to note that in view of the proactive role being played by NCW in the cause of women, the National Commission for Women was designated as the National Level Nodal Coordinating Agency to receive and process all complaints related to Indian Women deserted by their overseas Indian husbands since 2009 and the NRI cell has continued to be active and effective since then.

I hope that implementation of the recommendations contained in this report would substantially strengthen and hasten the ongoing process of securing a better, safe and secured life for women all over the country. A lot has been done and much more is required to be done for the overall Empowerment of Women in the country. The National Commission for Women has been working for this tirelessly.

I am confident that the Commission will strive to attain the new heights under the leadership of the present Chairperson, Mrs. Mamta Sharma.


(Krishna Tirath)



PREFACE

I take great pleasure in presenting the Annual Report for the year 2010-11 of the National Commission for Women as envisaged in Section 13 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990.

During the year under report, the Commission has worked relentlessly to achieve its mandate and carried forward the activities of previous years towards empowering women by taking up gender issues, suggesting amendments in laws relating to women and taking suo moto cognizance in the case of heinous crimes against women. Recommendations have accordingly been made to the concerned authorities for appropriate action.



During the year 2010-2011, the Commission intervened in 15165 complaint cases. The system for online registration of complaints through the website of NCW has facilitated the registration of complaints and the Commission can be now accessed from the remotest corners of the country.

In accordance with the mandate of the Commission, the Commission also revised the proposed scheme for Relief and Rehabilitation of victims of rape, suggested amendments in Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 and proposed amendments in Section 125 Cr.Pc regarding maintenance and also in Sexual Assault Bill to amend some of the provisions in the Indian Penal Code particularly relating to 375 (rape) and 376, adding a new Section 329 B and 509 (B) IPC pertaining to acid attack and stalking. Besides, the Commission drafted a scheme for the effective Implementation of PWDVA, 2005 and the Domestic Workers and Social Security Act 2010 and the 'Prevention of Crimes in the Nature of Honour and Tradition Bill 2010.

The Commission had Constituted a seven member Inquiry Committee to "Inquire into the plight of Widows living in Vrindavan, Mathura District in Uttar Pradesh" and conducted a detailed Research Study on the subject which was filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court in April 2010.

During the year, the Commission conducted several legal awareness programmes to impart practical knowledge to women about their basic legal rights and remedies provided under various laws. In addition, the Commission also organized Parivarik Lok Adalats, in collaboration with the State Commission for Women and the State/District Legal Services Authorities for providing speedy justice to women.

The Commission also organized several workshops, conferences and consultations on trafficking of women, sexual harassment at work place, Marriageable Age for Girls, Problems in NRI Marriages, etc. and public hearings on issues such as domestic violence, pre natal sex selection, declining sex ratio,

maternal health services, impact of armed conflict on women and children in the North East region, empowerment of women through Self Help Groups, human rights and women, women rights awareness, care and support for widows of Vrindavan, Muslim women and their contribution in society, migrant trafficked women, role of women in Panchayati Raj institutions, child marriage, awareness generation on HIV/AIDs, implementation of Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC &PNDT) Act, crimes against women etc. Apart from this, the Commission has sponsored Research Studies on women related issues to know their grass -root problems. The special programme initiated by the Commission 'Save the Home Save the Family' continued during the year 2010-2011. The objective of 'Save the Home Save the Family' initiative was to train and sensitize police personnel in dealing with the cases of atrocities against women, emphasize on reconciliation method in cases of marital disputes, implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, proper registration of complaints under section 498 A, IPC and ensuring proper networking amongst NGOs, NCW etc for the purpose. The programme is funded by NCW and implemented in association with the Delhi Police Women Cell.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between NCW and Delhi Police and Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai for the purpose. An MOU was signed for extending the Programme to 11 districts of Delhi.

Under the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between NCW and UNIFEM in March, 2011 to develop strategies to reduce all form of violence against women including developing of strategies and organizing policy dialogues to end trafficking of women and girls in India by focusing on vulnerable areas and population groups a mapping exercise of areas vulnerable to trafficking was taken up and an atlas developed.

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between NCW and Lawyers Collective, a well known NGO to undertake time bound projects for training and capacity building of the implementing agencies and other stakeholders for creating public awareness towards effective enforcement of PWDV, Act, 2005. Accordingly annual study report was released and seminar organized.

Besides two more MOUs were signed one between NCW and India Vision Foundation and Navjoti India Foundation, and another between NCW and Power Connect for effective Redressal of complaints and legal awareness and training of general public and for creating a conducive environment for effective implementation of women friendly laws. Another MOU was signed with 'Breakthrough' for capacity building.

The Commission has recommended the setting up of an infrastructure of independent Protection Officers and supporting staff for effective implementation of PWDVA Act through a Centrally Sponsored



Scheme. The setting up of an All-India Helpline has also been recommended with back office network of NGOs to immediately attend to the complaints locally.

The Commission has set up an Education Committee for Women to look in to various matters and issues on educational status of women in the country and also an Expert Committee to discuss the Bill for Amendment to Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and Special Marriage Act, 1954 regarding age for marriage etc.

One of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee on Empowerment of Women (EWC) (14th Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Plight of Indian Women deserted by NRI husbands' to evolve a well defined/coordinated mechanism to deal with the issue of problematic NRI marriages, the National Commission for Women has been the coordinating agency at the national level to receive and process all the complaints related to Indian Women deserted by their overseas Indian husbands. Thus, the NRI Cell was formally inaugurated on 24th September 2009 to carry out the various activities regarding NRI marriages. The NRI Cell of the Commission deals with the complaints of Indian Women deserted by their husbands Non-Resident Indians and People of Indian Origin in association with Indian Embassy Abroad, Ministries of Overseas Indian Affairs and Ministry of External Affairs.

In pursuance of section 2(1) of RTI Act, 2005 information is given to the applicants by the Commission on various women related issues handled by the Commission. An RTI Cell, created in the Commission, in April 2009 has been functioning effectively and catering to the needs of the applicants.

For more than a decade, the Commission has been working tirelessly for implementation of the long pending legislation for 33 *per cent* reservation for women.

I would like to record my gratitude for the support given to the Commission by various Ministries of the Government, as well as the Ministry of Women and Child Development, various state Governments and State Commissions for Women, my own colleagues at the NCW, its officers and staff, who have worked shoulder to shoulder and made it possible to achieve our goals and objectives for the current year and continue to strive to take the work of the Commission forward smoothly.

MAMTA SHARMA

Chairperson

National Commission for Women



1

INTRODUCTION

The National Commission for Women (NCW) was constituted on 31st January, 1992 as a statutory body at the national level, in pursuance of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 to safeguard the interests of women. It has a wide mandate covering almost all aspects of women's development, viz., to investigate and examine the legal safeguards provided for women under the Constitution and other laws and recommend to Government measures for their effective implementation; review the existing provisions of the Constitution and other laws affecting women and recommend amendments to meet any lacunae, inadequacies or shortcomings in such laws; look into complaints and take suo-moto notice of matters relating to deprivation of women's rights, etc. and take up the issues with appropriate authorities; take up studies/research on issues of relevance to women, participate and advise in the planning process for socio-economic development of women, evaluate the progress made thereof; inspect jails, remand homes etc. where women are kept under custody and seek remedial action wherever necessary.

In keeping with its mandate, the Commission initiated various steps to improve the status of women and worked for their economic empowerment during the year under report. The Commission's Chairperson, Members and Officers have visited various parts of the country to attend meetings/seminars/workshops/public hearings organized by National Commission for Women/Non Government Organizations (NGOs), and to investigate various cases of atrocities committed against women. Besides, they visited jails, hospitals and attended legal awareness camps on legal rights of women etc; organized by NGOs/Women Study Centres of the Universities to gain first hand knowledge about the problems faced by women there so as to suggest remedial measures and to take up the issues with the concerned authorities. The Commission also constituted Expert Committee to make recommendations on various women issues.

The Commission received a large number of complaints and also took suo-moto cognizance in several cases to provide speedy justice. The Commission sponsored gender awareness programmes, Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats, and organized Seminars/ Workshops / consultations and took up publicity against female foeticide, violence against women, child marriages, etc. in order to generate awareness in the society against these social evils. The NGOs played a significant role in organizing these programmes.

Composition

As per NCW Act, there is to be One Chairperson, One Member Secretary and Five Non- official Members in the Commission.

The details of the Chairperson and Members of the Commission who served during 2010-11 are as follows. The rest of the position remained vacant.

- (i) Dr. Girija Vyas, Chairperson-Joined on 16.02.2005 to 15.2.2008 (Re-nominated and joined on 9.4.2008 for a period upto 8.4.2011)
- (ii) Ms. Yasmeen Abrar, Member-Joined on 24.05.2005 to 23.5.2008. (Re-nominated and joined on 15.7.2008 for a period upto 14.7.2011)
- (iii) Ms. Wansuk Syiem, Member-joined on 26.9.2008 upto 28.09.2011.
- (iv) Ms. Zohra Chatterji, Member Secretary, joined on 26.03.2010 upto 19.09.2011.

The functions of the Commission are mainly divided into four cells, Complaints and Investigation Cell, NRI Cell, Research and Studies Cell and Legal Cell. The activities of each of these cells are presented in Chapter numbers 4,5, 7 and 6 respectively. The organization chart of the Commission is placed at **Annexure-I**.

Gist of Decisions taken in the meetings of the Commission

During the year 2010- 11, the Commission held 9 meetings to take decisions pertaining to important issues concerning women and working of the Commission. A brief account of the important decisions taken in various meetings is given below:-

● Important Decision in Commission Meetings

Commission Meeting held on 23rd April, 2010 :-

1. The procedure for closure of complaint cases was prescribed and adopted.
2. The **modified Guidelines for conducting Research Study** were approved. It was decided to identify 25 specific topics for Research Study. Before taking up any study, it should be ascertained as to where the study will be useful i.e. department, particular strata of people, rural, urban etc. It was decided that the Commission should develop liaison with the National crimes Record Bureau and regularly collect data on various crimes etc. for the benefit of the Commission and a study of the data should also be included.
3. The following schemes were approved for submission to the Ministry for sanction of budget:-
 - (a) Scheme for generation of public awareness on women rights and laws through electronic and print media.



- (b) Scheme for establishment of a call centre/ help line of NCW with the help of NGOs.
- (c) Computerization of records of NCW.

Commission Meeting held on 1st June, 2010:-

1. Regarding restructuring of National Commission for Women, it was decided that in the first instance, the matter regarding the creation of posts needed to be taken up with the Ministry of Finance based on functional requirements and SIU study, amendment of Recruitment rules for the posts existing / to be created was to be undertaken as a separate exercise.

Commission Meeting held on 18th August, 2010

1. The Commission may shift to Jasola as soon as construction of office complex of NCW at Jasola is ready. In the mean time, a meeting with the Ministry of Women and Child Development should be held regarding query of MWCD for accommodating other offices in the building.
2. The matter regarding closure of NRCW under NCW and its transfer to the National Mission for Empowerment of Women was discussed at length in the meeting. It was informed that since 2005 nothing substantial has been done in NRCW after its transfer to NCW from NIPCCD and nor NCW has been provided with resources to run it effectively. In case NCW is to run it, then funds and website were needed. It was learnt that the site was blocked as it was lying dormant for a long period and some vulnerable threats of unauthorized access was detected. It was suggested that since MWCD had asked for it to be transferred, the office may not have any objection. However, the status of Account and transfer of funds by NIPPCD should be clarified through MWCD. Chairperson directed that NCW should improve its website by making it up to the mark by outsourcing to outside technical personnel who will do the necessary data entry including information received from State Commissions for Women within two months. It was decided to have a meeting with the MWCD to sort out the issue.
3. Regarding views of the Commission pertaining to EFC Memorandum on the Scheme "Financial Assistance and Support Services to Victims of Rape: a Scheme for "Restorative Justice", it was informed that the scheme has been included in 11th Five Year Plan. It was discussed in depth in the meeting. It was found that there were several divergences from the proposal sent by NCW. It was decided that a letter should be written to MWCD for handling of the entire scheme by the NCW as it has been drafted by NCW in compliance of directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Commission Meeting held on 10th January, 2011

1. Memorandum of Understanding with Women Power Connect was approved. The main objective behind this was to create conducive environment for ensuring effective implementation of women friendly laws through advocacy and civil society participation and form partnership between State Women's Commission, NCW, WPC state partners and government officials. The initiative in this regard was appreciated by the Commission and it was directed that the Commission should enter into some more such agreements with good NGOs/ University Study Centres and other reputed organizations to partner with the Commission and expand its reach at field level.
2. Draft Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) to provide matching assistance to State Governments for effective implementation of PWDVA 2005, was approved by the Commission. The scheme has been sent to the Ministry of Women and Child Development for consideration.

Commission's Special Meeting held on 20th January, 2011

Seminar Consultation organized by NCW.

1. Regional Consultation on " Implementation of PC & PNDT Act and Problems Relating to NRI Marriages" has been fixed on 16th & 17th February, 2011 at Chandigarh in consultation with the Governors of Punjab and Haryana. Dr. Pam Rajput, Director Women's Resources and Advocacy Centre, Chandigarh may be asked to contact ADCs of the Governors of Punjab and Haryana for finalization of date of the programme.
2. **Working Group:-** The first meeting of the Working Group constituted in furtherance of the MOU signed with UNIFEM has been re-scheduled on 28th January, 2011 at 3.00 PM instead of 25th January.

Commission's Meeting held on 14th March, 2011

1. Assigning the work of Architectural Consultancy of the office building at Jasola to CPWD and termination of agreement with HUDCO was approved.
2. Approval was accorded to the MOU of the Project ' Save the Home Save the Family' which has been signed by NCW with Special Police Unit for Women and children and Tata Institute Of Social Sciences, Mumbai on 14.3.2011 in the premises of NCW. It was agreed to extend the scheme to all 11 districts of Delhi w.e.f.1.4.2011 at a cost of ₹ 23.04 lacs per annum.
3. Approval was accorded to the MOU between NCW and Women Power Connect, New Delhi and MOU between NCW and Indian Vision Foundation and Navjyoti India Foundation, New Delhi



which have been signed on 11.3.2011 on the occasion of celebrations of International Women's Day.

4. The Commission approved the grant of three months Maternity Leave to contractual and daily wage lady staff of NCW keeping in view the provisions of Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, and the Judgment of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in the case of Ms. Bharti Gupta vs .RITES. Considering that the State Govts. of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh have also extended the maternity benefit to employees engaged on contract basis, it was decided that NCW which is the premier body for safeguarding of women's rights, must also take a sympathetic view and grant this benefit to its lady employees. Accordingly, it was decided that lady employees of NCW (contractual/ daily wage basis) may be allowed maternity leave for a period of 12 weeks (i.e. 3 months).
5. It was decided that the following programmes may be organized:
 - a) "Public Hearing in Delhi University" on 22.3.2011.
 - b) Meeting with women MPs at Parliament Annexe on 24.3.2011
 - c) A Seminar on 'Women Issues' in Uttaranchal on 28th March, 2011.
 - d) A Seminar on 'Effective Implementation of laws relating to Women' at Udaipur on 31st March, 2011.
 - e) A Seminar on 'Marriageable Age' in Meghalaya on 2nd April 2011.
 - f) A Seminar on 'Women Issues' at Mumbai on 4th April 2011.
6. A National Level Conference with State Women Commissions on 'Functioning of State Women Commissions' at New Delhi on 7th April 2010
7. Meeting of the 'Working Group on Trafficking' may be fixed in consultation with UNIFEM.

Visit of Foreign Delegates and other Delegates to the Commission :

1. Ms. Nanda Drobnjak, a senior Member of Parliament from Montenegro visited the NCW and interacted with the Chairperson and the Members of the Commission.
2. Ms. Drobnjak said that the percentage of women parliamentarians in their country was 11 but there was only one woman in the government.
3. Dr. Vyas explained the composition and working of the Commission. She emphasized that our Constitution had granted equal rights to women and men and the concept that women's rights are human rights has gained acceptance.

4. Ms. Drobnjak said that as in India, the main problems in their country with regard to women were domestic violence, apart from trafficking, child marriage, etc. She invited Dr. Vyas to her country and expressed the hope that India and Montenegro would work together in future to combat problems that were common to both the countries.

Participation in conferences held abroad by the Chairperson, Members and Member Secretary during the period under report.

1. As a Member of Indian Parliamentary Delegation of Lok Sabha, Dr. Girija Vyas, Chairperson, visited Bhutan for a period of four days along with the Hon'ble Speaker of the Lok Sabha Mrs. Meira Kumar.
2. Dr. Girija Vyas, Member of Parliament and Chairperson of NCW, visited Paris from 8th to 12th October, 2010 to represent the Congress Party at the International Convention of the French Socialist Party with a view to establishing a continuous dialogue between the two parties for a fruitful partnership and working out a vision of common interest.
3. Dr. Girija Vyas, Chairperson, NCW delivered a talk in Kathmandu on 'Non – Violence' on 2nd October, 2010 to commemorate the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, a crusader of non- violence and social transformation. Later, she also held a meeting with all the stakeholders of Nepal and discussed the strategies and programmes for women empowerment in both the countries.
4. Dr. Girija Vyas, Chairperson, NCW, visited Italy to attend a Parliamentary Leader's Conference in Rome organized by the Democratic Party to discuss the current world political scenario and the challenges faced by Political Parties.
5. Three Members of the Commission attended a SAARC Convention on ' Preventing and Combating Trafficking in women and children for Prostitution organized by UNIFEM, Shaktivahini, HERTHNET and National Media in Nepal.
6. A Member of the Commission paid a visit to shelter Home, 'Maiti', Nepal where orphan and survivor girl children are rehabilitated. There is another Shelter Home namely 'Kishori Niketan' for rehabilitation of survivors of trafficking and child labour.
7. Ms. Zohra Chatterji, Member Secretary, National Commission for Women was nominated as a member of the Indian Delegation to attend 55th Session of Commission on the Status of Women held at New York from 23.2.2011 to 2.3.2011. Speaking on the occasion, she said that India supports the strategy of pooling of resources and merging of various UN organizations working for the advancement of women into : "UN Women". While concluding, she said "sixteen years



ago, the aspirations of the Beijing Declaration may have appeared lofty and distant but together we have moved far along the road. We shall continue to strive for sustainable development, poverty eradication and realization of the Millennium Development Goals.”

8. Mrs. Zohra Chatterji, Member Secretary, National Commission for Women was nominated to attend a Workshop- cum- Expert Group on the Institutional Strengthening of National Women’s Machineries in South and South – West Asia from 17th to 21st January, 2011, at Bangkok, Thailand. Conducted by the UN (ESCAP). She attended the Workshop and gave presentations on (1) Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and (2) Pre- conception and Pre- Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act (Prohibition of Sex Selection), 1994. The recommendations were prepared for priority follow up action. There after, ESCAP Secretariat have asked for the comments which were sent.

Visit to Custodial Institutions

1. A Member of the Commission visited the Central Jail at Kota in Rajasthan on 3.11.2010 and 4.11.2010 to assess the condition of female inmates.
 - The women section of the jail had 23 inmates. The condition of the jail was generally good. It was clean as well. However, as a single hall was allotted to the female section, it was overcrowded. All inmates were undertrials and married, with four women having children with them. The inmates were being provided with recreational and medical facilities, including Yoga Training.
 - It was suggested that the female wing should have a separate kitchen, so that the quality of food would improve. The inmates should be taught stitching and embroidery and the children should be provided with some education related training.
2. A Member of the Commission visited Thiruvananthapuram jail on 27.10.2010 and Puducherry jail on 31.10.2010 and offered suggestions on the spot.
3. Member Secretary of the NCW visited the Central Prison in Bangalore. She found the prison well-managed having medical and counseling facilities. The convicts and the under trials were satisfied with arrangements for their children residing with them. However, economic activities were confined only to Agarbatti making, Bakery and Tailoring.
4. Member Secretary of the Commission visited the Nari Bandi Niketan in Lucknow. She found the prison neat, clean and well- managed having a 26 bedded hospital. There were 252 convicts and 75 under trial prisoners. Out of 252 inmates, 113 were in the age group of 40-60 years and a

large number were undertrials held u/s 498-A. There was a crèche and a nursery school and economic activities like tailoring, embroidery, cleaning and packing of food grains were available for the inmates.

5. A three member team of the National Commission for Women comprising Member Wansuk Syiem, Sarla Arya and Jaya Shukla visited the Banda District Jail to record the statement of the victim who had alleged that she had been raped by a BSP MLA and arrested on false theft charges when she tried to lodge a report with the police. During the visit the NCW team members also noted down the version of the police officials and other persons concerned. A report will be submitted by the team.

Hospital visit:

1. A Member of the Commission along with the team of a National Inspection and Monitoring Committee for Pre- Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 made surprise inspection of four hospitals. Finding that the sonography machines were being used for sex selection, the team sealed three sonography machines.
2. A Member of the Commission along with the team of a National Inspection and Monitoring Committee for Pre- Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques(Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 had visited Rajkiya Janana Hospital Bhartpur, Rajasthan on 31. 1. 2011 and 1.2.2011.

Women MPs Push for Speedy passage of Women related Bills

To set up pressure groups in both houses

Cutting across party lines, women Members of Parliament (MPs) decided to set up pressure groups in both houses to push for speedy clearance of a number of women-related Bills that are pending passage. The proposal was mooted at a meeting of women MPs, convened by Dr. Girija Vyas, Chairperson of the National Commission for Women. It was attended by 22 women MPs.

Together irrespective of MP's political affiliations

Dr. Vyas suggested that women MPs irrespective of their political affiliations, can come together to form a group and push for a number of pending Bills. Among these Bills and drafts are those related to protection of women against sexual harassment at work place, relief and rehabilitation of rape victims, sexual assault Bill, indecent representation of women Bill, inclusion of a separate clause section 326B IPC for acid attack, making stalking a crime etc.



A positive initiative

Describing the initiative as “ very positive”, Brinda Karat, Member of Parliament said MPs from various parties were “fully open” to the idea. She also suggested that groups be formed in the Lok Sabha and in Rajya Sabha to pursue the issues.

Commission’s NewsLetter : Rashtra Mahila

Rashtra Mahila, a monthly newsletter of the Commission, published in English and Hindi continues to disseminate information about the Commission’s programmes to women activists, members of legal fraternity, administrators, members of the judiciary, representatives of NGOs, scholars and students all over the country.

The newsletter highlights the activities of the Commission as well as success stories with regard to complaints lodged before the Commission and also important Court and Government decisions affecting women. Despite the increasing cost of printing, the newsletter is available to all its readers, free of cost. The monthly newsletter is also available on the website of the Commission i.e. www.nic.in:-

Participation in Vatsalyamela:

National Commission for Women coordinated with ministry of Women and Child Development for organizing Vatsalya Mela, an event for highlighting the activities of the ministry of Women and Child Development including National Commission for Women during the period 14.11.2010 to 19.11.2010. In Vatsalya Mela, the Commission gave wide publicity to women issues like Dowry Harassment, Sexual Harassment at Workplace, Domestic Violence, Female Foeticide, Problems relating to NRI marriages through display of sun boards in the stall. Free of cost posters and Commission’s publications were distributed such as Meera Didi Se Poocho, Rashtra Mahila in Hindi & English version, Handbook on Offences, Problems relating to NRI Marriages & Brochure, Report on PC & PNDt Act, Report on Domestic Violence, NCW Act 1990, Guidelines for granting Legal Awareness Programmes and Research Studies. For Visual publicity, the Commission showed various films relating to women issues which were running on LCD throughout the day during Mela.

An NGO named “ Breakthrough” had conducted various participatory programmes on Domestic Violence and distributed many prizes and showed plays on Domestic Violence and Discrimination against girls child. Shakti Vahini put up a street play on Trafficking and questions raised by the Visitors on Trafficking were replied. Besides a self defence demonstration was given by the team from Special Unit on Women and Children of Delhi Police.

Keeping in view the interest of the visitors on the women issues for awareness of women issues, legal provisions and remedies, such type of Mela's should be organized atleast at district level so that common women may be aware and funding provided by the Ministry for organizing the same.

New Initiatives of the Commission:-

1. Thrust on Public Awareness

To increase public awareness regarding laws and schemes relating to women, the Commission decided to introduce radio and TV jungles and short documentaries based on research for which the process of empanelment of agencies through DAVP was started. Two drama troupes were also selected and some scrips approved. Reprints of the publication " Meera Didi se Poocho" were widely distributed. A new compilation of laws, provisions dealing with crimes against women and the prescribed penalties was also distributed widely.

2. National Helpline to be run by National Commission for Women.

In order to mitigate the challenges and realize the mandate of National Commission for Women to safeguard rights of women in a holistic way, it is right time to embark upon multiple channels to support the women in distress apart from the traditional ways in vogue. The Commission proposed a toll free voice communication 24X7 Call Centre facility to support women in distress based on the concept of "anytime, anywhere and by anybody". The advantage of the Call Centre is that telephone facilities are present across the country and comparatively convenient for women to file complaints and receive the support, counseling and guidance on a right time. Call Centre may phenomenally improve the outreach of the NCW.

A toll free Call Centre would provide two ways to address the problems of women in distress namely Provision of filing Complaints through a Call Centre and Provision of Helpline for imparting timely counseling to women in distress.

Budgetary Requirements for a Call centre, Awareness, Publicity and Communication strategy, Administrative cost for networking with NGOs and costing for the Consulting fee was estimated at ₹119.5 crores in the 12th Five Year Plan. A proposal to this effect was sent to the Ministry of Women & Child Development for release of funds.

3. Restructuring on the basis of SIU Report.

At present the National Commission for Women is functioning with a sanctioned strength of 52 officers and officials. Since its inception in 1992, the workload has increased in leaps and bound, the Commission is trying to fulfill its mandate with the inadequate staff strength. A SIU study conducted in



2008 recommending further 42 posts over and above the sanctioned strength of 52. However, the recommended posts have not been sanctioned. The present day requirement of staff is 140. A comprehensive proposal for restructuring of staff was drawn up based on functional requirement and sent to the Ministry of Women and Child Development for consideration of the same.

4. Networking of National Commission for Women with State Women Commissions and setting up Teleconferencing Facility

The mandate of the Commission requires that the Commission has to be in constant interaction with State Governments through out India. Normally, this is through the regular channels of correspondence which are time consuming and effective action is, many a times, delayed in the process. The Standing Committee on Women's Empowerment has recommended that a system should be put in place for regular interaction between NCW and the SCWs. In the recent conference of SWCs also, it was recommended that NCW should be networked with SWCs and NGOs using modern day communication technology. It was, therefore, proposed to network the NCW Headquarters through video-conferencing facility with all State Headquarters and State Women Commissions with the objectives to receive immediate reports from concerned police officers, interview inmates of jails, remand homes, etc., to organize public hearings remotely in various regions of the country, organizing counseling sections and disseminate information on laws and facilities available for women, including support possible through NGOs working in the field of women rights.

The budgetary requirements for this scheme was estimated as Rs.272.00 lakhs for 12th Plan period. A proposal to this effect was sent to the Ministry of Women & Child Development for release of funds.

5. Computerization of record.

With the help of additional entry of Data Entry Operators, the data of C&I Cell and Research and Study Cell was computerized. From January 2011 system for viewing online status of application was introduced.

6. NCW has proposed a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for providing matching assistance to State Governments to encourage them to appoint independent Protection Officers with supporting staff for effective implementation of PWDVA. The same Protection Officers can also function as Dowry Prohibition Officers. This needs to be announced at the highest level and will be a very pro women step without much financial burden.

7. UID cards for Vrindavan widows through Guild of Service to be followed up.

RTI CELL

In pursuance of section 2(1) of RTI Act, 2005, information is given to the applicants by the Commission. Realizing the importance of the Act and increase in number of applications seeking information from the Commission, a RTI Cell was created in the Commission in April 2009. The Cell was strengthened and its functioning streamlined to cater to the needs of the applicants. Deputy Secretary of the Commission was designated as Appellant Authority and Pay and Accounts Officer as Public Information Officer. These officers were assisted by the Cell for providing information to the applicants.

During the year 01.04.2010 to 31.03.2011, 394 applications were received.

A total of 51 cases were transferred to the concerned authorities of State and Central Governments.



2

PRESS CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS, PUBLIC HEARINGS ORGANIZED BY NCW.

1. **Dr. Girija Vyas**, Chairperson, National Commission for Women held a Press Conference on the court verdict on honour killing. She said that the Karnal Court verdict sentencing five persons to death for honour killing of a couple will prove a “strong deterrent”.

Talking to journalists, Dr. Girija Vyas said, the entire community panchayat should be held responsible for such illegal acts. She said “the acts of Khap Panchayats (caste councils) have been causing concern to us as well as to the Civil Society and the media for quite some time. We feel this verdict will give a new direction.”

The Commission was undertaking a study on the issue and would along with NGOs, hold public awareness workshops to curb such incidents. The landmark judgment, not only awarded capital punishment to five persons but also gave life sentence to one and seven years of imprisonment to another for murdering a couple on the dictates of a self-styled community panchayat for marrying against societal norms.

Dr. Vyas said no caste panchayat could take the law into its hands. If the illegal action of such panchayats led to the death of any person, death penalty or life imprisonment should be imposed.

Asked about reports that a newly married couple, who belonged to the same family, were shot dead by assailants in Amritsar district on the same day the Karnal Court ruling came, Dr. Vyas said “that is why such strong judgments are needed. They will act as a deterrent.” “There should be fear of law among people and at the same time awareness should be created to prevent such incidents by holding workshops and other programmes.”

Asked about the need for a separate law to deal with honour killing, Dr. Vyas said “We have our laws and we have full faith in the judiciary. They give judgments according to the severity of the crimes.

2. **Dr. Girija Vyas**, Chairperson, National Commission for Women held a Press briefing on the death of Nirupama Pathak, a Delhi based journalist from Koderma, in the Conference Room of the Commission. Mr. Anand Pradhan, Faculty Member, Indian Institute of Mass Communication, along with some students handed over a memorandum to the Chairperson. Dr. Girija Vyas said that she was shocked to hear about the incident and would call for a report from the Jharkhand Govt. within 24 hours and would also write to the Home Minister regarding the matter.

The students of IIMC also requested the Chairperson to constitute a One- Member Enquiry Committee to look into the matter. The Chairperson assured that she would ensure justice to the victim and the case would be conducted in a fast track Court.

3. The National Commission for Women organized two day Consultation with the Chairpersons and Member Secretaries of the State Women's Commission on 5-6 July, 2010 in New Delhi. Details are at **annexure 1A**. Later, speaking to the reporters, Dr. Girija Vyas expressed her disappointment over NCW's recommendations not being given due importance by the Government. She said that out of 21 reports submitted by the Commission during her Chairpersonship, only 8 had been tabled in the Parliament.
4. Dr. Girija Vyas, Chairperson, National Commission for Women, held a press conference at the Commission premises to apprise the media of the various initiatives taken by NCW to improve the lot of women.
 - a) The Chairperson said that after wide ranging consultation with concerned stakeholders, the NCW had proposed amendments to some of the provisions of the Sexual Assault Bill. She said that thereafter the Department of Legal Affairs prepared the Criminal Law Amendment Bill based on the Law Commission's recommendations and changes proposed by NCW, incorporating most of the views proposed in the draft of NCW.
 - b) Speaking about marital rape, Dr. Vyas said that the Commission had also been emphasizing that exception to 375 of IPC should be deleted, thereby bringing marital rape under the ambit of the crime of rape. The Commission had also recommended, in keeping with the commitment to CEDAW, that marital rape should be made an offence. The High Powered Committee chaired by the Home Secretary had given due consideration to this demand and the exception to Section 375 is proposed to be modified so that forcible sexual intercourse would be considered as an offence if imposed on a wife, who is less than 18 years of age. She said that NCW would have preferred if no age limit was mentioned; however as a first step it was heartening that the age limit had been increased from 15 to 18, she added.
 - c) With regard to Acid Attacks, the Chairperson said that considering the gravity of the crime, the Commission had earlier drafted a bill titled " Prevention of Offences (By Acids) 2008." Subsequently, the Commission has also suggested a rehabilitation scheme and accordingly, the Commission had formulated a scheme for Relief and Rehabilitation of Offences (by Acids) on women and girls which is on the lines of the Scheme relating to rape victims.



- d) As per the direction of the Supreme Court to NCW “to wipe out the tears of the unfortunate victims of rape,” Dr. Girija Vyas said that the Commission had sent a draft scheme to the Central Government earlier. The Scheme was at a final stage and was expected to be implemented soon by the Government.
 - e) While speaking about ‘ Honour Killings’, Dr. Vyas said that the Commission was of the view that a separate legislation focused on honour crimes was required to root out this practice and be covered under section 302/306 IPC. Accordingly, a draft Bill has been sent to the Govt. on 18th August, 2010. The Bill deals with the issue of honour crimes and not just killings and recognizes that all persons, including young persons and women have the right to control their own lives, having right to liberty and freedom of expression, movement and physical integrity.
 - f) While speaking on trafficking of women and children, which has reached alarming dimension, Dr. Girija Vyas said that the Commission proposed to convene a Convention of SAARC countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka- the countries of origin, transit and destination) in November, 2010.
 - g) Finally, she said that to facilitate registration of complaints, the NCW was contemplating setting up of a toll free 24 x 7 call centre facility to promptly deal with cases of atrocity against women.
5. To commemorate the birthday of Smt. Indira Gandhi on 19th November, 2010, Dr. Girija Vyas, Chairperson, National Commission for Women held a press conference to apprise the media of the various initiatives taken by NCW to improve the lot of women.

The Chairperson said that the Commission had reviewed the 1986 Act and had drafted amendments to the Indecent Representation of Women(Prohibition) Act, 1986, to broaden the definition of “Indecent Representation” and expand the scope of the Act to include electronic and digital media and make punishments more stringent which would include, fine and imprisonment and sometimes both. The applicability of the Act will be extended to audio visual media, electronic media and also SMS, MMS clips, including internet. Every advertising agency, media group, production house, should create and maintain a self- regulatory mechanism. A Central Authority may be set up to regulate or prohibit indecent representation of women. Concerned over blatant vulgarity on prime time television, the Commission has also demanded that the Amended Act be passed immediately to ensure monitoring of the electronic media.

- ❖ The demand comes in the wake of public outrage over two reality shows 'Big Boss' and 'Rakhi Ka Insaaf', Dr. Girija Vyas said that unless a law was enacted, shows like these could not be stopped.
 - ❖ Speaking about marriageable age for girls, Dr. Vyas said that NCW had conducted nationwide consultation with various stakeholders to come up with the recommendation regarding appropriate age of marriage.
 - ❖ Calling for clarity in marriageable age, Dr. Vyas said that contradictory provisions in a number of laws on the minimum eligible age for marriage has led to varied interpretations of these laws by courts in recent child marriage cases. In a bid to bring about clarity on the issue, the NCW had recommended to the government to make 18 years the marriageable age for girls and 21 years for boys.
 - ❖ She said that NCW would sign an MOU with the Centre for Social Research to conduct workshops in six states where child marriage was rampant.
 - ❖ While speaking on rape victims, Dr. Vyas said the NCW had submitted a draft scheme for Relief and Rehabilitation of the victims to the Government after extensive All India Consultation with all stakeholders and NGOs.
 - ❖ Under the scheme, the NCW had proposed interim financial assistance of Rs. 20,000/- and restorative support services up to Rs.50,000/-. The final amount of Rs. 1.3 lakhs is to be directly disbursed by the District Board within a period of 1 month from the date on which the affected person deposes in the trial or within 1 year from the date of filing of FIR, (whichever is earlier) in case where the recording of evidence has been unduly delayed for reasons beyond control of the victim.
 - ❖ In special cases, the assistance may be increased by the State Board up to Rs. 3 lakhs, especially in cases involving minor girls, mentally challenged, handicapped women, HIV/AIDS affected women or those who get pregnant because of the rape, etc;
6. The Chairperson NCW held a press conference in the Commission to express her sadness at the closure report of Aarushi Murder case. She said it would be unfortunate if the premier investigating agency like the CBI expressed its helplessness to nail down the culprits, but added that she had full faith in the judiciary and was sure that the culprits would be punished. Dr. Vyas said that the

Commission had written letters to the Home Minister and the Law Minister to ensure that justice was done in the case.

7. Dr. Girija Vyas, Chairperson, National Commission for Women, while addressing a press conference at Alappuzha said she was “anguished over the government doing nothing” after a woman Presiding Officer was attacked during the local body polls allegedly by Communist Party of India (Marxist) activist during the elections at Mararikulam.

She said the charges framed by the police on the accused were very weak and they were out on bail already. The incident was a shame on the democratic set up and appalling considering such an incident had occurred in a highly literate state like Kerala., she added.

Stating that the NCW would demand a report from the State government and the State Women’s Commission (SWC) as well on what it had done regarding the incident, Dr. Vyas said the SWC should have acted independently without bothering what the State Government did or which party was in power. The Government too should have taken up the issue as a special case so as to prevent such incidents in future. The Chairperson said that NCW would also set up an independent committee to conduct further probe in to the episode.

Important Meetings/ Workshops organized by the Commission:

1. A National Consultation on the Implementation of the PC & PNDT Act 1994 was organized on 10th April, 2010 at Udaipur.



Dr. Girija Vyas, Chairperson, NCW addressing a consultation on “Implementation of the PC & PNDT Act, 1994” at Udaipur, Rajasthan.



At Inaugural Session on “Consultation on Implementation of the PC & PNDT Act, 1994” at Udaipur, Rajasthan (in the Centre) Dr. Girija Vyas, Chairperson, NCW.

- National Commission for Women organized two day Consultation with the Chairpersons and Member Secretaries of the State Women's Commission on 5-6 July, 2010 in New Delhi. Details are at annexure 1A.

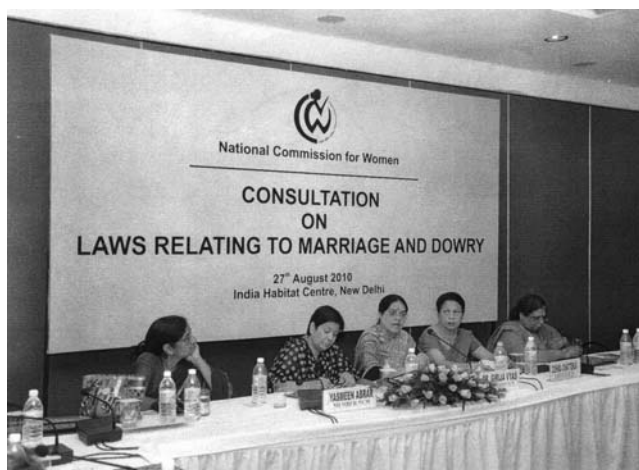


At Interactive Session on "National Consultation with Chairpersons and Member Secretaries of the State Women Commission (from left third Dr. Girija Vyas, Chairperson, NCW on her right Ms. Yasmeen Abrar, Member and on her left Ms. Wansuk Syiem, Member and Zohra Chatterji, Member Secretary, NCW at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.



On the occasion of a "National Consultation with Chairpersons and Member Secretaries of the State Women Commission" at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. (from Left) Dr. Girija Vyas, Chairperson, NCW and Ms. Krishna Tirath, Minister I/c Women & Child Development.

- A National Consultation on "crimes Against Women" was organized in Lucknow on 20th July, 2010.
- A National Consultation on 'Amendments to Marriage Laws' was organized in the month of August, 2010 in Mumbai.
- An interactive Consultation with Media Representatives was held in the month of August 2010 in Delhi.



(3rd from Left) Dr. Girija Vyas addressing a Consultation on "Laws Relating to Marriage and Dowry" in New Delhi. To her right Ms. Yasmeen ABRar, Member and to her left Ms. Zohra Chatterjee, Member Secretary, NCW.



6. A Regional Consultation on 'Marriageable Age of Girls' was organised in Delhi in the month of August, 2010.
7. A Regional Consultation on 'Marriageable Age of Girls' was organized in Trivandrum in the month of October 2010.
8. A Regional Consultation on 'Marriageable Age of Girls' was organised in Puducherry in the month of October 2010.
9. A seminar on PWDV Act 2005 was jointly organized by Lawyers Collective and NCW on 19th December 2010.
10. A Regional Consultation on 'Marriageable Age of Girls' in Calcutta in January 2011.
11. The first meeting of the Expert Committee to discuss the Bill for Amendment to Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and Special Marriage Act, 1954 was held on 14th December 2010 in New Delhi. The meeting was chaired by Dr. Grijia Vyas, Chairperson, NCW wherein the Marriage Law Amendment Bill 2010 introduced in Rajya Sabha, was discussed.
12. Meeting on the Implementation of PC/ PNDT Act 1994 was held on 13th December 2010 in New Delhi. It was attended by representative from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, NHRC, NCW, NGO and activists.
13. Seminar jointly organized by NCW and Women Power Connect on 'laws relating to women' in the month of Feb 2011.
14. Interactive meeting with women MPs to discuss various laws recommended by the NCW on 24th March, 2011 at Parliament Annexe, New Delhi.

The Chairperson of the Commission visited a number of states namely Kerala, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and held meetings with the State Government officials on women issues. Members of the Commission visited the states namely Maharashtra, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya etc. and held meetings with the State Government officials pertaining to women issues. Member Secretary of the Commission visited Karnataka, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh and held meetings with the State Government officials concerning women issues.



3

COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATION CELL

The Complaints and Investigation Cell (C&I Cell) is an important component of the Commission. It deals with the complaints received from all over the country including those relating to deprivation of women's rights and those involving injustice to women. The C&I Cell processes the complaints received orally, in writing or on line through its website i.e. www.ncw.nic.in. In addition Commission also takes suo-moto cognizance of incidence related to commission of heinous crime against women under Section 10 (1) 7 (4) of National Commission for Women Act, 1990.

PROCEDURE OF THE COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATION CELL :

As soon as any complaint is received in NCW (by whatsoever mode), it is forwarded to the C & I Cell, entered into the complaints register containing particulars such as date of Receipt, number, sender's name and address, case no., Category and State, etc. This registration is done within 24 hours from the date of receipt of the complaint. Thereafter, without prejudice to the Chairperson's power to set up an Inquiry Committee, generally complaints in which cognizance has been taken are serially noted and equally distributed among the various Counselors in the Complaint and Investigation Cell. Each Counselor is in turn attached to a Member who is the final authority as regards the decision to be taken in a particular case.

The Counselor prepares the Brief Transmission Report (BTR) of the complaint wherein they suggest / recommend the course of action to be taken in the matter strictly as per the powers and mandate of the NCW. The said report is then put up before the respective Members for approval. After the approval from the concerned Member, the Counselor takes necessary action as per the orders / directions therein. The complainant is accordingly informed. A copy of the Action Taken Reports (ATR) received from the concerned authorities is provided to the complainants seeking their comments on the ATRs. If the complainants/ applicants have no objections to the ATRs, the complaint is closed after placing it before the concerned Member and getting due approval of the same. However, if the complainant is not satisfied with the ATR, his / her comments are sought and thereafter appropriate action is taken keeping in view the submissions of complainant.

The Chairperson and Member decide on taking suo-moto cognizance of the incidents, calling for Action Taken Reports from the concerned officials, taking decisions on summoning the parties for hearing, conducting of hearings and recording the statements, conducting counseling and bringing about conciliation and making recommendations on the reports. The C & I Cell functions under the supervision of the Deputy Secretary / Joint Secretary and under the overall supervision and guidance

of the Member concerned. The concerned Member decides whether to close the matter or to conduct further hearings or to obtain further report from the concerned authorities or to recommend the constitution of an Inquiry Committee, takes the final decision. However, the Committee is constituted only after the due approval from the Hon'ble Chairperson. A letter is generally sent to the complainant in all the cases at the time of final disposal of the complaint whether the Commission has taken the cognizance or not. The procedure and regulations of NCW for handling of complaints at the C & I Cell is delineated in, the "National Commission for Women (Procedure) Regulations, 2005, Part – II (Procedure for Dealing with Complaints)" and "Procedure for Closure of Complaints, (Complaints & Investigation Cell), 2010". The Procedure for Closure of Complaints after the receipt of Action Taken Report (ATRs) shall be applicable to all the complaints (which also includes matters in which the Commission has taken suo- moto cogzinance where in the Commission is in receipt of ATRs from the concerned authorities).

The C&I Cell deals with the complaints received so as to provide adequate relief to the complainants and ensure suitable redressal of the grievances. The complaints are acted upon in the following manner :

Specific cases of police apathy / police inaction are sent to the concerned State Governments for investigation and monitored.

Family disputes / matrimonial disputes are resolved through counseling.

For serious crimes, the Commission constitutes Inquiry Committees, which make on the spot inquiries, examine various witnesses, collect evidence and submit reports with recommendations. Such investigations help in providing immediate relief and justice to the victims of violence and atrocities. The Commission monitors the implementation of the recommendation of the Inquiry Committees by taking up the matter with the concerned State Governments / Authorities;

In complaints related to sexual harassment at work place, the concerned Organization / Department is urged to constitute an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) as per the Hon'ble Supreme Court Judgment on Sexual Harassment at Workplace, in Vishakha Vs. State of Rajasthan (AIR 1997 Supreme Court 3011); to inquire into the complaints of the aggrieved women employee and to submit a report of the same to the Commission. For creating awareness the Commission has also placed advertisements in the leading newspapers of various states emphasizing upon the Constitution of an internal complaint committee for inquiry into the matter of sexual harassment at work place in Government as well as in corporate and private sectors.



Some complaints received from women are also forwarded to the various State Commissions for Women, the National Human Rights Commission, the National Commission for SC/ST and their State counterparts for initiating appropriate action at their end. These complaints are those complaints which are not directly related to the deprivation of women rights;

ONLINE COMPLAINT REGISTRATION SYSTEM :

The Online Complaint Registration System is a facility incorporated in the year 2005 for the speedy and easy registering of complaints through the Commission's website i.e., www.ncw.nic.in and also through the e-mail of the Commission i.e., ncw@nic.in.

Anyone can log in to the said site from any part of India / World and register his / her complaint. The said complaint is given a Registration No. and allotted to a particular counselor. The complaint is then disposed of in the same manner as those received through post/by hand, etc. If the complainant wants to know about the progress of the case, he /she may simply log in to the site and after typing their case no. and relevant password, gets the details of the Action Taken in the matter and also the progress of the case.

ONLINE PROCESSING OF COMPLAINTS :

In 2010, the procedure of C & I Cell was examined and it was considered that the procedure needs to be improvised for the speedy disposal of complaints. After obtaining the necessary inputs from NHRC, etc. as regards their Procedures, Rules & Regulations, etc. for dealing with the complaints registered at NHRC, the following were revised :

1. Format for filing of complaint;
2. Format of Report generated online;
3. List of Categories;

After examining & studying the NHRC documents, a comprehensive consolidated report vis-à-vis its suitability & applicability to the functioning of the C & I Cell was prepared where after the "**Procedure for Closure of Complaints, (Complaints & Investigation Cell), 2010**" has been framed for the speedy disposal of the complaints after the receipt of Action Taken Reports (ATRs) which has been implemented. In addition to this, since January, 2011, all the complaints received at the Cell are being processed online i. e., through the internet. At present, the generation of letters & reminders, entry of ATRs, etc. is being done online which has resulted in increasing the efficiency of the Cell with the limited staff.

COMPLAINTS NOT ORDINARILY ENTERTAINABLE :

The complaints / cases of the following nature are ordinarily non-entertainable :

- a. Complaints illegible or vague, anonymous or pseudonymous; or
- b. When the issue raised relates to civil dispute, between the parties such as contractual rights obligations and the like;
- c. When the issues raised relates to service matters not involving any deprivation of women's rights;
- d. When the issue raised relates to Labour / Industrial Disputes not involving any deprivation of women's rights;
- e. When the matter is sub judice before a Court / Tribunal;
- f. The Commission shall not inquire into any matter which is pending before a State Commission or any other Commission duly constituted under any law for the time being in force.
- g. When the matter has already been decided by the Commission;
- h. When the matter is outside the purview of the Commission on any other ground;

HEADS UNDER WHICH COMPLAINTS ARE REGISTERED :

In January 2011, the categories under which complaints were registered at the Commission have been revised taken into consideration the various offences being committed against women from time to time. The present categories / sub-categories can be broadly classified under the following categories-

Sl.No.	Nature of category	Sub category
1.	Acid Attack	
2.	Adultery	
3.	Attempt to Murder	
4.	Attempt to Rape	Minor
		Gang Rape
		Marital Rape
5.	Bigamy	
6.	Caste, Community Based Violence	Honour Crime
		Honour Killings



Sl.No.	Nature of category	Sub category
7.	Complaints by In laws	a. Complaints by Husband
		b. Father In-laws
		c. Mother In-laws
		d. Others
8.	Complaints Related to Riot / Communal Violence Victims	
9.	Cyber Crime	
10.	Dayan Pratha /Witch Hunting	
11.	Deprivation of property rights	
12.	Desertion by Husband	
13.	Divorce	
14.	Domestic Violence	Related to Matrimonial Dispute
		Not - Related to Matrimonial Dispute
15.	Dowry Death	
16.	Dowry Demand/ Harassment for Dowry	
17.	Female Foeticide/ Infanticide / Sex Selection	
18.	Gender Discrimination	
19.	Harassment At Workplace	Public Sector
		Private Sector
		Unorganized Sector
20.	Harassment of widows	
21.	Immoral Trafficking of Women and Children	
22.	Indecent Representation of Women	
23.	Kidnapping/ Abduction	
24.	Living Relationship	
25.	Maintenance Claim	
26.	Matter Involving Custody of Children	

Sl.No.	Nature of category	Sub category
27.	Miscellaneous	
28.	Molestation/Eve Teasing/Outraging Modesty of Women/ Stalking	
29.	Murder	
30.	Non Payment of Maintenance	
31.	Police Apathy	
32.	Police Harassment/ Atrocities of Police	
33.	Pre-Marital Breach of Trust	
34.	Property	
35.	Rape	Minor
		Gang Rape
		Marital Rape
36.	Service Matter	a. Non- Payment of Pension Compensation of Widows
		b. Appointment on Compassionate Grounds
37.	Sex Scandals	Public Servant
		Non-Public Servant
38.	Sexual Harassment At Workplace	a. Public Sector
		b. Private Sector
		c. Unorganized Sector
39.	Shelter & Rehabilitation of victims	a. Public sector
		b. Private sector
		c. Unorganised sector
40.	Suicide	Attempt
		Abetment
41.	Tonee Pratha / Black Magic / Voodo	



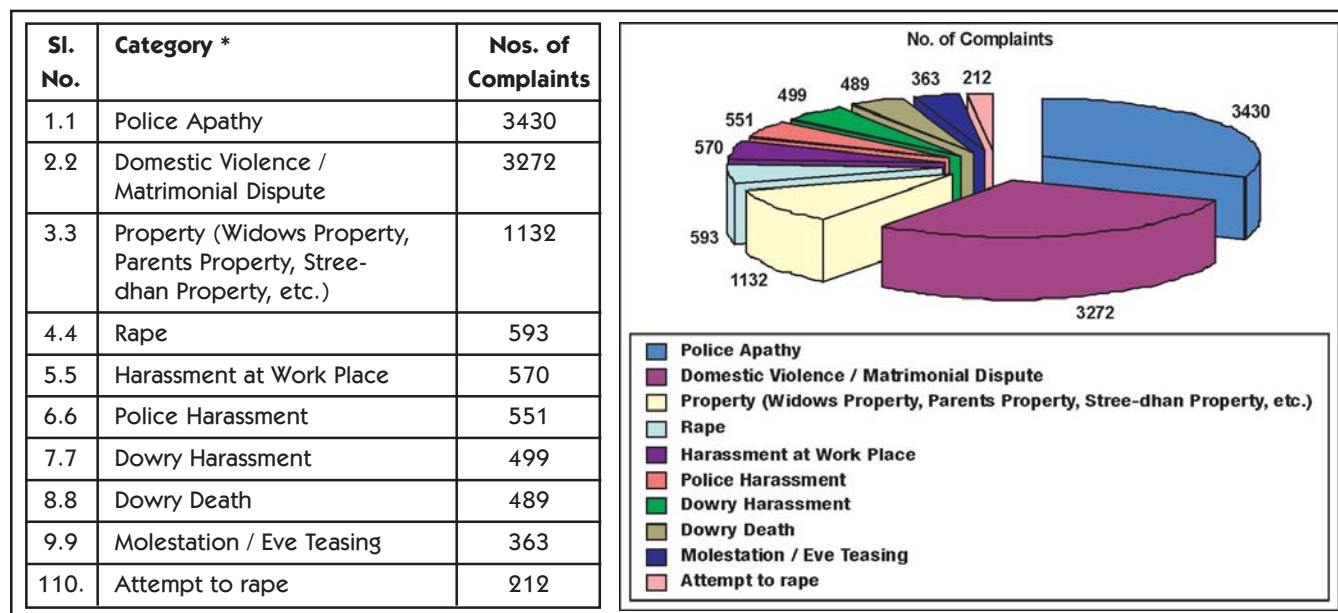
ANALYSIS OF COMPLAINTS REGISTERED DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2010 - 2011 (CATEGORY-WISE AND STATE-WISE) :

During the year under report, **15165** number of complaints / cases were registered at the C&I Cell. The category-wise and state-wise distribution of the complaints registered by the Commission for the Financial Year 2010–2011 is given at **Annexure-2 & Annexure-3**. The complaints have been registered under 31 categories / heads.

The highest number of complaints numbering **3430** received by NCW was regarding Police Apathy, followed by **3272** complaints of Domestic Violence / Matrimonial Dispute and **1132** complaints of Property (Widows Property, Parents Property, Stree-dhan Property, etc.). The complaint relating to Dowry Death numbered **489**, of Molestation/Eve Teasing were **363**, Kidnapping/ Abduction were **118**, Police Harassment complaints amounted to **551**.

The complaints related to Attempt to Rape were **212** and that of rape **593**. The complaints related to Sexual Harassment at Work Place were 110 while that of Harassment at Work Place were 570.. Cases of Bigamy / Adultery were **96**. The complaints of Divorce were **02** and that of Desertion were **09**. The cases of Acid Attack were 03. whereas **3431** complaints were registered against Miscellaneous head.

