

ANNUAL REPORT

2014-15



NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN



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NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN
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मेनका संजय गांधी
Maneka Sanjay Gandhi

मंत्री
महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार
नई दिल्ली-110001
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MINISTRY OF WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT
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MESSAGE

I am glad to note that the National Commission for Women has brought out its Annual Report for the year 2014-2015 highlighting the major activities undertaken during the year 2014-15.

The National Commission for Women is a statutory body constituted on 31st January, 1992 under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 to safeguard the legal and constitutional rights of women. During the year 2014-2015, the Commission continued to follow its mandated role and activities, which included reviewing of laws relating to women, looking into complaints of deprivation of rights of women and cases of atrocities against them, as well as harassment, denial of rights and exploitation of women. The Commission also took suo-motu cognizance of specific cases of complaints to ensure constitutional and legal safeguards provided for women.

In keeping with its mandate, the other activities carried out by the Commission included sponsoring Research Studies, conducting Workshops/Seminars/Conferences/Consultations so as to assess the ground realities as well to discuss women related issues with the stake holders. Legal Awareness Programmes, Parivarik Lok Adalats and Public Hearings had been held to reach out to women at all levels, especially, in the rural areas. Further, the Commission took measures for gender sensitization of judicial and police personnel through capacity-building workshops for proper implementation of women-related laws.

I note with satisfaction that the Commission has taken a number of positive measures to fulfil its mandate. I am confident that the Commission would scale new heights in fulfilling its mandate.

Maneka Sanjay Gandhi
(Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi)

PREFACE

I take pleasure in presenting the Annual Report for the year 2014-15 of the National Commission for Women as envisaged in Section 13 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990.

Throughout the year, the Commission has worked sincerely to attain its mandate and carried forward the activities of previous years and worked relentlessly towards empowering women by taking up gender - related issues, suggesting amendments in laws relating to women and taking suo - motu cognizance of incidents of atrocities committed against women, with a view to helping women victims.



In accordance with its mandate, the Commission had reviewed various laws during 2014-15 viz the National Commission for Women Act, 1990, the Indian Succession Act, 1925, the Muslim Law, the Customary Laws, Implementation of Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005, Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2014, laws relating to NRI Marriages and their impact on women, Foreign Marriages Act, Amendments to the Guardians and Wards Act, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the Passport Act, 1967, the Prevention and Protection of Women from (Publicly Dehumanization and Stigmatization) Atrocities Bill, 2014, suggesting suitable amendments to the Acts. The Commission had also organized various gender sensitization workshops in collaboration with different police & judicial academies to ensure proper implementation of women-related laws.

During the year, the Commission sponsored / participated in several legal awareness programmes and Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats to impart practical knowledge to women about their basic legal rights and ensuring speedy justice to women.

To fulfil, its mandate, the Commission initiated various steps to upgrade the status of women and worked for their empowerment. The Members and Officers of the Commission visited various parts of the country to attend meetings / seminars / workshops / public hearings organized by the Commission and to investigate into cases of atrocities committed against women. Besides, the representatives of the Commission visited Custodial Institutions such as jails / remand homes, and also participated in awareness camps on legal rights of women organized by the Commission in conjunction with NGOs and other organizations to gain first hand knowledge about the problems faced by women with a view to suggesting remedial measures and taking up issues with concerned authorities. The Commission also constituted a few Expert Committees to study diverse women-concerned issues.

In order to improve and streamline the functioning of the Commission and to strengthen the State Women Commissions, the National Commission for Women has been interacting with the State Commissions from time to time by holding Seminars and interactive meetings.

In the year 2014-15, the Commission has signed an MoU with the Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad, to conduct Situational Analysis of Women and Girls in the States of Odisha, Punjab, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Tripura.

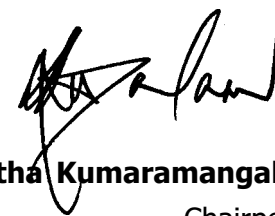
During the year, the Commission had signed an MOU with NTPC Ltd. to collaborate with each other by utilising their respective strengths to sensitise the staff of NTPC all over the country about gender concerns and appropriate behaviour at the workplace.

I am thankful to the Ministry of Women and Child Development and Confederation of Indian Industry, New Delhi, for organizing a National Consultation in collaboration with the National Commission for Women on "Creating an Empowering Environment for Women" at Vigyan Bhawan in New Delhi on the occasion of International Women's Day on 8th March, 2015, with a view to generating an enabling environment for empowering women.

To implement its mandate properly, publicity and the media played a vital role in highlighting the issues / problems faced by women. The Commission had extensively used various mediums of publicity, both print and electronic to disseminate information and generated awareness among the people.

During the year 2014-15, NCW produced radio jingles and audio spots on women empowerment and women rights to sensitize the North East people on various women issues. A 15 days' radio Campaign was launched through private FM radios in all the Hindi speaking states of the country to commemorate Nirbhaya Day on 16th December 2014. Video spots on "Women Empowerment" and "Domestic Violence" were also telecast through the regional Doordarshan channels all over the North-East region.

I take this opportunity to express my grateful appreciation for the support given to the Commission by various Ministries of the Government, particularly, by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, various State Governments and State Women Commissions, my own colleagues, officials and staff, whose collective commitment has made it possible to attain our goals and objectives. I am confident that the Commission would continue to make all out efforts to widen its activities and initiatives with greater zeal in the years to come.



(Lalitha Kumaramangalam)

Chairperson
National Commission for Women

**CHAPTER - 1****INTRODUCTION**

In pursuance of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990, National Commission for Women (NCW) was constituted on 31st January, 1992 as a statutory body at the National level, to safeguard and promote the rights and interests of women. It has a wide mandate covering almost all aspects of women's development. The Commission investigates and examines the legal safeguards provided for women under the Constitution and other laws and recommends, to the Government, measures for their effective implementation. The Commission also reviews the existing provisions of the Constitution and other laws affecting women and recommends amendments to meet any lacunae, inadequacies or shortcomings in such laws; looks into complaints and takes suo-motu cognizance on matters relating to deprivation of women's right, etc.

The Commission takes up studies / research on issues of relevance to women, participates and advises in the planning process for socio-economic development of women, evaluates the progress made thereof; inspects jails, remand homes etc. where women are kept under custody and seeks 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 it and in collaboration with other organizations. Steps have also been taken to investigate various cases of atrocities committed against women. Besides, visits have been made to Custodial Institutions such as jails, remand homes etc. Members / officials also attended legal awareness camps on legal rights of women organized in collaboration with State Women Commissions, NGOs and other organizations. Visits have also been made to gain first hand knowledge about the problems faced by women in various parts of the country in order to suggest remedial measures and to take up the issues with the concerned authorities. The Commission also constituted Expert Committees to study various relevant issues such as Discrimination faced by Dalit Women and suggested Action Plan and Social, Economic and Political Empowerment of Women in North East States. The Commission received a large number of complaints and also took suo-motu cognizance of several cases to provide speedy justice. It sponsored gender / legal awareness programmes, Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats etc. and organized Seminars / Workshops / consultations. Publicity was also made through advertisements in print media and television channels, Nukkad Nataks etc. to propagate messages so as to create awareness on women empowerment and other women related laws and issues.

COMPOSITION

As per NCW Act, the Commission shall consist of a Chairperson, five Members and a Member Secretary. The composition of the Commission in 2014-15 are as follows:-

1. Smt. Lalitha Kumaramangalam, Chairperson from 29.09.2014
2. Shri V.S. Oberoi, former Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development and Chairperson, National Commission for Women from 02.08.2014-28.09.2014
3. Smt. Mamta Sharma, former Chairperson from 02.08.2011- 01.08.2014
4. Dr. Charu WaliKhanna, former Member from 02.08.2011- 01.08.2014
5. Ms. Hemlata Kheria, former Member from 15.03.2012-14.03.2015
6. Smt. Nirmala Samant Prabhavalkar, former Member from 19.3.2012- 23.12.2014
7. Smt. Shamina Shafiq former Member from 10.4.2012 to 10.04.2015
8. Smt. Laldinglani Sailo, Member from 19.9.2013 (till date)
9. Dr. Nandita Chatterjee, former Member Secretary, from 26.12.2013- 02.02.2015 forenoon
10. Mr. D.V Prasad, Additional Secretary, MWCD Member Secretary from 04.02.2015- 12.04.2015

The functioning of the Commission is mainly divided into following six Cells:-

- (i) Complaints and Investigation Cell
- (ii) Research and Studies Cell
- (iii) Legal Cell
- (iv) NRI Cell
- (v) North East Cell
- (vi) Public Relations Cell

The broad activities of each of these cells are presented in the subsequent chapters. The organization chart of the Commission is at **Annexure - I**.



GIST OF DECISIONS TAKEN IN THE MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION

During the year 2014-15, the Commission held seven meetings to decide on important issues concerning women and working of the Commission. Out of these seven meetings, two were special meetings held on 27th Oct, 2014 and 29th October, 2014 respectively to decide the matter of the research study on "Devadasi Pratha", Commemoration of Nirbhaya Day on 16th December, 2014, approval of new posters and out-door publicity plan and broadcasting Radio Jingles on behalf of the Commission. The details of other five meetings are listed below:-

COMMISSION MEETING HELD ON 22ND MAY, 2014

- (i) The Commission approved issues / Topics / Priority Areas of the Commission for conducting seminars and undertaking special Studies / Research in 2014- 15.
- (ii) The Commission approved increase in emoluments of the Counsellors and Coordinators working on the project "Violence Free Home- a Woman's Right", for the year 2014-15.
- (iii) The Commission approved the proposal of updating Situational Analysis of women and girls in each state / UT of India. In this regard, the Commission noted the suggestions of Smt. Laldingliani Sailo, Member, National Commission Women for inclusion of North East States along with the proposed states.
- (iv) The Commission decided to take cognizance of the following matters:-
 - a) "Tribal Women gang – raped in Bengal; Women's panel orders probe in West Bengal".
 - b) Murder of a female at Jodhpur, Rajasthan.
 - c) Media report on "Panchayat me mahila ko nirvastra kiya" district Tikamgarh, Madhya Pradesh".
 - d) "Andhvishwas ke karan mahilaon ko chhat per jane ki anumati nahi", district Dabra, Madhya Pradesh.
 - e) Harassment / Physical Assault of Divorcee Women in Bundi, Rajasthan.
 - f) Gangrape of a girl in village Lundra, tehsil Bali, district Pali, Rajasthan.

COMMISSION MEETING HELD ON 26TH JULY, 2014

- (i) The Commission approved the budget and report for the study on "Discrimination and Derogatory Practices against Women by Khap Panchayats, Kangaroo courts and Shalishi courts in India" conducted by Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi.

- (ii) The Commission decided to deliberate on the proposed Reproductive Technology (regulation) Bill, 2013 regarding minimum compensation to surrogate mothers.
- (iii) The Commission approved the study report on "Acid Attacks: A study of underlying causes of acid attacks against women in India and nature of State response" and release of balance payment of Rs. 1,01,000/- to faculty of Law University of Delhi. Smt. Charu Walikhanna, former Member, National Commission for Women further recommended that there should be a ban on retail sale of acid.
- (iv) The Commission approved the study on 'Devadasi Pratha' with the amendment that the title of the study should be "Exploitation of women as Devadasis and its associated evils".
- (v) The Commission approved proposals of LAP, PMLA Seminars / Workshops and studies approved in the screening committee held on 9th July, 2014.
- (vi) The Commission decided to take cognizance of the following matters:-
 - a) 'Women kills rapist father'.
 - b) 'Air Force Sergeant murdered by wife, her teenage companion'.
 - c) Stalked by neighbours, young women ends life.
 - d) Two minor girls gangraped, hanged from tree in UP.
 - e) Harassment at Workplace in New India Insurance Company Ltd. New Delhi.
 - f) Sexual exploitation and trafficking of a girl by a few anti-social elements at Loni Distt, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh.
 - g) Abduction and gangrape of a girl by five men and two police personnel.
 - h) Rape of a minor girl in a school in Sonapat distt., Haryana.
 - i) 'Pipli minor girl raped for three months at Puri district, Odisha.
 - j) Murder of a girl student after gangrape at Balugaon district, Odisha.
- (vii) The Commission ratified the financial approval of Research Studies approved in the Screening Committee meetings held during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14

COMMISSION MEETING HELD ON 14TH OCT, 2014

- (i) The Commission approved constitution of an Expert Committee on "Discrimination faced by Dalit Women and suggested Action Plan" with directions that preliminary report of the



Committee would be presented to the Commission within four months of the date of notification of the concerned committee.

- (ii) The Commission ratified signing of an MoU with National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd., (NBCC) for interior work for Rs.438.22 lakh for NCW's building at Jasola, New Delhi and release of Rs.1.25 crores.
- (iii) Regarding round-table consultation for developing a formula for minimum compensation to surrogate mothers under Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill, 2013, the Commission decided that reports of all seminars conducted on the subject of surrogacy would have to be received by the Commission prior to conducting any further consultation on the subject. It was also decided that the reports have to be received in a time bound manner, failing which, the Commission would not be responsible for providing the balance funds to the organization.
- (iv) The Commission approved the revised guidelines pertaining to Research Studies, Seminars/ Workshops, Public Hearings, Legal Awareness Programme and PMLA, which would be effective from 1st November, 2014.
- (v) The Commission approved the Situation Analysis of Women and Girls in the states of Odisha, Tripura, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Tamilnadu, respectively, to be conducted by the Administrative Staff College of India, ASCI, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.
- (vi) The Commission approved broadcasting of Radio jingles and decided that orders be issued to the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) for broadcasting radio jingles in the States of North, West and Hindi speaking states of East India.
- (vii) Regarding approval of new posters and out-door publicity plan, the Commission decided that the Chairperson, National Commission for Women would meet the designer agency for finalization of the posters and the out-door publicity plan.
- (viii) The Commission approved re-categorization of complaints to be taken cognizance of by the Commission.
- (ix) Regarding security of women during fairs and festivals, the Commission decided that Ms. Hemlata Kheria, (former Member), National Commission for Women would interact with the concerned police authorities to draft the guidelines.

COMMISSION MEETING HELD ON 15TH DECEMBER, 2014

- (i) Regarding closure of cases with regard to LAPs / PMLAs, approved during 2013-14 in the absence of required documents for release of funds, the Commission decided that the

process of approval of Legal Awareness Programmes (LAP) may be re-evaluated. Also a standard module of such awareness programmes may be developed in consultation with Law colleges / universities. The Commission, therefore, decided not to approve any new LAPs till the new procedure is finalized. Regarding closure of LAPs / PMLAs, the proposal to close (all non-approved cases, where documents were not submitted by the proponents) was agreed to by the Commission.

- (ii) The Commission approved the proposal on capacity building of judicial and police officials for "proper Implementation of women- related Laws" by the Rajasthan Police Academy, Jaipur, and decided to develop a suitable module for ascertaining the levels of learning at the baseline so that efficacy of these programmes may be assessed realistically in future.

COMMISSION MEETING HELD ON 3RD MARCH, 2015

- (i) The Commission approved constitution of an "Advocacy Group" of Experts in different areas to advise the Commission on various policy, advocacy and legal matters.
- (ii) The Commission approved the E-publishing of Monthly Newsletter "Rashtra Mahila".
- (iii) The Commission decided to take cognizance of the following matters:-
 - a) Mahila ko nirvastra kar gadhe par ghuamane ka aarop mein 25 ko jail.
 - b) "Brothel inside Bangalore Jail"?
 - c) 6 doctors perform tubectomy operation on 42 women at kushinagar in UP.
 - d) Alleged sexual harassment at workplace at Food Corporation of India, Mysore and Karnataka.
 - e) Alleged barbaric incident towards a rural lady by the police administration of Birbhum district, West Bengal.
 - f) Honour killing and police apathy at Madurai and alleged custodial sexual violence by police men in Hosur krishnagiri, Tamil Nadu.
- (iv) The Commission approved the proposal for seminars / workshops and studies approved in the previous screening committee meeting held on 12th Jan, 2015.
- (v) The Commission approved extension of the project "Violence Free Home-A Woman's Right" w.e.f. 1/4/2015- 31/3/2016 and decided to explore the possibility of extending the project to a few other states.

DELEGATES TO THE COMMISSION

During this period, a number of foreign delegations visited the Commission to have an insight about its working and its role in safeguarding the interests of women. The following delegations visited the Commission:-

FOREIGN DELEGATION

- (i) An Australian delegation headed by Ms .Sally Moyle, Principal Gender Specialist of Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DEAT) visited NCW on 16th September, 2014 and had a meeting with NCW officials, to learn about the functional modalities of the Commission.
- (ii) A two-member delegation led by Mr. Mfanozelwe M. Shozi, Chairperson, Commission on Gender Equality, South Africa, visited NCW on 14th November, 2014. A comprehensive discussion was held to share knowledge on the working and achievement of the respective Commissions.



Representatives of Commission on Gender Equality, South Africa interacted with Chairperson and Members of NCW during their visit on 14th November, 2014

OTHER DELEGATIONS

- (i) A Nine-member delegation comprising seven students and two teachers of Mohammad Abdul Bari Institute of Juridical Science, Murshidabad, West Bengal, visited NCW on 2nd May, 2014 to learn the working and role of the Commission.

- (ii) A delegation comprising thirty members from Nyay Darshan, Vadodara, Gujarat, visited NCW on 19th August, 2014 to have an interactive session with NCW officials to know the role and functions of the Commission.
- (iii) A delegation comprising nine Probationers / Deputy Superintendents of Police under training and two Teachers of Haryana Police Academy, Madhuban, Haryana, visited NCW on 28th October, 2014. In an interactive session with NCW officials, the officers were educated and sensitized on how to handle women-related cases. They were also made aware about the role and functional modalities of NCW.
- (iv) A delegation comprising sixty five students of Anand law College, Anand, Gujarat, visited the National Commission for Women on 8th January, 2015 to have an interactive session with NCW officials to know the role and functions of the Commission.
- (v) A ten-member delegation of Child Protection & Women Empowerment Committee of Bihar Legislative Council visited NCW on 16th January 2015, to learn about the working and role of the Commission. In an interactive session with NCW officials, the MLAs were made aware about the role and functional modalities of NCW. A comprehensive discussion was held to share knowledge on the working and achievements of the Committee and the NCW. The delegation was led by Smt. Kiran Ghai Sinha.
- (vi) A twenty-two member delegation comprising 19 students and 3 teachers from Dr. Ambedkar College of law, Nagpur, Maharashtra visited NCW on 17th February, 2015, to learn about the role and functioning of the Commission.
- (vii) A twenty-seven member delegation of teachers and students from Department of Social work, St. Edmund's College, Shillong, Meghalaya, visited the Commission on 23rd February, 2015. A presentation was made to educate them on the working modalities and the role of the Commission.

VISITS TO CUSTODIAL INSTITUTIONS.

As per Section 10 (1) (k) of the National Commission for Women Act, one of the functions of the NCW is to inspect or cause to be inspected jails, remand homes, women's institutions or any other place of custody, where women are kept as prisoners, or otherwise and take up remedial action with the concerned authorities, if so found necessary. In order to assess and analyze the condition of women in custody, the Chairperson and Members of the Commission visited following custodial institutions during the year 2014-15 to inspect the prevailing conditions of women inmates. Recommendations were thereafter sent to the concerned authorities for appropriate action:-



1. Ex-Member of the Commission visited District Jail, Sitapur on 26th May 2014 and met Superintendent of Jail and other jail officials and female inmates. The following recommendations were made to the State authorities :-
 - (i) The Sitapur Jail has total 1593 inmates out of which 46 are female inmates. There are only two halls for the female inmates along with 08 toilets.
 - (ii) There were 38 married, 3 single, 5 widows and 11 women with children, staying in the jail. There were 25 women who are booked under dowry related crimes and 14 women were under trials.
 - (iii) Vocational Training Programme for stitching and embroidery were conducted by Jai Hindi Sewa Sansthan, Ghaziabad, regularly at the Vocational Centre within the premises. Two vocational teachers were teaching the inmates.
 - (iv) It was a good endeavour on the part of Jail Authorities to provide computer education to the female inmates. Young girls were engaged in the learning process. In fact, two inmates were appearing for their B.A. exams.
 - (v) A doctor was available for any medical emergency. However, gynaecologist visits the jail on call.
 - (vi) It was observed that inmates were not aware of the status of their case. Role of District Legal Authority comes under question. As per the information received no periodical visits were made by the Members of the District Legal Authority.
 - (vii) A young girl, who was a Law Graduate, was very upset for not being allowed to meet her visitor despite permission. However, on the intervention of the Member she was allowed to meet. It was recommended that her legal knowledge should be used to educate other female inmates.
 - (viii) The majority of women were from extremely poor economic strata of society. It does not mean that women from the middle class and higher income group do not commit crime. Rather, it appears that their inability to get good lawyers to defend their cases leads to their conviction.
 - (ix) There were ample toys provided for the children of inmates. It is recommended that an Aanganwadi Worker should also visit the jail to teach the children. Nutritional meal/food is also provided to the children.
 - (x) The women were especially distraught on account of separation and inability to meet their children.

- (xi) Women convicts should be segregated according to their age and gravity of crime. Arrangements should be made for their separate accommodation and separate schedule of activities as per the requirements of rehabilitation policies for separate categories.
 - (xii) There should be sympathetic attitude towards criminals requiring corrections, counselling and understanding.
 - (xiii) The parole facility should be allowed to women at the earliest stage after incarceration, if possible, not later than 2 months of imprisonment to allow them to make arrangements for their families in their absence.
 - (xiv) The convict should automatically obtain, as a matter of right, all papers, including the judicial pronouncements, which form the basis of conviction.
 - (xv) Women undertrials should be allowed to be transferred to the jail of their choice in order to enable their children, friends and relatives to meet them.
 - (xvi) There should be a permanent Lady Medical Officer in the jail.
 - (xvii) District Legal Authority officials should periodically visit the jail.
2. Ex-Member of the Commission visited District Jail, Hardoi, Uttar Pradesh on 26th May 2014 and met the Superintendent of Jail and other jail officials and female inmates. Following recommendations were made to the State authorities :
- (i) The Hardoi Jail has in total 1230 inmates out of which 39 are female inmates. There are five toilets for the female inmates in good condition. Quality of food is also found to be good.
 - (ii) Ten female inmates are between the age group of 15-30 years, 19 inmates are between 30-45 years, 9 between 45 to 65 years and one inmate is above 65 years of age.
 - (iii) There are 34 married, two single, 3 widows and 8 women with children, staying in the Jail. There are 26 women who are undertrials and 13 women are convicted.
 - (iv) It was observed that the jail has no training / skill learning facilities, but medical aid, legal aid etc. are available in the jail. The inmates are booked under various crimes like immoral trafficking, dowry harassment, dowry death, murder, kidnapping, robbery, etc.
 - (v) The majority of women were from extremely poor economic strata of society. It does not mean that women from middle class and higher income group do not commit



crime. Rather, it appears that their inability to get good lawyers to defend their cases leads to their conviction.

- (vi) It was observed that adolescents, as also first time offenders and women convicted of relatively innocuous crimes were not kept separately from women charged with heinous crime and women with a history of crime. This was not a healthy aspect under correctional principles for reform of prisoners.
 - (vii) Although the jail has all the facilities for the visitors to meet their relatives, the women were especially distraught on account of separation from and inability to meet the children.
 - (viii) The cases which are covered under Section 436-A, CrPC and 437(1) and (2) should be regularly monitored by the IGP (Prison) by holding monthly meetings with the public prosecutors and the concerned authorities.
 - (ix) The parole facility should be allowed to women at the earliest stage after incarceration, if possible, not later than 2 months of imprisonment to allow them to make arrangements for their families in their absence.
 - (x) The convicts should automatically obtain, as a matter of right, all papers including judicial pronouncements, which form the basis of their conviction.
 - (xi) Women undertrials should be allowed to be transferred to the jail of their choice in order to enable their children, friends and relatives to meet them.
 - (xii) Art of living courses, yoga and meditation camps, medical camps and legal awareness camps should be organised in all jails, as a matter of routine.
 - (xiii) There should be sympathetic attitude towards criminals requiring corrections, counselling and understanding.
 - (xiv) Sensitization of the police officials in this regard should be a continuous exercise.
 - (xv) An attempt must be made by the administration to understand and analyse the motives behind the crime, identify the line of correctional treatment and administer the prisons with sensitivity and compassion.
3. Ex-Member of the Commission visited District Jail, Hardoi, Uttar Pradesh on 3rd September, 2014 and met Deputy Superintendent of Jail, other jail authorities and inmates. The following recommendations were made to the State authorities :

- (i) There seems to be no vocational training / activity going on in the Jail. Engaging women inmates in such activities would not only help them spend quality time but also enable them to live a respectable / self sustainable life once out of Jail.
- (ii) There were no recreational facilities available in the Jail. Despite a female Doctor visiting twice in a month, a lady with full time (9 months) pregnancy was not identified (she is mentally unstable; but the real question is – Why the doctor could not diagnose that she was pregnant?). The answer perhaps is: - its a routine approach towards the patients / inmates. There should be a resident female doctor or at least a nurse, who interacts with the inmates on daily basis to figure out their problems and address them time to time.
- (iii) Some female inmates were very depressed and in deep trauma for the want of their relatives to visit them. They need continuous psychological counselling. Mental health is an important issue and should be dealt with sensitivity.
- (iv) There is a library in the Jail premises for the access of male inmates only. Clear gender discrimination was obvious. Even the list of the books was not displayed in the women prison to enable them to ask for issuance of books for reading purposes. The Authorities were instructed to paste a list of books in the women cell and ensure that library is equally accessible to the women inmates.
- (v) To the surprise and dismay of the Commission, the convicted prisoners were not in uniform due to non-availability of cloth which has to be procured by the District Jails. Prisoners complained about the issue and the Jail Authorities have been instructed to discuss the matter the District Magistrate, who in turn, can instruct / request the empanelled NGOs to contribute in a meaningful way so that the inmates can lead a life of dignity.
- (vi) Soap – a basic necessity is NOT provided to the inmates. Soap is only provided to those inmates, who are doing the job of brooming and cleaning. This is highly unhygienic and raises questions about the situation. Needs to be addressed as early as possible.
- (vii) Accommodation is a basic factor for inmates to spend their prison lives and its equipments should satisfy the conditions necessary for maintaining their health in prisons. Proper equipments are also expected to contribute to the betterment of hygiene. Bad hygiene risks spreading diseases rapidly among inmates, and insufficient medical care damages their health conditions and sometimes may lead to their deaths. Thus, good hygiene and medical care are the fundamental prerequisite to be addressed by prison authorities in order that inmates can lead healthy lives.



- (viii) It is important that all prison officers should also have positive attitudes towards the prison conditions. For example, minor repairs which can be easily done should be fixed by the prison officers themselves and be an example for the inmates. It contributes to improving prison conditions without involving any extra cost.
 - (ix) The prisoners themselves should play a vital role in improving the prison conditions. Prisoners from different backgrounds need some basic training after their admission to prison. They should be provided with a handbook in order to make them understand their human rights, expectations and obligations. Forming different committees such as a cleaning committee, maintenance committee, self-management committee, etc. among prisoners can be another way for cultivating positive attitude towards prison conditions. If programs are conducted with the introduction of competition systems, their attitudes can be stimulated and enhanced by those incentives.
 - (x) Good relations between the prison staff and the prisoners can also be expected in the course of such activities to achieve these goals. An environment for self-motivation among prisoners should be created in the prison so that they may develop positive attitudes towards the efforts to improve prison conditions.
 - (xi) The officers in charge of prisons are required to visit all wards, cells, yards, workshop, kitchen and latrines and other parts of the prison.
 - (xii) Internal Complaints Committee has been constituted for sexual harassment at workplace. However, it should be made known to all concerned (not just the women, but also men).
4. Ex-Member of the Commission visited District Jail, Hardoi, Uttar Pradesh on 3rd August, 2014 and Central Jail, Amritsar, Punjab on 30th August, 2014 and met the Superintendent of Jail, other Jail officials and inmates respectively. The following recommendations were made to the concerned State authorities:-
- (i) The women were especially distraught on account of separation from their family and inability to meet the children. It was also observed that being imprisoned away from family and friends itself is a punishment. The inmates requested for more time for their weekly meetings with their family members; "one hour is not sufficient" they said. The Member requested the Jail Authorities to increase the time to two hours.
 - (ii) It appeared that the majority of women are from extremely poor economic strata of society. It does not appear to be a fact that women from middle class and higher income group do not commit crime. Rather, it appears to be a reflection on their

inability to obtain, on account of poverty, good lawyers to defend them, leading to conviction.

- (iii) It was observed that adolescents, as also first time offenders and women convicted of relatively innocuous crimes were not kept separately from women charged with heinous crime and women with a history of crime. This was not a healthy aspect under correctional principles for reform of prisoners.
- (iv) The cases which are covered under Section 436-A, CrPC and 437(1) and (2) should be regularly monitored by the IGP (Prison) by holding monthly meetings with the public prosecutors and the concerned authorities.
- (v) The parole facility should be allowed to women at the earliest stage after incarceration, if possible, not later than 2 months of imprisonment to allow them to make arrangements for their family in their absence.
- (vi) The convicts should automatically obtain, as a matter of right, all papers, including judicial pronouncements, which form the basis of conviction.
- (vii) Women undertrials should be allowed to transfer to the jail of their choice in order to enable their children, friends and relatives to meet them.
- (viii) Women convicts should be segregated according to their age and gravity of crime. Arrangements should be made for their separate accommodation and separate schedule of activities as per the requirements of rehabilitation of these separate categories.
- (ix) Art of living courses and yoga and meditation camps, medical camps and legal awareness camps should be organised in all jails, as a matter of routine.
- (x) There should be sympathetic attitude towards criminals and criminals may be recognized as individuals requiring corrections, counselling and understanding.
- (xi) Sensitization of the police officials in this regard should be a continuous exercise by the National Commission for Women / State Governments.
- (xii) An attempt must be made by the administration to understand and analyse the motives behind the crime, identify the line of correctional treatment and administer the prisons with sensitivity and compassion.
- (xiii) Additional Facilities: There was a refrigerator in the recreational hall of the prison, where the inmates could purchase soft drinks and other such items occasionally.



- (xiv) Sharing of best practices with other jails would help in improving the conditions of the jails in India.
 - (xv) The inmates should be provided with certificates for the vocational training they are receiving from the Indian Vision Foundation and also Guru Nanak Dev University.
5. Ex-Member of the Commission visited Silvasa Sub Jail (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) on 15th June, 2014 and met Superintendent of Jail, other Jail officials and inmates. The Following recommendations were made to the concerned State authorities:
- (i) The infrastructure of the jail was not satisfactory. Separate washrooms / toilets and some space with a separate entry be provided for female inmates.
 - (ii) Repair / maintenance / upkeep of the jail to be done periodically.
 - (iii) Appointments of female guard for female ward on priority basis.
6. Smt. Laldingilani Sailo, Member National Commission for Women and, Smt. Richa Ojha, Sr. Research Officer, NCW accompanied by one Member and Member Secretary, Mizoram State Women Commission, visited the Women Cell in Central Jail, Aizwal on 28.2.2015 at 11:00 am. The visit to the Women Cell, Central Jail was undertaken as per **Section 10(1)(k)** of the National Commission for Women Act 1990.

The effective capacity of Central Jail, Aizwal is 575 inmates and as on 26.2.1015 the actual population in the jail was 556 inmates which included 518 male and 38 females.

During the visit to the women section of the Central Jail, the team observed the following :-

- (i) The women inmates were housed in three halls / rooms / cells and the 1st room / cell had 5 convicts including 1 RI and 13 under trials (still not charge sheeted) kept in the same room. The convicts could not be distinguished from under trails, as none of the inmates were wearing uniforms.
- (ii) The cells / rooms were tidy with adequate space to accommodate all the inmates and no overcrowding was observed. However, not all inmates had permanent beds in the cells. Most of the inmates slept on the floor as only few permanent beds were built in the dorm.
- (iii) Out of 38 inmates in the Women Cell of the Jail, 10 women were married, 5 unmarried, 21 divorced and 2 widowed. No women with children in jail premises or pregnant women were present in the jail; during the time of visit.

- (iv) The team found some basic arrangements of swings for children (in case) some inmate with children could be brought in the jail. However, inconsistent arrangement for crèche or educational facility for them was observed.
- (v) The jail did not seem to have adequate medical facility and the authorities informed that, in case of medical emergencies, the inmates were referred to the civil hospital. One HIV positive inmate was receiving treatment in the jail. No visits, especially by gynaecologists, was reported.
- (vi) The legal assistance or free legal aid services were also found to be inadequate and not provided regularly to the inmates.
- (vii) The kitchen upkeep and quality of food was average. It was informed by the inmates that only potato, rice and dal was given every day and meat was served only given once a week. However, the inmates also requested for vegetables other than potato to be provided to them. The cell's toilets / washrooms were found to be clean and overall hygiene levels were maintained. However, no mosquito nets were given and the inmates requested for the same.
- (viii) The inmates were being provided basic training in tailoring / weaving; however, there was request to increase the number of tailoring machines and provide option of knitting in the jail.
- (ix) The visiting team had a one to one interaction with all inmates of the jail and some of the findings were :-
 - (a) Out of 5 convicts in the jail, 2 inmates were young girls, convicted for drinking/ alcoholism. The conviction was a result of an existing law in Mizoram banning drinking in public. However, the law was under revision and as per the inputs received, the ban was being lifted by the ruling Government. However, the team was concerned to find both the young girls were living with convicts facing serious charges involving drug peddling, attempt to murder and heroin trafficking, etc.
 - (b) The other 3 convicts included a woman who was convicted of attempt to murder her husband; the other was convicted of selling gas cylinders to raise money and one convict for possession of ganja and marijuana.
 - (c) During interactions with the undertrials, it was clearly observed that the women were being used as carriers of drugs, especially heroin from Burma border to India. Most of the undertrials spoke of their Myanmar connection on their own and also spoke as to how they were lured into carrying the packages.



- (d) Most of the undertrials were charged with possession / carrier of heroin and a few were trapped by the excise department during special operations.
 - (e) Some women expressed that the lure of quick money trapped them into drug trafficking and a few expressed lack of knowledge. However, a few women also were drug / alcohol users and it was observed that the jail was not properly equipped to handle the addicts as it was not linked to any relief / rehabilitation center. In case of emergency cases were referred to the nurse in the jail, who provided medicines during severe drug regression reaction (as informed by the authorities.)
 - (f) One of the under trials informed that she was arrested in a human trafficking case related to Singapore. However, no case under section of ITPA was registered against her.
 - (g) It was further observed that out of 33 undertrials -26 were in jail for less than 3 months, 6 inmates were in jail for 3-6 months and 1 undertrial was in jail for 6-12 months.
 - (h) When the visiting team wanted to know whether their families want them back or were making efforts for their release on bail, many inmates informed that their friends and family visit them in jail. Approx. 12 inmates also informed that their families did not visit them in jail.
 - (i) The Women cell, of the Central Jail was receiving sanitary napkins for women out of altruism or welfare funds of some organizations but the visiting team observed that the need for hygiene and sanitation could be maintained in case a permanent linkage with some CSR initiative could be established to provide sanitary napkins in such institutions.
- (x) Problem of drugs / alcoholism in women inmates seemed to be acute and there is need for addressing the root causes.

Some of the recommendations for concerned Authorities, by the visiting team of NCW were:-

a) Jail Authorities

- (i) Separate arrangements to be made for convicts and undertrials.
- (ii) The training facility to be increased with more activities /s kills to engage the inmates in productive activity.

- (iii) With many inmates directly / indirectly linked to substance abuse, the jail authorities may establish linkages with de-addiction centers and voluntary organizations, etc. There must be provision of counseling by trained social workers in the jail.
- (iv) Proactive legal aid to inmates to be provided.
- (v) The request of the inmates with regard to providing variety of food and mosquito nets may be addressed.
- (vi) The undertrials / convicts of petty crimes may not be kept together with convicts/ undertrials of serious charges.
- (vii) The authorities may explore CSR funds to improve facilities in the jail, including permanent supply of items regularly required by female inmates like sanitary napkins, soaps etc.
- (viii) There should be provisions for child – friendly space for childcare and appropriate equipments for children of the inmates to learn and play.
- (ix) In hilly regions, access for visits i.e. days and timings of visits by families and friends should be made flexible in order to address the local factors.
- (x) The jail must have regular visit by doctors including gynaecologists / drug abuse specialists for monitoring cases of substance abuse.

b) State Government of Mizoram

- (i) Studies on trafficking of drugs between India and Myanmar border with women as carriers may be undertaken to assess the gravity of the situation.
- (ii) A study also on substance abuse / alcoholism in women in Mizoram and its effects may also be sponsored to an academic institution.
- (iii) A widespread campaign, awareness on issues like effects of drugs / substance abuse, alcoholism may be undertaken.
- (iv) The trials of all cases to be done in a timely manner and the state Government through the state police must ensure early filing of chargesheets under relevant sections of the law and for speedy / just trials.
- (v) The State Government must take cognizance of drugs / trafficking of other goods between inter-state, inter-country borders and must create awareness



amongst women / men / children in border areas so that they are not lured by drug cartels / mafias.

- (vi) State Government must take Central Government / PSU's etc assistance in setting up rehabilitation / de-addiction centers
- (vii) The undertrials and convict women may provide relevant leads / information to address the trafficking network in the area which may be used for curtailing cross border trafficking.
- (viii) Skill development with focus on new activities as well as traditional, cultural activities of Mizoram to be re-introduced to the rural and urban women like bamboo making, weaving etc. with market linkages in the mainland as such activities would gainfully employ women and economically strengthen them.