The list of Top Ten Categories (In Descending Order) which have been registered in a large number is as follows :

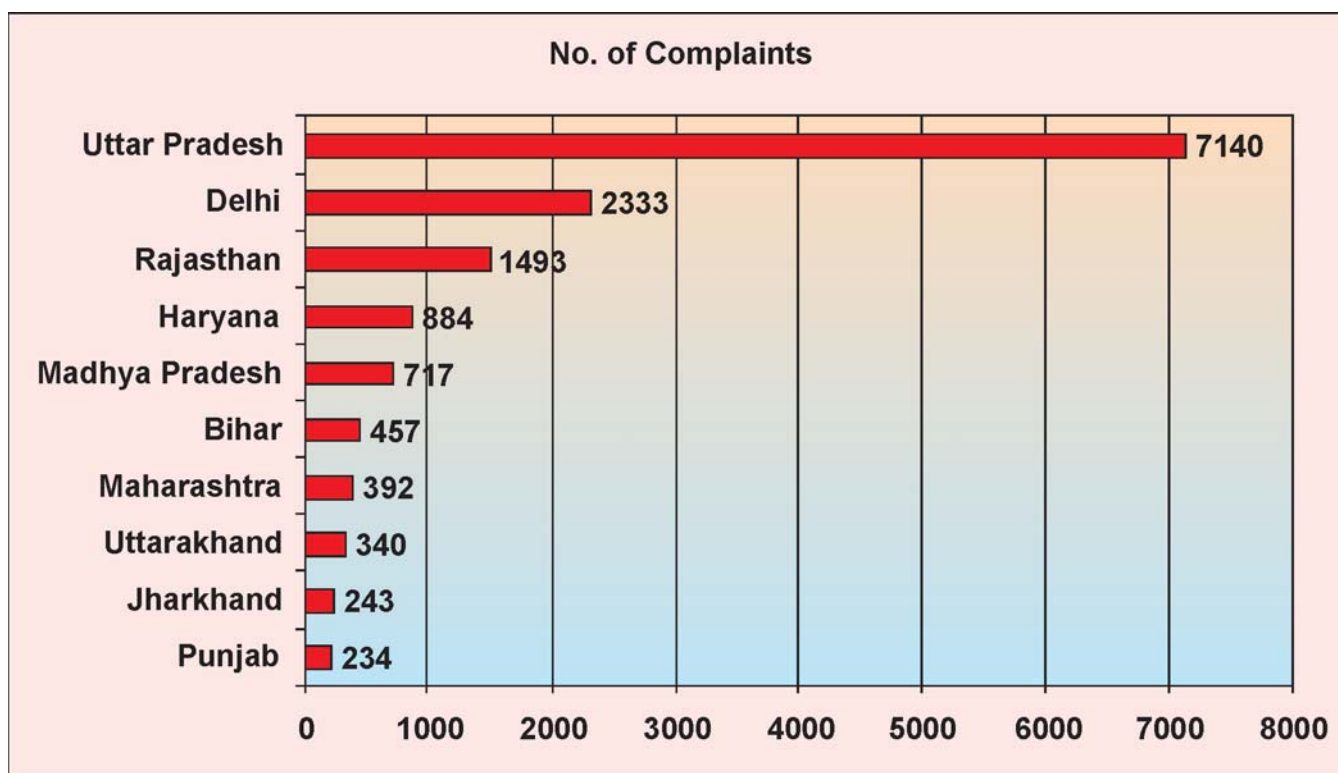


Note : In the above table, the complaints registered under the Miscellaneous/Non- Mandate categories have not been included.

The state wise segregation of the complaints/cases received by the Commission during the financial year 2010-11 is given at Annexure-3.

The Commission has received **7140** number of complaints / cases from Uttar Pradesh whereas **2333** complaints from Delhi, Rajasthan with **1493** number of complaints is at 3rd position, Haryana with **884** complaints at 4th position and Madhya Pradesh with **717** cases is at 5th position. This is followed by the Bihar, Maharashtra, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand and Punjab with number of complaints 457, 392, 340, 243 and 234 respectively. There was no complaint received from Meghalaya, Sikkim and Lakshadweep (UT).

The list of Top Ten States (In Descending Order) which have registered large number of complaints/cases is as follows :



Hence, it is evident that the NCW has been regarded as an essential unit rendering valuable service to the suffering women and to the society as well. As an illustration of the procedure and practice of the commission in handling complaints, some of the selected successful cases have been discussed here-in-below.



SOME OF THE SUCCESSFUL INTERVENTIONS & INVESTIGATIONS UNDERTAKEN AT THE COMPLAINTS & INVESTIGATION CELL DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2010 – 2011

- ❖ The complainant had come to the Commission and alleged sexual exploitation/ harassment/breach of trust, etc. meted out to her by one Mr. X, He was also allegedly marrying another girl. She has also alleged about the threats of life from her own family and family of the boy. Next day after registering the complaint, the girl telephonically informed the Commission that her parents were physically torturing her. With the intervention of the Commission, police rescued the girl from her parents and sent her to a shelter home. It was further informed that the police had also started preliminary enquiry against the boy. Father of the girl with whom the boy was about to be married, decided not to marry his daughter with that boy due to registration of complaint with the Commission.
- ❖ The victim's father registered a case in the Commission against his daughter's husband and in-laws alleging domestic violence / verbal abuse / threat to life, etc. Both the parties were counselled in the Commission, as a result of which they reached an amicable solution under which girl decided to go back to her in-laws house and the boy's side promised that they would not resort to domestic violence / any form of abuse. Both the parties decided that they will try to live harmoniously for the next 6 months and if failed they will approach appropriate court.
- ❖ The complainant filed an application in the Commission alleging harassment meted out to her by her parents. She also prayed for a shelter home for her as she had left her parents house. She had also alleged that since she was an educated girl and intended to do a job, her parents were not allowing her to do so, as it would be a problem for them (as per their community tradition and norms), when they will be searching a good match for her marriage. The reason was that the complainant being educated would like to marry only an educated and independent boy. The matter was taken up by the Commission and on the same day hearing was arranged by calling the parents of the complainant. Hearing was held on the very same day and the matter got resolved. The parents of the complainant allowed the complainant to do a job and lead a dignified life in the society. After a few days, the complainant sent an e-mail to the Commission conveying her thanks.
- ❖ The Complainant filed a petition in the NCW regarding alleged domestic violence meted out to her by her husband and in-laws. It was also alleged that her in-laws were using abusive language on dowry issues and also for not having a child. The matter was taken up by the Commission and a hearing was fixed in the matter. Both the parties appeared for a hearing and the respondent party gave the statement in writing that he was ready to settle the matter as per the wishes of the complainant. Thus, by the intervention of the Commission, the matter got resolved on the same day and in the first hearing itself.

- ❖ The complainant filed a petition in the Commission against her parents and her in-laws alleging apprehension of death, abduction and a forceful divorce, as she had married a boy of her own choice and wish.. The boy belonged to “A Community” where as the complainant hailed from a “B Community”. She had also alleged that since her parents had now become aware of the fact that she had married to a boy with her own wish and consent, her parents would try to kill her or would force her for a second marriage.

The matter was taken up by the Commission and a letter was sent to the Commissioner of Police, Delhi for providing protection to the complainant. Since the matter was sensitive, relating to communal issue , it was decided to conduct a hearing in the Commission by calling the parents of the boy and the girl. Parents of both the parties’ appeared in the Commission for a hearing and after intervention and counseling of the parents of both the parties by the Commission , they assured and gave their statements in writing that they would not harm the complainant and her husband and would maintain law & order. Thus the issue got resolved successfully. Later on, the parents of the complainant arranged a proper social/marriage function for the complainant and her husband and submitted her marriage invitation card to the Commission as a proof for solemnizing the marriage as per the customs.

Important decision for enquiry reports:-

- The Commission noted the preliminary inquiry committee report about incident of alleged mysterious deaths of Adivasi girls who were taken for work from Southern Rajasthan (Udaipur and Dungarpur district) to Banaskantha and Sabarkantha district in Gujarat. It was decided that the recommendations contained in the report should be sent to the concerned state Governments for taking appropriate action.
- Inquiry report of sexual harassment and abuse of the students of Siliguri Women’s College was noted. As the Commission had already taken up the matter with the state government by sending the recommendations of the report for appropriate action, action taken report was to be asked from the concerned authorities.
- Inquiry Report on Kidnapping of girls in Azamgarh district was noted. The Commission had already taken up the matter with the state government and concerned organization by sending the recommendations of the report to them for appropriate action.
- The final report of Inquiry Committee to inquire in to the incident wherein an employee of Air India alleged that she was sexually molested and assaulted by the pilot(s) of Air India (Flight No .IC 884) on October 3, 2009 was approved. It was directed to take appropriate action.



- Inquiry Committee Report on ‘ Rape & Death of a 12 year old girl of class VI in school premises in Kanpur (U.P.) was approved. It was decided that recommendations should be sent to the concerned state Government for implementation. The Inquiry Report may be put up separately in the file for approval.
- Inquiry Report on the alleged gang rape of a 19 year old maid in the house of MLA, Banda (UP) was approved.

INVESTIGATIONS U/s SECTION 10 (1) & (4) OF NCW ACT, 1990 DURING THE PERIOD April 01, 2010 March 31, 2011 :

The National Commission for Women undertakes cognizance of cases **suo-moto** on the basis of media reports and complaints. The Commission takes suo moto cognizance of matters relating to deprivation of women’s rights and non-implementation of laws enacted to provide protection to women. A committee for inquiry is constituted by the Commission which submits its recommendations to the Commission for taking such action as deemed fit against those involved in the case. Some of these selected cases have been discussed in detail below:-

1. Trafficking of Adivasi Girls from Rajasthan to Gujarat :

Trafficking of Adivasi Girls from Rajasthan to Gujarat (about incident of alleged mysterious deaths of adivasi girls who were taken for work from Southern Rajasthan (Udaipur and Dungarpur District) to Banaskantha district and Sabarkantha district in Gujarat).

Based on a complaint filed by Dakshin Rajasthan Mazdoor Union (DRMU), Dungarpur and Prayas Centre for Labor Research and Action, Udaipur, Rajasthan, the National Commission for Women had taken Suo- moto cognizance of the incident of deaths of children and adolescent girls of South Rajasthan tribal areas of Udaipur and Dungarpur. The complaint alleged that children and adolescent girls are taken in large numbers to work in the Bt. Cottonseed (GM) farms in North Gujarat for cross-pollination work, which is highly labour intensive and very seasonal, between the months of July and September every year.

Inquiry committee consisted of six members. Inquiry committee visited the affected areas in Rajasthan and also met all concerned including the parents of the victim. The Report was forwarded to Government of Rajasthan and Gujarat for appropriate action in view of the recommendations.

2. Sexual Harassment and abused by the tour operators, Siliguri Women’s College :

The National Commission for Women constituted an Inquiry Committee to inquire into the incident of alleged incident of 13 students of 3rd Year (Geography Honors) of Siliguri Women’s college who alleged that during the excursion to Agra, the Principal had left them abruptly and they had to face harrowing time in the Guest house/hotel at Agra, on road to Tundla Railway Station and subsequently in the train.

An inquiry was conducted on the basis of complaint filed by some students of Siliguri Women's College against the principal. The complaint alleged that she (Principal) had left them in middle of an excursion at Agra without making proper security arrangement, and that they were subjected to sexual harassment and abuse by the tour operators, cooks etc.

The Inquiry committee consisting of a Member NCW (Chairperson of the committee) and P. S. met all the students and the Principal of the college and recorded their statements and submitted the report. The following recommendations were made:-

Recommendations :

- The Principal of the College, Smt. K should be removed immediately from the College, as she herself admitted that she did not carry out the duties as the Principal of the College in her reply submitted to DM, Darjeeling on 14.02.2010.
- Strict action should be taken against the tour operators by directing the Tourism Department for cancellation of their registration, as they were also responsible for the harassment meted out to the students.
- The 3rd year students of Geography Honors should be given some grace for their practical exam, as all the students are under threats to life, modesty, and the psychological trauma to which they have been exposed.
- The students should be reimbursed the whole money which they paid for the excursion.
- The State Government should be directed to provide full faculty to the College. As of now only ten Lecturers are working for 13,000 students. The College is in such a dilapidated condition that there is no computer lab, internet lab, and even Geography lab. Sufficient funds should be provided for getting all infrastructure facilities in the College by the State Government.
- UGC should be directed to have a transparent monitoring mechanism for the money sanctioned to each college for e excursion of students.

3. Kidnapping of Girls in Azamgarh District of Uttar Pradesh :

The NCW had taken suo moto cognizance of the alleged report in Nai Duniya dated 11.09.2009 alleging kidnapping/abduction of girls from Azamgarh, Uttat Pradesh for supplying to middle-east countries and constituted an Inquiry Committee under the NCW Act, 1990. The Committee consisted of four members. The committee visited Azamgarh on September 15th, 2009. The committee submitted its report to the Commission



4. Case of Ms. 'A' Air Hostess, Air India, regarding the alleged "Sexual Harassment at Work Place":

An Inquiry Committee was constituted by the Commission on to investigate into the incident of, Ms 'A' an employee of Air India regarding her alleged sexual harassment / molestation / assault by the Pilot(s) of Air India (Flight No.IC-884).

A Committee constituted of six-members. An Inquiry Committee visited the Air India office to understand the complete situation and the place where the incident took place on 12.10.2009 and the statements of all the officials of Air India including the accused and victim were taken whoever was involved to find out about the alleged incident. Report was sent to the Ministry of Civil Aviation, New Delhi and Ministry of Women & Child Development, for appropriate action in view of the recommendations.

5. Rape & death of a 12 year old girl student of class VI in school premises, Kanpur, UP.

The National Commission for Women had taken suo moto cognizance of a media report by constituting an Inquiry Committee to inquire in to the incident of a 12 year old girl of Bhartiya Gyan Sthaliya School, district Kanpur, UP who was allegedly raped and there after succumbed to death due to excessive bleeding.

The Inquiry Committee consisted of 3 members i.e. Ms Wansuk Syiem (Chairperson of the Committee), Smt. Aarti Dixit and Shri Naresh Tripathy assisted by Shri Vibhash Tripathy, Counselor, NCW.

The Inquiry Committee visited the area of incident on 2nd November, 2010 and met the mother of the deceased and submitted a report to the Commission. The Inquiry report was forwarded to the Government of UP for taking appropriate action on the recommendations contained in the report.

6. Alleged gang-rape of a Maid in the house of MLA, Banda, Uttar Pradesh:

The National Commission for Women (NCW) took suo moto cognizance of the incident by constituting an Inquiry Committee to inquire in to the incident, wherein a 19-year-old maid was allegedly gang raped in the house of an , MLA, Banda (UP) and the girl was lodged in jail by culprits on false and fabricated charges of theft. The Committee visited Banda on 07.01.2011 and met the victim. Thereafter the Committee submitted its final report to the Commission and recommended for CBI Inquiry for impartial investigation. The victim got released from judicial custody on the charges of theft after the intervention by the Commission. The Commission also sought report from the DGP and DIG (crime branch). All accused persons have been arrested u/s 376/354/323/504/506 and sent to the judicial custody.



4

NRI CELL

National Commission for Woman was nominated as the Coordinating agency at the National level for dealing with issues pertaining to NRI marriages by Government of India vide Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs order dated 28th April 2009, based on the recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee on Empowerment of Woman (14th Lok Sabha) on the subject "Plight of Indian Woman Deserted by NRI husbands" which was discussed and deliberated upon in the Inter Ministerial Committee meeting held on 7th July, 2008.

In furtherance of this, the NRI Cell was formally inaugurated on the 24th of September, 2009. NRI Cell deals with complaints received from India and abroad in respect of cross country marriages culminating in deprivation of women's rights or any issue involving grave injustice to women. A lot of Indian women are being deserted by their husbands Non- Residents Indians (NRIs) and People of Indian Origin (PIOs). The unsuspecting wives are either left in India with a fake promise of being taken later or taken to the country of the husband and in several cases subjected to various types of cruelty and harassment. In many cases, the husband is found to be already married. In absence of any local support, the wives in foreign land find themselves helpless. Thus the issue has attained paramount importance.

Functioning of the NRI Cell

The function of the NRI Cell broadly consists of the following:-

- a) It is a coordinating agency to receive and process all the complaints related to Indian Women deserted by their Overseas Indian husbands.
- b) It renders all possible assistance to the complaints including conciliation, mediation between the parties and advising the complainant on related issues.
- c) Associating, networking with NGO's, community organizations in India and abroad and State women Commissions for wider area coverage, so as to facilitate easy reach and provide support services
- d) It endeavors toward a coordinated response amongst various Government agencies/organizations such as State Governments, The National Human Rights Commission, Indian Embassies and Mission, concerned Ministries etc.

- e) Providing assistance to the aggrieved woman in litigation and other issues pertaining to the complainant/case.
- f) Maintaining a data bank record of cases registered.
- g) Seeking reports from the State Government and other authorities on the complaints filed and action taken thereon.
- h) Advising and recommending the government on any policy or issue relating to the NRI marriages.
- i) Analyzing various legal treaties on the issue and advising the Government on the subject, wherever required.
- j) Constituting an Advisory Committee panel of reputed advocates/NGOs, both in India as well as abroad which shall periodically review the functioning of the cell, cases filed and policy issues.
- k) Carrying out awareness campaigns for the masses on the issue. For this, all the available media services would be utilized by the Cell.
- l) Encouraging /supporting research and study in the related field like issues of grievances associated with dual citizenship, enactment of new legislation or signing of international treaties, marriage laws of other countries, etc.
- m) Regulating its own procedures in accordance with the National Commission for Women Act 1990
- n) Performing any other function as assigned to it by the Commission/Central Government.

PROCEDURE FOR DEALING WITH COMPLAINTS IN NRI CELL

1. Complaints not ordinarily entertain able

The Commission may not entertain the complaints of the following nature:

- 1) Complaints illegible or vague, anonymous or pseudonymous;
- 2) Matters not related to marital disputes, involving NRI/PIO couples;
- 3) Matters not related to cross-country marriage issues as per sub clause (v) of clause 3 of procedure of NRI Cell;
- 4) Issues related to civil dispute between the parties such as contractual rights obligations;
- 5) Issues related to division of property;



- 6) Issue related to service matters;
- 7) Issue related to labour/industrial disputes;
- 8) Issues concerning civic issues and civic agencies;
- 9) Matter sub judice before a Court/Tribunal. Provided that the Commission may co-ordinate such matters as would facilitate the complainant to get justice;
- 10) Any pending before a State Commission or any other Commission duly constituted under any law for the time being in force;
- 11) Matter already decided by the Commission;
- 12) Matter outside the purview of the Commission on any other ground;
- 13) Matters where only financial help is sought for travel tickets, shelter homes in foreign countries;
- 14) Matters relating to visa requests as visa issuance is a decision of foreign Governments.

2. Receipt and registration of complaints

- i) All communications/complaints in writing (by whatsoever mode they are received) addressed to the Commission, its Chairperson, Members or other officers of the Commission, either by name or designation, shall be received by the NRI Cell, who shall enter the complaints in the online complaints registration system containing particulars such as, complainants name, address and relevant details, victims name, address and relevant details, respondents name, address and relevant details, date of receipt, file number etc.
- ii) An acknowledgement shall be sent to the complainant within three days of the registration of the complaint, when complaint is received by post. Complainants registering online, receives an acknowledgement immediately in their emails.

3. Manner of dealing with complaints

- i) The complaint shall disclose complete picture of the matter leading to the complaint. The Commission may seek further information/affidavit as may be considered necessary in the matter.
- ii) On receipt of the complaint a file shall be created as per the file number provided in the online logins along with a Notesheet of the brief gist of the complaint. Simultaneously, in cases where no details have been provided for, e-mails or phone calls shall be made. File would then be forwarded to the Counselor for opinion.

- iii) Particulars or information may be sought from any person or authority. The proceedings shall be informed to the complainant accordingly.
- iv) Any complaint directly received by Chairperson, Members or other officers of the Commission, either by name or designation, shall be received by the NRI Cell, who shall process the same as per the provisions provided.
- v) Matter not related to cross country marriage if registered in the NRI Cell within the mandate of the Commission, shall be transferred to the appropriate section of the Commission for appropriate action.
- vi) If on consideration of the complaint, the complaint is not found to be as per mandate, it shall be so recorded and sent to the Deputy Secretary/ Joint Secretary for closure.
- vii) Files may be sent to legal officer for comments, opinions and recommendations.

4. Preliminary consideration, Issue of Notice, etc.

- 1) If on consideration of the complaint, cognizance of the complaint is taken, notice will be issued to the opposite party/parties calling upon, to furnish information or further particulars within 15 days. Such notice shall be signed by the Law Officer/ Under Secretary.
- 2) If the reports/information is not received from the party within the given time, notices shall be reissued enclosing a copy of the complaint, calling upon to furnish information or further particulars within 10 days. Such notice shall be signed by the Deputy Secretary/Law Officer. If no reply is received summons as per Clause 6 of the procedure of the NRI Cell, shall be issued.
- 3) If acceptance of such notice is refused by the opposite party/parties then the said notice shall be served through the Police of the area concerned.

5. Rejoinder

On receipt of the reply to the complaint the same shall be sent to the complainant for rejoinder to the reply.

6. Summons

- i) When a complaint has been filed before the Commission, summons shall be issued to the opposite party/parties to appear and answer the claim on the day to be therein specified.
- ii) Such summons shall be issued on failure of the opposite party/parties to reply to the Notices sent the second time. The opposite party/parties to whom summons have been issued shall appear



in person or by a pleader duly authorized, if so permitted by the commission and able to answer all material question relating to the complaint.

- iii) Every summons shall be accompanied by a copy of the complaint or by a concise statement. Such summons shall be signed by the Law Officer/Under Secretary.
- iv) On failure of response to the summons sent, such summons shall be served through the Police. Failure to reply to the summons so sent, will be liable for strict action under the NCW mandate.

7. Communications with Appropriate Authority

POLICE:

- i) Letter may be written to the concerned police station for Action Taken Reports , where any matter is pending investigation or there has been any failure on their part to take appropriate action with regard to the complaint registered. The concerned authorities may be asked to intimate the Commission of the action taken within 4 weeks. Such letter shall be signed by the Law Officer/Deputy Secretary.
- ii) The concerned authorities may also be called in person to furnish information/ report on, at a notice from the Commission, to the concerned Police authority.

INDIAN EMBASSY ABROAD:

- i) Where it is made out that the complaint requires to be forwarded to Indian Embassy abroad, it shall be so done, under intimation to the complainant. A complaint shall be forwarded to Indian Embassy abroad when:
 - a) Both the complainant and respondent being NRIs are residing in the concerned country.
 - b) Both the complainant and respondent being Indian Citizens are residing in the concerned country for the time being and there is a prima facie case made out that the aggrieved wife cannot travel to India.
 - c) Where the husband having deserted his wife is residing abroad with scanty information as to his whereabouts and his relatives if existing in India, have given so in writing that they have no idea as to the whereabouts of the accused and that they are not in touch with him at all.
 - d) Any other reasons which deems fit.

Provided that follow ups shall be done of such complaints till an appropriate reply is received from the concerned Embassy.

- ii) Letters for appropriate action on their part as per the law of the land with due approval from the appropriate authority in the Commission.

MINISTRIES:

- i) The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Law and Justice may be duly written to, for service of summons, warrants issued or any orders passed, by the appropriate Court of Law and for other relevant matters, whenever and wherever required.
- ii) The MOIA may be written for providing legal and financial aid to victim as per scheme of MOIA.
- iii) The Passport Authority may be written to for any matter relating to passports.

8. Hearing of the complaint

- i) On the receipt of rejoinder under Clause 5, the parties to the complaint may be called for a preliminary hearing in front of *the members/Member Secretary/Joint Secretary/Appropriate Authority*, as decided by Chairperson/Member Secretary of the NCW¹. The Co-ordinator, Counselor and an expert member shall be present for the hearing. The proceeding and the result of the hearing shall be duly recorded by the counselor.
- ii) Whenever a second hearing or more hearings are required, the same may be continued by the concerned *Appropriate Authority*.²
- iii) At the preliminary hearing, *Appropriate Authority* shall ascertain from the opposite party/parties whether he/she admits the allegations made by him/her.
- iv) Such complainant may file an affidavit supporting the facts of the case or may be directed to produce list of witnesses/document proposed to be relied upon, if any, to support her claim.
- v) Thereafter the witnesses on behalf of the complainant shall be examined and the opposite party shall have the right to cross examine.
- vi) The opposite party against whom the complaint has been made would then be required to submit his defence and produce list of documents/witnesses, if any, relied on.

¹ Subject to approval

² *ibid*



- vii) Where no further action is called for, the complaint may be:
 - a) Closed, under intimation to the complainant
 - b) Complaint may be sent to the appropriate Government/other authorities for their consideration
 - c) May be referred to concerned State Police/State Govt

9. Inquiry into complaints

The Commission while inquiring into the complaints may-

- i) Call for information or report from the Central Government or any State Government or any other authority or organization subordinate thereto within such time as may deem fit. Provided that if the information or report is not received within the time stipulated by the Commission a reminder shall be sent after which if no reply is received action as per the mandate of NCW would be taken.
- ii) If, on receipt of information or report, the Commission is satisfied either that no further inquiry is required or that the required action has been initiated or taken by the concerned Government or authority, it may not proceed with the complaint and appropriate help shall be given as to facilitate the complainant in pursuing her case.

10. Powers relating to inquiries

- i) The Commission shall, while inquiring into complaints under this Act, have all the powers of a civil court trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908), and in particular in respect of the following matters, namely:-
 - a) Summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and examining them
 - b) Discovery and production of any document
 - c) Receiving evidence on affidavits
 - d) Requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office
 - e) Issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses or documents
 - f) Any other matter which may be prescribed.
- ii) The Commission may require any person, subject to any privilege which may be claimed by that person under any law for the time being in force, to furnish information on such points or matters as, in the opinion of the Commission, may be useful for, or relevant to, the subject matter of the

inquiry and any person so required shall be deemed to be legally bound to furnish such information within the meaning of section 176 and section 177 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).

- iii) When any offence as is described in section 175, section 178, section 179, section 180 of the Indian Penal Code (Act 45 of 1860) is committed in the view or presence of the Commission, the Commission may, after recording the facts constituting the offence, forward the case to a Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the same.

11. Steps after inquiry

The Commission may take any of the following steps upon the completion of an inquiry held under these regulations, namely:-

- i) Where the inquiry discloses, the Commission of violation of any rights or negligence, in the prevention of violation of any rights by a public servant, it may recommend to the concerned Government or authority the initiation of proceedings for prosecution or such other action as the Commission may deem fit against the concerned person or persons.
- ii) Approach the Supreme Court or the High Court concerned for such directions, orders or writs as that Court may deem necessary
- iii) Recommend to the concerned Government or authority for the grant of such immediate relief to the victim or the members of his family as the Commission may consider necessary.
- iv) Subject to the provisions of Sub clause (v), provide a copy of the inquiry report to the petitioner or her representative.
- v) The Commission shall send a copy of its inquiry report together with its recommendations to the concerned Government or authority and the concerned Government or authority shall, within a period of one month, or such further time as the Commission may allow, forward its comments on the report, including the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon, to the Commission.
- vi) The Commission shall publish its inquiry report together with the comments of the concerned Government or authority, if any, and the action taken or proposed to be taken by the concerned Government or authority on the recommendations of the Commission.

12. Recording of Proceedings

The note sheet is the mirror to the proceedings and hence the NRI Cell has to ensure that right from the date of the receipt of the complaint, its proceedings till its final disposal, the gist of the proceedings are reflected in the note sheet and therefore shall ensure that :-



- i) All orders, notices, summons, day to day proceedings etc issued in the matter are legibly recorded in the Note Sheet.

13. Mode of Communication

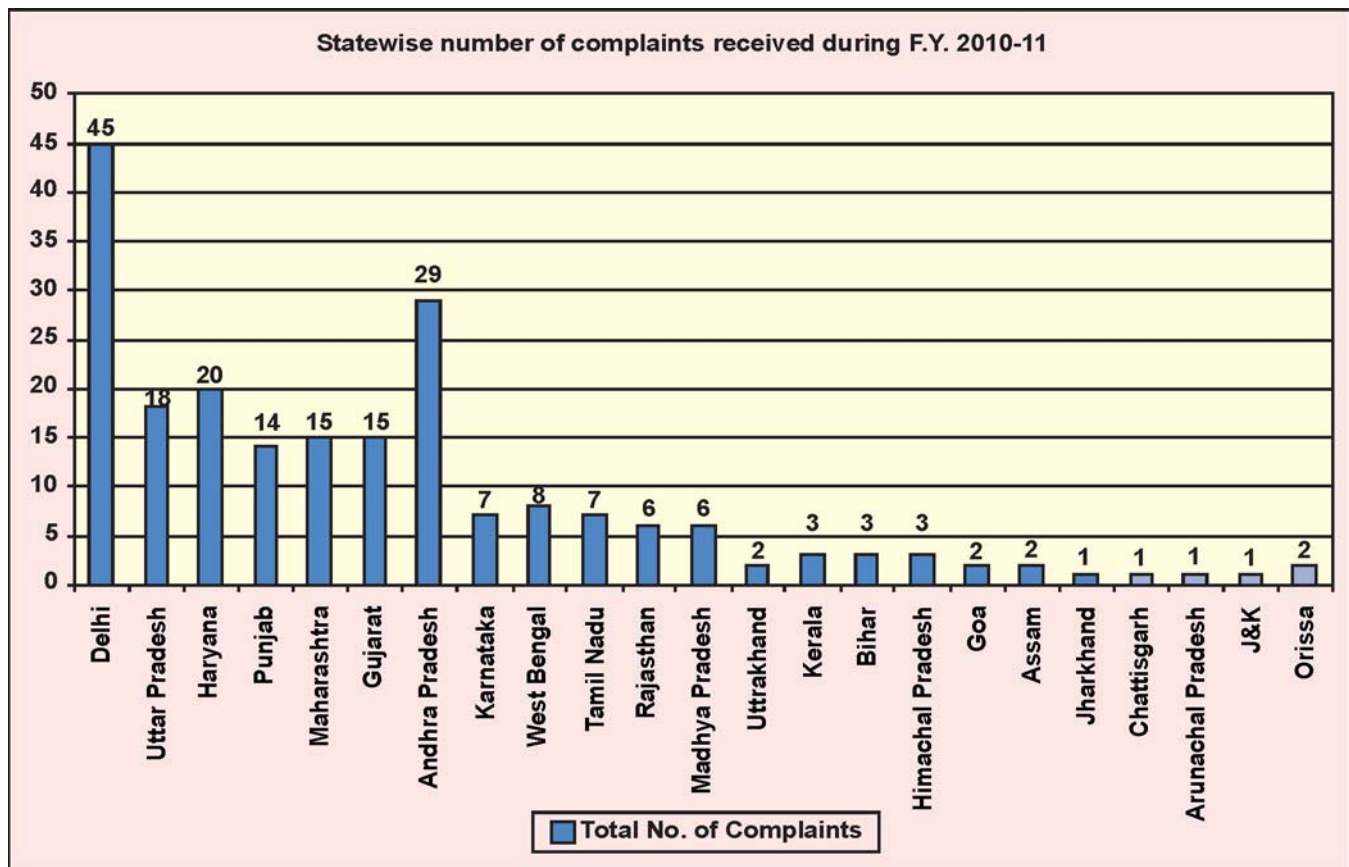
Unless otherwise directed, all summons and notices from the Commission shall be sent by registered post/courier.

14. Procedure regarding Suo Motu Action

The procedure contained in this procedure shall mutatis mutandis apply to suo motu action taken by the Commission.

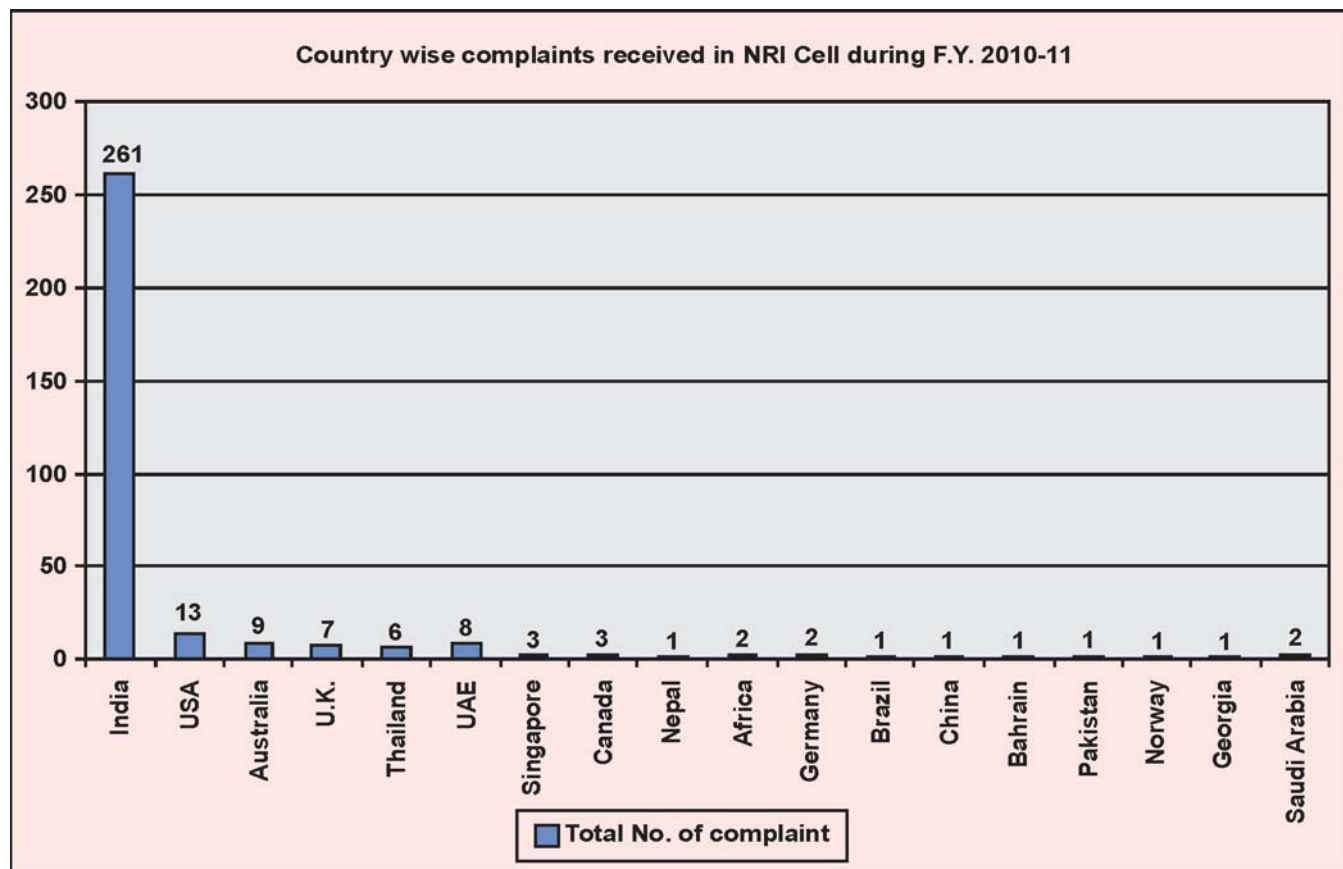
COMPLAINTS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR UNDER REPORT

Since its inception, 594 cases have been registered till 31st March 2011 in the NRI Cell. State wise number of complaints received in NRI Cell during the financial year 2010- 2011 is as below:



A total of 261 complaints had been received in NRI Cell from various States of India during the financial year 2010-11, out of which eight cases had been registered twice or more times. In 42 cases complete addresses were not available and further details had been sought from the complainants. Out of the total number of 261 complaints, 25 cases have been closed. The State-wise segregation of the complaints/ cases received by the NRI Cell of the Commission for the financial year 2010-2011 as given above depicts that the maximum number of complaints numbering 45 have been received from Delhi followed by Andhra Pradesh 29, Haryana 20, Uttar Pradesh 18, Maharashtra and Gujarat 15 each.

A total number of 327 complaints (04 complaints have been registered twice or more) had been received during the relevant fiscal from various countries of the world. An analysis of the country wise number of complaints received in NRI Cell during the financial year 2010- 2011 shows the highest number of complaints 261 were received from India alone followed by USA 13, Australia 09, UAE 08, UK 07, Thailand 06, as may be seen below:





Measures/ Initiatives Taken by NRI Cell during the financial year 2010-2011

1. Registration and Processing of Complaints of deserted women by NRI/Overseas husbands. The complaints in the NRI Cell can also be registered online so that women living in India or abroad can easily make their complaint.
2. The complaints are attended to in co-ordination with concerned Embassies/ Consulates/ Ministries and public authorities.
3. Ministry of Law and Justice and Ministry of External Affairs are approached for execution of warrants of arrest or orders given by Indian courts.
4. Action Taken Report received from Police Authorities, relating to the action taken or the reason for inaction in respect of the respective complaints.
5. The issue of feasibility of dual passport to women who marry NRIs/PIOs. was taken up with Ministry of External Affairs(MEA) and Ministry of Law and Justice. However, under existing Passport Act, 1967 though the same is not feasible, the MEA has assured the following:
 - a) If a wife is harassed and deserted and is without her passport and if the original passport is valid and the husband has that in his custody, she can make an application to the Passport Office and a new passport will be given after verifying passport particulars from original Passport issuing authority, in case she does not have any record or photocopy of her old passport.
 - b) If the wife has the photocopy and record of the old passport, a new passport will be issued fairly fast after cancelling the old one in the system. Registration of FIR is not essential in such cases.
 - c) In case she is on a dependent visa, and the visa has been cancelled, the matter will have to be taken up with the concerned country.
 - d) In case Non Bailable Warrants (NBWs) have been issued, application may be made directly to the Passport Authority for revocation of the passport of the person against whom such Non Bailable Warrants have been issued, since it is a discretionary power of the Passport Office.
6. Inter-Ministerial Meetings were held to discuss the NRI marriage problems and the procedural problems faced by NCW in processing complaints. As a result of the outcome of these meetings the MEA had assured the NCW that:

- a) Though issuing visa is a sovereign right of the respective country yet as and when the problem of a deserted woman seeking visa to visit a country to contest the case arises, the concerned Territorial Division of MEA as well as CPV Division of MEA may be contacted for taking up the matter at a suitable level the request with the concerned Embassy of the respective country located in India.
- b) For acknowledging the judicial process issued by Indian courts or on the request to locate the address of erring husband in foreign land, NCW will be listed in the list of authorities whose recommendations are to be immediately acted upon by the Indian Missions/Posts abroad.
- c) If an Indian woman harassed and deserted by her NRI/Overseas husband is without her passport, then if the original passport is valid and is in the custody of erring husband, a new passport will be issued after verifying passport particulars from original Passport Issuing Authority. This is in case the harassed lady does not have any record or photocopy of her old passport.
- d) If the wife has the photocopy and record of the old passport, a new passport will be issued fairly fast after cancelling the old one in the system. Registration of FIR is not essential in such cases.
- e) If the victim of NRI/Overseas marriage was on the dependent visa and the visa has been cancelled, MEA will take up the matter with concerned Embassy of that country.
- f) If Non Bail able Warrants (NBWs) have been issued, the effected woman victim can make application directly to the Passport Authority for revocation of the passport of the person against whom such NBWs have been issued, since it is a discretionary power of the Passport Authority.

7. A **National Seminar on "Issues Relating to NRI Marriages"** was organized by National Commission for Women in collaboration with Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs at Vigyan Bhavan, New.Delhi on 15th February 2011 to discuss the issues/ problems relating to NRI/Overseas marriages with concerned Ministries and stakeholders and come up with recommendations to address the said problems. The seminar was inaugurated by Ms. Krishna Tirath, Hon'ble Minister of State (IC) WCD by lighting of the lamp. The important issues addressed by different invitees/ speakers in the seminars are Sh. Didar Singh (Secretary MOIA), Sh. D.K. Sikri (Secretary, Ministry of WCD), Dr. Girija Vyas (Chairperson, NCW) Sh. Basant K. Gupta (Addl. Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs), Sh. Anil Goswami (Addl. Secratazry (Foreigners, Ministry of Home Affairs), Smt. Barkha Singh



(Chairperson, Delhi State Commission for Women), Dr. Ranjana Kumari (Centre for Social Research) etc. Recommendations of National Seminar are at **Annexure-15**.

The minutes/ recommendations of the National Seminar were forwarded to the different Ministries and Authorities for taking up the follow up action on the Action Points suggested.

8. The scheme is a welfare measure to support women of Indian origin in distress, through the mobilization of the local Indian community in the endeavor and with some financial assistance from the Government. The scheme would be available to the women who have been deserted by their overseas Indian spouse or are facing divorce proceedings in a foreign country subject to the various conditions such as woman is an Indian passport holder and marriage has been solemnized in India, the woman is deserted in India or after reaching abroad within five years of the marriage, divorce proceedings are initiated within five years of the marriage by her overseas Indian spouse, an ex-parte divorce has been obtained by the overseas Indian spouse within 10 years of marriage and a case of maintenance and alimony is to be filed, women facing criminal charges or having a criminal case decided against her would not be covered under the scheme, the woman may be domicile in the country of her overseas Indian spouse or in India at the time of making the application, preference may be given to applicants on the basis of financial needs, assistance will be limited to meeting initial cost and incidental charges for documentation and filing of the case by the Indian women's organization/ NGO on the woman's behalf, the assistance will be limited to US \$1500 per case and will be released to the Indian community organizations / NGO concerned to enable it to take steps to assist the woman in documentation and preparatory work for filing the case, the women's organization/ NGO will make efforts to enlist community advocates, preferably women advocates to extend further legal assistance/ appearance in court etc on a pro- bono basis. A need was felt to review the **MOIA Scheme** for providing legal/financial help to the deserted women in foreign lands. NCW had proposed that the scope of the Scheme needs to be widened and deposited before the Standing Committee on External Affairs on the Subject " Problems relating to overseas Indian marriages / Scheme for providing Legal/ Financial assistance/ rehabilitation to Indian women deserted by their Overseas Indian Spouses- Amendments in the scheme were accordingly taken up seriously by MOIA. (**Annexure-14**)
9. NCW has published a book "Nowhere Brides-A report on NRI Marriages" and a brochure "Problems Relating to NRI Marriages- Dos and Dents" on the issue which are being widely circulated.
10. NCW is taking initiatives for more active linkage with NGOs and community organizations overseas that can extend help to deserted Indian women in foreign land. Ministry of Law and Justice were

given approx. 100 copies of Brochure of Dos and Dents for onward submission to all State Governments.

SUCCESS STORIES OF NRI CELL

1. Case of Lady Named "A"

The complainant a poor Indian lady was married to a British citizen. Her husband and father-in-law brought her to India on the false pretext of his father's ill health while her two minor children were in U.K. Her husband and father-in-law snatched her passport and went back and filed divorce and custody of children cases in U.K courts. Even the police was reluctant to register FIR. Then the complainant approached the Commission.

The Commission approached the CPV Division of MEA, which helped her to get her new passport within a day. But the plight of the poor lady did not stop there. Her sponsorship for U.K was cancelled by her husband and she was unable to travel there to contest the proceedings. The Commission then forwarded her case to the U.K courts and made them aware of her inability to contest the proceedings. Her complaint was also forwarded to Consulate General of India, London. As a result of the efforts of the Commission, her case has been forwarded to a NGO, Good Human Foundation to contest the proceedings on behalf of the complainant in U.K courts.

2. Case of Lady named "B".

The complainant had been subjected to severe mental and physical cruelty by her husband and in laws for years. She was even rescued from her matrimonial house by the New Zealand Police. Her husband had attained the custody of her minor children by producing a false medical certificate proving the complainant to be an insane. When the complainant came back to India, the police was reluctant to register FIR even as the threats and harassment by her in laws continued. Then the Commission intervened and got the FIR registered. Even now the Commission has been following up her complaint both in India and New Zealand.

3. Case of Lady named "C":

The complainant was deserted by her husband and in laws for dowry demand. The Commission forwarded her complaint to Consulate General of India, San Francisco, California. The Commission responded immediately and imparted legal advice to her to contest her proceedings in USA through NGO, and also guided her to apply for MOIA scheme.

4. Case of Lady named "D":

The complainant was deserted in India by her UAE citizen husband. Her husband even cancelled her visa for UAE. The Commission intervened and forwarded her complaint to the Embassy of UAE. As



a result of intervention of the Commission, both the parties reconciled and the complaint was closed at the request of the complainant.

5. Case of Lady named "E":

The complainant's in laws had been harassing her for dowry while husband was in Kuwait who was not corresponding with her. The Commission intervened on the complaint of the complainant and both the parties settled their differences.



5

LEGAL CELL

In accordance with the mandate of the Commission, under Section 10 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990, the Commission during the year 2010-11 reviewed various laws. The recommendations on enacting fresh legislations/policies as well as the amendments to the existing laws, affecting and concerning women are briefly given as under:-

1. Scheme for Relief and Rehabilitation of Victims of Rape

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in Delhi Domestic Working Women's Forum Vs. Union of India and others writ petition (CRL) No.362/93 had directed the National Commission for Women to evolve a "scheme so as to wipe out the tears of unfortunate victims of rape". The Supreme Court observed that with regard to the Directive principles contained in the Article 38(1) of the Constitution, it was necessary to set up Criminal Injuries Compensation Board, as rape victims, besides suffering mental anguish, frequently incur substantial financial loss and in some cases, are too traumatized to continue in employment. The Court further directed that compensation for victims shall be awarded by the Court on conviction of the offender and by the Criminal Injuries Compensation board whether or not a conviction has taken place. The Board shall take into account the pain, suffering and shock as well as loss of earnings due to pregnancy and the expenses of child birth, if this occurs as a result of rape.

Accordingly, to give effect to the aforesaid direction of the Hon'ble Court, the National Commission for Women sent a draft scheme to the Ministry of Women and Child development for finalization. Thereafter, the Committee of Secretaries under the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary gave the following guidelines in this regard:-

1. That a plan scheme would be prepared by the NCW/DWCD for disbursing compensation to the victims of rape and the scheme should also provide for interim compensation.
2. The quantum of compensation is to be worked out by the DWCD in consultation with the NCW.
3. Provision for budgetary requirements for the scheme, which would be transferred to the states as Grants-in-Aid.
4. Setting up of District level Committees headed by District Magistrate, to consider the claims.
5. Criminal Injuries Compensation Board to monitor the implementation of the scheme by the State Governments and attending to any complaint received in this regard.

6. The Ministry of Home Affairs would issue suitable directives to State Governments for directing the public prosecutors to plead before the competent court to award suitable compensation to the victims.
7. Monitoring of the scheme by the National Commission for Women.

The NCW has redrafted the scheme in the light of the above guidelines and in formulating the scheme; the Commission is guided by the parameters given by the Supreme Court as well as its own assessment of the needs of the victims of rape. A National Consultation on the "Access to justice for Relief and Rehabilitation of victims of rape" was convened on 7th March, 2010. The revised Scheme was sent to Ministry on **16th April 2010**.

The details of the Scheme for Relief and Rehabilitation for the Victims of rape are given at **Annexure-4**. NCW has also recommended that the scope of the Scheme should be extended to cover acid attack victims also as well as victims of deliberate burning.

2. The Prevention of Crimes In The Name Of 'Honour' & Tradition Bill, 2010.

The Commission is of the view that a separate legislation focused on honour crimes is required to root out this practice just as a separate legislation was enacted for sati even though it could be covered under section 302/306 IPC. Accordingly, the Commission has proposed a bill titled "*The Prevention of Crimes In The Name Of 'Honour' & Tradition Bill, 2010*". The draft Bill has been sent to Ministry on 18th August 2010. The Bill deals with the issue of honour crimes and not just killings and recognises that all persons including young persons and women have the right to control their own lives, a right to liberty and freedom of expression, and a right of association, movement and bodily integrity. It prescribes minimum punishment of one year and encompasses all persons, he or they are members of the victims family or person or persons acting in concert with, or, at the behest of, a member of the family or a member of a body or group of the caste or clan or community or caste panchayat (by whatever name called), kills or kill, a woman or her partner (or any person/persons associating with her or them) causes grievous hurt or any form of injury or to persecute her or them.. The details of the proposed legislation is given at **Annexure-5**.

3. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986

The NCW had first proposed amendments in this Act in 2000. After discussions in the Ministry, the revised amendments have again been sent to the Ministry of Women and Child Development in 2010. The main points on which amendment is suggested are :

1. Applicability of Act be extended to audio visual media and computer including internet;



2. A new clause to be introduced defining 'Publish' which would be extended to cover audio visual media, computer, satellite related / communicated intra or internet communications.
3. Every advertising agency, media group, production house, publications and advertisement, shall be under the obligation to create and maintain **self-regulatory mechanism**.
4. Proposed a **Central Authority** which may be set up to regulate / prohibit indecent representation of women.

A revised amendment has been sent to the Ministry in 2010.

4. Domestic Workers Welfare and Social Security Act, 2010

The issue of exploitation of women and children domestic workers is frequent and regularly reported. With no rights and rules to fall back on, most of the domestic helps have become contemporary slaves. It is also a known fact that many women and children are trafficked and exploited by the placement agencies, which operate openly without any form of restrictions and regulations.

Only a Comprehensive Central Legislation specifically designed to meet the working condition of the domestic workers including registration, who are an important segment of service sector of Indian economy and who have an Multiplier impact on the economy by enabling the women in particular to work by sharing the family burden, can ensure the end of the exploitation of these domestic workers.

Taking into consideration the problems faced and the unorganized nature of this sector, a Central legislation is being proposed to address the numerous issues and to give the sector the desired recognition. It is expected that this legislation would ensure end of these associated woes and also ensure proper security and safety of all concerned. The draft Bill has been sent to the MWCD in the month of September, 2010. **Annexure-6.**

5. Study on Widows at Vrindavan

In response to a Writ Petition (Civil) No (s) 659 of 2007, Environment & Consumer Protection Foundation Versus Union of India and others; the Supreme Court of India directed the National Commission for Women, New Delhi to "have a Comprehensive survey of the problem and file a report to the court containing the age group of the widows, their family background and all other information which are materially relevant for the purpose of this court....." (Dated 14.11.2008/6.12.2008).

The National Commission for Women by Order No. 8/4 (62)/C & 1/2008-NCW dated 23.12.2008, constituted a seven member Enquiry Committee in December 2008 to "Inquire into the plight of widows living in Vrindavan of Mathura District in Uttar Pradesh" and conducted a detailed research

study on the issue The findings were analyzed and report was submitted to Ministry of Women and Child Development in April 2010.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) **Shelter** is the first major need of the women. A shelter that allows mobility, comfort and care without fear of oppression and scope for exploitation is the need of the hour at Vrindavan the issue of shelters could be addressed by opening old age homes and night shelters and improving the existing facilities and providing basic facilities like toilets, electricity and running water and support services of doctors, nurses and vocational trainers.
- (2) Appointment, service and termination norms for the employees involved in the running of homes and care services for the women.
- (3) Need to upgrade counselling services Counselling services are provided through the employment and placement of councillors at site however the currently employed person was found to be highly irregular. The case history files of the residents were found incomplete and no systematic process of counselling and group activities was found in operation.
- (4) **Health care** system for the women needs to take into account their health problems and should be accessible without cumbersome formalities Appointment of trained social workers to be considered for placement at hospitals and institutions for the women.
- (5) Opportunities for employment and income generation are limited not only because the women are largely illiterate but also because there is a lack of infrastructure in terms of skills training, marketing and continued management support. The State Government and other stakeholders should provide the opportunities for employment and income generation and could organize these women into Self Help Groups. The income generation activities must be accompanied by training and marketing support. Micro enterprise ventures that expand economic opportunities for women, gender sensitive hiring schemes for public projects could be encouraged special audit may be undertaken regularly at District level for the scrutiny of the work and financial transactions of the Bhajan Ashrams.
- (6) **Pension scheme** –
 - a) Joint six monthly (Banks and Department) review and update of pension accounts
 - b) Single window office/service delivery at Vrindavan



- c) Opening of a Bank Account is the responsibility of the pension receiver and is a requirement of pension application.

However most of the women are illiterate and can and do find it difficult to open an account unless they are helped to do so. Money can only be drawn by the pension holder in person and the passbook must accompany the withdrawal slip. However there may be problems in updating the passbook immediately because of rush in the bank, computer breakdown and limited human resources.

- d) Correction of all account holder details through a joint exercise of the banks and the Welfare Department.
- e) Annual review of pension accounts by an independent authority.
- f) Joint Annual review of the pension accounts by the banks and the welfare department.
- g) Mobile banking service for the immobile and old age pensioners living in clusters.
- h) Trained human resources at the banks for handling of pension accounts.
- i) Mobile banking services for the bedridden and old age pension receivers

(7) **Swadhar Scheme GOI.**

- a) Gaps in the The Swadhar Scheme of Gol need to be filled in by the State Government by providing budget outlay for electricity, water and maintenance as well as deployment of trained and qualified care giving personnel in homes.
- b) Swadhar Scheme is under the direct control of the District Magistrate and is implemented by the District Welfare Department. Under this scheme the women are provided ₹ 500 for food, ₹ 50 for pocket money, shelter and bedding. In addition to this medical care is provided through a dispensary at site. Budget for the year 2007-08 was released at the time of the study as a result the women had not received their dues for one year.
- c) Under the scheme outlay has not been provided for maintenance of building and assets such as water pump and electricity and water bill payment. As a result the personnel running the homes finds it difficult to provide quality services to the women and faces immense stress in the process of raising money for these utilities.

- 8) The Meera Sehbhagini Scheme of the Government of U.P. needs to be amended to include a monthly food allowance for the women and deployment of trained and qualified care givers in homes.

- 9) An independent authority/expert group needs to be formed for the framing of rules and guidelines for the operationalisation and proper implementation of both the schemes.
- 10) A single window system of services to be initiated at Vrindavan where in the services provided by different departments are pooled and there is a mechanism for registration and tracing of the women who arrive at Vrindavan.
- 11) Enhanced involvement of NGOs and or qualified personnel in the management of homes and institutions for the women.
- 12) Increase in the kerosene quota for the women from 3 litre to 5 litre per month and revision of the 14 k.g. monthly ration quotas for the women at Vrindavan given that for the rest of the Mathura district it is 35k.g. The women receive 8k.g wheat, 6 k.g. rice, 3 litres of kerosene and 800 gm sugar. Each woman receives 14 k.g. ration in Vrindavan while in the rest of the Mathura district it is 35k.g. and issuance of ration cards to all.
- 13) Organization of adult literacy classes.

6. Amendments proposed in Section 125 Cr.PC regarding Maintenance:

NCW has sent its recommendation based on two consultations which were held in partnership with the National Law School Bangalore on **11th October 2009 and 17th April, 2010** respectively to the Ministry of Women & Child Development in March 2011 (Annexure7). The first consultation was inaugurated by the Governor of Karnataka Shri H R Bhardhwaj and attended by Jurists and academicians from the legal field and the second consultation was inaugurated by the Chairman Law Commission of India, Justice P.K. Reddi and attended by judicial Magistrates from Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Goa and NGOs. The second consultation took up the recommendations made during the first Consultation with objective of finalizing the draft amendments.

The recommendations made covering the various issues are at Annexure 7.

7. Marriageable Age

- (i) Under Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, marriages of boys under 21 and girls under 18 are prohibited.
- (ii) The above provision is not in conformity with other sections of the following Acts :
 1. Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
 2. Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956.



3. Indian Special Marriage Act, 1954
4. Indian Penal Code
5. Juvenile Justice Act, 1986.

Under these Acts, different ages are prescribed for the age of bride, bridegroom, what is meant by minor, child, juvenile etc.

- Non conformity makes it difficult to implement legislation as Penal Code does not make it an offence and Personal laws condone it. Judgments of various courts are often contradictory in nature.
- Section 5 and 11 of the Hindu Marriage Act do not authorise the Court to declare a marriage void on the ground that either of the parties is under age.
- In the case of marriage of a minor girl between the ages 15 to 18, the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956, states that her natural guardian would be her husband. However, under the IPC, parents of the minor girl can file case of kidnapping against “husband” of the minor girl (Lajja Devi Case). Due to the grey area, minor girls end up in the protection home and neither with their parents nor with their husband.
- NCW initiated nation wide consultations with various stakeholders from various fields of concern to come up with the recommendations regarding appropriate age of marriage. Four regional consultations were held as follows :
 - (i) New Delhi – September, 2010
 - (ii) Trivandrum - October, 2010
 - (iii) Pondicherry – October, 2010
 - (iv) Kolkata - January, 2011

The final recommendations of the NCW are under finalization in consultation with an expert Committee.

8. Irretrievable Breakdown of Marriage as a ground for Divorce.

NCW has formed an **Expert Committee** consisting of women activists, advocates, representatives of the National Law Institutes & the Law Commission to come up with specific draft provisions pertaining to settlement of matrimonial property rights and maintenance in case of divorce on grounds of irretrievable breakdown of marriage. The first meeting of the Expert Committee to discuss the Bill for

Amendment to Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and Special Marriage Act, 1954 was held on 14th December 2010. The meeting was chaired by Dr. Girija Vyas, Chairperson, NCW where in the Marriage Law Amendment Bill 2010 introduced in Rajya Sabha was discussed. The scope of the Committee has been further expanded by an order dated 11th January, 2011, it would also look into and draft amendments where necessary in respect of the following:

- a) Dowry related laws
- b) NRI issues
- c) Marriageable Age
- d) Compulsory Registration of Marriages
- e) Any other matter referred to the Committee.

NCW has sent its comments to '**Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel Public Grievances, Law & Justice**' requesting to take the views of NCW into consideration before any provision for including irretrievable breakdown of marriage is considered as a ground for divorce.

While the National Commission for Women (NCW) has supported the inclusion of Irretrievable breakdown of marriage as a ground for divorce it was emphasized that necessary safeguards will have to be simultaneously provided for :-

- (i) Financial Security for wives and children;
- (ii) Clear principles for division of property.

In **1981** - a Bill was first introduced making such a provision but it lapsed. In several pronouncements, the Supreme Court has made a strong plea for incorporating irretrievable breakdown of marriage as a ground for divorce.

NCW has taken the general view that the concept of Irretrievable Breakdown of Marriage (IBM) can be acceptable if women are provided with adequate protection and safeguard against its misuse. The conditions under which the concept can be implemented are as follows:

- Need to define the term "irretrievable breakdown".
- Financial safety of women has to be ensured and also should be defined.
- While granting a decree on this ground, court should satisfy itself and under no circumstances pass any decree ex-parte.



- A decree of divorce may be refused if the court feels that there is a reasonable likelihood of resumption of cohabitation. For this, a period of at least 6 months must be provided before pronouncing the decree.
- The proposed Bill only speaks of maintenance to children and is silent on the issue relating to division of property. The principles for division of property must be laid down.
- Further maintenance is restricted only to children who are not minor and due to physical or mental health need looking after. The right to be maintained by a parent having sufficient needs should also be provided to all unmarried daughters, even after they have attained majority if they are unable to maintain themselves.

Recent initiatives of NCW on PC&PNDT Act, 1994.

- 1) The National Commission for Women organized a National Consultation on the implementation of the PC & PNDT Act 1994 on the 10th of April 2010 at Udaipur. The inaugural session was presided by Dr. Girija Vyas, Chairperson, National Commission for Women. a detailed report of the consultation was published.
- 2) A review meeting on the implementation of PC & PNDT Act with the officers of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare was held on 13st December 2010. it was attended by representative from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, NHRC, NCW, NGO and activists. In the meeting certain action points have also been identified. (Annexure-16).
- 3) NCW is a member of National Inspection and Monitoring Committee (NIMC) of which it has visited 2 districts each of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan and punitive action was taken wherever required.
- 4) NCW also held a seminar on the subject implementation of PC &PNDT Act, at Chandigarh and specific recommendations were made regarding amendments required to the Act.
- 5) NCW has written to the MOH & FW to initiate immediate action for incorporating the amendments in the PC & PNDT Act, 1994. It has also been suggested that the meeting of the Central Advisory Board be called to focus the attention on the subject at highest level. In this regard the then Chairperson NCW has also drawn the attention of the Hon'ble Prime Minister and Minister for Women and Child Development. Hon'ble Minister, MOH & FA has acknowledged receipt of the letter dated 5th April.

9. Review Petition

A Review petition has been filed on the 17th of March, 2011 in case of Baldev Singh to review the judgment given by Supreme Court wherein a rape accused was freed after compromise with

victims:-The National Commission for Women has also sought review of a recent Supreme Court decision in Criminal Appeal Baldev Singh Vs State of Panjab in Case No. 749 of 2007 to reduce punishment to three gang rape convicts from 10 years to three and a half years imprisonment.

10. "Finger Test" during the medical examination of a sexual assault victim:

The forensic experts and doctors in India practiced the non-dignified and barbaric method of 'finger -test' to examine the rape victims. The procedure is inhuman, degrading and medically and scientifically irrelevant. NCW took up the matter with the Health Ministry for putting an end to the practice

11. SEXUAL ASSAULT BILL

The National Commission for Women, after wide consultations with all the stakeholders had proposed Sexual Assault Bill to amend some of the provisions in the Indian Penal Code, particularly relating to 375 (rape) and 376 through the draft Sexual Assault Bill. The Department of Legal Affairs have prepared Criminal Law Amendment Bill based on the recommendations of Law Commission and changes proposed by NCW. They have incorporated most of the views as proposed in the draft bill of NCW. Important changes included on persuasion of NCW are:

- Inclusion of separate clause 326 B for acid attack prescribing minimum punishment of 7 Years imprisonment and /or fine which may be extended to of ₹ 5 lacs.
- CEDAW recommends elimination of all forms of sexual abuse and has specifically recommended legislation to eliminate "Marital rape". NCW had accordingly recommended deletion of the exception to Sec 375 IPC. In the proposed draft the age below which sex without consent is an offence has instead been raised from 15 years to 18 years.

An important recommendation of NCW was to add a new section 509 (B) IPC making stalking of women a crime. Proposed draft of new Section 326 B and 509 B of IPC has been sent to the Ministry.

Section 509 B :Any person who stalks a women with the intention to cause (a) serious harm of injury to that woman or a third person or (b) apprehension or fear of serious harm or injury to that women or to a third person shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to seven years or fine or both. It has been sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Amended 326B :-Whoever attempts to throw or use acid in any form on any other person with such intension and under such circumstances that he by the act causes or can cause permanent or partial damage or deformity, disfiguration or disability to any part of the body of such person, shall be



liable to imprisonment of either description for a term not less than 7 years which may extend to 10 years and with a fine which may extend to 5 lac rupees even in cases where no burn or grievous hurt actually occurs.

Implementation of the PWDVA, 2005 – A conference on the Implementation of PWDV Act 2005 was jointly organized by the National Commission for Women and Lawyers Collective on 19th December 2010 at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi. Smt. Meira Kumar, Speaker Lok Sabha, the Chief Guest, inaugurated the Conference. At this event, Smt. Yasmeen Abrar, Member NCW released the fourth “Staying Alive- Monitoring and Evaluation Report on the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence, 2005”. Smt. Abrar presented the first copy of the Report to Hon’ble Speaker. Hon’ble Speaker, articulated further that it is time to address cultural stereotypes, equal participation in policy making and in processing gender budgeting and evolve policies for healthcare for women and create awareness regarding violence against women, Smt. Zohra Chatterji, Member Secretary, NCW and Ms Anne F. Stenhammer, Regional Director, UNIFEM also addressed the gathering on this occasion.

The conference was well attended by government officials with representation from Women and Child Development Departments, State Legal Services Authorities, State Women’s Commission. Protection Officers, Service Providers, NGO representatives, Lawyers, from across the country attended in big numbers.

The major findings of the reports are included at Annexure 7A.

12. Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) to provide matching assistance to State Governments for effective implementation of PWDVA,2005.

The findings of the reports prepared by Lawyer’s Collective have revealed the poor performance in implementation of the Act and provision of budgets by the State Governments. In order to encourage the state governments to setup the machinery of independent Protection Officers as envisaged under PWDVA,2005, the National Commission for Women has drafted a Scheme for assisting State Governments for the effective implementation of PWDVA,2005.

Under the proposed scheme it is proposed to set up a Special cell consisting of two counsellors located at each block level Police Station. The Special cells are to be supervised and coordinated by an independent Protection Officer as envisaged under PWDVA 2005 with supporting staff in the office of the District Supdt. of Police. The salaries are to be met by 50% matching assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Support for National/State level supporting institutions/NGOs is also envisaged. It is expected that the Scheme will provide an incentive to State Governments to make necessary Budget provisions and put in place a proper administrative set up for effective implementation

of the PWDVA as most of the State Governments have neither provided budgets nor set up the administrative machinery of the Protection Officers as yet.

The proposed scheme has been forwarded to the Ministry of Women and Child Development for consideration and also placed on the website of NCW for inviting comments and suggestion.

SEMINAR / WORKSHOPS / CONFERENCES / CONSULTATIONS / MEETINGS ORGANIZED BY LEGAL CELL

1. The National Commission for Women organized a National Consultation on the Implementation of the PC & PNDT, Act, 1994 on the 10th of April 2010 at Udaipur.
2. A National Consultation with Chairpersons and Member Secretaries of State Women Commission was organized on 5th and 6th July, 2010.
3. A National Consultation on "Crime Against Women" was organized at Lucknow on 5th and 6th July, 2010.
4. A National Consultation on Amendments to Marriage laws, was organized at Mumbai in August, 2010.
5. An Interactive Consultation with Media Representatives was organized in August, 2010.
6. A Regional Consultation on "Marriageable Age of Girls" was organized in Delhi in August, 2010.
7. A Regional Consultation on "Crime Against Women" was organized in Tripura in September 2010.
8. A Regional Consultation on "Marriageable Age of Girls" was organized at Trivandrum in October, 2010.
9. A Regional Consultation on "Marriageable Age of Girls" was organized in Puducherry in October, 2010.
10. Seminar on PWDV Act, 2005 jointly organized by Lawyers Collective and NCW on 19th December 2010.
11. A Regional Consultation on "Marriageable Age of Girls" was organized in Kolkata in January, 2011.
12. The first meeting of the Expert Committee to discuss the Bill for Amendment to Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and Special Marriage Act, 1954 was held on 14th December, 2010.
13. A Meeting on the Implementation of PC and PNDT act 1994 was held on 13th December, 2010.



14. A Regional Consultation on “Implementation of PC & PNDT Act and Problems Relating to NRI Marriages” was organized on 16th & 17th February, 2011 at Chandigarh and the report of the same was also published.
15. A National Level Seminar was organized on “NRI Marriages” on 25th February, 2011 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.
16. The National Commission for Women organized a Public Hearing on 23.03.2011 at South Delhi Campus on the issue of increasing rape and assault cases against women especially girl students.
17. A seminar on “Effective Implementation of law relating to Women” was organized at Udaipur on 31st March, 2011.

Meeting with Lady Members of Parliament on 24.3.2011 :- The National Commission for Women organized a meet with lady Member of Parliaments at Parliament Annexe to discuss various draft bills relating to women recommended by the Commission and awaiting approval of the Government/Parliament. Around 22 Member of Parliaments participated in the meet.

Dr. Girija Vyas, Chairperson, National Commission for Women briefed them about the important issues, Bills/ Acts/ Amendments relating to women such as Prohibition of Sexual Assault Bill and provision for making Stalking a Crime, Scheme for Relief and Rehabilitation to victims of Rape and Acid Attack, the Prevention of Crimes in the name of Honour and Tradition Bill, 2010, Domestic Workers Welfare and Social Security Act, 2010. She urged the lady MPs to support these bills relating to women in the Parliament, irrespective of their party affiliations. She also said that the Commission has sought review of a recent Supreme Court decision to reduce punishment to the rape convicts as it is not a compoundable event and the judgement could set a bad precedent in such cases. The Chairperson also expressed the view that lady MPs should form smaller groups focusing on respective Bills/ Acts and subjects relating to women and build positive opinion about them.

It was unanimously agreed that a women’s group may be formed with representatives of all parties, irrespective of political differences. Women MPs were together on a number of women issues and should build up opinion so that the Bill can be passed in Parliament. It was also suggested that more Lady MPs should be included in the Women ‘s Committee for Women’s Empowerment.

The lady MPs welcomed the suggestions and assured the Chairperson that they would work unitedly for the purpose of passing of Bills related to women by the Parliament. They also appreciated the work done and the many initiatives taken by the Commission.



6

RESEARCH AND STUDIES CELL

Under Section 10(1) (h) of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990, the Commission is required to 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. In this regard, the Commission has promoted several seminars, public hearings, workshops and research studies in order to obtain relevant inputs on subjects considered of highest priority on issues related to gender equality and empowerment.

During the year 2010-11, the National Commission for Women approved programmes on various subjects related to awareness generation on women related problems and protection of their rights. Particular emphasis was given to generate awareness on women related issues in the backward and underdeveloped rural areas where most of the people are illiterate and traditional. A total of 09 Awareness Programmes, 143 Legal Awareness Programmes were organized. 3 Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalat were organized. Apart from this, 76 National level/Regional level/State level, Seminars/Workshops were organized and 20 Research Studies were also sponsored to increase awareness and to sensitize the public on women related issues and problems.

List of organizations to whom financial assistance sanctioned for conducting the Awareness Programmes, State Level/ Regional Level/ National Level Seminars and Research Studies during 2010-11 is given at Annexure 8, Annexure 9 and Annexure 10 respectively.

State wise numbers of seminar sponsored during 2010-11 is given in the table below:

S. No.	States	Total No. of Seminars	Total No. of Awareness Programmes
1	Andra Pradesh	2	-
2	Assam	1	-
3	Bihar	3	-
4	Delhi	14	1
5	Haryana	5	-
6	Himachal Pradesh	1	-
7	Jammu	1	-

S. No.	States	Total No. of Seminars	Total No. of Awareness Programmes
8	Jharkhand	1	-
9	Madhya Pradesh	1	-
10	Maharashtra	5	-
11	Manipur	2	-
12	Meghalaya	1	1
13	Mizoram	-	1
14	Orissa	7	-
15	Puducherry	1	1
16	Rajasthan	9	1
17	Tamil Nadu	1	-
18	Tripura	2	-
19	Uttar Pradesh	19	3
20	West Bengal	-	1
	Total	76	9

Legal Awareness Programmes (LAP) and Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalat (PMLA) sponsored by NCW.

The Commission has approved 143 Legal Awareness Programmes (LAP) and 3 Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats (PMLA) during the year 2010 - 2011. List of non-governmental organizations (NGOs)/Organisations to whom financial assistance sanctioned for conducting Legal Awareness Programmes and PMLAs during 2010-2011 is given at Annexure 11 and Annexure 12 respectively. State wise number of LAP and PMLA approved is given in the table below:

S. No.	States	Total No. of LAPs	Total No. of PMLAs
1	Assam	10	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	5	-
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4	-
4	Bihar	6	2



S. No.	States	Total No. of LAPs	Total No. of PMLAs
5	Chattisgarh	3	-
6	Delhi	12	-
7	Gujarat	1	-
8	Haryana	24	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	3	-
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1	-
11	Jharkhand	2	-
12	Karnataka	2	-
13	Madhya Pradesh	6	-
14	Maharashtra	5	-
15	Meghalaya	2	-
16	Manipur	4	-
17	Nagaland	1	-
18	Orissa	8	-
19	Rajasthan	13	-
20	Tamil Nadu	2	-
21	Tripura	2	-
22	Uttar Pradesh	21	01
23	Uttrakhand	2	-
24	West Bengal	5	-
	Total	143	03

Save Home Save Family Project

The National Commission for Women has carried forward a Pilot Project with Delhi Police which was initiated in May, 2008. The project called 'Save Home, Save Family' is intended to sensitize police personnel at the Thana/ Police Station level in order to deal with women issues effectively. Phase-II of the project has been initiated in March, 2009 for setting up three special cells for women and children

in Delhi based on Maharashtra model. The major function of the cells is to handle cases of violence against women (VAW), provision of police assistance on criminal complaints, referral to family service agencies, counseling, legal aid and generating awareness on VAW. The project is funded by the National Commission for Women and continued to function in association with Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) in 11 Districts of Delhi during 2010-11.

Committee of Education

In pursuance of provision under section 8 read with section 10 of the National Commission for Women Act 1990, a Committee of Education has been constituted headed by Dr. Girija Vyas, Chairperson, NCW, to look into various matters and issues impacting on educational status on women in the country. The Committee consists of 13 Members including the chairperson, mostly from NCW and from the field of Education.

Introducing the Bank Guarantee for Research Studies :- It was noticed that many NGOs had not submitted their reports of the Research Studies even after receipt of the 1st and 2nd installment of the approved amount. In this regard office of the CAG has taken a serious note of it and advised recovery from defaulters.

Accordingly Commission in its meeting held on 23.4.2010 had decided that the selected NGOs may be asked to submit the Bank Guarantee of the sanctioned amount before release of the funds. So that in case of default/ delay the same may be en-cashed. The Bank Guarantee has therefore has been introduced w.e.f. October, 2010 for the approved research studies.

The following Research Studies were completed during the year 2010-11. The summary of these Research Studies are given as below:

1. Research Study on Nature, Extent and Impact of Domestic Violence Against Women in Orissa and Delhi- conducted by Association for Development Initiative, New Delhi.

Objectives of the study:

1. To study the nature, extent and incidence of domestic violence against women.
 - i. To find out the relationship between the traditional sex-based roles and the domestic violence.
 - ii. To examine whether dependency, objective or subjective or both is the cause, condition or instigating factor for domestic violence.



- iii. To find out whether the abused women seek the help of informal or formal agencies and to what extent these agencies are successful in solving the problems of the abused women.
- iv. To trace the reasons for which abused women continue to stay in abusive relationships.
- v. To examine the impact of domestic violence on the abused women, their children and intra-family relations.
- vi. To suggest measures to control, minimize and, if possible, eliminate domestic violence against women.

Methodology

- The present study was conducted in urban and rural areas of the selected states.
- 500 families were selected through purposive random sampling method to give proper representation to families belonging to different socio-economic groups and religions.
- Following tools and techniques were used for collection of Primary and secondary data:-
 1. Interview Schedule for women respondents.
 2. Observation Schedule for Investigators.
 3. Informal discussion with family members and neighbors.
 4. Focus group discussion with the women other than who were interviewed.
 5. The secondary data was collected by coordinator and the research officer.

Findings

- Out of 504 respondents in selected states (Delhi and Orissa) 167 (about 33 percent) are in the age group of 25 – 30 years, followed by 25 percent (127) in the age group of 31-35 years and about 18 percent in the age group of 18 -24 years respectively.
- 26% of selected respondents were illiterate, 27% were educated
- State wise analysis depicts that out of 250 respondents in Delhi about 90% were housewives, 4.4% were in service, 3.2% work as domestic helper 1.6% were professionals and less than 1 i.e. 0.4% were in business. In case of Orissa about 73% were housewives, 14% of respondents were engaged as casual labour, 4.7% in service, 3% as domestic helper and 2.8% were farm labour.

- Caste wise data indicate that in the selected states 83 percent were Hindu, 14 percent were Muslims, 3 percent were Christians and the Sikhs and Jains were 2% and 1% respectively.
- State wise data indicate that 19% of respondents in Delhi and 29% in Orissa disclosed that their mothers are ill treated by their in laws whereas 81% in Delhi and 71% in Orissa do not have any such experience.
- 9% respondent disclosed that they have faced sexual abuse before marriage. How ever state wise data analysis shows that in Orissa 17% have faced pre-marital sexual abuse as against only 0.8% in Delhi.
- Physical violence like kicking, throwing objects and burning was reported by about 27%, 24% and 11% respectively. Beating with cane and holding with rope was reported only in Orissa. Percentage of sexual coercion reported in Orissa (about 11%) is less than that from Delhi (19%)
- Some of the significant causes for domestic violence were Alcoholic habit of the husband (49%), joblessness of their husbands (40%), husbands stressed constantly under tension due to problems at work place (23%), dowry (31%), doubt of love affairs of the respondents before marriage (25%), lack of education (22%), resistance on their part to sexual abuse (20%), incapability to contribute to the family economy (18%).
- Study report indicate that frequency of violence is maximum in case of non-earning wives which is around 90% and they reported that are facing all the tantrum of torture as they have hardly any option to go outside.

2. Report Empowerment of Women – Greater Women Representation in Panchayats – An Impact Assessment Study of 6 Districts of Garwal Division of Uttaranchal State. Conducted by- BINDU, Dehradun, Uttaranchal

Objectives of the Study

- Prepare detailed profiles of women PRI representatives & its analysis to;
 - ❖ point out problem & potential;
 - ❖ Identify the areas where strengthening is required - need assessment;
- Evaluate the effects inflicted on women's lives by the 73rd Amendment to the Indian Constitution;
- Study the changes in the management mechanisms, with emphasis on institutional structure; role of WPMs in this structure;



- Recommend to strengthen the capacity of elected women representatives.
- Offer practical suggestions to improve upon the present state of affairs and facilitate planning at the policy level.

Methodology

Study has used primary as well as secondary sources of information. Structured formats for collecting of information- from both primary and secondary sources are used. An interactive workshop with women gram pradhan and block development members is planned to discuss the relevant issues collectively. In short following tools were used for data collection;

- Field Visits to 100 Gram Panchayats
- Interviews of 100 WPMs
- 10 Group Meetings
- 1 Workshop
- Meetings with govt. functionaries
- Review of various reports, studies available

Findings

- First Uttarakhand state panchayat election held on March 2003, with 35.24 percent representation of women.
- **Population size:** Considerable variation in the population of Gram Panchayats in Uttaranchal - from less than 100 (in a few cases as low as 43, 47 and 52 where every family had a Panchayat member) to over 10,000 as per the 1991 census.
- **Respondent profile:** Among all 102 surveyed panchayat pradhans, maximum 52.94 percentages are under the age group of 30-54.
- Among covered number 52.82percentages are from general caste category.
- About 26% panchayat heads are illiterate or just literate. Among all surveyed women gram pradhan about 35.29 percents are educated in which 7.84% are graduates.
- Respondent education profile indicates that maximum educated women panchayat heads are from general cast group.
- There are only two ST women panchayat heads under the educated category.

- Surprisingly, five women who succeeded second time as panchayat head and interviewed have low education level, belongs to backward class and related to age group of 34 to 40 years.
- About 37percent WPM show interest in contest for the next coming panchayat election without utilizing the provision of “reservation”.
- In another response, about 80 percent current WPM positively agreed to support women contestants in their respective village.
- Garhwal division has more than its recommended share of women representatives in kshetra and zila panchayats as well as more number of women Gram Pradhans in Gram Panchayats in grass-root politics.
- Study also revealed that reservation really *empower* women to take interest in “power & politics”. This gives opportunity to women for community development and courage to contest / support women for next tenure.
- District Dehradun and Hardwar gram sabhas elected second highest number of women gram pradhans, to the same women.
- A large number of women panchayat pradhan explained that “community respect” is most lucrative achievement during their tenure.
- President award winner women gram pradhans³ stated that “formal training & exposure” which are delivered by the department & NGOs, within & outside the state, have empowered them in real sense.
- Panchayat Raj members felt that the interference of political parties weakened the PRI institutions.
- About 24.2 percent respondents stated that Panchayat should have power to handle minor disputes within panchayat area.
- The quality of training, motivation and knowledge of regulations of these panchayat adhikaris are doubtful to handle the panchayat functioning transparently. The conclusion is that due to poor knowledge of constitutional procedure of panchayat functioning and lack of experiences in handling of community works, etc., create difficulties in “performance” in handling of panchayat activities.
- It was observed during the discussion with PRI representatives and processing & analyzing of data that “Women” are taking great interest in politics, in-spite of facing number of obstacles.



3. Research Study on Impact of Male Migration on Status Of Rural Women in Southern Rajasthan. Conducted by- Jatan Sansthan, Rajsamand, Rajasthan

Objectives of the study

1. To find out the status of women in the families of migrating men in southern Rajasthan.
2. To understand the dimensions of the impact of male absence on health status of rural women.
3. To assess the factors affecting the economic and social status of these women.
4. To explore and propose policies and programs to improve the status of these women.

Methodology

- The study was conducted in four blocks of Udaipur and Rajsamand districts. Ten villages of two districts were randomly selected on the basis of estimated migration rate.
- Total number of families surveyed from 10 villages were 160
- A self prepared questionnaire was used to find out the status of women. Questions related to physical, mental and economic conditions of the selected women.

Findings

- The per capita income in the district is calculated to be ₹ 5125.
- Around 55.2% of the population is engaged in occupation other than agriculture.
- Most of labour migrate to other states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Andhra Pradesh.
- The study revealed that the largest number of migrants belong to the Rajput caste followed by the Gametis and Meenas. The people of these three castes are predominantly farmers, while the people belonging to other castes are generally from the business class.
- **Out of the total 160 families 37 were BPL families.** The average family size is 4 persons per family. On an average, the number of female children is less than the number of male children.
- **reasons for migration** can be put into two broad categories:-
 - ❖ **Push factors:** People migrate from rural to urban areas mainly due to poverty, high population pressure on the land, lack of basic infrastructural facilities like health care, education, etc. Apart from these factors natural disasters such as drought was an additional factor for migration.

- ❖ **Pull factors:** Better opportunities, availability of regular work and relatively higher wages. Better opportunities for education, better health facilities and sources of entertainment,
- Big cities like Ahmedabad, Surat, Mumbai and Bangalore have attracted more migrants than smaller cities like Nathadwara, Handelia, Chotila, etc.
- The monthly income of the migrants varies from ₹ 2000 to ₹ 5000 depending on the city and the occupation in which they are employed.
- It was found that 64% of the families are entirely dependent on the income of the migrants. These families had no other source of income.
- It has been found that a large number of women suffer from seasonal diseases and fever. Weakness, pain in body and limbs, cold and cough are also very frequent in the surveyed villages.
- Out of 160 women 70 women have reported that they never felt a lack of self confidence in themselves.

4. Condition of Women in Agriculture with Reference to Social Economic and Special Variation: A Case Study of Kumaon Hills conducted by- Kuman Adventure & Environment Fellowship Khatyari Top, Vivekananda Puri, Almora, 263601 Uttarakhand

Objectives of the Study

1. Women in agriculture; their status in family, village and over all Kumauni society with reference to the social and spatial variation.
2. To know the role of women in agriculture and allied activities in rural Kumaon (Hills).
3. To study the dynamic dimensions of women-agriculture-forest
4. Inter relationship.
5. To study the impact of environment on hill agriculture and it's net impact on the drudgery of rural women, their social life and familial affairs.
6. The functional profile of agriculture women. Variation in spatio-temporal system and working pattern.
7. Agriculture women and their perception about agriculture and allied activities.
8. Changing attitude of female about agriculture among different age groups.



9. Remedial measures for improvement and development of women engaged in agriculture and allied activities and drafting recommendations for the District, State, Centre authorities and concerned departments.

Methodology

- Primary and secondary data were collected to understand the condition of rural women in Kumaon Hill.
- The survey was conducted at household level and households were selected in such a manner so that representation of three social category (SC,ST and General) could be covered.
- Total 54 villages were selected randomly in 4 zones as per details given below;-
 - ❖ Shivalik Zone -5 villages
 - ❖ Lesser Himalaya zone -30 villages,
 - ❖ Great Himalaya zone - 12 villages
 - ❖ Trance Himalaya zone - 7 villages.

Findings.

- The women of rural Kumaon have to lead a very hard life due to the geo-physical conditions of the region. Apart from this women role in agricultural operations is very significant in hill economy.
- The annual average of women's wake up hours comes to be 16.39 hours. Out of which 10.53 hours is for outdoor activities, 5.08 hours for indoor activities while only 0.38 hours (38 minutes) goes for the leisurely or recreational activities representing 65.36 percent, 30.83% and 3.80% respectively.
- Out of total outdoor activities (10.53 hours), agriculture consumes the largest time (52.68%) followed by fodder collection (16.54%) and animal husbandry (13.78%). Among various outdoor activities, least time goes for fuel, wood collection (9.04).
- Land use data indicate that Almora district has highest percent (18.9) under cultivation which is followed by Pithoragarh (13.5), and Nainital (7.74) land under cultivation.
- Holdings are small and are fragmented in several pieces. These smallholdings have made the hill agriculture less profitable and the fragmentations have put women under drudgery. Unfortunately the smallholdings are becoming smaller and fragmentations are increasing day by day.

- The distribution pattern of operational holding in various size-groups, clearly depicts that 24% of total area under cultivation has a holding size below 1 ha. Almost 16% of the holdings are between 1 to 2 ha.
- The cropping pattern shows small variation from valley to valley and from zone to zone. except Trance Himalayan valleys where one season of cropping system exist.
- 38.23 % of the respondents have an opinion that “lack of irrigation” or the rain fed agriculture is the root cause for the poor hill agriculture
- The overall picture of women’s health in rural Kumaon shows that 64.13% of the rural population comes under average health while almost 1/5th falls under good category and 1/6th under poor health category.

5. Research study on Options for Socio-Economic Empowerment Of Tribal women in Southern Rajasthan, study conducted by Dr. L.N.Dadheech.

Objectives of the study:.

1. To study the status and accessible options for economic empowerment of tribal women in southern Rajasthan.
2. To assess the social status of tribal women in southern Rajasthan.
3. To suggest policy measures to improve the socio-economic status of tribal women in southern Rajasthan

Methodology

- The study was based on primary data collected and PRA held at the selected villages and households in the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) area of southern Rajasthan.
- This study covers Udaipur, Banswara, Pratapgarh and Dungargarh districts and Jhadol, Kushalgarh, Bagidora, Dhariyawad and Dungarpur tehsils. In each selected tehsils two villages were selected for the study. In the selected villages fifteen households were selected for the study. Total 150 households were selected for the study.

Findings

- The average size of tribal family is six members and the number of female members is more than male members. The overall gender composition of tribal families reveals that there is no visible discrimination between male and female children in tribal households.



- Out of 380 male members 26.32 percent male tribal population are illiterate. Similarly, out of 382 female members, 44.50 percent of female tribal, and in case of male members 30.5 %, 21.8%, 14.1% have Primary level, middle level and up to high school level education.
- Gender Bias in Education has been calculated from score method. From the whole sample the average score of education for male is 1.55 and that for female is 1.01.
- The overall average size of land holding comes approximately to 4 bigha or one hectare, out of which 1.39 bigha is irrigated, 2.49 bigha is un-irrigated and 0.11 bigha is un-cultivated. The major part of land holding is un-irrigated in villages like Jhikli (Kushalgarh), Dungio ki Ser (Bagidora) and Bhokla Pal (Dungarpur). The source of irrigation is mostly well.
- The tribal households mostly depend on draught animal power for farm operations. Out of 150 selected tribal families, 76 households possessed cow, 64 possessed buffalo, 113 possessed goat, 18 possessed sheep, 122 possessed bullock and 82 possessed poultry.
- Out of 150 selected households, 110 households, revealed interest in economic empowerment of women.
- On an average 29 percent of working time of women is spent on household work. About 41 percent time is spent on farm work
- The tribal women work for 10-11 hours a day. The time spent for crop production is 4.8 hrs/day in peak period and 1.7 hrs/day in lean period. For upkeep of animal it is 1.6 hrs and 2.2 hrs respectively. For fuel collection about an hour is spent in both the period. Similarly, household work also takes about 2 hours a day. There is definite difference in labour hours with 0.5 hrs/day in peak period and 2.9 hrs/day in lean period.
- In 6 out of 10 villages the family members migrate to other places for work. This include seasonal and annual migration to nearby states for agricultural work and urban migration for labour work.
- Many of the tribal women are not aware of government sponsored special programmes for tribal area in general and for tribal women in particular. The programmes like “Anganwadi”, “Janani Suraksha”, etc. are known to some of the tribal women. MGNREGA is known to almost all tribal women.

6. Research Study on Gender data gaps in application of equality of resource conducted by-Sathi All for Partnership (SAFP),E09 Anand Lok Mayur Vihar Phase-I New Delhi.

Objectives of the Study

1. To assess qualitatively the women workers' access to land and housing ownership;

2. To assess the working women access to livelihood resources including jobs, skills training, credit and other services; and
3. To identify ways in which women's access and ownership to livelihood resources can be enhanced to enable them to participate effectively in the economy.

Methodology

- The present study selected Chennai, Faridabad, Meerut and Lucknow, Agra, Kanpur, Patna, Ludhiana, Bhopal, Surat, Jaipur and Delhi. For the purpose of the study SAFF chose sample from each of the categories.
- Secondary and Primary data were collected for the study. Primary data were collected from women working in construction industry or as domestic workers through structured interview schedule, Focus Group Discussion and case study.
- The primary data from Interview schedules was analyzed mainly with Harvard Framework of Analysis. The Gender Analysis Matrix was used largely to create an understanding of resource distribution within household and communities during focus group discussions in the community and with the academia.
- 130 selected respondents belonged to the category of construction workers, domestic workers, washer women, women vendors and entrepreneurs, wage labourers for dry fruit cleaning and packing and women tailors, while 34 women respondents belonged to families with Income greater than ₹10000 per month.

Findings

- The Gender Resource gap in terms of access to schooling is almost similar in Chennai and Delhi where as it is substantially higher in Bhopal. Study also indicated that **resource has been developed and it becomes accessible to women**. The gender difference lies in the levels of educational attainment which reveals a higher proportion of females at primary level of schooling in all the three cities. However as the level of schooling rises at the middle and the secondary level the gender resource gap increases that is adverse to women
- The occupation pattern of all the working members of the surveyed household indicated that women are employed in low skill jobs. In high skilled jobs their percentage is low. It also indicates that women have low access to the sources that impart or upgrade skills.
- The Gender Resource Gap in the context of occupation that is unfavorable to women includes:



- ❖ Low access to sources of skill enhancement
- ❖ Low access to different/alternative opportunities for employment
- ❖ Low to medium control of women over terms of employment and wages in low skilled jobs
- *Working Time put in by women in the household*
 - ❖ 90% reported 9 hours of working
 - ❖ 8% reported 10-11 hours of working
 - ❖ 2% reported 14 hours of working
- *Knowledge of Livelihood Resources*
 - ❖ None of the women respondents were aware of any other livelihood resources in the area, their access and ownership. The males had knowledge, religious, social and political connections. The educated men had access to news papers, magazines and time to sit for browsing the internet
- *Custody of the women's earnings*
 - ❖ 52% working women keep their money with them
 - ❖ 16% working women say they keep their money jointly with husband
 - ❖ 31 % working women give their earnings to husband or in laws
- *Spending of the women's money*
 - ❖ 63% of the women spend their earnings on household expenses
 - ❖ 16% women categorically responded on spending the earnings on children's education.
 - ❖ 9% women responded that health problems is the major area where their earnings are spent
- *Decision for purchase*
 - ❖ 56% Women have a definite say while purchasing household items, but when it comes to purchasing of Property and asset only 38% women have expressed their opinion.
 - ❖ This percentage comes down to 18% while purchase of Livelihood related tools and equipment.

- *Security of Wealth*
 - ❖ 22% of the women are unable to save.
 - ❖ Only 15% have an access to Bank.
 - ❖ Most women prefer to keep the savings to themselves (44%) or to send it back to their native place for safe keeping (17%)
- *Source of taking loan*
 - ❖ 28% of the women take loan from their neighbours and only 5% of the respondents have an access to Bank for loan purposes.
 - ❖ Large proportion (38%) take loan from their employers which further weakens their ability to negotiate their terms of employment.
 - ❖ Women have access only to markets where they appear as customers. In case of other institutions whether in the government or non government sector their access is minimal.
- *Facility for Working Place*

On asking about the facility of working space the women were informed that the

 - ❖ space should be in the vicinity
 - ❖ it should be secure, the muslim women from Delhi were specific in terms of boundary wall and light
 - ❖ it should have storage space
 - ❖ there should be sale and purchase counters
 - ❖ there should be little production facility
 - ❖ it should be managed by women
 - ❖ the Okhla area's respondents did not want fees for use of such facility, But in Delhi and Chilla village the women were willing to pay once their work sets in(*kaam jam jaye, phir fees denge*)
 - ❖ at least 20 women should be able to work together
- 80-90% of poor women **have** to work to enable the family to meet its requirements. When they had migrated to the city they had no skill. So the easiest work that they can undertake is either as casual labour or as domestic worker.

A Seminar on “ Women Issues in Uttarakhand :- The National Commission for Women organized a seminar on 28.3.2011 at Dehradun on “ women Issues in Uttara khand which was attended by 350 participants including Chairperson of Uttarakhand State Women Commission, Deputy Chairperson of Uttarakhand State Women Commission, First Mayor of Uttarakhand Smt. Manorama Dedriyal Sharma and other several dignitaries.



From Left Dr. Girija Vyas, Chairperson, NCW addressing a Seminar on “Women Issues and Empowerment in Uttarakhand at Dehradun”.

The picture of crimes against women in U.P. was revealed The issue of section 498 A of the IPC as a part of Dowry Act was raised and it was emphasized that it should be implemented properly and should not be misused for harassing the in- laws of the women. It was observed that though such cases of crime against women were very few in Uttarakhand but are in the increasing trend, there was slackness on the part of police officials in not registering cases of crimes against women and suppressing of such cases for data and record purposes to depict a low crime rate in the state. There were some cases in which no specific follow up work was done by the police machinery though a mere FIR was registered as a formality. In some cases, the FIRs were not lodged and even if lodged, police officials do not pursue the cases seriously resulting in acquittal of culprits.

It was emphasized that in the case of Rape and Gang Rape, FIR should be registered under section 164 of IPC within no time and their statement should be recorded within 3 to 7 days and the

culprit should be booked within 21 days. All such matters should be dealt in Fast Track Court.

It was observed that the cases of trafficking of women in the state are few, NCW had put Uttarakhand on its priority list. It was noted that not even a single conviction, under the PC & PNDT Act, was reported from the state, where it was understood that female foeticide incidents are prevalent in the villages with the assistance of village old ladies who resort to strangulation and other methods etc. It was suggested that a Monitoring Committee, in this regard, should be formed by the Women and Child Development department of Uttarakhand.

At the end, it was emphasized that the State Government should take necessary steps to sensitize the police, judiciary and the health and medical officers at all levels for a review of the laws and bring in necessary amendments if they are found ineffective and the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of Uttarakhand along with the State Women Commission in creating awareness among women at the field level, particularly in the rural areas.

During the Courtesy meet with Chief Minister of Uttarakhand the Chairperson of NCW appealed to him that 108 ambulance service should be provided to all the ladies irrespective of their caste, colour and money. And this facility should also be extended to the victims of violence against women campaign. It was also requested to the Hon'ble Chief Minister that all women employees of the state should be granted the Child Care Leave of 2 years as is being granted in Centre by the UPA Government.



7

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

The Indian Constitution guarantees justice and equality in all the segments of our society irrespective of caste, creed, religion, colour and gender. A number of legislations have been enacted by the Central and State Governments to safeguard the interests of women and amendments have been made in the existing laws with a view to handling atrocities and crimes against women. Despite these measures, crimes against women like dowry deaths, acid attacks, sexual harassment at work place, rape, domestic violence etc; and atrocities against women, continue. Given the primary mandate of the Commission to uphold and safeguard the rights of women, the recommendations on legal aspects as enumerated below have been proposed during the year 2010- 2011 after wide stake- holders consultations for implementation by the Government. Besides, the National Commission for Women has also sponsored research studies on various issues concerning women during the same year, and recommendations as emerged from the studies have also been given below for implementation by the Central and State Governments.

Recommendations of the Legal Cell made during the year 2010-2011:

1. Revised Scheme for Relief and Rehabilitation to victims of Rape.

The National Commission for Women had prepared the above scheme in pursuance of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India's Judgement in Delhi Domestic Women's Forum V's. Union of India & Others (Writ Petition No.362/93). The scheme provides for monetary compensation for counselling and rehabilitation of the victim. Rehabilitation of the victim includes counselling, medical and legal aid including provision for shelter. A National Consultation on the "Access to justice for Relief and Rehabilitation of victims of rape" was convened on 7th March,2010.The revised Scheme was sent to Ministry on 16th April 2010 proposing implementation of the scheme through NCW. The salient features of the Scheme are:-

- The scheme may be called "Scheme for Relief & Rehabilitation for Victims of Rape 2010"
- The scheme shall apply to the whole of India.
- It shall come into force by notification in Official Gazette.
- It shall be implemented by NCW.
- It will cover all cases where application has been filed by the rape victim herself or by any person/organization/department/commission claiming on her behalf.

- “Rape”, will have the same meaning as defined in section 375 & 376 of IPC.
- There shall be District Board, State Board and National Board.
- The Board may award both financial relief as well as make provisions for rehabilitation.
- The relief shall not exceed ₹ 2 lakhs, and in cases specified under clause 16 may be increased to a maximum of ₹ 3 lakhs.
- District Board will disburse a sum of ₹ 20,000/- in favour of the victim preferably within 15 days to three weeks.
- On receipt of the complaint and examination of the victim, the Board shall decide upon to initiate appropriate action for rehabilitation measures which may incur a maximum expenditure upto ₹ 50,000/-.
- Within a period of one month from the date on which the prosecuterix gives her evidence in the criminal trial or within one year from the date of receipt of the application, the Board shall directly disburse the balance amount of relief up to ₹ 1,30,000/- as final installment.
- **Board provide enhanced relief to a maximum of ‘₹ 3 lakhs’**
 - Offences against children below 13 years of age.
 - Offences against mentally challenged handicapped women and children which involve specialised treatment.
 - Where victims become infected with STDs, including HIV/AIDS.
 - Where victims get pregnant due to rape and deliver the child.
 - Where severe medical problem is faced by the victim.
 - **Parameters followed by the Board in case of death of a rape victim as a consequence to rape.**
 - If the victim happened to be a non-earning member of the family, the Board will award ₹ 1 Lakh towards relief.
 - If victim was an earning member of the family, the Board shall award ₹ 2 lakh for the benefit of the minor children.
 - NCW has also recommended that the Scope of the Scheme should be extended to cover acid attack victims also as well as victims of deliberate burning.



The Committee of Secretaries under the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary gave the following guidelines in this regard:-

1. That a plan scheme would be prepared by the NCW/DWCD for disbursing compensation to the victims of rape and the scheme should also provide for interim compensation.
2. The quantum of compensation is to be worked out by the DWCD in consultation with the NCW.
3. Provision for budgetary requirements for the scheme, which would be transferred to the states as Grants-in-Aid.
4. Setting up of District level Committees headed by District Magistrate, to consider the claims.
5. Criminal Injuries Compensation Board to monitor the implementation of the scheme by the State Governments and attending to any complaint received in this regard.
6. The Ministry of Home Affairs would issue suitable directives to State Governments for directing the public prosecutors to plead before the competent court to award suitable compensation to the victims.
7. Monitoring of the scheme by the National Commission for Women. The NCW has redrafted the scheme in the light of the above guidelines and in formulating the scheme; the Commission is guided by the parameters given by the Supreme Court as well as its own assessment of the needs of the victims of rape.

2. Scheme for providing Central Assistance to State Govts. for implementation of PWDVA 2005.

The findings of the reports prepared by Lawyer's Collective have revealed the poor performance in implementation of the Act and provision of budgets by the state Governments. In order to encourage the state governments to set up the machinery of independent Protection Officers as envisaged under PWDVA, 2005, the National Commission for Women has drafted a Scheme for assisting State Governments for the effective implementation of PWDVA, 2005.

Under the proposed scheme, it is proposed to set up a Special cell consisting of two counselors located at each block level Police Station. The Special cells are to be supervised and coordinated by an independent Protection Officer as envisaged under PWDVA 2005 with supporting staff in the office of the District Supdt. of Police. The salaries are to be met by 50% matching assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Support for National/State level supporting institutions/NGOs is also envisaged. It is expected that the Scheme will provide an incentive to State Governments to make necessary Budget provisions and put in place a proper administrative set up for effective implementation

of the PWDVA as most of the State Governments have neither provided budgets nor set up the administrative machinery of the Protection Officers as yet.

The proposed scheme has been forwarded to the Ministry of Women and Child Development for consideration and also placed on the website of NCW for inviting comments and suggestion.

3. The Prevention of Crimes In The Name Of 'Honour' & Tradition Bill, 2010.

The Commission is of the view that a separate legislation focused on honour crimes is required to root out this practice just as a separate legislation was enacted for Sati even though it could be covered under section 302/306 IPC. Accordingly the Commission has proposed a bill titled "The Prevention of Crimes In The Name of 'Honour' & Tradition Bill, 2010". The draft Bill has been sent to Ministry on 18th August 2010, the Bill deals with the issue of honour crimes and not just killings and recognises that all persons including young persons and women have the right to control their own lives, a right to liberty and freedom of expression, and a right of association, movement and bodily integrity. It prescribes minimum punishment of 1 year and encompasses all persons he or they are members of the victims family or person or persons acting in concert with, or, at the behest of, a member of the family or a member of a body or group of the caste or clan or community or caste panchayat (by whatever name called), kills or kill, a woman or her partner (or any person/persons associating with her or them) causes grievous hurt or any form of injury or to persecute her or them.

4. Study on Widows at Vrindavan.

In response to a Writ Petition (Civil) No (s) 659 of 2007, Environment & Consumer Protection Foundation Versus Union of India and others; the Supreme Court of India directed the National Commission for Women, New Delhi to "have a Comprehensive survey of the problem and file a report to the court containing the age group of the widows, their family background and all other information which are materially relevant for the purpose of this court" (Dated 14.11.2008/6.12.2008).

The National Commission for Women by Order No. 8/4 (62)/C& 1/2008-NCW dated 23.12.2008, constituted a seven member Enquiry Committee in December 2008 to "Inquire into the plight of widows living in Vrindavan of Mathura District in Uttar Pradesh" and conducted a detailed research study on the issue. The report has been sent to the Counsel for the filing in the Supreme Court. The Commission has also sent a copy of the report to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for appropriate action.



Recommendations

1. **Shelter:-** is the first major need of the women. A shelter that allows mobility, comfort and care without fear of oppression and scope for exploitation is the need of the hour at Vrindavan. The issue of shelters could be addressed by opening old age homes and night shelters and improving the existing facilities and providing basic facilities like toilets, electricity and running water and support services of doctors, nurses and vocational trainers
2. Appointment, service and termination norms for the employees involved in the running of homes and care services for the women.
3. Need to upgrade counselling services. Counselling services are provided through the employment and placement of councillors at site however the currently employed person was found to be highly irregular. The case history files of the residents were found incomplete and no systematic process of counseling and group activities was found in operation.
4. **Health care:-** system for the women needs to take into account their health problems and should be accessible without cumbersome formalities. Appointment of trained social workers to be considered for placement at hospitals and institutions for the women.
5. Opportunities for employment and income generation are limited not only because the women are largely illiterate but also because there is a lack of infrastructure in terms of skills training, marketing and continued management support. The State Government and other stakeholders should provide the opportunities for employment and income generation and could organize these women into Self Help Groups. The income generation activities must be accompanied by training and marketing support. Micro enterprise ventures that expand economic opportunities for women, gender sensitive hiring schemes for public projects could be encouraged.
6. Special audit may be undertaken regularly at District level for the scrutiny of the work and financial transactions of the Bhajan Ashrams.
7. **Pension scheme: -**
 - (i) Joint six monthly (Banks and Department) review and update of pension accounts.
 - (ii) Single window office/service delivery at Vrindavan.
 - (iii) Opening of a Bank Account is the responsibility of the pension receiver and is a requirement of pension application. However, most of the women are illiterate and can and do find it difficult to open an account unless they are helped to do so, money can only be drawn

by the pension holder in person and the passbook must accompany the withdrawal slip. However, there may be problems in updating the passbook immediately because of rush in the bank, computer breakdown and limited human resources.

- (iv) Correction of all account holder details through a joint exercise of the banks and the Welfare Department.
- (v) Annual review of pension accounts by an independent authority.
- (vi) Joint Annual review of the pension accounts by the banks and the welfare department.
- (vii) Mobile banking service for the immobile and old age pensioners living in clusters.
- (viii) Trained human resources at the banks for handling of pension accounts.
- (ix) Mobile banking services for the bedridden and old age pension receivers

8. Swadhar Scheme GOI:-

- (i) Gaps in the The Swadhar Scheme of GOI need to be filled in by the State Government by providing budget outlay for electricity, water and maintenance as well as deployment of trained and qualified care giving personnel in homes.
- (ii) Swadhar Scheme is under the direct control of the District Magistrate and is implemented by the District Welfare Department. Under this scheme the women are provided ₹ 500 for food, ₹ 50 for pocket money, shelter and bedding. In addition to this, medical care is provided through a dispensary at site.
- (iii) Under the scheme outlay has not been provided for maintenance of building and assets such as water pump and electricity and water bill payment. As a result, the personnel running the homes finds it difficult to provide quality services to the women and faces immense stress in the process of raising money for these utilities.

- 9. The Meera Sehbhagini Scheme of the Government of U.P. needs to be amended to include a monthly food allowance for the women and deployment of trained and qualified care givers in homes.
- 10. An independent authority/expert group needs to be formed for the framing of rules and guidelines for the operationalisation and proper implementation of both the schemes.
- 11. A single window system of services to be initiated at Vrindavan wherein the services provided by different departments are pooled and there is a mechanism for registration and tracing of the women who arrive at Vrindavan.



12. Enhanced involvement of NGOs and or qualified personnel in the management of homes and institutions for the women.
13. Increase in the kerosene quota for the women from 3 litre to 5 litre per month and Revision of the 14 k.g. monthly ration quotas for the women at Vrindavan given that for the rest of the Mathura district it is 35k.g. The women receive 8k.g wheat, 6k.g. rice, 3 litre of kerosene and 800gm sugar. Each woman receives 14k.g ration in Vrindavan while in the rest of the Mathura district it is 35k.g. and issuance of ration cards to all.
14. Organization of adult literacy classes.

5. Domestic Workers Welfare and Social Security Act, 2010

The issue of exploitation of women and children domestic workers is frequent and regularly reported. With no rights and rules to fall back on, most of the domestic helps have become contemporary slaves. It is also a known fact that many women and children are trafficked and exploited by the placement agencies, which operate openly without any form of restrictions and regulations.

In the last few decades there has been a tremendous growth in the demand for domestic workers which has also led to malpractices such as trafficking and other forms of exploitation of millions of Women and children of both sexes. To meet the growing demand, there has been a spurt of thousands of placement agencies providing domestic workers in metro-towns of many States who are exploited in various ways as well as trafficked and remain outside the purview of any legislative control.

Absence of any legal protection, has led to severe exploitation of women and children which includes depriving domestic workers from their entire salary subjecting them to on an average more than 16-18 hours of work per day, absence of proper food and living/sleeping condition, forced and total cut off from their family members, bonded labour, sexual exploitation by agent during transit, at the office of agency and at the work place in houses of employers. Such exploitation has also been reported upon by the media from time to time.

The implementation of legislations such as the recent notification on prohibition of child labour in domestic work under Child Labour (Prohibitions & Regulation) Act, 1986 is difficult in the absence of any implementation mechanism specified in this Act. Recently few State Governments have taken different initiatives such as including domestic workers under minimum wage notification but in the absence of a Central legislation capable of reaching all domestic workers none of these State level measures can really benefit the domestic workers.

That a **Comprehensive Central Legislation** specifically designed to meet the working condition of the domestic workers including registration, who are an important segment of service sector of Indian economy and who have an Multiplier impact on the economy by enabling the women in particular to work by sharing the family burden, **is required to end exploitation of these domestic workers.**

Placement agencies through which domestic workers are employed must be regulated in the public interest as the conditions of work and living of such domestic workers need amelioration and regularity of employment needs to be assured. The draft Bill has been sent to the MWCD in the month of September, 2010.

6. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986

The NCW had first proposed amendments in this Act in 2000. After discussions in the Ministry, the revised amendments have again been sent to the Ministry of Women and Child Development in 2010. The main points on which amendment is suggested are :

- (i) Applicability of Act be extended to audio visual media and computer including internet;
- (ii) A new clause to be introduced defining 'Publish' which would be extended to cover audio visual media, computer, satellite related / communicated intra or internet communications.
- (iii) Every advertising agency, media group, production house, publications and advertisement, shall be under the obligation to create and maintain **self-regulatory mechanism.**
- (iv) Proposed a **Central Authority** which may be set up to regulate / prohibit indecent representation of women.