NEW INITIATIVES OF THE COMMISSION

I. Focus (Thrust) on Public Awareness

To increase public awareness regarding laws and schemes relating to women, the Commission has released the following publications:-

- (i) Inquiry Committee Report on Trafficking of Women for forced labour need for safe Migration and Regulation of Domestic Work.
- (ii) Report of the Expert Committee on Gender and Education.
- (iii) Engaging male politicians, youth and student organizations on violence against women written in Hindi.
- (iv) Report of the Expert Committee on "Gender and Land Rights".
- (v) Guidelines for various stakeholders involved with Internship of female students, intern, volunteers.
- (vi) Report on NCW's Review of Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA).
- (vii) Standard Operating Procedures SOPs Part I-II for Promoting Safe Migration of Women and Prevention of Human Trafficking Compendium of Advisories.
- (viii) Visit reports to Jails, Remand Homes and other custodial institutions by National Commission for Women from January, 2012 to June, 2014.

- (ix) Achievements of National Commission for Women from 2nd August, 2011 to 1st August, 2014.

II. Media and Publicity

(i) Publicity through Electronic Media, Melas / Programmes etc.

In the year 2014-15, NCW produced five radio jingles on the subjects of "Law Against Domestic Violence," "Law Against Dowry", "Sexual Harassment", "NRI Marriages" and "Women Empowerment". A 15 days' radio Campaign was also launched through private FM radios in all the Hindi speaking States of the country to commemorate the Nirbhaya Day on 16th December, 2014.

During this period, the Commission also produced radio jingles and audio spots for North-East States on the subjects of "Domestic violence against women", "Trafficking of women & girl child" and "Educating / Sensitizing boys to respect women". These jingles and spots were broadcast through All India Radio Stations in North - East States as a one-month-long radio campaign from 16-12-2014 to 15-01-2015. This campaign was re-run for one month i.e. from 04-03-2015 to 31-03-2015.

As an intensive publicity campaign, NCW also telecast video spots on "Women Empowerment" and "Domestic Violence" through the regional Doordarshan Channels all over the North-East during the Special New Year's programmes on the eve of New Year, 2015. The video spots were again telecast by all the DD TV Stations in the region during the month of March, 2015 starting from 8th march, 2015, the International Women's Day.

NCW participated in various Melas (Fairs) to give wide publicity to women's issues and distributed awareness material to sensitize the masses on the same.

During the period NCW participated in the Jagan Nath Mela at Puri, Orissa. A publicity kiosk was set up at Puri Mela premises where NCW displayed and showcased the publicity material. The mela was organized from 29th June to 8th July, 2014. The stall set up on behalf of NCW drew many interested visitors. A good number of publicity material was distributed during the Mela to educate and sensitize the people on women's issues.

(ii) Print Advertisement

- (i) NCW released an advertisement in daily newspapers covering all over India to commemorate "Nirbhaya Day" on 16-12-2014. The theme of the advertisement was " Nirbhaya Nari, Sashakt Nari"



- (ii) On the occasion of NCW Foundation Day on 31st January, 2015 another advertisement was released in the leading daily newspapers all over India.
- (iii) NCW published a half-page advertisement on "Women Empowerment" on the occasion of International Women's Day, on 08th March 2015 in the all leading newspapers in the country.
- (iv) NCW brought out its own Calendar & Diary for the year 2015 which contained information on various safeguards available to women, with a view to creating awareness on various women's issues. These Calendars & Diaries were distributed among State Commissions for Women, NGOs and individuals, working for the cause of women, different Ministries / Departments dealing with NCW, among the Media and Central & State Police Offices to give wide publicity and to spread awareness regarding women's issues.

(iii) Out-Door Publicity

NCW carried out a month long out-door publicity campaign in Delhi, State capitals and major cities of the country. The posters, banners, hoardings on the subjects of "Sexual Harassment at Workplace" and "Laws Against Domestic Violence" were displayed inside the Metro Rail, at Bus Queue shelters, Petrol pumps, Railway Stations, and other public places during this country-wide out-door publicity campaign.

(iv) Press Conference and other publicity

NCW organizes Press conferences and issues Press releases and notes on various occasions to inform and update the Media on issues dealt with by NCW :-

- (i) On 01-08-2014, a press conference was organised to present three years' achievements of the Commission to the media. A booklet on the NCW's Achievements was also released on the occasion.
- (ii) A press conference was organized on 29th September, 2014 when Smt. Lalitha Kumaramanglam assumed her office as Chairperson of NCW to interact with the media.
- (iii) NCW organized a press conference on 01-10-2014 to provide clarifications to the media over the Commission's role in a case wherein a pontiff of a Mutt in Bangalore was allegedly involved in a rape incident.
- (iv) Apart from the above, NCW frequently issued press releases / press notes to inform the media on its role and point of views on different cases / issues dealt by the Commission.

- (v) Individual meetings and interviews by media with Chairperson and members were also organized frequently by PR Cell during this period.

III. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI)

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed with Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad on 9th December, 2014 for conducting Situational Analysis of Women and Girls in the States of Odisha, Punjab, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Tripura.

IV. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)

NCW and NTPC Ltd. have signed a MOU on 21st July, 2014. Both the organisations have reached an understanding to co-operate and work together by utilising their respective strengths for sensitising the staff of NTPC Ltd. throughout the country about gender issues and appropriate behaviour at the workplace, explaining sexual harassment and distinction between acceptable and non-acceptable behaviour etc. It was agreed that National Commission for Women shall provide / recommend experts/ resource persons to sensitise the staff of NTPC Ltd. throughout the country in various workshops. In pursuance of the MOU, the Commission provided a list of resource persons for conducting workshops on gender issues and prevention of sexual harassment of women at workplace. During the year, 5 workshops have been conducted at various places such as Lucknow, Jhajjar in Haryana, Mumbai, Patna and Koldam in Himachal Pradesh.

V. Capacity Building of Judicial and Police Officials on proper Implementation of women related laws.

The Commission has approved a scheme related to Gender Sensitization of the Judiciary and Police Personnel. The Capacity Building exercise needs to be institutionalized on a regular basis in collaboration with police and judicial academies. The Commission has sponsored the following programmes during the year 2014-15 :-

- (i) **Constable Training School (CTS) Bhagalpur Bihar** : The Commission had sponsored a two - day workshop on gender sensitisation and crime against women. The academy has given training to 300 trainees on gender related laws.
- (ii) **R.B.V.V.R., Andhra Pradesh, Police Academy, Hyderabad** : The Commission had sponsored two courses for gender sensitisation and crime against women conducted by the Police Academy, Hyderabad, during the financial year 2014-15.



- (iii) **Haryana Police Academy, Madhuban, Karnal** : The Commission had sponsored two courses for gender sensitization and crime against women. The academy has given training to 500 trainees in each course on gender related issues during the year 2014-15.
- (iv) **Rajasthan Police Academy, Jaipur** : The Commission has sponsored three training programs (for 40 participants in each program) on capacity building, gender sensitization for officers, involved with implementation of law related to women through police training.
- (v) **K.T.D.S. Police Academy Tripura** : The Commission has also sponsored a one-day training program on Capacity Building, gender sensitization for officers involved with implementation of law related to women through police training.

VI. Networking of National Commission for Women with State Women Commissions

The National Commission for Women has been interacting with the State Commissions from time to time by holding National Seminars/Workshops etc. The Hon'ble Parliamentary Standing Committee on Women Empowerment had also recommended that a system should be evolved for regular interaction between NCW and SWCs.

As a step forward in this direction, the National Commission for Women organized following Consultations / Interaction meetings with the State Commissions / State Governments during the year 2014-15 :-

- (i) Visit of NCW to the state of Arunachal Pradesh from 5th to 7th June, 2014.
- (ii) Interactive meeting of NCW with Nagaland State Women Commission / Women Farmers etc. from 9th to 12th July, 2014 at Nagaland.
- (iii) National level interaction with State Commission for Women (North-East Region) in NCW, New Delhi on 27th and 28th November, 2014.
- (iv) Interactive meeting with State Commissions of Women held on 2nd and 3rd February 2015 in Delhi.

VII. Celebration of International Women's Day

To Celebrate 8th March, the International Women's Day, the National Commission for Women in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development and

Confederation of Indian Industry, organized a national consultation on "Creating an Empowering Environment for Women" on 8th March, 2015 at Vigyan Bhawan in New Delhi. Minister of Women and Child Development Smt. Maneka Gandhi inaugurated the event.

The consultation was conducted to create an environment for women, where they can get good education and enhance their skills and entrepreneurship to empower themselves and lead a healthy and safe life. Three sessions were held on different topics such as (1). Education, skill and entrepreneurship, (2) health and nutrition, (3) sexual harassment at workplace and violence against women.

VIII. Commission's News Letter: 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.ncw.nic.in.

CHAPTER - 2

MEDIA AND OUTREACH PROGRAMMES

In keeping with its mandate, the Commission initiated various steps to improve the status of women and work for their empowerment. The Commission conducted / sponsored workshops / seminars / conferences / consultations on various women's issues for obtaining different viewpoints and suggestions from a cross-section of society in the country.

IMPORTANT SEMINARS / WORKSHOPS / CONSULTATIONS / MEETINGS / ORGANIZED, SPONSORED OR CO-SPONSORED BY THE COMMISSION.

I. The following Seminars / Workshops / Consultations were organized by the Commission:-

- (i) Consultation on "Ways and Means to Safeguard Women from Cyber Crimes in India" was organized by National Commission for Women on 23rd July, 2014 at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi.



Smt. Shamina Shafiq, former Member, NCW and chair of the session on "Finalization of Recommendations for Policy Initiatives" introduced the concept of the session during consultation on "Ways and means to safeguard Women form Cyber Crimes in India" held on 23rd July, 2014 at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi

- (ii) Seminar on "Women and Development in (Himalayan) Mountain Region: Issues and Concerns" was organized by the National Commission for Women in collaboration with Himachal Pradesh State Women Commission on 23rd July, 2014 at Shimla, Himachal Pradesh.



Shri Virbhadra Singh, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Himachal Pradesh, Ms. Jenab Chandel, Chairperson, HP State Commission for Women, Smt. Mamta Sharma, former Chairperson, National Commission for Women, and Ms. Hemlata Kheria, former Member, National Commission for Women during Seminar on "Women and Development in (Himalayan) Mountain Region: Issues and Concerns" organized by National Commission for Women in collaboration with Himachal Pradesh State Women Commission on 23rd July, 2014 at Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

- iii. Consultation on "Promoting peace and Harmony: Social Exclusion of Women of Minority Communities – challenges & remedies" was organized by the National Commission for Women in collaboration with National Foundation of Communal Harmony on 1st September, 2014 in Casuarina Hall of Habitat Centre, New Delhi.



National Seminar on Promoting Peace and Harmony: 'Social Exclusion of Women of Minority Communities - Challenges & Remedies' organized by the Commission on 1st September, 2014 in Casuarina Hall, India Habitat Centre, New Delhi.

- iv. Workshop on "Violence against women of minority communities, challenges and remedies: a comprehensive study of women of Sikh and Jain community was organized by National Commission for Women in collaboration with Jamia Milia Islamia on 5th September, 2014 at Sarojini Naidu centre for women studies, Jamia Milia Islamia, New Delhi.
- v. Consultation on "Critical issues concerning women with disabilities" was organized by National Commission for Women in collaboration with Samarthayam Women with Disabilities Forum for Action on 6th January, 2015.



Consultation on "Critical issues concerning differently abled women" organized by the Commission in collaboration with Samarthayam, New Delhi on 6th January, 2015

- vi. Consultation on "ICT and Women Empowerment" was organized by National Commission for women in collaboration with Indian Institute of Public Administration on 11th – 12th February 2015 in New Delhi.



Smt. Lalitha Kumaramangalam, Hon'ble Chairperson, NCW addressing the participants during the Consultation on "ICT and Women Empowerment" organized by the Commission in collaboration with Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), on February 11–12, 2015 in New Delhi

- vii. Consultation on "Acid Survivors" was organized by National Commission for women in collaboration with Amar Ujala foundation and Pran Sabharwal Foundation, on 21st February, 2015 at Teen Murti Bhawan, New Delhi.
- viii. Consultation on "Condition of Devadasis in India, was organized by National Commission for women in collaboration with Andhra Pradesh State Women Commission on 23rd February, 2015 in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.



Smt. Lalitha Kumaramangalam, Chairperson, National Commission for Women addressing the participants during Consultation on Problems of Devadasis in India organized by the Commission in collaboration with A.P. & Telangana State Women Commission on 23rd February, 2015 at Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh

- ix. Consultation on “Mainstreaming the Indian Muslim Women- the Way Forward” was organized by National Commission for women in collaboration with Maulana Azad National Urdu University on 24th February, 2015 at Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.



Smt. Lalitha Kumaramangalam, Chairperson, NCW addressing the participants during the consultation on "Mainstreaming the Indian Muslim Women- the Way Forward" organized by National Commission for women in collaboration with Maulana Azad National Urdu University on 24th February, 2015 at Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

- x. Consultation on “Creating an Empowering Environment for Women” was organized by National Commission for women in collaboration with Ministry of Women and Child Development and Confederation of Indian Industry on 8th March, 2015 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.



Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Hon'ble Minister MWCD, Sh. DV Prasad, former Member Secretary, National Commission for Women, Smt. Lalitha Kumaramangalam, Chairperson, National Commission for Women, Smt. Shamina Shafiq, former Member, National Commission for Women and Dr. Prema Ramachandran during the Consultation on 'Creating an Empowering Environment for Women' organized by the Commission in collaboration with the Ministry of Women & Child Development and industry partner Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) on 8th March, 2015 (International Women's Day) at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi

- xi. Convention on "Listening to the Voices of the Most Marginalized Engaged in Manual Scavenging" organized by the National Commission for Women, in collaboration with Social Development Foundation, New Delhi on 10th March, 2015.



Ms Hemlata Kheria, former Member, National Commission for Women honoured the activists / participants for their work in the society during the Consultation on "Listening to the voices of most marginalized women engaged in manual scavenging" organized by the Commission in collaboration with Social Development Foundation on 10th March, 2015 at Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh

II. The following Seminars / Workshops were Organized in association with various Institutions / NGOs:-

- i. A Seminar on "Support to community mobilization and people driven response to prevent sex selection and arrest child sex ratio decline" organized in association with Mother Theresa Rural and Tribal Development Society, Andhra Pradesh.
- ii. A Seminar on "Declining sex ratio" organized in association with All India Shiksha Evam Vikas Association, Dwarka, New Delhi.
- iii. A Seminar on "Socio-economic status of Muslim women in Bihar: a comprehensive discussion on strategic planning for upliftment" organized in association with Rameshwaram, Madhubani, Bihar.
- iv. A National Seminar on "Problem of sexual harassment at workplace among women and adolescent girls, domestic workers in rural areas of Bihar: A discussion in the light of Vishakha Guideline of Honorable Supreme Court" organized in association with Ilashree Sewa Sansthan, Madhubani, Bihar.

- v. A Seminar on "Sexual trafficking, sexual exploitation and rape in India" organized in association with R.B. Memorial Seva Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh.



State level Seminar on "Sexual trafficking, sexual exploitation and rape in India" organized by the Commission in association with R.B. Memorial Seva Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh on 23rd December, 2014

- vi. A Seminar on "Condition of women in handloom weaving sector" organized in association with Manipur Veterinary Council, Imphal.
- vii. A Seminar on "Securing land rights for women and gender equality: Issues and Challenges" organized in association with Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, U.P.
- viii. A Seminar on "Single Women's Rights and Empowerment of widows, deserted and unmarried" organized in association with Adarsha Women Development Society, Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh.
- ix. A Regional Seminar on "Single women's right and empowerment of widows, deserted and unmarried" organized in association with Gayathri Rural Development Society, Chamarajanagar, Karnataka.
- x. A Seminar on 'the problem of women of Denotified and Nomadic Communities in India in Delhi' organized in association with Sarthak, New Delhi.
- xi. A seminar on "Trafficking of Women and girl child in Kerala" organized in association with Jeevan Kiran, Thrissur, Kerala.
- xii. A seminar on "Violence against SC / ST Women and Women's right for education" organized in association with Sinam, Valaragham, Tiruvannamalai, Tamil Nadu.

- xiii. A National seminar on 'Deaf Women Empowerment' organized in association with National Association for Deaf, New Delhi.



National seminar on 'Deaf Women Empowerment' organized by the Commission in association with National Association for Deaf, New Delhi on 18th -19th April, 2015.

- xiv. A seminar on "Surrogacy: Issues and Challenges" was organized by the National Commission for Women in collaboration with Institute of Chartered Management Association, New Delhi.



- xv. A state level seminar on "Empowerment of landless women farmers to get legal rights over their cultivating land for better livelihood conditions" was organized by the National Commission for Women in collaboration with Balaji Rural Dev Society, Karnataka.



State level seminar on "Empowerment of landless women farmers to get legal rights over their cultivating land for better livelihood conditions" was organized by the National Commission for Women in collaboration with Balaji Rural Dev Society, Karnataka on 27th – 28th December, 2014

- xvi. A National seminar on "Gender violence and its impact on women's life cycle with respect to dowry system" was organized by the National Commission for Women in collaboration with Tri Sansthan Sundri, Rajasthan.



National seminar on "Gender violence and its impact on women's life cycle with respect to dowry system" was organized by the National Commission for Women in collaboration with Tri Sansthan Sundri, Rajasthan on 19th – 20th July, 2014

**CHAPTER - 3****COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATION CELL**

The National Commission for Women Act, 1990 empowers the Commission to look into complaints and to take suo- motu notice of matters related to deprivation of women's rights and non-implementation of laws enacted to provide protection to women. To comply with the provision, the Complaints and Investigation Cell (C & I Cell) deals with the complaints regarding deprivation of women's rights / non implementation of laws, received from all over the country. These complaints are received orally, in writing or online through its website i.e., www.ncw.nic.in. In addition, Commission also takes suo - motu cognizance of incidents related to heinous crimes committed against women.

The Complaints & Investigation Cell processes complaints to facilitate in providing adequate and expeditious relief to women ensuring suitable redressal of grievances. Generally, the complaints are acted upon in the following manner:-

- i. The complaints of police apathy / police inaction are forwarded to the concerned authorities for ensuring a timely & fair investigation of the matter. The Action Taken Reports (ATR) thus received from the concerned authorities are examined and further monitored by the Commission;
- ii. Family / matrimonial disputes are resolved through counseling. Both the parties are called for personal hearing and Commission tries to mediate or counsel the parties, in an attempt to resolve the conflict / marital discords;
- iii. For serious crimes, the Commission constitutes Inquiry Committees, which makes on the spot inquiries, examines various witnesses, collects evidence and submits reports with recommendations to the Commission (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;
- iv. In respect of complaints related to sexual harassment at work place, the concerned Organization / Department / Authorities is urged to constitute an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) as per the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 to enquire into such complaints and to submit a copy of the report of the same to the Commission for its perusal. Provisions of this Act are also advertised in the leading newspapers of various States to generate awareness among people about the necessity of constitution of an Internal Complaints Committee

for enquiring into matters of "Sexual Harassment at Work Place" in all public as well as in the Private Sectors;

- v. Wherever and whenever found necessary, complaints are forwarded to the various State Commissions for Women, National Human Rights Commission, National Commission for SC / ST and their State counterparts for initiating appropriate action at their end. These complaints are the ones that are not directly related to the deprivation of women rights.

I. ONLINE COMPLAINT REGISTRATION SYSTEM

NCW introduced the system of online registration of complaints in the year 2005 for speedy and easy registering of complaints through the Commission's website i.e., www.ncw.nic.in.

This has resulted in quicker registration and acknowledgement of the complaints. 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. The complaint is then disposed of in the same manner as those received through post/by hand, etc.

The system enables the complainant to know about the progress of the case, by simply log in to the website of the Commission by using their unique user ID and password provided to them at the time of registration.

With merging of both the data base (online and offline), the statistics related to number of complaints received (Nature-wise and State-wise) in the Commission is also available in public domain without disclosing the identity of the complainants and the respondents.

II. COMPLAINTS NOT ORDINARILY ENTERTAINABLE

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

- i. Complaints illegible or vague, anonymous or pseudonymous;
- ii. When the issue raised relates to civil dispute between the parties such as contractual rights obligations and the like;
- iii. When the issues raised relates to service matters not involving any deprivation of women's rights;
- iv. When the issue raised relates to Labour / Industrial Disputes not involving any deprivation of women's rights;
- v. When the matter is sub judice before a Court / Tribunal;



- vi. 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.
- vii. When the matter has already been decided by the Commission;
- viii. When the matter is outside the purview of the Commission on any other ground.
- ix. When the issues raised relates to property dispute.

III. HEADS UNDER WHICH COMPLAINTS ARE REGISTERED

Since 1st November, 2014 the complaints received and registered at the Commission are broadly registered under the following categories :-

1. Violence against women:-
 - (i) Attempt to rape
 - (ii) Rape
 - (iii) Sexual assault
 - (iv) Acid attack
2. Sex selective abortion; female foeticide / amniocentesis
3. Sexual harassment including sexual harassment at workplace
4. Traditional practices derogatory to women rights i.e. sati pratha, devdasi pratha, witch hunting
5. Indecent representation of women
6. Dowry harassment / dowry death
7. Trafficking / Prostitution of women
8. Outraging modesty of women
9. Stalking / voyeurism
10. Cyber crimes against women
11. Bigamy / Polygamy
12. Right to exercise choice in marriage
13. Right to live with dignity
 - (i) Domestic violence

- (ii) Cruelty
 - (iii) Harassment
14. Women's right of custody of children in the event of divorce
 15. Gender discrimination, including equal right to education & work
 16. Free legal aid for women
 17. Privacy of women and rights thereof
 18. Police apathy against women
 19. Reproductive health rights of women

IV. ANALYSIS OF COMPLAINTS REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR 2014-15 (NATURE WISE AND STATE WISE)

During the year **32118** number of complaints / cases were registered at the C&I Cell. The Nature-wise and State-wise distribution of the complaints registered by the Commission during 2014-15 is given at **Annexure-II & III** respectively.

The largest number of complaints numbering 6775 received by NCW was regarding police apathy against women, followed by 6421 complaints regarding right to live with dignity. 2659 complaints were of outraging modesty of women. The complaint relating to dowry harassment / cruelty to married women numbered 1338, followed by 1327 complaints related to property disputes. 1041 complaints were of rape. 975 complaints were of dowry harassment / dowry death. The complaints of Violence against Women were 911 followed by 863 complaints made by In Laws. The complaints of Attempt to Rape were 709 and related to Service matter were 503. The complaints of Sexual Harassment at Work Place were 414. 178 complaints of Cyber Crime and 21 complaints of Acid Attack were also registered by the Commission. 2706 complaints were registered in miscellaneous category.

The list of Top Ten Categories (In descending order) under which complaints have been registered.

S.No.	Category	No. of Complaints
1.	Police Apathy against Women	6775
2.	Right to live with Dignity	6421
3.	Outraging modesty of Women	2659
4.	Dowry harassment/Cruelty to Married Women	1338
5.	Property Dispute	1327



S.No.	Category	No. of Complaints
6.	Rape	1041
7.	Dowry Harassment/Dowry Death	975
8.	Violence against Women	911
9.	Complaint by In Laws	863
10.	Attempt to Rape	709

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

The Commission has received 19385 numbers of complaints / cases from Uttar Pradesh, 3619 complaints from Delhi, 1720 complaints from Haryana, 1473 from Rajasthan and 1086 were from Madhya Pradesh. 775 complaints were from Bihar. 758 were from Maharashtra, 530 from Uttarakhand. 403 complaints were received from Punjab and 357 from Jharkhand. 342 complaints were received from West Bengal, 327 from Tamil Nadu, 145 from Chhattisgarh and 158 from Gujarat.

The list of Top Ten States (In descending order) on the basis of number of complaints registered.

S.No.	Name of the State	No. of Complaints
1.	Uttar Pradesh	19385
2.	Delhi	3619
3.	Haryana	1720
4.	Rajasthan	1473
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1086
6.	Bihar	775
7.	Maharashtra	758
8.	Uttarakhand	530
9.	Punjab	403
10.	Jharkhand	357

Some of the significant interventions and investigations undertaken by the Commission:-

1. The Commission received a complaint from a woman resident of Trilokpuri, Delhi regarding alleged domestic violence and harassment by her husband. The matter was taken up by the

Commission by conducting hearing / counseling sessions before the Commission to amicably settle the matter. The matter was resolved due to prompt intervention by the Commission as the complainant agreed to give another chance to her married life. At present, the complainant is living peacefully with her husband.

2. The Commission was approached by a Senior Officer of CBDT (Central Board of Direct Taxes), West Bengal regarding a complaint of alleged sexual harassment at workplace. The matter was taken up by the Commission by conducting hearings wherein both complainant as well as representative of concerned department were called before the Commission. After hearing both the parties, the Commission came with the conclusion that department's action has caused a lot of physical, emotional and financial loss to the complainant and which has to be adequately compensated by her office. The CBDT was also recommended to comply with the mandated provisions related to constitution of the Internal Complaints Committees in their offices, notify them in a prominent place and send a compliance report to the Commission within three months.
3. A complainant resident of Gandhi Nagar, Delhi, approached the Commission regarding alleged domestic violence by her husband and in-laws. The complainant further alleged that she was thrown out of her matrimonial home and had no place to stay. The Commission took cognisance of the matter and sent the complainant to a Shelter Home. Thereafter, counseling sessions were held in the Commission where both the parties appeared, and later, the respondent agreed to take the complainant back to her matrimonial home. At present, the complainant is living peacefully in her matrimonial home.
4. The Commission received a complaint regarding demand of better sanitation facility including installation of sanitary napkin dispenser in the colleges across India by a female, who was an M. Phil Student of University of Delhi. The Commission took cognisance of the matter and the complaint was forwarded to the concerned Ministries including Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and to the State Governments for taking necessary actions at their end.

The following responses have been received by the Commission from different Ministries / State Government:-

- i. The Government of Goa, Directorate of Education informed that under Swacch Vidyalaya Abhiyan, various corporate sectors and NGOs have volunteered to construct and repair toilets for the girls and their services.
- ii. The Ministry of Human Resources Development, Department of School Education & Literacy informed that Swachh Bharat and Swachh Vidyalaya campaigns have been launched by the Government, wherein individuals / corporate / institutions interested



in building toilets blocks are encouraged. Also a Centralized online database on construction of toilets in schools has been set up by Ministry of Human Resources Development and with the help of State Governments efforts are being made to ensure that all schools have separate toilets for girls by August 2015.

- iii. The Centre for Water, Sanitation and Health for Women has informed that they are putting up Sanitary Napkin Vending Machines and Incinerators in girls toilets in the schools, colleges and women institutions and also providing hygienic sanitary napkins in bulk for the benefit and convenience of women and girls.
 - iv. Principal, Dhananjayrao Gadgil College of Commerce, District Satara, Maharashtra has informed that vending machine for sanitary napkins is purchased by the college and training of operating the machine is given to a lady peon and female student representative.
5. A complainant from Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh approached the Commission regarding alleged Police Apathy in pending complaint of Violence against Women. The Commission sought Action Taken Report from the Superintendent of Police, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh. As per the Action Taken Report received, the matter was reinvestigated and FIR was registered. Presently, the charge sheet is filed and matter is pending in the Hon'ble Court.
 6. A girl from Delhi approached the Commission alleging sexual harassment at work place. The Commission took up the matter and sought Action Taken Report from the CEO, Jagran as per Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. As per Action Taken Report received an Internal Complaints Committee was constituted in the matter and enquiry was under process.
 7. A victim of domestic violence from Delhi filed a complaint with the Commission. The Commission tried to mediate by conducting hearing, but the respondent husband continued the domestic violence. As per the request of the complainant, the matter was forwarded to the concerned police for requesting of FIR. As per the Action Taken Report received, the respondent was in police custody.
 8. The Commission received a complaint from a girl, resident of Delhi regarding alleged pre-marital breach of trust. The Commission took up the matter and both the parties were called for hearing before the Commission. After three hearings, an amicable settlement was reached between the parties and girl was given monetary relief.
 9. A girl approached the Commission alleging pre marital breach of trust. She stated that after engagement ceremony the respondent denied for marriage which led to humiliation and mental harassment. The Commission held three hearings with complainant and respondent

to amicably settle the matter. The respondent agreed to pay Rs. One Lakh to the complainant and parties also exchanged the jewellery items.

10. A complainant from Delhi approached the Commission alleging threatening by her husband and in-laws. The complainant was granted right to residence under Domestic Violence Act, 2005 from the District Court, Ghaziabad but she has grievance that her husband and in laws were not allowing her to use the kitchen and also giving regular threats to her. The Commission called hearing in the matter and the respondent along with concerned police authorities were directed to comply with the order of the Hon'ble Court. As per the Action Taken Report received by the Commission, the complainant is now living peacefully in her matrimonial home while her Domestic Violence case is pending before the Hon'ble Court.
11. A mother approached the Commission regarding alleged police apathy in the matter of molestation of her daughter. The Commission sought Action Taken Report from the Commissioner of Police, Delhi. As per the Action Taken Report received, the police have lodged FIR in the matter and investigation is under process.
12. A girl resident of Sirmaur, Himachal Pradesh approached the Commission alleging sexual harassment at workplace in panchayat office of the area. The Commission took cognisance and sought Action Taken Report from the concerned department. As per the Action Taken Report received, her department has constituted Internal Complaints Committee and the inquiry was under process.
13. The Commission received a complaint from a victim of domestic violence / dowry harassment. She stated that her husband and in laws are continuously harassing her for want of dowry. The Commission sought Action Taken Report from the Superintendent of Police, Muzafarnagar. As per ATR received, the hearings / counseling was conducted in the matter and the respondents were directed not to create problem in future.

INVESTIGATIONS UNDER SECTION 10 (1) & (4) OF NCW ACT, 1990

1. An Inquiry Committee was constituted to inquire into the complaint of alleged Sexual Harassment at Workplace in Food Corporation of India, Mysore. A two member committee visited the place of incidence and met the complainant and the concerned officials. The Committee recommended remedial measures and strategies to punish and prevent recurrence of such incidents. The Inquiry Committee submitted its report to the Commission and recommendations were sent to Chief Secretary, Karnataka for necessary action.
2. An Inquiry Committee was constituted to inquire into a complaint regarding alleged police apathy and honour killing in Madurai, Tamil Nadu. A two member committee visited the place of incident and met the local authorities / concerned Police. The Inquiry Committee



submitted its report to the Commission and recommendations were sent to Chief Secretary, Tamil Nadu for necessary action.

3. An Inquiry Committee was constituted on a complaint of alleged custodial sexual violence by police in Hosur, Krishanagiri, Tamil Nadu. A two member Inquiry Committee constituted by the Commission, visited the place of incident and met the local authorities / concerned police. The Inquiry Committee submitted its report to the Commission and recommendations were sent to Chief Secretary, Tamil Nadu for necessary action.
4. An Inquiry Committee was constituted, on a complaint of alleged barbaric incidents towards a rural lady by the administration of Birbhum District, West Bengal. A two member Inquiry Committee constituted by the Commission, visited the place of incidence and met the concerned officials. The Committee recommended local authorities to take strict action in the matter. The Inquiry Committee submitted its report to the Commission and recommendations were sent to Chief Secretary, Karnataka for necessary action.

INVESTIGATIONS UNDER SECTION 10 (1) & (4) OF NCW ACT, 1990

National Commission for Women takes suo-motu cognizance of cases on the basis of various media reports and complaints relating to deprivation of women's rights and non-implementation of laws enacted to provide protection to women. The Commission takes up such matters with concerned authorities by seeking Action Taken Reports or by constituting Inquiry Committees. In the year 2014- 2015, the Commission constituted Inquiry Committees to enquire into the following incidents:-

1. **(a) Woman kills rapist father in Delhi**
- (b) Air force sergeant murdered by wife and her lover in Delhi**
- (c) Girl commits suicide after being harassed by neighbor**

The National Commission for Women had taken cognisance of the above mentioned media reports and an Inquiry Committee was constituted vide order dated 22/05/2014, consisting of viz. Dr. Charu WaliKhanna (former Member, NCW) Chairperson of Inquiry Committee and Ms. Husna Subhani (Social Activist) as member. The Inquiry Committee had examined the following three cases:-

(a) Woman kills rapist father in Delhi

The National Commission for Women had taken cognisance of the media report, wherein it was reported that a 23-year old girl took brutal revenge on her father who had been allegedly sexually abusing her for the past 3 years by bludgeoning him during his sleep with the help of two of her male friends. The Commission sought ATR from

Commissioner of Police Delhi vide letter dated 07/05/2014. An ATR was received from SHO Khyala, Delhi, which stated that three main accused were arrested on the basis of the seized evidences. Further, a communication dated 05/09/2014 was received from Director of Prosecution, Delhi wherein it is mentioned that FIR No 329/14 u/s 302 IPC, PS Khyala was registered. The said case is pending trial before the Tis Hazari Court.

(b) Air force sergeant murdered by wife and her lover in Delhi

The National Commission for Women had taken cognisance of the media report wherein it was reported that a 28 year old woman sedated and throttled her husband to death with the help of her juvenile lover. The Commission sought an ATR from the Commissioner of Police, Delhi on 16/05/2014. It was mentioned in the ATR that on the basis of post-mortem (PM) report, a case of murder vide FIR no. 264/14 U/s 302 IPC, PS Delhi Cantt. was registered on 6/05/2014. During investigation, the accused woman confessed that she along with the juvenile throttled her husband, as he (deceased) had suspected her relation with juvenile. In its communication dated 05/09/2014, Director of Prosecution, Delhi also stated that FIR No 264/14 u/s 302/120 B/34 IPC, PS Delhi Cantt. was registered. The said case is pending before the Patiala House Court.

(c) Girl commits suicide after being harassed by neighbour

The National Commission for Women had taken cognisance of the media report wherein it was reported that a 20 year old girl committed suicide by hanging herself at her house after being harassed by two neighbours. She left behind a suicide note where she referred to a video recording in which she accused her neighbour and his family for her suicide. The Commission sought an ATR from the Commissioner of Police, Delhi on 22/05/2014. An ATR was received from Deputy Commissioner of Police East Delhi dated 09/09/2014, wherein it was mentioned that on receipt of result from FSL, appropriate action will be taken against the alleged persons. Another communication dated 05/09/2014 received from Director of Prosecution, Delhi, stating that investigation in the case registered vide FIR No 326/14 u/s 306/34 IPC, PS Krishna Nagar is still going on. A letter dated 20/10/2014 for seeking updated status report in the matter was sent to Deputy Commissioner of Police (East District).

The recommendations of Inquiry Committee were sent to the Superintendent (PHQ-1) Office, Prisons Headquarter Tihar; Ministry of Home Affairs; Ministry of Women and Child Development; Chief Secretary, Government of NCT, Delhi vide letter dated 25/06/2014.



The Commissioner of Police, Delhi furnished an ATR vide his letter dated 26/08/2014 informing that following actions have been taken by Delhi Police:-

- I. In order to enhance the number of women in Delhi Police, Delhi Police has continuously strived to increase the number of women police personnel.
- II. Regular gender sensitization workshops and programmes for police personnel are being organized by special police unit for women and children.
- III. Women help desks have started functioning 24 X 7 in all police stations of Delhi.
- IV. Dedicated telephone lines have been provided.

A reply dated 12/09/2014 received from Ministry of Home Affairs reiterates the aforementioned action taken by Delhi Police.

2. Two minor girls gang-raped, hanged from tree, UP

The National Commission for Women had taken cognisance of the media report wherein reportedly two minor teenaged Dalit girls were allegedly gang raped by five accused and then hanged from a tree in a village in the district of Badaun in Uttar Pradesh.

The Commission sought an ATR from the Director General of Police, Uttar Pradesh vide letter dated 29/05/2014. The Commission constituted an Inquiry Committee to enquire into the incident vide order dated 29/05/2014. The Inquiry Committee consisted of members viz. Mrs. Shamina Shafiq (former Member, NCW) Chairperson of Inquiry Committee; Ms. Hemlata Kheria (former Member, NCW) and Ms. Sudha Chaudhary (Law officer, NCW) as members.

The recommendations of Inquiry Committee were sent vide letter dated 10/06/2014 to the Chief Secretary of Uttar Pradesh. A letter dated 11/06/2014 was sent to DGP, Uttar Pradesh for providing safety to the victim's family. A reply was received from SSP Badaun district vide letter dated 27.05.14, wherein it is mentioned that two girls aged 12 years and 15 years were allegedly abducted when they went out to attend the nature's call and were found hanging from a tree. On the basis of information received in the matter, a case no. 295/2014 u/s 376(D)/302/180B IPC 3/4 POCSO Act was registered against five accused persons. All five accused persons involved in the crime were arrested and sent to jail on 31/05/2014. Police protection has been provided to the family of deceased victim and CBI team is inquiring into the matter.

CBI has submitted final report in the matter to the Hon'ble Court on 11.12.2014.

As per the media report, the Central Bureau of Investigation started investigating the case and registered an FIR on 12/06/2014. Later on, it announced in a news conference on

27.11.2014, that two cousins were not sexually assaulted and murdered as police initially said but took their own lives. According to their investigation, it was established through phone records that the older deceased victim girl was having an affair with one of the alleged accused, with whom she had shared about 400 calls, but Police had said that girls were raped and hanged. CBI's closure report concluded that it was a case of suicide.

3. **Murder of a girl student after gang rape at Balugaon District, Odisha, and Pipli minor girl raped for three months**

The National Commission for Women had taken cognisance of the media report to inquire into the following incidents which took place in Odisha:-

- (a) **"Murder of a girl student after Gangrape" at Balugaon District, Odisha-** It was reported that a dead body of a second year B. A. student of Balugaon College was recovered from near a drain adjoining Birajai temple in Niladriprasad.
- (b) **"Pipli minor girl raped for three months"** - It was reported that a 16 year old girl of Pipli was raped for three months in confinement. The accused allegedly had been raping the girl leading to her pregnancy. The incident was reported in Bhubaneswar District, Odisha.

The Commission constituted an Inquiry Committee vide order dated 04/07/2014. The Inquiry Committee consisted of two members i.e. Ms. Hemlata Kheria (former Member, NCW) Chairperson of Inquiry Committee and Ms. Mansi Pradhan (Social Activist) as member.

The recommendations of two inquiries were sent vide letter dated 6/08/2014 to the Chief Secretary of Odisha. Since no reply was received, reminder vide letter dated 02/12/2014 was sent to Chief Secretary, Govt. of Odisha.

4. **A girl was allegedly abducted, gang raped by five men and police personnel.**

The National Commission for Women had taken cognisance of the incident wherein reportedly a girl was allegedly abducted, gang raped by five men, including police personnel. The incident was reported in village Lohari, Jhajjar district, Haryana. The Commission constituted Inquiry Committee vide order dated 10/07/2014.

The Inquiry Committee consisted of Dr. Charu WaliKhanna, Chairperson of Inquiry Committee (former member, NCW), Sh. Suraj Chauhan (Social Activist) and Adv. Abhishek Gupta as members.

The recommendations of the Inquiry Committee were sent vide letter dated 04/07/2014 to the Chief Secretary of Haryana. The Commission sent a letter to the Deputy Commissioner,



Jhajjar, vide letter dated 17/07/2014 for providing financial support to the victim. A response dated 24/09/2014 was received from Dy. Commissioner, Jhajjar, stating that as per the report of District Programme Officer, WCD, Jhajjar in such type of cases, the application of victim for seeking the compensation may be produced before the trial court, who will send the application to the District Legal Services Authority, Jhajjar. Women and Child Development Department does not provide any kind of compensation, financial support to rape victims.

ATR dated 11/08/2014 was received from SP Jhajjar, wherein it was mentioned that a case no. 365 IPC has been registered at PS Jhajjar. Further, Sec.376 IPC and 4 POCSO were added against the alleged accused who was arrested on 19/05/2014. Another accused was arrested on 20/05/2014. Further in the matter Section 376(d) IPC was invoked and four accused were interrogated in detail. All the accused denied the allegation and no truth came out. Hon'ble Court has issued order on 07/07/2014 for conducting polygraphy test of the accused persons. S.P. Jhajjar sent a letter no.16357 dated 08/08/2014 to Commissioner of Police, Jhajjar to provide financial assistance to the rape victim. ATR dated 24/09/2014 received from Commissioner of police stating that the application of victim for seeking compensation may be produced before the trial Court, who will send the application to District Legal Services Authorities, Jhajjar. ATR dated 28/2/2015 was also received from S.P. Jhajjar mentioning that challan was filed in the matter dated 12/8/2015 which is under consideration of court.

5. Sexual abuse charge against Math chief: Complainant's relative shoots self, dies.

The National Commission for Women had taken cognisance to inquire into the media report which appeared in Daijiworld.com news website, on 01/10/2014, wherein it was reported that a complaint of sexual harassment against the math head and his disciples had been filed by a woman. It was further reported that his disciples had threatened her and her family against lodging the complaint and filed a false case against them. As a result, they were arrested and sent to judicial custody on charges of blackmailing Swamiji to tarnish his image. It was also reported in media that a relative of the complainant allegedly attempted suicide at his residence in Puttur.

The Inquiry Committee constituted vide order dated 10/10/2014 in the matter, consisted Mrs. Lalitha Kumaramangalam (Hon'ble Chairperson, NCW) Chairperson of Inquiry Committee, Mrs. Shamina Shafiq (former Member, NCW), Ms. Aparna Bhatt(Advocate) and Ms. Hema Prasanna (Social Activist) as members.

The Commission sent a letter dated 14/10/2014 to Hon'ble Chief Justice of the Karnataka High Court requesting not to grant anticipatory bail easily in matters of heinous offences of sexual harassment. Another letter dated 17/10/2014 has also been sent to Chief Justice of India requesting to look into the matter and take appropriate action as per the law.

Another letter dated 17/10/2014 was sent to DGP, Karnataka inviting attention towards assurance given by his office, during a meeting held on 01/10/2014, which inter-alia relate to fast and fair investigation in the case and providing protection and relief to the victim. Further a reminder dated 27/10/2014 has also been sent to DGP, Karnataka.

A response dated 30/10/2014 was received from DG and IGP, Karnataka mentioning that in compliance to the points raised by NCW, following actions were taken in the said matter-

- I. Restrictive order passed by the court banning the victim from appearing before media was revoked.
- II. As per victim's request, arrangements were made to record her statements u/s 164 Cr.P.C.
- III. As per the victim's request, Government Prosecutor was appointed as the Special Prosecutor for this case.
- IV. The victim obtained the required documents from the court confirming inclusion of Sec. 376(2)(f)IPC.
- V. The victim sought compensation and her letter for the same was forwarded to the District Legal Service Authority. Matter is being pursued.
- VI. Local police has made arrangements for the safety of the victim and her family.

Further DGP Special Units and Economic Offences, Bangalore vide letter dated 29/11/2014, has informed about following action taken:

- I. That statement of the victim was recorded.
- II. Efforts are on to challenge the grant of Anticipatory bail in the High Court of Karnataka.
- III. The victim's family is provided protection by the local police.
- IV. All efforts in this regard have been initiated and the victim is being guided appropriately to receive compensation.
- V. Investigation is in progress for filing chargesheet and a report from forensic science laboratory has been received by CID.
- VI. The case of suicide of brother in law is also under investigation. 21 witnesses have been examined so far.

An ATR has been received from Commissioner of Police, Bangalore City dated 22/12/2014 which states that the case is under investigation at CID. Another ATR dated 16/04/2015



received from Director General of Police, Special Units and Economic Offences CID, Bangalore, stating that a criminal case was registered at the Police Station and matter is still under investigation.

6. Mahila ko nirvastra kar gadhe par ghumane ke arop me 25 ko jail

The National Commission for Women had taken cognisance to inquire into the media report which appeared in Dainik Bhaskar Faridabad dated 11/11/2014, wherein it was reported that a woman in Rajasthan was allegedly paraded naked on a donkey and her face was painted on the orders of a self styled village court that decided that she was guilty of killing her husband's cousin.

An inquiry committee was constituted vide order dated 25/11/2014 in the matter comprising Ms. Hemlata Kheria (former Member, NCW) as Chairperson of Inquiry Committee; Mr. Kunwarjeet Singh(Advocate) and Ms. Savita Gupta (Social Activist) as members. The recommendations of the Inquiry Committee were sent vide letter dated 25/02/2015 to the Chief Secretary of Rajasthan.

An ATR received from Superintendent of Police, Rajsamand District, Rajasthan on 18/5/2015 wherein it is mentioned that victim has been awarded compensation of rupees two lakh from Chief Minister relief Fund and one lakh rupees as financial help from district level authorities. A charge sheet was filed on 16/12/2014 vide no 130/14 against all 39 alleged accused persons and challan was produced in the court. In response to the Commission's recommendation, following steps are taken by the police in the said matter:-

- (i) The concerned area police officer is directed to provide protection to the victim and her family.
- (ii) Police patrolling is intensified in the area for prevention of reoccurrence of such incidence.
- (iii) Awareness programs are being organized in the area for prevention of reoccurrence of such incidence.
- (iv) Women help desk is working in the local police station for providing solutions of woman's problem, who is in need of help.

7. Brothel inside Bangalore jail? Women inmates send SOS, prison official says allegation false

The National Commission for Women had taken cognisance to inquire into the media report which appeared in India Today news website, on 14th November, 2014, wherein it was

reported that some women prisoners of Bangalore Central Jail had written two letters addressing to the Chief Justice of Karnataka High Court, alleging that jail wardens were forcing women inmates to have sex with male inmates in exchange of cash between Rs. 300/- and Rs. 500/- from the male inmates for the "service".

An inquiry committee constituted vide order dated 25/11/2014 consisted of Ms. Shamina Shafiq (former Member, NCW) Chairperson of Inquiry Committee and Ms. Aparna Bhatt (Advocate) as member. The recommendations of the Inquiry Committee were sent vide letter dated 04/02/2015 to the Chief Secretary of Karnataka.

8. Six doctors perform tubectomy operations on 42 women in UP

The National Commission for Women had taken cognisance to inquire into the media report which appeared in India Today in news website, on 15/11/2014, wherein it was reported that mass sterilization camp was held in Uttar Pradesh state's Kushinagar District, where six doctors allegedly operated on 42 women within two hours at a Community Health centre. Many women were forced to take rest on the floor, after their surgery due to lack of adequate beds at the Community Health Centre. Doctors operated on a number of women under the light of lantern.

An Inquiry Committee constituted vide order dated 25/11/2014 included Ms. Hemlata Kheria (former Member, NCW) Chairperson of Inquiry Committee; Mr. Kunwarjeet Singh (Advocate) and Mr. Vidya Bhushan Rawat (Social Activist) as members. The recommendations of the Inquiry Committee were sent vide letter dated 29/01/2015 to the Chief Secretary of Uttar Pradesh.

9. Nun rape case: eight detained but rapists remain elusive

The National Commission for Women had taken cognisance to inquire into the media report which appeared in Times of India, Delhi, news paper dated 16th March, 2015, wherein it was reported that a seventy-one- year old Nun of a missionary run school in Nadia district (West Bengal) was allegedly gang-raped by robbers. It was also stated that the robber also took away rupees 12 lakhs.

An inquiry committee constituted vide order dated 18/03/2015 included Ms. Shamina Shafiq (former Member, NCW) Chairperson of Inquiry Committee; Ms. Sayani Roy Chowdhury (Advocate) and Ms. Yogita Bhayana (Social Activist) as members. The recommendations of the Inquiry Committee were sent vide letter dated 16/04/2015 to the Chief Secretary of West Bengal.

An ATR vide letter dated 24/4/2015 was received from Director General and Inspector General of Police West Bengal wherein it was mentioned that due action was taken by the



police. The case was registered and handed over to the State CID for investigation. Two alleged accused persons were arrested and the investigation is going on to arrest the remaining accused persons.

10. Ravi called woman officer 44 times in one hour the day he died

The National Commission for Women had taken cognisance to inquire into the media report which appeared in various media, wherein it was reported that even though the investigation was in progress, the Chief Minister of Karnataka during a Press Conference alleged that the deceased IAS Officer had called a woman officer (who was his batch mate) 44 times in the space of an hour on the day he died. In some media reports, the woman officer's name was also revealed, thereby putting questions on her public image.

An inquiry committee constituted vide order dated 20/03/2015 included Mrs. Lalitha Kumaramangalam (Hon'ble Chairperson, NCW) Chairperson of Inquiry Committee and Ms. C. Manjula (former Chairperson, Karnataka State Commission for Women) as a member.

**CHAPTER - 4****NON-RESIDENT INDIAN (NRI) CELL**

During the year 2006-07, the Parliamentary Committee on Empowerment of Women (14th Lok Sabha) took up the subject "Plight of Indian Women deserted by NRI husbands", for deliberation. Among other recommendations, it also recommended that a well-defined/co-ordinated mechanism be evolved to deal with the issue of problematic NRI marriages so as to enable the aggrieved women to obtain a respectable solution to their problems. To implement these recommendations, an inter – ministerial meeting was held on 7th July, 2008, and National Commission for Woman was nominated as the Coordinating Agency at the National level for dealing with issues pertaining to Non-Resident Indian marriages vide Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs Letter No. OI-19021/3/2006-SS dated 28th April, 2009. The NRI Cell was formally started in NCW on the 24th of September, 2009, to deal with complaints received from India and abroad resulting from cross country marriages involving any deprivation of women's rights or any issue causing grave injustice to women.

I. The major functions and responsibilities of the NRI Cell are :-

- i. Shall be the coordinating agency to receive and process all the complaints related to Indian women deserted by their NRI / Overseas husbands.
- ii. Shall render all possible assistance to the complainants including conciliation, mediation between the parties and advising the complainant on related issues.
- iii. Shall associate and network with NGOs, community organizations in India and abroad and State Women Commissions for coverage of wider area, so as to facilitate easy reach and to provide support services.
- iv. Shall endeavour towards achieving a coordinated response amongst various Government agencies / organizations such as State Governments, the National Human Rights Commission, Indian Embassies and Mission, concerned Ministries etc.
- v. Shall provide assistance to the aggrieved woman in litigation and other issues pertaining to the complainant / matter.
- vi. Shall maintain a data bank record of cases registered.
- vii. Shall seek reports from the State Government and other authorities on the complaints filed and action taken thereon.
- viii. Shall advise and recommend the Government on any policy or issue relating to the NRI marriages.

- ix. Shall plan training modules and carry out training on sensitization on the subject to the various agencies entrusted with the task of providing justice, viz. judiciary, police, administration, etc
- x. Shall carry out awareness campaigns for masses on relevant issues. For this, all the available media services would be utilized by the cell.
- xi. Shall encourage / support 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.
- xii. Shall look into complaints and take suo- motu notice of any issue brought to the notice of the NRI Cell in accordance with Section 10 (1)(f) of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 read with sub-section 4 of Section 10 and Section 8 of the Act.

Since its inception in 2009, around 2028 complaints have been registered till 31st December 2014 in the NRI Cell of the Commission. During the year 2014-15 (till 31st December 2014), 346 cases have been registered. State-wise and Country-wise cases so registered are given at **Annexure IV & V.**

II. The Complaints received in the NRI Cell mainly pertain to following categories:-

- i. Confiscation of passports by husband / in laws
- ii. Child Custody issues
- iii. Complaints of apprehension of respondents leaving the country
- iv. Desertions
- v. Dowry Demand
- vi. Financial Aid Under MOIA Scheme
- vii. Husband in India / Wife Residing Abroad
- viii. Maintenance
- ix. Service of documents abroad
- x. Whereabouts of husband not known
- xi. Wife in India / husband residing abroad
- xii. Miscellaneous

**Because of the complexity of such complaints involving several actions and multipurpose approach, State Wise and Country wise data does not always lend itself to distinct categorizations.*



III. Methods / Ways of taking action on complaints

NCW largely adopts a convergent approach among various Ministries and efforts are made to coordinate with others to provide assistance while taking up matters for assistance to the victims. Depending upon the nature of complaints, the complaints are acted upon in the following manner:-

- i) Upon taking cognizance of the complaint, notice is issued to the opposite party / parties calling upon, to furnish their reply on the complaint received by the Commission. Summons are also issued if required to the opposite party / parties to appear and answer the claim before the Commission on the day to be specified therein.
- ii) In cases where matter is pending investigation or there has been any failure on the part of concerned authorities to take appropriate action with regard to the complaint, matter is taken up with concerned authorities for seeking Action Taken Reports. If so required, complaints are also forwarded to Indian Embassies of concerned countries.
- iii) The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Law and Justice are 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 under intimation to the complainant.
- iv) The MoIA or Indian Embassies abroad are also approached for providing legal and financial aid to victim as per scheme of MoIA.
- v) The Passport Authority may be written to for any matter relating to passports.
- vi) If necessary, complaints can be forwarded to the employers of the respondent husband to take necessary action against him.

IV. Other initiatives taken by NCW regarding problems of Indian Brides deserted by NRI / Overseas husbands.

In pursuance to the provision under Section 8 read with Section 10 of National Commission for Women Act, 1990, a five Member Expert Committee was constituted vide office order dated 08.06.2011 for drafting of amendments to provision contained in existing legislation / fresh legislation wherever considered appropriate in respect of NRI / Overseas marriages. The Report of the Expert Committee titled "Laws Relating to NRI Marriages and Their Impact on Women" proposed an overhaul of the legal structure governing NRI marriages and amendments are proposed on the following Acts among others:-

- (i) Foreign Marriages Act, 1969- It is recommended that the Act should encompass a

wider range of marriages within its fold and also provide for greater access to marital remedies and property rights.

- (ii) Guardians and Wards Act, 1890- It is recommended that the Act should be amended to make the father and the mother of the child both the natural guardians. Further Section 9 of the Act should be amended to confer the jurisdiction upon Courts where the minor is 'presently residing'.
- (iii) Code of Civil Procedure, 1908- It is recommended that Section.13 of the Code of Civil Procedure should either read the exception of violation of principles of natural justice widely, or contain an additional exception where the woman is *unable* to contest litigation abroad.
- (iv) Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973- It is recommended that Section 126 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, jurisdiction for matrimonial reliefs and marriage related offences should be conferred on Courts in a place where the woman is presently residing.
- (v) Indian Passport Act, 1967- It is recommended that bail condition for an NRI should provide that he should deposit his passport in court. Also provisions of S.10 (3)(e) of the Passport Act should be actively enforced.

Since the incidence of cases pertaining to deprivation of women's rights in case of NRI / Overseas marriages and desertion of women by NRI / overseas spouses has been increasing continuously, the Report and the recommendations made therein was sent to the Ministry of Women and Child Development vide letter dated 21st August 2014.

V. Consultations organised by NCW regarding problems and Issues faced by Migrant Domestic Workers at Overseas

- (i) NCW organized a two day National Consultation on "Problems & Safety of Female Indian Migrant Workers" in collaboration with Kerala's Women Commission on 20th and 21st June 2014 to get input about the condition of Indian female migrant workers. The proceedings of the Consultation and the recommendations were forwarded to the Ministry of Women and Child Development vide letter dated 25th September, 2014.
- (ii) NCW organized a Regional Consultation on "The Study on the Problems and Issues faced by Migrant Domestic Workers at Overseas", in collaboration with Migrant Domestic Workers Trust on 21st August, 2014 at Chennai, Tamil Nadu to get input about the condition of Indian female migrant workers. The proceedings of the Consultation and the recommendations thereto were forwarded to the Ministry of Women and Child Development vide letter dated 30th October, 2014.



VI. Some of the Success Stories of NRI Cell

- i. The complainant approached the Commission with the grievance regarding desertion, dowry demand, physical and mental harassment by her husband and in-laws. Further she had grievances that the summons issued against her husband by the Indian Courts could not be served as his present whereabouts in Qatar was not known. The Commission took up the matter with the Commissioner of Police, Kolkata and Embassy of India, Qatar. With the intervention of the Commission, the Embassy of India, Qatar succeeded in getting the whereabouts and postal address of complainant's husband after considerable follow-ups with concerned Qatar authorities.
- ii. The complainant approached the Commission with the grievance regarding desertion, dowry demand, physical and mental harassment, molestation and blackmailing against her husband and in-laws. The complainant sought intervention of the Commission to know the present whereabouts of her husband in Germany and for strict legal action against him in respect of FIR registered with the Jaipur Police. The Commission took up the matter with the Commissioner of Police, Jaipur for desired action and with Consulate General of India, Frankfurt, Germany to know the present whereabouts of the complainant's husband in Germany. The Commission was informed by the Jaipur Police that three accused has been arrested and dowry articles have also been recovered. A Red-Cornered-Notice and Look-Out-Circular have been issued against the complainant's husband. The Consulate General of India, Frankfurt, Germany also succeeded in getting the whereabouts and postal address of the complainant's husband in Germany after considerable follow-ups with concerned German authorities.
- iii. The Commission has received a complaint regarding fraudulently sending complainant's wife and daughter to Saudi Arabia by some placement agency and sought intervention of the Commission for their safe return to India. The Commission took up the matter with the Commissioner of Police, Hyderabad, where the complainant has already lodged the complaint. The Commission also taken up the matter with Embassy of India, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia for safe return of complainant's wife and daughter to India. The Embassy of India, Riyadh intervened in the matter and made arrangements for their safe return and both of them safely returned to India.
- iv. The complainant approached the Commission alleging that she was the victim of dowry demand and domestic violence by her husband, who was residing in Italy and by her in-laws. A FIR was registered on her complaint and a court matter was also pending. She approached the Commission with the grievance that in spite of the issuance of non bail able warrants against the respondents and the court orders directing the respondents to surrender their passports, the police was not taking the

desired action. The Commission took up the matter with the concerned police authorities, Ministry of Home Affairs and Regional Passport Office. After the intervention of the Commission, it was reported that six of the respondents have been arrested and passports of three of the respondents have been impounded. During the hearing before the Commission, it was informed by the concerned police that a separate investigating team is set up to look into the matter seriously and also assured that the police is taking up the matter expeditiously to send a formal request of extradition of the respondents, who are in Italy, as per the Ministry of External Affairs Guidelines for Extradition.

- v. The complainant approached the Commission with the grievance that she had filed a police complaint alleging desertion, dowry demand and domestic violence against her husband, who was presently residing in Australia but the concerned Indian police was not taking any action on her complaint. The Commission took up the matter with the concerned police for desirable action. The concerned police has informed the Commission that police have investigated the matter and FIR has been filed against the respondents u/s 498A, 406, 323, 506 IPC.
- vi. The complainant approached the Commission alleging physical and mental harassment against her husband, who was an Australian Citizen. As there was a pending police complaint, the Commission took up the matter with the concerned police for desirable action. The police have informed that the concerned court has issued attachment warrants u/s 83 CrPC against the complainant's husband and the police has requested the CBI Interpol for issuance of Red Corner Notice and Blue Corner Notice against him. Then the Commission took up the matter with the CBI Interpol and they have informed the Commission that Red Corner Notice has been got published against the complainant's husband through Interpol Hqrs, France and the request for opening Look Out Circular has also been sent to Ministry of Home Affairs. It was also informed that since the CBI Interpol have information about his location in Australia, they have requested Interpol-Canberra to confirm his availability in Australia.



CHAPTER - 5

LEGAL CELL

In accordance with the mandate of NCW Act, 1990, the Commission reviews laws, undertakes specific studies relating to laws, conducts seminars / conferences / workshops etc. and makes recommendations for enacting fresh legislations as well as proposes amendments to the existing laws affecting and concerning women.

I. REVIEW OF LAWS

During the year 2014-15, to fulfil this mandate, National Commission for Women sent recommendations to review following laws:-

(i) Review of NCW Act, 1990

The National Commission for Women felt the need to review the Act, with a view to make it strong independent and more effective. An Expert Committee was constituted on 23rd July, 2012 to look into the existing provisions of laws. The recommendations of the Committee to amend the Act were sent to the Ministry of Women and Child Development in the year 2013. Further amendments were proposed for providing more powers to strengthen the Commission. The details are given at **Annexure-VI**. The Ministry of Women and Child Development had incorporated major recommendations of NCW and prepared a draft Cabinet note on proposed amendments to NCW Act, 1990. Subsequently, issued raised by Ministry of Law and Justice were also addressed and forwarded by NCW to Ministry of Women and Child Development on 28th July 2014.

II. DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT, 1961

The Commission sent its recommendations for amendments to Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. The Ministry of Women and Child Development prepared a draft Cabinet Note on Amendments to the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 which was circulated to various Ministries/Departments. Comments were also sought from NCW vide letter dated 7th July 2014. NCW has forwarded its comments vide letter dated 14th July 2014 and subsequently on 25th July, 2014. The details are given at **Annexure-VII**.

III. JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) BILL, 2014

The Ministry for Women and Child Development has forwarded Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2014 to NCW for its comments / suggestions to deal with cases, where heinous crimes are committed by children of 16-18 years of age group. NCW sent its

recommendations to the Ministry of Women and Child Development on 6th August 2014. The details are given at **Annexure-VIII**.

IV. LAWS RELATING TO NRI MARRIAGES AND THEIR IMPACT ON WOMEN”

The Commission has constituted a five Member Expert Committee and a four member Sub-Committee for drafting amendments to the provisions contained in existing legislation / fresh legislation wherever considered appropriate in the respect of NRI / Overseas marriages. The Report of the Expert Committee proposed overhaul of the legal structure governing NRI marriages. Amendments were proposed in the following Acts:-

(i) Foreign Marriages Act, 1969

The Foreign Marriage Act currently governs a very narrow range of marriages of those couples in which at least one of them is an Indian citizen and has been married abroad. The Act is procedural in nature, stipulating only the manner in which the marriage needs to be performed. For remedies, it refers to the Special Marriage Act, which too is subservient to any remedies that the law of the foreign jurisdiction provides. The Act should provide a wide gamut of remedies not limited to divorce, judicial separation, maintenance, alimony and custody. The Act should also provide for attachment of property before judgement and other safeguards to provide the rights of women and children to financial support.

(ii) Amendments to the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890

Women in NRI marriages are often denied custody of their children, since their departure from the foreign country incapacitate them from participating in the costly custody proceedings abroad. If a woman assumes custody of the children by bringing them to India, her action is construed as 'wrong' and she, a kidnapper.

(iii) Amendments to the Procedural Laws and other marriage laws :

(a) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

In Section 126 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, jurisdiction for matrimonial reliefs and marriage related offences should be conferred on Courts in a place where the woman is presently residing.

(b) The Passport Act, 1967

Bail conditions for an NRI should provide that he deposits his passport in the Court. Also the provisions of S.10 (3) (e) of **the Passport Act** should be actively enforced.



Detailed recommendations on Laws Relating to NRI Marriages and their Impact on Women are given at **Annexure-IX**.

V. BILL TITLED "THE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM (PUBLICLY DEHUMANIZATION AND STIGMATIZATION) ATROCITIES BILL, 2014

A national consultation on "Prohibition on Atrocities against Women by Dehumanizing and Stigmatizing them in Public" was held on 27th and 28th February, 2014 at Inderlok Auditorium, Narain Singh Circle, Jaipur, Rajasthan. The objective of this consultation was to provide a platform to discuss and to finalize the NCW draft model national legislation to eliminate violence against women by Dehumanizing and stigmatizing them in Public.

In pursuance of the provision under Section 8 read with Section 10 of National Commission for women Act, 1990, an expert committee was constituted vide order dated 4th April, 2014 for drafting a comprehensive central legislation titled "**The Prevention and Protection of Women from (Publicly Dehumanization and Stigmatization) Atrocities Bill, 2014**". Draft Bill was sent to Ministry of Women and Child Development on 18.9.14 for taking further necessary action. The details of the Bill are given at **Annexure – X**.

VI. CONSULTATIONS HELD

During the year 2014-15, to fulfil its mandate, National Commission for Women held following consultations:-

(i) National Consultation on Ways and Means to Safeguard Women from Cyber Crimes in India

The Commission had organized a National Consultation on "Ways and Means to Safeguard Women from Cyber Crimes in India" on 23rd July, 2014. A copy of the report of the consultation was sent to Ministry of Women & Child Development on 29th September, 2014 for further necessary action. Details are given at Chapter-9.

VII. STUDIES UNDERTAKEN

During the year 2014-15, to fulfill its mandate, National Commission for Women has undertaken a Research Study on the Discriminative and Derogatory Practices against Women by *Khap* Panchayats, Shalishi Adalats and Kangaroo Courts in India in the States of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh (West), West, Bengal & Rajasthan in collaboration with Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi. Details are given at Chapter-9.

VIII. OTHER INITIATIVES**(i) Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)**

A MoU was signed between NCW and NTPC Ltd. on 21st July, 2014 to co-operate and work together by utilising their respective strengths for sensitising the staff of NTPC Ltd. throughout the country about gender issues and appropriate behaviour at the workplace, explaining sexual harassment and distinction between acceptable and non-acceptable behaviour etc. During the year total 5 workshops have been conducted at various places such as Lucknow, Jhajjar in Haryana, Mumbai, Patna and Koldam in Himachal Pradesh to sensitize the staff of NTPC Ltd.

(ii) Schemes under Nirbhaya Fund

The Commission has prepared two new schemes for the consideration under Nirbhaya Fund sent to the Ministry of Women and Child Development during the year 2014-15.

(a) Scheme for Developing a Standardized Training Module on Gender Sensitization under Nirbhaya Fund

NCW has prepared and forwarded to Ministry of Women and Child Development a draft scheme vide letter dated 4th July, 2014 titled '**Developing a Standardized Training Module on Gender Sensitization**'. The scheme was prepared by NCW in collaboration with Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie as per the guidelines of Department of Economic Affairs.

(b) Scheme for Relief and Rehabilitation for Victims of Rape and Acid attack under Nirbhaya Fund

In pursuance of the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Delhi Domestic Working Women's Forum Vs. Union of India and others Writ Petition (CRL) No.362/93, the National Commission for Women in the light of parameters given by the Supreme Court as well as on its own assessment drafted a scheme for relief and rehabilitation of rape victims and submitted to Ministry of Women and Child Development in 1995. Subsequent to consultations with stakeholders, the NCW re-drafted the Scheme and forwarded to MWCD in April, 2010. Draft EFC Memorandum was received from MWCD in August 2010. Subsequently, NCW sent its comments to the Ministry. Since, no such scheme was taken up by Government. The Commission again proposed a Scheme for relief rehabilitation of victims of rape and acid attack under the Nirbhaya Fund. The scheme was sent to Ministry of Women and Child Development on dated 21st August, 2014.



(iii) Networking of National Commission for Women with State Women Commissions

The National Commission for Women has been interacting with the State Commissions from time to time by holding National Seminars / Workshops etc. Hon'ble Parliamentary Standing Committee on Women Empowerment had recommended that a system should be evolved for regular interaction between NCW and SWCs. To fulfil their mutual mandates, both NCW and SWCs would benefit from these interactions which normally take place through normal channel such as correspondence etc. which is time consuming and slow. Quick contact would help both NCW and SCW to react faster on issues and complaints.

As a step forward in this direction, the National Commission for Women organized following Consultations / Interaction meetings with the State Commissions / State Governments during the year 2014-15 :-

(i) Visit of NCW to the state of Arunachal Pradesh from 5th to 7th June, 2014

A delegation from NCW visited Arunachal Pradesh from 5th to 7th June, 2014 for interaction with SCW, State Government, NGOs, Women Stakeholders on "customary laws- marriage / divorce, inheritance and its implications on status of women" organized by women and child department, government of Arunachal Pradesh / State Commission for Women.

(ii) Interactive meeting of NCW with Nagaland State Women Commission / Women Farmers etc. From 9th to 12th July, 2014 at Nagaland

A delegation from NCW visited the state of Nagaland from 9th to 12th July, 2014 to hold an interactive meeting with SWC and other stakeholders on customary laws.

(iii) National level interaction with State Commission for Women (North-East Region) in NCW, New Delhi on 27th and 28th November, 2014

National Commission for women organized two days meeting on 27th and 28th November, 2014 with SCW's (NER) to review the pending issues of the State Women Commission of North East Region and the meeting of the Expert Committee on Social Economic and Political Empowerment of Women in North East States.

(iv) Interactive meeting with State Commissions of Women held on 2nd and 3rd February 2015 in Delhi

National Commission for women organized two days meeting on 2nd and 3rd February 2015 in Delhi with State Women Commissions to strengthen the process of NCW's networking with State Commissions and to gain from each other's experiences.



Hon'ble Chairperson & Members of NCW, with the representatives of the State Women Commission during the interactive meeting held on 2nd - 3rd February 2015

The Report of the meeting with recommendations was forwarded to all State Women Commissions and Ministry of Women and Child Development on 31st March 2015 for information and necessary action.

IX. REPRESENTATION OF NCW IN VARIOUS MEETINGS / INQUIRY COMMITTEES / WORKSHOPS:

- (i) Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports had requested NCW for nominating a representative from National Commission for Women in the "Committee on Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace" in NSS Organisation. NCW Vide letter dated 9th April, 2014 nominated Law Officer of the Commission to represent NCW in the inquiry committee. The Committee had held various meetings to inquire into the matter and concluded the inquiry and submitted its report.



- (ii) Ministry of I&B, Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) had requested the Commission for nominating a representative from NCW for Women Grievance Redressal Cell in EMCC. Law Officer of the Commission was nominated to represent NCW. The Commission actively participated in all the meetings held in EMCC to address the issue.
- (iii) The Supreme Court had constituted a panel vide its order dt. 19.7.2011 in a case to address the problems of sex workers in the country. In pursuance of the Supreme Court directions dt. 24.8.2011 Chairperson of the Commission or a Member / Officer nominated by the Commission actively and regularly participated in all the meetings of Supreme Court Panel.

X. CAPACITY BUILDING OF JUDICIAL AND POLICE OFFICIALS ON PROPER IMPLEMENTATION AND WOMEN RELATED LAWS

The Commission has approved a scheme related to Gender Sensitization of the Judiciary and Police Personal. The Capacity Building exercise needs to be institutionalized on a regular basis in collaboration with police and judicial academies. The Commission has sponsored the following programmes during the year 2014-15:

- (i) **Constable Training School (CTS) Bhagalpur Bihar:** The Commission had sponsored two days workshop on gender sensitisation and crime against women. The academy has given training to 300 trainees on gender related laws.
- (ii) **R.B.V.V.R., Andhra Pradesh, Police Academy, Hyderabad :** The Commission had sponsored two courses for gender sensitisation and crime against women conducted by Police Academy, Hyderabad during the financial year 2014-15.
- (iii) **Haryana Police Academy, Madhuban, Karnal :** The Commission had sponsored two courses for gender sensitization and crime against women. The academy has given training to 500 trainees in each course on gender related issues during the year 2014-15.
- (iv) **Rajasthan Police Academy, Jaipur :** The Commission has sponsored three training programs (for 40 participants in each program) on Capacity Building, gender sensitization for officers involved with implementation of law related to women through the Police Training.
- (v) **K.T.D.S. Police Academy Tripura :** The Commission has also sponsored one day training program on Capacity Building, gender sensitization for officers involved with implementation of law related to women through the Police Training.

XI. DELEGATIONS

Following delegations visited the Commission to undergo orientation on functions and role of National Commission for Women during the year 2014-15:

(i) LNJNI National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, Delhi

The LNJNI National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, Delhi of the Ministry of Home affairs, GOI, had organized a course on "Crime against Women and Children" from 30.06.2014 to 04.07.2014 for officers from police, prosecution, judiciary, defence personnel, prison/ correctional administrators from all over the country. Around 32 participants who attended the course, visited the Commission on 2nd July 2014 to undergo orientation on functions and role of National Commission for Women.

(ii) Haryana Police Academy, Madhuban, Karnal

A group of 9 probationary / deputy superintendent of police who were undergoing basic training at Haryana Police Academy, Madhuban, Karnal from 6.11.2013 to 5.11.2014 visited the Commission on 28.10.2014 to undergo orientation on functions and role of National Commission for Women.

XII. SIGNIFICANT INTERVENTIONS UNDERTAKEN BY THE COMMISSION

The mandate of the Commission is to look into complaints and take suo - motu notices of the matter relating to deprivation of women's right, non-implementation of laws enacted to provide protection to women and to achieve the objective of equality and development. In furtherance of above mentioned objective, following initiatives were taken:

- (i) The Commission had taken the initiative on the representation of Ms. Charu Khurana alleging deprivation of her fundamental rights due to the biased approach of the "Cine Costume and Makeup Artist Association (CCMAA)" and "Film Employees Federation of South India (FEESI)" by not allowing her to register / work as a Makeup Artist and Hair Dresser . NCW was also allowed to be a party respondent in the writ petition. The Supreme Court allowed women to work as registered make-up artists in the film industry. The judgment was passed on 10.11.2014 on a petition filed in 2013 by Charu Khurana challenging the existing gender bias in the Cine Costume and Makeup Artists Association (CCMAA) that specified that only men could be registered as its members.
- (ii) Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Arnesh Kumar vs. State of Bihar & Anr. (SLP (Crl.) No. 9127 of 2013), has expressed concern over increasing misuse of Section 498A of Indian Penal code, 1860 and directed all States/UTs Administrations to ensure that police officers should not automatically arrest a person when a case under Section 498A is registered. Section 498A IPC is a cognizable and non-bailable offence. Directions

of the Apex Court in the present case may tend to dilute the stringency of Section 498A IPC which can prove fatal for women who are subjected to cruelty and harassment by their in-laws and husband. The Commission has filed a Review Petition in the said matter before Supreme Court of India.

XIII. LEGAL AWARENESS PROGRAMMES (LAPs) / PARIVARIK MAHILA LOK ADALATS (PMLAs)

The Commission sponsored nationwide outreach activities through Legal Programmes in order to generate widespread awareness on issues / problems of women and legal remedies available for protection of their rights. Special emphasis was given to generate awareness in the backward and underdeveloped rural areas.



Legal Awareness Programme, organized by the Commission in collaboration with Hastakshep Welfare Social Society, on 14-15 August, 2014 at Panna, Madhya Pradesh



Legal Awareness Programme, organized by the Commission in collaboration with Arihant Social Work Society on 24-25 May, 2014 at Bharatpur, Rajasthan

List of organizations with whom NCW collaborated to conduct legal awareness programmes and PMLA during 2014-15 is given at **Annexure-XI**



CHAPTER - 6

RESEARCH AND STUDIES CELL

Under **Section 10(1) (g)** of the NCW Act 1990, the National Commission for Women is mandated to call for special studies or investigate into specific problems or situations arising out of discrimination and atrocities against women and to identify constraints so as to recommend strategies for their removal. Further under **Section 10(1) (h)** of the Act, the Commission is also mandated to undertake promotional and educational research so as to suggest ways of ensuring due representation of women in all spheres and to identify factors responsible for impeding their advancement.