7. Amendments proposed in Section 125 Cr.PC regarding Maintenance:

Two consultations on amendments to section 125-127 of the Code of criminal Procedure were held in partnership with the National Law School Bangalore on **11th October 2009 and 17th April, 2010** respectively. The first consultation was inaugurated by HE Governor of Karnataka Shri H R Bhardhwaj and attended by Jurists and academicians from the legal field and the second consultation was inaugurated by the Chairman Law Commission of India Justice P.K. Reddi and attended by Judicial Magistrates from Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Goa and NGO's. The second consultation took up the recommendations made during the first Consultation with objective of finalizing the draft Amendments.



The recommendations which have emerged from the Seminars are as under:-

1. There was a need for inclusion of “step child”, “adopted”, ‘grandparents’ in definition 125 (1) which says ‘If any person having sufficient means neglects or refuses to maintain his legitimate or illegitimate minor child, whether married or not unable to maintain itself.’ Clause sec 125 (1) (b), (c) & (d) Added **‘step child’, ‘adopted child’ ‘grandparents’**.
2. **Deleted “reason of any physical or mental abnormality or injury”** from ‘his legitimate or illegitimate child (not being married daughter) who has attained majority, where such child is, by **reason of any physical or mental abnormality or injury** unable to maintain itself **Section 125 (c)**
3. Inclusion of a new provision Section **125 1 (e)** any woman who is, **or has lived with the respondent in a relationship in the nature of marriage**
4. **Section 125 (4) is now 126 (5)** Added ‘where **the allegations are that the wife is living in adultery the magistrate shall conduct an in camera trial**’.
5. **Section 125 (5) is now 126 (6)** Added **‘In case the allegation on wife for ‘living on adultery’ is not proved, husband is liable to pay compensation to wife.**
6. New explanation (d) to section 125 - define **“estate”** includes personal income, assets, incomes from fixed deposits, shares and D MAT accounts details, rents and commissions, bonds, details of sale and purchase, immovable properties including self owned properties, family properties.
7. Inclusion of **“employer “** it is proposed that magistrate be empowered to direct the employer, if any, of the person held responsible to pay maintenance, to make a deduction of the monthly allowance from the monthly salary of the employee and pay it to the awardee in the manner specified.
8. **Section 126 (1)** Proceedings under Section 125 may be taken against any person in any district-
 - 1) Where he is, or
 - 2) Where he or his wife **or such child or father or mother** resides, or
 - 3) Where he last resided with his wife, or as the case may be, with the mother of the illegitimate child.

Added **“or such child or father or mother” to this section.**
9. **In Section 125(3) now renumbered 126 (3)**, ‘If a husband has contracted marriage with another woman or keeps a mistress **or has been subjecting the woman to domestic violence**, it shall be considered to be just ground for his wife’s refusal to live with him.’

Here **'has been subjecting the woman to domestic violence'** has been added because domestic violence is also a very strong reason for a wife's refusal to stay with her husband.

10. **New Provisio added :126 (8)** The Magistrate may, at the time of granting leave to defend, order the Respondent or the employer as the case may be to make and pay a monthly allowance, maintenance of his wife or such child, father or mother, and the expenses of such proceeding which the Magistrate considers reasonable. Magistrate may also direct the respondent to deposit such amount in lump sum as may be considered necessary **and it shall be the duty of the respondent to furnish the details of his estate.**
11. 126 (9) No adjournments shall be granted at the request of either party, except where the circumstances are beyond the control of that party and subject to such costs to the other parties as the Magistrate deems fit. Provided that no such adjournment shall be granted more than three times to a party during hearing of the application.

NCW has sent its recommendations based on the above to Ministry of Women & Child Development in March 2011

8. SEXUAL ASSAULT BILL

The National Commission for Women, after wide Consultations with all the stakeholders had proposed Sexual Assault Bill to amend some of the provisions in the Indian Penal Code, particularly relating to 375 (rape) and 376 through the draft Sexual Assault Bill. The Department of Legal Affairs have prepared Criminal Law Amendment Bill based on the recommendations of Law Commission and changes proposed by NCW. They have incorporated most of the views as proposed in the draft bill of NCW. Important changes emphasised by NCW are :

- Inclusion of separate clause 326 B for acid attack with minimum punishment

CEDAW recommends elimination of all forms of sexual abuse and has specifically recommended legislation to eliminate "Marital rape". NCW had accordingly recommended deletion of the exception to Sec 375 IPC. In the proposed draft, the age below which sex without consent is an offence has instead been raised from 15 years to 18 years. An important recommendation of NCW was to add a new section 509 (B) IPC making stalking of women a crime. Proposed draft of new Section 326 B and 509 B of IPC has been sent to the Ministry.

Section 509 B: Any person who stalks a women with the intention to cause (a) serious harm of injury to that woman or a third person or (b) apprehension or fear of serious harm or injury to that



women or to a third person shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to seven years or fine or both. It has been sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Amended 326B :-Whoever attempts to throw or use acid in any form on any other person with such intension and under such circumstances that he by the act causes or can cause permanent or partial damage or deformity, disfiguration or disability to any part of the body of such person, shall be liable to imprisonment of either description for a term not less than 7 years which may extend to 10 years and with a fine which may extend to 5 lakh rupees even in cases where no burn or grievous hurt actually occurs.

9. Amendments to Section 498-A-IPC.

The National Commission for Women is aware that the Rajya Sabha Committee on petitions is considering a petition praying for amendments in Section 498A of IPC. The Petitioner has prayed that S498 A be amended so as to make it bailable, non-cognizable and compoundable. The NCW feels that Sec 498A is a very important legal recourse available to a women to combat cruelty and torture. The Commission is not in favor of any amendment or dilution of the provision. The complaints under this provision may be dealt with as complaints under any other serious crimes. The issue of misuse of this Section has been highlighted in the petition. However misuse of provisions is a general problem of administration of Criminal Justice in the Country and any one Section should not be singled out for amendment specially when there is no data to support that it is being misused any more than other Sections. The real issue is proper enforcement of the Section of the IPC by the Police.

With reference to the allegation of misuse of Section 498A, the Commission has recommended some set procedures that may be followed to curtail its misuse. The views of the Commission on alleged misuse have been sent vide NCW letter 29th Dec. 2010. (Annexure- 13).

Hence, the Commission strongly feels that Section 498A of IPC may not be amended or diluted. Rajya Sabha Committee on Petition has been requested that the views of NCW may kindly be taken into consideration before the matter is finally decided by the Committee.

10. PC & PNDT Act

A review meeting on the implementation of PC & PNDT Act, 1994 with the officers of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare was held at the National Commission for Women on 13th December, 2010 Chaired by Ms. Zohra Chatterji, Member Secretary, NCW. After deliberations the following action points/ plans have been identified:

1. Ministry of Health (MOH) will expedite constitution of Central Supervisory Board, NCW and NHRC will also request MOH to expedite.
2. MOH will consider holding quarterly review meetings with State Authorities in which NCW and NHRC may also be invited.
3. MOH will consider forming a Secretary level Inter- Ministerial Committee including officers from MWCD, MHA and NGOs, State Women Commissions and State Government officers of some states such as Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, UP etc. Representatives from Customs and Central Excise, I&B and IT may also be invited to the meetings of the Committee as required, to resolve issues pertaining to effective implementation of the Act.
4. circular of MOH directing that district committees are to be chaired by DM will be reviewed and CMOs made responsible for implementation.
5. Regular audit of form F may be ensured as non-keeping of form F is itself an admission of guilt and cause of action. MOH will issue guidelines for better implementation of the Act.
6. The Quarterly Report called for from the States may also include number of convictions and number of appeals filed.
7. Annual Report of the PC and PNDT Cell of the Ministry may be revived.
8. Ministry of Health may fund a media campaign on 'Save the Girl Child'. NCW can collaborate. Messages should be targeted at the Medical Practitioners also to tap/awaken their 'guilty conscience'. A Commonwealth Games medal winner may be made the brand ambassador for the cause eg. Saina Nehwal.
9. Circular for banning of advertisement including those on internet may be sent by NCW to concerned Ministries for issue.
10. MHA may be requested to issue guidelines regarding role of police in implementation of PC and PNDT Act including use of decoy operations.
11. Draft Guidelines may also be prepared for issue by DOR to Custom Official regarding inspection if imported ultrasound machines.
12. A letter to Census Registrar may be written by NCW to highlight the sex ratio during the forthcoming Census.
13. System of registration of births may be strengthened by making it compulsory.



11. NRI

Scheme for giving Legal/ Financial Assistance to Indian Women deserted by their Overseas Indian Spouses.

The scheme is a welfare measure to support women of Indian origin in distress, through the mobilization of the local Indian community in the endeavor and with some financial assistance from the Government. The scheme would be available to the women who have been deserted by their overseas Indian spouse or are facing divorce proceedings in a foreign country subject to various conditions such as women is an Indian passport holder and marriage has been solemnized in India, the women is deserted in India or after reaching abroad within five years of the marriage, divorce proceedings are initiated within five years of the marriage by her overseas Indian spouse, an ex-parte divorce has been obtained by the overseas Indian spouse within 10 years of marriage and a case of maintenance and alimony is to be filed. Women facing criminal charges or having a criminal case decided against her would not be covered under the scheme, the women may be domiciled in the country of her overseas Indian spouse or in India at the time of making the application, preference may be given to applicants on the basis of financial needs, assistance will be limited to meeting initial cost and incidental charges for documentation and filing of the case by the Indian women's organization/ NGO on the woman's behalf, the assistance will be limited to US \$1500 per case and will be released to the Indian community organizations / NGO concerned to enable it to take steps to assist the woman in documentation and preparatory work for filing the case, the women's organization/ NGO will make efforts to enlist community advocates, preferably women advocates to extend further legal assistance/ appearance in court etc., on a pro- bono basis.

Under the scheme Indian Missions in the countries concerned would empanel credible Indian Women's Organizations/ Indian Community Associations / NGOs and their member advocates, preferably women, to provide legal aid to the victims in distress and whose names have been approved by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs. The applications received in the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs will be examined and the cases will be recommended to the concerned Mission to provide legal aid support.

The NCW has examined the scheme and the amendments proposed have been suitability incorporated in the Draft amended scheme. The provisions of the original Scheme and draft amended scheme are detailed at Annexure-14.

12. General

A list of Laws and Amendments submitted to the Ministry of WCD during the year is enclosed at **Annexure-17**. The Commission recommends that speedy action may be taken on the recommendations and Inter-Ministerial Committee constituted to regularly review and take the same forward.

Key Recommendations of the Sponsored Research Studies and those Finalized Interalia During the Year 2010-2011

1. Research study on Options for Socio-Economic Empowerment of Tribal Women in Southern Rajasthan, study conducted by Dr. L.N. Dadheech.

The investigation, with emphasis to assess accessible options for social and economic empowerment of tribal women, was taken up with the objectives to assess the social status of tribal women in southern Rajasthan and to suggest policy measures to improve the socio-economic status of tribal women in southern Rajasthan. Under this study 5 blocks, 10 villages, 150 families were covered.

Recommendations

Over the years social infrastructure like roads, schools, hospitals, hostels, veterinary services, hand pumps etc have been developed in the tribal area of southern Rajasthan during this period. The household resource, specially the size of land for cultivation per household has been reduced due to division and fragmentation. The tribal farming systems continued to be integrated with crop production, livestock rearing and backyard poultry for most of the tribal families. They continued to supplement farm income with wages earned either in urban areas or in rural areas of nearby states. The shifting of work force from land based activities to business, service, etc., remained to be a very slow process. There is a great need to expedite the process of shifting the workforce from land based to other remunerative occupations. This could be done through social empowerment to tribal women which in turn will help economic, political, technological and knowledge empowerment of tribal population in general and tribal women in particular.

- (i) The positive approach in tribal families for education of girls will have to be boosted through stage wise enhanced incentives, creation of more girls hostels near high schools, higher secondary schools and institutions of higher education, so that the tribal women workforce can be slowly shifted from land based activities to service, business and cottage industries. The tribal girls pursuing education in private institution should also be considered for granting benefit and incentives for promotion of education.



- (ii) Vocational courses followed by capital support for self employment and group employment in areas like apparel designing textile, tailoring, food processing, horticultural nursery, etc. can help to divert part of workforce from traditional land based occupations.
- (iii) The programmes for nutritional and health care for tribal women and children through preventive and curative approaches are to be strengthened.
- (iv) The elected tribal women representatives in local government bodies are to be given exposure through special trainings, classes, visits, etc., to enable them to formulate, implement and evaluate developmental programmes befitting to the area and community and also to come out of male dominance in decision making and fully utilizing powers.
- (v) Simple technological devices like smokeless choola, chaff cutter, solar cookers for household uses and bio-gas for rural electrification on community basis where electricity has not yet reached may be considered.
- (vi) Establishment of “Village Knowledge Centre” with computer, internet, touch screen and other electronic media may be taken up for knowledge empowerment of tribal people in general and tribal women in particular.
- (vii) The existing small scale backyard poultry may be better organized under a self help group or a cooperative mode as a means for economic empowerment of tribal women. The great rearing which is popular in the area can also be developed under cooperative mode, specially for efficient marketing of live animals.
- (viii) The increased participation of tribal women in NREGA and NREGA linked saving schemes for tribal women can be considered for economic and social empowerment leading to better quality of life.
- (ix) Agro-processing activities at household level for value addition of local agricultural produces like ginger, turmeric, garlic, minor forest product etc.; must get priority through interventions of KVKs, NGOs, and other institutions working for the development of tribal area.
- (x) Alternative energy sources for domestic purposes are to be popularized through subsidy and incentives for protecting forest on one hand and reducing drudgery of tribal women on the other hand.

2. Research study on Nature, Extent and Impact of Domestic Violence Against Women in Orissa and Delhi, study conducted by Association for Development Initiative, New Delhi.

The main objective of this study was to study the nature, extent and incidence of domestic violence against women. Apart from this, it also was to find out whether the abused women seek the help of informal or formal agencies and to what extent these agencies are successful in solving the problems of the abused women. 500 families were selected through purposive random sampling method to give proper representation to families belonging to different socio-economic groups and religions.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Government:

- The State Governments should carry out the implementation of comprehensive strategies addressing domestic violence against women that are sensitive to the needs and safety of the victims and hold offenders accountable for their crimes.
- It should publicize the laws.
- In spite of huge intervention of government and non-government organization, a sizable section of respondents does not know Domestic Violence Act. So initiatives should be taken to redesign the awareness programs so that it will really enhance the awareness level.
- The Central and State Governments should conduct regular training programmes of law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel and prosecutors to identify and respond more effectively to the cases of domestic violence against women in particular and crimes against women in general. The units of law enforcement officers specially targeting domestic violence against women should be created, developed, trained and expanded. Similarly, data collection and communication systems, linking police, prosecutors and courts for the purpose of identifying domestic violence against women, should be introduced at the earliest.
- The Central and State Governments should develop, enlarge and strengthen social support services programmes for the women who are victims of domestic violence.

Police:

- Should take each and every case on priority basis.
- While interrogating or dealing with the victims concerned officer(s) should be women friendly, so that the victim may feel safe and free to express her experience and feelings.



- Mahila & Sishu desk personnel and protection officers should under go orientation/refreshers training to update their legal knowledge.
- There should be enough publicity of rule and regulations as well as provisions to make the common people aware specially regarding the procedure to access the police station, to lodge the FIR etc.

Legal:

- Moreover, the entire gamut of laws related to abuse and harassment of women need a comprehensive and thorough review in the light of the present trends and requirements.
- Most of the victims of Domestic Violence are uneducated, backward and economically disadvantaged. The legal aid and advice should be made available to them without any cost.

Civil Society:

- It is high time for each individual, women and more so men, to realize the worst consequence of domestic violence on present as well as future generation.
- If domestic violence cases are not possible to solve within the family community members or any civil society should intervene informally to sensitize those persons and make them understand the situation to find out a solution.
- Civil society should be more meticulous about the implementation of the legal provisions and monitor the operation of service providing machineries.
- A massive and frequent awareness campaign / training programmes involving the civil societies, NGOs, community, religious leaders, women's organizations, national service scheme, and opinion makers at all levels is necessary to counter the present trend of violence against women in general and domestic violence in particular. It will also enhance awareness and create conducive environment in the locality.
- It was observed in both the states covered by the present study that the victims of domestic violence have not approached to seek relief available to them under different legislations as they were not sure that the law would give them sufficient and durable relief. Hence, it is necessary to see that the laws and orders against perpetrators of domestic violence are strictly enforced and no one is left without punishment.

- The Central and State Governments should encourage to develop and support projects to implement community driven initiatives to address the needs of victims of domestic violence. A large number of NGOs have emerged in different parts of the country, having to their credit significant contribution, expertise, and experience at grass-root level in projecting and addressing women's issues. The services of these organisations should be encouraged, supported and availed of, so that the eradication of the evil of domestic violence against women becomes a truly national and peoples movement.
- Another deep concern of women in the rural areas of the five states is the tremendous physical and emotional violence which they experience when the men in their families are drunk. Freedom of families from liquor is their first need. The State Governments should enforce the prohibition in more widespread and effective ways in their efforts to minimise the incidence of domestic violence against women.

3. Research study on Empowerment of Women – Greater Women Representation in Panchayats– An Impact Assesment Study of 6 Districts of Garwal Division of Uttaranchal State, study Conducted by BINDU, Dehradun, Uttaranchal.

The main objectives of the Study was to evaluate the effects inflicted on women's lives by the 73rd Amendment to the Indian Constitution. This study covers seven districts of the Garwal division. 102 Women PRIs were selected for study.

Recommendations

I. Central government:

- Sufficient allocation.
- Timely release of funds.
- Minimum interference.
- Special budget for training to women functionaries.

II. State government:

- No political interference.
- Sufficient allocation of funds.
- Most importantly prepared & approved State Panchayat Act.
- Promotion of women organisation for training to women panchayat functionaries.



III. Local self government

- Devolution of funds, functions and functionaries.
- More active participation of panchayat members.
- More information and awareness.
- More freedom in its functioning.

IV. Any other agencies

- More informed and aware local inhabitants.
- More responsible local civil society organizations.
- More provision of capacity building efforts on every one's part.

4. Research study on Impact of Male Migration on Status Of Rural Women in Southern Rajasthan. Study Conducted by Jatan Sansthan, Rajsamand, Rajasthan

Objectives of this study were to find out the status of women in the families of migrating men in southern Rajasthan and to assess the factors affecting the economic and social status of these women. This study covers four blocks of Udaipur and Rajsamand districts. 160 families were surveyed from 10 selected villages.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Proper policy should be made to empower women to participate meaningfully in decisions related to migration and mobility.
- Rights and safety of migrants be protected, particularly from labor abuses, sexual exploitation, and trafficking, involuntary prostitution and other exploitable situations so that it can protect the overall health status of men and women as well.
- Steps should be taken to enhance economic status of women to enable them to support themselves and their families in dignity and safety.
- Women should make themselves aware about the health facilities and their access to improve their health status; particularly reproductive health.
- For tapping the skills and financial resources of the community, programs should be well planned and implemented.
- Different ways and means should be searched for 'stay at home' to promote employment opportunities, education, health status and other services in their home communities to keep alive the culture.

- Identification of Women and Gender Issues as a thrust area and beginning of dialogues based on the recognition of gender based subordination in society - an injustice, which needs to be countered both at the individual and collective level. The need is to examine, question, address, alter and redefine those mechanisms through which subordination is legitimized, taken for granted and internalized as personal destiny.
- There is a dire need to increase awareness about the welfare schemes and supportive services for the migrant families.
- Work for qualitative life via knowledge, attitude and skill enhancement.

5. Research study on 'Gender Data Gaps in Application of Equality of Resources, conducted by Sathi All for Partnerships (SAFP), New Delhi. Recommendations for the study are as under:-

Gender planning and gender budgeting within a perspective of local area development plan is a key solution to reorganize gender power relations as well as revive local enterprise zones close to with residential areas.

Local Self Government (Urban Local Bodies or ULBs)

A. The media advocacy

Media advocacy campaign should be designed to impact the inclusive area development plans. This campaign should **enhance local economic development in a way that it** promotes women's rights to economic development by increased access to infrastructure and water resources, community centres, vending spaces and transport facilities.

1. **Poster** : A set of posters should be made by NCW and delivered to each ULB office and gifted to councilors to put up in community centres. These should explain Vishakha Judgement, Domestic Violence Act and gender equal local economic areas development plan.
2. **Film**: An advertisement on the ULB training on local economic development would encourage women's organisations to download forms of BSUP, RAY, SJSRY and other schemes. This film should ask women to sign their entry when entering the ULB office so that it be known that their participation in ULBs is welcome and essential.

B. Monitoring gender equality and inclusion in the ULB.

1. **Local gender equality action plan.** Evidence-based information on the situation of women and girls in the ULB, as compared to men and boys should be regularly updated on the walls of the ULB office as part of a local plan.



2. **Know what women and men require differently:** ULB staff to hold discussions on men and women using public spaces and resources including how they make journeys to and from their homes or places of work. This will help investment on roads and public transportation and local development for the ULB.

C. Training plan for local urban governance

1. Promoting women's participation in improving productivity and security.
2. Capacity building on gender mainstreaming for the ULBs.
3. Training of leaders from excluded background on area development plan.
4. Engaging with leaders and market representatives on inclusive economic development plan.

D. Increase participation to make local urban services work.

The community could plan for better fuel use, public transportation and water and sanitation and with help of PPP the ULB could promote livelihood opportunities through its slum development program. It could focus on the following tasks

1. Establish better governance and infrastructure on basic services, such as clean drinking water, sanitation and transportation, by recording the different priorities and needs of women from men;
2. Ensure women are engaged in the design, management and evaluation of services;
3. Train providers of water and sanitation services on gender-responsive planning, budgeting and programming of the service at the local level;
4. Train women to become members of water users committees that map water deficit and needs, supervise installation of new water access and maintain and repair the existing water point and water bodies. Similar projects for sanitation, Information and training hubs, production centres, community centres and mother and child health centres can be planned.
5. Increasing budgets to make separate toilets for girls in school and for women in ULB office and market place will ensure access of women and girls equally to these places.

E. Inclusive local area and municipal infrastructure and land

1. To fulfill the role above the ULB could engage with development of each ward with a focus on mapping women working in the informal sector.

2. Under RAY a special focus on empowering women and youth savings groups and housing cooperatives can be planned so that communities benefit from sustainable housing and neighbourhood infrastructure design that the urban poor can access and control through special housing finance initiatives.
3. These houses like in other states need to be registered in the name of woman of the house hold.
4. Mainstream banking systems to secure loans and give guarantee to their own or access work sheds and community spaces through special loans and credit guarantees.

F. Internal gender responsiveness of the ULB

1. An improvement of gender balance in ULBs staffing including in professional and senior management levels is required.
2. To monitor gender mainstreaming and gender balance in personnel and elected representatives accountability mechanism at city level should be established.
3. The staff needs to get exposure to local gender and Inclusion practices currently being followed in other states. This learning through sharing of experiences from field operations on gender mainstreaming and empowerment of women will help develop the role of ULB that are missing at present.
4. The work in this area includes developing gender responsive programming of JNNURM, BSUP, SGRY, PM Rojgar Yojna and other cash deliverables, monitoring and reporting on gender mainstreaming and gender balance in ULBs

Recommendations for State governments for district level planning.

Different sub sectors of unorganized workers and the most vulnerable women need the following at a district level:

1. Decentralized labor welfare boards with a complaints committee against sexual harassment.
2. Existing natural resources must be listed at district level to be planned for use in a sustainable judicious manner with a priority given to women through:
 - Participatory planning with women and local communities to enhance creative planning and implementation. Each geographical area could be made into a sustainable development



zone with commons, forest, water bodies, agriculture land and infrastructure including housing allocated to landless women for collective production and regeneration.

- Women farmers, unorganized sector workers and forest workers need land/forest rights recorded in their names and farming extension services as well as infrastructure like chilling plants, warehouses and vending spaces.
- The vendors policy that market spaces in urban and rural localities must be made available to street vendors and unorganized sector workers with toilet facilities and where needed needs to be planned at the district and LDP level. Additionally services like crèche and night shelters, need to be planned in the neighborhood to be managed by women and men groups equally.
- Local migration resource centres that implement social security for women laborers need to provide separate space allocation for women and men which would include kitchen and stay facilities.
- Vulnerable groups like single, excluded, HIV and survivors of violence must be given spaces for shelters.
- Help lines working around the clock must be available in bus-stands and stations for protection against trafficking.

Central Government/State Government

1. As NSSO has done a special study, the census can expand the employment data for women to include areas where they can have opportunities near their homes.
3. Policy for support mechanisms for women who wish to initiate entrepreneur activities/have work related problems
4. Policy for migratory population – specifically when they are bought as labourers by contractors for different infrastructure projects
5. Policy for skill upgradation programme of women with linkage to livelihood activities.
6. Policy for social security net for working women in unorganized sector including pension schemes, provident fund, ESIC

Recommendations for National Level.

1. The National woman empowerment program needs to take into account converging schemes to monitor their impact at district level.

2. Ministry of Statistics needs to collect sex disaggregated data on gender resource gaps.
3. *Delink ownership from access to resources* as land rights for women secures access to other resources (such as credit, water and markets). This can be done by the following:
 - Secure implementation of the Married Women's Property Act (1874) which has never been repealed—only legal action is necessary to activate it. This Act allows married women a share in all the property of the husband. Passing a Government Order that considers all agricultural pattas as the joint property of husband and wife, and incentives the process of including both names on the patta. This would give married women needed collateral to access resources.
 - Pursue implementation of Hindu Succession Act (2006) especially in the case of single women.
 - Increase women enrollment as members of CII, FICCI, IFFCO, which would automatically provide them recognition as entrepreneurs and farmers for all the needed purposes, since there is no clause banning women from becoming members.
6. **Condition of Women In Agriculture With Reference To Socio-Economic And Spatial Variation And Their Future Prospects For Development: A Case Study of Kumaon (Hills), study conducted by kumaon Adventure & Environment Fellowship, Almora, Uttarakhand.**

Recommendations based on studies.

Central government

- i. Ministry of Environment and Forest should improve the forest law like Complete ban on green felling" (1976 forest Act) so that they can grow for fuel and timber at their field and could cut it as per their requirement. More rights in the forests of State forest department, reserve forests and sanctuaries. It will also be instrumental in reducing the drudgery of rural women. And will also help to fight out the problems like forest fire and illegal felling of trees. The agro forestry and fuel wood/ timber wood cultivation could be promoted.
- ii. A strong women organization at national level who should have a strong coordination at state, district, Block and even Nayay panchayat and Gram Sabha level with a bigger role and stronger motivation. The motivation will come from lowest to upper level.
- iii. The National or State level organization should be very careful while handling the issues at grass root level. They must consider the local Social values, cultural set up and Religious taboos.



- iv. A huge scheme for the shift in cultivated crops from traditional crop to commercial crop is must. It should be supported and funded by central government. It can bring sea change in the life of villages and especially the life of rural women, essentially engaged in agriculture.
- v. Like midday meal programme for school children, a similar programme is must for pregnant and ill nourished women and their infants at their door step or village/ settlement level. Nutritious food and food supplements & medicines should be given daily basis to the women. Health workers should be used for this purpose.
- vi. The Central government should launch a drive through NGOs to fight out the social issues and problems related to attitude of rural male and female.

State Government (Uttarakhand):

- i) State governmental of Uttarakhand must start the process of land consolidation (chak bandi).
- ii) Support for the Stall feeding of animals,
- iii) Training and support to villagers for proper composting and use of proper mixture of manure and fertilizer.
- iv) Major plans are required to implement the proper shift from traditional.
- v) The working schedule and time allocation of rural women at different activities should be strictly considered for the planning of the government activities chart. And the activities chart must follow the zonal variations in rural woman's working schedule and time allocation. It was observed that departments launch their training and awareness programme when the women are extremely busy with their fields and fail to get proper response.
- vi) The state agriculture, Horticulture, Veterinary and other rural departments should plan the activity calendar as per the Hindi calendar. Because the rural agriculture activity is tuned up with the Hindi calendar which shows a significant variation from the Gregorian calendar.
- vii) State cottage and small scale Industry board" or "Khadi Gram Board" etc. should launch a huge programme of cottage industry or craft work so that the women could use their lean months in agriculture.
- viii) Adult education is required for rural women, specially in Great and Trance Himalayan Region.

- ix) Separate government Girls Inter Colleges is required for girls, specially at high school and intermediate level.
- x) To promote the girls education, a complete package of support (Fees + Books + Dress + transportation) is required, specially at High school and intermediate level when a girl is a strong member of the family work force.
- xi) The education (above Junior High School) is largely not considered useful by the villagers. It just enhances the education qualification but do not increase their capacity to manage their family. There should be a separate course up to intermediate level for rural girls, which could be planned as per their need. This could incorporate home science, environmental study, rural planning, agriculture and animal husbandry, and should also incorporate the study related to women empowerment, women organizations and women health. Much stress should be given to the sustainable management of natural resources of their rural environment. Such course with more specialization could be included at higher education too.
- xii) The indigenous knowledge of herbs and traditional treatment practices which have a strong root in Ayurveda should be promoted.
- xiii) The network for rural hospitals (PHCs) is not satisfactory especially with reference to the physical terrain. The locations of these hospitals are determined as per the administrative units. It is strongly recommended that their location should be according to the physical terrains, watersheds units and the transportation centers.
- xiv) The availability of doctors is also a great concern. In maximum cases the deputed doctors are missing from the station with some excuse.
- xv) The rural health system is largely dependent on the RMPs which is known as “Bengali Doctors”. Their diploma must be checked and they should be given adequate training. They may be a great asset for the rural areas but such untrained health practitioners could create serious problems.
- xvi) They should be trained and supported but strictly monitored.
- xvii) Mobile hospitals could be a great success in this regard. Doctors camp in rural areas specially in Great and Trance Himalayan area and few remote areas of Lesser Himalaya could be of great help. The success of “108 Mobile hospital Van” is best example of it, but



is confined only up to the road heads. Some arrangements for the remote villages is quite necessary. Specially in the rainy season and winters (at the high reaches).

The NGOs should be used at a large scale to fight out the different social issues and specially to bring change in the attitude of the rural male and female.

- xviii) The state government should launch a huge scheme for the shift in cultivated crops from traditional crop to commercial crop. It should be supported and funded by government. It can bring a sea change in the life of villages and especially the life of rural women, essentially engaged in agriculture.

District Authorities/ Departments:

1. Proper crop rotation and crop combination is a must. State Agriculture Depart Support for the Stall feeding of animals is required.
2. Training and support to villagers for proper composting and use of proper mixture of manure and fertilizer
3. Training and support so that the farmers could shift from traditional crops to commercial crop.
4. Work for training and support programme for cottage industry for women.
5. Formation of 'self help group' (SHG) or a micro cooperative at each such village, a strong women organization could be formed at grass root level.
6. To get 100 per cent education among the rural girls the scattered settlements are important to be covered.
7. Just not only distance but the local geographical barriers i.e seasonal streams, land slide or rock fall zone and forested area etc. should also be considered.
8. More stress should be given to produce nutritious crops; fruit etc. diversity of crop should be promoted. Poultry farming should be increased and if possible organized fisheries should be promoted in perennial streams.They should be trained, supported but strictly monitored.
- 10 The NGOs should be used to fight out the issues related with the peoples' attitude and gender discrimination.

Local Social Institutions and NGOs

1. Local Social Institution and NGOs should motivate the villagers to reorganize the working schedule and of women.
2. Motivate the stall feeding of domestic animals rather leaving them open to the grazing grounds.
3. Motivate practice of leaving the land fallow for one or more cropping season.
4. Cattle should not open into fallow land or cultivated fields.
5. Motivate to overall shift from traditional crops to commercial crop.
7. Strong women organization (SHGs) could be formed at grass root level.
8. The villagers should be motivated, not to sell all the milk produced to the local dairy but must spare adequate volume of milk for the family.
9. Lack of social awareness among women was observed as a major obstacle. Awareness on several issues is very important. They are
 - **Rural Men's attitude towards their counterpart (rural women).**
 - **Women's attitude towards women & girls.**
 - **Women attitude towards themselves.**

The roles of NGOs are extremely important in this regard. They should be given bigger task to bring the perceptible change. The issues that could be taken up are as follows-

- i. The negative attitude among grown up and older women is a great obstacle in the progress of rural girls as these senior women play a decisive role in the educational and economic career of girls.
- ii. In the awareness generation programmes, narration of success story, documentary shows, visits of successful women from rural background and visit of educated girls (Rural background) will also help to change the attitude of community.
- iii. Rural women should be motivated for active participation in various government funded schemes at social and community level and try to make them a permanent feature of women life.



- iv. Women should motivate to participate actively in political activities and they should have the awareness for their political rights and power of their vote.
- v. NGOs should workout a useful and profitable daily / annual working chart at village level and motivate women to follow it so that women can spare some time for themselves and social activities.
- vi. NGOs should motivate the rural women to leave the non productive agriculture activities to save their time and energy.
- vii. NGOs have to work for the upliftment of self respect among rural women.
- viii. NGOs should work to build women welfare organizations at village level, which can work for the women empowerment, development and actively link them with other women organizations at District, State and National level.



ACCOUNT OF THE COMMISSION

BALANCE SHEET (NON PROFIT ORGANISATION) AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2011

Amount (₹)

CAPITAL FUND AND LIABILITIES	SCHEDULE	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Capital Fund	1	5,33,86,025.00	4,88,57,891.00
Reserves and Surplus	2	(2,38,69,499.00)	(97,34,401.00)
Earmarked/Endowment Fund		—	—
Secured Loans and Borrowings		—	—
Unsecured Loan and Borrowings		—	—
Defere Credit Liabilities		—	—
Current Liabilities and Provisions	3	1,88,37,129.00	1,43,87,813.00
		4,83,53,655.00	5,35,11,303.00
ASSETS			
Fixed Assets	4	2,11,17,272.00	2,02,91,004.00
Investment -From Earmarked/Endowment Funds		—	—
Investment -Others	5	—	14,15,649.00
Current Assets, Loans & Advances	6	2,72,36,383.00	3,18,04,650.00
Miscellaneous Expenditure		—	—
TOTAL (B)		4,83,53,655.00	5,35,11,303.00
Significant Accounting Policies	14		
Contingent Liabilities and Notes of Accounts	15		

MEMBER SECRETARY

**INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2011**

Amount (₹)

INCOME	SCHEDULE	CURRENT YEAR		PREVIOUS YEAR	
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Income from Sales/Services			—		—
Grants/ Subsidies	7	4,48,48,941.00	2,46,05,000.00	4,55,74,058.00	4,30,00,000.00
Fees/ Subscriptions	8	—	3,417.00	—	3,676.00
Income from Investment (Income on Invest. From Earmarked/Endow. Funds transferred to Funds)	9	—	—	—	—
Income from Royalty, Publication etc.		—	—	—	—
Interest Earned	10	—	4,69,359.00	—	3,87,220.00
Other Income	11	—	3,39,617.00	—	1,42,326.00
Increase/(Decrease) in stock of Finished goods and WIP		—	—	—	—
Previous Year Adjustments Other Income		—	35,000.00	—	—
TOTAL (A)		4,48,48,941.00	2,54,52,393.00	4,55,74,058.00	4,35,33,222.00
EXPENDITURE					
Establishment Expenses	12	75,61,890.00	1,31,81,834.00	68,76,260.00	2,07,13,049.00
Other Administrative Expenses etc.	13	4,45,87,683.00	1,54,08,810.00	5,13,48,668.00	1,34,60,090.00
Expenditure on Grants, Subsidies etc.		—	—	—	—
Interest		—	—	—	—
Depreciation (Net Total at the year end)		35,53,045.00	—	41,28,905.00	—
Loss on sale of Fixed Assets		1,43,170.00	—	—	—
TOTAL (B)		5,58,45,788.00	2,85,90,644.00	6,23,53,833.00	3,41,73,139.00
Balance Being excess of Expenditure over Income (A-B)		(1,09,96,847.00)	(31,38,251.00)	(1,67,79,775.00)	93,60,083.00
Transfer to Special Reserve		—	—	—	—
Transfer to/from General Reserve		—	—	—	—
Balance Being surplus/(Deficit) carried to Corpus/Capital Fund		(1,09,96,847.00)	(31,38,251.00)	(1,67,79,775.00)	93,60,083.00

MEMBER SECRETARY

RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2011



RECEIPTS	Amount (₹)									
	PREVIOUS YEAR		CURRENT YEAR		PREVIOUS YEAR		CURRENT YEAR			
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan		
<u>Opening Balances</u>										
Cash in hand	—	—	—	—	53,06,778.00	2,69,84,511.00	53,55,046.00	1,47,15,791.00		
Bank Balance	9,928.00	2,88,287.00	1,11,222.00	38,95,070.00	4,01,63,356.00	1,28,24,738.00	3,95,35,389.00	1,41,95,286.00		
<u>Grants Received</u>	4,85,00,000.00	4,30,00,000.00	4,98,89,000.00	2,46,05,000.00						
<u>Income on Investments</u>					Remittance (Schedule-18)	62,58,239.00	—	28,19,907.00		
Endow Funds	—	—	—	—						
Own Funds	—	—	—	—	Expenditure on Fixed Assets	29,25,942.00	—	50,61,659.00		
Interest on Investment	—	—	—	—						
<u>Interest Received</u>					<u>Closing Balances</u>					
Bank deposits	—	2,58,706.00	—	4,38,339.00	Cash in hand	—	—	3,000.00		
Interest on HBA	—	8,694.00	—	—	Bank Balances	1,13,852.00	38,92,440.00	49,388.00		
Loans & Advances	—	—	—	—						
Investment Encashed	—	—	—	—						
Interest on CPF	—	—	—	—						
<u>Other Income</u>										
RTI	—	3,676.00	—	3,417.00						
Miscellaneous	—	1,42,326.00	—	21,795.00						
Income	—	—	—	—						
Remittance (Schedule-18)	—	62,58,239.00	—	98,19,907.00						
Security Deposit	—	—	4,260.00	50,000.00						
	4,85,09,928.00	4,99,59,928.00	5,00,04,482.00	3,18,33,528.00			4,85,09,928.00	4,99,59,928.00	5,00,04,482.00	3,18,33,528.00

MEMBER SECRETARY

**RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT-PROVIDENT FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2011**

Amount (₹)

RECEIPTS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR	PAYMENTS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
<u>Opening Balances</u>					
Bank Balances	4,88,919.00	3,80,214.00	Final Payment/Advance/Withdrawal	14,52,196.00	6,73,563.00
			Interest paid on CPF		16,307.00
<u>Subscription</u>	—	8,35,000.00	CPF Investment made	—	11,82,500.00
<u>Contribution</u>		3,97,204.00	Bank Charges	28.00	165.00
			Canara Bank 13440	6,64,350.00	
			Contribution not paid to Member transfer to Income & Expenditure A/c	3,23,472.00	
Investment Matured	19,35,648.00	7,48,582.00	<u>Closing Balances</u>		
			Bank Balances	—	4,88,919.00
TDS Refunded by Bank	—	108.00			
Interest Earned from CPF	15,479.00	346.00			
	24,40,046.00	23,61,454.00		24,40,046.00	23,61,454.00

MEMBER SECRETARY



SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2011

SCHEDULE 1 - CAPITAL FUND

	Amount (₹)			
	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Balance as at the beginning of the year	4,88,57,891.00		4,60,38,841.00	
Add: Contribution towards Corpus/Capital Fund	—		—	
Add/(Deduct): Balnce of Net Income/(Expenditure) transferred from the Income and Expenditure Account	—		—	
Add: Adjustment Entry for Refund of TDS on Interest	—		108.00	
Add: Rectify Entry for sale of Fixed Assets	1,07,000.00		—	
Add: Addition of Capital Fund during the year	50,40,059.00		29,25,942.00	
Less: Adjustment Entry for sale of Fixed Assets for the FY 2009-10	6,18,925.00		1,07,000.00	
Less: Adjustment Entry for sale of Fixed Assets for the FY 2010-11	—		—	
Balance At at the Year End	5,33,86,025.00		4,88,57,891.00	

SCHEDULE 2- RESERVES & SURPLUS

	Amount (₹)			
	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1) <u>Capital Reserve</u>				
As Per Last Account	(1,90,94,484.00)	93,60,083.00	(23,14,709.00)	—
Add/(Deduct): Net Income/(Expenditure) transferred from the Income and Expenditure Account	(1,09,96,847.00)	(31,38,251.00)	(1,67,79,775.00)	93,60,083.00
TOTAL	(3,00,91,331.00)	62,21,832.00	(1,90,94,484.00)	93,60,083.00

MEMBER SECRETARY

SCHEDULE 3 — CURRENT LIABILITIES & PROVISIONS

Amount (₹)

		Current Year		Previous Year	
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
<u>CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>					
CPF Payable		—	—	—	18,71,944.00
Security Deposit		39,260.00	50,000.00	—	—
Advances to NGO Payable	A+B+C+D	1,56,03,454.00	—	1,08,69,634.00	—
Advances to NGO (NER) Payable	E+F+G	31,41,415.00	—	16,46,235.00	—
Sundry Creditors		3,000.00	—	—	—
		1,87,87,129.00	50,000.00	1,25,15,869.00	18,71,944.00
<u>Special Study</u>					
	(A)	64,92,520.00		44,36,650.00	
Aasra Vikas Sanstha					
Abhyan, Chattisgarh		83,000.00		2,49,000.00	
All India Foundation for Peace & Disaster Management		3,21,300.00		3,21,300.00	
Aravali Institute for Development Research		1,02,690.00		1,02,690.00	
Association for Development Initiative, Kota		—		74,550.00	
Center for Social Research, New Delhi		2,69,640.00		—	
Center for Women Studies, Kerala		1,44,120.00		—	
Center for Women Studies, Sp. Study		1,41,120.00		—	
Centre for Social Development, Jaipur		97,050.00		97,050.00	
Centre for Studies for cultural identity of weaker		1,01,400.00		1,01,400.00	
Chaitanya Mohan kothi, Gaya		58,800.00		58,800.00	
Ghanvadhiri Mentally Retarded & Drug Addictors		1,46,160.00		—	
Dr. L.N. Dhadeech Retd. Sr. Scientist, Udaipur		—		1,41,120.00	
Dr. Shaila Parveen, Lecturer, Varanasi, U.P.		1,83,000.00		1,83,000.00	
Dr. Usha Tandon Associate Professor		1,80,180.00		—	
Ehsaas foundation, New Delhi		2,90,370.00		1,52,400.00	
Envionics Trust, New Delhi		1,09,200.00		1,09,200.00	
Indian Society for Integrated Women Delhi		1,92,150.00		—	
Institute of Social Development, Udaipur		44,800.00		44,800.00	
Institute of Social Work, Kolkatta		1,09,800.00		1,09,800.00	
Jabala Action Research organisation		48,615.00		48,615.00	
Jalagam Samiti Sajgouri		—		43,890.00	
Kazan's Him Star View, Shimla		1,75,140.00		—	



Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Legal services Near Apolo Hospital	65,200.00		65,200.00	
Liaqut Ali Khan	1,20,000.00		1,20,000.00	
Lok Sewa Sansthan UP	1,39,860.00		—	
Maathru Bhoom Foundation Delhi	2,05,800.00		—	
Masoom society for social Science	1,11,800.00		1,11,800.00	
Mathura Krishna Foundation, Bihar	41,200.00		41,200.00	
Meghalay State Commission for Women	1,83,330.00		—	
Mother's LAP Charitable Org.	2,02,860.00		—	
Mother Terisa Rural Development Society	1,08,360.00		1,08,360.00	
Ms. Sheela chaoudhary	49,200.00		49,200.00	
Nabakrushna Choudhary Centre for Development Studies	40,000.00		40,000.00	
Nav Rajiv Gandhi Foundation & Research	1,19,700.00		1,19,700.00	
Noble social & Educational Society	2,19,240.00		1,93,410.00	
Pashim Banga Yuba Kalyan Manch	38,640.00		38,640.00	
Priyanka Bhardwaj	—		52,080.00	
Prof. Vijaya Laxmi, Udaipur	1,27,800.00		1,27,800.00	
RK HIV AIDS Centre mumbai	2,57,400.00		2,57,400.00	
Rural Development and welfare Society, Rajasthan	1,15,930.00		—	
Rural Education Working Society	1,78,290.00		1,78,290.00	
Shakti Vahini, New Delhi	1,24,425.00		1,24,425.00	
Shivani Bhardwaj	3,30,750.00		3,30,750.00	
Shiv Charan Mathursocial Policy Research Inst.	1,54,350.00		—	
Shri Raj Singh Nirwan	2,32,000.00		2,32,000.00	
Situational Analysis of Homeless Women	1,50,000.00		1,50,000.00	
The Association For Development Initiative	1,42,380.00		1,42,380.00	
The Rural Organisation for Awareness & Development Rohtak	1,19,070.00		—	
Women Study & Development, kochi	1,16,400.00		1,16,400.00	
<u>Legal Awareness Programme</u>	45,11,250.00		38,41,250.00	
Aakash Seva sansthan, udaipur	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Aarti mahila Sewa Sansthan, udaipur			15,000.00	
Aasra Vikas Sanstha, Udaipur			30,000.00	
Aastha Welfare Society, Agra			15,000.00	

(B)

Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Abhuday Sewa Sashtan, UP	15,000.00	—	—	—
Acharya Jee Maha Samiti Gorkhpur	15,000.00	—	15,000.00	—
Activist of Voluntary Action for Development Lucknow	30,000.00	—	—	—
ADARSA, Orissa	30,000.00	—	15,000.00	—
Adarsh Gramin Shikshan Samiti, Rajasthan	15,000.00	—	15,000.00	—
Adarsh Gramodyog Mahila Evam Bal Vikas, UP	30,000.00	—	—	—
Adarsh Jan Sewa Sansthn , UP	—	—	15,000.00	—
AGRID(Ass for Gramarajayam & Rural Integrated Dev.)	—	—	10,000.00	—
Aikatan Sangha Village & Post Dara, West Bengal	15,000.00	—	15,000.00	—
Akhil Bhartiya Nav Yuvak Kala Sangam, Haryana	—	—	15,000.00	—
Akhil Bhartiya Samaj Suranksh, Jhajjar	15,000.00	—	—	—
Akhil Progressive & Cultural Society Delhi	15,000.00	—	—	—
All India Common Wealth Org. Haryana	45,000.00	—	15,000.00	—
Aman Gram Udyog Samiti, Haryana	15,000.00	—	15,000.00	—
Amit Smriti Bal Kalyan Samiti, MP	15,000.00	—	—	—
Amrita Mahila Kalyan Samiti, UP	—	—	15,000.00	—
Annapurna Gramoudhyog MandalUp	—	—	15,000.00	—
Aparana Shiksha Samiti Rajasthan	—	—	15,000.00	—
Aravali Institute of Development Research (LAP)	18,000.00	—	18,000.00	—
Asha Vikas Sansthna, Udaipur	30,000.00	—	30,000.00	—
Association for Rural & Technical Education Cent. HP	15,000.00	—	15,000.00	—
Association for the Welfare Tribe of AP	40,000.00	—	—	—
Association for Women's rural Development, Orrisa	15,000.00	—	15,000.00	—
Ass of People & Nurture Association, jaipur	30,000.00	—	30,000.00	—
Astitva Babu Uddeshiya Manav Uthan Sansthan	15,000.00	—	15,000.00	—
Ayisha Welfare Society	30,000.00	—	—	—
Azad Navyuvak Mandal Sansthan, Rajasthan	—	—	30,000.00	—
Azad Sewa Samiti UP	—	—	15,000.00	—
Baharpota Premititha Rural Development Society	15,000.00	—	15,000.00	—
Bahujan Hitay Bahujan Sukkhay Bahuudesiy, Latur	15,000.00	—	—	—
Bajrang Gramodyog Sansthan, Hatras	15,000.00	—	—	—
Balaji Samajik Utthan Samiti, Agra, U.PO	—	—	15,000.00	—



Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Bal Niketan Siksha Samiti, UP	15,000.00	—	—	—
Bandhua Mukti Morcha, New Delhi	15,000.00	—	15,000.00	—
Basic Foundation , Delhi	15,000.00	—	—	—
Benodini Centre for Urban & Rural Devl. West. Bengal	15,000.00	—	15,000.00	—
Bhagwan Devi Educational & Social Welfare Delhi	15,000.00	—	—	—
Bharat Education & Peace Promotional Society, Punja	—	—	15,000.00	—
Bhartiya Dhyansvardhini Lokvikas, Maharashtra	15,000.00	—	—	—
Bhartiya gramodyog Seva Sansthan, U.P	—	—	15,000.00	—
Bhartiya Kishan Kalyan Samiti, UP	—	—	15,000.00	—
Bhartiya Mahila Kalyan Samiti, UP	—	—	15,000.00	—
Bhartiya Manav Adhikar Association , Delhi	—	—	30,000.00	—
Bhawani Training Center , Bihar	15,000.00	—	—	—
Bijiram Swain Mahila Samity, Orissa	15,000.00	—	15,000.00	—
Brilliant Star Education Society, MP	60,000.00	—	—	—
Buniyad Education Society, Haryana	—	—	15,000.00	—
Centre for Communication Resources D	—	—	15,000.00	—
Cente for Education & Social Welfare, Haryana	—	—	15,000.00	—
Chattisgarh State Commission for Women	30,000.00	—	30,000.00	—
Chetana Bal Shiksha Samiti	30,000.00	—	—	—
Chittorgarh Zila gramin Upbhikta Sewa , Rajasthan	15,000.00	—	—	—
Chob Singhshiksha Samiti	15,000.00	—	—	—
Crafts & Social Development Org. Tri Nagar	30,000.00	—	—	—
Dalit Mahila Rachnatmak Parishad	15,000.00	—	15,000.00	—
Deen Bandhu Sewa Sansthan , UP	—	—	15,000.00	—
Deepvidya Mandir Samiti, Rajasthan	—	—	30,000.00	—
Delhi College Distance Learning Education & Welfare	30,000.00	—	—	—
Dharma Chkra Vihar Mulbaudda, UP	30,000.00	—	—	—
Dhurav Sansthan, UP	15,000.00	—	15,000.00	—
Disha Foundation, Bharatpur, Rajasthan	—	—	15,000.00	—
District Magistrate & Collector	15,000.00	—	15,000.00	—
Dr. Ambedkar M.E. & R. D Society, Mau UP	15,000.00	—	—	—
Dr. Ambedkar Samiti, UP	—	—	15,000.00	—

Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Durbachati Nabarun Sangha, WB	30,000.00	—	—	—
Dynamic Youth Society	—	—	20,000.00	—
Gandhi sewa sansthan	15,000.00	—	15,000.00	—
Ganga Social Foundation Delhi	15,000.00	—	—	—
Gehlu Gian Bharti ShikshaSamit,Haryana	15,000.00	—	15,000.00	—
Giridhar society	—	—	30,000.00	—
Golden Future Foundation Haryana	15,000.00	—	—	—
Gramin MahilaShashaktikaran Sangh, Jhajjar	15,000.00	—	—	—
Gramin Mahila Vikas Samiti, Jhajjar, Haryana	—	—	30,000.00	—
GraminOdyogic Vikas Samiti UP	15,000.00	—	—	—
Gramin Shiksha Parishad UP	—	—	15,000.00	—
Gramin Vikas Manch Karnal Hay	15,000.00	—	—	—
Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Haryana	15,000.00	—	—	—
Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Rajasthan	—	—	30,000.00	—
Gramin Yova Vikas Mandal, Haryana	30,000.00	—	15,000.00	—
Gramodyog Ashram, Bihar	15,000.00	—	—	—
Gram Seva Trust, MP	15,000.00	—	—	—
Gram Sudhar Samiti, Haryana	30,000.00	—	15,000.00	—
Gram Sewa Samiti Balia UP	—	—	15,000.00	—
Gyan Dharshan Academy	15,000.00	—	15,000.00	—
Gyan Sagar, Bihar (LAP)	15,000.00	—	15,000.00	—
Hans Educational Society Rohtak	15,000.00	—	—	—
Harijan Adivasi Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Bihar	—	—	15,000.00	—
Harijan Mahila Evam Bal Vikas Sansthan, Bihar	15,000.00	—	—	—
Haryana Gramin Sudhar Avam Sanskritik, Haryana	15,000.00	—	—	—
Haryana Gramin VikasShiksah Samiti, Haryana	—	—	15,000.00	—
Help Organisation ,Orissa	45,000.00	—	—	—
Himalay Gramodyog Vikas Sansthan	30,000.00	—	—	—
Human Development & Charitable Esocietyn Udaipu	15,000.00	—	—	—
Human Mirror Trust, Tamilnadu	—	—	15,000.00	—
Human rights organisation,Bihar	30,000.00	—	30,000.00	—
Husaini Manav Kalyan Evam Shikshan UP	15,000.00	—	15,000.00	—



Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Ideal Foundation UP	—		15,000.00	
India development foundation, Haryana	—		15,000.00	
Indian Adult Education Association, Delhi	1,00,000.00		1,00,000.00	
Indian Minoritis Youth Association, UP	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Indian Society, Udaipru	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Indira Vikas Mahila Mandali, AP	10,000.00		10,000.00	
Institute of Indo-Public Health, Maharashtra	—		30,000.00	
International Welfare Council, Orrissa	15,000.00		—	
Jagriti Jan Kalyan Samiti Bihar	—		15,000.00	
Jagriti Sewa Sansthan Rajasthan	15,000.00		—	
Jan Jati Vikas Samiti, Chhatisgarh	15,000.00		—	
Jan Sewa Samiti, Rohtak Haryana	15,000.00		—	
Jan Shakti Mahila Sansthan Udaipur	—		30,000.00	
Jan Uday Foundation Nai Mandi, UP	—		15,000.00	
Jivan Jyoti Samiti, Haryana	15,000.00		—	
J & K State Commission for Women, Srinagar	2,00,000.00		2,20,000.00	
Joint women's Programme	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Kalptru Samaj Kalyan Sangh, New Delhi	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Kamalpur babla adarsha jankalyan samiti	—		15,000.00	
Kamini Mahila Sewa Sansthan, UP	15,000.00			
Kanak Cultural Foundation Karnataka	—		15,000.00	
Kartavya Sewa Sangh Awapur Bihar	—		15,000.00	
Kasturba Mahila Shiksha Seva Samiti, Rajasthan	30,000.00		—	
Krishn Gramouthan Samiti MP	—		15,000.00	
Lakecity Movement Society, Rajasthan	45,000.00		45,000.00	
Lakshay education, Art & Cultural Society, Haryana	15,000.00			
Lakshy Winners Shikshan Sansthan, Rajasthn	—		30,000.00	
Late Shri Guthu Singhji, Bhind MP	15,000.00		—	
Maa Dindeshwari Shiksaha Samiti, Chttigarh	30,000.00		—	
Maa Draupadai Jansewa Samiti, UP	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Madalsa Sewa Sansthan , Rajasthan	15,000.00		—	
Madhur Bahujan Kalyan Sewa Samiti, UP	15,000.00		—	

Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Madhya Pradesh State Commission for Women, Bhopal	—		30,000.00	
Mahatma shiksha prasar samiti	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Mahendra Education & Child Org	45,000.00		—	
Mahila Aarthik Sanskritik Shaikshik Vikas Varanasi	—		15,000.00	
Mahila Chetna Samiti Jhajjar	—		15,000.00	
Mahila jagrukta shiksha & Kalyan samiti	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Mahila kalyan evam vidya vikas samiti	—		15,000.00	
Mahila Mother Teresa Seva Sansthan bihar	—		15,000.00	
Mahila sewak samaj	15,000.00		30,000.00	
Mahila Sewa Samsthan Lucknow	15,000.00		—	
Mahila Uthan Samiti, UP	45,000.00		—	
Makal Valarchi Sangam , Tamilnadu	30,000.00		—	
Mallabpur People Rural Development Society WB	30,000.00		—	
Manas Gramin Uthan Samiti, Bihar	30,000.00		—	
Manav Kalyan Avam Suraksha Samiti, Harayana	—		15,000.00	
Manav kalyan sansthan	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Manav Samaj Seva Sansthan Kanpur	—		15,000.00	
Maru Kshetriya Vikas Avam Samajik Sansthan, Rajasthan	—		30,000.00	
Mary Jesus Social Welfare Trust Tamilnadu	—		15,000.00	
Matra darshan shiksha samiti	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Matra dhashan shiksha samiti, udaipur	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Maulan Abdul Kalam Azad Education Society, UP	—		15,000.00	
Maulasai Sewabhavi Sansthan Maharashtra	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Mewar aJanjati Kalyan Society Udaipr	—		30,000.00	
Modern Shiksha Vikas Samiti	15,000.00		—	
Motherly Association for Social Serv.(MASS)	15,000.00		—	
Nabin Sangha West Bengal	30,000.00		—	
Nalanda Educational Society, haryana	15,000.00		—	
Nari Jagriti Avam Samajik Uthan Sangthan	15,000.00		—	
Natinal Charitable Welfare Society, UP	30,000.00		—	
National Youth Association	40,000.00		40,000.00	
Native Education & Employment Develp. Society, MP	15,000.00		30,000.00	



Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Natural Institute of Social Chnge and Resource	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Nav anchal distt nalanda	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Nav Bihar Udyog Mandal Hilsa , Bihar	—		15,000.00	
Navedita Kalyan Samiti, MP	—		15,000.00	
Nav Jagriti Samiti, Lucknow	—		15,000.00	
Nav Rajiv Gandhi Foundation & Research, Rajasthan	—		30,000.00	
Naya Sawerra, Haryana	—		15,000.00	
Nehru Mahalir Mandram, Tamilnadu	—		15,000.00	
New age foundation	15,000.00		15,000.00	
New life club	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Nidhi Adarsh Shiksa Sewa Samiti	45,000.00		—	
Nirmal Sahyogi Samaj Sevi Sansthan	30,000.00		—	
Noble Social & Educational Society, Tirupati (LAC)	1,48,500.00		73,500.00	
Noorpur Subarna Prabhat Samiti, WB	15,000.00		—	
North Indian Educational Trust, UP	—		15,000.00	
OASIS Foundation, Tamilnadu	10,000.00		10,000.00	
Onward, Kolkata W.Bengal	15,000.00		—	
Orissa state commission for women	50,000.00		50,000.00	
Oskar Delhi	15,000.00		—	
People Awareness for Rural Action Society	—		20,000.00	
People Voluntary IntegralService Org	15,000.00		—	
Phooleen Mahila Chetna Vikas Kendra	—		15,000.00	
Pooja Jan Sewa Samiti N Varanasi	30,000.00		—	
Praballa Samaj Sevi Sansthan Jharkhand	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Prabhat Sagar Gyan Vikas Sansthan, Rajasthan	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Pradushan Navaran Yuvak Sangathan, UP	—		15,000.00	
Prajapati Mahila Mandal MP	15,000.00		—	
Prasa Anusandhan Sansthan, Rajasthan	—		15,000.00	
PRIYA (Perputual Reconstructive Inst.Orissa (LAP)	30,000.00		—	
Public Health & Medical Techonology,Delhi-LAP	15,000.00		—	
Pushpa kekatiya charitable	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Puspanjali Cultural Association, Orissa	—		30,000.00	

Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Rabia Mahila Sewa Sansthn, UP	—		15,000.00	
Rachheri janta vikas gram udyog saiti	12,500.00		12,500.00	
Rural Organisation for Poverty Eradication	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Rajiv gandhi Memorial Women's Rural Dev. Tamilnadu	—		15,000.00	
Rishi Sewa & Prasikshan Sansthan Chattisgarh	—		15,000.00	
Riya Jankalyan Samiti Muradabad(LAP)	30,000.00		—	
R.K.Educational Society,Haryana-LAP	15,000.00		—	
Rural Development & Welfare Society, Rajasthan	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Rural Environment Awareness Training Instt. Rajsthan	—		30,000.00	
Rural Health & Economic Devlpt Society Tamil-LAP	15,000.00		—	
Rural Health & Environement Development Tamilnadu	—		15,000.00	
Rural Mahila Weva Samithi (RMSS), AP	—		15,000.00	
Rural Organisation fo rAwareness & Development, Haryana	—		15,000.00	
Rural Organisation for AGRO Development	40,000.00		40,000.00	
Sahyog Charitable Trust New Delhi-LAP	15,000.00		—	
Samadhan Jan Seva Avam Shiksha Praser , Gwalior	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Samagra Jagruiti Evam Vikas Sansthan, rajasthan	—		15,000.00	
Samaj Jagrat Sewqa Samini Haryana	—		15,000.00	
Samaj Kalyan Samiti Haryana-LAP	15,000.00		—	
Samaj sansthan & sarvagin vikas sansthan	9,000.00		9,000.00	
Samaj uthan samiti	13,250.00		13,250.00	
Samta sewa sansthan	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Sanjeevani Society Rajasthan	—		30,000.00	
Sankalp Sewa Sansthan ,UP	15,000.00		—	
Sankalp Sewa Snastha, Rajasthan (LAP)	30,000.00		—	
Saraswati Shishu Shikshah Niketan,UP(LAP)	15,000.00		—	
Sarbangin Unnayan Samiti	20,000.00		20,000.00	
Sarojini naidu mahila vikas avam kalyan sansthan	—		15,000.00	
Sarv Vidya Shiksha Samiti,Hary.(LAP)	15,000.00		—	
SAVEGE (Society on Action Villange Edu)AP (LAP)	15,000.00		—	
Save Our Soul India,Delhi-LAP	15,000.00		—	
SBS Foundation, Fazalpur Delhi	—		30,000.00	



Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Sewahar (Society for Education, Welf & Healt (Haryana)	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Sewa, Society for Education & Welfare Activities	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Shahid Bhagat Singh Yuva Sangthan, Hary.(LAP)	45,000.00		—	
Shakti Manav Sewa Sansthan, UP	—		15,000.00	
Shara Samaj Sevi Sansthan, Shimla-LAP	40,000.00		—	
Shiv Jan Jagriti Shiksha Samiti,Haryana-LAP	15,000.00		—	
Shiv Shakti Gramodyog Sansthan, U.P.	30,000.00		—	
SHRADHA,Rohtak, Haryana-LAP	15,000.00		—	
Shree Ganesh Shiksha Samiti, Haryana	—		15,000.00	
Shri Aasra Vikas Sansthan, Udaipur	—		30,000.00	
Shri Ganesh Prasad Samarak Sewa UP	—		15,000.00	
Shri hari krishan shiksha sewa samiti	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Shri Laxmi Rural Devlpt & Educa. Society,AP LAP	15,000.00		—	
Shri Raje Chatrapati Shiksan Prasarak, Maharashtra	30,000.00		—	
Shri Rajiv gandhi Memorial Public Sansthan, Rajasthan	45,000.00		45,000.00	
Shri Ram Charitable Trust, Gujrat-LAP	1,05,000.00		—	
Shir Sardar Sewa Sansthan, UP	—		30,000.00	
Shyam Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan UP	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Sir Chotu Ram Yuva Club, Haryana	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Sirijan Mahilavikas Manch , Jharkhand	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Smt. Chandra Kumari Shiksha Samiti, UP	—		15,000.00	
Smt sushila devi educational society	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Snegam Multi Social Actio Movement Tamilnadu	10,000.00		10,000.00	
Social action network group	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Social Service Org for Rural & Urban Devt.Karnataka	30,000.00		—	
Social Welfare Organization of the Ladies, Orissa	45,000.00		30,000.00	
Society for Integrated Rural Improvement (SIRI) AP	—		15,000.00	
Society for Women Integrated Develop. Andhra Prades	15,000.00		—	
Sonarpur Mathurapur Paribesh Sanstha, WB-Lap	30,000.00		—	
sri Krishna Shiksha Prasar Samiti, MP	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Sri Vidya Sarsswathi Mahila Mandal-LAP	15,000.00		—	
Students Social Organization Village Rampur UP	—		15,000.00	

Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Sulochana Educational & Charitable Turst-LAP	15,000.00			
Sumitra samajik kalyan sansthan	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Surya (A Social Welfare Asso. UP)	—		60,000.00	
Su-Samannaya gita bhawan	—		15,000.00	
S.V.S. sansthan	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Swastik Gyan Sewa Sansthan, Rajasthan	30,000.00		—	
Swavlambi Gramodhyog & Jan Chetna Vikas Sansthan	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Sweet Hert,Orrissa-LAP	15,000.00		—	
The Adarsh Nasha Mukti Samitin Haryana	—		15,000.00	
The Association for Rural People's Devt,Haryana-LA	15,000.00		—	
The Millat Educational Economical & Social Reform B	—		15,000.00	
The Society for Women & Child Development & Serv. Delhi	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Thirumanagai Charitable Trust, Tamilnadu-Lap	15,000.00		—	
Uday Bharti, HP(LAP)	30,000.00		—	
Utkarsh Mahila Avam Bal Kalyan MP,(LAP)	15,000.00		—	
Vigyan shiksha kendra	30,000.00		45,000.00	
Vikas Gram Udyog Mandal,Sonipat Haryana	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Vishbakaram Adarsh Vidhya Mandir Sansthan Rajasthan	—		30,000.00	
Vishva Shanti Vikas Sansthan, UP	—		15,000.00	
Women's Welfare Society Tamilnadu	—		15,000.00	
Women Association for Right & Development Bankura WB	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Woment Consumer Protection Association ,Tamilnadu	—		15,000.00	
Yuva Sangharsh Samit Haryana(LAP)	45,000.00		—	
Yuva Sports Samiti, Haryana-LAP	15,000.00		—	
Zaidi Social Welfare Society, New DelhiLAP	30,000.00		—	
<u>PMLA</u>				
(C)	3,15,000.00		3,90,000.00	
Bharat Vikas Sangha	—		15,000.00	
Bhartiya Kisan Kalyana Samiti, U.P.	—		15,000.00	
Chand Talimi Society, U.P.	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Dr. Khurshid jahan Girls & Boys Inter College, U.P.	45,000.00		45,000.00	
Haryana State Legal Service Authority, Haryana	1,50,000.00		1,50,000.00	
Islamia Maktab Primary Girls School, U.P.	15,000.00		15,000.00	



Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Narendra Dev Educational School, Maharashtra	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Sahara Samiti	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Sant Keema Ram Bal Kalyan Samiti	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Saravjan jagaran Evam Vikas Snasthan	—		15,000.00	
Sainik Mahila Prashikshan				
Shri Anand Vikas Samiti	—		15,000.00	
Surya Vikas Samti	15,000.00		30,000.00	
Zain Social Welfare Society, Lucknow	15,000.00		15,000.00	
<u>Seminar & Conference</u>				
(D)	42,84,684.00		22,01,734.00	
Aastha Mahila Vikas Evam Paryavaran-S/c	30,000.00		—	
Aastha Welfare Society Agra -S/c	60,000.00		—	
Abhinav kala kencha	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Abhinav Shailshanik Avm Grameen Vikas-S/c	30,000.00		—	
Academy of Grassroots Studies & Researcgh of Inida	90,000.00		—	
Adarsa, Orissa	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Aikatan Sangh West Bengal (S/C)	30,000.00		—	
Akhil Bhartiya Rachnatmak Samaj	—		90,000.00	
Akhil Bhartiya Nav Yuvak Kala Sangam-BhiwaniS/C	30,000.00		—	
Akhil Manav Seva Parishad-S/C	13,950.00		—	
All India Foundation For Peace & Disaster Management	—		90,000.00	
All India Konark Educational & Welfare, Delhi	30,000.00		30,000.00	
AMBPALI , Hastkargtha& Hastshilp Vikas Swavalmbi-Se	30,000.00		—	
Anjali Social Welfare Society UP-S/C	30,000.00		—	
Arihant Mahila Avam Bal Vikas-S/C	30,000.00		—	
ASRA, Najafgarh	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Association for Devlt & Research Orissa S/C	30,000.00		—	
Bastar samajik jan vikas samiti	—		9,000.00	
Bharatiya Manavadhikar Association Delhi-S/C	90,000.00		—	
Bhartiya Gramodyog Sewa sansthan	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Centre For Social Research, New Delhi	1,51,674.00		1,51,674.00	
Centre For Women's Studies, Udaipur	90,000.00		90,000.00	
Ch. Charan Singh Gramodyog Sansthan,Hatras-S/C	30,000.00		—	

Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Deep Vidhya Mandir Samiti-S/C Rajasthan	15,000.00		—	
Dr. Hahnemann, Educational Devt. Delhi	30,000.00		—	
Draupadi Trust, New Delhi	—		30,000.00	
Duarshani Saramik Sangha	9,000.00		9,000.00	
Education & Rural Development, Tamil Nadu	75,000.00		45,000.00	
Education & Rural Development			30,000.00	
Geet Mahila Samiti U.P.	15,000.00		—	
Gnana Sudha Educational Society, Hyderabad	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Grameen Mahila Vikas Village-Haryana-S/C	30,000.00		—	
Gramin Vikas Manch, Haryana-S/C	30,000.00		—	
Gramodaya Jan Jagriti Samiti, UP-S/C	15,000.00		—	
Green World Educational Society, Udaipur	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Guild for Service-S/C	30,000.00		—	
Handicapped Welfare Society -S/C	30,000.00		—	
Harijan Adivashi Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Bihar	—		—	
Helena Kaushik Women's collage	—		—	
Help OrganizATIOn ORISSA S/c	30,000.00		—	
Human Rights Association of India, Delhi-S/C	30,000.00		—	
Indian Institute of Youth Welfare, Maharashtra	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Integraed Tribal development for workers	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Jagriti Jan Kalyan Samiti, Bihar	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Jan Kalyan Yuvak Sangha, Orissa	27,540.00		27,540.00	
Jan Shakti Mahila Sewa Sansthan, Udaipur	—		—	
Jijamata Bahuudheshiya Mahila ,Latur-S/C	30,000.00		—	
J & K State Commission	—		30,000.00	
Jogrook mahila sansthan parcham	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Jai Maa Mahila Utthan Samiti, Delhi	30,000.00		—	
Kerla Educational Society,(S/C)	60,000.00		—	
Krushi Mahila Mandali, NAWA, AP	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Kumarsha Rural Development Society, WB	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Living Water of Dying Souls in India, -S/c	14,000.00		—	
Laxmi Women & Social Development Society, UP	15,000.00		15,000.00	



Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Mahila Jagriti Samiti, UP (S/C)	30,000.00		—	
Mahila Prabodhini Foundationl UP-S/C	30,000.00		—	
Mahila Shishu Swasthya Evam, Ahirka	—		30,000.00	
Mahila Shishu Swasthya Evam Uthan, Harayana	—		15,000.00	
Maitri, New Delhi]	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Manav Kalyan Vidhya Peeth Sansthan, Jaipur	12,420.00		12,420.00	
Manav Jagriti Samiti Delhi-S/C	30,000.00		—	
Manav Ujjal Samaj Samiti, New Delhi	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Masoom Society For Social Services	—		45,000.00	
Mass Involvement in Training & Welfare Action,Orissa	30,000.00		—	
Modern Shiksha Vikas Samiti, UP	—		15,000.00	
Muslim Women's Forum Delhi-S/C	90,000.00		—	
National Charitable Welfare Society-UP S/C	30,000.00		—	
Navachar Sansthan ,Rajasthan (S/C)	30,000.00		—	
Nav Rajiv Gandhi Foundation & Research-S/C Jaipur	30,000.00		—	
Navyuf social development institute	56,100.00		56,100.00	
NAWO, Dr. Pam Rajput Women's Resource, Chandigarh	2,00,000.00		2,00,000.00	
Netaji Memorial Club,Orrisa-S/C	15,000.00		—	
New Millennium Information,Kotla Delhi-S/c	30,000.00		—	
Noble Social & Educational Society-S/C	60,000.00		—	
Organizing Secretary, 33rd Crimonology Conf. J &K	90,000.00		90,000.00	
Outreach Programme Media Coordinator, New Delhi	15,000.00		—	
Pankaj Bahu-Uddeshiyashikshan Sanstha,Maharashtra-S	30,000.00		—	
Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant Instt., Lucknow	—		30,000.00	
Parikrama Mahila Samiti, MP	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Pondicherry Women's Commission (S/C)	60,000.00		—	
Pooja Adarsh Vidya Mandir Sanstha, Rajasthan (S/C)	30,000.00		—	
Pooja Welfare Society,J&K-S/c	30,000.00		—	
Pratapgarh Gramotthan Samiti, UP(S/C)	30,000.00		—	
Prikarma Mahila Samiti (S/C)	30,000.00		—	
Principal M.P. Govt. PG College, Rajasthan	30,000.00		30,000.00	
PRIYA,Bhubaneswar-S/C	30,000.00		—	

Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Public Welfare Society (S/C)	30,000.00	—	—	—
Pulse Welfare Society, Delhi	15,000.00	—	15,000.00	—
Pushpanjali Cultural Association, Orissa-S/C	30,000.00	—	—	—
Rajiv Gandhi Janseva Sansthan	30,000.00	—	30,000.00	—
Rani Laxmibai Shikshan Prasarak & Multi Maharashtra	30,000.00	—	30,000.00	—
Rekha Sewa Sansthan UP	30,000.00	—	—	—
RK HIV AIDS research & Care centre	1,70,000.00	—	80,000.00	—
Rokedeshwar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal-S/C	—	—	—	—
Role of women writer in social awakening	18,000.00	—	18,000.00	—
Rural Development & Welfare Society, Rajasthan	30,000.00	—	30,000.00	—
Sabri Educational & Welfare Society, UP	30,000.00	—	30,000.00	—
Sadbhambhavana Samanvaya Sansthan UPS/C	45,000.00	—	—	—
SADHANA, Orissa-(S/C)	30,000.00	—	—	—
Sahara Samaj Sewa Sanstha, Shimla	—	—	30,000.00	—
Samaj Sewa Samiti, UP-S/C	60,000.00	—	—	—
Sammati Social Samiti, MP	15,000.00	—	15,000.00	—
Sampratika Orissa (S/C)	30,000.00	—	—	—
Sanjeevani, Bhubaneswar	9,000.00	—	9,000.00	—
Sanjeevani Society	15,000.00	—	15,000.00	—
Santhwaran Social Service Educational & Charitable	15,000.00	—	15,000.00	—
Sant Ram Verma Swatantrata Sangram Senani-S/c	30,000.00	—	—	—
Sarvodaya Samegra Vikas & Sanchar Sansthan, S/C	30,000.00	—	—	—
SBS Foundation Fazalpur Delhi-S/c	30,000.00	—	—	—
Self Initiative For Total Awareness, Deogarh	30,000.00	—	30,000.00	—
Shail Hast Kala Vikas Samiti, UP (S/C)	30,000.00	—	—	—
Shakti Vahini	60,000.00	—	60,000.00	—
Shiv Charan Mathur Social Policy-S/c	48,000.00	—	—	—
Shri Ganesh Prasad Smarak Sewa Sansthan UP-S/C	30,000.00	—	—	—
Shri Maharana Pratap Shiksha, Hathras	—	—	9,000.00	—
Shri Sagas Maharaja Shikshan Evam Samajik, MP	—	—	15,000.00	—
Silda Swasti Unnayan Samiti	30,000.00	—	30,000.00	—
Shri Mata Prasad Smarak Sewa Sansthan, UP-S/C	30,000.00	—	—	—



Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Shri Rokedeshwar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	30,000.00		—	
Smt. Celene De Silva Mahila VikasMumbai	30,000.00		—	
Society for Awareness Welfare, Education & Rural Se	30,000.00		—	
Society For Health & Educational Development, Hyderabad	15,000.00		15,000.00	
SPEES Child Develpt.Jharkhand-S/C	30,000.00		—	
Sudhar Sewa Evam Kalyna Samiti (S/C)	30,000.00		—	
Sumitra Samajik Kalyan Sansthan-S/C	30,000.00		—	
Taraingini Social Service Society, AP	15,000.00		15,000.00	
The Collector & Migistrate,Sawai Madhopu	30,000.00		—	
The Education & Rural Development, Tamilnadu	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Ujjawal, Gurgaon	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Uthan Soudh Sansthan, Rajasthan	30,000.00		30,000.00	
VAMIT Edutional Trust Shimla-S/C	30,000.00		—	
Vatsalya Samiti, Hathras	—		15,000.00	
Vidya Kala Sansthan, UP	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Vigyan Samiti, Rajasthan (S/C)	60,000.00		—	
Vigyan Educational Society, AP	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Vyankatesh Bahud Deshya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Watershed Management & Environment Development, Rajasthan	30,000.00		30,000.00	
West Bengal Commission for Women -S/C	60,000.00		—	
Women Power Connect Delhi-S/C	60,000.00		—	
Women Welfare & Educational Development Society	—		30,000.00	
<u>Special Study(NER)</u>	3,83,795.00		2,03,615.00	
(E)				
Dream Progressive Welfare Association, Assam	36,600.00		36,600.00	
Indian institute of technology	1,80,180.00			
Jana Neta Irawat Foundation, Manipur, NER	37,065.00		37,065.00	
Jana Samridhi Samiti Imphal. Manipur	32,350.00		32,350.00	
Omeo Kumar Das Institute A Social Change	48,000.00		48,000.00	
Rural Service Agency (RUSA) NER	49,600.00		49,600.00	
<u>Legal Awareness Programme (NER)</u>	22,66,500.00		10,91,500.00	
(F)				
Amatsara Shillong	1,00,000.00		—	
Arunachal State Commission of Women, NER	5,00,000.00		3,00,000.00	

Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Assam Pradeshik Mahila Samity, Assam	—		40,000.00	
Assam State Commission for Women, Uzanbazar	80,000.00		80,000.00	
Dayita Sewa Mancha , Tripura, NER	20,000.00		20,000.00	
Deera Village Forest Management, Arunachal Prades	20,000.00		20,000.00	
District Social Welfare Office, Assam	56,500.00		56,500.00	
Dr. Ambedkar Mission Assam	—		15,000.00	
Dreams Assam	20,000.00		20,000.00	
Groupious Social Welfare Society, Assam	—		20,000.00	
Hayang Memorial Agro Industry & Education	40,000.00			
Ittehaad Socia-Cultural Organization, Assam	20,000.00			
Jazzy, Guwahati, Assam	20,000.00		20,000.00	
Jyotimoy Foundation Assam	20,000.00			
Khomidok Muslim Women W#elfare Society, Manipur	20,000.00		20,000.00	
Khumui Burui Bodoool , Tripura	20,000.00		20,000.00	
Konwar Chtia Sanshani Mahila Samity, Assam	40,000.00		40,000.00	
Light of Village, Guwahati	20,000.00		—	
Longmai Multi-Purpose Association, Manipur	20,000.00			
Manikuntala Mahila Unnayan Kendra, Assam	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Manipur State Commission for Women	1,80,000.00		—	
Mazkazul Maarif Nagaon , aam , NER	—		15,000.00	
Meghalaya State Commission for Women, Shillong, NER	1,80,000.00		1,40,000.00	
Merit Educational Society, Assam	20,000.00		20,000.00	
Mizoram State Commission for Women	100,000.00		—	
Nagaland Women Commission	160,000.00			
National Educational Institute, Assam	20,000.00			
Nayan Mani Pragati Sangha Assam	15,000.00		15,000.00	
NIMS Educational & Social Asso. Assam	40,000.00		—	
North-East Bright Society, Assam	40,000.00			
Notht Easstern Hill University, Meghalaya	1,00,000.00			
North-East People Right, Assam	20,000.00			
Nyia-Ko Society, Arunachal Pradesh	—		15,000.00	
Phakun Harmoti Gaon Shrimata Sankar, Assam, NER	40,000.00		40,000.00	



Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Prayas, Assam	40,000.00		20,000.00	
Progressive Development Org, Assam	20,000.00			
REDCO Foundation , Manipur	40,000.00			
Rural Mahila Welfare Society , Arunachal Pradesh			20,000.00	
Santi Kali Mission, Tripura	40,000.00			
Self Employed Tribla & Backwards Women's	20,000.00			
Socio Oriental Fast Insustrial Association , Manipur	20,000.00		20,000.00	
Subansiri Tribal Welfare Society,	40,000.00			
Subansiri Welfare Society, Assam	—		20,000.00	
Sun Club Assam, NER	20,000.00		20,000.00	
The Association for Development of Backward Areas, Manipur	20,000.00		20,000.00	
The SC/ST Backward Women & Childern Development Manipur	—		20,000.00	
Traditional Culture & Budhist Research, Manipur	40,000.00			
Udbodhan Integrated Society of for Development Assam	—		20,000.00	
Welfare to All HEPAH, Assam	20,000.00		—	
<i>Seminar & Conference (NER)</i>	4,91,120.00		3,51,120.00	
Akhanda, Tripura	30,000.00			
Assam State Commisssion for Women	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Center for Women Studies, Assam	30,000.00			
Community Action for Rural Development	30,000.00			
Department of Adult & Continuing Edu.	30,000.00			
Department of Political Science Debrugarh Universal	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Foundation for Social Development Org. Imphal, Manipur	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Grassroot, Meghallaya	20,000.00		—	
Manipur State Commission for Women	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Nav Rajiv Gandhi Foundation & Research, NER	—		30,000.00	
New Vision Creative Society Village & Post Era, Assam	30,000.00		30,000.00	
PARDA Manipur	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Sri Matha Mahila Mandali Thotan	1,41,120.00		1,41,120.00	
Women's Voluntary Organization, Manipur	30,000.00			

MEMBER SECRETARY

SCHEDULE 4 — FIXED ASSETS

	Amount (₹)										
	GROSS BLOCK					DEPRECIATION			NET BLOCK		
	Opening Balance	Additions	Deductions	Adjustments	Closing Balance	Opening Balance	On Additions	On Deductions	Total value at end	Current Year	Previous Year
FIXED ASSETS											
Land	36,89,781.00	—	—	—	36,89,781.00	—	—	—	—	36,89,781.00	36,89,781.00
Building	7,87,657.00	—	—	—	7,87,657.00	78,766.00	—	—	78,766.00	7,08,891.00	7,87,657.00
Plant & Machinery	49,10,869.00	3,64,937.00	4,263.00	88,755.00	51,82,788.00	7,22,678.00	51,108.00	—	7,73,786.00	44,09,002.00	49,10,869.00
Vehicles	26,98,793.00	26,42,866.00	—	—	53,41,659.00	4,04,819.00	3,80,286.00	—	7,85,105.00	45,56,554.00	26,98,793.00
Furniture & Fixtures	60,33,604.00	10,08,395.00	1,44,557.00	70,936.00	68,26,506.00	5,81,811.00	79,896.00	—	6,61,707.00	61,64,799.00	60,33,604.00
Computer	14,45,076.00	9,96,626.00	—	3,52,234.00	20,89,468.00	6,55,705.00	5,97,976.00	—	19,53,681.00	8,35,787.00	14,45,076.00
Publications	7,25,224.00	27,235.00	—	—	7,52,459.00	—	—	—	—	7,52,459.00	7,25,224.00
	2,02,91,004.00	50,40,059.00	1,48,890.00	5,11,925.00	2,46,70,318.00	24,43,779.00	11,09,266.00	—	35,53,045.00	2,11,17,273.00	2,02,91,004.00

MEMBER SECRETARY



SCHEDULE 4 — FIXED ASSETS

Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1) Land	36,89,781.00	—	36,89,781.00	
2) Building	7,08,891.00	—	787,657.00	
3) Furniture & Fixtures	61,64,799.00	—	60,33,604.00	
4) Machinery & Equipments	44,09,001.00	—	49,10,869.00	
5) Computer	8,35,787.00	—	14,45,076.00	
6) Vehicle	45,56,554.00	—	26,98,793.00	
7) Books & Publications	7,52,459.00	—	7,25,224.00	
	2,11,17,272.00	—	2,02,91,004.00	

SCHEDULE 5 — INVESTMENT OTHERS

Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
CPF Investment	—	—		12,37,541.00
Add : Accrued interest	—	—		1,78,108.00
	—	—		14,15,649.00

MEMBER SECRETARY

SCHEDULE 6 — CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS & ADVANCES

Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
A. CURRENT ASSETS				
1) Cash in Hand (Including cheques/drafts and Imprest)	3,000.00	—	—	—
2) Bank Balance :-				
<u>With Schedule Banks :</u>				
On Saving Account	49,388.00	1,02,544.00	1,13,852.00	38,92,440.00
On CPF Account Canara Bank	—	—	—	4,88,919.00
3) Loan, Advances and Other Amount recoverable in cash or in kind or for value to be received :-	—	—	—	—
A	52,388.00	1,02,544.00	1,13,852.00	43,81,359.00
B. LOANS & ADVANCES				
<u>Under Plan</u>				
Advances to Employees				
<u>Seminar & conference</u>				
Abdus Salam	3,57,109.00	—	4,80,109.00	—
Bhavna Kumar	9,000.00	—	9,000.00	—
Bhim Singh	—	—	42,000.00	—
Jasvinder Kaur	1,35,346.00	—	—	—
Jawahiri Singh	7,55,000.00	—	—	—
Kareena Thengamam	12,00,000.00	—	—	—
Mridul Bhattacharya	—	—	3,000.00	—
Rajkumar (Asstt.)	1,500.00	—	1,500.00	—
SC Sharma	1,500.00	—	1,500.00	—
Shraddha Paul	17,594.00	—	—	—
Vandana Parnjpe	17,393.00	—	—	—
V.k.Asthana	5,500.00	—	5,500.00	—
Yogesh Mehta	—	—	33,60,150.00	—
Manju S Hembram	7,00,000.00	—	7,00,000.00	—
Wansuk Syoem	—	—	14,715.00	—
Festival Advance TS	—	—	21,000.00	—
B	56,33,370.00	—	61,47,380.00	—
	33,72,524.00	—	47,26,188.00	—



		Amount (₹)			
		Current Year		Previous Year	
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
<i>Motor Vehicle</i>					
Mahender Singh		—		4,400.00	
<i>Machinery & Equipment</i>					
Mridul Bhattacharya		26,000.00		—	
<i>Advance for Advertisement</i>					
Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity		63,268.00			
Pr. Accounts Officer		83,314.00		83,314.00	
Advances to NGO		22,60,846.00		14,21,192.00	
<i>Seminar & Conference</i>					
ACP, HQ, DDO, Nanak Pura		15,34,192.00		7,21,192.00	
Aparna Bhatt, Advocate		50,000.00		50,000.00	
CEQUIN, New Delhi		2,00,000.00		2,00,000.00	
Swarlipi Swagat Building, Mumbai		4,50,000.00		4,50,000.00	
<i>Advances for Seminar & Conference</i>					
India International Centre		26,654.00		—	
Under Non Plan			1,64,221.00	—	5,53,374.00
Advances to Employees			1,53,068.00		5,42,221.00
<i>Repair & Maintenance Vehicle</i>					
Arun kumar			—	—	5,000.00
B.S. Rawat			—	—	2,500.00
Sarabjeet Singh			—	—	500.00
<i>Office Expnses</i>			1,300.00	—	9,100.00
Airport Authority of india			700.00	—	
Arun kumar			—	—	—
Jai Bhagwan			—	—	4,000.00
SC Sharma			100.00	—	100.00
SC Rana			—	—	5,000.00
Mahender Singh			500.00	—	

C

	Amount (₹)			
	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
<i>Travelling Expenses</i>		137,368.00	—	202,221.00
Kareena Thengamam		25,000.00	—	
Manju S hembram		1,06,968.00	—	1,06,968.00
Neeva Kaunwar		—	—	—
Rekha Dawar		—	—	—
S Chatterjee		—	—	—
Wansuk Syiem		—	—	22,000.00
Yasmeen Abrar		—	—	70,000.00
Yogesh Mehta		—	—	—
Subhash Sharma		5,400.00	—	—
Sundari Subramaniam Pujari		—	—	3,253.00
<i>HBA Advance</i>		—		3,16,000.00
K.K. Das		—		3,16,000.00
<i>Festival Advance</i>		14,400.00		9,900.00
OMCA		11,153.00		11,153.00
Other Motor Car Advane		11,153.00		11,153.00
<u>Under NER</u>	D	31,98,860.00	14,95,285.00	—
<u>Advance to Employee</u>		11,98,860.00	9,95,285.00	—
<i>Seminar & Confrence</i>		11,98,860.00	9,95,285.00	—
Wansuk Syiem		11,98,860.00	9,95,285.00	—
<u>Advance to NGO</u>		20,00,000.00		
<i>Seminar & Conference (NER)</i>		16,00,000.00	5,00,000.00	—
Director of Social Welfare, Govt. Of Meghalaya		5,00,000.00	—	—
Mizoram State Commission		2,50,000.00	—	—
Pondicherry Women Commission		5,00,000.00	—	—
Principal Secretary, Govt. Of tripura		2,50,000.00	—	—
Rotary Club Shillong		1,00,000.00	—	—



	Amount (₹)			
	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
<u>Legal Awareness Programme(NER)</u>	4,00,000.00		—	—
Rotary Club Shillong- NER	4,00,000.00		—	—
<u>Other</u>				
Advance to Provident Fund		—	—	—
CPWD	1,80,00,000.00		1,80,00,000.00	—
ICCW		—	—	10,98,400.00
E	1,80,00,000.00	—	1,80,00,000.00	10,98,400.00
TOTAL F (B+C+D+E)	2,68,32,230.00	1,64,221.00	2,56,42,665.00	16,51,774.00
Security Deposit				
G	—	85,000.00	—	15,000.00
TOTAL A+F+G	2,68,84,618.00	3,51,765.00	2,57,56,517.00	60,48,133.00

MEMBER SECRETARY

**SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2011**

SCHEDULE 7 — GRANTS

	Amount (₹)			
	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1) Central Government Grant	4,98,89,000.00	2,46,05,000.00	4,85,00,000.00	4,30,00,000.00
Less: Amount Grant in aid Capitalised	50,40,059.00	—	29,25,942.00	—
Total Grant	4,48,48,941.00	2,46,05,000.00	4,55,74,058.00	4,30,00,000.00

SCHEDULE 8 — FEES / SUBSCRIPTIONS

	Amount (₹)			
	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1) Entrance Fees	—	—	—	—
2) Annual Fees / Subscription	—	—	—	—
3) RTI Fees	—	3,417.00	—	3,676.00
	—	3,417.00	—	3,676.00

SCHEDULE 9 & 10 — INTEREST EARNED

	Amount (₹)			
	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1) On Saving Bank Account				
(a) With Schedule Bank	—	4,38,339.00	—	2,58,706.00
(b) Interest on investment	—	—	—	—
2) Interest on HBA	—	—	—	8,694.00
3) Interest Earned on CPF	—	15,479.00	—	346.00
4) Interest Earned on FDR	—	15,541.00	—	1,19,474.00
	—	4,69,359.00	—	3,87,220.00

MEMBER SECRETARY



SCHEDULE 11 — OTHER INCOME

Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1) Income	—	—	—	—
2) Misc. Income	—	16,145.00	—	1,42,326.00
3) Transfer from CPF Receipt & Payment Account	—	3,23,472.00	—	—
	—	3,39,617.00	—	1,42,326.00

SCHEDULE 12 — ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES

Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1. Salary :				
CP & Members	—	35,84,121.00	—	60,01,605.00
Officers	—	46,34,742.00	—	69,41,409.00
Staff	—	39,32,314.00	—	49,89,055.00
2. Wages	66,49,182.00	—	59,26,018.00	—
3. Contribution to CPF	—	—	—	4,13,268.00
4. Contribution to Other Funds :				
LSC	—	3,39,631.00	—	6,93,971.00
PC	—	6,91,026.00	—	16,73,741.00
5. Payment for Professional Fees & Services	9,12,708.00	—	9,50,242.00	—
	75,61,890.00	1,31,81,834.00	68,76,260.00	2,07,13,049.00

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SCHEDULE 13—OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Advertisement Exps.	60,58,629.00	—	88,29,017.00	—
Legal Awareness Programme	63,19,790.00	—	81,73,500.00	—
Printing	17,52,603.00	—	6,87,756.00	—
Seminar & Conference	1,70,52,877.00	—	2,27,68,785.00	—
Special Study	79,03,014.00	—	58,33,328.00	—
NRCW	7,35,982.00	—	1,68,340.00	—
PMLA	45,000.00	—	7,95,000.00	—
Office Expenses	—	42,94,254.00	—	30,21,345.00
Repair & Maintenance	—	7,12,847.00	—	3,69,781.00
Telephone	—	5,92,060.00	—	5,99,617.00
Travelling Expenses	—	21,31,770.00	—	19,57,360.00
Audit Fees	—	1,47,228.00	—	1,37,698.00
Bank Charges	—	8,510.00	—	11,016.00
Petrol, Oil & Lubricants	—	7,22,616.00	—	6,69,592.00
Interest paid on CPF	—	45,297.00	—	1,03,114.00
Rent, Rates & Taxes	—	65,90,400.00	—	65,90,402.00
Litigation		1,63,800.00		
Advertisement NER	4,00,000.00	—	4,00,000.00	—
Legal Awareness Programme NER	28,35,890.00	—	10,37,776.00	—
Seminar & Conference NER	6,40,000.00	—	23,44,461.00	—
Special Study NER	8,43,898.00	—	3,10,705.00	—
Bank Charges (CPF)		28.00		165.00
	4,45,87,683.00	1,54,08,810.00	5,13,48,668.00	1,34,60,090.00

MEMBER SECRETARY



SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF RECEIPTS & PAYMENT AS AT MARCH 31, 2011

SCHEDULE 16 — ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES

Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1. Salary :				
CP & Members	—	1,36,85,134.00	—	2,42,03,531.00
Officers	—	—	—	—
Staff	—	—	—	—
2. Wages	44,42,338.00	—	43,56,536.00	—
3. Contribution to CPF	—	—	—	4,13,268.00
4. Contribution to Other Funds :-				
LSC	—	10,30,657.00	—	6,93,971.00
PC	—	—	—	16,73,741.00
5. Payment for Professional Fees & Services	9,12,708.00	—	9,50,242.00	—
	53,55,046.00	1,47,15,791.00	53,06,778.00	2,69,84,511.00

MEMBER SECRETARY

SCHEDULE 17 — OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

		Amount (₹)	
Particulars		Current Year	Previous Year
1. <u>Under Plan</u>			
Advertisement Exps.		61,21,897.00	89,17,325.00
Legal Awareness Programme		60,29,790.00	61,80,860.00
Printing		14,58,618.00	6,82,762.00
Seminar & Conference		1,39,17,862.00	1,61,74,705.00
Special Study		61,59,337.00	39,88,003.00
NRCW		7,35,982.00	1,68,340.00
PMLA		1,20,000.00	6,00,000.00
	A	3,45,43,486.00	3,67,11,995.00
2. <u>Under Non Plan</u>			
Office Expenses		42,91,224.00	30,25,539.00
Repair & Maintenance		7,14,931.00	3,72,281.00
Telephone		5,92,060.00	5,99,617.00
Travelling Expenses		20,66,917.00	14,18,595.00
Audit Fees		1,47,228.00	1,37,698.00
Bank Charges		8,510.00	11,016.00
Petrol, Oil & Lubricants		7,18,616.00	6,69,592.00
Rent, Rates & Taxes		54,92,000.00	65,90,400.00
Litigation		1,63,800.00	—
RTI		—	—
	B	1,41,95,286.00	1,28,24,738.00
Note 1 Rent for :			
Current Year		—	54,92,000.00
Advance (2009)		—	10,98,400.00
		—	65,90,400.00
3. <u>Under NER</u>			
Advertisement		4,00,000.00	4,00,000.00
Legal Awareness Programme		21,40,890.00	9,31,276.00
Seminar & Conference		17,98,860.00	17,68,530.00
Special Study		3,58,168.00	3,51,555.00
Printing		2,93,985.00	—
	C	49,91,903.00	34,51,361.00
	Total A+B+C	5,37,30,675.00	5,29,88,094.00

MEMBER SECRETARY



REMITTANCE SCHEDULE 18

Amount (₹)

	Current year		Previous year	
	Addition	Amount Remitted	Addition	Amount Remitted
GPF	13,20,716.00	13,20,716.00	18,22,513.00	18,22,513.00
Licence Fee	50,945.00	50,945.00	69,737.00	69,737.00
Income tax	12,75,711.00	12,75,711.00	33,57,246.00	33,57,246.00
CGHS	33,820.00	33,820.00	23,790.00	23,790.00
PLI	—	—	6,912.00	6,912.00
CGEGIS	10,835.00	10,835.00	15,079.00	15,079.00
HBA	26,580.00	26,580.00	35,980.00	35,980.00
Interest on HBA	92,000.00	92,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
MCA + (Intt.)	2,000.00	2,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00
OMCA	2,500.00	2,500.00	13,000.00	13,000.00
Interest on OMCA	—	—	—	—
Festival Advance	—	—	—	—
Computer Advance	1,500.00	1,500.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Computer Interest	3,300.00	3,300.00	—	—
CPF Subscription	—	—	8,64,083.00	8,64,083.00
Family Benefit fund	—	—	—	—
SFBF-HBA	—	—	—	—
GEH-Fund	—	—	—	—
Life Insurance premium	—	—	—	—
CSIR Thrift Society	—	—	1,800.00	1,800.00
Benevolent Fund	—	—	99.00	99.00
Water Charges	—	—	—	—
Other Recovery	—	—	—	—
Total	28,19,907.00	28,19,907.00	62,58,239.00	62,58,239.00

MEMBER SECRETARY

SCHEDULES -14 FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31.03.2011

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. ACCOUNTING CONVENTION

The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis . Financial statements have been prepared in format for Central Autonomous bodies (Non Profit Organisation and Similar Institution) provided by the office of the CAG Ministry of Finance.

2. INVESTMENTS

2.1 No Investment has been done by NCW in any form as on date.

3. FIXED ASSETS

3.1 Fixed assets are stated the total cost of acquisition inclusive of inward freight, duties and taxes and incidental and direct expenses related to the acquisition of Fixed assets. In respect of projects involving construction, related pre–operational expenses, form the part of the value of the assets capitalized.

3.2 Fixed Assets includes the books gifted/Donated to NCW. Such books if any are capitalized at book value.

4. DEPRECIATION

4.1 Depreciation is provided on Written down value method as per rates specified in the Income-tax Act, 1961. The financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis.

5. GOVERNMENT GRANTS/SUBSIDIES

5.1 Government grants are accounted on realization basis.



SCHEDULE-15 FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31.3.2011

NOTES ON ACCOUNTS

1. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

1.1 Claims against the Commission acknowledged as debts – ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ NIL)

1.2 In respect of :

- Bank guarantees given by/on behalf of the Commission – ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ NIL)
- Letters of credit opened by Bank on behalf of the Commission – ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ NIL)
- Bills discounted with Commission – ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ NIL)

1.3 Disputed demands in respect of:

- Income – tax ₹ Nil (previous year ₹ NIL)
- Sales – Tax ₹ Nil (previous year ₹ NIL)
- Municipal Tax ₹ Nil (previous year ₹ NIL)

1.4 In respect of claims from parties for non-execution of orders, but contested by the Commission ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ NIL)

2. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Initial Estimated Value of the Building of National Commission for Women at Jasola was ₹ 6.09 crores. CPWD has been requested to submit the revised estimate and the same is still pending.

₹ 1.80 crore advance payment made to CPWD for construction of Building at Jasola still to be executed.

3. CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS AND ADVANCES

The current assets, loans and advances have a value on realization in the ordinary course of business, equal to at least the aggregate amount shown in the Balance Sheet.

4. TAXATION

In view of no taxable income under Income- tax Act, 1961, no provision for Income tax has been considered necessary.

5. FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

5.1 Value of imports calculated on C.I.F.Basis:

Purchase of finished goods	NIL
Raw Materials & Components (including in transit)	NIL
Capital Goods	NIL
Stores, Spares and Consumables	NIL

5.2 Expenditure in foreign currency :

(a) Travel	NIL
(b) Remittances and Interest payment to Financial Institution / Banks in Foreign Currency.	NIL
(C) Other expenditure	NIL
Commission on sales	NIL
Legal and Professional Expenses	NIL
Miscellaneous Expenses	NIL

5.3 Earnings:

Value of exports on FOB basis	NIL
-------------------------------	-----

- The presentation of the financial statements is based on the prescribed format given by Office of DGACR applicable to our Commission.
- No liability towards Gratuity payable on death/retirement and Accumulated leave encashment benefits to the employees has been made in the books of accounts. National Commission for women is an autonomous body. This organization is not having its, Permanent employees. All the employees are either in the deputation from the Central Govt. and Semi Govt. organization or employees working as casual/contract basis to whom no gratuity, pension is payable.
- The Ministry of Women and Child Development, Govt. of India funds the National Commission for Women. The summarized position of the Grants received by the Commission for the year ending March, 2011 is as under:



S.No.	Particular	Plan (₹)	Non-Plan (₹)
1.	Unspent balance of Grant at the beginning of the year	1,11,222	38,95,070
	Unspent balance of Cash in hand at the beginning of the year	—	—
2.	Grants received during the year	4,48,97,000	2,46,05,000
3.	Grants received during the year for North East Regions	49,92,000	—
4.	Unspent balance (including miscellaneous receipts) of the Grant at the end of the year	49,388	1,02,544
5.	Unspent balance of Cash in hand at the end of the year	3,000	—

9. Grants/Financial Assistance to NGO's etc. having similar aims and objectives are being accounted for and booked as expenditure on adjustment of grant/financial assistance.
10. During the year (2009-10) unserviceable Fixed Assets amounting to ₹ 12.76 lakhs were auctioned. Sale value of these Assets was ₹ 1,07,000/- we had wrongly debited the assets by ₹ 1,07,000/- instead of Depreciated value of assets of ₹ 6,18,925/-. Now rectified this entry by Add back the ₹ 1,07,000/- and debited Capital fund by their depreciated value of ₹ 6,18,925/-.
11. During the year 2010-11 unserviceable Fixed Assets whose book value was ₹ 1,84,366/- were sold of ₹ 5,650/-. Depreciated value of these assets was ₹ 1,48,820. Fixed Assets is reduced by ₹ 1,48,820 and loss on sale of Fixed assets shown in Income & Expenditure A/C as Expenditure.
12. ₹ 70,000/- paid to M/s Rajiv Service Station as Security Deposit during the year 2009-10. But wrongly debited as expenditure in 2009-10 instead of showing as Security deposit in the Asset side of that year. Now rectification has been done accordingly.
13. CPF Account has been closed during the financial year . All FDR were encashed and Subscription of CPF without Employer contribution and interest due on subscription has also been paid. Employer's contribution charged to contribution head is written back to salary head during current year. As regards difference between interest received from the bank against Investment and interest paid to the subscriber has been credited to the Salary head of Account for the Current year.
14. Account for the year 2009-10 has been revised as per suggestion made in the Statutory Audit Report and correct position reflected in the Current year's Account.

15. Schedule 1 to 13 and 15 to 18 are annexed to which form an integral part of the balance sheet and the Income and Expenditure account for the year 2010-11.

MEMBER SECRETARY



AUDIT CERTIFICATE

Separate Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Accounts of National Commission for Women for the year ended 31st March, 2011.

We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of National Commission for Women as at 31 March 2011 and Income & Expenditure Accounts/Receipts & Payment Account for the year ended on that date under Section 19(2) of the Comptroller & Auditor General's (Duties, Powers & Conditions of Services) Act, 1971 read with Section 12(2) of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990. These financial statements are the responsibility of the National Commission for Women management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

2. This Separate Audit Report contains the comments of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India (CAG) on the accounting treatment only with regard to classification, conformity with the best accounting practices, accounting standards and disclosure norms, etc. Audit observations on financial transactions with regard to compliance with the Law, Rules & Regulations (Propriety and Regularity) and efficiency-cum-performance aspects, etc., if any are reported through Inspection Report/CAG's Audit Reports separately.
3. We have conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidences supporting the amounts and disclosure in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.
4. Based on our audit, we report that :
 - (i) We have obtained all the information and explanation, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of audit,
 - (ii) The Balance Sheet and Income & Expenditure/Receipt & Payment Account dealt with by this report have been drawn up in the format approved by the Ministry of Finance.
 - (iii) In our opinion, proper books of accounts and other relevant records have been maintained by the National Commission for Women as per section 12(1) of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 in so far as it appears from our examination of such books.

(iv) We further report that :

A. Balance Sheet

A.1 Liabilities

A1.1 Non-reconciliation of closing balances of Liabilities

The following difference was noticed in Schedule 3 — Current Liabilities & Provisions attached to the Balance Sheet, Schedule 13 of Income & Expenditure account & Schedule 17 of Receipt & Payment account of the Commission need to be reconciled.

Name of scheme	Opening Liability as per Sch. 3	Add Amount sanction as per Sch. 13	Total	Difference of Opening/ Closing balances of Advance to NGO/ Employees as per Sch. 6	Less Amount paid as per Sch. 17	Remaining Closing balance	Closing balance as per Sch. 13	Difference to be reconciled
Seminar & Conference	22,01,734	1,70,52,877	1,92,54,611	(-) 5,77,878	1,39,17,862	47,58,871	42,84,684	4,74,187

B. Grants-in-aid

Out of ₹ 744.94 lakh (₹ 448.97 lakh under Plan, ₹ 49.92 lakh under Plan (NER) and ₹ 246.05 lakh under Non Plan) received as grants-in-aid from Ministry of Women & Child Development, ₹ 9.92 lakh under plan (NER) was received in March 2011. The Commission also has internal receipts of ₹ 8.47 lakh under Non-Plan. Out of the total funds available the Commission utilised a sum of ₹ 894.98 lakh. The excess expenditure was met from Capital Fund.

C. Management letter : Deficiencies which have not been included in the Audit Report have been brought to the notice of the National Commission for Women through a management letter issued separately for remedial/corrective action.

(v) Subject to our observations in the preceding paragraphs, we report that the Balance sheet and Income and Expenditure Account/Receipt and Payment Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the book of accounts.



(vi) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us, the said financial statements read together with the Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts, and subject to the significant matters stated above and other matters mentioned in Annexure to this Audit Report give a true fair view in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in India :

- (a) In so far as it relates to the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the National Commission for Women as at 31st March, 2011 and
- (b) In so far as it related to Income and Expenditure Account of the deficit for the year ended on that date.

For and on behalf of the CAG of India

Place : New Delhi

Date :

**Director General of Audit
(Central Expenditure)**

ANNEXURE

1. Adequacy of Internal Audit System

No internal audit wing has been setup in the Commission nor is any such audit being conducted by the Ministry of Women & Child Development from 2002-03 onwards.

2. Internal Control

The Management's response to audit objections is not effective as 20 paras for the period from 2005-06 to 2009-10 are outstanding in respect of external audit.

3. System of Physical verification of fixed assets

Physical verification of fixed assets for the year 2010-11 is under process.

4. System of Physical verification of inventory

The physical verification of inventory like books and publications, stationery and other consumables for the year 2010-11 is under process.

5. Regularity in payment of dues

No payment over six months in respect of statutory dues like income tax, sales tax, service tax, customs duty, cess, contributory provident fund and employees' state insurance are outstanding.