As per the mandate, the Commission undertakes special studies, organizes Seminars / Conferences and Workshops, Legal Awareness Programmes (LAPs) and Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats (PMLAs) in collaboration with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Voluntary organizations, Universities / Colleges, Autonomous bodies, Institutions etc. It frequently engages with the civil society groups, academicians, activists working on women issues and other stakeholders working towards gender rights and empowerment to get information from the grassroot level and their intellectual input.

During the year 2014-15, to have focussed research, the National Commission for Women identified a few specific issues / topics for conducting Research / Studies such as Exploitation of Women as Devdasis and its associated evils; Women and Land Rights, Women facing Constraints at Work Places etc. and sponsored some studies on these issues. The Commission also identified relevant and specific issues for undertaking Seminars / Conferences / Workshops during 2014-15 such as Rape / Trafficking; Witch Hunting; Women in Media; ways and means to safeguard women from cyber crimes, women with disability; etc. and held several consultations and seminars on issues related to safeguarding interests of women.

The Commission also sponsored nationwide outreach activities through Legal Programmes in order to generate widespread awareness on issues / problems of women and legal remedies available for protection of their rights.

Lists of organizations with whom NCW collaborated for conducting the State / Regional / National level Seminars, Research / Studies, Legal Awareness Programmes and Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats during 2014-2015 are given at **Annexure-XII** and **Annexure-XIII**, **Annexure-XIV**, **Annexure-XV** and **Annexure- XVI** respectively.

The State-wise list of the number of Seminars / Workshops / LAPs / PMLAs / Research / Studies sponsored during 2014-15 is given in the table below:-

S.No.	States/Union Territories	Total No. of Seminars/ Workshops	Research Studies	Total No. of LAPs	Total No. of PMLAs
1	Andhra Pradesh	6	2	25	-
2	Bihar	3	1	16	-
3	Chhattisgarh	1	-	19	-
4	Delhi	12	2	2	-
5	Gujarat	-	-	4	-
6	Haryana	-	-	9	-
7	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	-	-
8	Jharkhand	2	-	5	-
9	Karnataka	4	1	5	-
10	Kerala	-	2	-	-
11	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	14	-
12	Maharashtra	2	1	4	-
13	Odisha	2	1	9	-
14	Punjab	-	-	6	-
15	Rajasthan	5	-	20	-
16	Tamil Nadu	4	2	9	-
17	Tripura	-	-	5	-
18	Uttarakhand	3	-	5	-
19	Uttar Pradesh	7	-	22	4
20	West Bengal	3	-	7	-
	Total	55	13	186	4

Violence Free Home – A Woman’s Right

NCW initiated a Pilot Project with Delhi Police in May, 2008. The project called Violence Free Home- A Woman’s Right is intended to collaborate with police personnel at the Thana / Police Station level in order to enable them 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) by providing police assistance on criminal complaints, referring cases to family service agencies, counselling, legal aid and generating awareness on VAW. The project is

funded by NCW and is functioning in association with Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) and Delhi Police. Considering the success of the project, its term has been extended for another year upto 31st March, 2016.

MoU Signed with Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI)

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed with Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad on 9th December, 2014 for conducting the Situational Analysis of Women and Girls in the States of Odisha, Punjab, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Tripura.



Smt. Lalitha Kumaramangalam, Chairperson, NCW and Dr. Nandita Chatterjee, former Member Secretary, NCW, along with the representatives of the Commission and Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), during signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad for conducting the Situational Analysis of Women and Girls in the States of Odisha, Punjab, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Tripura on 9th December, 2014.

CHAPTER - 7

NORTH EAST CELL

National Commission for Women has constituted a North East Cell in the Commission on to address the issues related to women of North East States and to take initiatives for their development and empowerment. In addition, it also looks into matters relating to legal review of Acts and codes / practices specific to the North East States.

Following activities were undertaken during the year 2014-15:-

I. Visit of National Commission for Women to Arunachal Pradesh from 5th -7th June, 2014.

A delegation from NCW headed by Smt. Mamta Sharma, former Chairperson, NCW accompanied by Smt. Laldingliani Sailo, Member, NCW visited Arunachal Pradesh from 5th - 7th June, 2014 for Interactive meeting of NCW with Arunachal Pradesh State Women Commission, State Government and Women stake-holders of NGOs on Customary Laws-marriage / divorce, inheritance and its implication on status of women. This programme was organized by Women and Child Department, Government of Arunachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh State Commission for Women.



The Commission in collaboration with Arunachal Pradesh State Women Commission organized a meeting on "Status of customary laws – inheritance, marriage / divorce and customary system of dispensing justice in crime against women and its implication on status of women during the visit of the Commission conducted from 5th -7th June, 2014

On 6th June, 2014 (former) Chairperson and Member, NCW visited the July Jail at Itanagar. On 7th June, 2014 the NCW delegation attended a Legal Awareness Programme at Ziro, DC Office Complex, Itanagar organized by AP Women's Welfare Society and AP State Women Commission.



Smt. Mamta Sharma, former Chairperson, NCW and Ms. Laldingliani Sailo, Member, NCW met the jail officials at Arunachal Pradesh during the visit of the Commission from 5th - 7th June, 2014.

Recommendations of the visit are as follows:-

- i. Arunachal Pradesh State Women Commission needs to be strengthened to ensure proper Court Premises for hearing cases.
- ii. The facilities of housing / accommodation should be provided to the Members of the Arunachal Pradesh State Women Commission.
- iii. Adequate infrastructure is to be provided to the Arunachal Pradesh State Women Commission.
- iv. The Member Secretary of the State Commission and Legal Counsel should be appointed full time in order to facilitate discharging for their responsibilities in an effective manner.
- v. Funds for functioning of the Arunachal Pradesh State Women Commission should be enhanced keeping in view the rate of inflation in the market.



- vi. Salaries of Chairperson / Vice- Chairperson and Members of the State Commission should commensurate with their status.
- vii. The resource allocation of APSC ought to be made under a separate plan head to facilitate the growth and effective functioning of the office. Since the Commission is not only a statutory body but also a quasi judicial one with a need for functional autonomy, it should have its own plan head. This would help in enhancing the status of office of the Commission to a large extent.
- viii. Keeping in view the difficult terrain, the funds for organizing the Legal Awareness Programmes are grossly insufficient and needs enhancement.
- ix. Before codification of the customary laws relating to women's rights, there should be a public / broad – based debate on the subject in a women friendly manner. Codification and modification is needed in the following areas:-
 - a) Laws of divorce should include need for alimony and maintenance for women and the legal / judicial processes involved in obtaining divorce.
 - b) The review of the laws of marriage and banning of customs like child marriage, polygamy, polyandry, kidnapping or forced marriages, etc.
 - c) Enactment of inheritance laws giving women equal rights.
 - d) Initiatives should be made to modify the customary laws to make them more gender sensitive

Other Steps for the safety and rights of women:-

- a) Strict Implementation of Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956 to contain the growing flesh trade and sexual exploitation of women.
- b) Registration of both marriage and divorce be made compulsory.
- c) A Women's Study Centre in Arunachal University is required to be set up.
- d) Organized research and documentation of customs and traditions of various tribes of Arunachal Pradesh is required to be conducted preferably by women research scholars.
- e) Criminal justice system w.r.t. crimes against women which are often tried in tribal village councils, needs a review.

II. Interactive Meeting on Customary Laws; Meeting with Women farmers at Viswema Village; Jail Visit; Informal talks with prominent Naga Women during the visit of the delegation of NCW to Nagaland from 9th - 12th July, 2014.

Smt. Mamta Sharma, (former) Chairperson, NCW along with the delegation from NCW visited Nagaland during 9th-12th July, 2014 to conduct an interactive meeting on customary laws, to meet women farmers at Viswema village, and to visit the Kohima district jail.

The following issues emerged from the discussions held with the representatives of Govt. of Nagaland and State Women Commission:-

- i. There is a rigid mindset of men about customary laws and practice.
- ii. The static nature of these customary laws which have not evolved through ages have resulted in a big chasm between the past and contemporary laws.
- iii. Customary laws need to be changed with the changing times.
- iv. If society is stuck with old customary laws, confrontation is inevitable.
- v. Though the fast track courts were discontinued in the state by a Cabinet decision, the employees, who were appointed are still in service. So these courts can be revived.
- vi. Women should be inducted in Village Councils.
- vii. There is an urgent need of psychiatric help for women, who are victims of rape and sexual assault, domestic violence and conflict-related issues. No facility for psychiatric help is available in the State.
- viii. Another urgent need for speedy disposal of cases relating to crime of rape and assault is a Forensic Laboratory, which is yet to be established in the State.
- ix. Things are now changing and people are now going to family courts instead of customary courts of Village Councils.

III. Visit of National Commission for Women to the State of Assam from 26th -28th August, 2014.

(i) Regional Conference on Trafficking of Women and Girl Child in North East States

The National Commission for Women in collaboration with Assam State Commission for Women and UNICEF- United Nations Children's Fund organized a two-day Regional Conference on 27-28 August, 2014 on "Addressing Trafficking of Women and Children" in the North East States. The inaugural session was attended by Shri Akon Bora,

Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare and Jails, Govt. of Assam; Meera Barooah; Chairperson of Assam State Commission for Women, Smt. Dr. Tushar Rane; Chief of Field Office, UNICEF, Assam; Chairpersons of Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Meghalaya, State Women's Commission; Members of Assam State Commission for Women; representatives of Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) and their team from each of the North East States and about 200 participants from NE States.



Smt. Laldingliani Sailo, Member, NCW addressing the participants during two-day Regional Conference on 27-28 August, 2014, organized by National Commission for Women in collaboration with Assam State Commission for Women and UNICEF on "Addressing Trafficking of Women and Children" in the North East States.

The overall objective of the regional Conference was to initiate a process of learning, collaboration, identification of good practices and replication of initiatives to combat human trafficking in the North East States. More specifically, the consultation aimed at generating an updated situational analysis on human trafficking in the region, including data on trafficking and vulnerability trends; creating a common framework for reference from existing provisions of law; identifying success and challenges / road blocks in prevention and rescue, as well as rehabilitation; and finally, exploring the scope of collaboration and coordination between the north eastern states.

(ii) Interaction with DGP, Assam and Addl., DGP Assam and ADG, Doordarshan (North East)

- a. Bodo militants had shot dead a young school girl suspected of being a police informant, on 28.08.2014. Smt. Laldingliani, Sailo, Member, NCW had a detailed

discussion with Sh. Khagan Sarma, DGP, Assam & Sh. A P Raut, Addl. DGP, Assam on the matter of the innocent school girl, who was not a police informant (as alleged) but was killed on this assumption by the National Democratic Front of Bodoland – Sangbijit fraction. The State Govt. has instituted a judicial inquiry into the matter.

- b. Expeditious responses to the NCW queries on suo-motu's or complaints was also discussed with ADGP, Assam and his officers, who assured more prompt responses on these matters.
- c. Smt. Laldingliani, Sailo, Member, NCW had a detailed discussion with Mr. C. Lalrosanga, Addl. Director General, Doordarshan North Eastern Region and their team about the mandate of the NCW with regard to women issues of the North East Region. NE Regional Officers of Doordarshan were requested to identify effective ways of penetrating down to the village level through various mix of media modalities.

IV. Visit of National Commission for Women to Tripura from 17th -20th February, 2015.

A delegation of National Commission for Women consisting of Ms. Laldingliani Sailo, Member, NCW, Ms. Hemlata Kheria, former Member, NCW and Shri. Varun Chabra, Counselor, NCW visited Tripura on 17th to 20th February, 2015 to review the research work relating to the NCW's Expert Committee on "Social, Economic and Political Empowerment of Women in North East States".

(i) Focus Group Discussion

On 17.02.2015 the delegates attended a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) as a part of survey programme on the socio-economic and political status of women in Tripura. The FGD was held at Birganja village under Amarapur sub-division, Gomati district. 20 women from different age groups and social category were invited for FGD on different women-related issues to assess the actual socio-economic and political status of women in that area.

After FGD, the delegates met with two women Self-Help Groups (SHG) namely Jagabandhu SHG and Krishan SHG, whose main activities are fishery and rice processing respectively. During discussion, it was found that most of the women have bank accounts in their own name prior to Jana-Dhan- Yojana. Most of the women are engaged in MNREGA Scheme; payment of MNREGA is made through Bank Account and Bank transaction is done by women by themselves to some extent incidents of domestic violence are there but with the intervention of Panchayat Body, number of



incidents of domestic violence are decreasing. The delegates discussed with the members of both the SHGs separately regarding their income generation activities, problems faced by the SHGs and expectations from the Govt. both SHGs have informed that skill development training, provision of soft loan and subsidy on repayment of bank loan are their present requirements.

(ii) Skill Development

The delegation visited the Women ITI Indranagar, and Women Polytechnic, Hapania, and met the faculty and interacted with the students there. Member, NCW stressed the need for skill development for women both in the organized and the unorganized sector, as well as for training in the traditional skill so that home-based micro enterprise could be developed in a more scientific manner.

(iii) Crime against Women

The delegation met the Director General of Police and discussed Crime against Women and the reasons for high incidents of rape. The delegation also visited Women Correction Centre, Bishalgarh, Agartala to see if safeguards provided for women in Jail Manual are being followed.

(iv) Meeting with Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare, Tripura

The delegation also met the Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare on 18th February, 2015 to discuss women issues in Tripura especially relating to economic empowerment and safety of women, and strengthening of State Women Commission, especially in terms of budgetary support, infrastructure and manpower.

V. Visit of National Commission for Women to Mizoram from 25th -28th February, 2015.

A delegation from the National Commission for Women, consisting of Ms. Laldingliani Sailo, Member, NCW and Smt. Richa Ojha, Sr. Research Officer, NCW visited Mizoram from 25th to 28th February, 2015, to review the research work relating to the NCW's Expert Committee on "Social, Economic and Political Empowerment of Women in North East States".

(i) Meeting with the Research Team undertaking the Study on Legal, Political, Economic and Social Status of Women in Mizoram

A brief orientation and follow up of primary collection of data on the above mentioned study was undertaken. The research team was briefed on the oriented to use of verifiable tools for data analysis. Some of the questions where inputs for correlating the findings were not clear, it was proposed to seek inputs by using direct questions to infer the response.

(ii) Skill Development

A visit was undertaken to Sesawng village, Thingsul Block and Durtlang- Tlangnuam block in Mizoram to meet women, who make cane products. The discussions provided insights into challenges faced by women at grass root level in their household and micro enterprise. Some issues presented by women were- declining bamboo / cane making interest amongst younger generation, lack of profitability due to state policy in bamboo product making, issues of marketability of products, problems related to middle men, issues of credit etc.

An emphasis on skill development as a tool to achieve economic empowerment of women was laid by Member, NCW.

Member, NCW further stressed the need for skilled workforce for achieving sustainable socio-economic development of women through new age skills / jobs as well as through household based or micro enterprise income generation.

The delegation visited the Aizwal Women Polytechnic at Durtlang, and met the faculty and interacted with students there. Member, NCW stressed the need for skill development both in the organized and the unorganized sector, as well as training in the traditional skill of Mizos so that home based micro enterprise could be developed in a more scientific manner.

On 27th February, 2015 the Mizoram State Commission for Women organized a consultation on Formulation of Skill Development for the Empowerment of Women. This consultation was attended by representatives of the State Govt. Mizoram Law Commission, Anti Trafficking Unit of Mizoram, representatives of various NGOs, civil societies etc.

A detailed discussion on empowering women in Mizoram through skills that can develop household enterprise and create income generation at grass root level was held during the consultation. Member, NCW focused her speech on strengthening the local / village based training in order to empower the women at the grass root level, at the place they live – rather than uprooting them.

(iii) Meeting with Director General of Police, Mizoram

The delegation met the Director General of Police and discussed crime against women (Rape) and the safety of young Mizo girls who are going to big cities with the lure of jobs but being exposed to the dangers of trafficking. The state was asked to work out a systematic action plan to combat trafficking.

**(iv) Visit to Protection Home for rehabilitation of victims**

The delegation visited the protection Home for rehabilitation of victims of trafficking. The home had vocational training units for providing training and skills in order to aid rehabilitation and reintegration of the victims of the society.

It was also observed that the physical spaces where women were staying were clean, hygienic and adequate. A Swadhar Home funded by Ministry of Women & Child Development, Govt. of India was also in close proximity to the protective home.

Overall the up-keep, maintenance and initiatives for rehabilitation of women were found to be satisfactory.

(v) Meeting with Faculty of Social Science, Mizoram University

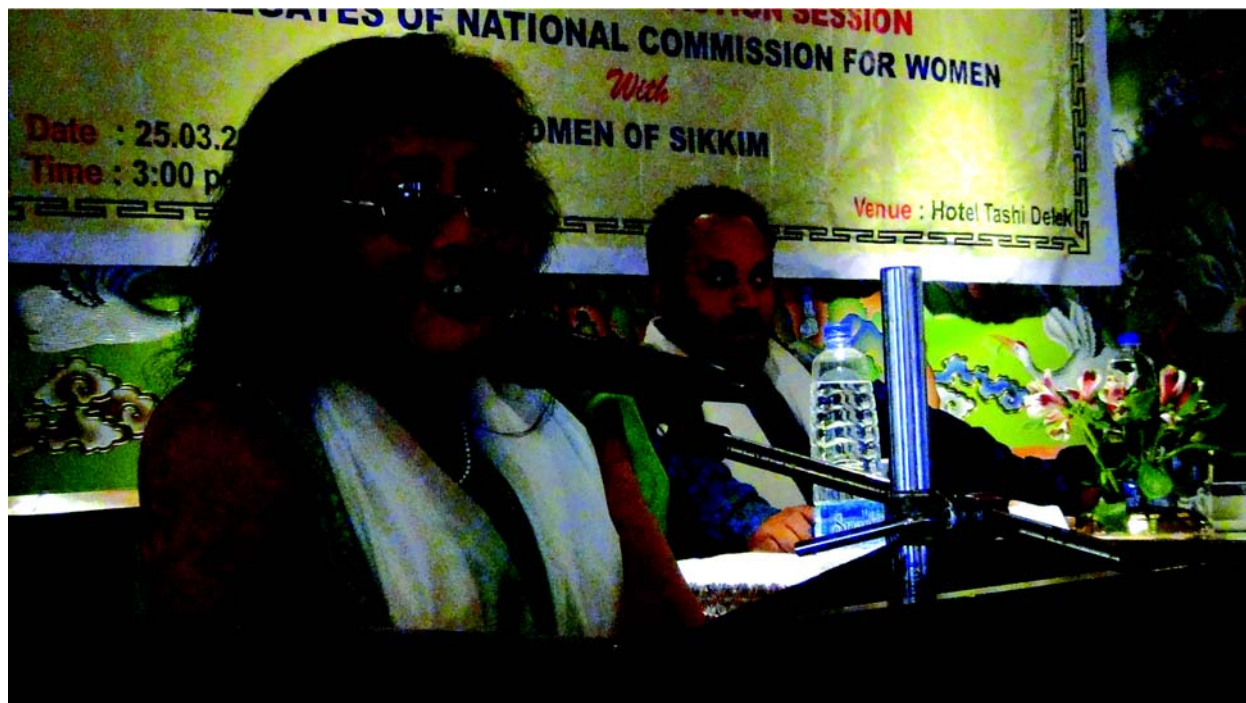
Member, NCW visited the Mizoram University and met the Vice-Chancellor and she discussed the possibility of the Mizoram University and the Women Commissions (National and State level) collaborating in undertaking research studies on gender issues. The collaboration could also be in the form of dovetailing women's issues in their respective mainstream activities such as debates/ discussion, extension work vis-a- vis development of curriculum for skill development training for unorganized sector, Legal Awareness Programme for Women, etc. Vice- Chancellor, Mizoram University assured the Member that he would be expediting the setting up of a Centre for Women's Studies. Member addressed the faculty and students of the Department of Social Sciences on women's issues.

(vi) Meeting with Hon'ble Ministers Social Welfare Govt. of Mizoram

The delegation met the Hon'ble Ministers Social Welfare Govt. of Mizoram and discussed gender issues in Mizoram especially on economic empowerment and safety. Ms. Laldingliani Sailo, Member, NCW requested the Hon'ble Minister to augment the funds and budgetary provision for State Commission for Women. The Minister was also suggested to impart traditional skills alongwith new age training for economic empowerment of women in the state. Minister oriented the delegation on initiatives and actions undertaken by his govt. for overall development of women in the state.

VI. Visit of National Commission for Women to Sikkim from 24th to 29th March, 2015

A delegation of National Commission for Women, consisting of Ms.Laldingliani Sailo, Member, NCW and Shri. Varun Chhabra, Counselor, NCW visited Sikkim on 24th to 29th March, 2015 to assess the work relating to the NCW's Expert Committee on "Social, Economic and Political Empowerment of Women in North East States".



Smt. Laldingliani Sailo, Member, NCW addressing the participants on different issues of women, during her visit to Sikkim from 24th to 29th March, 2015

(i) Meeting with Kadamtam Women Milk Producer Cooperative Society at Yelli.

The delegation visited Kadamtam Women Milk Producer Cooperative Society at Yelli. A member of the society narrated how they started in 2001 with 40 Kgs of milk and a small stall: now every house has 2-3 cows with each house contributing 20 Kgs. 300-400 Kgs of milk are supplied everyday to the Milk Union at Rs. 29-40 per Kg according to the quality of milk tested in the testing machine. As a result, each member earns from Rs. 22,000/- to Rs. 45,000/- per month.

To increase productivity, they need better breed of cows like Jersey cows. They also want enhancement of price and provision for making other milk products.

(ii) Visit of Rongynek Jail

The delegation visited Rongynek jail. There were two female convicts in the jail. The inmates involved in horticulture, floriculture, framing and other vocational skills around the vicinity are paid Rs. 40 per day.

While releasing inmates jail authorities are facing problems of their integration with society. An after care home or facilities for after care is required for such women who are boycotted by society / family. Counselors should be appointed there. It was also observed that the involvement of NGOs is nil in the jail.



Smt. Laldingliani Sailo, Member, NCW met inmates involved in Horticulture/ Floriculture at Rongynek jail, Sikkim during her visit conducted from 24th to 29th March, 2015

Recommendations of the visit are as follows:-

- i. Mandatory for State Commission for Women authorities to visit jail regularly.
- ii. Sikkim State Commission for Women to approach State Legal Service Authority for providing legal aid counsel to inmates on a regular process i.e. at least once a week especially in the first three months of trial to provide various legal options available and to make them aware of various kinds of appeal she can make etc.
- iii. Convict is to be kept separately from the under trials.
- iv. Sikkim State Commission for Women may facilitate weekly counseling and after care programmes and keep progress report of cases by coordinating with the jail authorities regularly.
- v. Rehabilitation centre should be there in state.

(iii) Interaction session of National Commission for Women with Women Group at Hotel Tashi Delek.

An interactive session of different women groups with the delegation of National Commission for Women was organized at Hotel Tashi Delek. Speaking to over eighty women present in the session, Ms. Laldingliani Sailo Member NCW stated that safety, dignity and empowerment of women is very important and the Commission is always

there to help the women in every way. She also highlighted that girls especially those belonging to Northeast should be alert when they go outside the state for their studies or job as, trafficking and molestation is the major problem the country is facing right now.

In this session women from Organic Mission, Sikkim stated that they required compensation after natural calamities like hailstone etc. In addition, cold storage and marketing facilities to be provided to them.

Anti human trafficking Unit (AHTU) stated that they were formed under crime branch from 2011 and mostly deal with cases of missing children in collaboration with Ghaziabad police, they are undergoing Operation Smile to create sensitization and training of police officials. After Bachpan Bachao Andolan, they have recovered 56 missing children and 3 are pending due to non availability of parent's proper address or failure to report in police stations. They expressed their grievance over the annual budget of only Rs. 3,500/- for rescue purposes and requested for maternity leave, to be equivalent to the central govt. employees i.e. 6 months for exclusively breast feeding.

Primitive Lay group requested for better means / providence for promotion of heritage preservation skills like training facilities specifically for lepcha tribe weavings / art / language /script-typing etc. and also for exposure and better training facilities for this community.

Recommendations for Sikkim State Commission for Women are as follows:-

- i. An after care home to be established for restoration of women in helpless circumstances.
- ii. Awareness to be created to promote education and confidence to empower women and girls to stand up against crime.
- iii. Sikkim State Commission for Women was suggested to hold more awareness programmes pertaining to legal issues and other govt. schemes available for women.

(iv) Meeting with Women Self- Help Group implemented by NABARD

The delegation visited the women self-help group project at Raymindu, being implemented by NABARD. The group requested for training of handloom, crafts, tailoring etc. to be given in the village itself, so they can give time for household work.

Further members of the group stated that travelling to the capital for training is expensive as well as time –consuming and they are not aware of where to apply for



loans. Sometimes they face the brunt of bank officials due to such ignorance thus, request for proper counseling of the process to be provided to them. They requested for exposure visit to other states to see their progress;

Further, they shared that they do not receive the CM scheme for childbirth on time, some part of their village like upper Namcheybong ward do not have roads due which they face difficulty during childbirth, even after the difficulty they face in reaching the hospital, they are refused admission without an ASHA personnel and ASHA workers are not available all the time.

Recommendations for Sikkim State Commission for Women :-

- i. Ms. Laldingliani Sailo, Member, NCW recommended to conduct awareness of MNREGA and other schemes & facilities of the Government in Coordination with authorities of various departments to panchayat members;
- ii. Survey to be conducted periodically regarding the implementation of rules/laws in rural areas;
- iii. Various training /vocational skills to be facilitated mostly in rural areas and make it accessible to all.

(v) Mamtalaya, Shelter Home visit

The team visited Mamtalaya, a shelter home run by the State Government for Women at Gangtok, Sikkim. There were sixteen women in the Shelter Home. For the hearing impaired inmates, Member, NCW suggested exploring avenues to teach them with sign language.

(vi) Meeting with women engaged in floriculture

The delegation visited Ben Peku village and interacted with women engaged in floriculture. The women complained of the poor road conditions, due to which they face difficulty in reaching the main town for marketing their products. They also said they were paid ₹ 2/- per flower by the vendors while the market price was ₹ 10/-. They also face water crises as they are solely dependent on the nearby river.

(vii) DZONGU visit

The delegation visited Dzongu village and met women cardamom farmers. They complained of the high price of cardamom saplings and requested for provisions of free saplings from the government.

The delegation witnessed the Bongthing rituals show / performance at Hee Yangingmoo. Clan of Lepcha near lake (Tung-Kyong Duo). Bongthing informed that while performing the ritual, he prayed for world peace by uttering all names of Goddess of Sikkim. It was informed that women can also be a Bongthing if she desires, she has to take training and do practices. There is a women Bongthing called Nayzumo. She also performs by chattering and dancing once or twice a year. The Bongthing stated that new generation are not at all interested to learn the Bongthing rituals performance. It may be due to modernization. There is few Bongthings at present vanishing day by day.

Recommendation :-

Young men / women should be trained in ritual performance.

VII. Visit of National Commission for Women to Meghalaya on 6th February, 2015

Smt. Shamina Shafiq, former Member, NCW visited Meghalaya on 6th February, 2015 to review the research study sponsored by National Commission for Women to Meghalaya State Commission for Women under the Expert Committee on Social, Economic and Political Empowerment of Women in North East States.

Issues regarding the safety and security of the research team, who will be visiting the far flung villages in the militant infested areas of the State were discussed in detail. The Chairperson, Meghalaya State Commission for Women assured to take up these matters with the State Government.

VIII. Constitution of Expert Committee on Social, Economic and Political Empowerment of Women in North East States.

The Expert Committee on "Social, Economic and Political Empowerment of Women in North East States" was constituted by the Commission vide order no. 4-160(19)/2014/NCW (NEC) dt. 22.07.2014 and 21.11.2014, to deal with the issues of women of North East Region.

Terms of References of the Expert Committee are as under:-

- i. Make policy recommendations for development and empowerment of women in NE on Social, Economic and Political related issues of respective NE States and suggest a strategy for implementation.
- ii. Suggestions and recommendations for initiating policy level changes for better implementation of existing policies, select programmes and schemes (MNREGA NHRM, Widows/Single Women) for welfare of women of NE.



Smt. Lalitha Kumaramangalam, Chairperson NCW addressing the participants of the Meeting of the "Expert Committee on Social, Economic and Political Empowerment of Women in North East States" held on 27th – 28th November, 2014 in Conference hall of the Commission, New Delhi

The tenure of the Expert Committee is up to 30th June, 2015. Two Meetings of the Expert Committee have been held on 31.07.2014 and 27.11.2014-28.11.2014 respectively. Research Studies in all eight North Eastern States have been approved and funds have been released to four State Commissions for Women namely Tripura, Meghalaya, Assam and Nagaland to start research work. Matter is being pursued with other states, so that work is completed within the stipulated time.

Expert Committee will present a brief report to the Commission on the basis of the research study reports submitted by the State Women Commissions.

X. Other initiatives of North East Cell

- i. During the year under report the National Commission for Women had intervened to get an interim compensation of Rs. 1.50 lakh for the victim of Dhaula Kuan Gang rape case (a girl from Mizoram who was the victim of gang rape in November, 2010)
- ii. During the period, Commission produced radio jingles and audio spots for North-East States on the subjects of "Domestic violence against women", "Trafficking of women & girl child" and "Educating / sensitizing boys to respect women". These jingles and spots were broadcast through All India Radio Stations in North- East States as a one month long radio campaign starting from 16th December, 2014.
- iii. As an intensive publicity campaign, NCW also telecast video spots on "Women Empowerment" and "Domestic Violence" through all the Doordarshan Regional Channels

all over the North- East during the Special New Year's programmes on the eve of New Year, 2015.

XI. During the period under report the Commission sanctioned the following Legal Awareness Programmes, seminars / consultations on identified subjects :-

(a) Legal Awareness Programmes

S.No.	Name of the organization/ State Women Commission	No. of Legal Awareness Programmes approved @ Rs. 60,000/- each
1.	Development Centre of Manipur	2
2.	The Rural People Welfare Organization (RPWO)	4
3.	Centre for Human Resource and Economic Development, Imphal West, Manipur	4
4.	Rural Area Sarvodaya Proletariat Association, Imphal, Manipur	4
5.	Rural Upliftment and Development Reactive Agency, Manipur	2
6.	Mari Gold, Kamrup Assam	5
7.	Abhijan Udyog Gramin Vikash Society, Kamrup Assam	4
8.	Tezpur Social Service Society (TSSS), Sonitpur, Assam	6

(b) Seminars / Consultations

S.No.	Name of the Organization	Subject
1.	People Socio Cultural Organization imphal Manipur	Workshop on "Sexual Harassment at work place".
2.	The Will Association Imphal, Manipur	Seminar on "Women entrepreneurship in embroidery work"
3.	Development for Rural Education & Sporting Organization, Thoubal, Manipur	Seminar on "condition of women engaged in agriculture and allied activities" in thoubal district.
4.	Centre for Human Resource and Economic Development "Sexual Harassment at Workplace for Rural Women Workers." Manipur	"Sexual Harassment at Workplace for rural Women Workers."



CHAPTER - 8

RIGHT TO INFORMATION

In order to promote openness, transparency and accountability in administration and other matters, Right to Information Act has been implemented in the Commission as per provisions in the RTI Act, 2005. The Act provides for making information held by executive agencies available to the applicant, who is the citizen of India unless the matter is exempted from public disclosure.

NCW has a regime in place and has designated Deputy Secretary as CPIO and Joint Secretary as First Appellate Authority. The CPIO may seek the assistance of any other officer as considered necessary for proper discharge of duties. Any officer, whose assistance has been sought under sub section 5(4) shall render all assistance to CPIO and shall be treated as deemed CPIO.

(A) Quarter wise receipt and disposal of RTI applications is as under :-

Quarter	Opening Balance	No. of applications received as transferred from other Pas/s 6(3)	Received during the Quarter (including cases transferred to other Pas)	No. of cases transferred to other Pas u/s 6(3)	Decisions where requests/ appeals rejected	Decisions where requests/ appeals accepted	Opening balance for next quarter 2015-16
Quarter 1 (Apr.-Jun,14)	51	0	176	5	0	128	94
Quarter 2 (Jul.-Sept.14)	94	1	180	10	0	130	135
Quarter 3 (Oct.-Dec.14)	135	0	155	7	0	109	174
Quarter 4 (Jan.-Mar.15)	174	19	123	16	1	167	132

The first quarter of 2015 opened with 132 cases.

Details of 1st Appeals received in the NCW are as under:-

Quarter	Opening Balance	No. of applications received as transferred from other Pas/s 6(3)	Received during the Quarter (including cases transferred to other Pas)	No. of cases transferred to other Pas u/s 6(3)	Decisions where requests/ appeals rejected	Decisions where requests/ appeals accepted	Opening balance for next quarter 2015-16
Quarter 1 (Apr.-Jun,14)	11	n/a	11	n/a	0	7	15
Quarter 2 (Jul.-Sept.14)	15	n/a	12	n/a	0	8	19
Quarter 3 (Oct.-Dec.14)	19	n/a	21	n/a	0	12	28
Quarter 4 (Jan.-Mar.15)	28	N/A	20	N/A	N/A	47	01

The appeal shown above as closing balance / outstanding was within the stipulated time of thirty days.

The above details have been uploaded on the Website of CIC in RTI Annual Return Information System.

Although no formal training programme was conducted by the Ministry of Women & Child Development for this purpose, in house training was conducted by the CPIO and concerned staff was updated with the rules and regulations.

An in house training was conducted by the CPIO to update the concerned staff about the rules and regulations. It has been the constant endeavour of the Commission to provide as much information to the public at regular intervals through the website so that the public becomes aware and put minimum request to move RTI application to obtain information. The RTI received in Hindi were replied to in Hindi in most of the cases.

All RTIs requests were replied to as early as possible. Transfer cases were expeditiously transferred and information, when denied, was largely on account of provision under section 11 of RTI Act, to maintain privacy.

The website of NCW has information relating to meetings / Seminars, official visits of the Hon'ble Chairperson and Members of the Commission and Press Releases, inter alia suo motu



cases, various publications, annual reports, enquiry reports, advertisements of vacancies, tenders, notices etc., on the website is regularly being uploaded/updated.

(B) Website of NCW has a separate RTI Section with details such as :-

- ❖ Right to information Act, 2005
- ❖ RTI Manuals & Guidelines
- ❖ RTI Officers Details
- ❖ Organizational Chart
- ❖ Salary Description of NCW Staff
- ❖ Delegation of Power of NCW Officers
- ❖ Notifications issued and Rules framed under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 (Act No. 20 of 1990)
- ❖ List of RTI Applicants.
- ❖ Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ's)
- ❖ Notification (Hindi) (English)
- ❖ Information under Section 4(1)(b) of the RTI Act, 2005
- ❖ Annual Return Form from _____ to _____

**CHAPTER - 9****RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Constitution of India guarantees justice and equality to 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 Government to safeguard the interests of women, similarly amendments have been made in the existing laws with a view to handle atrocities and crimes against women effectively.

The National Commission for Women (NCW) was constituted on 31st January, 1992, as a statutory body under NCW Act, 1990 to fulfill the surveillance functions, to facilitate redressal of grievances and to accelerate the socio-economic development of women.

The National Commission for Women sponsored research studies, Seminars / Consultations on various issues concerning women during the year. The recommendations emerged from these activities were sent to appropriate Governments and authorities for further necessary action as per details given below:-

I. CONSTITUTION OF EXPERT COMMITTEES

As per the Section 8 read with section 10 of the NCW Act, 1990, the Commission may appoint such committees as may be necessary for dealing with some special issues taken up by the Commission. In pursuance of the same, following Expert Committees were constituted:-

(i) Expert Committees on 'Gender and Land Rights'

The Commission had constituted an Expert Committee on 6.8.2013 on "Gender and Land Rights" to examine the gender inequalities in relevant laws and for making policy recommendations on Gender and Land Rights including customary inheritance of landed property and also to suggest a strategy for the implementation of the same. The Expert Committee recommended for removing these inequalities by proposing amendments in the existing laws and better implementation policies for effective women's land rights. The Expert Committee recommended that legislative amendments of existing laws and formulation of new laws which are pro-poor and pro-women must be carried out. The provisions in all state laws and policies that promote discrimination against women or impede women's access to land, property and natural resources should be removed.

The report of the Expert Committee, inter alia, contains various recommendations for amendments of Acts / Laws was sent to the Ministry of Women and Child Development on 4th July 2014. Amendments were proposed in the following Acts / Laws:-

- i. **The Indian Succession Act, 1925**
- ii. **Muslim Law**
- iii. **Customary Laws**
- iv. **Implementation of Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005**

(i) The Indian Succession Act, 1925

The Indian Succession Act needs to be extended to Goa and Puducherry respectively to undo the relegation of widows to fourth position in matters of succession and to undo the inferior position to which Christian women are relegated by not being considered as full owners of property.

(ii) Muslim Law

- a. Codification of Muslim law needs to be carried out to give equal share of property to the widow and daughter along with sons (as done in Turkey). Codification of Muslim law will recognise and respect the importance of international human rights standards to Muslim women, which will guarantee women a voice in defining their culture.
- b. The application of Muslim Personal (Shariat) Act should be extended to agricultural land, as this continues to be the most important form of productive asset in rural India.

(iii) Customary Laws

- a. Customary laws like the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908 in Jharkhand and other customary laws applicable in the states of Odisha, Bihar and the north-eastern states should be closely examined and amended to remove the discriminatory provisions regarding inheritance by daughters.
- b. Customary laws need to be codified while ensuring equity for women, especially since apprehensions have been expressed that codification of tribal customary laws may entrench the hold of patriarchy in tribal society and make it difficult for tribal women to become land owners. State Governments need to amend the various Land Reform Acts and Tenancy Acts especially in Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir in order to ensure that women inherit agricultural property and tenancy rights equally with their male siblings and sons.

(iv) Drafting and Enactment of New Laws

There is a need to draft and enact new laws and regulations for improved land rights for poor rural women. One such legislation is the Right to Homestead Bill. The Ministry of Rural Development should enact the National Right to Homestead Bill. The bill draws upon extensive



experience with state level homestead allocation programmes over the past ten years, in which women's land rights figure prominently.

The government must adopt the Bill of Rights for Women 2013, whether as an affirmative action policy document or law, and implement the sections on addressing land rights of women besides the other provisions. This will bring about the much needed justice for women especially the poor, marginalized and vulnerable.

The Government could consider adopting a change in the marital property law to provide for co-ownership of property acquired during marriage by both spouses (Brown and Das Chowdhury 2009). Titles to marital property should be in the names of both husband and wife and at the time of marriage the wife's name should be added to all property owned by the husband.

(v) Implementation of Laws

a. Implementation of Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act 2005

Barriers to a full implementation of the HSAA are present both in the formal institutional domain and in the domain of social practices and norms. The recommendations cover both domains.

- State governments should carry out a review of the Act to assess whether women have benefitted from and been able to use the law guaranteeing daughters equal rights to coparcenary property, especially agricultural land.
- State governments should institute a thorough review and revision of the processes of mutation and partition on the principle of providing equal treatment to women as per our statutory commitment made under the HSAA 2005. The revision should provide clear guidelines as to how these processes can ensure women equality in rights to agricultural land.
- Ensure that HSAA overrides State laws related to agricultural land.
- Restrict the right to will to forfeit inheritance of wives and daughters.
- Protect women's right to property by eliminating forced coercion aimed at women relinquishing their shares. For this procedural changes and guidelines need to be enforced so that daughters / sisters / widows do not give away their rights to the fathers / brothers due to social pressure. For example, when a daughter inherits land, any application for giving away this right should be considered only after one year. In case the brother wants to own land before one year, he has to purchase this land at the market rate from his sister and deposit the money in her bank account before any transfer is made.

- In addition, the Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with the Department of Land Resources of Ministry of Rural Development, should start intense monitoring of the progress in implementation of HSAA, and ensure its speedy implementation.
- The staff and officials responsible for providing mutation, updating land records, and partition, should undergo dedicated training on the new guidelines on how to implement the HSAA with the clear motive of protecting and ensuring women's right to agricultural land under inheritance.
- Land survey should be done periodically and inheritance records be updated.
- The District Legal Services Authority should include HSAA 2005 as one of their listed topics of legal advice, legal literacy campaign, and fighting cases of women's land inheritance.
- The judges of the lower courts needs to be sensitized on the importance of women's land rights.
- It should be ensured that the Tehsildar who performs revenue and quasi-judicial function is pro-active in ensuring women's inheritance of land. For example, he could conduct hearings in the house of the deceased or a place where the woman (successor) has easy access.
- The *Gram Panchayat* and Block *Panchayats* must be informed on the provisions of the HSAA, and of their responsibilities in this regard, in particular on equality of women's land rights under inheritance.
- Wherever possible, a paralegal program should be instituted to pro-actively assist the women to claim and pursue their rights to inherit land.
- Legal literacy on HSAA and related issues in combination with other legal rights of women should be packaged as a program for the SHGs-Federations.
- Awareness on the rights of women under this Act should be spread. Mass media campaigns particularly with reference to women's inheritance of land and property in the HSAA needs to be undertaken.

b. Harmonize Laws, Policies and Programmes

Women's land rights are best protected when laws and policies pertaining to these rights are harmonized and comprehensive. Harmonization of existing laws with new laws, and between schemes and programmes will ensure that any gap in legal



frameworks are appropriately filled and that existing laws and policies do not discriminate against women.

- Laws, policies and programmes should be effectively consolidated and harmonized so that there are consistent and coherent legal and policy frameworks that protect women's land rights;
- Government must ensure that in case of enactment of new laws, they must provide for the amendment and/or removal of provisions contained in existing laws that contradict the Legislation adopted, so as to ensure a consistent legal framework that promotes women's land rights and gender equality.
- Programmes to end violence on women should consider equal property rights for women as part of their key intervention. This results in better health and education for the children too

c. Correction of Land Records

Land records in India are a major problem. With informal agreements between brothers and property division in place, land records are often a generation or two behind the ground situation. This situation often works against women's interests. The Department of Land Resources in the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) should therefore, launch a campaign to correct revenue records and ensure that women's land ownership rights are properly recorded by States with intimation to them.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STATE GOVERNMENTS

States should take affirmative action in all public distribution / lease of land, water bodies, forest produce and investments in development of natural resources in rural areas specifically targeted to women or their collectives to protect and promote women's livelihoods and reach the goals of substantive equality.

Land titling and registration

- Ensure the default joint titling/single titling of land, housing and property, and ensure that both married and unmarried women benefit equally as a result;
- Along with providing titles, awareness-raising initiatives aimed at educating women and men about women's rights to access, use and control over land must be done.

Group Leasing and legalize tenancy

- Rural women should be assisted through subsidized credit to purchase and manage land and other productive resources either individually or collectively. States should consider the adoption of "group approach" in land cultivation and investment in productive assets.

- States should undertake an assessment of all uncultivated arable land presently with the Government and give women's groups long term usufruct rights to it for group cultivation. Common land could be redistributed to women's farming collectives.
- States may also want to consider group titles to women's groups though this would require changes in tenancy laws to allow leasing of land to women's groups as well as recognise such groups as a valid category of landowners. The titles should be collectively issued in the names of all women members of each group. The group leasing rights will be recognised under government programmes for agricultural promotion to allow women to avail benefits of schemes such as agricultural extension services and crop insurance to mitigate risks.
- Tenancy should be legalized and regulated for specific categories, such as groups of women farmers, to provide security to the tenant while also protecting the rights.
- Women could also be helped to purchase land in groups for group cultivation by a loan-cum-grant scheme with 50 per cent of the loan at a low interest and the rest 50 per cent as a grant. Incentives for group farming on leased or owned land could be in the form of financial support for group formation; providing credit subsidy, access to technology etc.
- State could provide financial support not only to landless women but also to women who are marginal and small farmers to enlarge their holdings through land lease.
- States should encourage the formation of agricultural co-operative societies comprising of Scheduled Caste landless women.

Collection of Gender-disaggregated data

It is important to ensure the collection of gender-sensitive data and gender-disaggregated data on access to, use and control of land.

- Ensure the collection of gender-sensitive data and sex disaggregated data on access to, use and control of land. The collection of this data should be made mandatory and computerized if possible for all types of land records of the revenue department. It should include indicators such as land ownership, landholdings, land use pattern, area operated and extent of tenancy. Such records must be part of MIS of the revenue officials.
- Ensure that patwaris collect and send gender-disaggregated data of deaths registered in the village and also issue death certificates to wives in case of husbands' death;
- Ensure that agricultural census focus attention on areas in which women are relatively more active, such as small-scale farming.



Gender responsive land budgeting

- Institutions responsible for protecting women's rights to land and for implementing laws, schemes and programmes related with land will be successful only when they are adequately supported with both human and financial resources.
- States must ensure that when budgets for land programmes are made, they reflect an integrated gender perspective and track how budgets respond to gender equality commitments and targets;

Access to agricultural extension services and other services for farmers and rural poor

Agricultural extension services typically provide farmer education, access to information, credit, technology, extension and marketing. States therefore should-

- Recognize women as farmers and give them the rights available to farmers, including to manage, own and use farmland and access finances and credit.
- The state should provide women farmers recognition and support along with training on technology, credit, insurance and pay attention to drudgery reduction;
- Ensure that agricultural extension services respond effectively to women's needs and to their access, use and control of land;
- Provide women with agricultural inputs such as seeds, tools, fertilizers and farming equipment;
- Increase women's representation among agricultural extension service providers.
- Integrate women's right to property and land in rural areas with the activities of the Panchayati Raj Institutions. There are many schemes such as Indira Awas Yojana which are implemented by Gram Panchayats and these need to be integrated with land rights and the works of revenue department.
- Activate Gram Panchayats to assist the revenue administration at the grass roots in identification, acquisition and distribution of benami and surplus ceiling land. Panchayats may also be involved in identifying the women beneficiaries and simultaneously to protect the rights of the women beneficiaries and interests against illegal dispossession.
- Reading out records of births and death registration, mutation, transfer etc. must be made compulsory in the Gram Panchayat meetings and also informed in Gram Sabha meetings.

Training, gender sensitisation and recruitment of government officials

- All revenue officials need to be periodically trained and sensitised about the land laws, new legislations, orders etc. and more importantly sensitised on women's land rights and the

need to focus on ensuring that women belonging to marginalised communities are not denied their land rights and related entitlements.

- Concerted efforts need to be made to recruit female revenue staff at the tehsil office and also at the grassroots. This will enable them to reach out to women and help them secure their land rights. There needs to be more female patwaris and revenue inspectors making it less formidable for women to approach the tehsil office.

Access to justice and enforcement through awareness raising, legal literacy and legal aid

Even when legal and regulatory frameworks exist to protect women's land rights, women must know and understand their rights for them to be effective in practice. Legal literacy must go beyond just knowing what one's rights are. Women must also know how they can exercise and enforce their rights.

- There is a need to organise awareness campaigns on women's land rights (via television, radio, print media, community theatre and the Internet) to inform the public of women's rights (both in urban and rural settings) to access, use and control land and other productive resources in local languages.
- Ensure that such awareness campaigns effectively involve and reach marginalized and unlettered women
- Support community awareness raising by civil society, including women's groups and non-governmental organizations
- Ensure that women benefit from targeted and accessible legal literacy campaigns and programmes to help them understand their rights to land and entitlements, and where to claim them
- Ensure that legal literacy programmes of the State and District Legal Services Authorities in general include a women's land rights component
- Ensure that women are able to access formal avenues of justice that protect their rights;
- Provide legal aid to women by Instituting community-based paralegal programmes in each state to work with the Revenue or Land Department to help resolve land disputes and register rights to land obtained through inheritance or otherwise as well as to undertake legal literacy. These relationships can promote the shared interests of the poor, the grassroots organizations and the Revenue Department functionaries.
- Provide land legal literacy to the poor especially women, tribal, dalit;



- Train village youth on land laws and land survey methods to help the poor;
- Provide guidance to the youth by law graduates and retired revenue officials and establish a panel of lawyers to take up cases for the poor in courts;
- Set up paralegal centres at the block level for the poor and women to access the services of the legal aid programme;
- Establish Land Rights Centres in law schools to train paralegals and other stakeholders and to conduct research;
- Provide regular and periodic training for land administration officials and judges;
- Provide access to land records;
- Provide printed and electronic materials on land laws in local languages in simplified form.

Concession in registration fee/stamp duty for land purchase or transfer

To encourage women's ownership of land, state governments can provide a rebate in stamp duty if land is purchased in women's names. This will result in reduction in the cost of getting sale deeds registered. Alternatively as has been done in Haryana and Punjab the state government can waive stamp duty for transfer of immovable property among blood relations and spouse.

- Waive stamp duty for purchase of land, or transfer of property, exclusively in the name of women and by women's collectives;
- Provide incentives such as rebate on house tax, sales tax and stamp duties for all women-owned land and housing.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR JUDICIARY

- There should be provision for fast track courts under the tehsildar to dispose inheritance cases;
- There should be training of judges and other officials to change their mind set on the issue;
- It should be ensured that courts are fully accessible and affordable to all women, and they are able to access low-cost or free legal aid and other legal services in their own language;
- It should be ensured that the legal professionals, including judges, prosecutors and lawyers, receive regular training on women's equal rights to land;
- Procedural changes could be brought about in the laws so that daughters do not give away their rights to brothers due to social pressure;

- Interpret legal provisions protecting women's right to land and property in letter and spirit;
- There should be close monitoring of litigations in Courts since in many cases the legal entanglements could be easily unwound and justice delivered.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TRIBAL WOMEN

- Revision and Amendment of Customary laws: Customary laws like the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act 1908 in Jharkhand and other customary laws applicable in the states of Odisha, Bihar and the north-eastern states to be closely examined and amended to remove the discriminatory provisions, in general, against women and in particular regarding inheritance by daughters.
- Ensure the documentation of inheritance laws for tribal communities, such that all codifications/ documentations are based on the principle of gender equity. Such an exercise should happen once in every two decades.
- To prevent persecution of single women for their land, their usufructuary rights should be recorded in the *khatiyān* with a clause that in case of unnatural death of a childless widow, the property will be vested with the Panchayat / community, who will then distribute it to the landless in the village. As the direct beneficiaries of such deaths cannot be predetermined, the practice of physical elimination of single women will be curtailed.
- Ensuring that all community institutions governing or managing forest land has at least 50% participation by tribal women in its decision-making bodies.
- At the societal and academic level, it is important to look at the aspect of addressing the issue of gender equity even within the matrilineal societies.
- In case of displacement, women must be entitled to at least half of the compensation package (cash); any resettlement package like plot or house must be recorded as joint title.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DALIT WOMEN

Marginalised women should be given priority in land redistribution, allotment of homestead land and agricultural land. This includes but is not restricted to: Dalit women, tribal women, women-headed families, single women, pastoralists, disabled women, transgender, devdasi and denotified tribes. Each state should create a list of marginalized women in consultation with civil society and local bodies.

- Definition of land rights of Dalit women should include right to use land, good quality of land, provision for land improvement, access to common resources, irrigation facilities, etc. along with protection from threat/forces eviction/distortion by dominant groups and state institutions.



- Land earmarked for Dalits by governments should be restored and registered in the name of Dalit women or jointly in that of Dalit men and women.
- Revisit IAY and housing land allotment policies of state governments- guarantee 15 cents of homestead land for Dalit women in rural areas and 5 cents in urban areas.
- Agricultural policies, legislations on land – land ceiling act, land reforms act, tenancy act to be revisited to ensure land rights of Dalit women.
- Land disputes of Dalit women has to be addressed with priority- administrative reforms
- Access to Dalit women collectives on institutional land holdings – Religious/Public charitable trusts, etc.
- Agricultural inputs and land improvement support measures to be introduced for Dalit women.
- Institute a survey on assigned land and enable Dalit women to get physical possession.
- Land assignment to Dalit women should be with long-term, secure rights.
- Customary practices denying right to land and common property resources for Dalit women should be identified and legal action should be taken against perpetrators.
- Promote collective farming by Dalit women by assigning land from consolidated land holdings by the State Governments and necessary inputs/support system to be created in every village.
- Governments should issue legal title to land possessed and enjoyed by Dalit women and men, with legal title issued to the name of Dalit women or jointly in that of Dalit men and women.
- Governments should allocate sufficient budgets for purchase of land to be distributed to Dalit women.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SINGLE WOMEN

- Define Single women as a family unit- include never-married women, widows, divorcees, separated and abandoned women;
- Enumerate single women through Women Support Centres-these centres should be opened within revenue administration, preferably at tehsil office. They would be responsible for enumeration and land allocation as well as act as counselling centres to advise single women especially widows on inheritance issues;
- Formulate rules giving new allocations of land to poor single women

- Need to identify cases where widows and single women have informal ownership over land and get it recorded;
- Formulate rules giving priority in new allocations of land to poor single women;
- Conduct a census of widows across India.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR URBAN POOR WOMEN

- The government must introduce low-cost housing and public housing schemes for the poor with special incentives for women, including single women and women-headed households to access housing.
- All titles to new allotment of land/property should be solely in the name of the adult women/women of the household.
- Land in urban areas must be identified and reserved for the poor and single women and made available to them in either joint or single title.
- Laws related to rehabilitation, slums and homelessness should have specific provisions to protect women's rights. These should make special provisions for women who are even more vulnerable to homelessness and other housing rights violations- victims of domestic violence, widows, and women-headed households, women victims of forced evictions, minorities and indigenous women. Government orders and policies which include provisions for women's ownership of housing and property should also be incorporated into national laws.
- Human rights based rehabilitation laws and policies also need to be developed in accordance with international guidelines including the *UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-based Evictions and Displacement*, which contain strong provisions for protection of women's rights. Rehabilitation must be gender sensitive. All land/housing that is given as resettlement must be given in the names of women. Similarly, livelihood compensation and alternative livelihoods must also be provided to women.
- Permanent, 24-hr, year-round shelter for homeless women need to be urgently set up in all cities and towns, as homelessness is a perennial year-round problem, not limited just to the winter. Separate shelters should be created for single women, for women with children, for women with mental illness and disabilities, and for women and their families. These need to be long-stay homes with facilities for treatment and rehabilitation. The shelters should be based on human rights standards of adequate housing and should be set up close to sources of women's livelihood and work.



- Gender disaggregated data on housing, land and property ownership needs to be collected and published by states. Data on homelessness and other dimensions of poverty also needs to be disaggregated on the basis of gender.
- Efforts must be taken to ensure that women are adequately represented at all levels of decision-making and urban planning.
- Access to affordable rental housing is central to addressing women's homelessness.
- Women should have equal access to avenues of legal address for violations of their right to adequate housing. This includes access to lawyers, public institutions, grievance redress mechanisms, and other para-legal services.
- Measures should be taken up to ensure protection of women street vendors from harassment at the work place i.e. streets and vending zones.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LANDLESS WOMEN

- There should be a national policy that every landless family is provided with at least 10-15 cents of land in women's names. This will help the family to construct a house and use the additional space to take up economic activities such as cultivation of vegetables, fruit trees, goat rearing, poultry etc. This could be done by each state government initiating a scheme of land purchase and allotment of land to landless poor either jointly in the name of men and women or individually in the name of women.
- Alternatively, all new homestead land distribution/regularisation to landless families should be in women's name only rather than joint titles with husbands. Where there is more than one adult woman in the household (widows, elderly etc.) then names of all female adults should be registered.
- Distribution of land under all land distribution programmes including surplus land, ceiling land, custodial land, bhoodan land etc. should exclusively be to rural landless women workers. It should be made mandatory to distribute surplus land to women from Scheduled caste, Scheduled tribes communities.
- The government should make grants and/or subsidized loans made available to landless women in order to purchase small pieces of land that re sold in the villages.
- Land may also be purchased by the state from the market to distribute to landless rural women.
- State government should conduct a survey to establish the extent of vacant land available and keep transparent records for a land data bank.

- Create a land bank for poor women, removing myths of its non-availability.
- Protection should be given the woman assignee to take possession of the land if the same is under encroachment by third parties.
- It should be ensured that there is immediate transfer of ownership in the government records and the assigned is provided with necessary records and extracts pertaining to her assigned land.
- Ensure the physical possession of the land transferred is vested with the woman assignee.
- Besides allocating surplus land, states could be enabled to promote land purchase programmes to promote land-based equity.
- Build linkages for beneficiaries of land allocation schemes: Providing land to the landless is not enough unless additional support is provided to help them re-locate to the land, develop it and use it more productively. There is therefore a need to build linkages with other government line departments working at the grassroots. For example, linkages could be made with the following :
 - Agriculture (improved seeds, equipment, techniques, organic farming);
 - Horticulture (fruit bearing species);
 - Watershed development (levelling, contour bund, farm pond);
 - Sericulture (silk-worm rearing-mulberry cultivation etc.)
 - Animal husbandry (nursery, plantation etc.)
 - Housing;
 - Rural-Development (sanitation, housing etc.)

(II) EXPERT COMMITTEE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN OF MINORITY COMMUNITIES IN INDIA:-

The Expert Committee on Violence against women of Minority communities in India was constituted by the Commission on 14th Oct, 2013 to deal with the issues of women belonging to Minority communities in India. During the year 2014-15 the expert committee submitted its final report. Some pertinent recommendations of the expert committee inter alia are:-

a) General Recommendations :-

- (i) India must declare 2015-2025 as decade for women.



- (ii) There is lack of data regarding various aspects concern with women of minority communities, which put a big hurdle in the way of policy makers to initiate effective policies/ programmes/ schemes etc for them. Thus, the government may conduct special census for the population of minority communities.
- (iii) Mechanisms may be put in place that support and protect those who are committed to eliminating violence against women.
- (iv) There is a need to promote and protect the human rights of all women, including their right to have control over their sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health, free of coercion, discrimination and violence.
- (v) Separate policy frameworks meant for development of all minority communities needs to be undertaken.
- (vi) A committee or Commission be set-up along the lines of the Sachar Committee to report social, economic and educational status of each of the non-Muslim minorities with **special focus** on the issues being faced by women of these minority communities, viz-a-viz social exclusion, discrimination and various forms of social violence.
- (vii) Minority organisations/NGOs/institutions working for the minority women in various field needs to be encouraged and promoted.
- (viii) It is necessary to work with religious leaders, institutions and media in promoting secular democracy and peace building.
- (ix) The reproductive health rights of adolescent girls need to be addressed.
- (x) Effective steps at all levels should be taken to get rid of illiteracy.
- (xi) The government needs to intensify their efforts in the areas with concentration of minority population. The government should consider relaxing distance norm for location of secondary schools for girls in Minority dominated areas.
- (xii) In order to increase women's participation in education patriarchal, hierarchical & authoritarian attitude which oppresses and exploits the female segment should be addressed.
- (xiii) Under the Scheme of 2500 Model Schools in PPP mode at least 10%, i.e., 250 schools should be reserved for religious minorities in proportion to the number of schools sanctioned in each State.

- (xiv) The access of minority girls and women students in higher education institutions should be increased based on diversity index.
- (xv) Coaching academies for competitive examinations of engineering, medicine, civil services etc. should be setup. MHRD may announce a scheme for providing residential coaching to women students of minority communities.
- (xvi) There should be specific skill development activities/ training for women for self defence/ protection.
- (xvii) To empower the women, 33% reservation for women in Parliament/States, is need of the hour.
- (xviii) More awareness and training programmes should be organized on issues related to violence against women and their rights, so that women from minority communities are aware of the provisions under law.
- (xix) Social networking sites may be used to increase awareness regarding minorities women rights, problems and solutions among educated women.
- (xx) Community-level initiatives may be undertaken to prevent violence against women from minority communities.
- (xxi) Increase women's participation at all levels: cultural, social, economic and political needs to be encouraged and promoted.
- (xxii) For promoting peace and social harmony, behavioural change campaigns should be organized to sensitize the community and various stake holders like Government, Civil Societies, Gram Panchayats, Schools etc, on the issues and concerns of minority groups especially women.
- (xxiii) Small facilitating centers /drop-in centers should be developed for minority groups so that the centres would act as a coordinating agency between the minority groups and the concerned departments.
- (xxiv) A uniform civil code to ensure uniformity in the law to protect the rights of the minority groups particularly women should be enacted.
- (xxv) Access to education at all levels and delivery of quality education should be ensured.
- (xxvi) Financial assistance and social security schemes should be launched for home-based women workers pertaining to minority groups.



- (xxvii) Training, marketing, credit support to be made available for self-employed women of minority community.
- (xxviii) Hold public officials accountable for not complying with laws and regulations relating to violence against women and girls, in order to prevent and respond to such violence in a gender-sensitive manner.
- (xxix) End impunity to avoid the abuse of power leading to violence against women and the re victimization of victims and survivors;
- (xxx) Prevent, investigate and punish acts of violence against women and girls that are perpetrated by the people in positions of authority, such as teachers, religious leaders, political leaders and law enforcement officials, in order to end impunity for these crimes;
- (xxxi) A life-cycle approach to end discrimination and violence against women and girls should be adopted to ensure specific issues affecting older women are given greater visibility and attention.
- (xxxii) An organization which may be a confederation of all minorities including social and educational organizations and institutions at the National level with branches at State, District and Village/ Town levels.
- (xxxiii) The Government at the Centre and in the States should adopt a liberal policy in sanctioning grants to educational institutions and industrial units to the minority communities, with special emphasis on women.
- (xxxiv) Interactive meetings should be held with the presence of religious and community leaders of the different religions so as to find ways and means of avoiding clashes based on religion and caste and coming up with a charter of demands based on the socio-economic status of oppressed and down-trodden minorities women communities.
- (xxxv) The selection of the counsellors needs to be made carefully, with inputs from trained psychologists and psychiatrists. Appointees must include both men and women.
- (xxxvi) A dedicated Counselling Helpline run by counsellors trained to handle cases of gender based discrimination and violence.
- (xxxvii) Activating and running an Emergency 24/7 helpline and Quick Response Team (QRT). A Quick Response Team should be in place linked to the 24/7 Emergency

Help Line, which can immediately respond in cases of any emergency to the victim of severe violence.

- (xxxviii) The number of women police and officers should be increased. They should be better trained and equipped to deal with situations related to crime against women. May increase the representation of women from minority communities in the police force.
- (xxxix) Police personnel should be trained through regular programmes of gender sensitization.
- (xl) The government needs to expedite the proposed Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005 "with the incorporation of: sexual and gender-based crimes, including mass crimes against women perpetrated during communal violence; a comprehensive system of reparations for victims of such crimes; and gender-sensitive victim-centred procedural and evidentiary rules, and to ensure that inaction or complicity of State officials in communal violence be urgently addressed under this legislation."
- (xli) Government needs to take the next step towards comprehensive reforms outlined in the Justice Verma Committee report, and amend the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 and the Representation of People Act, 1951 to erase immunity and instill accountability across all institutions.
- (xlii) Non political, an independent, permanent and centralized institutional mechanism to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the schemes of the government should be put in place, to assess whether 15% target for minorities is being identified and achieved, both in physical and financial terms. Especially a mechanism should be place which can tell how much women from minority communities benefitted and progressed, from the various schemes / policies / programmes etc
- (xlili) Reservation for minority's women at par with SCs/STs should be given.
- (xliv) A Parliamentary Committee for Minority Welfare, on lines for SC/ST Committee may be established.
- (xlv) On the issues like adverse sex ratio, violence against women, violence under the garb of religious practices and codes, etc, studies should be undertaken.

b) Recommendations for Buddhist Women

- (i) Buddhist should be suitably inducted/ nominated/ co-opted in various Commissions/ Corporations/ Committees/ Boards.



- (ii) Buddhist women should get due placement in the governance of society.
- (iii) Reservation should be extended to the socially & economically backward Buddhists women.
- (iv) On the line of Maulana Azad Education Foundation, one parallel foundation should be created to granting scholarships to Buddhist girl students.
- (v) Leaders of the Buddhist community may be educated about the Health schemes so that they can in turn assist and guide girl/ women in accessing the health facilities/ schemes provided by the Central/ State/ District institutions.
- (vi) Efforts to reach the poorest among the poor belonging to the Buddhists community; and single, underprivileged, divorcee, widow, abandoned women in collaboration with Government, State, District development schemes.
- (vii) Efforts should be made to educate important members of the community particularly the leaders, regarding the advantages of the girls' marriages above the age of 18 years.
- (viii) Efforts should be made to motivate parents/guardians for not withdrawing their children specially girls from the schools and colleges.
- (ix) Extraordinary steps should be taken to promote primary, secondary and higher education among Tribal Buddhists in particular girls and women.
- (x) Allocate special Central grant for the educational upliftment of the Buddhist women.

c) Recommendations for Christian Women

- (i) Confidence building measures among women for reporting crime, needs to be undertaken.
- (ii) A separate list of "less empowered" Christian population in general and Christian women population, in particular, should be prepared besides the existing line of SC/ST/OBCs.
- (iii) For empowerment of the Christian community in general and Christian women in particular, they should be represented in all the Commissions, Committees, Corporations, Boards etc. There should be provisions for Women representatives in such bodies.
- (iv) Quality education and vocational courses be provided to Christian's women and girls besides scholarships and soft loans & benefits of reservation in education and jobs.

- (v) Socio-economic survey for Christians should be undertaken at regular intervals, especially the status of women.
- (vi) NGOs from Christians should be associated with Committees on developmental issues of Christian women.
- (vii) All the facilities which are given to Scheduled Castes should also be provided to the Scheduled Castes converted to Christianity.
- (viii) Reservation provided to the Christian Tribals women should be properly implemented.
- (ix) Backwards Christians women, widow, single, abandon must be uplifted to bring at par with other segments of the society.

d) Recommendations for Jain Women

- (i) All schools and colleges run by minorities should be provided enough aid to raise their standards by all possible means to benefit the women of communities.
- (ii) Ensure Jain women's participation in elected parliamentary bodies, through the adoption of legislation, including the Women's Reservation Bill.
- (iii) Take measures to prevent and address the systematic discrimination of women from marginalized groups, including gender-based violence and also register, investigate and prosecute all criminals involved in violence against women on priority.
- (iv) The government should amend all Personal laws which discriminate against women and girls and there should be a Uniform Civil Code to break the shackles of identity politics.
- (v) There should be enough opportunities of employments and participation in political parties along with security and safety for minority women and the seat allocation for recruitments Jain women should be considered on equality grounds. More funds should be allocated for development of minority women.
- (vi) Government should make sure that Jain women should have enough access to reach any political opportunity and there should be training programmes available for their capacity building.
- (vii) The policies should be made keeping in mind the contemporary status of women not the historical or religious status. Government and civil society has to facilitate such initiatives.



- (viii) Jain women should be sociologically studied and the research pertaining to various oppressive practices along with a holistic sociological profile should be done on priority basis. ICSSR, ICHR, UGC should be asked to give projects on priority basis on all minority community women.

e) Recommendations for Muslim Women

- (i) There should be quantum increase in the special budgetary allocations, and also in the efficiency of utilization of available resources, for socio-economic and educational upliftment of Muslim women.
- (ii) All the welfare and development programmes of Union and State Governments should be measured on the yardstick of gender inclusion, and inclusion of Muslim women.
- (iii) The government should design its policies, programmes and implementation strategies for Muslim women's empowerment by proactively involving Muslim women's organizations. Civil society organisations (both Muslim and non-muslim) should do the same. This requires focused and sustained support for leadership building and capacity enhancement among Muslim women's NGOs, to enable them to serve as effective change agents.
- (iv) Both governments and civil society should do everything possible to encourage the formation of more Muslim women's NGOs and support them to vastly expand their scale of operations, especially in the areas of education, public health, nutrition, generation of livelihood (both home-based and outside), and expansion of space for Muslim women in India's public life and common cultural life.
- (v) Corporates should be encouraged to allocate a part of their CSR funds for the welfare and development of Muslim women. They should do so, wherever feasible, through NGOs working for Muslim women.
- (vi) Mainstream media should invest some time or space in their publications to issues pertaining to Muslim women. Also, mass media can help remove prejudices of both Muslims and non-Muslims towards Muslim women. More Muslim women should be seen in the media.
- (vii) Home-based self employment, which engages a large section of working Muslim women, should be given special support.
- (viii) The leasing of Wakf property to Muslim women for women's economic activities may be considered.

- (ix) Policies implemented on behalf of Muslim women must be shaped taking into consideration the specific socio-cultural-religious factors influencing the lives of Muslim women.
- (x) To positively engage Muslim women in their own upliftment, women's success stories must be shared to inspire women toward social enhancement.
- (xi) Gender sensitization of the police—men and women—towards needs of women is necessary. Installing a Muslim women's cell in Police Stations in areas where Muslim population is more than 30%, for oversight and rendering help to Muslim women is a must.
- (xii) Both governments and the Muslim community should encourage Muslim women to join police and other security forces.
- (xiii) Leaders and high-achievers among Muslim women, who can serve as role models for both Muslim and non-Muslim women (and also men) should be honoured by the government and the community.
- (xiv) A well-defined database of Muslim women which can be used for formulating multifarious developmental and welfare activities of the government needs to be created by the Ministry of Statistics and Planning.
- (xv) A National Data Bank, where relevant data about different socio-religious communities could be stored to facilitate any research study and subsequent action, is recommended.
- (xvi) Schemes must be designed after a baseline survey and their implementation. Such information must be available on the website.
- (xvii) Various beneficiary-oriented government schemes – funded by the central and state governments – need to capture disaggregated data relating to Muslim women.
- (xviii) Setting up an independent/autonomous governmental agency for educational empowerment of Muslim women is necessary. Especially necessary is the setting up of Governmental institutes to promote vocational training initiatives for under-privileged Muslim women. Training should lead to production and then to marketing of products. Employment generation for the trained women should be actively facilitated.
- (xix) The government needs to consider providing training support for sectors that employ and can employ Muslim women, like handicrafts, catering, nursing and health care, care giving, BPO sectors etc. One such policy can be to place women in selection



committees of organizations which hire women. Policies must ensure Muslim women's inclusion on different government schemes like Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) workers and Aanganwadi workers.

- (xx) There is need to create safe physical spaces which Muslim women can share with women from other communities. This will help in promoting both communal harmony and mutual support for collective empowerment.
- (xxi) Training in health and legal awareness are some of the primary but important issues that need to be seriously addressed. In order to achieve this, both the government and the non-government agencies should work together. In the area of legal rights, adequate care should be taken to identify the missing links between constitutional law and personal law, to bring clarity on the legal support available to Muslim women.
- (xxii) There should be a nationwide educational incentive scheme for all poor women, including Muslim women, wherein the government deposits Rs. one lakh at the time of birth of the girl child. She should get interest amount on a progressive basis as she progresses in primary, secondary and college education. If she completes college education after 15 years, she should be given a large lump sum amount.
- (xxiii) Madrasas should be mapped, registered and given the status of basic schools in which mainstream education is made mandatory. Right to education should be modified according to regional and community need.
- (xxiv) More branches of banks in Muslim concentration areas are necessary for better financial inclusion. It is important to extend credit from financial institutions, banks and various corporations to self-employment, micro-enterprises and small and medium scale industries run by women.
- (xxv) A policy to enhance the participation of Muslim women in the micro-credit schemes of NABARD should be laid down. This policy should spell out the intervention required by NABARD through a mix of target and incentive schemes based on the population percentage of Muslims in the village in order to enhance the participation of Muslim women in micro-credit.
- (xxvi) More Primary and high schools should be set up for girls in Muslim neighbourhoods.
- (xxvii) Facilities to Muslim girls and women students to be at par with SCs/STs, such as scholarships amount, full reimbursement/fee waiver and hostel facility.
- (xxviii) There is a need of changes in personal law of Muslims to do away with polygamy and make provisions regarding divorce more women friendly. This would not be

possible without transforming views of the community in general along with those of the religious leaders. The necessary steps should be taken by the Muslim intelligentsia to start campaigns in the print and electronic media to formulate public opinion in this regard.

- (xxix) Wakf properties should be scientifically and effectively managed to generate revenue which in turn can be utilised for establishing educational institutions, professional colleges, hospitals etc. for Muslim community, which can also benefit Muslim women.
- (xxx) Justice Rajindar Sachar Committee had in their report on 'Social, Economic and Educational' status of the Muslim Community of India made several recommendations to correct the identified deficits in the Muslim community. Those recommendations should be fully implemented.
- (xxxi) A workshop may be organised for the Trustees of Madrasas which are still following the outdated curriculum so as to impress upon them on the need for change in the best interests of the Muslim community. They should understand that modernization of madrasas does not necessarily mean straying from Faith. The modern and rational teaching will help in understanding the problems and challenges faced by the women in their community. And they can help in empowering the Muslim women in the right direction.
- (xxxii) The Muslim Personal Law should be critically examined & Amended in context of empowerment of Muslim women.

f) Recommendations for Parsi Women

- (i) All *Parsi* families should be identified as backward in terms of their social-demography in order to preserve their population.
- (ii) A close study of the Parsis Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 is required to remedy anomalies and ensure gender justice. It should be re-examined in the line with current trend of judgments, which are ensuring better treatment of women in other communities in the country.
- (iii) There exist instances of unreported cases of domestic violence against Parsi women married outside the community. These instances should be checked and Parsi women should be make aware of all the legal option available to them.
- (iv) Create Income Opportunities for *Parsi single, widow women* should be worked out so that single person in the family and those having nobody to look after them could get suitable engagements to avoid social isolation, fear psychosis and depression of loneliness.



- (v) In addition to the implementation of better education schemes for the poor parsis women, measures should be initiated for suitable employment and enterprise for their economic upliftment.
- (vi) Government should provide assistance by way of subsidised/free clinics to support fertility enhancement to Parsis women.
- (vii) To develop human resources, seats may be made available to Parsi youth girls in higher and technical education institutions.
- (viii) Schemes to extend facilities to help with loans and funding to set up small industries that would suit the special needs of the Parsis women as a community should be provided.
- (ix) Government schemes are extended to the Parsis, especially those schemes which are meant for the disadvantaged women, should be ensured.
- (x) Representation of Parsis community in the Parliament and State Legislatures, and in local self-Government bodies such as the Zilla Parishads, Samitis and Panchayats, is recommended.
- (xi) Census Commission should bring out a special, updated Data on Parsis particularly women in terms of social, political, economic, population etc.

g) Recommendations for Sikh Women

- (i) Need is to enhance the role of women in agriculture and establish their identity as women farmers is required.
- (ii) More interfaith dialogue should be encouraged at bigger and small platforms. School children must be exposed to religious diversity and pluralistic ethos which exists in India. Best practices of various religions should be recorded and shared. Further Intensive research should be undertaken about the current practices among such religious groups. More work needs to be done with young males to mitigate the mal-practices that perpetuate the culture of patriarchy.
- (iii) Social security majors like stipend for minority educated women, enough pensions for senior citizens and widows should also be ensured. Minority education and training programmes need to be launched to meet the requirements of minority community women. Especially Sikh elderly who live in desolation.
- (iv) Categories of Sikh women who are vulnerable are cancer survivors, NRI victims, single women in large number, etc, who need to be studied for policy initiatives.