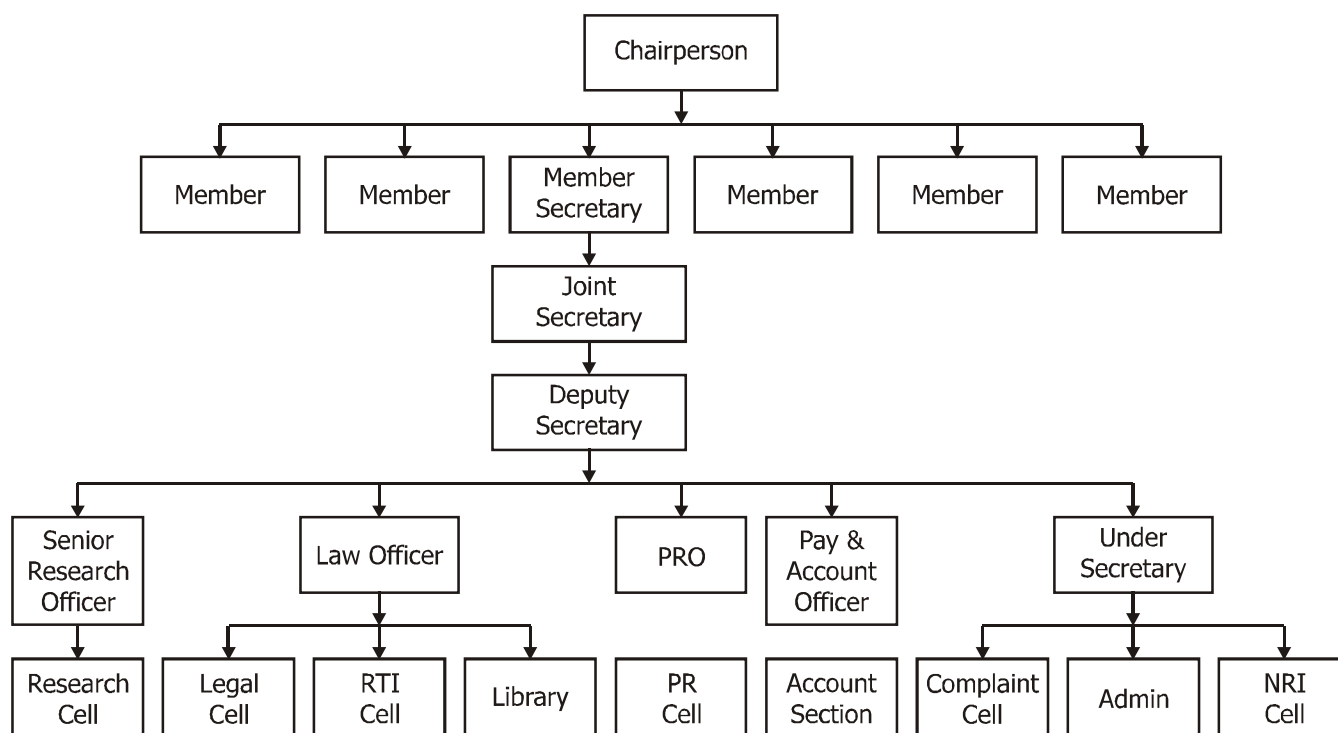


9

ANNEXURES

Annexure-1

ORGANIZATION CHART



RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE NATIONAL CONSULTATION WITH CHAIRPERSONS AND MEMBER SECRETARIES OF STATE WOMEN COMMISSIONS HELD ON 5TH AND 6TH JULY, 2010 AT VIGYAN BHAWAN, NEW DELHI

1. If TA/DA can be borne by the State Governments such consultations can be held more frequently.
2. In Oct, 2010 SAARC conference of women will be organized.
3. In two months time NCW would visit nearby states.
4. In the month of October and November 2010. Southern States and North Eastern States will be visited
5. Chief Ministers can be invited for State level meeting.
6. The SCWs should be given more powers to see that benefits of welfare schemes actually reach the women. They should act like watchdogs and become buzzers to wake up others.
7. Gender budgeting and gender auditing should be taken- up as major, focus areas.
8. On rape, domestic violence, cyber crime, including health status of women, sanitation programmes. SCWs should propose Research Studies and Workshops etc. According to the need, SCWs should frame schemes & NCW would consider funding such proposals. At least two to three seminars, workshops and about ten awareness camp schemes should be formulated per Commission.
9. Schemes should be framed and Planning Commission should be requested for mobilizing more grant in aid.
10. Emphasis should be given on Complaint Cell. Commission's Members should regularly hold hearing of complaints.
11. SWCs could also approach UN organizations, who could provide consultancy as well as funds.
12. On regional problems like Dayan Pratha, Devdasi Pratha etc., State Governments should be encouraged to make more gender sensitive laws. Civil society organizations should be made partners to create awareness. A list of NGOs should be prepared by each SWCs to work in partnership with them to enhance their field presence.
13. SCWs may devote more time to find out whether benefits of welfare schemes for women are reaching right people or not.



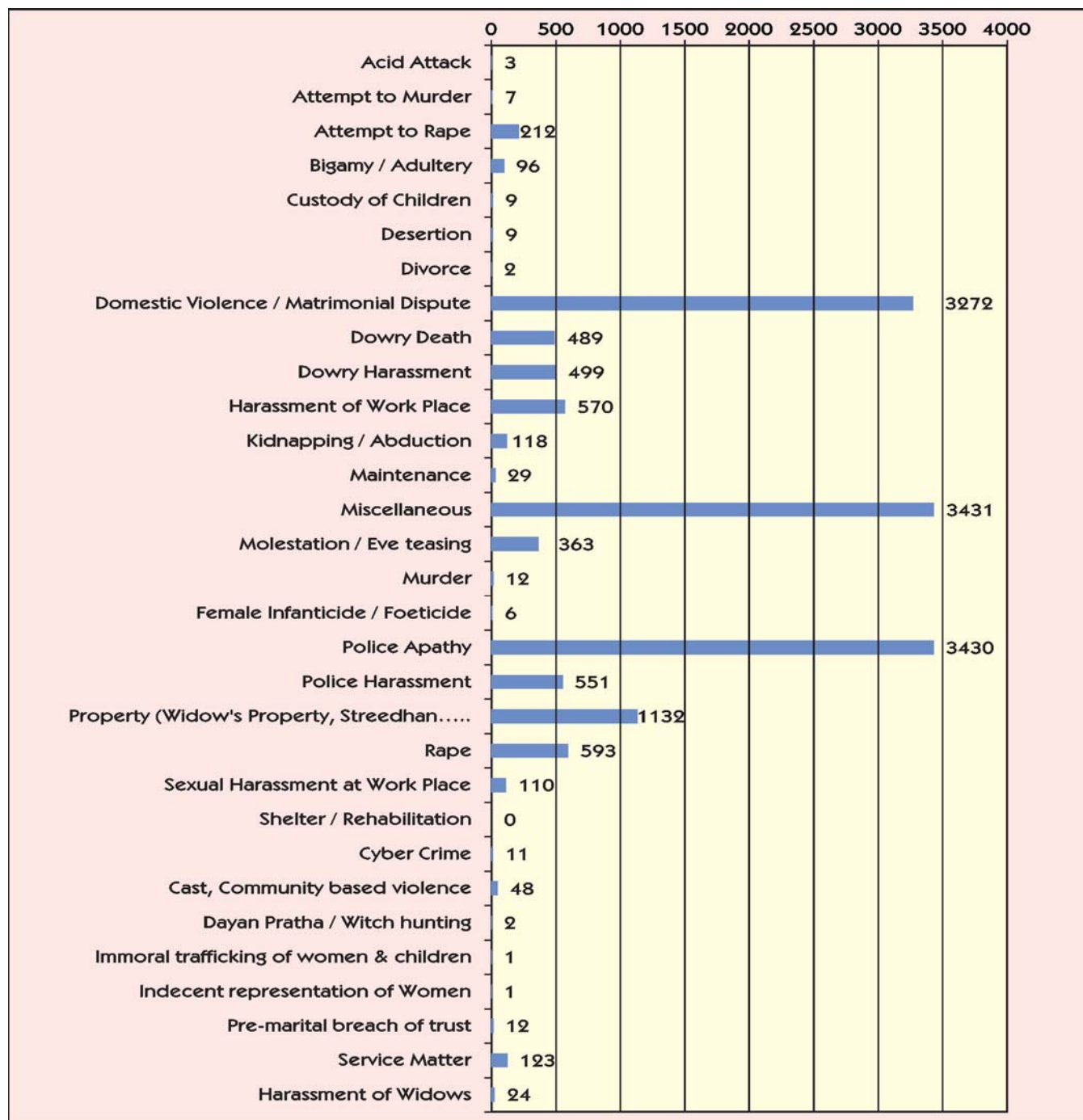
14. SWCs should collect information on the DIRs filed and cases disposed under DV Act.
15. To stop honour killing there is a need for providing protection to the young couples.
16. There should be a witness protection programme.
17. More Fast track Courts are required for speedy justice for women.
18. There is need for providing a budget to SCWs to take counselling to its logical conclusion.
19. Networking with academic institutions is also essential.
20. There is a need for convergence with family counseling centers.
21. To combat women related problems there is need for sensitizing protection officers.
22. To sensitize people, awareness programmes should be conducted regularly.
23. All Chairpersons and Member Secretaries of the various State Commissions and the National Commission should ideally meet at least once in every six months
24. Every Report submitted by the Commission to the Governments should be acted upon and also laid on the table of the State Legislatives.
25. There should be Speedy Justice. This could be achieved by creation of Jail Courts.
26. NCW and NHRC should have a say in the matters of women related violence in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
27. NCW should have more powers as proposed in NCW Act Amendment Bill.
28. A "SAARC Cell" should be created just like the NRI Cell so that SAARC countries can get together to solve common women related issues in coordination by helping each other.
29. A "hotline" should be made to function between the National Commissions of Women of InJia and Nepal so that solutions can be reached at a faster rate, considering the fact that no visa is required to travel between these two countries.
30. There should be a meeting with all NGOs just like there is for all State Commissions, so that they can work in collaboration with each other.
31. It should be ensured that the funds allotted by the Government should reach distressed women i.e widows, deserted women, trafficked women.

32. The State Commissions and National Commissions should become more visible so that women know that they have a forum to voice their problem.
33. There should be networking so that all NGOs should join hands to serve as a powerful tool for resource generation and capacity building.
34. There should be fundraising by networking with corporate sector.
35. There should be collaboration for training programmes with Police and NGOs so that grievances of women victims are better addressed.
36. Commission members should become decoys to test the functioning and efficiency of various Law regulating and enforcing agencies.
37. Commissions should use technology for quicker reach. The computers and internet should be used in day to day work for better connectivity.
38. The budget allocation needs to be looked into. The share allotted for women development should be increased as they constitute a major chunk of the population.
39. There should be collaboration with the electronic media to publicise the legal provisions relating to rape, molestation, sexual harassment, female foeticide, dowry harassment, kidnapping, Acid attack, police apathy, bigamy/adultery etc. It will lead to awareness among the women about their rights.
40. There should be a separate legislation to deal with the heinous crime of honour killing.
41. The problem of trafficking should be tackled with sensitivity. The employment opportunity in lean periods should be paid special attention to by administration machinery and local panchayats,
42. There should be a proper implementation of the policies and initiatives taken up by the government.
43. The health issues of women, including HIV should be paid more attention, as on the health of women folk gets ignored traditionally.

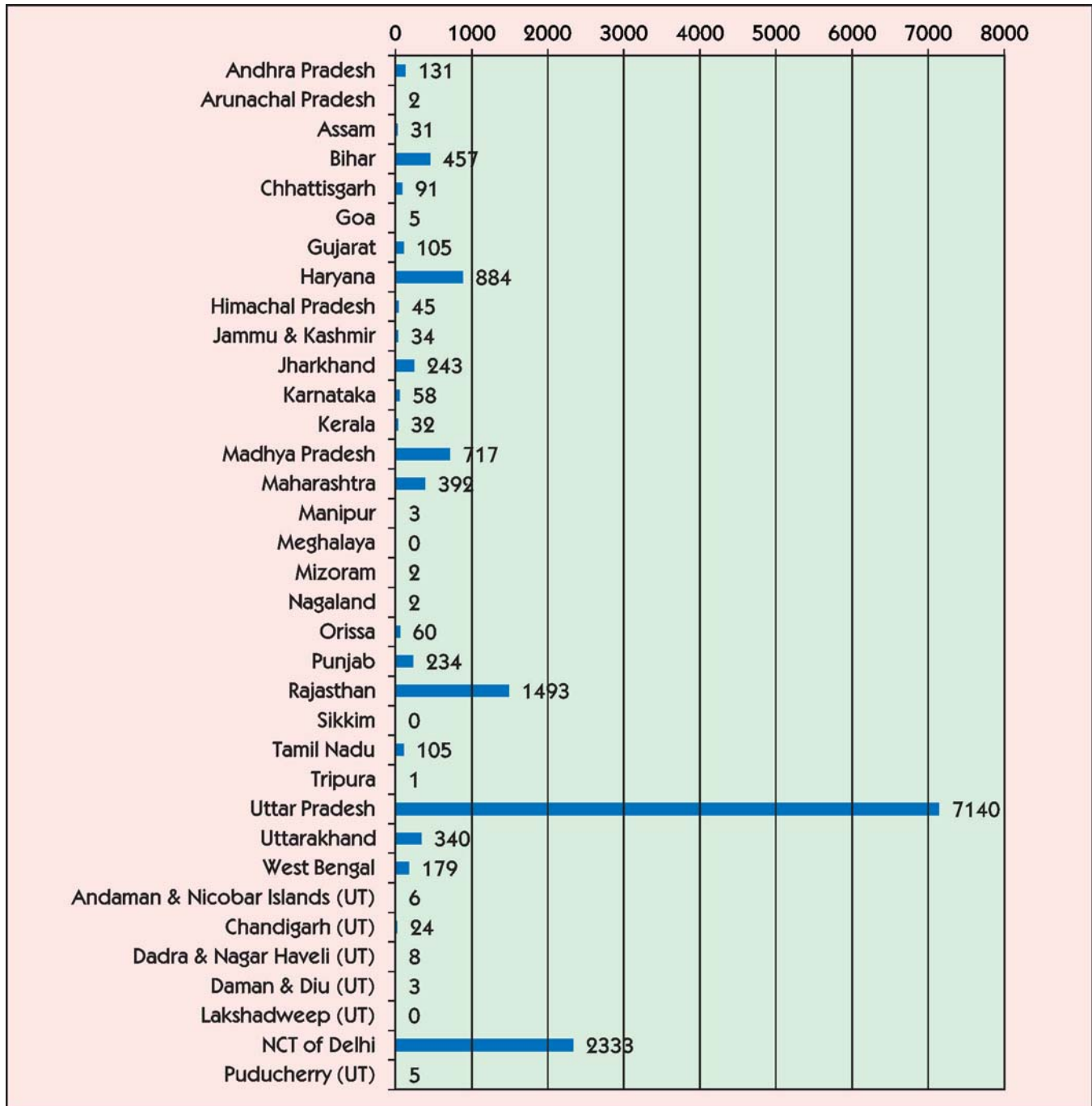


Annexure-2

**CATEGORY-WISE DETAILS OF COMPLAINTS REGISTERED AT NCW
(FINANCIAL YEAR : 2010-2011)**



**STATE-WISE DETAILS OF COMPLAINTS REGISTERED AT NCW
(FINANCIAL YEAR : 2010-2011)**





REVISED SCHEME FOR RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF RAPE

STATEMENT OF OBJECT AND REASONS

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in Delhi Domestic Working Women's Forum Vs. Union of India and others writ petition (CRL) No.362/93 had directed the National Commission for Women to evolve a "scheme so as to wipe out the tears of unfortunate victims of rape". The Supreme Court observed that having regard to the Directive principles contained in the Article 38(1) of the Constitution, it was necessary to set up Criminal Injuries Compensation Board, as rape victims besides the mental anguish, frequently incur substantial financial loss and in some cases are too traumatized to continue in employment. The Court further directed that compensation for victims shall be awarded by the Court on conviction of the offender and by the Criminal Injuries compensation board whether or not a conviction has taken place. The Board shall take into account the pain, suffering and shock as well as loss of earnings due to pregnancy and the expenses of child birth if this occurs as a result of rape.

To give effect to the aforesaid direction of the Hon'ble Court, the National Commission for women had sent a draft scheme to the Central Government in 1995. The Committee of Secretaries had on this given the following guidelines in this regard:-

- (i) That a plan scheme would be prepared by the NCW/DWCD for disbursing compensation to the victims of rape and the scheme should also provide for interim compensation.
- (ii) The quantum of compensation is to be worked out by the DWCD in consultation with the NCW.
- (iii) Provision for budgetary requirements for the Scheme, which would be transferred to the states as Grants-in-Aid.
- (iv) Setting up of District level Committees headed by District Magistrate, to consider the claims.
- (v) Criminal Injuries Compensation Board to monitor the implementation of the scheme by the State Government and attending to any complaint received in this regard.
- (vi) The MHA would issue suitable directives to state governments for directing the public prosecutors to plead before the competent court to award suitable compensation to the victims.
- (vii) Monitoring of the scheme by the National Commission for women. The NCW has redrafted the Scheme in the light of these guidelines in formulating the scheme, the Commission is also guided

by the parameters given by the Supreme Court as well as its own assessment of the needs of the victims of rape.

SCHEME FOR RELIEF AND REHABILITATION FOR VICTIMS OF RAPE

1. The scheme may be called the "Scheme for relief and Rehabilitation of Victims of Rape, 2005".
2. The scheme shall apply to the whole of India.
3. It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may by notification in Official Gazette, appoint.
4. The scheme shall cover all cases where an application has been filed either by the rape victim herself or by any person/organisation/ department/ commission claiming on her behalf;
5. "Rape", will have the same meaning as defined in section 375 and 376 of the Indian Penal Code;
6. **District Board for Criminal Injuries Relief and Rehabilitation -**
 - (a) There shall be established at every District, a Board called the District Board for criminal Injuries relief and rehabilitation;
 - (b) The Board shall have exclusive jurisdiction to deal with applications received under the scheme in that district;
 - (c) The Board shall be headed by the Collector or the District Magistrate by whatever name he/she is called who shall be the President and comprise of four other members namely:
 - 1) Supdt. of Police or his/her nominee,
 - 2) A woman who has experience in the field of empowerment of women and children nominated by the State Government for a period of 1 year at a time (provided that any nominated member may be nominated twice)
 - 3) District Health and Family Welfare Officer/District Medical and Health officer or his/her nominee;
 - 4) Deputy Director/Project Director/ Gazetted District Officer of WCD of the concerned district, who shall also act as Secretary of the Board, maintain records and act as drawing and disbursing officer
 - 5) Representative of Child welfare Committee (in each district or group of districts)



Provided that in cases where the State Governments have a relief and rehabilitation scheme in force, the constitution of the Board shall be as per those schemes and the benefits that would be granted to the applicant/victim in the present scheme shall be administered by those Boards;

7. POWERS OF THE DISTRICT BOARD –

- (a) The Board shall be the authority to consider the claims and award financial relief in all cases of rape and order such other relief and rehabilitation measures as deemed fit in the circumstances of the case.
- (b) The Collector or the District Magistrate as the President of the Board shall exercise the powers conferred upon him under the Cr.P.C. or under any other law by the State/Central Government, for carrying out its functions under the Scheme ;

8. FUNCTIONS OF THE DISTRICT BOARD:

Upon the Constitution of the Board, it shall:

- (i) consider the claims and award financial relief/ rehabilitation as the case may be in all cases of rape in accordance with the procedure prescribed under this scheme;
- (ii) monitor the activities for rendering assistance to the rape victim in the form of any legal, medical, psychological or any other form of aid/ assistance;
- (iii) make use of any other scheme(s) for rehabilitation of rape victims framed by the State or Central Government;
- (iv) arrange for psychological, medical and legal assistance to the victims;
- (vi) provide counselling support to the victims;
- (vii) initiate suitable measures to ensure the protection of the victim and witnesses till the conclusion of the trial;
- (viii) periodically review the progress of investigation;
- (ix) provide support to young victims for education, professional training or training for self-employment;
- (x) provide any other assistance for appropriate rehabilitation of the victims;
- (xi) recommend change of investigating officers in appropriate cases on the request made by the victim;
- (xii) arrange shelter to the victim, for such period as the Circumstances warrant.

- (xiii) perform any other function as may be deemed expedient and necessary by the Board or as directed by the State/National Board, given the peculiar facts and circumstances of each case;

9. PROCEDURE FOR MAKING CLAIMS BEFORE THE BOARD

- (a) As soon as an incident of rape is reported and registered, the SHO of the concerned police station, through the SP/DCP, shall forward within 72 hours the copy of the FIR/complaint, medical report and the preliminary investigation report by the IO to the Secretary of the District Board;

- (b) (1) A victim, or her legal heir or any person/voluntary organization espousing the cause of women/ Commissions may also apply to the District Board for financial relief and rehabilitation in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme within 60 days.

Provided that in cases where the application is made after 60 days, the Board may, after being satisfied with the reasons for the delay given in writing, condone the delay;

- (2) Where the applicant is:—

(i) A child, the application may be made on his/her behalf by a parent, Guardian, by any voluntary organization/commissions;

(ii) A mentally ill person within the meaning of the Mental Health Act or a mentally retarded person, the Application may be made by the person with whom the applicant normally resides or a duly authorized medical officer or a voluntary organization;

- (c) The application under clause (b) shall be submitted in the prescribed proforma (Annexure-1) and shall include the copy of the FIR/complaint, Medical report, death certificate in appropriate cases or complaint made to the court in cases where police have not registered the FIR, indicating reasons for non registration of the FIR; Newspaper reports if any.

- (d) Upon award of relief by the Board, the same shall be immediately remitted into the Bank Account provided in the application. As far as practicable the amount may be sent immediately through electronic transfer, so as to provide immediate relief.

10. RELIEFS THAT MAY BE AWARDED BY THE DISTRICT BOARD:

- a) The Board may award both financial relief as well as make provisions for rehabilitation;
- b) The relief that is provided by the Board shall not exceed ₹ 2 lakhs; provided that in cases specified under clause 16, the relief may be increased subject to a maximum of ₹ 3 lakhs.



11. INTERIM RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

- (a) Upon receipt of the information from the police under clause 9(a), the District Board, shall disburse a sum of ₹ 20,000/- (twenty thousand) in favour of the victim preferably within fifteen days and in any case not exceeding three weeks as interim relief;
- (b) In cases where the application is made under clause 9 (b) the Board shall, after obtaining police and medical report and having been prima facie satisfied that a case of rape has indeed been made out, order a financial interim relief of ₹ 20,000/- as far as possible within fifteen days and in any case not exceeding three weeks to the victim/legal heir;
- (c) On receipt of the complaint and examination of the victim the board shall on merits of each case examine/determine the nature of rehabilitation measures required to be provided to the victim and initiate appropriate action towards such measures and may incur a maximum expenditure upto ₹ 50,000/- towards rehabilitation of the victim;
- (d) Before awarding the interim and other relief's under clause (b) and (c), the Board shall satisfy itself about the claim, make a preliminary assessment about the nature of the claim as well as take into account the medical report and other evidences;
- (e) The Board may issue appropriate directions for the purposes of the rehabilitation and/or any other special needs of the victim in addition to the financial relief;

12. FINAL RELIEF

- (a) Within a period of one month from the date on which the prosecutrix gives her evidence in the criminal trial or within one year from the date of receipt of the application in cases where the recording of evidence has been unduly delayed for reasons beyond the control of prosecutrix, whichever is earlier, the Board shall direct disbursement of the balance amount of relief upto ₹ 1.30 lakhs as final installment;
- (b) In cases where the final relief is awarded before the recording of the evidence of the prosecutrix, the Board shall give reasons in writing for doing so along with reason for delay in recording of evidence.
- (c) The Board shall be guided by the special needs of the victim in deciding the amount of financial relief to be granted in each case;
- (d) The financial relief that is awarded by the Board is in addition to rehabilitation measures that the Board may suggest/ administer in each case.

- (e) In cases where the victim is a minor, the amount shall be released to her guardian or whoever has filed the application on behalf of the victim, after the Board is satisfied about the proper utilisation of funds in the best interest of and for and the welfare of the child victim. Wherever practicable the written consent of the victim may be taken.
- (f) The Board shall keep the best interests of the victim in mind at all times;

13. REJECTION OF THE CLAIMS

- (a) The Board may reject any application where it is of the considered opinion that:-
 - (i) The applicant failed to take, without delay, all reasonable steps to inform the police, or other body or person considered by the Board to be appropriate for the purpose, of the circumstances giving rise to the injury; or
 - (ii) The applicant failed to co-operate with the police or Courts in attempting to bring the accused/assailant to justice; or
 - (iii) The applicant has failed to give all reasonable assistance to the Board in connection with the application;
 - (iv) Where the applicant has previously lodged any claim in respect of the same criminal injury under this scheme for the relief and rehabilitation of the victim of crime; or
 - (v) Where the incident is so belated that no evidence would be forthcoming;
 - (vi) Where the applicant after having filed the complaint deliberately turned hostile in the trial and has not supported the case of the prosecution;
 - (vii) In cases of elopement of girls above 16 years of age where a prima facie of case of rape is not made out the Board shall not reject the application but may await outcome of trial, before disbursing any compensation
 - (viii) The case prima facie appears to be collusive in nature and the case for rape is not based on verifiable facts

14. PROCEDURE FOR TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS OF THE BOARD

- (i) The Board may hear and /or examine the application/complaint at such times and in such places as the Board may determine
- (ii) Ordinarily, the board may on receipt of documents and evidences and on being satisfied that a prima facie case is made out, may dispense with hearing of the victim and/or her agent/representative



and order for interim and other reliefs. However, in cases where the Board is of the considered view, that examination of the victim and other parties is necessary and may proceed to hear the case, record the evidences and deliberations and pass a speaking order on admissibility or otherwise of interim and other reliefs

Provided further that an application shall not be rejected without giving the applicant an opportunity of being heard and without assigning reasons in writing”.

- (iii) Not less than one third of the members shall remain present to complete the quorum at any sitting;
- (iii) The Board shall notify the applicant of the time and place of the hearing of the application.
- (iv) The Board shall have the powers to call for any records/documents and examine any person for examination before coming to a final conclusion about the application;
- (v) The Board shall reach its decision on the basis of evidence and other information available to it at the hearing;
- (vi) The victim and/or her agent shall have a right of oral hearing;
- (vii) The proceedings of the Board shall be in camera and the anonymity of the victim shall be maintained at all times and all circumstances;
- (viii) The proceedings of the Board shall not be printed, published, telecast or posted in any public forum;

15. PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE DETERMINATION OF THE RELIEF AND REHABILITATION TO THE VICTIM.

The Board shall while determining the compensation and other reliefs be guided by the following Parameters: -

- (i) Where Death results as a consequence of rape:
 - (a) If the victim happened to be a non-earning member of the family, the Board shall award upto ₹ 1,00,000/- (one lakh) towards relief after the postmortem report establishes a prima facie case.
 - (b) In case the victim was an earning member of the family, the Board shall award an amount of ₹ 2,00,000/- (two lakh) to the benefit of minor children after satisfying itself that the

victim was an earning member after the post mortem report establishes a prima facie case for the benefit of minor children.

- (ii) the Board shall take into account rehabilitation and other expenses if any subject to a maximum of ₹ 50,000/- which may include:-
 - (a) Type and severity of the bodily injury suffered by the victim and expenditure incurred or likely to be incurred on medical treatment and psychological counselling to the victim.
 - (b) Expenditure consequential on pregnancy, if resulting from rape including expenses connected with abortion, if it is resorted to, in consequence to rape.
 - (c) Expenses incurred or likely to be incurred in connection with any education or professional or vocational training or training for self employment to the victim.
 - (d) Loss caused to the victim by cessation or interruption of gainful activity or employment on the basis of an assessment made by the Board;
 - (e) Non pecuniary loss or damage for pain, suffering mental or emotional trauma, humiliation or inconvenience.
 - (f) Expenses incurred in connection with provision of any alternate accommodation in cases where the victim belongs to any other place other than the place where the offence took place.
- (iii) While determining the financial and other relief, the Board shall have due regard to the victim being a child or mentally challenged and may consider higher financial relief and special relief measures to be provided.
- (iv) The Board shall as far as possible make use of the schemes, facilities provided by the State or Central Government and also the organizations funded fully or partly by the Government for relief and rehabilitation measures

16. ENHANCEMENT OF RELIEF IN SPECIAL CASES –

- (i) The State Board with prior consultation with the National board shall have the power to provide for enhanced relief subject to a maximum of ₹ Three lakhs in cases where:
 - (a) Offences against children below 13 years of age, which may involve specialized treatment and care



- (b) Offences against mentally challenged, Handicapped Women and Children which may involve specialized treatment and care
- (c) Victim becomes infected with STDs including affected by HIV/AIDS as a consequence of rape;
- (d) Victim gets pregnant as a consequence of rape and due to circumstances beyond her control delivers the child;
- (e) Where severe medical problems is faced by the victim including both physical and mental.
- (f) Any other ground as may be prescribed;

17. CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE BOARD –

- (i) The Principal Secretary, Department of women and child or social welfare shall be the Chairperson of the State Board
- (ii) The State Board shall consist of five other members who shall be an officer of the rank of Joint Secretary of Department of Home, an officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary from the Ministry of Law, three Representatives who have experience in working on women's children and legal issues to be nominated by the Department of Women in child in consultation with the State Legal Services Authority; the Member Secretary of the State Commission for women shall be the secretary of the Board or any other officer appointed by the Chairperson
- (iii) The Term of the nominated members shall be for a period of three years with the provision of extension for one more term;

18. FUNCTIONS OF THE STATE BOARD –

- (i) The State Board shall coordinate and monitor the functions of the District Board;
- (ii) The State Board shall ensure proper disbursement of the funds allocated to it by the Central Government and any additional amount supplemented by the State Government, to the district Boards.
- (iii) Issue directions to the appropriate authorities for ensuring proper medical, psychological and legal assistance to the victim.
- (iv) The Board may inquire, suo moto or otherwise on a petition presented to it by a victim or any person on her behalf into any complaint alleging rape and /or with respect to any matter in connection with the provisions of the scheme and refer the matter to the District Board.
- (v) The Board shall entertain all appeals against the decision of the District Board

- (vi) In deserving cases of extraordinary circumstances, enhance the compensation amount subject to a maximum limit of ₹ 3,00,000/- with prior approval of the National Board.

19. CONSTITUTION OF NATIONAL BOARD FOR CRIMINAL INJURIES RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

- (i) There shall be a body known as National Board for Criminal Injuries Relief and Rehabilitation, constituted under the National Commission for Women;

- (ii) The National Board shall consist of: -

The Chairperson, National Commission for Women who shall be the President of the Board, and five other members comprising of Member-Secretary, NCW, an officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary of the Central Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development, one member experienced in law and issues relating to women and children to be nominated by the National Legal Services Authority, one member who has experience in working on issues relating to women and one member who may be a medical practitioner or persons having experience on issues relating to rape, nominated by the Chairperson, NCW. The Member Secretary, National Commission for Women, shall also function as Member Secretary of the National Board.

- (iii) The term of the nominated members of the National Board shall be for a period of three years with a provision of extension for one additional term;

20. FUNCTIONS OF THE NATIONAL BOARD -

The National Board shall administer the Scheme and to that effect:-

- (i) Lay down policies and procedures for the effective implementation and administration of the Scheme.
- (ii) Review, from time to time, and advise the Central Government on the quantum payable and other relief's provided under the Scheme.
- (iii) Advise the Ministry to issue suitable advisories to state government for directing the public prosecutors to plead before the competent court to award suitable compensation to the victims and appraise the court on the actions initiated as per the scheme.
- (iv) Estimate the requirement of the funds/budget.
- (v) Administer and Allocate funds to the State Boards.



- (vi) Issue directions to the appropriate authorities under the Scheme for ensuring proper medical, psychological and legal assistance to the victim.
- (vii) Frame and issue guidelines on the rehabilitation schemes in consultation with the Central and State government.
- (viii) Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the scheme and seek periodical reports.
- (ix) Co-ordinate and Monitor the functioning of the state and district authorities constituted under this Scheme for the implementation of the Scheme.
- (x) The Board may inquire or cause to be inquired suo moto or otherwise or on a petition presented to it by a victim or any person on her behalf or by an NGO, into any complaint alleging rape and /or with respect to any matter in connection with the provisions of the scheme and refer the matter to the appropriate District or State Board.

21. Finance / Grant in Aid

- (i) The central government shall provide the budgetary requirements for the implementation of the scheme, to the MWCD which would be transferred to the District Boards as Grant in Aid, through the National Board
- (ii) The budgetary allocations shall be made in consultation with the National Criminal Injuries Relief and Rehabilitation Board.
- (iii) All fines/costs compensation, collected from persons convicted of offences of rape by a competent court would be credited to the National Criminal Injuries Relief and Rehabilitation Board, if so ordered by the court.
- (iv) National Criminal Injuries Relief and Rehabilitation Board would allocate fund to State Criminal Relief Rehabilitation Boards depending upon their requirements. The State Criminal Injuries Relief and Rehabilitation Board would in turn allocate funds to District Criminal Injuries Relief and Rehabilitation Boards.
- (v) The Budgetary allocations shall be used for meeting:-
 - a) The cost of assistance provided under this Scheme, including grants made to State CIRRB.
 - b) Any other expenses required for functioning of National, State & District Criminal Injuries Relief and Rehabilitation Boards including the funds required for rehabilitation of the victims.

22. Accounts and Audit

The Central, State and the District Boards shall maintain proper accounts and other relevant records and prepare an annual statement of accounts including the income and expenditure account and the balance-sheet. These Accounts will be audited by the C&AG of India.

23. The applications under this scheme will be in addition to any application that may be made under Section 357 /357 A of the Code of Criminal Procedure.



PROFORMA

1. Name of the victim:
2. Age of the victim:
3. Name of the parents:
 - (a) Father:
 - (b) Mother:
4. Address:
5. Date and time of the incident:
6. Place of the incident:
7. Name of the Applicant:
8. Relationship with the Victim (Legal Heir or NGO):
9. Whether FIR has been lodged? : If 'Yes', enclose a copy of the FIR.
If 'No' give reasons thereof.
10. Whether a complaint has been filed in the court?: If Yes, enclose a copy.
11. Whether medical examination has been done? : If yes, enclose medical report/death certificate.
12. Details of Bank Account:

Date

Signature of the applicant

THE PREVENTION OF CRIMES IN THE NAME OF 'HONOUR' & TRADITION BILL, 2010

Statement of object and reasons:

A spate of murders and dishonourable crimes in the name of 'honour' whether of a family or caste or community have been reported in the recent past and are continuing to be reported. Though most of these killings and crimes are being reported from the States of Punjab and Haryana, Delhi, Western U.P and other parts of Northern and Western India, the problem is not confined to these areas alone and almost every part of the country has been witness to such incidents. A crime in the name of 'honour' is one of a range of violent or abusive acts including emotional, physical, and sexual abuse and other coercive acts. In each of these cases, the family of the girl who has chosen to exercise her choice to marry is implicated. The family, sometimes alone, and often in association with other relatives/ friends, and/or a certain body of persons like the 'caste' or 'khap' or community based panchayats, is instrumental in committing these killings and crimes. On certain occasions, the main perpetrator of these crimes and killings are the 'caste' or 'khap' or community panchayats. These panchayats or associations, through various kinds of coercive and punitive actions, want to create terror and stop marriages and associations on the basis of choice from taking place. However, these actions in the name of 'honour' are due to a variety of self seeking reasons but are commonly justified on the basis of custom and tradition. These actions are also violative of certain fundamental rights in the Constitution of India, including the right to life, and liberty which includes the right to bodily integrity, and the right to choose whom to associate with. The actions of the parents of the girls to stop her from exercising her choice also result in curtailment of her freedom to movement and expression. A valid consent to a Marriage is also an essential prerequisite under the law.

However, no laws which punish crimes in the name of Honour exist in India. There are also no laws which punish the illegal and often barbaric actions of the Khap or community panchayats or other caste or religious associations. Some offences under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 are invoked to sometimes book offenders in these cases but these offences do not cover the entire gamut of illegal actions perpetrated in the name of Honour or prescribe adequate punishment for these barbaric acts.

Preliminary

Chapter I

1. This act may be called The Prevention of Crimes In The Name Of 'Honour' & Tradition Bill, 2010.



2. It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government of India may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Chapter II

3. All persons including young persons and women have the right to control their own lives, a right to liberty and freedom of expression, and a right of association, movement and bodily integrity. They have a right to choose their own partners in marriage or otherwise and any action to prevent the exercise of these rights shall amount to an offence under the provisions of this Bill.
4. If any person or persons, whether he or they are members of the victims family or person or persons acting in concert with, or, at the behest of, a member of the family or a member of a body or group of the caste or clan or community or caste panchayat (by whatever name called), kills or kill, a woman or her partner(or any person/persons associating with her or them) causes grievous hurt or any form of injury or to persecute her or them for exercising the rights stated in Section 1, or participates or incites such an act, shall be guilty of murder or any offence and shall be punishable with the punishment prescribed in the Indian Penal Code,1860.

Explanation I – For the purpose of this section, all members of the caste or clan or community or caste panchayat, present or participates or incites the commission of an act by which death is caused was ordered, shall be deemed to be guilty of having committed such act.

5. If any person or persons, whether he or they are members of the victims family or person or persons acting in concert with, or, at the behest of, a member of the family or a member of a body or group of the caste or clan or community or caste panchayat (by whatever name called) harasses or harass a woman or her partner (or anyone connected with them) for exercising the rights in Section 1 or attempts/attempt to prevent either one or both of them from exercising these rights they shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum term of one year and a maximum term of ten years and shall also be liable for punitive fine.

Explanation I – The acts of harassment and prevention in this Section shall include both physical and mental acts such as

- i. Declaring the couple, who have got married, a brother and sister, provided that they are not children from the same natural parent and such marriages are recognised by any law or custom for the time being in force
- ii. Extraditing the couple or their family or relatives from the village or area they live in,

- iii. Asking the couple or anyone associated with them or harbouring them to pay a fine,
 - iv. Imposing social sanctions or social boycott on the couple or their family or anyone associated with them,
 - v. Imposing economic sanctions or boycott on the couple or their family associated with them,
 - vi. Divesting the couple or their family including the family of the male partner of any land or property belonging to them,
 - vii. Repeatedly harassing the couple or either of them not to meet or associate with or live with each other, by physically visiting them or through any means of communication,
 - viii. Threatening the couple or either of them or their family or anyone associated with them of retributive action of any kind whatsoever,
 - ix. Causing harm or injury to the girl or the couple or anyone connected with them.
 - x. Any other act or acts of harassment or intimidation, whether physical or mental or psychological, to stop the couple or either of them from meeting or being in the company of each other
6. If any person or persons, including a body of persons by whatever name it is called, eulogises or publicly supports or incites, the harassment or killing or any kind of violence against the couple or either of them or any member of their family, he or they shall be punishable with a term of imprisonment upto two years and with punitive fine.
7. **Burden of Proof** – Where any person or persons is or are prosecuted for an Offence under Sections 4, 5 or 6, the Burden of proving that he or they have not committed the offence or offences under the said sections shall be on him or them.
8. **Power to prohibit certain acts** –
- (1) Where the Collector or the District Magistrate is of the opinion or has received information that any of the offences under Sections 4,5 or 6 are likely to be committed, he shall by order prohibit/prevent the commission of such offences and further prohibit the meeting of any persons or body of persons likely to discuss the commission of the said offences.
 - (2) Whoever contravenes any order made under Sub-Section(1) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but may extend to two years and with fine.



- (3) When an Executive Magistrate receives information that any person or persons acting in concert with, or, at the behest of, a member of the family or a member of a body or group of the caste or clan or community or caste panchayat (by whatever name called), is likely to commit any wrongful and is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for proceeding, he may in the manner hereinafter provided, require such person or persons acting in concert with, or, at the behest of, a member of the family or a member of a body or group of the caste or clan or community or caste panchayat (by whatever name called), to show cause why he/they should not be ordered to execute a bond with sureties for keeping peace and maintain good conduct for such period, not exceeding one year, as the Magistrate thinks fit. Proceeding under this section may be taken before any Executive Magistrate when either the place where the breach of the peace or disturbance is apprehended is within his local jurisdiction or there is within such jurisdiction a person who is likely to commit a breach of the peace or disturb the public tranquillity or to do any wrongful act as aforesaid beyond such jurisdiction.

When a Magistrate acting under this provision, deems it necessary to require any person to show cause under such section he shall make an order in writing, setting forth the substance of the information received, the amount of the bond to be executed, the term for which it is to be in force, and the number, character and class of sureties (if any) required.

9. Declaration by a Couple of intention to be together- Any two persons desirous of marrying each other, or associating with each other shall be entitled to declare their age and willingness to be together, in oral or in writing, before any Government official who shall send the said information to the nearest Police Station and no action shall be taken by the Police and or any other authority or at the instance of third party, against the said couple.
10. **Obligation of certain persons to report about commission of the offences under this Bill –**
- (1) All officers of the Government are hereby required and empowered to assist the police in the execution of the provisions of this Bill or any rule or order made there under.
- (2) All village officers and such other officers as may be specified by the Collector or the District Magistrate in relation to any area and the inhabitants of such area shall, if they have reason to believe or have the knowledge that any of the offences mentioned under Sections 4, 5 or 6 is are about to be, or have been committed in the area they shall forthwith report such fact to the nearest police station.

- (3) Whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years and shall also be liable to fine.
11. Bill not in derogation of any other law – The provisions of this Bill shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of the provisions of any other law, for the time being in force.
12. **Procedure** – Save as otherwise provided in this Act, all proceedings under the Act shall be governed by the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
13. **Power to make rules** –
- (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act.
- (2) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament.
14. **Appeal** –
- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, or in any other law an appeal shall lie from every judgment or order under this Act to the High Court.
- (2) Every appeal under this Section shall be preferred within a period of thirty from the date of the judgment or order under this Act.
- (3) Except as aforesaid, no appeal or revision shall lie to any Court from any judgment, order or decree under this Act.
- (4) An appeal preferred under sub-section (1) shall be heard by a Bench consisting of two or more judges.

Amendment to the Special Marriage Act, 1954

15. In Section 5 of the Special Marriage Act, 1954, the words “for a period of not less than thirty days” shall be omitted.



DOMESTIC WORKERS WELFARE AND SOCIAL SECURITY ACT 2010

Statement of objects and reasons

The issue of exploitation of women and children domestic workers is frequent and regularly reported. With no rights and rules to fall back on, most of the domestic helps have become contemporary slaves. It is also a known fact that many women and children are trafficked and exploited by the placement agencies, which operate openly without any form of restrictions and regulations.

In last few decades there has been a tremendous growth in the demand for domestic workers which has led to the trafficking and other forms of exploitation of millions of Women and children of the both sexes and to meet this growing demand there has been a spurt of thousands of placement agencies providing domestic workers in metro-towns of many states who are exploited in various ways as well as trafficked and remain outside the purview of any legislative control.

Absence of any legal protection, has led to severe exploitation women and children which include depriving domestic workers from their entire salary average more than 16-18 hours of work per day, absence of proper food and living/sleeping condition, forced and total cut off from their family members, bounded labour, sexual exploitation by agent during transit, at the office of agency and at the work place in houses of employers, The list of exploitation is endless and frequently reported upon by the media

The legislations such the recent notification on prohibition of child labour in domestic work under Child Labour (Prohibitions & Regulation) Act, 1986 can not be implemented in the absence of any implementation mechanism in this Act. Recently few State Govt. have taken different initiative such as including domestic workers under minimum wage notification but in the absence of a central legislation capable of reaching all domestic workers none of these state level measures can really benefit the domestic workers

That only a **Comprehensive Central Legislation** specifically designed to meet the working condition of the domestic workers including registration, who are an important segment of service sector of Indian economy and who have an Multiplier impact on the economy by enabling the women in particular to work by sharing the family burden, **can ensure the end of the exploitation of these domestic workers.**

That in the public interest that the domestic workers, employing, as it does, a very large number of women and whose conditions of work and living need amelioration and to whom regularity of employment must be assured, Placement agencies must be regulated so that the Directive Principles of the Constitution more particularly the relevant provisions Article 39, 41, 42, 43, and 43-A of the Constitution are given effect to by a law made by Parliament with reference to entries 22, 23 and 24 of List III in the 7th Schedule in the Constitution.

CHAPTER ONE PRELIMINARY

1. Short title, Extent and Commencement

- (a) This Act may be called the **Domestic Workers Welfare and Social Security Act 2010**
 - (b) It extends to the whole of India except the state of Jammu & Kashmir
 - (c) It does not apply to such domestic workers emigrating for employment to any other country
- It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. Definitions- in this Act unless the Context otherwise requires

- (a) **“Appropriate Government”** means the concerned State Government or the Union Territory administration.
- (b) **“Beneficiaries”** means every domestic worker registered as a beneficiary under this Act
- (c) **“Child ”** means a person who has not completed eighteen years of age.
- (d) **“Central Advisory Committee”** means an advisory Committee constituted by the central Government under section 4 of the act
- (e) **“District Board”** means the District Board for domestic workers established under Section 8 of the act
- (f) **“Domestic Worker”** means, a person who is employed for remuneration whether in cash or kind, in any house hold ‘or similar Establishments’ through any agency or directly, either on a temporary or **contract** basis or permanent, part time or full time to do the household or allied work and includes a **“Replacement worker” who is working as a replacement for the main workers for a short and specific period of time as agreed with the main worker;**



EXPLANATION: household and allied work includes but is not limited to activities such as cooking or a part of it, washing clothes or utensils, cleaning or dusting of the house, **driving**, caring/nursing of the children/sick/old/**mentally challenged or disabled persons**.

- (g) **Domestic Workers Welfare Fund** – means the fund under section 19 of the Act
- (h) **“Employer”** means any person, authorities, management that engages the domestic worker to do any work in a household whether part time or full time either directly or through any other person or agency and who has an ultimate control over the affairs of the household and includes any other person to whom the affairs of such household is entrusted and in relation to contract labour, the principal employer.
- (i) **“Notification”** means a notification published in the Official Gazette.
- (j) **“Service provider”** means any voluntary association registered under the society’s registration Act 1860 or a company registered under the companies Act 1956 or any other law for the time being in force, which espouses the cause of domestic work and/or provides or engages in employment of domestic workers and includes any person or an association of such persons or placement agency whether registered or otherwise through whom any such worker is engaged in any household work with the principal employer .

Explanation: **“Placement Agency”** means any agency /bureau /contractor or person(s) or association or organization whether registered or otherwise which provides/ engages in employment of domestic workers or which facilitate the placement of domestic help for prospective employers and includes such agency or person offering such services through any print,electronic or any form of communication.

- (k) **State Board** means the State Advisory Committee for domestic workers established under section 6 of the act
- (l) **Workplace** means any household where a domestic worker works.

Explanation: household means any residential place where the domestic worker works

- (m) **“Wages”** means all remunerations expressed in terms of money or capable of being so expressed which would, if the terms of contract of employment, express or implied were fulfilled, be payable to a domestic worker in respect of work done but does not include–
 - (i) the value of any house accommodation, supply of light, water, medical attendance, or any other amenity or wages by general special order of the Government;

- (ii) any contribution paid by the employer to any pension fund or provident fund or under any scheme or social insurance and the interest which may have accrued thereon;
- (iii) any travelling allowance or the value of any traveling concession;
- (iv) any sum paid to the domestic worker to defray special expenses entailed on him by the nature of his employment

3. Act not in derogation of other laws

The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of the provisions of any other law, for the time being in force.

CHAPTER TWO IMPLEMENTING AUTHORITIES UNDER THE ACT

4. CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

- (1) The Central Government shall, constitute a Committee to be called the **Central Advisory Committee** (hereinafter referred to as the Central Committee)
- (2) The Central Committee shall consist of—
 - (a) A Chairperson to be appointed by the Central Government;
 - (b) such number of members, as the central government may nominate, that shall include association, Union or persons espousing the cause of domestic workers, individuals having expertise in issues relating to labour matters, women and child issues, law and any other interests which in the opinion of the central Government, ought to be represented on the central Board

Provided further that composition of committee shall be at least 5 members excluding the chairperson

- (1) The number of persons to be appointed as members from the categories specified in sub-section (2), the term of officer and other conditions of service of, the procedure to be followed in the discharge of their functions and the manner of filling up of vacancies shall be such as may be prescribed

5. Functions of the Central Committee

The Central committee shall perform the following functions:



- (a) To review and monitor implementation of the Act and rules made there under and recommend to the Central Government of any changes in the said Act and rules.
- (b) Review and monitor the implementation of the Act in States
- (c) Advise the State Boards regarding schemes for benefit and welfare of domestic worker such as social security, health, medical, education and other beneficial schemes
- (d) Advise upon such matters arising out of the administration of this Act or any scheme made under this Act or relating to the application of the provisions of this Act to any particular class of domestic workers and employers, and co-ordination and monitoring of the work of various Boards.
- (e) In consultations with State Boards prescribe minimum standards to achieve decent conditions of Work
- (f) Recommend appropriate strategies on elimination of any form of trafficking/ forced/ bonded labour and child labour where the child happens to be below 18 years of age.
- (g) Any other matter as may be prescribed by the central Government.

6. State Advisory committee

- (1) The State Government may constitute an Advisory Committee to advise upon such matters arising out of the administration of this Act or relating to the application of the provisions of this Act to domestic workers and employers or co-ordination of the work of various Boards, as the State Government may refer to it for advice.
- (2) The members of the Advisory Committee shall be appointed by the State Government and shall be of such number and chosen in such manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that, the Advisory Committee shall include an equal number of members representing the employers, domestic workers and the members representing State Government which shall not exceed one third of its total number of members.
- (3) The Chairman of the Advisory Committee shall be one of the members appointed to represent the State Government, nominated in this behalf by the State Government.
- (4) The State Government shall publish in the Official Gazette, the names of all the members of the Advisory Committee.

- (5) The meetings of the Advisory Committee and procedure to be followed thereat shall be such as may be prescribed by the regulations.
- (6) The term of office of members of the Advisory Committee shall be such as may be prescribed.
- (7) The member of the Advisory Committee (not being a member representing the State Government) shall receive traveling and daily allowances for attending meetings of the Committee at such rates as may be prescribed

7. Functions of the State Advisory Committee

The State Board shall perform the following functions:

- (a) The Board may, with the previous approval of the State Government, make regulations consistent with this Act and the rules made there under for all or any of the matters to be provided under this Act by regulations and generally for all other matters for which provision is, in the opinion of the Board, necessary for the exercise of its powers and the discharge of its functions under this Act.
- (b) Review and monitor the District Board constituted for the State and take appropriate steps to ensure its proper and effective implementation
- (c) Allocate funds to the district Board and administer the domestic workers welfare fund and allocate such amounts to district Boards as may be considered necessary
- (d) Prescribe the fees to be charged from the employers, service providers/placement agencies and domestic workers from time to time.
- (e) Prescribe fee for registration as beneficiaries under the Fund and rate per mensem for the beneficiaries of the fund.
- (f) Implement such schemes and welfare measures as formulated in consultation with the central Board
- (g) Prescribe the form of register to be maintained for registration of domestic workers under the fund
- (h) Procedure for renewal of registration certificate
- (i) Entertain appeals with respect to any decision by the district Board



- (j) Ensuring decent conditions of service, including rates of remuneration, hours of work and conditions
- (k) Any other matter as may be prescribed

8. District Boards

- (1) The State Government may for the purposes of preparation and implementation of the schemes for welfare of domestic workers, in a District, by notification in the Official Gazette, establish such number of Boards to be known as “District Domestic Labour Welfare Board”:
Provided that, the State Government may constitute such Board for two or more Districts:
Provided further that, the State Government may, by like notification also constitute more than one Board for a District and specify the local limits in which such Boards shall have jurisdiction or authorize any existing Board under any other law dealing with labour related matters.
- (2) The Board shall consist of members nominated, from time to time, by the State Government representing the employers, the domestic workers and the State Government.
- (4) The members representing employers and domestic workers shall be equal in number, and the members representing the State Government shall not exceed one-third of the total number of members representing employers and domestic workers.
- (5) The Chairman of the Board shall be one of the members appointed to represent the State Government, nominated in this behalf by the State Government.
- (6) After nomination of all the members including the Chairman, the State Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, publish the names of all the members of the Board.
- (7) The term of office of members of the Board shall be such as may be prescribed.
- (8) Every member shall be paid (not being a member representing the State Government) from the fund of the Board travelling and daily allowances for attending meetings of the Board at such rates as may be prescribed.
- (9) The meetings of the Board and the procedure to be followed for the purpose and all matters supplementary or ancillary thereto shall be such as may be laid down by the regulations.

9. Disqualification and removal of member

- (1) No person shall be chosen as, or continue to be, a member of the Board who,-
- (a) is a salaried officer of the Board;
 - (b) is or at any time has been adjudged insolvent;
 - (c) is found to be a lunatic or become of unsound mind; or
 - (d) is or has been convicted of any offence involving moral turpitude.
- (2) The State Government may remove from office any member, who,—
- (a) is or has become subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in sub-section (1);
or
 - (b) is absent without leave of the Board for more than three consecutive meetings of the Board;
 - (c) in the opinion of the Government, has so abused the position of member as to render that persons continuation in the office detrimental to the public interest or is otherwise unfit or unsuitable to continue as such member:

Provided that, no person shall be removed under clause (c), unless that person has been given a reasonable opportunity to show cause as to why he should not be removed.

- (3) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provisions of this Act, the members shall hold office during the pleasure of the State Government and if in the opinion of the State Government,—
- (a) the member representing employers and the domestic workers, ceases to adequately represent the employers or, as the case may be, the domestic workers, or
 - (b) having regard to exigencies of circumstances or services in the State Government, the member representing the State Government cannot continue to represent the State Government, then it may, by an order, remove all or any of them from office at any time.

10. Resignation of office by member

Any member of the Board may at any time resign his office by writing under his hand addressed to the State Government, and his office shall, on acceptance of the resignation, become vacant.



11. Proceedings presumed to be good and valid

No act or proceeding of the Board shall be questioned or invalidated merely by reason of any vacancy in its membership or by reason of any defect in the constitution thereof.

12. Secretary and other officers of Board

- (1) The Board shall, with the approval of the State Government, appoint a secretary and such other officers and employees as it considers necessary for the efficient discharge of its functions under this Act.
- (2) The Secretary of the Board shall be its Chief Executive Officer.
- (3) The functions, terms and conditions of appointment and the salary and allowances payable to the secretary and other officers and employees of the Board shall be such as may be laid down, from time to time, by regulations.