Since there is dearth of literature on the subject, studies on issues of violence of Sikh women needs to be taken up.

- (v) More intensive family research amongst Sikh community needs to be taken up to influence state policy and activism. Elaborations can be sociological studies on youth and their family based socio-economic factors, status of girl child, missing daughters, community orthodoxy and women's mobility, etc, to understand the basic roots of gender disparity.
- (vi) There should be focused action projects on ground realities of unemployment, participation of women in decision making, among Sikh women.
- (vii) Fair compensation to the kin of peasant suicide victims must be demanded to empower and enable the resource-less and poor women.
- (viii) Employment opportunities, free school education, loan remission to suicide families, vocational agricultural training, widow pension, elderly pension, etc needs to be ensured. In this context a study to examine condition of women in Punjab needs to be taken holistically to evaluate the actual magnitude of the peasant suicide problem.
- (ix) The Sikh community needs to be educated about honour killing, as it is against the human rights and the rights to live.

(III) EXPERT COMMITTEE ON "DISCRIMINATION FACED BY DALIT WOMEN AND SUGGESTED ACTION PLAN":-

An Expert Committee on "Discrimination faced by Dalit Women and Suggested Action Plan" was constituted by the Commission to deal with the issues of Dalit Women. The expert committee has submitted its final report and Recommendations of the expert committee are as under:-

- (i) The National Resource Centre for Dalit Women and State Resource Centre for Dalit Women set up under the National Mission for Empowerment of Women should act as a Convergence centre for synchronising different policies and schemes related to Dalit women by different Ministries and departments.
- (ii) The 2013 Act related to elimination of manual scavenging has not been implemented in the states. Some states have not yet identified the people engaged in manual scavenging which should be done as priority.
- (iii) It would be good that every district in India has one Navodaya School and a hostel for girls in which Dalit girls should also be provided opportunities. Exclusive Ambedkar Schools in the like Navodaya Vidyalaya with hostel facilities for girls can be provided to enhance their education.



- (iv) Current policies, programmes and schemes including credit services, MNREGA, etc. with special focus on adaptability and delivery with special attention to impoverished Dalit women, Dalit widows and Dalit single women of all religion and creed should be examined.
- (v) Land should be redistributed and Dalit women recognized as farmers. Land titles should be allowed to be registered in Dalit women's name not only at maternal home, but in marital home as well.
- (vi) Land reform programmes should be implemented with the objective of redistributing government owned land resources to the landless, targeting Dalit women residing in rural areas, to use it for agriculture based income generating activities.
- (vii) Special subsidies should be made available for women from marginalized communities on agriculture loans, land ownership tax etc.
- (viii) Incentives should be provided to Dalit women farmers through SHGs for group farming, credits and technology and MNREGS should be integrated with these initiatives. And, reduce the risks associated with livestock and other types of loans. Enhancement of education and skills of women in general and especially Dalit women and other marginalised women in particular should be accorded top priority by the Government.
- (ix) Equal gender opportunities for education and training in food production, processing and marketing for rural Dalit women should be provided.
- (x) Due recognition should be accorded and acted upon for identifying women as victims/survivors of climate change.
- (xi) A central legislation to check growing violence on women and especially on Dalit women in the form of 'Witch/Dayan' hunt and other traditional and religious practices such as Devdasi/Jogin 'Tonhi', 'Thalaikoothal' and fake marriages, etc. should be prepared.
- (xii) Measures should be taken to increase protection from these crimes and to tackle impunity and discrimination in access to justice. Such measures can include police and judicial training and monitoring, legal assistance for prosecution of crimes, strengthening laws against domestic violence and other forms of violence against women, awareness campaigns to help prevent exploitation, and investing resources into education for women and girls affected by caste-based discrimination.
- (xiii) Targeted programs for Dalit women must be implemented focusing on key development indicators such as food security, access to clean drinking water, health and sanitation, education and skill development, decent employment and leadership skills.

- (xiv) Women from caste-affected communities should be supported to increase participation at all levels of political governance as well as in other decision-making structures.
- (xv) The formation of high-level skills in capacity building training for Dalit women should be prioritised, in order to provide them with opportunities for employment in donor and other international organizations at the regional and global level, which will lead to increased development and financial support to eliminate caste-based discrimination.
- (xvi) Proportional representation of caste-affected women elected into parliaments, legislatures and local governance systems should be mandated.
- (xvii) Gender discrimination within caste-affected communities should be challenged through programmes of dialogue and sensitisation of men.

(IV) RECOMMENDATIONS EMERGING THROUGH RESEARCH STUDIES ENTRUSTED TO ORGANIZATIONS

The National Commission for Women has sponsored Research & Studies as well as seminars/conferences/consultations on various issues concerning women during year 2014-2015, and recommendations inter alia as emerged from the completed research studies for implementation by the Central and State Governments and other Agencies have been given below. The list of studies completed and approved by the Commission during the year 2014-15 is at **Annexure-XVI**.

1. A Comparative Study and Assessment of Socio-Economic Status of Trained and Un-Trained Handicraft Women Artisans in Lucknow and Surrounding District Barabanki, Sitapur and Unnao, conducted by SRIJANA, Lucknow

The study was approved by the Commission in its Screening Committee meeting held on 22.03.2013. The report of the study was approved during the Commission meeting in 2014-15. The objectives of the study was to measure the impact of various Government and Non-Government and other national and international agencies project interventions for the welfare of handicraft women artisans, to find out the gaps in implementation and suggest required policy framework for starting positive change and empowerment of handicraft women artisans. The major recommendations that emerged from the study have been given below:-

- (i) The funding organizations - State Government, Central Government and other private agencies working for welfare of these artisans, should focus on empowering the existing artisans with new market linked skill enhancement training programs. Integrated approach may be used for rapid adoption of latest technology by the artisans and enabling the artisans to cope with emerging demand and globalizing economy.



- (ii) It is essential to make the provision of stipend, raw materials and equipments etc. in the skill enhancement training programs to reduce dropouts of the participants and enhance their willingness to join the training program under the various initiatives.
- (iii) The Central / State government and other private agencies should make certification of training program compulsory irrespective of being short term or long term. Participants should be provided with certificate of training when they fulfil certain parameters designed in their training program.
- (iv) The sponsoring agencies working for welfare of handicraft artisans should -
 - (a) Promote and give priority to skill enhancement training program that also include comprehensive approach to improve the lives' of poor artisans to achieve significant and measurable impacts of the project activities as per the targets and objectives of the project.
 - (b) Promote participation of artisans in exhibitions / trade shows / various mahotsava by organizing sensitization camps in the artisans concentrated area, providing them free of cost stalls in exhibitions, travelling and transportation charges including boarding and lodging to increase their knowledge about current market trends and to diminish middlemen involvement in this sector.
 - (c) The sponsoring agencies working for the welfare of handicraft artisans should promote and design a comprehensive and specific program, (like program comprising new market led skill enhancement training, leadership development, sensitization on schemes related to minority welfare, life skill education, addressing gender based/local issues etc.) which can pull them above poverty line. It should also address the various other issues and social problems of these Muslim women artisans by involving local Panchayati Raj Institutions, religious leaders and local level organizations.
- (v) Development Commissioner Handicraft, State/Central Government and other bilateral/ private agencies should organise sensitization camp on the need and importance of artisan card for an artisan and promote registration / issuance of the card.
- (vi) Various Central / State Government and other private / bilateral agencies working for the welfare of artisans, especially the Development Commissioner, Handicraft should organize sensitization camps in artisans' concentrated areas on Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana (RGSSBY) and promote their linkage with RGSSBY.
- (vii) Banking sector / leading bank, to open the bank account may promote its linkage with Pradhan Mantri- Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) for welfare of artisans.

- (viii) The local level organizations-NGOs and other bilateral agencies working for the welfare of artisans should find out some other source of income (need based and demand driven) in the particular area which can utilize the working potential of the artisans and enhance their income and ensure their regular work availability.
- (ix) The sponsoring agencies may promote the selling of articles of women artisans through establishing a separate website, either by itself or by public-private partnership or linkages with similar institutions as a tool to diminish middlemen involvement and to promote online marketing.
- (x) The artisans may be mobilized and trained about forming their own cooperative society to deal with their own economic affairs. Through it, they can sell their products directly to traders / consumers at offline / on-line mode. It will also give them cumulative bargaining power to deal with middlemen / traders.

2. Research study of Himachal Pradesh focusing on ground the realities of causative factors for Girl Foeticides by Sahaas Brotherhood uplifting (CYWO), Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

The study was sanctioned in the year 2012-13 and the report alongwith the recommendations was approved during the Commission meeting held in 2014-15. The main objective of the study was to explore the ground reasons responsible for gender biasness in female foeticide. The key recommendations that emerged from the study have been given below:-

- (i) A centralised pregnancy tracking system should be put in place wherein in each district within state, pregnancies are recorded.
- (ii) A pilot project with a larger sample may be undertaken to see if models adopted by Gujarat and Tamilnadu can work on pan-India basis.
- (iii) It is important to understand that a new mechanism needs to be devised to track the pregnancies which have good elements of all successful models / strategies which worked out in parts of India and other countries which faced similar problems.
- (iv) It should be made mandatory in all the hospitals and clinics in India to use an ultrasound machine, which blurs the genitals of the foetus and reveals all other requisite information important for doctors to study the development of the foetus.
- (v) The state government should ensure monetary incentives to the doctors / Clinics for reporting the cases that they receive for sex- selective abortion. The medical profession can do the maximum to curb this crime. Doctors who receive such cases can record the details of the family members / individual and lodge a complaint with the concerned authority.



- (vi) Regular sensitization against female foeticide among the masses is required though it is not easy to bring a cultural shift.

3. Discrimination and Challenges before Women from North East India: Case studies from Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, and Bengaluru study conducted by the Centre for North East Studies and Policy Research, Jamia Millia Islamia (A Central University), New Delhi

The study was sanctioned during the year 2011-12 on approval of the Commission. The report of the study alongwith recommendations was approved by the Commission during 2014-15. The main objectives of the study were:-

- (i) To determine the forms of violence / harassment against women from the North East faced in public spaces in the selected cities, the factors that play a role or contribute to creating an environment of greater safety and inclusion for women and how women from the North East respond to harassment and discrimination in the selected cities;
- (ii) To see whether police were able to address the issue of prejudice often resulting in violation of rights and discrimination against the women from the North East to suggest a set of policy guidelines for the Government to deal with cases of discrimination and prejudice, suggest measures to sensitise the police on this issue and to expose the inadequacies that exists within the system.

The main recommendations emerging from the study have been given below:-

- (i) Amendment to widen the scope of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 to include and define discrimination on the basis of appearance, dress, tradition, language, dietary preference or any other.
- (ii) There is a need for the people to be informed about the laws to defend and assert their rights. Such tasks could be assigned to specific civil society groups, student associations, university/college deans of student welfare in regular association with local police.
- (iii) Undertake outreach programme for making people from NER aware of their legal rights and to render the requisite legal aid to them.
- (iv) The State and importantly, the security forces and police need to be sensitized on gender issues. This must be integrated at all levels of police training. Training courses should be designed and developed by lawyers working on women issues and educational institutions, to be regional and culture specific.

- (v) Integrate more women into the police forces across metro cities, more women protection units can be set up in metros. Pattern of recruitment to include people from North East and other regions.
- (vi) Identify vulnerable areas and deploy women's help desk in Police Stations along with better lighting and patrolling in such areas.
- (vii) A 24X7 functional Women's Helpline should be set up under the Department of Minority (central level) and Department of Women and Child Development (state level).
- (viii) Research centres and police academies should bring police official from different metro cities and take them on short time visits to North Eastern Region for training for better understanding of its people and society.
- (ix) Women from North Eastern Region, should register with community based support groups in metro cities to protect and promote their interests.
- (x) Training capsules for media at regional and national level by women centered organizations, Women Commissions and National Commission for Women on issues of gender, discrimination, and culture should be prepared.
- (xi) Translation of local literature into English and Hindi may be undertaken to reach more readers and enhance cultural understanding about the North Eastern Region.
- (xii) Bridging cultural gaps through sports, interactive dialogues, food and cultural festivals, events and conferences or by shorts films, street plays by students and community based organizations.
- (xiii) A required system of Regular Feedback on educating people in law, sensitizing of police on gender issues, workshops and seminars, women's helpline, and training to understand the culture in NE should be put in place.

4. Acid Attacks: A Study of Underlying Causes of Acid Attacks against Women and the Nature of State Response conducted by the Faculty of Law, University of Delhi

The study was approved by the Commission during the year 2013-14 and the report alongwith recommendations were approved during the year 2014-15. The main objectives of the study were to: -

- (a) Critically analyze the existing laws to understand where and how the laws have failed to check incidence of Acid attacks against women.



- (b) Study the socio-economic causes underlying this problem and suggest practical measures to strike at its genesis.
- (c) Recommended progressive changes in the laws and measures to improve their implementation.
- (d) Evolve a full proof mechanism for medical attention, rehabilitation and the subsequent reintegration of survivors in the main stream of the society.

The main recommendations that emerged from the study are:-

a) Recommendations for the Legislature :-

- (i) There should be bar on disclosure of identity of acid attacks victims to avoid people looking down on victims.
- (ii) A provision relating to presumption regarding Acid Attacks should be introduced in Indian Evidence Act, 1872 for successful prosecution of offenders in such case.
- (iii) Plea of juvenile should be disregarded in Acid Attack cases because of the heinousness of the crime and not the age of the offender.
- (iv) States need to provide reservation in jobs and in educational institutions for acid attack survivors.

b) Recommendations for the Executive :-

- (i) States to ensure strict implementation of the Poisons Act, 1919 and to prepare stringent regulatory mechanism for sale of acid to prevent acid attacks on women and notify the same.
- (ii) Better medical care in terms of first aid, health centre admission and treatment, considering lack of finances, and sustainability in reconstructive surgeries must be ensured. The hospitals themselves should provide medicines and special garments etc. to the victims, States should bear the entire expenditure of their treatment.
- (iii) The Police to proactively and speedily complete investigations and file the charge sheet to fast track the trial. Proper structuring of the charges against the attacker should be ensured.
- (iv) State should provide for a lifelong financial assistance such as pension for the survivors to help in their struggle to provide for treatments and other costs.

- (v) Need for Rehabilitation for the Survivors for complete physical and psychological recovery requiring specialized treatments and counselling. Moreover in order to make them self-sufficient jobs to be provided to reintegrate them in the society.
- (vi) Government needs to spread awareness about the perils associated with usage of Acids and should discourage its use for domestic purposes.
- (vii) States needs to enhance protective measures for women in public as well as private spaces such as dedicated helplines, ambulance services, compulsory training in self defence techniques, administering first aid etc.
- (viii) Utilization of Nirbhaya Fund to ensure women safety against crimes by installing GPS in public transport vehicles, CCTV's all around the country, passenger information system through smart phones, women enforcement wing in transport department etc.

c) Recommendations for the Judiciary :-

- (i) Bails should not be granted in Acid Attack cases, so that the victim would be free from threatening, coercion, depression, in- security etc.
- (ii) Withdrawal of complaints should not be permitted and the States to adopt a proactive approach in removing obstacles from women's pursuit of justice.
- (iii) Cases should be fast tracked and strict verdict on the guilty should be passed in a time bound manner.
- (iv) Prosecutors to be held accountable for their work and the State should keep sharp intervention in the cases. Victims should be allowed to play a more active role in prosecutions.
- (v) Female Prosecutors and female Judges should try cases of Acid violence to help the victims to open up and freely depose without any hesitation in front of another woman.
- (vi) Heavy punishment and strict action to be inquired for set deterrent example for the general public to maintain their social consciousness.
- (vii) The judiciary must impose heavy fine on the accused and the same to be paid to the victim as monthly instalments for providing maintenance and support to victim for the rest of her life.
- (viii) Judges to have a holistic understanding of the concept of disability for award of compensation to victims to account for the present and future medical expenses, taking in account loss of earnings, disfigurement and physical disability etc.



5. Study Report on “Methods to control the menace of violence against women in India” by Southern India Education Trust, Chennai

The study was approved by the Commission during 2011-12 and the report alongwith recommendations were approved during 2014-15. The main objectives of the study were inter alia –

- a) To understand the socio-economic status of the women in the selected regions of the study.
- b) To identify and categorize the various forms of violence experienced by women; to analyze the causes for the violence experienced by women etc.

The main recommendations that emerging from the study for various levels for interventions are, as follows:-

a) Central Government :-

- (i) Advocacy for gender equality and human rights, and monitoring of national progress toward international commitments need to be strengthened.
- (ii) Efforts to be taken for compliment of legislation with the commitments to improve the quality of life of women and bring about the necessary changes in national laws, policies and programmes.
- (iii) Risk assessments should be carried out for all women periodically as a multi-centric project to understand the situation better and advocate interventions suitable for the same.
- (iv) Invite assistance, information and advice from the appropriate organizations to support and assist in efforts to eliminate/ address harmful traditional practices;

b) Local Government :-

- (i) As the statistics of National Crime Records Bureau shows that domestic violence remains underreported compared to the day to day situations, action plan has to be framed to impart knowledge on reporting and to remove the stigma around reporting to the police.
- (ii) Gender-sensitive training of judicial and law enforcement officers and other public officials should be given to equip them for sensitive response in the appropriate situations.
- (iii) Involvement of police in providing responsible and appropriate responses to domestic violence still needs to be addressed.

- (iv) Government should establish special departments in hospitals to help identify women victims of violence and to provide them with appropriate counseling and referral services.
- (v) Advocacy, support and target focus should be individually tailored to the needs of the woman to be free from violent actions.

c) Policy makers :-

- (i) Identify the gaps in the existing action plans.
- (ii) Help formulate new policies and effectively carry out strategies and measures to eliminate discrimination.
- (iii) Encourage the effective implementation of the policies at district and municipal level which could strengthen the action plan developed and work towards sustainability.
- (iv) Ensure that barriers to equality are overcome, including those resulting from illiteracy, language and poverty.

d) Research agencies :-

- (i) Introduce appropriate educational and training programmes and seminars based on research findings about the problems elicited through all research forums.
- (ii) Encourage and support research and experimental studies to measure and value the unremunerated domestic activities of women.
- (iii) Periodic surveys are required to identify the nature and extent of attitudes, customs and practices that cause violence against women.

e) Students :-

- (i) Integrate lessons on abuse, sexuality, and healthy relationships for students especially girls.
- (ii) Remove the minimum qualification required for school dropout among girls in order to permit them to continue distance education.

6. Study on "Analysis on Effectiveness of the Implementation of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961" conducted by Centre for Social Research, New Delhi

The Research Study was approved by the Commission during 2011-12 and the report and recommendations were approved by the Commission during 2014-15. The objectives of the study inter alia were:-



- a) To overview the maternity legislation in India and find out about the general benefits and disadvantages of maternity benefit programmes;
- b) To bring out the difficulties (if any) faced by women leaving for or returning after maternity leave and to analyze the level of awareness among the women employees regarding the existing law.

The main recommendations of the study for action by Central Government are as follows :-

The law should be amended to increase the number of days covered under Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

- (i) The Government of India should take note of the recent ruling of Madras High Court in K. Kalaiselvi Vs. Chennai Port Trust, rep by the Chairman, 1, Rajaji Salai, Chennai-600001 on 04.03.2013.
- (ii) All women found working in service sector establishment should be brought under the ambit of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.
- (iii) The Government of India should include the provision of UID within the ambit of the Act for transfer of amounts.
- (iv) The Government of India should include the provision of women working under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Guarantee Employment Act, 2005 within the ambit of the Act.
- (v) There needs to be convergence of Ministries of Women and Child, Health, Rural Development, Labour on entitlement of benefits as enumerated under the Act.
- (vi) Awareness about the law to be raised.
- (vii) There is great need to improve the implementation of the Act with regard to access to medical bonus and nursing breaks.
- (viii) Sex disaggregated database needs to be created for entitlements of nutrition, maternity benefits and access to health care.

7. Study on "Assessing disaster vulnerability at the community level with low-income women's groups in Delhi", conducted by All India Foundation for Peace and Disaster Management, New Delhi

The study was approved by the Commission in 2012-13 and the report along with recommendations were approved by the Commission during 2014-15. The main objective of the study was :-

- a) To study the vulnerable community, especially, low income group of women in Delhi.
- b) To find out level of disaster management knowledge among them.

The main recommendations emerging from the report are as follows:-

- (i) There is an urgent need to spread disaster preparedness awareness in Delhi among women particularly low-level income group women.
- (ii) The Government of Delhi should start disaster management magazines in local languages and distribute them regularly.
- (iii) There is an urgent need to involve women leadership in disaster preparedness and for that purpose the government may engage the media to spread awareness on disaster.
- (iv) To understand the status of disaster management, the Govt. must involve more NGOs to work for local community
- (v) The banners, posters, pamphlets etc. can also be a tool to create disaster preparedness among women; therefore the Govt. must locate appropriate sites for distributing such banners by which women may have better understanding on disaster management
- (vi) The school girls (private and government) should be involved for disaster management training programme in Delhi.
- (vii) The Govt. must provide some short training Programmes like mock drills at School level to create awareness among girls for disaster preparedness
- (viii) The Govt. of NCT of Delhi should make a disaster management kit and provide with ideal price
- (ix) In every house there should be a helmet.

8. Study of "Effectiveness of women welfare schemes implemented at IT/ITES Sector Karnataka", organized by R.V. College of Engineering, Mysore Road, Bangalore, Karnataka

The study was approved during 2012-13 and the report was approved by the Commission during 2014-15. The objectives of the study inter alia were :-

- a) To understand the implementation of welfare measures in IT/ITES Sectors and analyse the issues and challenges related to women welfare schemes in IT/ITES sector.
- b) Mechanisms of redressing the grievances of women employees.



Some of the recommendations that emerged from the study are as follows:-

- (i) IT/ITES industries shall comply with minimum labour standards and laws like any other industry and the terms and conditions of employment shall invariably be documented and disseminated, in order to remove ambiguity
- (ii) The employer shall ensure that all the statutory provisions implemented by the government shall be available at all levels, to all employees including women, e.g. gratuity, provident fund, insurance etc.
- (iii) All IT-ITES industries shall insure that maternity benefit for the women employee is extended in accordance with the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, keeping in mind amendments made from time to time. Further, adequate provision shall be made, for working mothers, to avail child care facilities for infants and children to facilitate nursing and other care opportunities
- (iv) IT-ITES industries shall provide conveyance with escort facilities for women employees, engaged in evening and night shifts, with pick up and drop provisions to save them from any kind of risk/mishap. The employer shall install 24 hours helpline desk and GPS to track the position of women employee transport vehicles
- (v) The employer shall ensure adherence of gender neutral approach, in their labour welfare policies/measures, treating both men and women on par and see that no discrimination is caused in the matter of promotion, salary, and other benefits.
- (vi) Employer shall make provision for woman employee to re-join the establishment after having a valid break
- (vii) Human Resources Department shall take the initiative and communicate the importance to fuse a good balance between personal and professional life.
- (viii) The widespread perception on the visibility productivity shall be changed, focussing of effectiveness rather than on length of work hours and press the service of communication technologies and skilful time management strategies to boost output.

9. Research study on "Critical Analysis of Women in Advance Science and Technology with Special Focus on Minority" conducted by Abhivyakti Foundation, Asaf Ali Road, Kamla Nagar, New Delhi

The study was approved during 2012-13 and the report was approved by the Commission during 2014-15. The main objectives of the study were :-

- a) To assess the level of participation and to explore the role of women (general and minority category) in science and technology.

- b) To understand the barriers that affected the role and participation of women in science and technology.

The main recommendations that emerged from the study are :-

a) General :-

- (i) Gender sensitization focussed on need and importance of Science & Technology (S&T), myths, and misconceptions about the science subject like science is tough, etc. should be undertaken.
- (ii) Information available on the status and position of Indian women scientists, in the respective work spheres is not adequate. More research of empirical nature along with gender de-segregated data is essential. Therefore, there is a need for National Study on Issues related to Women Scientists.

b) Specific :-

(a) Girl child and science :-

- (i) Required to develop environment which facilitate girl child in understanding science and developing flair about the science. In this regard, child's choice should be considered as the priority in selected streams of education
- (ii) Exposing girls to successful, female role models in mathematics and sciences needs to be another way for reducing negative stereotypes.
- (iii) There is a need to raise the number of women S&T teachers, who play a significant role in enhancing girls' interests in scientific subject.
- (iv) Distance education with laboratory provisions can help the women in pursuing the science related subjects even after marriage or during child bearing stage. The same may be provided.
- (v) Scholarships on merit to be provided to girls and women for pursuing science and technology related subjects

(b) Participation of family and society :-

- (i) Government, media, and educational institutions need to play an important role in sensitizing the family and society and further motivating women to be part of science and technology
- (ii) The updated data is required to maintain the innovation and experiment done by women scientists.



(c) Women policies and programmes :-

- (i) The government is required to re-visit issues related to CCL, care of, child of employed women scientists and working hours for women scientists.
- (ii) Benefits should be seen as an opportunity than deprivation, segregation, or reservations
- (iii) Government should have pro-women recruitment policies. In this regard, all decision makers should have mindset of following and executing the policy. Merits should be the only criterion of selections in any field.
- (iv) Government needs to provide an appropriate policy environment which helps women to balance family and professional responsibilities.
- (v) Promoting the science and technology among women should have the mandate of all scientific institutions.

10. Study on "Status of Muslim women in Uttar Pradesh – A Study in Lucknow, Barabanki, Sitapur & Unnao District", conducted by Activists of Voluntary Action for Development of Humanity, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh

The Research Study was sanctioned by the Commission during 2013-14 and the report of the study was approved during 2014-15.

The recommendations of the study for action at various levels are given below :-

(a) For Central Government :-

- (i) There is a need for changes in personal law of Muslims to do away with polygamy and make provisions relating to divorce more women friendly.
- (ii) The proposal of enacting a uniform civil code should be pursued vigorously. This would not be possible without transforming views of the community in general along with those of the religious leaders.
- (iii) Necessary steps should be taken by evolving the Muslim intelligentsia also by campaigns in print and electronic media to formulate public opinion.
- (iv) Central government should give life insurance cover to all workers in unorganized sector, including artisans, agricultural labourers in the domestic field as a national policy. It would provide at least some social and economic security to their families.
- (v) Plans for inclusive development should be implemented so that Muslim women are not deprived of their empowerment.

(b) For State Government :-

- (i) State government needs to intensify their efforts for enrolling all children of minority population in the area of concentration
- (ii) Government should consider reducing distance for location of senior basic and secondary schools for girls to facilitate Muslim girls to attend schools in such areas
- (iii) Awareness campaigns on importance of balanced meals, extra nutrition to pregnant women and good education for development of the children should be taken up.
- (iv) Awareness programs for family planning and means for the same to be emphasized in Muslim families.

(c) For Rural/Urban Local Bodies :-

- (i) These bodies should be empowered by the State Government like State Women Commission to give information relating to atrocities/harassment of women in their area.
- (ii) They should carry out campaigns in the media against the practice on the basis of individual specific cases. The elected members will have to play an active role in this regard.

(d) Organisations or NGO's :-

- (i) Muslim female activists should be encouraged to organize NGOs to take up issues that adversely affect the interests of Muslim girls, like child marriages, trafficking of women and girls.

11. Study on "Availability, Accessibility and Usage of Female Contraceptives in Rural Area of Alwar District" by Seva Yatan Jeevo Kalyan Sansthan, Jaipur, Rajasthan

The study was approved by the Commission during 2012-13 and the report of the study was approved during 2014-15. The objectives of the study inter alia were :-

- a) To study age group of women using contraceptive;
- b) The accessibility and availability of contraceptives for women in rural areas of Alwar district, Rajasthan.

The main recommendations which are actionable by State and Central Government as well as by local government and agencies are as follows :-

- (i) Proper education should be given to the rural females about the contraceptives as very few females know all the methods of birth control.



- (ii) Proper classes on sex education should be conducted in concerned areas for women by women social worker to create awareness on the methods of birth control and contraceptives.
- (iii) More of social advertising Medias such as Choupals, Nautanki, TV ads etc to be used to impart the knowledge about the contraceptive methods.
- (iv) Male Partners should also be equally educated about the birth control measures. They should be educated and made aware of their responsibility in birth control.
- (v) The effects of using birth control measures should be made clear to all. Special session should be conducted by NGO/Medical Practitioners to explain the benefits and advantages of different measures.
- (vi) The senior members of family should also be educated on the measures.
- (vii) The environment should be made so comfortable that people can discuss such issues with medical practitioners openly other than their family members.
- (viii) Distribution of the birth control measures should be done in such a manner that the purchasing power of product come under the control of women.
- (ix) The interaction between the sub centres on population control and women should be increased to increase the effectiveness.
- (x) The employees of sub centres should be trained to be informative, and disseminate information in confidential and comfortable manner.
- (xi) The females should be educated about effects of measures for family planning and their positive impact to motivate women of all age group to use their measures and motivate their spouse to follow the same.

12. A study on “Socio Legal Aspects of Honour Killings in Northern India: An Empirical Study with Special Reference to Khap Panchayats and same Gotra marriages” conducted by Dr. Usha Tandon, Associate Professor, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi

The study was approved by the Commission during 2010-11 and finalized during 2014-15. The study had been carried out with the objectives inter alia :-

- a) To understand social, cultural and family rationale that prevents same-gotra marriages in the traditional North Indian society- particularly Haryana, and how this rationale is related to the notion of honour and related values.

- b) An exploration of the extent to which the concept of honour of the family, clan and society is related with women, their sexuality and the control over them by men.

The major recommendations of the study report are as given below :-

a) For Central Government :-

- (i) Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 should be amended, saving the custom prohibiting same-gotra marriage in the following manner:
- a) A new section 5(A) needs to state that the parties belonging to same-gotra outside sapinda relationship may marry unless the custom or usage governing each of them prohibits such marriage between the two.
 - b) The violation of section 5(A) may render the marriage void under section 11 of HMA, for which section 11 has to be suitably amended.
 - c) The term same-gotra has to be defined.
- (ii) Special Marriage Act, 1954 should be amended, saving the custom prohibiting same-gotra marriage in the following manner:
- a) A new section 4(A) needs to be added stating that the parties belonging to same-gotra may marry unless the custom or usage governing each of them prohibits such marriage between the two.
 - b) The violation of section 4(A) may render the marriage void under section 24(1) of SMA, for this, new clause may be added to subsection (1) of section 24.
 - c) The term same-gotra may be defined.
- (iii) A separate law to deal not only with honour killings but also honour crimes to be enacted at the earliest. Simply amending the Indian Penal Code and Indian Evidence Act will not suffice. The Draft bill prepared by NCW in this regard is commendable, however, it may be revised in the light of following comments:
- a) The word 'tradition' needs to be removed from the bill 'The Prevention of Crimes in the Name of Honour and Tradition bill, 2010'
 - b) A provision to be added to Section 3 of the Bill stating the right to choose partner in marriage or the secular law of SMA, 1954.
 - c) In section 3, line eighth, the word, section 1 should be substituted with word 'Section 3'.



- d) In section 5, explanation 1(i), the words 'they are children from the same natural parent and' should be deleted.
- e) Section 9 of the bill to be redrafted as the use of words 'government officials' is very vague; the last portion of the section viz 'no action said couple' is not clear.
- f) Section 15 of Act to be deleted as a requirement of the SMA, 1954 to wait for the period of not less than thirty days is beneficial from the point of view of women.
- g) The bill may define 'Crimes in the name of honour'.
- h) The issue of protection and rehabilitation of victims also needs to be legislated for which some special powers may given to the Magistrate and Police.

b) For State Government :-

- (i) State Government should invest more for the education and social and cultural development of the state.
- (ii) State to implement laws vigorously, the police and local administration to be warned for not pursuing crimes as honour killing in the appropriate manner, since a few hardly reach the courts.

c) For Local and other Bodies :-

- (i) Need to change thinking and perception of the society. NGOs can be engaged for educating to change mindsets especially Panchayats with the issues of Honour.
- (ii) Certain module for this purpose can be implemented in various workshops with the community.
- (iii) Responsibility of every citizen to combat murders in name of honour.
- (iv) For the hence purpose, NGOs, community leaders, youth need to be sensitized and trained on gender equality and gender justice.

13. Study on "the Condition of Women Workers in Handicraft Sector in Mewar Region of Southern Part of Rajasthan" conducted by Centre of the Study of Values, Udaipur, Rajasthan

The study was sanctioned to Centre of the Study of the Values, Udaipur during 2011-12. The main objective of the study were :-

- a) To assess the women's awareness on social benefits for them and the effectiveness of Government Schemes.

- b) The study also focussed on the empowerment of women handicraft worker in the area by suggesting measures for improving the condition of these women.

The important recommendations are as follows :-

a) For Central government :-

To promote small level handicraft industries that can create schemes like NAREGA where jobs and financial securities are assured. Also, the Government should avail proper market linkages for providing regular jobs to artisans

- (i) Technically advanced well researched manufacturing industry for handicraft products with adequate infrastructure in every state should be explored. This will help improve production capacity and improve costs.
- (ii) TA/DA to artisans/NGO for attending market-related programmes like Crafts Bazars, Expos, and other Exhibitions of Ministry of Textile. States like J&K, North Eastern States and some districts of Orissa should be provided, to artisans as per the old pattern.
- (iii) Common facility centre should be set in some of craft villages like AKOLA (Hand block print), BASSI (wood craft), with adequate infrastructure because the process of these crafts needs common facilities like machines, space for washing etc.

b) For State Government :-

- (i) Should create a separate unit / cell for the women artisans where these women artisans can directly interact and get proper information and benefits.
- (ii) Promote SHG concept in craft clusters to promote micro finance.
- (iii) Develop policies for making one woman handicraft outlet in every city.
- (iv) Rethink policy of banning the khirni tree which has badly affected the craft community of wooden toys in Udaipur.
- (v) Develop a well-organized handicraft association in study area for regular guidance and monitoring to rural women artisans.
- (vi) Introduce the chapters on languishing crafts in upper, primary, and secondary level education to spread awareness to the youth about handicrafts.
- (vii) Curriculum of school education to include training on local handicraft by artisans.



c) For Gram Panchayats/Municipal Corporation :-

- (i) Should promote handicraft industry from tourism point of view specially by women artisans in order to provide them global exposure and motivation as well.
- (ii) Should take proper care of working environment in craft committee.
- (iii) Local level government should use material for office through hand-made paper or local craft.
- (iv) At least one or two women from craft community in the village may be in village panchayat or advisory committee.
- (v) Local government should with the help of the state government to facilitate uninterrupted supply of standard raw material to crafts persons in the area, in appropriate quantity and quality, at reasonable rates.

d) For other Agencies (Banks, TRIFED, West Culture Zone) :-

- (i) Agencies like NGOs may provide various kinds of trainings to women artisans to improve their skills. Agencies may mobilize these artisans and motivate them to form their Self-Help Groups (SHGs).
- (ii) SHGs may be created and motivated to work like a team so they can acquire loans easily.
- (iii) The bank should camp at specified places to get completed documents and distribute loans to the artisans.
- (iv) Finance should also be available through post office to women artisans.
- (v) Facilities for putting handicrafts profile of Tribal area MEWAR on website and publication of brochures etc. should be provided to promote the MEWAR handicrafts. The social media and online portals should be vileyly used for expanding the marketability of these products and direct benefits to women artisans.
- (vi) NSTFDC / TRIFED should play a more pro-active role for promotion of tribal handicraft and market linkages by organizing region wise periodical promotional activities, opening of display centres / sales outlets at important tourists' destinations in the area.

14. A study on "Discriminative and Derogatory Practices against women by Khap Panchayats, Kangaroo Court and Shalishi adalats in India" by Jamia Millia University, New Delhi

The Ministry of Women and Child Development had requested NCW to conduct a study on "Discriminative and Derogatory Practices against women by Khap Panchayats, Kangaroo Court and

Shalishi adalats in India” and provide necessary inputs and recommendations to MWCD. Accordingly, NCW received a proposal of the Research study on the subject from Jamia Millia University, New Delhi which was approved by the Commission during 2014-15.

Recommendations of the study are as under :-

- (i) There is a need to create mass awareness through education, on gender issues, gender sensitization by the state through campaign is what is required to combat the evils of gender discrimination.
- (ii) Since change through mass education program cannot be brought overnight, we need a law to at least put a leash on the crimes which are committed against women in the name of honour. There should be a strict and deterrent law to deal with honour killings / honour crimes. For effective implementation, the law is required to be supplemented by social mobilization to deal with such crimes.
- (iii) The honour killing should be specifically and separately defined for proper action. Presently, there is no separate data on honour killing cases. If honour killing is made a separate offence it will bring clarity for the law enforcement agencies.
- (iv) It is proposed that the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 should be amended so as to shift burden of proof to the accused in honour killing cases. The new law should provide a mandate for special police cell in each district to provide protection to couples and institutional machinery is also required for co-ordination of all stake holders.
- (v) Special fast track courts should be constituted for handling cases of honour killings. There should be a joint liability principle i.e., the Khap Panchayat or any group ordering honour killing and the person who carries out the killing would be jointly liable for punishment.

(V) RECOMMENDATIONS ORIGINATING FROM SEMINARS / WORKSHOPS / CONFERENCES:-

1) State level Seminar on “Support to community mobilization and people driven response to prevent sex selection and arrest child sex ratio decline” organized in association with Mother Theresa Rural and Tribal Development Society, Andhra Pradesh

The seminar was organized to discuss the existing condition and patterns of sex selection, decline in child sex ratio and to suggest preventive measures. Some of the recommendations that emerged during the seminar are given below :-

- i. A legal person should be invited once in every 3 months at the Quarterly held Mandal Samakhya meetings, to spread awareness on Reproductive Rights of Women, Prevention



of Sex Selective Abortions to all the Office bearers/ members of Village organizations and Mandal Samakhya (VO/VS) meetings.

- ii. To respond to the calls of Women at risks, family disputes should be addressed at the earliest. Responding in a way to resolve Family counseling, legal supports, legal protection and other needs should be made available to address family disputes.
- iii. Strict implementation of PC & PNDT Act to be ensured.
- iv. Increased incentives should be provided to the parents of the girl child for improving child sex ratio.
- v. Local leaders in community to be identified and mobilized for spreading awareness on PC & PNDT.
- vi. Positive reinforcement (through community recognition awards, publicity) should be carried out for parents who give birth to girl child inspite of familial opposition.

2) State Level Seminar on "Declining sex ratio" organized in association with All India Shiksha Evam Vikas Association, Dwarka, New Delhi

The seminar was organized to discuss the existing condition and patterns of declining sex ratio and suggest preventive measures. Some of the recommendations arising during the seminar are given below :-

a. Monitoring :-

- i. Pregnancies by collecting data from the registers of PHCs, Private Hospitals/dispensaries and government hospitals should be monitored.
- ii. Appropriate sensitization of the appropriate authority for strict implementation of PC&PNDT Act to be done.
- iii. Regular meetings of the State Supervisory board to be ensured.
- iv. Adequate infrastructural and administrative support for the State and District Authorities to be ensured.
- v. Teams from the advisory committees, to be constituted to assist the District Appropriate Authorities (or appropriate authorities elsewhere) in regular clinic visits.
- vi. Qualified legal advice for District Appropriate Authorities wherever necessary to be ensured.
- vii. Biennial audits of birth registers at hospitals and clinics to monitor sex ratio trends to be prepared.

- viii. Direct involvement of the State Commission for Women and other Women's organization in monitoring may be ensured.
- ix. Regular monitoring of wards in the district hospitals .
- x. Social and economic programmes for raising awareness and incomes for women and adolescent girls may be implemented.
- xi. The campaign in raising awareness on declining sex ratio, PNMT Act and girl child rights in the area may be undertaken.
- xii. Guidelines in local language and Hindi for District Appropriate Authorities can be prepared.
- xiii. The government lawyers, police and doctors may be sensitized for better enactment of law.
- xiv. The functioning of Health Committee at the Panchayat and municipality level, may be achieved to monitor activities.
- xv. Concerned monitoring partners can play crucial role as major advocates on the basis of their observations and experiences.
- xvi. Advocacy within the state up to district level to be ensured.

3) State level Seminar on "Socio-economic status of Muslim women in Bihar: a comprehensive discussion on strategic planning for upliftment" organized in association with Rameshwaram, Madhubani, Bihar

The seminar was organized to discuss the existing condition and patterns of social economic status of Muslim women in Bihar and suggest measures for upliftment. Some of the recommendations arising during the seminar are given below :-

- i. A separate study on socio-economic condition on Muslim women in Bihar should be conducted.
- ii. Minority Commission should be given more financial and judicial power at the state level.
- iii. Muslim women should be linked with modern education system.
- iv. Reservation in higher education and other facilities should be given to Muslim girls.
- v. Muslim women should be encouraged to organize themselves in Self Help Groups.



- vi. National Minority Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) and its state units should be liberalized in its terms and conditions towards getting benefits for Muslim women.
- vii. Muslim women should be encouraged to enrol themselves in traditional art, craft and skilling programme.
- viii. Technical training should be provided even to those who have not completed schooling.
- ix. Micro credit system should be liberalized towards Muslim women.

4) National level Seminar on “Problem of sexual harassment at workplace among women and adolescent girls, domestic workers in rural areas of Bihar” organized in association with Ilashree Sewa Sansthan, Madhubani, Bihar

The seminar was organized to discuss the existing condition and patterns of sexual harassment experienced by women and girls at their workplace. Some of the recommendations of the seminar are given below :-

- i. Women engaged in economic activities with employment establishments should essentially be made aware of the provisions of the Sexual Harassment Act, 2013 and the process to get justice and relief under it. Similarly, awareness and sensitization of the community people, male workers, stakeholders (employers / administrators) etc also need adequate orientation to make them aware and be conscious to prevent, prohibit and redress such incidents
- ii. The employer should be given a strict time frame to constitute internal complaint committee for prevention and redressal of the grievances of women workers pertaining to sexual harassment.
- iii. To implement the Act, enabling conditions should be created.
- iv. The employer to ensure that the internal complaint committee should be headed by a qualified and competent women worker/employee and the members are unbiased and have gender orientation.
- v. Recommendations of the internal committee should be placed before the competent administrative authority of the respective area.
- vi. Time bound judgements to be passed in incidences/complaints of sexual harassment at work place.
- vii. For propagation of the messages related to prevention and redressing of such offenses IEC materials can be developed and used in the sensitization of campus or officers.

- viii. Ministry of Law and Justice can establish inter- ministerial / inter- departmental convergence with the Ministry of Labor and Employment, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment with a view to organize campaigns for awareness generation about the responsible attitude and behavior towards women particularly women workers with special reference to the said Act.
- ix. Monitoring committees also needs to be constituted at central and state level to constantly monitor the process of implementation of the Act at various places.
- x. The religious / opinion leaders to be engaged for spreading awareness on respecting women and treating them as equal.
- xi. Research study to examine the impeding factors in the process of implementation of the Act and to suggest remedial measures to make it most effective in curbing the incidents of sexual harassment of women workers should be conducted.
- xii. Seminars / symposium / debates may be organized at schools, colleges, Lok Shiksha Kendras (LSKs) / AECs, industrial establishment and other such places to seek views from public and spread awareness on the provisions of the Act.

5) State level Seminar on "Sexual trafficking, sexual exploitation and rape in India" organized in association with R.B. Memorial Seva Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh

The seminar was organized to deliberate on mechanisms to address the rising sexual crime against women. Some of the recommendations inter alia are:-

- i. Awareness on preventive measures of trafficking for addressing in source areas through nukkad nataks, IEC materials, mass media, etc. should be increased.
- ii. One Stop Crisis Centers should be made functional.
- iii. Strong action to be taken against perpetrators of crime against women.
- iv. Crimes against women esp. sexual crimes should be treated with upmost strictness and prompt action against perpetrators of crimes.

6) State level Seminar on "Condition of women in handloom weaving sector" organized in association with Manipur Veterinary Council, Imphal

The Seminar was organized to discuss the condition of women in handloom weaving sector and to provide suggestions for ameliorating their condition. Some of the recommendations of the seminar are given below:-

**Relating to State Administration :-**

- i. The handloom sector is required to include knowledge of various schemes implemented by the State and Central Government / Agencies in order to obtain assistance in improving activities of women artisans, so as to create a centre for all relevant information.
- ii. By virtue of the tremendous potentiality of handloom weaving, there is a need for the expansion of the existing domestic market for National and International market and for this; the concerned authority should promote usage of e-portals, social media, internet spaces and never avenues.
- iii. There is an imperative need to organize motivational and extensional programs toward the handloom weavers from time to time in order to inspire the team / group work culture, group dynamics, rigidity, and flexibility attitude conforming to the working ethic of handloom weaving and ownership.
- iv. Production of a quality fabric depends on design, quality, dyes used in coloring yarns and also dyeing techniques. In order to assess the quality of dyes stuff in subsidies by the weavers, the authorities may arrange outlet in the interest of the women weavers.
- v. Master weavers usually exploit the Labor of the skilled weavers because of the lack of financial resource/capital. To overcome this situation and also to protect the weaver's dignity, special credit facilities should be created by the authority, especially linkages with banking institutions and available to women weavers at attractive subsidized rate of interests.
- vi. Modernization of technology; skill upgradation to meet the ever changing scenarios and training for women weavers should be taken up.
- vii. Create consortium for the women weavers common facility centre (CFC) for women weavers should be constructed.
- viii. Hence it is necessary to operate sale depot in all districts / business centers etc which serves in the interest of poor women weavers by severing the interest of middlemen.

Relating to Central Administration :-

- i. Dissemination of knowledge on Labor laws must be undertaken to promote the standard of living of the handloom weavers. All the indigenous design fabrics which possess rich historical and cultural background should be protected through intellectual property right (IPR) / geographic indication (GI) so that it may have potency and a special provision for easily access of IPR / GI by the women weavers.

7) State level Seminar on “Securing land rights for women and gender equality: Issues and Challenges” organized in association with Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, U.P.

The seminar was organized to discuss the existing condition and patterns of women’s land rights and gender equality. Some of the recommendations presented during the seminar are given below :-

- (i) The average land holding (which is less than 1 acre) should be divided and be given to all the sons and daughters (men and women) equally.
- (ii) It should not be divided and given only to the males according to the prevailing situation. Amendments to the State Legislation accordingly may be undertaken.
- (iii) The land rights as well as the access to land to a women can be obtained primarily through three avenues :-
 - a. Inheritance of ancestral landed property;
 - b. Government allotment of ceiling surplus land, Bhoodan land or Government waste land to the women; and
 - c. Gaining contractual access to land through tenancy, license and also to common property resources, minor forest produce etc.
- (iv) There seems to be a need of an indepth study and research to locate gender inequalities in the existing succession legislations for Hindu women as well as customary laws to provide inheritance to property for women of other religious communities, and some specific policy decisions for gender parity in inheritance laws are required.
- (v) Women need to know their rights. Families, communities, and authorities need to be made aware of and support those rights, and women need to be able to exercise their rights without alienating their family members. Campaigns to empower women by accessing their right should be undertaken.
- (vi) In 2005, the government of India amended its inheritance laws to ensure that the girl child enjoyed equal rights to inherit their parents’ land and property.
- (vii) Reform macroeconomic policy to ensure gender equality and the fulfilment of human rights.
- (viii) To promote women’s access to decent work and social protection, and it is required address unpaid care work.



- (ix) To eliminate gender based violence and discrimination empowerment through land ownership should be promoted.
- (x) To order to ensure gender equitable distribution and safe use of natural resources women must be promoted to secure their land rights.
- (xi) Most important way to create awareness among parents for the equal treatment of boy and girl at home and equitable distribution of resources at home.
- (xii) Govt must ensure that access and usage of resources are distributed with parity.

8) State level Seminar on "Single Women's Rights and Empowerment and Widow Deserted and Unmarried" organized in association with Adarsha Women Development Society, Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh

The Seminar was organized to discuss the disadvantages confronted by single and widowed women. Some of the recommendations rendered by the organization during the seminars inter alia are as follows:-

- i. Fast Track courts should promptly act towards the justice for single women.
- ii. The State Governments should advice the PRI'S to give extra attention to single women and related information should be rendered to the concerned police station, Mandal Parishad Development Officer.
- iii. The powers of the local village sangh should be upgraded so as to give adequate attention to oppressed single women in the respective areas.
- iv. There is an immediate need to form a Vigilance Committee for combating the women trafficking in the area.
- v. Single women safety, employment and well-being should be ensured by all concerned.

9) Regional level Seminar on "Single women's right and empowerment widow, deserted and unmarried" organized in association with Gayathri Rural Development Society, Chamarajanagar, Karnataka

The seminar was organized to discuss the current conditions of widowed single women, and to focus on how the government could introduce specific plans and programmes for single women and find ways to provide them employment. Some of the recommendation that arose during the seminar are as follows:-

- i. Political empowerment - equal share in political power, 33% reservation in Parliament.

- ii. Legal empowerment - to impart legal education to children by incorporating legal resources and human rights education in school curriculum.
- iii. Social empowerment- to encourage equal participation in social activities and social integration programmes and to take part in social reform advocacy in order to eradicate caste and religious barriers which are hindering women's over all development.
- iv. Cultural empowerment - to promote women's participation in intra region and cultural cooperation with international agencies and groups and culture human dignity and rights.

10) National level Seminar on 'the problem of women of Denotified and Nomadic Communities in India in Delhi' organized in association with Sarthak, New Delhi

The seminar was organized to address the issue of the degrading socio economic status of Women belonging to Nomadic communities in India. Some of the recommendations rendered by the organization have been listed as following :-

- i. There should be mobile health care units for providing pre and post natal care to pregnant women of nomadic communities.
- ii. Special residential Schools should be setup to provide free and quality education to girls of these communities.
- iii. Since the women from these communities are very skilful in handicraft and artisanship, they should be provided training in improving their skills in designing, packaging and marketing of their products.
- iv. Various governments sponsored agencies such as KVIC should be encouraged to buy various kinds of products from women of nomadic tribes on concessional rates.
- v. There should be awareness campaigns to educate these communities to protect their women and girls against sexual abuse and trafficking in the name of tradition.
- vi. Government and private sector should initiate skill development programmes for women of denotified and nomadic communities through various employable vocations training projects.
- vii. All efforts should be made to document, protect and preserve the rich cultural heritage of these communities.
- viii. Government should launch special schemes for providing long term loans at very low interest with subsidy to these people for building their houses as most of them are homeless from centuries. This is one of the major problems of these communities.



11) State level seminar on "Trafficking of Women and the girl child in Kerala" organized in association with Jeevan Kiran, Thrissur, Kerala

The seminar was organized on Trafficking of women in Kerala, to assess the issue of trafficking and safe migration. Some of the recommendations emerging from the seminar are as follows :-

- i. Government should frame a strict policy regarding usage of alcohol.
- ii. Alcohol outlets in the rural areas should not be near roads or pathways used by women / girls.
- iii. Use of drug is to be totally banned and people, who sell or buy drugs should be punished.
- iv. The institutions and organizations, which employ boys and men are to be oriented towards the consequences of crime against women.
- v. Sensitization initiatives to be undertaken periodically for private bus drivers, conductors and cleaners. Auto drivers may also be included in this category.
- vi. Shop owners, who employ girls should be punished on the spot if they are found misbehaving.
- vii. Police beats may be established in front of schools and colleges to check antisocial elements.
- viii. More police beats to be employed in and around bus stations, especially after 7:00 pm, and during early hours, as considerable number of women and girl passengers, travel during this period. The awareness on safe travel and issues of trafficking to be discussed.
- ix. Police have to take the public into confidence so that the people, especially women, come forward to express their grievances.
- x. Police officers should be friendly and sensitive towards women victims.
- xi. Police officials may be given training to assess the victim's psychological state of mind once the crime is committed.
- xii. Provisions for trained counsellors / casual workers within police stations should be made based on different models being implemented in States like Haryana, Gujarat, Maharashtra, etc.
- xiii. Installations of a toll-free number so that women can seek help whenever required.

- xiv. Specialized coordinated response in cases of trafficking of women and girls should be taken.

12) State level seminar on ‘Violence against SC / ST Women and Women’s right for education’ organized in association with Sinam, Valaragham, Tiruvannamalai, Tamil Nadu

The seminar was organized to create awareness on violence against women and on various rights concerning health, livelihood, security and information. Some of the important recommendations that emerged during the seminar have been listed below:-

- i. There should be fine for parents, who in spite of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan are not sending their daughters to school.
- ii. Minority Commissions and State Women Commission should be provided more powers in the States to monitor implementation of the Right to Education.
- iii. Women should be motivated to become independent and raise their voice against violence and form collective groups to support other victims.
- iv. Women should be provided confidence and information for approaching the police station to report cases, going to court, free legal aid center etc, whatever is appropriate for them.
- v. There should be an absolute ban on child marriage.
- vi. Women in unorganized sector should also be provided education through adult education programme GOI.

13) National level seminar on ‘Deaf Women Empowerment’ organized in association with National Association for Deaf, New Delhi

The seminar was organized with the objective to reach the unreached and bring deaf women to Delhi to overcome adverse situations by disability women activists. Some of the important recommendation which was put forth by the organization has been listed as following:-

- i. Creation of the post of sign language and interpreter in the National / State Commission for women. The job profile could entail dual work that is clerical plus sign language interpreter.
- ii. Deaf women must have an equal share in property, including land distribution of their family.



- iii. Various helplines run by the government must have SMS facilities. Awareness to be created at all levels i.e. police stations, hospitals. A common list of interpreters, etc. be provided to deaf women in need of help.
- iv. Informational and educational material prepared by WCD must be made accessible free of cost in language format through videos. It should also have subtitles in English and other regional languages.
- v. The workshops / seminars / training on legal rights, laws assisting women etc led by NCW should have participation from deaf women as well.
- vi. Deaf single women should have access to information through sign language interpreter at health care agencies and should also be entitled to special pension and other benefits.
- vii. Fast track courts should be set up at the block and district level for timely justice. In cases of violation of deaf women's rights, sign language interpreters should be provided in courts.
- viii. There should be separate budget for sign language interpreters to communicate with deaf women and children in (police stations, hospitals, courts).
- ix. Additionally, deaf women should be provided with interpreting services in any situation, where their rights are violated (i.e. situations of potential abuse, violence etc). Government should provide a panel of interpreters, free of cost to deaf women.
- x. To ensure equal access to education, the state should work to improve the educational quality of deaf schools or should make provisions to have budget for interpreters to work with deaf students in public / govt schools so that they can be part of the mainstream society.
- xi. Information disseminated by the state on women's access to credit and loans should also be available in sign language, free of cost.

14) Seminar on "Surrogacy: Issues and Challenges" was organized by National Commission for Women in collaboration with Institute of Chartered Management Association, New Delhi.

The seminar was organized to generate national perspective on surrogacy in India with special focus on States like Delhi, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Punjab and Gujarat. Some of the recommendations arising during the seminar are given below :-

- i) Sufficient pre and post counseling should be given to surrogates.

- ii) Women must not be forced to undergo surrogacy due to economic backwardness.
- iii) The entire process of surrogacy must be monitored closely and the surrogate mother should be well taken care of.
- iv) In case, the surrogate mother gives birth to twins she should be paid double amount or at least 75% of the money, for the second child.
- v) Health insurance for both the surrogate mother and the child is essential to ensure a healthy life and life.
- vi) The government needs to monitor the surrogacy clinics, which generally charge arbitrary prices for surrogacy arrangements. Regulations would enable the government to ensure that the clinics charge a fair price.
- vii) Proper monitoring committee should be established under the ART division of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (Mo HFW) to control and regulate all surrogacy arrangements.
- viii) An ethical committee should be established by the AR division of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (Mo HFW) concerning ethical issues.
- ix) There is an unequal bargaining between the Commissioning parents and the surrogate mother because the surrogate is often forced into surrogacy due to poor economic conditions. Therefore, legal validity of the surrogacy contract should be enforced.
- x) There should be special tribunal or quasi judicial forum for resolution of disputes arising from surrogacy contract.

15) Consultation on “Ways and Means to Safeguard Women from Cyber Crimes in India” organized by National Commission for Women at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi

Recommendations to meet Legal challenges

- i. Policies and stricter laws should be made to discourage hacking activities among the youth and discourage victims from approaching hackers for removing offensive contents from the internet, mobile apps etc.
- ii. A woman-centric information technology law must be drafted defining types of cyber crimes targeting women.
- iii. Existing provisions of Information Technology Act and IPC must be reframed and a constructive law should be made. Provisions from Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 must be included in the new law.



- iv. IT Act, 2000 (as amended in 2008) is not a women sensitive Act. It needs to be reviewed to introduce more innovative approaches in law.
- v. The offences targeting online crimes against women must be made non-bailable and cognizable. The punishment must also be enhanced from simple imprisonment for 6 months/ 1 year, to minimum 3 years to maximum 5 years, or 7 years or more (in cases of grave offences).
- vi. Uniform identification numbers may be created for use to create accounts in the social media.
- vii. "Right to access the net", "right to be forgotten" policies must be incorporated and such rights must be given the status of fundamental rights.
- viii. National Commission for Women should propose policies to include issues of cyber crimes (especially crimes targeting women) in bilateral treaties. This would help in resolving cross-jurisdictional cases of cyber crimes targeting women.
- ix. National Commission for Women should propose to the government for framing stricter guidelines for intermediaries to pull down any content offensive to women.
- x. As trans - jurisdictional issues are involved in most of the cyber crimes, there is a need to develop a trans jurisdictional mechanism by signing bilateral treaties.
- xi. Under Section 357A of CrPC, compensation is given to victims of crimes, who have suffered loss or injury as a result of the crime and who require rehabilitation. Compensation to victims of cyber crimes on similar lines may also be considered as consequences of female victims of cyber crimes are equally devastating.

Recommendations to meet socio-psychological challenges

- i. More awareness programmes should be organized in schools and colleges in order to enable children and youth to learn about the dangerous consequences of misuse of information communication technology, existing and newly evolving varieties of cyber crimes targeting women and the general reasons for the growth of the issue, socio-legal ethics regarding photography in public places (especially photography of women), to inculcate safe habits in the cyber space and to make them aware of legal rights and duties towards respecting right to privacy, right to life, liberty and child rights against abuses.
- ii. Awareness camps must also be held for adults, including, teachers and parents regarding their duties to monitor children's behavior in the internet, and the use of digital devices by young children, as well as teach the children and matured teenagers about safety norms in

the cyber space and encouraging them to report cyber crimes against women to parents, teachers and law and justice machinery.

- iii. Government / organizations must be encouraged to develop positive policies, especially, at workplaces to help women to come out of the 'feeling of shame' and report crimes to proper authorities.

Recommendations to meet Technical/Implementation challenges

- i. Hotlines numbers such as 1098, 1091, 100 should be made functional to receive complaints and these numbers should be exhibited in all schools, colleges, universities, corporate organizations etc.
- ii. Policies on compulsory training of all police officers for dealing with cases on information technology, and creation of cyber crime cells in all police stations. Deputing more women officers and women judges to deal with cases of cyber crimes against women must be implemented.
- iii. Cyber forensic labs in each district police head quarters should be set up. Over all, proactive policing for dealing with cases of cyber crimes against women is highly recommended.
- iv. Laws (such as Ss.292 and 294 IPC) and policies for restricting illegal and unauthorized selling of digital devices and porn contents by local shops should be strictly implemented.
- v. Mahila courts, which are dealing with cases concerning women with regard to dowry harassment or custody cases for children may be given the power to deal with cases of cyber crimes against women.
- vi. Websites / organizations working to help victims of cyber crimes must collaborate with the National Commission for Women for a common goal of curbing the issue.
- vii. Women- friendly mobile apps with a special chip or provision that can detect misuse of such apps in the name of helping women in distress may be developed.
- viii. Law enforcement agencies should be strengthened by opening more Cyber Cells, dedicated helpline numbers and imparting of proper legal and technical training to law enforcement agencies like the police and the judiciary to combat cyber crimes at every level.
- ix. Issue of cyber crimes also needs to be taken up at workplaces. IT policies of the companies should be transparent and hidden cameras installed at workplaces in personal space of employees to keep watch on productivity of workers should be avoided.
- x. Police and policing are not a complete solution. Role of Social Media and self restraint are also important.



- xi. Proper cooperation between victims, police, judiciary, social media, service providers and various stakeholders is required to deal with cyber crimes.

16) Seminar on “Women and Development in (Himalayan) Mountain Region: Issues and Concerns” was organized in association with Himachal Pradesh State Women Commission, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

Recommendations of the Seminar :-

Based on the deliberations during the seminar, following recommendations were made to the Govt. of HP and Govt. of India for further necessary action:-

1. Women’s Rights and development needs in mountain region

Recommendations :-

- i. Recognition of women’s right to land in the matrimonial house and productive assets immediately after her marriage. Joint ownership in the property is required.
- ii. Recognition of women as farmers.
- iii. Integration of gender perspective in project planning and implementation phases.
- iv. 50 % reservation for women in all government programmes/ committees.
- v. Ration should be supplied at one go through PDS shops so that women / people may not have to visit time and again keeping in view the difficult hilly terrain.
- vi. Right to inheritance in tribal areas is a big problem, Necessary amendment in Succession Act regarding inheritance is required and women should be made as coparcener so that women in tribal areas may have right to property in their ancestral and matrimonial homes.

2. Rural development in Himalayan mountain region problems and prospects

Recommendations :-

- i. Hundreds of women die and suffer head and spinal injuries while brining fodder for the cattle. Compensation need to be given to the women during injury and deaths. Insurance of rural women, mid day meal workers, anganwadi helpers and water carriers need to be made mandatory by govt.
- ii. Improved fodder and grass may be developed and provided to the farmers by the agriculture department and Universities which can be grown in their fields and women can harvest at least 5 times during a year.

- iii. Monkey menace is widespread in Himachal Pradesh and causes immense damage to the crops. Women armed with sticks have to remain on vigil to protect their crops.

Recommendation :-

- i. Govt. of India should export monkeys for bio-medical research because sterilization is not yielding desired results.
- ii. Chowkidars may be recruited through MNREGA for keeping vigil on monkeys and other wild animals. Govt. of India may formulate necessary guidelines under the scheme.

3. Technical Empowerment of women in Mountain Region

Recommendations :-

- i. During deliberations, all were unanimous in their opinion that in the traditional local culture, men make decisions and apply new techniques, so few opportunities for technical training and services become women's prerogative. Men also outnumber women by three to four times in agricultural technical extension professionals and technical personnel. following suggestions were put forward by the participants:-
- ii. Provision for dissemination of knowledge of new technology developed by the universities / scientists at the doorstep of the people from lab to land.
- iii. Training of women farmers in the field of agriculture, horticulture and Animal Husbandry as well as in new technologies.
- iv. It was suggested by experts from the University of Horticulture and Forestry, Nauni, Solan that for technical empowerment, women should diversify according to the availability of fruits and vegetables in that area. Training on fruit & vegetable processing /preservation may be provided to women for making them entrepreneurs also.
- v. Solar and wind energy applications like low- cost solar driers, green houses, solar steam cooking, solar cookers, solar wind power generation for rural and roof top building, improved biomass stoves to reduce women drudgery and health-related adverse effects due to smoke emissions could be utilized for the empowerment of women.

***Recommendations :-***

It was recommended that there should be some agency which should interface between the NGOs and other organization. Women liaison cum research officer should be appointed with clear cut responsibility in HP State Commission for Women to work on advocacy, policy and research related to women issues.

4. Women Education in mountain region

Himachal Pradesh has made lots of strides in the field of girl education and female literacy and HP Govt, has opened schools within the radius of 1.5 Km to 3 Km so as to enable girls to have access to education.

Recommendations :-

- i. Improvement in the quality of education and inclusion of chapters on gender issues.
- ii. Gender sensitization of teachers and students both (boys and girls) at all levels in educational institutions.
- iii. Opening libraries at the Panchayat headquarter so that dissemination of knowledge may be made through printed material.
- iv. Use of Electronic and print media for women-related issues.
- v. Inclusion of moral and ethical values in teacher training.

5. Health issues of women

Dr. Ramesh, Medical Superintendent, IGMC, Shimla highlighted the issues related to women health.

Area of health should be expanded. Pre-menopausal and post menopausal health issue should be included in the health policy as one of the priority areas.

- i. Plan for eradication of Vitamin D deficiency.
- ii. Early age hysterectomy should be banned
- iii. Strict Implementation of PC & PNDT Act
- iv. Abortion Pill is under H schedule; it should be brought under H1 Schedule.
- v. Sting operation regarding eradication of substance abuse.

6. Socio Economic Equality in the Himalayan mountain region

- i. Access to justice which is affordable and acceptable.
- ii. Judicial Panchayats may be established at the Panchayat level so that women do not have to go to the Courts to access justice.
- iii. Land under Bhoodan is available with the Govt. First priority for distribution of land be given to Ekal Naris and destitute women, who have no land.

Problems faced by women of Self Help Groups (SHGs) as an entrepreneur:-

- i. Training for preparation of viable project proposal for SHGs:
- ii. Removal of procedural complexities and bottlenecks in marketing of products.
- iii. Lack of assets in their name.
- iv. Lack of exposure in business practices.
- v. For inexperienced women, special training on development programmes should be arranged to enable them to enhance their skills.
- vi. Complicated legal and administrative procedure and formalities need to be made flexible and hassle free.
- vii. Relaxation of rules for obtaining food product licenses so that women may go for micro-enterprises.
- viii. In Himachal Pradesh, transportation is a big problem. Buses ply in the far-flung areas either during the early hours in the morning and late in the evening. As such, alternate mode of transportation is required to enhance the accessibility of women to the market.
- ix. Documentation of traditional wisdom of women.

7. Political empowerment of women in mountain region

- i. Although 50% reservation have been provided in the Panchayati Raj Institutions and local self bodies at the grassroot level by the Government yet reservation in Legislative Assemblies and Parliament still eludes women. Until reservation in Legislative Assemblies and Parliament is provided to women, women empowerment is not feasible.
- ii. Gender budgeting Cells are to be setup in all the Govt./ Semi Govt. departments and in the private sector.



- iii. Activation and regular monitoring of Sexual harassment committees be done in all the Govt./Semi Govt. departments and in the private sector.

17) A Round table Consultation on "Critical issues concerning women with disabilities" was organized by National Commission for Women in collaboration with Samarthayam Women with Disabilities Forum for Action

Recommendations :-

- i. Counsel parents to make them aware of the benefits of educating daughters with disability, which will lead to their economic and social empowerment.
- ii. Ensure local availability of early diagnosis facilities.
- iii. Create more residential homes for severely- disabled children.
- iv. Develop standard guidelines for making school buildings accessible to children suffering from single or multiple disabilities.
- v. Improve infrastructure in schools to improve accessibility, provide accessories, aids and appliances necessary for children, especially, girl children with disability.
- vi. Hire more special educators for the current schools as there is tremendous dearth of such educators.
- vii. Ensure through State Laws that schools focus on the types of disability and the need of the child with disability. Those who are visually impaired need curriculum in Braille, while those who are deaf need to have sign language interpreters.
- viii. Develop laws/ policies for training and capacity building of caregivers including family, teachers and other relevant actors.
- ix. Provide Comprehensive Sexual Education to children to prevent sexual and physical abuse.
- x. Encourage schools to provide Disability Certificate that would be helpful for students once they leave school.
- xi. Implement schemes like disability-pension scheme, transport allowance scheme etc. to help children with disability.
- xii. Evaluate teachers under RTE to ensure that children actually learn something and are not just passed.
- xiii. Improve the existing schemes for girl children that are discriminatory towards those who suffer from multiple or intellectual disabilities.

- xiv. Ensure collection of census data on various categories of disabilities people suffer from including, intellectual and multiple disabilities so that the data can be used to further, develop relevant policies.

18) A Consultation on “ICT and Women Empowerment” was organized by National Commission for Women in collaboration with Indian Institute of Public Administration in New Delhi.

The policy recommendations evolved through the debate

Some Policy recommendations for bringing women into the ICT Sector evolved during the course of the debate at various stages have been categorized as under:

I. Need Assessment

The discussion pointed out the need for identifying the gaps that restrict and reserve women and their mobility in the society. On considering the social constructs in India, it can be concluded that there is an urgent need to address the concerns of women in order to bring them afore by means of ICT. Also, it needs to be understood that gender can shape differential access and use of ICTs by men and women and why ICT policy should address gender issue. It is important to address gender issues in policy formulation, programme design and implementation, as well as evaluation.

Another aspect that needs to be taken into account is the reason for the lag in terms of ICT use amongst women compared to men. Hence, policies that aid in overcoming the lags can be formulated and implemented.

It was also pointed out that there was need for enhancing access and opportunity aspect to ICT through sensitization and awareness programmes of all stakeholders.

Also, it is required that targeted attention is given to involving women from all identified segments of the society; While formulating schemes and decision-making processes.

II. Training & Capacity Building

The second most important aspect that was repeatedly pondered upon was enhancing skill and capacities of women beneficiaries through the use of ICTs and the same was repeatedly reinforced and elaborated throughout the event. There is a radical need to rethink about the lifecycle for developing and deploying new and existing technologies. They must involve women—as technology innovators, developers, and drivers of the process—to design something that women can use.



A development professional, believed that creating **online grievance redressal systems** for women at the local level can strengthen them and empower them enough to participate at the community level. Also, the discussions suggested that there is an informed need for **Gender-friendly** systems, software, and infrastructure for making ICT use comfortable and enabling for women beneficiaries. **Another aspect that can play a critical role in enhancing the capacities of the women is documenting rural information of the local community** in women's voices on computers and mobile phones, which can be useful in improving skills and building confidence in the users. An important aspect raised by a civil society professional was the **digitization of SHGs through development of knowledge portals** for grassroots communities.

III. Knowledge Building

Based on the understanding of the social constructs, culture and norms of the Indian society, special efforts should be made that can encourage **female education** environment and **training** surrounding ICT use amongst women beneficiaries from all segments of the society.

Also, there needs to be initiatives that can help in **creating the best possible practices** in the country in the pathway of ICT and empowerment, wherein creating **online portals** and websites for accessing **information without using data connection** (e.g. Wikipedia zero). Knowledge sharing through www and other online portals is very important.

The establishment of **training Institutes for women** at district/block levels in rural areas and in cities in urban areas is another intervention that can empower them through language training apart from their local dialect. Doordarshan can play an important role along with some exclusively designed **ICT programmes**, for easy learning and user experience.

IV. Skill Building

The **skill development** and vocational **training** for ICT use among women is a critical component of empowering and strengthening the lives of the beneficiaries, especially, women. Also, **promoting ICT trainings** and skill development among women can improve accessibility and user experiences for individual empowerment and the development of the community they belong to. Additionally, ICT trainings should be made mandatory for women in the NGOs and grassroots welfare organizations so that the government policies and schemes can easily reach the grass-roots. Furthermore, there is a felt need for **promoting Digital Literacy** in **rural** and far-

flung regions in India, where the access and penetration of ICT is very low and most needed.

V. **Awareness Building**

The ICT may also be used as an effective tool for dissemination of moral, ethical, legal and spiritual education, particularly in the context of women empowerment. It could also be used for bringing to the fore, the legal protection available to women as envisaged in various laws of our country. The same exercise could be done in regional languages also. There can be specific **awareness programs** showing the **ease of use** of ICT aired through **mass-media** in order to reduce the apprehension associated with the use of ICT. The specific benefits that women can get out of ICT should be highlighted through tailor-made awareness programs.

VI. **Other Aspects**

Some other aspects that need to be taken into account as an outcome of the deliberations of the policy debate include the following points as discussed below:

There needs to be a mechanism that can **encourage women entrepreneurs** in **the technological sector** as well as acknowledging the best practices and showcase exemplary women entrepreneurs in different fields of subsistence activities. In addition, **improving the working conditions for women** in the ICT sector is critical to ICT use by women significantly impacting their lives. **Creation and Diffusion of technologies** through market or through intervention is another important aspect that can be explored along with **acknowledging positive cases** of women, who have used ICT for their professional and personal development.

Women, who had access to **ICT do not utilize** it as much due to reasons of lethargy, restrictions of operation (what if they spoil the system), and averseness to technology (one woman even commented 'isn't technology a man's thing'). Somehow the notion of ICT has been mistaken with the notion of technology in the industrial age. Technology use and its application is seldom associated with factories that has kept women away from it in the past forms a deep impression in their minds.

VII. **Value Addition to ICT Use**

The Industrial professionals establishing **Entrepreneurship Training** Center with the financial aid/support of Government and allied schemes can help train home-makers and adolescent girls to produce household computers in the local market with the help of mobiles and industrial exchanges at Panchayat level. Counselors' level will be established for sale/exchange of products, service centers for repair of mobiles,



etc. Women can form co-operative societies for small business like milk and milk products, cattle/ poultry farms and many similar activities. Also, the **State Commissions** for Women should concentrate on making use of ICT for **economic empowerment**.

The adoption of **Gender Resource Centre model** of Mission Convergence-Samajik Suvidha Sangam too can facilitate capacity building in women users.

VIII. Infrastructure Facilitations

The discussion repeatedly emphasized on enhancing infrastructure facilities to uplift the usage of ICTs by women from different segments of the society. There were repeated deliberations on **subsidizing** the **cost** of **internet services procurement** for **urban** women; **low** for women in **low-income** urban areas; **free** for rural women in below poverty line.

There should be a wide availability of **Data cards** for women to access the Internet at their convenience. Also, there should be an online mechanism to monitor women's online access. In addition, a **gender-component for ICT promotion** as corporate social responsibility should be weaved into their CSR initiatives, focusing on different segments of the female population, especially, the vulnerable groups. As part of CSR initiatives, corporates should develop ICT promotion initiatives intended to benefit disabled women.

The corporate firms and multi-nations should also, support **Accessibility and Affordability of technology** for women in rural and far- flung regions of the country, especially, where the access and availability is remote. Even otherwise, there should be efforts by service providers to make possible easy accessibility and unified adoption of technology throughout the country.

It was also discussed that there should be **User-centric designing** of applications on different modes of technology as a specific proportion of the users would be women before new releases of apps or websites. Furthermore, involving women users in the process and getting their feedback on the design and development of applications will give new insights about the usage of the applications from the perspectives of the beneficiaries.