13. Functions of the Board

The District Boards shall perform the following functions:

- (a) The Board shall carry out or cause to carry out the registration of domestic worker and employers and service providers as per the procedure prescribed under the **Act** either directly or through the WFC and maintain records registration of domestic workers as beneficiaries under the Act;
- (b) to grant following benefits to beneficiaries which they are entitled to under the Act:-
 - (i) provision for immediate assistance to a beneficiary in case of accident;
 - (ii) financial assistance for the education of children of the beneficiary;
 - (iii) provision for medical expenses for treatment of ailments of a beneficiary or his such dependent;
 - (iv) provision for maternity benefit to the women beneficiaries:
Provided that, such maternity benefit shall be restricted in case of two children only;
 - (v) make payment of funeral expenses to the legal heir on the death of the beneficiary;
 - (vi) facilitate the settlement of disputes through conciliation
 - (vii) renewal of registration certificate

- (vii) Issue of identity card for the beneficiaries
 - (viii) disseminate information on available social security schemes for the Workers
 - (ix) authorize the WFC to act as an authorized intermediary in collecting contributions from the workers and others as mandated under the Act and remit them to the district Board
 - (x) training, imparting skills to domestic workers
 - (xi) implement any schemes or any welfare measures framed by the central Board in consultation with State Boards
 - (xii) such other benefits as may be decided by the Board, from time to time;
- (c) The district Board in consultation with the State Board may make available such schemes as applicable under other laws such as the unorganized sector Act 2009
- (d) Designate any one or more of the following at such areas as maybe considered necessary, as Workers' Facilitation Centres (WFC) for purposes of facilitating registration of workers:
- i) Local Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) or urban local bodies;
 - ii) Resident welfare associations/society;
 - iii) Non-profit organizations working among the Domestic workers;
- Provided further that such Workers' Facilitation Centres (WFC) shall function under the supervision of the district Board
- (e) The board shall maintain such registers and records giving such particulars of domestic workers employed the nature of work performed by the domestic worker, and such other particulars in such form as may be prescribed.
- (f) The board may implement any welfare schemes under any other law with prior approval of the centre or State Government

14. Powers of the District Board

- (1) Subject to any rules by the State Government in this behalf, the Board may, within the local limits
- (a) Make such examination and hold such inquiry as may be necessary for ascertaining whether the provisions of this Act have been or are being complied within any place or premises



- (b) Require the production of any document, record or evidence (written or oral)
 - (c) Enter, with such assistance as it may consider necessary, at all times any place or premises if there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that any domestic worker has or is being subjected to any form of sexual exploitation or wrongfully confined in any such place or premises or rescue any child being used employed as a domestic worker
- (2) Every employer shall accord to the Board, all reasonable facilities in the discharge of his duties under this Act.
- (3) Each District board shall have the same powers as are vested in civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908), when adjudicating a dispute in respect of the following matters, namely -
- (a) enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;
 - (b) compelling the production of documents and material objects;
 - (c) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses;
 - (d) in respect of such other matters as may be prescribed;

CHAPTER THREE REGISTRATION PROCEDURE

15. REGISTRATION –

- (a) Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, all domestic workers, employers or service providers shall be registered as per procedure hereinafter prescribed
- (b) Every employer / service provider and domestic worker wherever applicable, shall within one month of the commencement of the employment of domestic worker, in the household, shall submit to the District Board or any person so authorized by the District Board, application along with prescribed fee, for registration, providing such **details as prescribed**

Provided that the Board or any such person so authorized may entertain any such application for registration after expiry of the period fixed in this behalf, if satisfied that the applicant had sufficient cause from making the application in time.
- (c) Where a domestic worker undertakes part time work in two or more households and is not engaged through any placement agency, it shall be the duty of such domestic worker to

register with the District Board provided further that where such worker is engaged through any agency and works in more than one household, it shall be the duty of such agency to register the worker

- (d) where a domestic worker leaves the work in a district and moves to any other area in any part of the territory of India and takes up work in any household in such part either on his/her own or through any agency or middleman, it shall be the duty of such worker or agency or middleman, to inform the concerned Board where so registered regarding the move and register with the Board At the place where work has been taken up.
- (e) Notwithstanding anything contained in provisions above, where a domestic worker is engaged through a middleman or agency or service provider for work in any household, it shall be the duty of such agency or middleman or service provider and not of the main employer in whose household such worker works, to register as per the procedure prescribed.

16. Registration fee

- (a) where a employer engages a domestic worker on full time basis, it shall be the duty of such employer to register with the Board on payment of prescribed fee, which shall form a part of yearly subscription, irrespective whether the domestic worker continues in such employment or otherwise or performs any part of household work part time in more than two households
- (b) Where a domestic worker is engaged through a agency or middleman or service provider it shall be the duty of such agency or middleman as the case may be, to provide such details for registration along with the fee as may be prescribed

Provided that the Board may on application made by any service provider exempt such service provider from payment of the fee, if so considered necessary, giving cogent reasons therefore

17. Renewal of registration certificate

A registration certificate shall be renewed at an interval of one year on the payment of the fee as may be prescribed

18. Employment of a child

No child shall be employed as a domestic worker or for any such incidental or ancillary work which is prohibited under any law for the time being in force.



CHAPTER FOUR ESTABLISHMENT OF FUND

19. Domestic Workers Welfare Fund

- (1) There shall be formed a Fund, to be called the **Domestic workers Welfare Fund**, and there shall be credited thereto—
 - (a) Any grants made to the Fund by the Central Government and State Government ;
 - (b) Any money received by the beneficiaries
 - (c) all amounts from the District Boards received as registration and other fees
 - (d) Any income from investment of the amounts in the Fund.
 - (e) All fines collected
 - (f) all other sums received by the Board from any other sources
- (2) The Fund shall be administered and applied by the district Board to meet the expenditure incurred in connection with measures and facilities which, in the its opinion is necessary or expedient to promote the welfare of domestic workers; and in particular,—
 - (i) To defray the cost of such welfare measures or facilities for the benefit of domestic workers /beneficiaries as may be decided by the Board ;
 - (ii) To sanction any money in aid of any scheme for the welfare of the domestic -workers including family welfare, family planning, education,Insurance and other welfare measures;

CHAPTER FIVE REGISTRATION OF DOMESTIC WORKERS AS BENEFICIARIES

20. Beneficiaries of the Fund

- (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, every domestic worker registered as a beneficiary under this Act shall be entitled to the benefits provided by the Board from its Fund under this Act.

Every domestic worker who has completed eighteen years of age, but has not completed **sixty five** years of age, and who has been engaged in any domestic work for not less than ninety days during the preceding twelve months shall be eligible for registration as a beneficiary under this Act.

- (2) An application for registration shall be made in such form, as may be prescribed, to Board in this behalf.
- (3) Every application under sub-section (2) shall be accompanied by such documents together with such fee as may be prescribed.
- (4) If Board under sub-section (2) is satisfied that the applicant has complied with the provisions of this Act and the rules made there under, he shall register the name of the domestic worker as a **domestic worker** under this Act:

Provided that an application for registration shall not be rejected without giving the applicant an opportunity of being heard and without assigning reasons in writing.

- (5) Any person aggrieved by the decision under sub-section (4) may, within thirty days from the date of such decision, prefer an appeal to the state Board and the decision of the State Board on such appeal shall be final:

Provided that the State Board in this behalf may entertain the appeal after the expiry of the said period of thirty days if he is satisfied that the domestic worker was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal in time.

21. Identity cards

- (1) The Board shall give to every beneficiary an identity card with his photograph duly affixed thereon along with passbook to enable them in opening the bank accounts.
- (2) A beneficiary who has been issued an identity card under this Act shall produce the same whenever demanded by any officer of Government or the Board, or any other authority for inspection.

22. Cessation of registration

- (1) A domestic worker who has been registered as a beneficiary under this Act shall cease to be as such when he attains the age of **sixty five years** or when he is not engaged in any domestic work for not less than ninety days in a year:

Provided that in computing the period of ninety days under this sub-section, there shall be excluded any period of absence from work due to any personal injury accident

- (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), if a person had been a beneficiary for at least three years continuously immediately before attaining the age of sixty years, he shall be eligible to get such benefits including pensions as may be prescribed.



23. Register of domestic workers

The district Board shall maintain records / register in such form as may be prescribed showing the details of employment of beneficiaries in the district .

24. Contribution of domestic workers

(1) A Domestic worker who has been registered as a beneficiary under this Act shall, until he attains the age of sixty years, contribute to the Fund at such rate per mensem, as may be specified /prescribed.

Provided that the Board may, if satisfied that a beneficiary is unable to pay his contribution due to any financial hardship, waive the payment of contribution for a period not exceeding three months at a time.

(2) A beneficiary may authorize his employer to deduct his contribution from his monthly wages and to remit the same, within fifteen days from such deduction, to the Board.

25. Effect of non-payment of contribution

When a beneficiary has not paid his contribution under sub-section (1) of section 20 for a continuous period of not less than one year, he shall cease to be a beneficiary:

Provided that if the Board is satisfied that the non-payment of contribution was for a reasonable ground and that the domestic worker is willing to deposit the arrears, he may allow the domestic worker to deposit the contribution in arrears and on such deposit being made, the registration of domestic worker shall stand restored.

CHAPTER SIX

REGULATION OF THE WORKING CONDITIONS

26. Duties of the employer and service provider

(1) Every employer and service provider shall provide such particulars of the domestic workers engaged directly or through agency, to the District Board or any person so authorized by the Board, in such form and paying such fees as may be prescribed

(2) No service provider or a person /agency shall carry on the business of providing domestic worker to any employer unless the said service provider or agency or person is registered under the Act

- (3) The service provider shall maintain the records of all the domestic workers being contracted by them for purposes of employment from any part of the territory of India and provide the details thereof in such form as may be prescribed
- (4) Working hours - No employee shall be required or allowed to work in any household for more than nine hours in any day or for more than forty-eight hours in any week; Working hours are to be defined as per the nature of work and taking 8 hrs as maximum, with sufficient periods of rest and food for full time workers; provided that the work span should not be more than 12 hours for live – in (with 3-4 hrs. of rest in between), and similarly full time live-out workers, the work span should not be more than 8 hours;

Provided further that any adult employee may be allowed to work in such household premises for any period in excess of the limit fixed under this section subject to the payment of overtime wages if the period of work, exceeds 48 hrs. a week and including overtime work, does not exceed ten hours in any day and in the aggregate fifty-hours in any week.
- (5) Wages for overtime work - Where any employee employed in any household is required to work overtime, she shall be entitled in respect of such overtime work, to wages at the rate of twice her ordinary rate of wages; The overtime rate shall be calculated, shall be calculated at one and half times the average earnings for the days on which they had actually worked during the week immediately preceding the week in which the overtime work has been done;
- (6) Interval for rest - The periods of work for employees in a household shall be so fixed that no period shall exceed five hours and that no employee shall work for more than five hours before she has had an interval for rest of not less than half hour;
- (7) Weekly holidays - Every worker irrespective of being a full-time, part-time, live-in, nights shift workers will be entitled to a weekly day off;

27. Minimum wages -

- (1) The appropriate Government shall by notification
 - (a) fix the minimum rates of wages payable to domestic worker
 - (b) review at such intervals as it may think fit, such intervals not exceeding five years The minimum rates of wages so fixed and revise the minimum rates, if necessary:



- (2) The appropriate Government may fix—
- (a) a minimum rate of wages for time work (hereinafter referred to as ‘a minimum time rate’);
 - (b) a minimum rate of wages for piece work (hereinafter referred to as ‘minimum piece rate’);
 - (c) a minimum rate of remuneration to apply in the case of employees employed en piece work for the purpose of securing to such employees a minimum rate of wages on a time work basis (hereinafter referred to as ‘a guaranteed time rate’);
 - (d) a minimum rate (whether a time rate or a piece rate) to apply in substitution for minimum rate which would otherwise be applicable, in respect of overtime work done by employees (hereinafter referred to as ‘overtime rate’);
 - (e) Minimum rates of wages may be fixed by any one or more of the following wage-periods, namely:—
 - (i) by the hour,
 - (ii) by the day,
 - (iii) by the month

28. Offences and penalties

- (1) Any service provider who contravenes the provisions of the Act or any rules made there under shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months and with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both, and in the case of a continuing contravention, with an additional fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day during which such contravention continues after conviction for the first such contravention.
- (2) If any person who has been convicted of any offence punishable under subsection (1) is again guilty of an offence involving a contravention or failure of compliance of the same provision, he shall be punishable on a subsequent conviction with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months and with fine which shall not be less than two thousand rupees but which may extend to five thousand rupees or with both:

- (3) Where an employer fails to comply with the provisions of the Act he/she shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees
- (4) any person who willfully obstructs any officer so authorized by the district boards to conduct inspection under the act or refuses or willfully neglects to afford the such officer any reasonable facility for making any inspection, examination, inquiry or investigation authorized by or under this Act in relation to the employer or a service provider to whom, this Act applies, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months and with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both.
- (5) Whoever willfully refuses to produce on the demand of such an inspecting a person so authorized by the district boards, any register or other document kept in pursuance of this Act or prevents or attempts to prevent or does anything which he has reason to believe is likely to prevent any person from appearing before or being examined by an inspecting person acting in pursuance of his duties under this Act, shall be punishable with with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with a fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both.
- (6) Any person who -
 - (i) Knowingly sends, directs or takes any girl or woman to any place for immoral purposes or to a place where she is likely to be morally corrupted or,
 - (ii) In any manner sexually exploits such woman or child or
 - (iii) Make available young children as domestic workersshall be subjected to imprisonment for not less than three years and which may extend up to period of seven years and fine up to ₹ 2000 or both.

29. No court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act except on a complaint—

- (a) Made by, or with the previous sanction in writing of, the State Board or the district Board or
- (b) Made by an office-bearer of a voluntary organization registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (21 of 1860) or any other law for the time being in force ; or
- (c) No court inferior to that of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence punishable under this Act.

30. Limitation of prosecutions



No court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under this Act unless the complaint thereof is made within **one year** from the date on which the alleged commission of the offence came to the knowledge of the district or state Board .

CHAPTER SEVEN MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

31. Effect of laws and agreements inconsistent with the Act

- (1) The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law or in the terms of any agreement or contract of service, whether made before or after the commencement of this Act:
- (2) Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as precluding any worker from entering into an agreement with the principal employer as the case may be, for granting them rights or privileges in respect of any matter which are more favorable to them than those to which they would be entitled under this Act.

32. Protection of action taken under Act

- (1) No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any Member of the Board or any non governmental organization for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act or any rule or order made there under.
- (2) No suit or other legal proceedings shall lie against the Government for any damage caused or likely to be caused by anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act or any rule or notification or order made or issued there under.

33. Supersession of Board

- (1) If the State Government is satisfied that, or otherwise is of the opinion that,—
 - (a) The Board is unable to perform its functions, or
 - (b) The Board has persistently made delay in the discharge of its functions or has exceeded or abused its powers, then the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, supersede the Board and re-constitute it in the manner specified, within a period of twelve months from the date of supersession. The period of supersession may be extended for sufficient reasons by a like notification by not more than six months:

Provided that, before issuing a notification under this sub-section on any of the

grounds mentioned in clause (b), the State Government shall give a reasonable opportunity to the Board to show cause why it should not be superseded and shall consider the explanations and objections, if any, of the Board.

- (2) After the supersession of the Board and until it is reconstituted, the powers and functions of the Board under this Act shall be exercised and performed by the State Government or by such officer or officers as the State Government may appoint for this purpose.
- (3) When the Board is superseded, the following consequences shall ensue, that is to say,—
 - (a) all the members of the Board shall, as from the date of publication of the notification under sub-section (1), vacate their office;
 - (b) all the powers and functions, which may be exercised or performed by the Board shall, during the period of supersession, be exercised or performed by such persons as may be specified in the notification;
 - (c) all funds and other property vesting in the Board shall, during the period of supersession, vest in the State Government and on the reconstitution of the Board, such funds and property shall reinvest in the Board.

34. Power to remove difficulties

- (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order published in the official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as appears to it to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty:
- (2) Every order made under this section shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before each House of Parliament.

35. Accounts and Audit

- (a) The Central, State and district Boards shall maintain proper accounts and other relevant records and prepare annual statements of accounts in such form as may be prescribed.
- (b) The Central Board shall furnish to the Central Government, before such date as may be prescribed, the audited copy of the consolidated account of itself and the Funds together with the auditor's report.



- (c) The state and district boards shall furnish to the State Government before such date as may be prescribed its audited copy of accounts together with the auditor's report.

36. Power to make rules

- (1) The Central Government may, subject to the condition of previous publication, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.
- (2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—
 - (a) the number of persons to be appointed on the Central Board, the term of their office and other conditions of service, the procedure to be followed in the discharge of their functions and the manner of filling of casual vacancies of the Chairperson and other members of the Board under section 4 of the Act.
 - (b) Any other matter which is required to be, or may be, prescribed under section 5 (g) of the Act.
 - (c) The form and manner in which the annual statement of accounts together with the auditor's report shall be furnished under section 29 of the Act.
- (3) Every rule made by the Central Government under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

37. Power to make rules

- (1) The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, and subject to the conditions of previous publication except when the rules are made for the first time, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.
- (2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, such rules may be made for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) term of office of members of the Board;
 - (b) rate of traveling and daily allowances to be payable to members of the Board for attending meetings of the Board;
 - (c) form of application for registration as a beneficiary;
 - (d) documents to be accompanied along with application for registration as a beneficiary and fees for the same;
 - (e) registers to be maintained by the Secretary of the Board;
 - (f) form of an application to be made by a beneficiary to the Board and documents which may be accompanied to such application, for grant of payments out of the fund;
 - (g) amount of contribution of the beneficiaries to the fund;
 - (h) form of annual statement of accounts including a balance sheet;
 - (i) form in which and the time when the budget of the Board is to be prepared and forwarded to the State Government;
 - (j) form in which and the time when the annual report of the Board is to be prepared and submitted to the State Government;
 - (k) number of members of the Advisory Committee and the manner in which they may be chosen;
 - (m) term of office of members of the Advisory Committee;
 - (n) rate of traveling and daily allowances to be payable to members of the Advisory Committee for attending meetings of the Advisory Committee;
 - (o) any other matter which is required to be or may be prescribed, for carrying out the purposes of this Act.
- (3) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be, after it is made, before each House of the State Legislature while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the



rule should not be made and notify such decision in the Official Gazette, the rule shall, from the date of publication of a notification in the Official Gazette, have effect only in such modified form, or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done or omitted to be done under that rule.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE SECTION 125 – ORDER FOR MAINTENANCE OF WIVES, CHILDREN AND PARENTS

PRESENT PROVISION	PROPOSED AMENDMENT	PROPOSED BILL
<p>125 (1) If any person having sufficient means neglects or refuses to maintain -</p> <p>(a) his wife, unable to maintain himself, or</p> <p>(b) his legitimate or illegitimate minor child, whether married or not, unable to maintain itself, or</p> <p>(c) his legitimate or illegitimate child (not being married daughter) who has attained majority, where such child is, by reason of any physical or mental abnormality or injury unable to maintain itself, or</p> <p>(d) his father or mother, unable to maintain himself or herself,</p> <p>a Magistrate of the first class may, upon proof of such neglect or refusal, order such</p>	<p>Added 'step child', 'adopted child'</p> <p>Deleted "reason of any physical or mental abnormality or injury"</p> <p>Added 'grandparents'</p> <p>New provision</p> <p>Add "from the estate of the respondent"</p>	<p>125 (1) If any person having sufficient means neglects or refuses to maintain -</p> <p>(a) his wife, unable to maintain himself, or</p> <p>(b) his legitimate or illegitimate minor child, step child, adopted child whether married or not, unable to maintain itself, or</p> <p>(c) his legitimate or illegitimate, step daughter, adopted adopted (not being married daughter) who has attained majority, where such child is unable to maintain itself, or</p> <p>(d) his father or mother, grandparents unable to maintain himself or herself,</p> <p>(e) any woman who is, or has lived with the respondent in are lationship in the nature of marriage</p> <p>a Magistrate of the first class may, upon proof of such neglect or refusal, order such</p>



PRESENT PROVISION	PROPOSED AMENDMENT	PROPOSED BILL
<p>person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child, father or mother, at such monthly rate as such Magistrate thinks fit, and to pay the same to such person as the Magistrate may from time to time direct: Provided that the Magistrate may order the father of a minor female child referred to in clause (b) to make such allowance, until she attains her majority, if the Magistrate is satisfied that the husband of such minor female child, if married, is not possessed of sufficient means.</p>		<p>person or the employer of the respondent to make a monthly allowance for maintenance of such persons wife or such child, father or mother, at such monthly rate from the estate of the respondent or direct the employer of such person as to remit such sums from the salary of the respondent as the Magistrate thinks fit, and to pay the same to such person as the Magistrate may from time to time direct: Provided that the Magistrate may order the father of a minor female child referred to in clause (b) to make such allowance, until she attains her majority, if the Magistrate is satisfied that the husband of such minor female child, if married, is not possessed of sufficient means.</p>
<p>Proviso to 125 Provided further that the Magistrate may, during the pendency of the proceeding regarding monthly allowance for the maintenance under this subsection, order such person</p>	<p>Add or “the employer of such person”</p>	<p>Proviso to 125 Provided further that the Magistrate may, during the pendency of the proceeding regarding monthly allowance for the maintenance under this subsection, order such person</p>

PRESENT PROVISION	PROPOSED AMENDMENT	PROPOSED BILL
<p>to make a monthly allowance for the interim maintenance of his wife or such child, father or mother, and the expenses of such proceeding which the Magistrate considers reasonable, and to pay the same to such person as the Magistrate may from time to time direct:</p>		<p>or the employer of such person to make a monthly allowance for the interim maintenance of his wife or such child, father or mother, and the expenses of such proceeding which the Magistrate considers reasonable, and to pay the same to such person as the Magistrate may from time to time direct: magistrate may also direct a lump sum amount to be deposited from the estate of the respondent</p>
<p>2nd Proviso to 125 Provided also that an application for the monthly allowance for the interim maintenance and expenses of proceeding under the second proviso shall, as far as possible, be disposed of within sixty days from the date of the service of notice of the application to such person.</p>		<p>2nd Proviso to 125 Provided also that an application for the monthly allowance for the interim maintenance and expenses of proceeding under the second proviso shall, as far as possible, be disposed of within thirty days from the date of the service of notice of the application to such person or the employer of such person.</p>
<p>New proviso</p>		<p>Third proviso Notwithstanding anything in Code of criminal procedure relating to service of notices, the Magistrate may serve or cause such notice to be</p>



PRESENT PROVISION	PROPOSED AMENDMENT	PROPOSED BILL
		served in any manner as deemed fit, either electronically, through process server, courier etc
<p>Explanation - For the purposes of this Chapter-</p> <p>(a) "minor" means a person who, under the provisions of the Indian Majority Act 1875 (9 of 1875) is deemed not to have attained his majority;</p> <p>(b) "wife" includes a woman who has been divorced by, or has obtained a divorce from, her husband and has not remarried.</p>	<p>(b) "wife" includes a woman who has been divorced by, or has obtained a divorce from, her husband and has not remarried</p> <p>(c) "unable to maintain" would mean the absence of actual separate income earned by the claimant and not the possibility of the claimant being able to earn by securing employment.</p> <p>(d) "estate" includes personal income, assets, incomes from fixed deposits, shares and DMAT accounts details, rents and commissions, bonds, details of sale and purchase, immovable properties including self owned properties, family properties.</p>	<p>Explanation - For the purposes of this Chapter -</p> <p>(a) "minor" means a person who, under the provisions of the Indian Majority Act 1875 (9 of 1875) is deemed not to have attained his majority;</p> <p>(b) "wife" includes a woman who has been divorced by, or has obtained a divorce from, her husband and has not remarried.</p> <p>(c) "unable to maintain" would include the absence of actual separate income earned by the claimant and not the possibility of the claimant being able to earn by securing employment.</p> <p>(d) "estate" includes personal income, assets, incomes from fixed deposits, shares and DMAT accounts details, rents and commissions, bonds, details of sale and purchase, immovable properties including self owned properties, family properties.</p>

JUSTIFICATION :-

- (1) Amendment in 125 sub-**section 1 (c)** which states that “his legitimate or illegitimate child (not being married daughter) who has attained majority, where such child is, by **reason of any physical or mental abnormality or injury** unable to maintain itself,” — it’s a restrictive provision and there should not be any discrimination between specially able child and such child who has attained majority, particularly girl child. Right to be maintained by a parent having sufficient means should be provided to all unmarried daughters, even after they have attained the age of majority who are unable to maintain themselves. This would prevent vagrancy and destitution of girl child, which is one of the main objectives that the provisions for maintenance seek to address.

(In **Raj kumari Awasthi Vs State of U P - 2008CriLJ2539** the Allhabad High Court observed that Section 125(1)(c) - on a plain reading of the aforesaid provision, it is apparent that a person having sufficient means is only required to maintain his unmarried daughter who has turned major, i.e. after she has crossed the age of eighteen years, only if her inability to maintain herself is due to any physical or mental abnormality or injury, and not otherwise. The position as it stands under this provision is that a college going girl of 18 years, (like the applicant No. 2), who is not yet married, unless she is unable to maintain herself due to any physical or mental abnormality or injury, can be refused maintenance by her father, who is possessed of sufficient means. But to expect that an unmarried daughter, who is still going to college or staying at home awaiting her marriage, and has no source of independent income to maintain herself can be denied maintenance from her father, who possesses sufficient means only because her inability to maintain herself is not due to any physical or mental abnormality as required in Section 125(1)(c) of the Code would be extremely harsh and oppressive and in all likelihood violative of Articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution of India. This provision appears particularly anomalous and discriminatory because in the other clauses of Section 125(1), i.e. in Clauses (a), (b) and (d), a person with sufficient means is required to maintain his wife, his legitimate or illegitimate minor child whether married or not or his father or mother who are unable to maintain themselves and there is no additional requirement for these categories of persons to demonstrate that their inability to maintain themselves is due to physical or mental abnormality or injury for claiming the benefit of this salutary social legislation. The provision as it stands also seems contrary to the spirit of Articles 15(3) and 39 (e) and (f) of the Constitution of India which veritably enjoin the State to design laws for the welfare of women and children and for ensuring that children and youth are protected from moral and material abandonment. in this view of the matter, I am of the opinion that the said Sub-section 125(1)(c) needs to be amended by the Legislature and the right of to



be maintained by a parent having sufficient means should be provided to all unmarried daughters, even after they have attained majority who are unable to maintain themselves. That is the only way to prevent vagrancy and destitution of the girl child, which is one of the prime objectives that these summary provisions for maintenance, which Chapter IX of the Code seeks to address. I, therefore, direct that notice be issued to the Union of India through the Attorney General of India, and the State of U.P. through the Advocate General to show cause within two months as to how they support the legal validity of Section 125(1)(c) of the Code in so far as the said provision has imposed an additional requirement on an unmarried girl who has attained majority, and is unable to maintain herself that she further demonstrate that her inability to maintain herself is due to some physical or mental abnormality or disease. Copy of this order be also forwarded to the Law Commissions of India and U.P. and also to the National and U.P. State Commissions for Women for appropriate intervention by these bodies. The Registrar General is directed to issue the aforesaid notices to the Attorney General of India and the Advocate General of U.P. and to communicate this order to the Law Commissions of India and U.P. and to the National and U.P. State Commissions for Women within two weeks.

The Apex Court in *Nanak Chand v. Chandra Kishore Aggarwal* **MANU/SC/0481/1969** : 1970CriLJ522 has also reiterated the same position that there should be no limitation of age, in the definition of the word “child” and a child of any age should be entitled to maintenance if it is unable to maintain itself and the parent is possessed of sufficient means.

2. Sec 125 (1) (e) is a new provision: The question is why should a woman who was trapped into marriage by a man having a living spouse, should be made to suffer for no fault of her own? Primary objective of this provisions being to prevent vagrancy, the definition of wife under these provisions should be broadened to include woman who has lived with the respondent in a relationship in the nature of marriage and wife under irregular or voidable marriage. When the right of maintenance is given to illegitimate child, it is extremely unfair that the mother of illegitimate child should not be granted maintenance.

(Yamunabai Vs Anantrao 1988 (1) SCC 530 – in this case A having legally wedded wife married to be B after 1955 Act enacted - whether maintenance application preferred by B under Section 125 of Code maintainable – after enactment of 1955 Act Hindu can have only one wife marriage by man having living wife is null and void – Code does not impose liability on husband to maintain any such wife. *It may be observed that for the purpose of extending the benefit of the section to a divorced woman and an illegitimate child the Parliament considered it necessary to include in the section specific provisions to that effect, but has not done so with respect to women not*

lawfully married.

In **savita bens case Criminal Appeal No. 399 of 2005 (Arising out of SLP (Crl.) No. 4688 of 2004)** -Maintenance claim by woman not legally married – Held, she being not legally married ‘wife’ is not entitle to claim maintenance – However her child having covered under Section 125(1)(c) is entitle to maintenance – Appellant contacted marriage with respondent No. 2 during subsistence of first marriage of respondent No. 2 is not a legally married wife Therefore, not entitle to maintenance that *law operates harshly against the woman who unwittingly gets into relationship with a married man and Section 125 of the Code does not give protection to such woman. This may be an inadequacy in law, which only the legislature can undo.* But as the position in law stands presently there is no escape from the conclusion that the expression ‘wife’ as per Section 125 of the Code refers to only legally married wife. The provision is enacted for social justice and specially to protect women and children as also old and infirm poor parents and falls within the constitutional sweep of Article 15(3) reinforced by Article 39 of the Constitution of India, 1950 (in short the ‘Constitution’). The provision gives effect to the natural and fundamental duty of a man to maintain his wife, children and parents so long as they are unable to maintain themselves.

The apex court Criminal Appeal No. 664 of 1990 **Vimala (K.) Vs. Veeraswamy (K.)** observed that section 125 of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 - appellant demanded maintenance from respondent - respondent resisted claim on grounds that appellant not legally wedded wife as he had earlier married another woman - second wife not entitled to maintenance until first marriage subsisting - respondent not able to prove legal and valid marriage with another woman - held, appellant entitled to maintenance.

There are a number of recent cases in which the Courts have given a wider interpretation of the word “wife”, which includes woman who has been divorced by, or has obtained a divorce from, her husband and has not remarried, or has ***lived with the respondent in a relationship in the nature of marriage, or is a wife under a irregular or voidable marriage.***(Bidyut Prava Dixit Vs Dwarika Prasad Satpathy; Sheeba Chaudhary Vs Dr Amitava Mukherjee)

These above judgments have been passed under the PWDV Act, which recognizes relationship in the nature of marriage , but qualifying further it is that such relationships would not include **would not include woman living inadultery or knowingly enter into a relationship with a person knowing his marital status**



3. Explanation (c) to section 125 It is recommended that “**unable to maintain**” be interpreted to mean the actual absence of separate income earned by the claimant and not just the possibility of the claimant being able to earn by securing employment. The explanation would remove any doubts as to who is unable to maintain itself.
4. New explanation (d) to section 125 - define “**estate**” includes personal income, assets, incomes from fixed deposits, shares and D MAT accounts details, rents and commissions, bonds, details of sale and purchase, immovable properties including self owned properties, family properties. It has been seen that the Respondents usually stopped filing their income tax returns and preferred or professed joblessness to avoid their liability to pay maintenance. Once the estate of the Respondent’s is taken into account it would be convenient to arrive at the quantum of total earnings of the Respondents even in such cases where the plea or defence that they have not filed Income Tax Returns or are jobless have been taken or where the respondent has no fixed source of income. (Bharat Hegde Vs Saroj Chaudhary (140)2007 DLT 16; Rajesh Chaudhary Vs Nirmala Chaudhary
5. Inclusion of “**employer** “ it is proposed that magistrate be empowered to direct the employer, if any, of the person held responsible to pay maintenance, to make a deduction of the monthly allowance from the monthly salary of the employee and pay it to the awardee in the manner specified. This would be beneficial and a speedy redress

PRESENT PROVISION	PROPOSED AMENDMENT	PROPOSED BILL
125 (2) Any such allowance for the maintenance or interim maintenance and expenses shall be payable from the date of the order, or, if so ordered from the date of the application for maintenance or interim maintenance and expenses of proceeding, as the case may be. 125 (3) If any person so ordered fails without sufficient cause to comply with the		Deleted – to be part of the summary procedure

PRESENT PROVISION	PROPOSED AMENDMENT	PROPOSED BILL
<p>order, any such Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, issue a warrant for levying the amount due in the manner provided for levying fines, may sentence such person, for the whole, or any part of each month's allowance for the maintenance or the interim maintenance and expenses of proceeding, as the case may be remaining unpaid after the execution of the warrant, to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or until payment if sooner made:</p>		
<p>Section 125 is the provision of substantive law. The procedural aspect that is laid down in sub clause (2) and (3) are taken into account under section 126 which lays down the procedure</p>		
PRESENT PROVISION	PROPOSED AMENDMENT	PROPOSED BILL
<p>125 (4) No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance for the maintenance or the interim maintenance and expenses of proceeding, as the case may be from her husband under this section if she is living in adultery, or if, without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her, husband, or if they are living separately by mutual consent.</p>	<p>The whole sub section (4) be deleted.</p> <p>Now 126(5)</p>	<p>The whole sub section (4) be deleted as part of summary procedure.</p>



PRESENT PROVISION	PROPOSED AMENDMENT	PROPOSED BILL
125 (5) On proof that any wife in whose favour an order has been made under this section is living in adultery, or that without sufficient reason she refuses to live with her husband, or that they are living separately by mutual consent, the Magistrate shall cancel the order	Now 126 (6)	The whole sub section (5) be deleted as part of summary procedure.

Section 125 is the provision of substantive law. The procedural aspect that is laid down in sub clause (4) and (5) are taken into account under section 126 which lays down the procedure.

Section 126. Procedure Substituted with - Summary Procedure

PRESENT PROVISION	PROPOSED AMENDMENT	PROPOSED BILL
126(1) Proceedings under Section 125 may be taken against any person in any district- (a) where he is, or (b) where he or his wife resides, or (c) where he last resided with his wife, or as the case may be, with the mother of the illegitimate child.	Add or such child or father or mother resides	126 (1) Proceedings under Section 125 may be taken against any person in any district- (a) where he is, or (b) where he or his wife or such child or father or mother resides, or (c) where he last resided with his wife, or as the case may be, with the mother of the illegitimate child, or

Justification for the proposed amendments to sec 126(1)

Criminal Appeal No. 431 of 2004 (Arising out of SLP (Crl.) No. 3151/2003)Vijay Kumar Prasad Vs. State of Bihar and Ors. – Criminal procedure Code, 1973 – Sections 125, 126 – Transfer Petition – Territorial Jurisdiction – Maintenance application by father against son – Maintainability of – Respondent

2 filing maintenance application against his son in District Siwan – Appellant son filing an application for transfer of case from Siwan to Patna – Contention that Court at Siwan had no jurisdiction to entertain maintenance application as appellant living and practicing as a lawyer in Patna – Validity - Since Clauses (b) & (c) of subsection (1) of section 126 relate to wife and children under section 125 of code and since benefit given to wife and children to initiate proceeding at place where they reside is not given to parents held that application by father or mother claiming maintenance had to be filed where person from whom maintenance was claimed resided – As Court at Siwan had no jurisdiction to deal with petition, direction given for transfer of case to Patna

IN THE HIGH COURT OF ANDHRA PRADESH Criminal Petition No. 1292 of 1992 N.B. Bhikshu Vs. State of Andhra Pradesh and Anr. – place of suing – Sections 126 and 126 (1) of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 – respondent-father claiming maintenance against petitioner-son – petitioner seeking determination of jurisdiction – petitioner contended that plea as available to wife to sue wherever she is not extended to father – only Clause applicable to respondent is Clause (a) of Sub-section (1) of Section 126 – Section 126 provides that father cannot file petition for maintenance at place where he resides – contention of petitioner upheld – held, father to file petition at place where his son stays.

PRESENT PROVISION	PROPOSED AMENDMENT	PROPOSED BILL
Sec 125(2) Any such allowance for the maintenance or interim maintenance and expenses of proceeding shall be payable from the date of the order, or, if so ordered, from the date of the application for maintenance or interim maintenance and expenses of proceeding, as the case may be.”;]	New sub section under sec 126 and add from thefrom the date of the application	126(2) Any such allowance for the maintenance or interim maintenance and expenses shall be payable from the from the date of the application for maintenance or interim maintenance and expenses of proceeding, as the case may be.

Justification for the proposed amendment to the new sec 126(2)

It is strongly recommended that the claimant has the rightful claim to get maintenance from the date the petition was instituted and hence the provision needs to be amended suitably



PRESENT PROVISION	PROPOSED AMENDMENT	PROPOSED BILL
<p>(3) If any person so ordered fails without sufficient cause to comply with the order, any such Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, issue a warrant for levying the amount due in the manner provided for levying fines, and may sentence such person, for the whole, or any port of each month's allowance for the maintenance or the interim maintenance and expenses of proceeding, as the case may be] remaining unpaid after the execution of the warrant, to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or until payment if sooner made:</p> <p>Provided that no warrant shall be issued for the recovery of any amount due under this section unless application be made to the Court to levy such amount within a period of one year from the date on which it became due:</p>	<p>This was earlier in sec 125 (3) and now made a part of procedure under 126</p>	<p>126 (3) If any person so ordered fails without sufficient cause to comply with the order, any such Magistrate may, order interest at the rate of fifteen per cent per annum shall be payable from the date of such default and for every breach of the order, issue a warrant for levying the amount due in the manner provided for levying fines, may sentence such person, for the whole, or any part of each month's allowance for the maintenance or the interim maintenance and expenses of proceeding, as the case may be remaining unpaid after the execution of the warrant, to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or until payment if sooner made</p> <p>Provided that no warrant shall be issued for the recovery of any amount due under this section unless application be made to the Court to levy such amount within a period of three year from the date on which it became due:</p>

PRESENT PROVISION	PROPOSED AMENDMENT	PROPOSED BILL
<p>Provided further that if such person offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and she refuses to live with him, such Magistrate may consider any grounds of refusal stated by her, and may make an order under this section notwithstanding such offer, if he is satisfied that there is just ground for so doing.</p> <p>Explanation.- If a husband has contracted marriage with another woman or keeps a mistress, it shall be considered to be just ground for his wife's refusal to live with him.</p>	<p>Add “or has been subjecting the woman to domestic violence to be added</p>	<p>Provided further that if such person offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and she refuses to live with him, such Magistrate may consider any grounds of refusal stated by her, and may make an order under this section notwithstanding such offer, if he is satisfied that there is just ground for so doing.</p> <p>Explanation.- If a husband has contracted marriage with another woman or keeps a mistress or has been subjecting the woman to domestic violence, it shall be considered to be just ground for his wife's refusal to live with him.</p>

Justification : the period of one year is too short a time and was unanimously agreed that the period should be for 3 years

PRESENT PROVISION	PROPOSED AMENDMENT	PROPOSED BILL
<p>126 (2) All evidence to such proceedings shall be taken in the presence of the person against whom an order for</p>	<p>Provision renumbered as 126(4)</p>	<p>126 (4) All evidence to such proceedings shall be taken in the presence of the person against whom an order for</p>



PRESENT PROVISION	PROPOSED AMENDMENT	PROPOSED BILL
<p>payment of maintenance is proposed to be made, or, when his personal attendance is dispensed with in the presence of his pleader, and shall be recorded in the manner prescribed for summons cases:</p> <p>Provided that if the Magistrate is satisfied that the person against whom an order for payment of maintenance is proposed to be made is willfully neglecting to attend the court, the Magistrate may proceed to hear and determine the case <i>ex parte</i> and any order so made may be set aside for good cause shown on an application made within three months from the date thereof subject to such terms including terms as to payment of costs to the opposite party as the Magistrate may think just and proper.</p>	<p>Add where the allegations are that the wife is living in adultery the magistrate shall conduct an in camera trial (existing 125 (4))</p>	<p>payment of maintenance is proposed to be made, or, when his personal attendance is dispensed with in the presence of his pleader, and shall be recorded in the manner prescribed for summons cases:</p> <p>Provided that if the Magistrate is satisfied that the person against whom an order for payment of maintenance is proposed to be made is willfully neglecting to attend the court, the Magistrate may proceed to hear and determine the case <i>ex parte</i> and any order so made may be set aside for good cause shown on an application made within three months from the date thereof subject to such terms including terms as to payment of costs to the opposite party as the Magistrate may think just and proper.</p> <p>126 (5) No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance for the maintenance or the interim maintenance and expenses of proceeding,</p>

PRESENT PROVISION	PROPOSED AMENDMENT	PROPOSED BILL
	<p>Existing 125 (5)</p> <p>Add 'In case the allegation on wife for 'living on adultery' is not proved, husband is liable to pay compensation to wife.'</p>	<p>as the case may be from her husband under this section if she is living in adultery, or if without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her, husband, or if they are living separately by mutual consent.</p> <p>Where the allegations are that the wife is living in adultery the magistrate shall conduct an in camera trial.</p> <p>126 (6) On proof that any wife in whose favour an order has been made under this section is living in adultery or that without sufficient reason she refuses to live with her husband, or that they are living separately by mutual consent, the Magistrate shall cancel the order. In case the allegation on wife for 'living on adultery' is not proved, husband is liable to pay compensation to wife.</p>

Explanation for Section 126 (5): In camera trial is important because it is a sensitive issue between husband and wife and hence kept private by in camera trial.

Explanation for Section 126 (6): Allegation for 'living in adultery' are serious allegation which mostly is used as a tool to defame the wife and deny her maintenance. However, in case husband is not able to proof the allegation, he should be made liable to pay fine to his wife.



PRESENT PROVISION	PROPOSED AMENDMENT	PROPOSED BILL
<p>126(3) The Court in dealing with applications under section 125 shall have power to make such order as to costs as may be just.</p>	<p>Renumbered as 126(7)</p> <p>New provision</p>	<p>126(7) The Court in dealing with applications under section 125 shall have power to make such order as to costs as may be just.</p> <p>126 (8) The Magistrate may, at the time of granting leave to defend, order the Respondent or the employer as the case may be to make and pay a monthly allowance, maintenance of his wife or such child, father or mother, and the expenses of such proceeding which the Magistrate considers reasonable.</p> <p>Magistrate may also direct the respondent to deposit such amount in lump sum as may be considered necessary and it shall be the duty of the respondent to furnish the details of his estate</p>
	<p>The purpose and objective behind these provisions have been defeated by the delays in the proceedings caused due to frequent adjournments sought by the Respondents. The insertion of these provision would prevent frequent</p>	<p>126 (9) No adjournments shall be granted at the request of either party, except where the circumstances are beyond the control of that party and subject to such costs to the other parties as the Magistrate deems fit.</p>

PRESENT PROVISION	PROPOSED AMENDMENT	PROPOSED BILL
	<p>adjournments and the imposition of costs payable to the other party would serve as a deterrent to the frequent adjournments sought by either party.</p>	<p>Provided that no such adjournment shall be granted more than three times to a party during hearing of the application.</p>
	<p>This provision would apply to both public servant and employees in the private sector. The issue of implementing the order of the Magistrate would be thus effectively addressed. Where the respondent is self employed etc the attachment proceedings of the Estate of the respondent as per Sections 125 and 126 of the Act any sum required by order of the Central Government [or any prescribed officer] to be paid for the maintenance of his wife or his legitimate or illegitimate child or towards the cost of any relief given by the said Government to the said wife or child.</p>	<p>126 (10) The employer of the Respondent where the Person is gainfully employed in services, would take such actions with regard to the deductions in the salary and issue the same to the claimant as required, as per the order of the Magistrate with regard to the payment of monthly allowance.</p>



IPC (Indian Penal Code) Amended 326B :- Whoever attempts to through or use acid in any form on any other person with such intension and under such circumstances that he by the act causes or can cause permanent or partial damage or deformity, disfiguration or disability to any part of the body of such person, shall be liable to imprisonment of either a description for a term of less than 7 years which may extend to 10 years and with a fine which may extend to ₹ 5 lakh in even in case where no burn or grievous hurt actually occurs.

Section 509B :- Any person who talks a women with the intension to cause (a) serious harm of injury to that woman or a third person or (b) apprehension or fear of serious harm or injury to that women or to a third person shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to seven years or fine or both.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE FOURTH REPORT “STAYING ALIVE- MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT ON THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2005

- Most of the states have continued to appoint POs at the district level.
- There seems to be no uniformity in the understanding of the nature of “complaint” in the different states. For instance, the figures from Tamil Nadu reflect a higher number of DIRs filed than the number of complaints registered whereas figures from the other states indicate the opposite.
- The trend of serving notice through the Police has continued with most states reporting that POs served notice personally within their local jurisdictions but Police help was available in most cases, all the states have reported that Police assist in the enforcement of orders

Special Cells : Haryana

In 2009, Special Cells for Women and Children were established at the police headquarters of each district in Haryana by the DWCD, Haryana in coordination with the Department of Home, Haryana, and TISS. Out of the 20 PPOs appointed, 10 are qualified Social Workers while the other 10 are qualified lawyers. All these PPOs are women and were appointed on a contractual basis.

Location of the PPOs has been of special significance in Haryana as they are located in the Special Cells for Women and Children established in the office of the superintendent of Police of each district. The PPOs along with subordinate staff ensure effective implementation of the PWDVA and Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, and coordinate with the Police to deliver summons and execute orders.

Special Cells : Maharashtra

In Maharashtra, the TISS Special Cell has also been designated as additional PO in 16 districts of the state. Here, the persons appointed have been assigned a dual role, and function both as a PO and SP. In the current year, further developments in Maharashtra have been observed as regards the appointment of POs.

Public Model : Andhra Pradesh

The public model is an example of the multi-agency approach as envisaged under the PWDVA. In this model, the Police, POs, SPs and the SLSA work together to implement the PWDVA. Andhra Pradesh was the only state to follow the public model. Some states such as Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu



and West Bengal have appointed a separate cadre of POs who are independent of any other charge under the government. Whereas most of the states have appointed POs with additional charge.

- the states continued to notify MFs and SHs, and the practice of notifying only government run institutions has again been noticed. As far as MFs are concerned, the states continue to report that only the government health centres and dispensaries were notified as MFs under the PWDVA, and that the homes run under the Swadhar scheme and the Short Stay Home scheme of the governments in their respective states were notified as SH.
- most states have been organising trainings for the various stakeholders.

STATE WISE LIST OF NGO'S TO WHOM AWARENESS PROGRAMMES HAVE BEEN SPONSORED BY NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN DURING 2010-2011

S.No.	Name and Address of NGO	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
DELHI			
1.	The Outreach Programme, Media Coordinator, Jamia Millia Islamia, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi.	Workshop on Economic Empowerment of Home Based Workers through Micro Credit and Government Scheme.	₹ 30,000/-
MEGHALAYA			
2.	Grassroot, Mawkhar Main Road, Shillong, Meghalaya	Awareness camp on livelihood project on traditional weavers of Ri-Bhoi district	₹ 40,000/-
MIZORAM			
3.	Mizoram State Commission for Women, Aizawal, Mizoram.	Organizing Training and awareness programmes in various parts of Mizoram.	₹ 2.00 lakhs (5 Camps ₹ 40,000/- per Camp)
PUDUCHERRY			
4.	Puducherry Women's Commission, 20, 100 feet Road, Natesan Nagar, Puducherry.	To conduct Awareness programme in various areas of Puducherry	₹ 1,20,000/- (4 Camps)
RAJASTHAN			
5.	Deep Vidhya Mandir Samiti, Gayatri Nagar, Dausa, Rajasthan.	Seminar on Women Rights Awareness.	₹ 30,000/-
UTTAR PRADESH			
6.	Sadbhavana Samanvaya Sansthan, 116/112/1, Dr. Moti Lal Bose Road, Lucknow, (U.P).	Awareness programme on Atrocities against Women.	₹ 90,000/- (3 Camps)
7.	Gramodaya Jan Jagriti Samiti, Bibipur, Jansath Road, Muzaffarnagar, UP.	Seminar on the Maternal Health Care system in the Country.	₹ 30,000/-
8.	Geeta Mahila Samiti, 47, Vidhya Nagar, Sector -3 Shastri Nagar, Meerut, UP.	Project proposal for organizing seminar on women rights	₹ 30,000/-
WEST BENGAL			
9.	Aikatan Sangha, Vill. & PO Dara, PS Joynagar, district 24 Parganas, (West Bengal).	Awareness programme on Trafficking of Women and Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation	₹ 60,000/- (2 Camps)

**Annexure-9****STATE WISE LIST OF NGO'S TO WHOM THE STATE LEVEL/ REGIONAL LEVEL/ NATIONAL LEVEL SEMINARS HAVE BEEN SPONSORED BY NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN DURING 2010-2011**

S.No.	Name and Address of NGOs	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
ANDHRA PRADESH			
1.	Studies and Research of India (AGRASRI), 2-3-375/D, Venkataramana Layout, Near LIC Office, Tirupati, (A.P).	50 Percent of Reservation of Seats for Women in Rural and Urban Local Bodies: A way forward for Inclusive growth in Contemporary India.	₹ 3,00,000/-
2.	Noble Social and Educational Society, Akhil Apartments, Nehru Nagar, Tirupati, A.P.	Regional Seminar on Implementation and Working of PC and PNDT Act 1994 in A.P, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka	₹ 2,00,000/-
ASSAM			
3.	Center for Women Studies, Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh, Assam	State Level Seminar on Human Rights and Women: A north east perspective	₹ 1,00,000/-
BIHAR			
4.	Suruchi Kala Kendra, Gauri Nagar, (Near IIT) Gonawan, Nawada, (Bihar).	One day Seminar on Condition of Women in Naxalite area and SHGs.	₹ 1,00,000/-
5.	Bhartiya Gramin Seva Sansthan, Poonam Cinema Road, Mirzapur, Darbhanga, (Bihar).	To organize Seminar on Women Rights Awareness	₹ 1,00,000/-
6.	Ambapali Hastakargha Evam Hastashilp Vikas Swawlambi Sahyog Samiti Ltd., Patna, Bihar	State Level Workshop on Role of Women in Politics in Patna	₹ 1,00,000/-
DELHI			
7.	Sarv Sampoorna, H.No.839, Street No.6, B Block, Baba Colony, Burari, Delhi.	Seminar on Prevention from Atrocities to Women – Rape and Law	₹ 1,00,000/-
8.	Jai Maa Mahila Uthan Samiti, Flat No.28, Sarai Sohal, Palam, New Delhi.	Seminar on Crime against Women, Molestation and Sexual Harassment	₹ 1,00,000/-
9.	Bhartiya Manavadhikar Association, 45 D, Hasanpur, Main Road, I.P. Extn., Delhi.	State level Seminar on Declining Sex Ratio (Causes of Female Feticide).	₹ 1,00,000/-
10.	Bhartiya Manavadhikar Association, 45 D, Hasanpur, Main Road, I.P. Extn., Delhi.	National level Seminar on Child Marriage and its impact.	₹ 1,00,000/-

S.No.	Name and Address of NGOs	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
11.	Bhartiya Manavadhikar Association, 45 D, Hasanpur, Main Road, I.P. Extn., Delhi.	State level Seminar on Govt. Policies and Measurements for Sexual Harassment, Dowry and Female Feticide.	₹ 1,00,000/-
12.	MAITRI, J-92, Anantram dairy Complex, Sector 13, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.	National Level Seminar on Care and Support for Widows of Virndavan.	₹ 1,00,000/-.
13.	Dr. Azra Abidi, Hony. Secretary, Muslim Women's Forum, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.	Two days National Seminar on Muslim Women and their contribution in society.	₹ 3,00,000/-
14.	Guild for Service, 25 Qutab Institutional Area, New Delhi-110016.	State level Seminar on Elderly Women's Security and Health.	₹ 1,00,000/-
15.	New Millennium Information Technology Centre, New Delhi	State Level Seminar on Problems and solution of migrant and trafficked women	₹ 1,00,000/-
16.	Living Water for dying souls in India, Christian Charitable Trust, Dwarkapuri, New Delhi	Seminar on Girl Child feticide at JJ Slum of New Delhi	₹ 45,500/-
17.	Akhil Manav Seva Parishad, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi	One Workshop on Valuing of Girl Child-Sex Selective Abortion	₹ 46,500/-
18.	Manav Jagirti Samiti, Yamuna Vihar, Delhi	State Level Workshop on Declining Sex Ratio (Causes of Female feticide) in the National Capital Region of Delhi	₹ 1,00,000/-
19.	SBS Foundation, New Delhi	Seminar on securing women from Harassment of NRI marriages	₹ 1,00,000/-
20.	Human Rights Association of India, I.P. Extension, New Delhi	State Level Seminar on Crime against women: Eve teasing, molestation, Sexual abuse and Law	₹ 1,00,000/-
HARYANA			
21.	Society for Awareness Welfare Education & Rural Advancements (SAWERA), Jhimron Wali Gali, Ward No.8, Safidon City, District Jind (Haryana).	Seminar on Women and Disability of Rural Area	₹ 1,00,000/-
22.	Abhinav Shaikshanik Avm Grameen Vikas Samiti, VPO Shamlo Kalan District Jind, (Haryana).	Awareness & counseling to Women regarding Harassment at Sirsa	₹ 1,00,000/-



S.No.	Name and Address of NGOs	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
23.	Gramin Vikas Manch, VPO Golli, The Asandh, Karnal (Haryana).	State level Seminar on Prevention from HIV/AIDS	₹ 1,00,000/-
24.	Akhil Bhartiya Nav Yuvak Kala Sangam, Near Radha Swami Satsang Bhawan (Dinod) Rohtak, Haryana.	Seminar on Role of SC Women Candidates in Gram Panchayats in Bhiwani, Haryana.	₹ 1,00,000/-
25.	Grameen Mahila Vikas, Jazzar, Haryana	State Level Seminar on awareness and prevention from HIV/ AIDS	₹ 1,00,000/-
HIMACHAL PRADESH			
26.	VAMIT Educational Trust, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh	Seminar on Women's Role in Panchayati Raj Institutions, SHGs and Micro Credit Schemes	₹ 1,00,000/-
JAMMU			
27.	Pooja Welfare Society, Shastri Nagar, Jammu	State Level Seminar on role of media Role of media combating Domestic Violence against women in India	₹ 1,00,000/-
JHARKHAND			
28.	SPEES Child Development Center, Kumrum Basit, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand	State Level Seminar on Rights of tribal women vis-à-vis forest land(MFP, CPR) at district, jamshedpur, Jharkhand	₹ 1,00,000/-
MADHYA PRADESH			
29.	Parikarma Mahila Samiti, J.P. Nagar, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	State Level Seminar on Tribal Women and Political Participation	₹ 1,00,000/-
MAHARASHTRA			
30.	Smt. Celina De Silva Mahila Vikas Mandal, Chadge Maharaj Colony, Ghatkopar (W), Mumbai, Maharashtra.	One day Seminar on Domestic Violence Act and Laws Protecting Women.	₹ 1,00,000/-
31.	R.K. HIV AIDS Research & Care Centre, 7A/G5, Juhu Sangeeta Apartment, Juhu Tara Road, Santacruz (W), Mumbai-400049.	National Seminar on Child Marriage.	₹ 3,00,000/-
32.	Shri Rokedeshwar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Nanded- Waghala, Maharashtra	State Level Seminar on Prohibition of Child Marriage	₹ 1,00,000/-
33.	Jijamata Bahuudheshiya Mahila Mandal Sawri, Latur, Maharashtra	Seminar on Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place	₹ 1,00,000/-

S.No.	Name and Address of NGOs	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
34.	Pankaj Bahuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, Amgaon, Dist. Bhandara, Maharashtra	State Level Seminar on NGOs and Police officials counseling at Bhandara Dist. Maharashtra	₹ 1,00,000/-
MANIPUR			
35.	Women's Voluntary Organization, Thoubai Kshtri Leikai, P.O & PS Thoubai, (Manipur).	Workshop on Protection of Women from Domestic Violence and related problems at Manipur.	₹ 1,00,000/-
36.	Community Action for Rural Development, Imphal, Manipur	Seminar on Crime Against Women	₹ 1,00,000/-
MEGHALAYA			
37.	Dept. of Adult & Continuing Education, North Eastern Hill University, Maykonroh-Umsing, Shillong, Meghalaya	State Level Seminar on Legal Rights of tribal women in North Eastern region.	₹ 1,00,000/-
ORISSA			
38.	HELP Organization, At/PO – Dala, Jajpur Road, district Jajpur (Orissa).	State level Seminar on Women in Industries, Policies & Prospectus	₹ 1,00,000/-
39.	SADHANA, Achyutapur, PO, Garhrupas, Via-Gop, District Puri, (Orissa).	State level Seminar on Crime against Women and Law Eve-teasing, Molestation and Sexual Abuse.	₹ 1,00,000/-
40.	Mass Involvement in Training and Welfare Action, C/o Emphasis Computer Education, Pravat Lane, Duttatota, Puri, Orissa.	State level Conference on Trafficking of Women and Girl Child of Orissa.	₹ 1,00,000/-
41.	Association for Development and Research in Socio Economic Activity, Distt. Sundargarh, Orissa.	Seminar on Harassment to Tribal Women Farmers at Sundergarh Distt. Orissa.	₹ 1,00,000/-
42.	Pushpanjali Cultural Association, Balangir, Orissa	State Level Seminar at Bolangir Dist. Orissa	₹ 1,00,000/-
43.	Netaji Memorial Club, Kendrapara, Orissa	State Conference on technological empowerment of women in agriculture at Kendrapara dist. Orissa	₹ 30,000/-
44.	PRIYA, Kanan Vihar, Bhubaneswar, Orissa	State Level Seminar on Rights of Tribal Women on forest land in the tribal district of Orissa at district head quarter Raygada district, Orissa	₹ 1,00,000/-



S.No.	Name and Address of NGOs	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
PUDUCHERRY			
45.	Puducherry Women's Commission, Puducherry	Workshop for welfare officers of various government departments in Puducherry	₹ 1,00,000/-
RAJASTHAN			
46.	Aastha Mahila Vikas Evam Paryavaran Samit, 99, Tilak Nagar, Kota (Rajasthan).	State level Seminar on Effective Role of Women in Panchayats at Churu.	₹ 1,00,000/-
47.	Arihant Mahila Avam Bal Vikas Samti, Aerodrum Circle No.2, Kota (Rajasthan).	State level Seminar on Prevention from Domestic violence under Chalo Gaon Ki Ore.	₹ 1,00,000/-
48.	Vigyan Samiti, Udaipur, (Rajasthan)	National Seminar on March of Tribal Women in Independent India.	₹ 2,00,000/-
49.	Pooja Aadarsh Vidhya Mandir Sanstha, Farashpura (Sikarai), Dausa, (Rajasthan).	Seminar on Prevention of Violence against Women	₹ 1,00,000/-
50.	Nav Rajiv Gandhi Foundation & Research Centre Society, 25 Shyam Viar, Behind Chourdia, Sanganer, Jaipur, Rajasthan.	State level Seminar on Effective Role of Women in Panchayats at Jodhpur.	₹ 1,00,000/-
51.	Sarvodaya Samegra Vikas & Sanchar Sansthan, Kali Kalyan Dhgam, Udasi Maharaj Ki Chatari, Raj Talah, Rajasthan	State Level Seminar on Problems of Sex Selection/ determination of sex of the fetus at dist. Banswara	₹ 1,00,000/-
52.	Rural Development and Welfare Society, Jaipur, Rajasthan	State Level Seminar on Review of Policies and Schemes for Female Bidi Workers at Ajmer, Rajasthan	₹ 1,00,000/-
53.	The Collector & Magistrate, Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan	State Level Workshop on Child marriage and women protection Act	₹ 1,00,000/-
54.	Shiv Charan Mathur Social Policy Research Institute, Jhalana Institutional Area, Jaipur, Rajasthan	Workshop on elected women sarpanch's vision of gender equity and development	₹ 1,00,000/-
TAMIL NADU			
55.	Education and Rural Development Society, 2/77, Madha Koil Street, Sengadu Village, Valavanur Post, Villupuram, Tamil Nadu.	Project proposal for conducting Seminar on Globalization and it impact on women vendors/traders.	₹ 1,00,000/-

S.No.	Name and Address of NGOs	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
TRIPURA			
56.	In Collaboration with Social Welfare and Social Education Department, Govt. of Tripura.	Conference in Tripura on Domestic Violence under the banner of Save the Home Save the Family.	₹ 2,50,000/-
57.	AKHANDA, Agartala, Tripura	State Level Seminar on Molestation of Women and Laws against molestation at Agartala of district West Tripura	₹ 1,00,000/-
UTTAR PRADESH			
58.	Aastha Welfare Society, Sharma complex, 5/81, Madia Katra, Agra (U.P).	Regional Workshop on Trafficking of Women and the Girl Child in Northern part of India on 16 th & 17 th September, 2011 at Agra.	₹ 2,00,000/-
59.	Shail Hast Kala Vikas Samiti, S/272, Mohalla-Saravgi, District Barabanki (U.P).	Seminar on Domestic Violence and Atrocities against Women in the district of Bahraich, UP.	₹ 1,00,000/-
60.	Rekha Sewa Sansthan, Vill. Pure Natthan Shukla, Post Amethi, Sultanpur (U.P).	One day Workshop on Campaign against Dowry Opposition in reference to Dowry Opposition law.	₹ 1,00,000/-
61.	Sumitra Samajik Kalyan Sansthan, Rath, Hamirpur, (Uttar Pradesh).	Workshop on Empowerment and Status of Rural Women	₹ 1,00,000/-
62.	Pratapgarh Gramotthan Samiti, Pure Bedua, Afirm Ki Kothi, District Pratapgarh, (U.P).	Workshop on Awareness Programme on Prevention of Violence and Discrimination against Women.	₹ 1,00,000/-
63.	Handicapped Welfare Society, 89, Banjaran (Near Panchmukhi), District Muzaffar Nagar (U.P).	Workshop on Powers and Rights of Women with Disability.	₹ 1,00,000/-
64.	Sudhar Sewa Evam Kalyan Samiti, 5-4, Basement Vikas Deep Building, Station Road, District Lucknow (U.P).	Workshop on Child Marriage and its impact in Uttar Pradesh.	₹ 1,00,000/-
65.	Confederation of NGOs of Rural India, C-1255, Indira Nagar, Lucknow (U.P).	National Seminar on Access to Social Justice to Women w/r Legal Rights & Role of NGOs/PRIs at Lucknow, UP.	₹ 3,55,850/-
66.	Shri Ganesh Prasad Smarak Sewa Sansthan, 330/148, Adarsh Vihar Colony, Kalyanpur (West), dist. Lucknow (U.P).	Seminar on Domestic Violence in district –Bahraich (U.P).	₹ 1,00,000/-



S.No.	Name and Address of NGOs	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
67.	Anjali Social Welfare Society, 456, Village Dhakauli Post Soamiya Nagar, Near State Bank of India, Dist. Barabanki, (U.P).	Seminar on Women Rights Awareness in District Sitapur, UP.	₹ 1,00,000/-
68.	National Charitable Welfare Society, 198, Paltan Bazar, Pratapgarh, (U.P).	Seminar on Violence against Women	₹ 1,00,000/-
69.	Sant Ram Verma Swatantrata Sangram Senani Smarak Sewa Samiti, Uttar Pradesh	Seminar on Women Rights	₹ 1,00,000/-
70.	Ch. Charan Singh Gramodyog Sansthan, Hathras, Uttar Pradesh	Seminar on Domestic Violence Act- Protection of Women at Village Mandal.	₹ 1,00,000/-
71.	Mahila Jagriti Samiti, Gora Barik, Senani Vihar, Amhat, Sultanpur, U.P.	State Level Seminar on Campaign against the killing of female feticide	₹ 1,00,000/-
72.	Shri Mata Prasad Smarak Seva Sansthan, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	Seminar on Declining Sex ratio- female feticide at Allahabad, U.P.	₹ 1,00,000/-
73.	Mahila Prabodhini Foundation, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh	National Seminar on Women rights and empowerment during maha shakti mahila sammelan	₹ 1,00,000/-
74.	Public Welfare Society, Aligarh, U.P.	State Level Seminar on Awareness and prevention from HIV/ AIDS at district Aligarh, U.P.	₹ 1,00,000/-
75.	Shri Mata Prasad Smarak Sewa Sansthan, Allahabad, U.P.	State Level Seminar on declining sex ratio- Female Feticide at Allahabad, U.P.	₹ 1,00,000/-
76.	Samaj Sewa Samiti, Raibareilly, U.P.	Seminar on Declining Sex Ratio status of Muslim women, Child Marriage and its impact, conditions of women in handicraft, women in handloom/ weaving sector	₹ 2,00,000/-

STATE WISE LIST OF NGO'S TO WHOM THE RESEARCH STUDIES HAVE BEEN SPONSORED BY NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN DURING THE YEAR 2010-2011

S.No.	Name and Address of NGO	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
ANDHRA PRADESH			
1.	Noble Social and Educational Society, 303, Akhil Apartments, Near I.S. Mahal Theatre, Nehru Nagar, Tirupati (A.P).	Study on Evaluation of the Scheme of Kishore Shakti Yojana in AP.	₹ 2,08,950/-
2.	Mother's LAP Charitable Organization, 30-118, Kothapalem, Somalingapalem (PO), Yellamanchili (MD), Vishakapatnam, Dist, Andhra Pradesh.	Study on Impact of Dowry Prohibition Act on Social Change.	₹ 3,38,100/-
ASSAM			
3.	Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati, (Assam).	Research Study on Gender Consequence, Understanding Sex Trafficking in the Context of Armed Conflict in North East India.	₹ 3,00,300/-
4.	Center for Women Studies Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh, Assam	Research Study on Impact of displacement on women: with special reference to natural and development induced displacement: A study of Dibrugarh district of Assam	₹ 2,35,200/-
DELHI			
5.	Dr. Usha Tandan, Associate Professor, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi, Delhi.	Research Study on Socio-Legal Aspects of Honor Killings in Northern India: An Empirical Study with special reference to Khap Panchayats and Same Gotra marriage.	₹ 3,00,300/-
6.	Ganga Social Foundation, G-636, Srinivas Puri, New Delhi.	Research Study of STEP programme implemented in Delhi.	₹ 1,90,050/-
7.	Shri Bhairvi Social Foundation, A-381, Saraswati Marg, Mandawali, Fajjalpur, Delhi-92.	Research Study of Kishori Shakti Programme in Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh.	₹ 1,90,050/-



S.No.	Name and Address of NGOs	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
8.	Maathru Bhoomi Foundation, 49 – G, Pocket B-5 Mayur Vihar Phase III, Delhi.	A Study on Environment Provided by BPO's /MNCs to the working women.	₹ 3,43,000/-
9.	Indian Society for Integrated Women and Child Development, S-1, 2 nd Floor, B-74/75, Viswakarma Colony, Badarpur, New Delhi.	Research Study on Psyche of Honor Killing: A comparative study of some practicing and non practicing communities in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.	₹ 3,20,250/-.
10.	Centre for Social Research, 2, Nelson Mandela Marg, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi.	Research Study on the Situational Analysis of Women inmates in the States of Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh	₹ 4,49,400/-
11.	Ehaas Foundation, New Delhi	Research Study on the Status and Working Conditions of Women Working in Handicraft Sector especially Embroidery, Textile, Printing, Tie and Die in Rajasthan	₹ 2,29,950/-
12.	Association for Development Initiative, New Delhi	Research Study on Suicide among Indian Farmers: A profile of distress destitution widowhood & impact of Government Relief and Rehabilitation packages on rural women.	₹ 2,37,300/-
HARYANA			
13.	The Rural Organization for Awareness & Development, Rohatak, Haryana	Research Study on Women in Panchayats in Rohtak District of Haryana State	₹ 1,98,450/-
HIMACHAL PRADESH			
14.	The Kazan's, Him Star View Jawahar Colony, Bhatta Kuffar, Sanjauli, Shimla (H.P).	Study on Domestic Violence amongst married women in BPL families of Shimla District of HP.	₹ 2,91,900/-
KERALA			
15.	Centre for Women's Studies & Development, The Research Institute, Rajgiri College of Social Sciences, Kalamassery, Kochi, (Kerala).	A Study on Women Prisoners in Kerala	₹ 2,40,200/-
MEGHALAYA			
16.	Meghalaya State Commission for Women, Lower Lachumiere, Shillong, Meghalaya	Research Study on crime against women	₹ 3,05,550/-

S.No.	Name and Address of NGOs	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
RAJASTHAN			
17.	Shiv Charan Mathur Social Policy Research Institute, Jaipur, Rajasthan	Research Study on the Role and Status of Women Cultivators in Rajasthan	₹ 2,57,250/-
TAMIL NADU			
18.	United Trust, 110, Gandhi Illam, Mahatama Gandhi Street, PTR Nagar, Uthamapalayam, Theni (Tamil Nadu).	Research Study on Violence against Women	₹ 2,40,200/-
19.	Dhanvadhiri Mentally Retarded & Drug Addictors Welfare Association, 1217, Cumbum Road, Theni (Tamil Nadu).	Research Study on Accessibility of Health Care System to Women and Impact of Manual Scavenging on the Health of Dalit Women.	₹ 2,43,600/-
UTTAR PRADESH			
20.	Lok Sewa Sansthan, U.P.	Research Study on Empowerment of Tribal Women through SHGs formed by Women Department in Jharkhand & Madhya Pradesh	₹ 2,33,000/-

**Annexure-11****STATE WISE LIST OF NGO'S TO WHOM THE LEGAL AWARENESS PROGRAMMES (LAP) HAVE BEEN SPONSORED BY NCW DURING 2010-2011**

S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO	Topic	Amount Sanctioned
ANDHRA PRADESH			
1.	Health Education & Welfare Society, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30000/-
2.	SAVEGE(Society on Action village Education Guiding Environment), Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30000/-
3.	Society for women Integrated Development, D.No- 1-43, Kota Street , Gangawarm, Beluguppa (MdL) Distt-Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	Legal Awareness Campaign for Women	₹ 30, 000/-
4.	Noble Social and Educational Society, 303, Akhil apartments, Nehru Nagar, Tirupati-517507 (AP)	Legal Awareness programme for women	₹ 90, 000/-
5.	Noble Social And Educational Society, 303 Akhil Apartments, Nehru Nagar, Tirupati -517507, A.P.	Legal Awareness programme for women	₹ 60,000/-
ARUNACHAL PRADESH			
6.	Jottam Welfare Society, Papum Pare, Arunachal Pradesh	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 80000/-
7.	Hayag Memorial Agro Inudustrial & Education Trust, Seppa, Seppa, Arunachal Pradesh	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 80000/-
8.	Subansiri Tribal Welfare Society, Radhpu, Subansiri, Arunachal Pradesh	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 80000/-
9.	Arunachal Pradesh State Commission for women	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 4,00,000/-
ASSAM			
10.	NIMS Educational and social Association (NESA), karbianglong, Assam	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 80000/-

S.No.	Name and Address of NGOs	Topic	Amount Sanctioned
11.	Konwar Chatia Sandhani Mahila Samiti Jhanji Hanchara, Jorhat Assam.	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 80,000/-
12.	North East Bright Society, Arya Bhat Path, Panjabari Guwahati,-37. Distt- Kamrup, Assam	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 80,000/-
13.	Assam State Commission for Women, Assam	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 1,20,000/-
14.	Jyotimoy Foundation, At.- Rukminigaon, House No. 401, P.O:- Khanapara, Distt.- Kamrup, Assam	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 40,000/-
15.	For Welfare to all "HEPAH", Bihampur, PO:- Mularkuchi, Dist:- Nalbari, (Assam) - 781303	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 40,000/-
16.	Progressive Development Organisation, Suha, P.O. Bhogerpar, Barpeta, Assam	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 40,000/-
17.	North East Peoples Right, Chahinihabi Village, PO-Timon, Dist Sivasagar, Assam- 785691	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 40,000/-
18.	Ittehaad Socio-Cultural Organisation, Nagaria Patty, Po:- Haiborgaon, Distt:- Nagaon, Assam	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 40,000/-
19.	Light of Village Energy, H.O. Jyotikuchi, Ramnagar, Guwahati-34, Assam	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 40,000/-
BIHAR			
20.	NAVANCHAL Nalanda, Bihar	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30000/-
21.	Manas Gramin Uthan Samiti, Vill & Post- Sori, P.S. Mali, Block-Nabinagar, Distt. Aurangabad, Bihar	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 60000/-
22.	Mahila Udyog Kendra, Parmeshwar Bhawan, Mirzapur Linepar, Nawada, Bihar	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30,000/-
23.	Harijan Mahila Evam Bal Vikash Sansthan, At + Po:- Janakpur Road Pupri, District- Sitamarhi (Bihar)	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30,000/-



S.No.	Name and Address of NGOs	Topic	Amount Sanctioned
24.	Gramodyog Ashram Devasthan Gaya Road Nawada, Bihar	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30,000/-
25.	Gyan Sagar, Chhota Bariyarpur, Hawaiiadda Near Chitragupta Mandir, Motihari East Champaran, Bihar- 84540	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30,000/-
CHHATISGARH			
26.	MAA DINDESHWARI SHIKSHA SAMITI, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 60000/-
27.	Janjati Vikas Samiti, 102 Sonu Travels Ke Pas Jabal Gali Nehru Nagar, Bilaspur. C.G.	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30, 000/-
28.	Nirmal Sahyogi Samaj Sevi Sanstha Bilaspur, Near Rly Crossing, Lal Khadan, Bilaspur, Chattisgarh	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 60,000/-
DELHI			
29.	Akhil Progressive & Culture Society, GH-1/80, Top Floor, Paschim Vihar, New Delhi.	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30, 000/-
30.	Sahyog Charitable Trust, 188, Hari Nagar Ashram, New Delhi – 110014	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30,000/-
31.	Zaidi Social Welfare Society, E-85, Abul Fazal Enclave Okhla Vihar, New Delhi – 110 025.	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 60,000/-
32.	Basic Foundation, H.No. 418, Street No. 4, Block F-1, Sunder Nagri, Delhi-110093.	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30,000/-
33.	Ganga Social Foundation, G-636, Srinivaspuri, New Delhi – 110 065	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30,000/-
34.	Nari Jagriti Avm Samajik Uthan Sanghthan, Head Office: House No. 56, Hastal Village, New Delhi - 59	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30,000/-
35.	Crafts & Social Development Organisation, 3484/1, Narang Colony, Tri Nagar, Delhi – 110 035	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 60,000/-
36.	Bhagwan Devi Educational and Social Welfare Association, 657/1, Nai Basti Dewali, New Delhi–110 062	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30,000/-

S.No.	Name and Address of NGOs	Topic	Amount Sanctioned
37.	Delhi College Distance Learning Educational and Welfare Society, F-10-11-12, Bhagwati Garden Extn, Siddhatri Enclave, New Delhi- 59	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 60,000/-
38.	The Society for women & Child Development & Service Tirupati Plaza, UG-4, A-212C, Gali No. 1, Vikas Marg, Shakurpur, Delhi- 110092	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 60,000/-
39.	Public Health And Medical Technology of India ,Plot-No- 5, Village Nawada Colony Om Vihar, Uttam Nagar New Delhi	Legal Awareness Programme	₹ 30,000/-
40.	Kalptru Samaj Kalyan Sangh, RZ-282-A, Gali No.11, Gopal Nagarm Najafgarh, New Delhi – 110 043	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30,000/-
GUJARAT			
41.	Shri Ram Charitable Trust, Bhavnagar, Gujarat	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 2,10,000/-
HARYANA			
42.	Vishvkarma Education Society, Gali No-1, Jiwan Nagar, sonipat, Haryana	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 90,000/-
43.	Shahid Bhagat Singh Yuva Sanghthan, Vill- + PO-Ramkali, Distt- Jind	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 90,000/-
44.	Yuva Sangharsh Samiti Vill & Post Ramkali Distt- Jind Haryana.	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 90,000/-
45.	Sarv Vidya Shiksha Samiti, C/o Sarv Vidya Public School, Near Jind Bypass Railway Bridge, Shiv Colony, Rohtak – 124001 (Haryana).	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30, 000/-
46.	Society for Education and Welfare Activities, Near Power House, Choudhani, VPO Nangal Choudhary, Teh. Narnaul, Distt Mahendergarh	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30, 000/-
47.	Sir Chhotu Ram Yuva Club, VPO Beri district Jhajjar, Haryana	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30, 000/-



S.No.	Name and Address of NGOs	Topic	Amount Sanctioned
48.	Environment and Human Resource Development Society, H.No. 94, 1 st Floor Word 22, Luxmi Nagar, Rohtak	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30,000/-
49.	All India Commonweal Organisation, 94/22, Luxmi Nagar, Sonapat Road, Rohtak	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30, 000/-
50.	Gram Sudhar Samiti, VPO Badhana Dist Jind.	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30, 000/-
51.	Gramin Yuva Vikas Mandal, VPO- Gulkani, Block-Jind , Haryana	Two Days Legal Awareness Camp for Women	₹ 60, 000/-
52.	Shiv Jan Jagriti Shiksha Samiti, H.No.1809/31, Shiv Nagar, Bhiwani Road, Rohtak, Haryana.	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30,000/-
53.	Yuva Sports Samiti, Near Power House, Chaudhani, Julana, Teh. Jind	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30,000/-
54.	Jiwan Jyoti Samiti, Barnala Road, Distt Sirsa – 125055 (Haryana)	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30,000/-
55.	The Association for Rural People's Development, C/o Brahma's Kumar, H.No.232/9, Sheela Bypass Chowk, Jasvir Colony, Rohtak (Haryana)-12400	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30,000/-
56.	Haryana Gram Sudhar Avm Sanskritik Club, Dahleez Pana, VPO Sunaria Kalan, The & Distt Rohtak (Haryana) - 124001	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30,000/-
57.	Jan Sewa Samiti, Ward-3, Shiva Market, Teh.:- Meham, Distt.- Rohtak, Haryana - 124112	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30,000/-
58.	Aman Gram Udyog Samit (Regd.)H.No. 1095, N H B Colony, Karnal	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30,000/-
59.	Hans Education Society, Shiv Nagar, Bhiwani Road, Near Shivalik Sr Sec School, Rohtak – 124 001	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30,000/-
60.	Gram Sudhar Samiti, VPO Khanpur Brahman, Teh Nariangarh, Distt Ambala	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30,000/-
61.	Sewahar, VPO Laha, Tehsil Naraingarh, Distt ambala, Haryana	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30,000/-

S.No.	Name and Address of NGOs	Topic	Amount Sanctioned
62.	Gramin Vikas Sansthan, VPO Farmana Khas , The- Meham Distt- Rohtak, Haryana	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30,000/-
63.	Gramin Yuva Vikas Mandal VPO Bond kalan, Block –Charkhi Dadri-1, Distt-Bhiwani, Haryana,	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30,000/-
64.	Golden Future foundation of India, 1219/5 Peer Colony, Jind Road, Rohtak, Haryana	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30,000/-
65.	Nalanda Education Society, V&PO- Shah Chokha, Block-Punhana, Distt-Mewat, Haryana	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30,000/-
HIMACHAL PRADESH			
66.	Uday Bharti, Sita Nivas, Vill- Kathiara, Post-Guga Saloh, Kangra, Himachal Pradesh	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 60000/-
67.	Jan Jatiye shiksha Avam Utthan samiti Vill-Gangota, Po- Khaniyara, Distt-Kangra (Himachal Pradesh)	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 40,000/-
68.	Social Education & Women Empowerment Society, Vill- Tillu, PO-Khanyara, Block- Dhamshala, Distt-Kangra, H.P.	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 40,000/-
JHARKHAND			
69.	Anusuchit Jaati Avam Anusuchit Jan jaati Vikas Sangh, Singhbhum, Jharkhand	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 60,000/-
JAMMU & KASHMIR			
70.	Jammu & Kashmir State Commission for Women, J&K.	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 4,00,000/-
KARNATAKA			
71.	Social Service organization for rural and urban Development, Bidar-585401, Karnataka	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 60,000/-
72.	Sri Vidya Saraswathi Mahila Mandal (R) Vidyanagar, P.O. Kadirudyavara, Belthangady Taluk, Karnataka	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30,000/-



S.No.	Name and Address of NGOs	Topic	Amount Sanctioned
MADHYA PRADESH			
73.	Shiva Educational & Cultural Society, Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 60000/-
74.	Gramin Adiwasi Samaj Vikas Sansthan, Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30000/-
75.	Gram Seva Trust (GST), Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30000/-
76.	Brilliant star Education Society, 1203, Anand Nagar, Sagar Tal Road, bhadapur, Post- shabad Pratap Ashram, Gwalior, MP)	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 90,000/-
77.	Manv Sewa Sansthan, V. Sisva, Po- Lalgoan, Distt- Rewa, Pin-468001.	Legal Awareness camp for women	₹ 60,000/-
78.	Brilliant Star Education Society, 1203, Anand Nagar, Sagar Tal Road, Bhaodapur, Post – Shabad Pratap Ashra, Gwalior (M.P.)	Legal Awareness camp for women	₹ 30,000/-
MAHARASHTRA			
79.	Gurubhakti Shaikshanik And Sevabhavi Sanstha, Parbhani, Maharashtra	Legal Awareness camp for women	₹ 30,000/-
80.	Shri Raje Shiv Chatrpati shiksan Prasark Mandal Nanded, Distt- Nande, Maharastra.	Legal Awareness camp for women	₹ 60,000/-
81.	Maharashtra Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Purna, Distt- Parbhani, Maharastra	Legal Awareness camp for women	₹ 30,000/-
82.	Sri Laxmi Rural Development & Educational Society, D.No.8/883, Jayanagar Colony, Kalyandurg (M) 515761, Maharastra.	Legal Awareness camp for women	₹ 30,000/-
83.	Bhartiya Dhyanvardhini Lokvikas Sanstha, Latur, Maharastra	Legal Awareness camp for women	₹ 30,000/-
MANIPUR			
84.	Manipur State Commission for women, Imphal, Manipur	Legal Awareness camp for women	₹ 3,60,000/-
85.	Manipur State Commission for women	Legal Awareness camp for women	₹ 40,000/-

S.No.	Name and Address of NGOs	Topic	Amount Sanctioned
86.	Self- Employed Tribal and Backward Women's Association Manipur (SEETA), Porompat PDA Complex, Imphal, Manipur	Legal Awareness camp for women	₹ 40,000/-
87.	REDCO FOUNDATION (Foundation for Rural Economic Development Co-operation), Iram Siphawing Leikai, B.P.O. Iram Shiphai-795008, Imphal West District, Manipur	Legal Awareness camp for women	₹ 80,000/-
MEGHALAYA			
88.	North Eastren Hill University Shillong, Meghalaya	Legal Awareness camp for women	₹ 2,00,000/-
89.	AMATSARA, Kirow, Lower Jail Road Shillong-793001, Meghalaya	Legal Awareness camp for women	₹ 2,00,000/-
NAGALAND			
90.	Nagaland women commission, Kohima, Nagaland	Legal Awareness camp for women	₹ 3,20,000/-
ORISSA			
91.	Motherly Association for Social Service (MASS), Puri, Orissa	Legal Awareness camp for women	₹ 30000/-
92.	Social Welfare Organization of the Ladies & for the Ladies, 4711, Laxmi Vihar, PO Sainik School, Nandankanan Road, Bhubneshwar-751005	Legal Awareness camp for women	₹ 90,000/-
93.	Mahendra Education & Child Organisation (MECO), Qr. No- LIG-219, Baramunda Housing Board Colony, Bhubaneswar, Khurda, Orissa	Legal Awareness camp for women	₹ 90,000/-
94.	HELP Organisation, At/PO Dala Via Jajpur Road, District Jajpur, Orissa - 755048	Legal Awareness camp for women	₹ 90,000/-
95.	PRIYA, H.No.141, Kananvihar, Phase-11, Bhubaneswar, Orissa.	Legal Awareness camp for women	₹ 60, 000/-
96.	Adarsa, Jagda, M.E. School Lane, House No. C/198, Rourkela-7690042, Distt Sundergarh, Orissa.	Legal Awareness camp for women	₹ 60,000/-



S.No.	Name and Address of NGOs	Topic	Amount Sanctioned
97.	Sweet Heart, at/Po- Balipatna , Khurda , Pin- 752102, Orissa	Legal Awareness camp for women	₹ 30,000/-
98.	Sulochana Educational and Charitable Trust At/Po- Patia , Bhubaneswar, Ps- Chandrasekharapur, Distt- Khurda, Orissa	Legal Awareness camp for women	₹ 30,000/-
RAJASTHAN			
99.	Kasturba Mahila Shiksha Samiti, Jaipur, Rajasthan	Legal Awareness camp for women	₹ 60,000/-
100.	Vasudha Sansthan, Udaipur, Rajasthan	Legal Awareness camp for women	₹ 60,000/-
101.	Chetana Bal Shiksha Samiti, Karauli, Rajasthan	Legal Awareness camp for women	₹ 60,000/-
102.	Madalsa Sewa Sansthan, 3/155, Housing Board Colony, Udaipur, Rajasthan	Legal Awareness camp for women	₹ 30,000/-
103.	Sankalp Sanstha Akola, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan	Legal Awareness camp for women	₹ 60,000/-
104.	Swastik Gyan Seva Sansthan, 11, Gautam Gali, Gundiya Bheru, Sutharwada, Udaipur-313001	Legal Awareness camp for women	₹ 60,000/-
105.	Rajasthan Jan Sewa Sansthan,272, Opp. Sangam Complex, Ajmer Road Jaipur, Distt- Jaipur	Awareness Camp for women	₹ 30,000/-
106.	Adarsh Gramina Shiksha Samiti, vill:- Boroda, Vaya- Saithal, Teh+Dist:-Dausa, Rajasthan-303507	Legal Awareness camp for women	₹ 30,000/-
107.	Jagrati Seva Sansthan, 25, behind Parwati Garden, Madhuban, Senth, Chittorgarh (Rajasthan)-322002	Legal Awareness camp for women	₹ 30,000/-
108.	Ruchi Rural Development Sansthan, 107, Krishana Vihar, 5, Sector, Pratap Nagar, Sanganer, Jaipur, 302033	Legal Awareness camp for women	₹ 60,000/-
109.	Chittorgarh Zila Gramin Upbhokta Sewa Sansthan Jadana, tehsil- Rasmi, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan	Legal Awareness camp for women	₹ 30,000/-

S.No.	Name and Address of NGOs	Topic	Amount Sanctioned
110.	Human Development & Charitable Society E-200, Road No-F, M.I.A. Udaipur, Rajasthan	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30,000/-
111.	Rural Development & welfare Society, 117/20, Agarwal Farm, Jaipur, Rajasthan	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 60,000/-
TAMIL NADU			
112.	Makkal Valarchi Sangam (MVS), Tiruvannamalai, Tamil Nadu	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 60,000/-
113.	PEVISO, 104/1, Rajaram Nagar , Salem - 636007, Tamilnadu	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30,000/-
TRIPURA			
114.	Tripura State Commission for Women, Agartala, Tripura	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 1,60,000/-
115.	Santi Kali Mission, P/o Birendra Nagar, Jirania, West Tripura-799045	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 80,000/-
UTTAR PRADESH			
116.	Sudhar Sewa Evam Kalyan Samiti, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 1,20,000/-
117.	Abhuday Sewa Sansthan, Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30,000/-
118.	Sankalp Sewa Sansthan, Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30,000/-
119.	Gramin Odyogic Vikas Samiti, Lakhimpur-Kheri, Uttar Pradesh	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30,000/-
120.	Ideal Rural Development & Environmental Protection Society, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30,000/-
121.	Mahila Uthan Samiti, Basahia urf Captainganj, Distt- Kushinagar, U.P.	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 90,000/-
122.	Saraswati Shishu Shiksha Niketan, Moh. Qazi Infront of Police Chowki, Po-Sahaswan Distt- Budaun, U.P.	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30,000/-
123.	Nidhi Adarsh Shiksha Sewa Samiti, H.NO. 3-A, Mohaddipur, Gorakhpur	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 90,000/-



S.No.	Name and Address of NGOs	Topic	Amount Sanctioned
124.	Riya Jankalyan Samiti, Qasdi Tola – Mughalpur, Pratham, Muradabad	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 60,000/-
125.	Shiv Shakti Gramodyog Sansthan, Main Road, Bus Stand, Muradnagar, Ghaziabad	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 60,000/-
126.	National Chairitable Welfare Society, Barabanki, U.P.	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 60,000/-
127.	Bal Niketan Siksha Samiti, 615/472 Gaytri Nagar, Nauvast Khurd, Near Madiyao Thana) Lucknow-226021	Legal Awareness Camps	₹ 30,000/-
128.	Pooja Jan Sewa Samiti, J13/93-1-1, Cotton Mill Colony, Chaukaghat, Varansi	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 60,000/-
129.	Dharma Chakra Vihar Mul Bauddha Shodh Sansthan, Sa. 15/134 Mawaiya, Sarnath, Varansi	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 60,000/-
130.	Ideal Rural Development Protection Society, Kanpur, U.P.	Legal Awareness Programme	₹ 30,000/-
131.	Maa Draupadai Jansewa Samiti, Khedopur Koirauna, S.R.N. Bhadohi, UP	Legal Awareness Programme	₹ 30,000/-
132.	Sumitra Samajik Kalyan Sansthan, Sumitra Cottage, Rath, Hamirpur, U.P.	Legal Awareness Programme	₹ 60,000/-
133.	Modern Shiksha Vikas Samiti, BL93, Deen Dayal Nagar, Muradabad	Legal Awareness Programme	₹ 30,000/-
134.	Kamini Mahila Sewa Sanstha, 65, Azad Road, Bharthana, Itawah, U.P.	Legal Awareness Programme	₹ 30,000/-
135.	Adarsh Garmodyog Mahila Evam Bal Vikas Shiksha Sansthan, Orai, Jalaun, U.P.	Legal Awareness Programme	₹ 60,000/-
136.	Bajrang Gramodyog Sansthan, Goutam Nagar Sadabad, Hathras, U.P.	Legal Awareness Programme	₹ 30,000/-
137.	Modern Shiksha Vikas Samiti, BL93, Deen Dayal Nagar, Muradabad	Legal Awareness Programme	₹ 30,000/-
UTTARAKHAND			
138.	Himalaya Gramodyog Vikas Sansthan, Pittoragarh, Uttarakhand	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 60,000/-

S.No.	Name and Address of NGOs	Topic	Amount Sanctioned
139.	Society for Rural Development, Mission Compound Choorpara, Govind Nagar, Kotdwar, Distt- PauriGarhwal, Uttrakhand	Two Days Legal Awareness Camp for Women	₹ 60,000/-
WEST BENGAL			
140.	East Magrahat Akatia Bal, Vill- magrahat, Kadamtala, Post- +PS-Magrahat , Distt-South-24, Parganas-743355	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 90,000/-
141.	ONWARD, 15, B, Rakhal Das Auddy Road, 3 rd Floor, Kolkata, West Bengal-700027	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30,000/-
142.	Nabin Sangha, At & Post- Baneshwarpur, P>S>-Usthi, District – 24, Parganas-743375, West Bengal	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 60,000/-
143.	Noorpur subarna Prabhat Samity, Village Simla, P.O.-Mathur, P.S. Diamond Harbou, District – South 24 Pgs.(S) – 743368, West Bengal	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 30,000/-
144.	Sonarpur-Mathurapur Paribesh Sanrakeshan Sanstha, 358, R.G. Pally, P.O. & P.S. Sonarpur, Kolkatta – 700 150. West Bengal	Legal Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 60,000/-

**Annexure-12****LIST OF NGO'S TO WHOM THE PARIVARIK MAHILA LOK ADALAT (PMLA) HAVE BEEN SPONSORED BY NCW DURING 2010-2011**

S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO	Topic	Amount Sanctioned
BIHAR			
1.	Mahila Sewak Samaj, Alam, Manzil, Sherpur, Bihar	Two days Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalat	₹ 30,000/-
2.	Nav Anchal, Kali Asthan, Prasad Homeo Hall, Noorsarai, Bihar	PMLA	₹ 30,000/-
UTTAR PRADESH			
3.	Mahila Kalyan Evam Vldhia Vikas Samiti, Naubasta, Kanpur, U.P.	Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalat	₹ 60,000/-

ALLEGED MISUSE OF 498 A IPC - VIEWS OF NCW

Of late, a number of representations as well as references from the MWCD has been received forwarding petitions alleging misuse of section 498 A IPC, Dowry Act and Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005. The Commission has perused the representations and feels that section 498A IPC and other laws as such dowry act and domestic violence act are important legislation which provides protection and legal remedies to woman and recommend the following. These should not be tinkered with. At the same time if some set procedures are followed its misuse may be curtailed.

Recommendations:

1. Where there are special laws governing the same subject matter, in such cases, the laws need to be harmonized. Besides section 498A there is Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 and the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005. It is felt that, these laws have an element of commonality and need to, be harmonized and uniformly implemented.
2. The Supreme Court has in one case opined that “no arrest can be made because it is lawful for the police officer to do so. The existence of the power of arrest is one thing, the justification for the exercise of it is quite another. The police officer must be able to justify the arrest apart from his power to do so. Arrest and detention in the police lock-up of a person can cause incalculable harm to the reputation and self esteem of a person. No arrest can be made in a routine manner on a mere allegation of commission of an offence made against a person. ***It would be prudent for the police officer in the interest of the protection of the constitutional right of a citizen and perhaps in his own interest that no arrest should be made without a reasonable satisfaction reached after some investigation as to the genuineness and bonafide of a complaint and a reasonable belief both as a person's complicity and even so as to the need to effect arrest.***”
3. In order that the allegations of misuse are put to rest, it would be advisable if the MHA issues advisories to the state governments to comply with the procedure as laid down in D.K.Basu's case. The Honorable Supreme Court in its judgment dated 18.12.1996 in CRL CWP no. 539/86 stated that ***the power to arrest without a warrant should be exercised only after reasonable satisfaction is reached, after some investigation as to the genuineness and bonafide of a complaint and a reasonable belief both as a person's complicity and even so as to the need to effect arrest. Therefore, in any matrimonial dispute, it may not be necessary in all cases to***



immediately exercise the powers of arrest. Recourse may be initially taken to dispute settlement mechanism such as conciliation, mediation, counseling of the parties, etc.

4. Reference is also made to the Delhi High Court judgment WP (Cri) no. 134/2006 and CM no. 545/2006 decided on 27.07.2006 in the matter of Smt. Jasbir Kaur vs. State (Govt of NCT Delhi) and others.

Family - crime against women cells - section 34,406 and 498 of IPC 1860. Petitioner married to X according to Sikh rites- she left home on ground of matrimonial discord filed a complaint against X and other members of her in-laws family-petitioner contended that she was turned out after given beating- no case was registered under sections 406/498/34 despite her complaint to police- petitioner also sought abolishment of CAW cells-hence, present petition-status report filed by respondent revealed that a case under sections 406/498/34 had already been registered against husband-CA W cells like any other specialized wings of police first attempts to bring about unity between two spouses so as to make marriages a success-CAW does not cause any discrimination on basis of sex and have been constituted with special purpose to deal with crimes relating to woman are dealt with sensitivity -Held, no fault can be found in creation of CAW cells -petition dismissed.

Salient feature of the judgment:

The grievance of the petitioner in the writ petition is that despite of compliant, the police did not register a case under section 406/498 IPC against her husband and other members of her in-laws family. The petitioner has also made other prayers which are to the following effect that thi court should direct that there be CAW cells and direct that as soon as the police receives any compliant of a cognizable offence, the same should be dealt with as per the provisions in the Code of Criminc! Procedure 1973.

HELD- the creation of CAW cell's for investigation of crimes pertaining to woman in my opinion does not cause any discrimination on the basis of sex for the CAW cells have been constituted with a social purpose so that the crimes relating to woman are dealt with sentivity.CAW cell is like any other specialized wing of the Delhi Police like special cells, crime branch, etc ***where firstly attempt is made to bring about unity between the two spouses so as to make the marriage a success. On the failure of this reconciliation attempts, the law is allowed to take its course. Thus no fault can be found in the creation of CAW cells.***

The Delhi Police CAW cells does not immediately register FIRs but attempts reconciliation and the same procedure could be uniformly followed subject to recommendation at point number 6.

The Commission recommends creation of Mahila Desks at Police station and Crime Against Women Cell, at least at the district level which would specifically be for complaints made by woman. In case of matrimonial disputes, it is recommended that the first recourse should be effective conciliation and mediation between the warring spouses and their families and recourse of filing charges U/S 498 A (PC may be resorted to in cases where such conciliation fails and there appears a prima-facie case U/S 498 A and other laws.

5. That the counselling mechanism envisaged under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 should be implemented by State Governments and any counseling of parties should be done only by a professionally qualified counselors and not by the police. The police may consider empanelling professional counselors with CAW Cells who would be paid a monthly honorarium.
6. Therefore, in any matrimonial dispute, it may not be necessary in all cases to immediately exercise the powers of arrest. Recourse may be initially taken to dispute settlement mechanism as such conciliation, mediation, counseling of the parties, etc. This would also enable ascertaining the bonafides of the allegations.
7. The Delhi High Court -Bail Application under 1627/2008 dated 4/8/2008 Chanderbhan Anr. Vs. State "Before a wife moves to file a complaint to a women cell a lot of persuasion and conciliation required. The Delhi Legal Service Authority, National Commission for Women, NGO's and social worker should set up a desk in crime against women cell to provide them with conciliation services so that before the state machinery is set in motion the matter is amicably settled at that very stage".



Annexure-14

AMENDMENTS TO MOIA SCHEME FOR PROVIDING LEGAL//FINANCIAL HELP TO THE DESERTED WOMEN IN FOREIGN LANDS

Vide letter No. 1/18(42)/2010- NCW (NRI) dated 28.12.2010, the NCW had requested MOIA to consider certain changes in the Scheme of the MOIA for providing legal/financial assistance to Indian women deserted by their overseas Indian/PIO/foreigner husbands.

The Standing Committee on External Affairs on the subject "Problems relating to Overseas Indian marriages/ Scheme for providing Legal/ financial Assistance/ rehabilitation to Indian women deserted by their Overseas Indian Spouses" had also recommended review of the MOIA Scheme for providing legal/ financial assistance to the deserted women in foreign land after evidence of NCW on 30.12.2010. In an inter- Ministerial meeting on the subject, held on 20.04.2011 under the Chairmanship of Secretary MOIA, necessary modifications were discussed in detail. MOIA subsequently forwarded the draft amended Scheme for due approval of NCW. Amendments proposed by NCW have been suitably incorporated in the draft amended Scheme. The provisions of the original Scheme and draft amended Scheme are detailed below.

Clauses as they exist in the Scheme	Suggestive Amendments by NCW in the inter-Ministerial meeting	Draft Amended Scheme
Title of the Scheme Scheme for giving Legal/ Financial Assistance to Indian Women Deserted by their Overseas Indian Spouses	Scheme for giving Legal/ Financial Assistance to Indian Women Deserted by their Overseas Indian Indian/PIO/foreigner husbands	MIOA's Scheme for giving Legal/ Financial Assistance to Indian Women Deserted by their Overseas Indian Indian/PIO/foreigner husbands
Objective of the Scheme : To provide some financial assistance to needy women in distress who has been deserted by their Indian spouses for obtaining counselling and legal services.	To provide some financial assistance to needy women in distress who has been deserted by their overseas Indian/PIO/foreigner husband for obtaining counselling and legal services.	To provide some financial assistance to needy women in distress who has been deserted by their overseas Indian husband for obtaining counselling and legal services.

Clauses as they exist in the Scheme	Suggestive Amendments by NCW in the inter-Ministerial meeting	Draft Amended Scheme
The term overseas Indian would include NRIs and foreign citizens of Indian origin.	Definition of Desertion to be included	The term overseas Indian would include NRIs and foreign citizens of Indian origin /Persons of Indian Origin(PIOs) “Desertion” in the context of eligibility for providing financial assistance under the MOIA’s Scheme, would mean the act of leaving one’s spouse and children without any intention to return.
The counselling and legal services would be provided through credible Indian Women’s Organizations/Indian Community Associations and NGOs identified for providing such services and empanelled with Indian Missions in the USA, the UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Gulf.	The Scheme to be extended to Gulf and Malaysia(the ECR countries)	The counselling and legal services would be provided through credible Indian Women’s Organizations/Indian Community Associations and NGOs identified for providing such services and empanelled with Indian Missions in the USA, the UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia and the Gulf countries.
	NGOs to include both Indian and foreign NGOs	*NGOs would also include local NGOs empanelled with Indian Mission/Posts abroad
Scope of the Scheme: (i) The marriage of the woman has been solemnized in India	The marriage of the woman has been solemnized in India or overseas with an Indian or a foreign national	Do as suggested



Clauses as they exist in the Scheme	Suggestive Amendments by NCW in the inter-Ministerial meeting	Draft Amended Scheme
(ii) The woman is deserted in India or after reaching abroad within five years of the marriage	The woman is deserted in India or overseas within fifteen years of the marriage	Do as suggested
(iii) Divorce proceedings are initiated within five years of the marriage by her overseas Indian spouse	Divorce proceedings are initiated within fifteen years of the marriage by her overseas Indian/PIO/foreigner husband	Do as suggested
(iv) An ex parte divorce has been obtained by the overseas Indian spouse within 10 years of marriage and a case of maintenance and alimony is to be filed	An ex parte divorce has been obtained by the overseas Indian/ PIO/foreigner husband within 20 years of marriage and a case of maintenance and alimony is to be filed	Do as suggested
(v) The Scheme would not be available to a woman facing criminal charges or having a criminal case decided against her	The Scheme would not be available to a woman having a criminal case decided against her provided that a criminal charge of child abduction shall not be a bar if the custody of the child has not yet been adjudicated upon.	Do as suggested
(vi) The domicile of the woman seeking relief under the Scheme is not relevant for allowing the benefit. The woman may be domiciled in the country of her overseas Indian spouse or in India at the time of making the application.	The domicile of the woman seeking relief under the Scheme is not relevant for allowing the benefit. The woman may be domiciled in the country of her overseas Indian/ PIO/foreigner husband or in India at the time of making the application.	Do as suggested

Clauses as they exist in the Scheme	Suggestive Amendments by NCW in the inter-Ministerial meeting	Draft Amended Scheme
(vi) Assistance will be limited to meeting initial cost and incidental charges for documentation and filing of the case by the Indian women organization/Indian Community Association/ NGO on woman's behalf	Assistance will be provided to meet the legal and other costs by the Head of Missions/Posts abroad directly to the applicant's legal counsel empanelled with the concerned Indian Mission/Post, or through the Indian Community Associations/ Women Organization/NGOs* acting on women's behalf in an overseas legal institution.	Do as suggested
(viii)The assistance will be limited to US \$1500 per case and will be released to the Indian Women's Organizations/ Indian Community Associations/NGOs concerned to enable it to take steps to assist the woman in documentation and preparatory work for filing the case.	There should be classification of countries according to cost of living. The assistance be limited to US \$3000 per case for developed countries and US \$2000 per case for developing countries and will be released to the empanelled legal counsel of the applicant also.	The assistance will be limited to US \$3000 per case for developed countries and US \$2000 per case for developing countries and will be released to the empanelled legal counsel of the applicant or Indian Women's Organizations/Indian Community Associations/ NGOs* concerned to enable it to take steps to assist the woman in documentation and preparatory work for filing the case.



Annexure-15

RECOMMENDATIONS OF NATIONAL SEMINAR ON “ISSUES RELATED TO NRI MARRIAGES” HELD ON 15TH FEBRUARY 2011 AT VIGYAN BHAWAN NEW DELHI.

At the end of the Seminar Chairperson, NCW give the following recommendations :-

1. She told that wherever she has gone, she found a change in the attitude of the people. There is no legislation on NRI marriages in spite of practical difficulties increasing day by day. She spoke about the law, its implementation, avenues, role of media and role of civil society.
2. For all these, we have to involve External Affairs Ministry. There are 10 or 12 countries where there is consultation of NRI marriages and the government should take up the issues with these countries. In England, there are two ministers working for NRI marriages. In London, lot of work has been done by the Indian Society, such as advertisement, literature and linking with the passport office.
3. There is a need for making law with the cooperation of the Ministry and signing the Hauge convention.
4. Guidelines for implementation of various laws such as dealing with property issues, PWD Act. Normally the property of the accused is transferred to his parents so as to deprive the deserted wife of NRI. Regarding distribution of property, NRI deserted women should get their due share. Ministry of Home Affairs may be consulted for this purpose.
5. There is need for MOU with passport offices of other countries, where there is consultation of NRI marriages. The law to be made should be a separate law in between international laws and Indian Laws. The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has to engage counsellors for the same.
6. There is a problem of custody of children faced by the deserted NRI brides. There is need to make appropriate changes in the law.
7. Special fast track courts should deal cases of NRI marriages on priority basis. In some states, State Commission for Women is not in existence. These states may be persuaded to have State Commission for Women to protect the rights of women in that State.
8. Regarding PWDA, there should be a bilateral agreement. Section 498A which deals with domestic violence and the dowry act has to be accepted by other countries and necessary initiatives in the matter should be taken by the concerned ministry. There are five pillars for ameliorating this

problem the deserted wives face problem with registration of FIR. As a result conviction rate is minimal.

9. Some practical suggestions can also be obtained from NGOs and civil society. External Affairs Ministry may be impressed upon to sensitize the Consulate general in dealing with the cases of NRI marriages.
10. Association may be developed in our embassies overseas and also with the existing associations in these countries.
11. The NCW will constitute a expert committee on NRI marriage. As there is no law, the implementation of the same does not happen. However, awareness programmes should be organized. There is need for setting up of NRI cell in the university research study centre. As regard resources for the purpose, general budgeting is there. Ten percent of the funds earmarked for women may be allotted to the course on NRI marriages.
12. The role of media, civil society, NGOs has to be spelt out. The mindset of people needs to be changed. Meeting with university grant commission and university research centre will be scheduled within a period of fifteen days to discuss the issues of NRI marriages and inclusion in the syllabus.



ACTION POINTS/ PLANS THAT EMERGED FROM A REVIEW MEETING ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PC AND PNDDT ACT 1994 WITH THE OFFICERS OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE HELD AT NEW DELHI ON 13TH DEC. 2010

Action Points/Plans emerged from a review meeting on the implementation of PC & PNDDT Act, 1994 with the officers of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare held at the National Commission for Women on 13th December, 2010 Chaired by Ms. Zohra Chatterji, Member Secretary, NCW.

Action Points/Plan

1. Ministry of Health (MOH) will expedite constitution of Central Supervisory Board. NCW and NHRC will also request MOH to expedite.
2. MOH will consider holding quarterly review meetings with State Authorities in which NCW and NHRC may also be invited.
3. MOH will consider forming a Secretary level Inter-Ministerial Committee including officers from MWCD, MHA and NGOs, State Women Commissions and State Government officers of some states such as Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, U.P. etc. Representatives from Customs & Central Excise, I&B and IT may also be invited to the meetings of the Committee as required, to resolve issues pertaining to effective implementation of the Act.
4. Circular of MOH directing that district committees are to be chaired by DM will be reviewed and CMOs made responsible for implementation.
5. Regular audit of form F may be ensured as non-keeping of form F is itself an admission of guilt and cause of action. MOH will issue guidelines for better implementation of the Act.
6. The Quarterly Report called for from the States may also include number of convictions and number of appeals filed.
7. Annual Report of the PC & PNDDT Cell of the Ministry may be revived.
8. Ministry of Health may fund a media campaign on 'Save the Girl Child'. NCW can collaborate. Messages should be targeted at the Medical Practitioners also to tap/awaken their '**guilty conscience**'. A Commonwealth Games medal winner may be made the brand ambassador for the cause eg. Saina Nehwal.

9. Circular for banning of advertisements including those on internet may be sent by NCW to concerned Ministries for issue.
10. MHA may be requested to issue guidelines regarding role of police in implementation of PC & PNDT Act including use of decoy operations.
11. Draft Guidelines may also be prepared for issue by DOR to Custom Officials regarding inspection of imported ultrasound machines.
12. A letter to Census Registrar may be written by NCW to highlight the sex ratio during the forthcoming Census.
13. System of registration of births may be strengthened by making it compulsory.



Annexure-17

**LIST OF LAWS REVIEWED AND AMENDMENTS MADE TO THE EXISTING LAWS
AND ENACTING FRESH LEGISLATIONS/ POLICIES.**

1. Scheme for Relief and Rehabilitation of Victims of Rape.
2. The Prevention of Crimes in the Name of Honour and Tradition Bill, 2010.
3. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act 1986.
4. Study on Widows at Vrindavan.
5. Recommendations proposed in Section 125 Cr.P.C. regarding Maintenance.
6. Sexual Assault Bill
7. Section 509B
8. Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