Though, there was a significantly observed need for ICT use by professionals as well as for personal purposes, yet there were not adequate means to pursue the same; for instance many offices are not equipped with basic ICT facilities, which lead to issues such as unavailability of computers or lack of proper, continuous internet connection.

In such instances, to access the Internet through mobile phones, the users needed an appropriate bandwidth or else they were unable to use their phones.

IX. Monitoring & Evaluation Mechanism

Monitoring and Evaluation is one of the most critical aspect of any initiative directed towards beneficiaries (specific target group) with an intended outcome. It is monitoring and evaluation that helps the stakeholders to identify the strengths and weakness of the initiatives/programmes. In this context, it was suggested that ICT audits should be considered for major ICT initiatives and programmes involving the following:

Whether or not there are **gender neutral practices in ICT use** followed by the enterprises for example whether every employee in the organization has been provided with an equal access to technologies measured by some standard indicators.

Whether or not, the enterprises have analyzed and deliberated upon how **ICT** can help **women contribute** better in their **jobs** and how can they be adequately **trained** to use **ICT**.

Sectors lagging behind **ICT use** such as Healthcare should be provided with more encouragement to use ICTs through ICT programmes and policies that can facilitate ICT amongst professional in these sectors. There should be appropriate schemes for **healthcare workers** to be **trained** in different applications of **ICT**. Further, specific programs that encourage each healthcare worker to independently benefit out of ICT use, should be in place.

X. Policy Interventions & Government Interventions

ICT has played and is playing an important role for women in the 21st century. A lot many changes have naturally occurred in ICT use by women around the world. However there are still some gaps that need to be addressed by **policies** that may help in ironing out some of the discrepancies of ICT use by women.

There is need for **encouraging participation** of women in the **policy and decision-making** processes, which would not just improve the decision making and policy framing processes but would also balance out the needs as felt and perceived by the beneficiaries directly. There is an **intervention** is required by the **governing** bodies that would put in place a mechanism that would affect the change in the current ICT access and usage scenario in India. It should also be noted that so far there has **never been a policy on ICT for women**; hence the need is felt that there should be one dedicated exclusively for women encouraging and facilitating ICT use amongst women for their individual growth and social parity and equity.



The policies and interventions should be appropriately formulated to balance out the technology-use lag, achievable through **cheap** yet **quality access of Internet** for small businesses. Health and other sectors have been lagging behind in ICT use. Another aspect of importance in this regard is the **digital inclusion** of women, which can affect them at work - the primary learning grounds for these women. The policies that require businesses to conduct ICT audits should be in place. Moreover, there should be **replication** of existing and ongoing **women-friendly initiatives and projects** surrounding the welfare and empowerment of women in India. This way, the best practices of these programmes can become replicable models for successful implementation and result oriented positive deviance for targeted development intervention.

While bifurcating resources and allocating funds for schemes and programmes for women, the budgeting should be smartly done in a manner that the benefits of the initiatives can be effectively utilized by the beneficiaries; and can address the needs of the targeted group in the most advantageous manner.

19) A Consultation on "Acid Survivors" was organized by National Commission for Women in collaboration with Amar Ujala foundation and Pran Sabharwal Foundation, on 21st February, 2015 at Teen Murti Bhawan, New Delhi.

Recommendations:-

- i. Development of a clear method of giving first aid and subsequent treatment to the acid survivors. The protocol should be widely circulated and displayed in hospitals, clinics and dispensaries. Medical and paramedical staff should follow the protocol while extending medical care to survivors.
- ii. A database of doctors and medical professionals working for acid survivors should be extensively disseminated in hospitals, CSOs and agencies working on acid violence.
- iii. Information on organizations and foundations funding the treatment of acid survivors should be made available in hospitals, CSOs and agencies working on the issue. This will help in providing timely medical treatment to survivors.
- iv. The problem of acid burn among children is closely linked to unethical and unregulated sale of acid in cold drink bottles which must be checked and prevented.
- v. Appointment of trained counselors, psychologists and medical social workers to provide counseling and psycho-social support to acid survivors and their families to help them deal with psychological distress and trauma.

- vi. Sensitization of medical and paramedical staff as they are the first contact points for acid survivors in the hospital. It is important that they provide preliminary counseling and explain the process of treatment to survivors and their families.

20) A Consultation on “Condition of Devadasis in India” was organized by National Commission for Women in collaboration with Andhra Pradesh State Women Commission on 23rd February, 2015 in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

Recommendations:-

- i. Immediate survey has to be conducted and a data bank prepared regarding the number of families involved in Devadasi/ Jogini system.
- ii. The Acts of State Governments relating to Prohibition of Devadasi system have to be implemented seriously in their true spirit.
- iii. Social security ID cards have to be provided to women in Devadasi / Jogini system.
- iv. 3 Acres of Govt. Land to be sanctioned to women in Devadasi / Jogini system.
- v. Govt. to initiate steps to provide compulsory education / skill development courses to the children of women in Devadasi / Jogini system.
- vi. Functional literacy scheme may be adopted to impart education to women in devadasi / Jogini system.
- vii. National / State Women Commissions have to organize interactive sessions with Devadasis / Joginis in the districts.
- viii. Medical and health services have to be provided as a special measure to Devadasi and Joginis.
- ix. Reservations have to be provided to their children with regard to education & employment etc.
- x. The right of children to free and compulsory education Act, 2009 has to be implemented in every school. Guardian’s name is sufficient for admission of child in a school. Such children cannot be deprived admission in the schools for want of father’s name. Government has to take special care, particularly, in respect of girl children who are more vulnerable. Such girls shall be admitted in schools and kept in hostels.
- xi. Instructions or directions, may be issued to concerned officers, who are competent to issue certificates (i.e. Ration Card, Aadhar Card, Birth / Death Certificate, Election Identity card, Health card, Aarogya Sri Card, Income Certificate, Nativity Certificate, Community Certificate etc.) to verify whether the woman or her child, who applied is a Jogini. Once confirmed, certificates has to be issued without discrimination.



- xii. Awareness camps for public officers may be undertaken and enlighten them about the concerned acts prohibiting Devadasi / Jogini system.
- xiii. Application form for passport may be changed or an exemption from not mentioning husband's name may be granted or father's name in the application form may be mentioned. The evil system is in existence in many southern states, thus the Central Government may bring an amendment or alteration in the form application.
- xiv. Marriages of Joginis may be encouraged. Provide financial assistance for the marriages of children of Joginis. The Government is providing an incentive of Rs. 50,000/- to couples having inter-caste marriages. So, it has to be extended to the newly married bride and bridegroom of Joginis and her children. Any person marries a Jogini or daughter of a Joginis or son of a Jogini will receive such incentive. The incentive has to reach them within a period of three months from the date of application. The Government has to provide job security to a person after marrying a Jogini or her daughter.
- xv. Changes in the application form for employment and education may be carried out so that mother's name or a guardian's name is sufficient in getting admissions and employment.
- xvi. Awareness programmes for the officers may be conducted and direct the concerned officers not to insist on disclosing husband's or the father's name.
- xvii. Stringent action against those who force a Jogini to dance in a funeral procession should be taken.
- xviii. Old age pension / widow pension to be provided to all the Joginis/ Devadasis.
- xix. Health cards may be provided. They must be given free medical checkups and aid at regular intervals. Awareness camps on health issues may also be conducted.
- xx. Old age shelter at district head-quarters for elderly aged Joginis may be provided.
- xxi. 2% reservation in the employment of all government jobs to Joginis and their children may be provided.
- xxii. Jobs exclusively for Joginis and similar type of women and their children in all wings of Social Welfare department should be reserved. They should be allotted of Fair Price shops, Mee seva centers and e-seva centers etc., so that they can live in the society with dignity.
- xxiii. Self Help Groups for their financial stability may be formed.

- xxiv. 2-3 acres of fertile lands in the villages, where they are living with water and electricity facilities may be provided.
- xxv. Government has to provide suitable agricultural lands to them for cultivation.
- xxvi. Government has to provide houses in the middle of the village but not outside.
- xxvii. Government has to take preventive measures in rural areas which are prone to such exploitation at the time of village festivals, Jataras, Tirunallu.
- xxviii. Government has to employ Joginis as spies in the village to prevent dedication of girls for this purpose.
- xxix. Government has to take services of NGO organizations, who are helping such women in counseling and awareness programmes.
- xxx. Government has to utilize every mode of publicity in conducting awareness and counseling to eradicate this system.
- xxxi. Government has to fix responsibility on executive magistrate or an Officer of Social Welfare in the district, when any dedication of a girl takes place. Immediately girl has to be brought and kept in girls' rescue home and away from such atmosphere and provide medical aid and also admit her in a school. Immediate counseling is required for her. Vocational training to her should be provided if she is not interested in studies.
- xxxii. Executive Magistrate, Local Sub- Inspector, Surpanch, VAO, VRO have to be made responsible if any girl is dedicated in their areas
- xxxiii. The Government may constitute advisory and supervising committee consisting of Principal Secretary, Social Welfare, Commissioner, a representative of Women and Child Welfare, a retired District Judge and two able representatives from NGOs. They will monitor implementation of rehabilitation schemes, ensure proper enforcement of financial packages.

21) A Consultation on "Mainstreaming the Indian Muslim Women- the Way Forward" was organized by National Commission for Women in collaboration with Maulana Azad National Urdu University and Andhra Pradesh State Women Commission on 24th February, 2015 at Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh.

Recommendations:-

- i. Government should take serious measures on alleviating poverty among Muslims to provide access to education and employment, there should be programmes on creating



- legal awareness and undertaking measures for integrated development of the Muslim community.
- ii. The government should build awareness among the community on the regulations pertaining to marriages in the Sharia. Part of the problem is because there is no awareness in the community about the rules of Islam on marriages.
 - iii. The Indian society has to stop undermining the natural skills of women it's time to recognize their skills and channelize them to reap economic benefits.
 - iv. That awareness has to be generated in the community on availing of benefits of various governmental schemes. The National Media can play a vital role.
 - v. Young girls and boys should be made more aware of current issues that are traditionally considered a taboo. Awareness Programme at School college level should be conducted to built confidence, specially in Muslim girls.
 - vi. Police, especially women- police has to be sensitized in dealing with Muslim women. "It has to be ensured that they deal with Muslim women in a sensitive manner – right from lodging complaints and FIRs."
 - vii. The importance of empowering women using technology such as ICT and the need to develop leadership among women. Enfranchisement with the community is essential. Government and community both should concentrate on this.
 - viii. Sense of optimism, zeal and enthusiasm must be created among girls for making multidimensional personality, through proper orientation, counselling and training. State government should take strong measures for this.
 - ix. Awareness programmes should be organised for Muslim Women at Mandal levels. They should be made aware of their rights as well as responsibilities.
 - x. The governments should stop looking at Madrasas with suspicion and as hubs of radicalization. "A special arrangement has to be made for the smooth transition of students from Madrasas to higher institutions like MANUU."
 - xi. Training in honing soft skills should be imparted to the Muslim female students. This would improve their chances of employability.
 - xii. The government should impart quality education to the Muslim women so that they can claim their rightful position in the society. Another weapon is using the mass media to spread awareness in the community.

- 22) **A Consultation on “Creating an Empowering Environment for Women” was organized by National Commission for Women in collaboration with Ministry of Women and Child Development and Confederation of Indian Industry on 8th March, 2015 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.**

Recommendations:-

- i. Access to financial institutions – there should be flexible mechanism created within the structured public / private banks enabling women entrepreneurs to borrow funds.
- ii. The Self Help Groups (SHGs) may be allowed to be institutionalized.
- iii. The implementation of Maternity Benefit Act in the private sector may be ensured.
- iv. Every school should have self-defence training.
- v. Tax concession to industry for training women and training of trainers need to be provided. The courses of ITI are required to be revamped and to make them women-friendly.
- vi. The infrastructure of the schools must be used for skill development through double shifts.
- vii. The Commission or a high level committee set up in MWCD should review the curriculum of school education throughout the country to recommend parity for gender sensitive modules highlighting materials that promote stereotypes or biases. Therefore, the curriculum of education must have long term perspective with focus on mindset change.
- viii. To make women special police officers (power angels) – the model being implemented in Uttar Pradesh may be replicated in other States.
- ix. Allow women entrepreneurs to come collectively or provide platforms to gather market access and market linked trainings. The model of Meghalaya Basin Development Programme, already being implemented in North East, was recommended to be replicated and expanded in other parts of the country.
- x. Women affected by conflicts, undertrial convicts may be allowed to be economically strengthened through skills that encourage them to become entrepreneurs.
- xi. Exposure of women – training of women should be according to the requirement of the geographical, economic, socio-cultural milieu in order to have a sustainable and market linked prospective.
- xii. Self Help Groups of women should be connected and incentivized to trade their products and also trained and encouraged for e-commerce.



- xiii. The role of women in the economy of the country to be recognized. Financial institutions must make accommodating policies and programmes recognizing the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of women-owned micro enterprises.
- xiv. The women approaching financial institutions i.e. banks for borrowing funds are asked to submit guarantee from their fathers, husbands etc. This needs to be looked into and women borrowers should be treated as individuals.
- xv. Revamp the entire education system for creating a different mindset all together.
- xvi. Attitude change for putting ones hand to work is required through hands on training, which must be introduced in the curriculum.
- xvii. Hands on skills training to be reintroduced in school curriculum, without gender stereotyping, with all students being oriented and trained towards using basic as well as innovative technology.
- xviii. The curriculum of school education should also focus on skilling the students with vocations every year to turn them from unskilled to semi-skilled to skilled workforce during the education cycle within the school.
- xix. The enabling factors for creating work life balance of working women to be explored and introduced in the systems.
- xx. Empowerment of women should include empowering men to be more sensitive towards the needs of women.
- xxi. As a man is counterpart of a woman, inclusion of men in all discussions for equitable society is required. Both boys and girls should grow up with the idea to respect each other.
- xxii. The text books are important tools to convey messages, therefore the images in our books, where men are shown to be undertaking all activities and women represented to be confined in kitchen should be replaced by gender neutral messages.
- xxiii. The trainings or skills to be imparted to rural women may also correlate with the aptitude and counseling should be provided to rural women prior to training and skilling.
- xxiv. The women resource / training centers in villages / block level may be developed on the basis of public private partnership (PPP) model with Government supporting by providing land and NGOs in collaboration with private sectors may provide training and skills for women.

- xxv. Out of box ideas for entrepreneurship trainings like developing village tourism by women may be encouraged.
- xxvi. With reference to the mandatory six months training in medicine or army being implemented in Germany, India may also introduce similar mandatory trainings for students including learning of inter cultural relationship for young boys and girls.
- xxvii. Expressed that the wellness industry in the country is fast expanding and has the ability, capacity to engage and empower a large number of women in the country today. The industry provides huge opportunities for employment to women.
- xxviii. The need for safety and security of women, specially, working women, who require travelling and commuting, must be ensured.
- xxix. The training in wellness industry encourages women to either gain employment or become entrepreneurs through opening their own centres. Therefore, the industry may be promoted.
- xxx. The Government may take initiatives at village, community levels in collaboration with NGOs / organizations, for comprehensive awareness generation on gender, health, sex education etc. In this regard, young leaders from the community may be identified to act as collaborators for reaching out.
- xxxi. Public transport facilities and campuses should be made safe for female students.
- xxxii. Women's safety should include dialogue with men and any intervention would not be complete without change in their mindset at all levels.
- xxxiii. Contextualization and recognition of geographical differences in India to be recognized for developing any module or intervention.
- xxxiv. Need for creation of safe environment for women including work space with initiatives beginning from home.
- xxxv. CII has already presented a white paper to MWCD for collaborating with the Government on the issue and the effort may be undertaken for the same.
- xxxvi. Offices must provide friendly environments in their offices for breast feeding facilities, maternity leave, flexible hours for working mothers, and provision for working from home etc. to ensure that the health including mental health and nutrition of both women and children are addressed.
- xxxvii. In keeping with laws in certain Scandinavian countries which have provision of 18 months of maternity leave, the provision of six months maternity leave should be enhanced and the same to be implemented in both government and private sectors



by amending the Maternity Benefit Act. The Act to be amended should also accommodate flexible working hours and working from home for mothers.

23) A Convention on “Listening to the Voices of the Most Marginalized Engaged in Manual Scavenging” organized by the National Commission for Women in collaboration with Social Development Foundation, New Delhi.

Recommendations :-

- i. National Commission for Women should constitute a committee of experts, civil society organizations, NGOs to monitor the identification of the manual scavenging women in various states and write to the government for speedy action on it.
- ii. Distribution of agricultural land to all the women who have left this occupation is recommended. In the absence of an alternative they can do nothing. They should also be provided houses built by the government in common localities so that they can mix up with others.
- iii. Children engaged in manual scavenging are double shame. It must stop immediately and it will be possible only if the comprehensive programme for community is dealt with. It is important to adopt villages, hamlet's where these communities live and work for their overall development.
- iv. The government must fix accountability of the officials if they fail to stop this on a time bound programme. If the information of identification is wrong then the officers must be made accountable.
- v. Uttar Pradesh government must ensure equal wages for equal work. The sweepers employed by the UP government for village Panchayats get much higher salaries than the sanitation workers in the municipalities. Secondly, most of the sweepers appointed in the rural areas are not from these communities. It is important that these communities and women be considered first on priority basis for any employment as mark of alternative employment.
- vi. Consultation also recommended 5% quota in all the government services in the non-sanitary services for the educated youths from these communities so that slowly they acquire space in non-sanitary work.
- vii. Ambedkar Vidyalayas could be formed in each district with full hostel facilities for the children of these communities on the pattern of Navodaya Vidyalayas so that these children could grow and could be nursed for future.
- viii. Caste, untouchability and gender sensitization discourse should be made part of our school, colleges and universities discourse so that people could get rid of their prejudices.

Untouchability and caste discrimination should be severely dealt with and officials found neglecting them must be punished.

- ix. Government must start skill development programmes for these communities and ensure that their product is procured in the market or various government departments. They can launch some pilot project for the same.
- x. Voter ID card or Aadhaar Card is citizenship right of each individual and must be given to them. No community can be denied their due right. The officials must be asked to visit the localities of these communities, camps and do the needful.
- xi. All communities engaged in manual scavenging are absolutely landless hence fall under BPL status. Unfortunately, they are not even provided that status. It is time government and provided them with necessary means of livelihood and apprise them about its schemes. For example, none of Balmikis, Doms, Bansfors etc can avail of facilities under Indira Awas as the preliminary condition for the same is to have a parcel of land in your name while these communities are absolutely landless hence they are denied of such schemes. It is time, the government focused on these particular communities and brings out a comprehensive programme for their welfare.

24) The Commission organized a seminar on "The Women Entrepreneurship in Embroidery Work" in collaboration with Will Association, Manipur. Some of the notable recommendations emerged in the seminar are as follows:-

- i. The concerned State Govt. may be advised to establish a regular market place / hub in each district to dispose of embroidery and products.
- ii. State Govt. has to establish a separate Cell for forward and backward linkage of embroidery items.
- iii. Bulk buyers be invited to have a choice for finished products of embroidery.
- iv. Designers of the State and as well as from outside be invited for innovation of modern designs to enter in the export arena.
- v. To redress grievances of women, State Govt. may be requested to establish branch offices in each district of Manipur for quick disposal of any crime against women.

25) The Commission organized a seminar on "Sexual Harassment at Workplace for rural Women Workers." in collaboration with Centre for Human Resource and Economic development, Manipur. Recommendations emerged from the Seminar are as under:-

- i. To set up an internal committee on Sexual Harassment at workplace for speedy trial and punishment if anyone is offended.



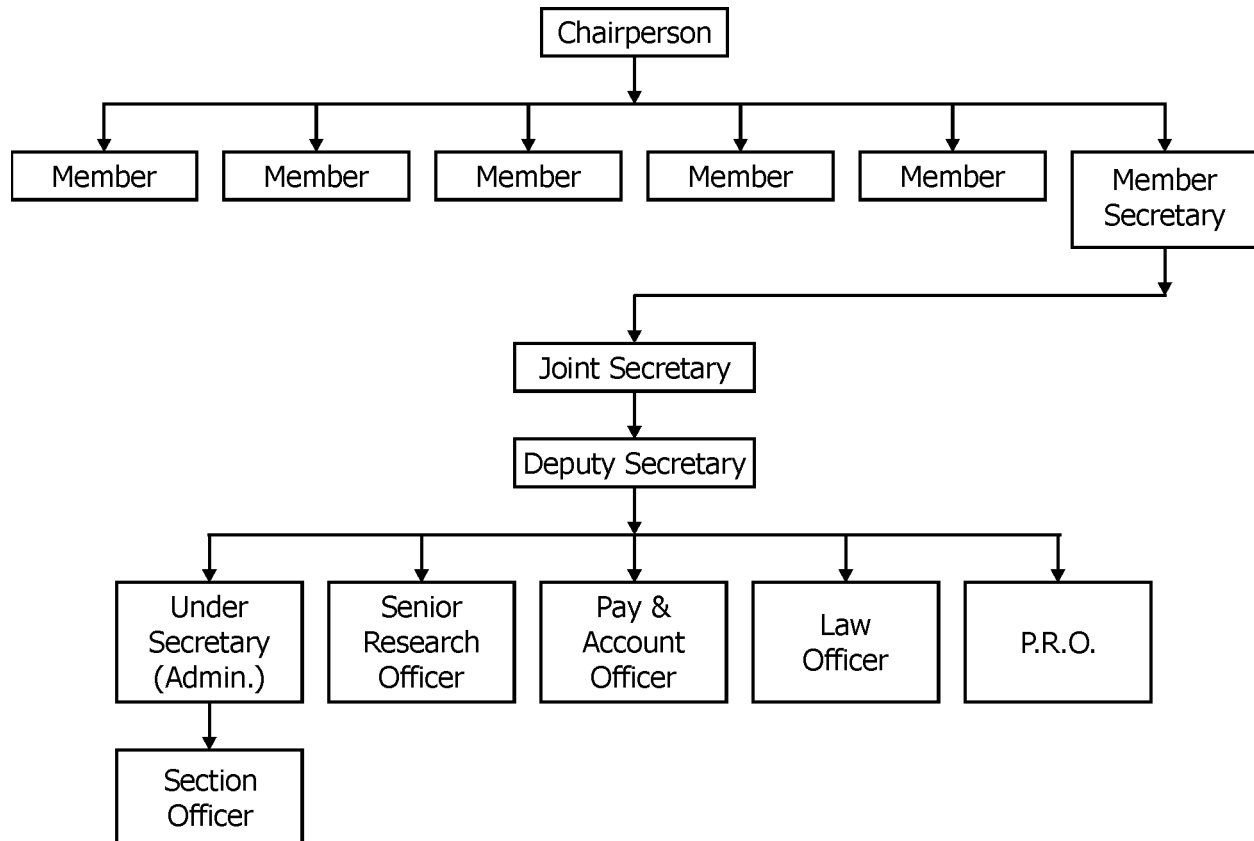
- ii. To sensitize the workplace.
- iii. Capacity building of women at workplace and make them aware of Human Rights
- iv. To put notice boards on noticeable places regarding "sexual Harassment Prevention Act (2013).
- v. To counsel and provide rehabilitation to the victims to lead a normal life
- vi. To provide legal, moral and financial help to the victims.
- vii. To work together among NGOs to help each other to combat crimes against women.
- viii. Building up proper 'linkage and referral' for the victims of sexual harassment.



ANNEXURES



Annexure-I

Organisational Chart

Nature-wise report of the complaints received by NCW during the Year 2014-2015

S.No	Nature- wise complaints	No. of complaints received
1	Acid Attack	21
2	Attempt To Murder	291
3	Attempt To Rape	709
4	Bigamy / Polygamy	250
5	Caste, Community Based Violence	236
6	Complaints by In Laws	863
7	Complaints Related to Riot / Communal Violence	11
8	Cyber Crime against women	178
9	Deprivation of Property Rights	190
10	Deprivation of Women Rights	294
11	Divorce	36
12	Dowry Death	403
13	Dowry Harassment / Cruelty to married women	1338
14	Dowry harassment / dowry death	975
15	Free legal aid for women	34
16	Gender Discrimination including equal right to education & work	57
17	Harassment At Workplace	535
18	Indecent Representation of Women	102
19	Kidnapping / Abduction	626
20	Maintenance Claim	89
21	Matter Involving Custody of Children	16
22	Miscellaneous	4536
23	Murder	156
24	Outraging Modesty of Women	2659



S.No	Nature- wise complaints	No. of complaints received
25	Police Apathy against women	7367
26	Pre-Marital Breach of Trust	123
27	Privacy of women and rights thereof	93
28	Rape	1041
29	Reproductive health rights of women	48
30	Right to Exercise Choice in marriage	353
31	Right to live with dignity	6946
32	Sex Scandals	9
33	Sex selective abortion / female foeticide / amniocentesis	39
34	Sexual harassment including sexual harassment at workplace	414
35	Shelter & Rehabilitation of Victims	5
36	Stalking / Voyeurism	32
37	Suicide	22
38	Traditional practices derogatory to women rights i.e. sati pratha, devdasi pratha, witch hunting	28
39	Trafficking / Prostitution of women	79
40	Violence against women	911
41	Women's right of custody of children in the event of divorce	3
	Total	32118

State-wise report of the complaints received by NCW during the year 2014-2015

S.No	Name of the State	Total
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	154
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4
4	Assam	63
5	Bihar	775
6	Chandigarh	60
7	Chhattisgarh	145
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4
9	Daman & Diu	5
10	Delhi	3618
11	Goa	9
12	Gujarat	158
13	Haryana	1720
14	Himachal Pradesh	80
15	Jammu and Kashmir	35
16	Jharkhand	357
17	Karnataka	226
18	Kerala	58
19	Madhya Pradesh	1086
20	Maharashtra	758
21	Manipur	4
22	Meghalaya	4
23	Nagaland	2
24	Odisha	154
25	Pondicherry	21



S.No	Name of the State	Total
26	Punjab	403
27	Rajasthan	1473
28	Sikkim	5
29	Tamil Nadu	327
30	Telangana	141
31	Tripura	10
32	Uttar Pradesh	19385
33	Uttarakhand	530
34	West Bengal	342
	Total	32118

State-wise number of complaints registered at NRI Cell of NCW during the year 2014-15

S.No.	Name of the State	No. of complaints
1	Delhi	58
2	Uttar Pradesh	37
3	Haryana	24
4	Punjab	26
5	Maharashtra	39
6	Gujarat	22
7	Andhra Pradesh	24
8	Tamil Nadu	23
9	Rajasthan	12
10	Madhya Pradesh	05
11	Uttarakhand	03
12	Kerala	06
13	Bihar	07
14	Odisha	04
15	Karnataka	22
16	West Bengal	11
17	J&K	03
18	Himachal Pradesh	06
19	Chattisgarh	02
20	Chandigarh	06
21	Assam	01
22	Goa	01
23	Telangana	13
	Total	355



Annexure-V

Country-wise number of complaints registered at NRI Cell of NCW during the year 2014-15

S.No.	Name of the Country	No. of complaints
1	India	355
2	USA	17
3	Ghana	01
4	Germany	01
5	Saudi-Arabia	06
6	New-Zealand	01
7	Belgium	03
8	Qatar	03
9	Ireland	02
10	Canada	15
11	UAE	11
12	Italy	01
13	Australia	06
14	West-Indies	01
15	UK	08
16	Sweden	01
17	France	01
18	Kuwait	03
19	Switzerland	01
20	Singapore	04
	Total	441

THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN ACT

CHAPTER-III

FUNCTION AND POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

12. Functions of the Commission -

- (1) The Commission shall perform all or any of the following functions, namely :-
 - (a) investigate and examine all matters relating to the safeguards provided for women under the Constitution and other laws ;
 - (b) present to the Central Government, annually and at such other times as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards;
 - (c) make in such reports recommendations for the effective implementation of those safeguards for improving the conditions of women by the Union or any State;
 - (d) review, from time to time the existing provisions of the constitution and other laws affecting women and recommend amendments thereto so as to suggest remedial legislative measures to meet any lacunae, inadequacies or shortcomings in such legislation;
 - (e) take up the cases of violation of the provisions of the Constitution and of other laws relating to women with the appropriate authorities;
 - (f) look into complaints and take suo-motu notice of matters relating to :-
 - (i) deprivation of women's rights;
 - (ii) non-implementation of laws enacted to provide protection to women and also to achieve the objective of equality and development;
 - (iii) non-compliance of policy decisions, guidelines or instructions aimed at mitigating hardships and ensuring welfare and providing relief to women, and take up the issues arising out of such matters with appropriate authorities;
 - (g) call for special studies or investigations into specific problems or situations arising out of discrimination and atrocities against women and identify the constraints so as to recommend strategies for their removal;



- (h) undertake promotional and educational research so as to suggest ways of ensuring due representation of women in all spheres and identify factors responsible for impeding their advancement, such as, lack of access to housing and basic services, inadequate support services and technologies for reducing drudgery and occupational health hazards and for increasing their productivity;
 - (i) participate and advise on the planning process of socio-economic development of women;
 - (j) evaluate the progress of the development of women under the Union and any State;
 - (k) inspect or cause to be inspected a jail, remand home, women's institution or other place of custody where women are kept as prisoners of otherwise, and take up with the concerned authorities for remedial action, if found necessary;
 - (l) fund litigation involving issues affecting a large body of women;
 - (m) make periodical reports to the Government on any matter pertaining to women and in particular various difficulties under which women toil;
 - (n) ***Initiate such actions for promotion and advancement of women's rights as it may deem necessary.***
 - (o) any other matter which may be referred to it by the Central Government.
- (2) The Central Government shall cause all the reports referred to it in clause (b) of sub-section (1) to be laid before each House of Parliament along with a memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the Union and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any of such recommendations.
- (3) Where any report or any part thereof relates to any matter with which any state Government is concerned, the Commission shall forward a copy of such report or part to such State Government who shall cause it to be laid before the Legislature of the State along with a memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the State and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any of such recommendations.

13. POWERS OF THE COMMISSION:

- I.** The Commission shall, while investigating any matter referred to in clause (a) or clause (f) of sub-section (1) section 12, have all the powers of a civil court trying a suit and also in particular in respect of the following matters, namely :

- a) Summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person from any part of India and examining the person on oath;
- b) requiring the 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 and documents;
- f) ***Ordering costs in cases where there has been wilful disobedience to any order of the Commission, issued under clause (a) or (f) of sub-section (1) of section 12.***
- g) Any other matter which may be prescribed.

**** II. Penalty for default:**

The Commission may compel the attendance of any person to whom a summon has been issued under Section 13 and for that purpose may –

- i. Issue a warrant for his arrest.***
- ii. Impose a fine upon him (not exceeding Rs. 5000/-)¹ for every incidence of default.***

**** III. *The Commission shall have the power to require any person subject to any privilege which may be claimed by the person under any law for the time being in force, to furnish such information on such points or matters as in the opinion of the Commission, may be useful 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 177 of IPC.***

**** IV. *The Commission shall be deemed to be a Civil Court and when any offence as is described in section 175, section 178, section 179 section 180 or section 228 of IPC is committed in the view or presence of the Commission, the Commission may, after recording the facts constituting the offence and the statement of the accused as provided for in the code of Criminal Procedure 1973, forward the case to a Magistrate having jurisdiction to try***

1. As per Civil Procedure Code 1908, Section 32

** New Suggestion



the same and the magistrate to whom any such case is forwarded shall proceed to hear the complaint against the accused as if the case has been forwarded to him under Section 346 of the CR

- **V.** *Every proceeding before the Commission shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of Section 193 and 228 and for the purposes of section 196 of the IPC and the Commission shall be deemed to be a civil court for all the purposes of section 195 and Chapter XXVI of CRPC 1973*
- **VI.** *The Commission may take any of the following steps during or upon the completion of an inquiry/ investigation/hearing held under this Act, where prima facie the inquiry discloses violation of women's rights provided under the constitution of India and other laws, by a public servant or private person or persons, the Commission may recommend to the concerned Government or authority –*
- (a) to initiate proceedings for prosecution or such other action as the Commission may deem fit against the concerned person or persons;*
 - (b) approach the Supreme Court or the High Court concerned for such directions, orders or writs as the Court may deem necessary;*
 - (c) recommend to the concerned Govt. or authority at any stage of the inquiry for the grant of such immediate interim relief to the complainant or the members of her family as the Commission may considered necessary.*

COMMENTS OF NCW ON THE CABINET NOTE ON DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT, 1961

The Dowry Prohibition Act was passed in 1961 to prohibit the giving or taking of dowry, and hence put an end to this evil practice. Though the legislation aptly prohibits the giving or taking of dowry, it was felt that the present law has been ineffective to curb this social evil. NCW felt that there was a dire need to make the requisite amendments to the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 so as to make it effective. NCW forwarded its recommendations to the Ministry of Women and Child Development in the years 2007, 2009 and latest in the year 2011 for suitable amendments to the Act.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development has prepared a Draft Cabinet Note dated 14th February 2014 on Amendments in the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 and sought comments from different Ministries. NCW was also given a copy of the Draft Cabinet Note for its comments in the meeting of Member Secretary, NCW with Secretary, MWCD on this issue on 7th July 2014.

NCW has the following comments on the Draft Cabinet Note:-

Para No. of of Cabinet Note	Relevant Section/ Issue	NCW Comments
4.1.1	Section 2/expression Presents to be substituted by Gifts	NCW has re-examined the issue administratively and found that legally there is distinction between "Gifts" and "Presents". Hence it is suggested that expression "Presents" may not be substituted by "Gifts" but legal definition of "Presents" may also be included.
4.2	Section 2A/ Maintenance of Lists of Gifts	To make this provision more effective, feasible and practical for implementation, it is suggested that the lists of gifts be maintained and counter signed by both the parties to marriage and kept in the safe custody of concerned Post Office/ Marriage Registrar Office
4.4.2	Section 6(3)/Transfer of Property	The provision is suggested to be modified to the extent that only in cases where the woman dies due to dowry / marital harassment related



Para No. of of Cabinet Note	Relevant Section/ Issue	NCW Comments
		<p>reasons, then only such property should not to be devolved to her husband irrespective of period of marriage. However in other circumstances Succession should be harmonious with Succession Acts and other relevant laws.</p>
4.5.1 and 4.5.2	Insertion of new section 7A	<p>NCW is reiterating its earlier recommendation for harmonizing Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 with Protection Of Women From Domestic Violence Act 2005 for obtaining orders of reliefs, since the present Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 only deals with punishment or penalty imposed with regard to the giving or taking of dowry and it does not authorize the magistrate to issue any protection orders, monetary relief or residence orders in favour of the victim as provided under Domestic Violence Act, 2005.</p>

**CLARIFICATION ON COMMENTS OFFERED BY NCW ON THE DRAFT CABINET
NOTE ON DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT, 1961**

Clarification sought by Ministry of WCD	NCW Opinion
Legal Definition of Presents	The legal definition of Presents is "to give something to someone in a formal way or in a ceremony". This may be considered for inclusion in the Draft Act.
Rationale behind keeping list of Gifts in the safe custody of Post Office and not with Dowry Prohibition Officer	The suggestion to keep the list of gifts in the safe custody of Post Offices has been given, keeping in view the availability and accessibility of Post Offices everywhere and to every strata of the society. This will make the provision effective, feasible and practical for implementation.
Clarification in insertion of new section 7A as section 36 of PWDVA, 2005 already has provision that it could be invoked with other laws.	As of now, the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 has provisions only in respect of punishment or penalty to be imposed with regard to the giving or taking of dowry. It does not authorize the Magistrate to issue any protection orders, monetary relief or residence orders in favour of the victim as provided under Domestic Violence Act, 2005. Therefore, insertion of explicit provision for harmonizing Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 with Protection of Women From Domestic Violence Act, 2005 was suggested for proper implementation of provisions of both the Acts by the law enforcement agencies.



Annexure-VIII

COMMENTS/SUGGESTIONS OF NCW ON JUVENILE JUSTICE

(CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) BILL, 2014

The horrific gang rape of a 23 year old woman in Delhi on 16th December 2012 has triggered a nationwide debate on a number of issues. One of these issues being the scope of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, because one of the six individuals who had allegedly engaged in this barbaric act is apparently a juvenile.

NCW is mandated to protect and promote the rights of women and condemns such horrific acts of violence against women and young girls. At the same time, the Commission also considers that all human beings, especially growing children need to be taught that there are consequences for their actions and that they need to be accountable for their behavior. This means ensuring that such accountability should be grounded in the child and adolescent psychology. Further, a deeper understanding of the circumstances that has led to such behavior / actions culminating in anti-social or criminal behavior. This is an essential aspect of enabling them to grow into responsible human beings who are not only conscious of their own rights, but also of their duties as citizens.

Taking this into the consideration, following Comments/Suggestions were sent on the proposed Bill:

S.No.	Section in the draft Bill	NCW Comments/Suggestions
1.	(x) Principle in the Object	In the "Principle of equality and non discrimination the clause "offence committed" should be omitted.
2.	Sec. 2(u) Definition of Children	It is suggested that the Bill should also specifically Courts prescribe the procedure / manner to deal with cases, where heinous crimes are committed by children (16-18 yrs. of age group) by Children Courts. Since the courts under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 and Special Courts under the protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 are established for the purpose of providing speedy trial of offences against children or of violation of child rights, and not to deal with the crimes committed by children.

S.No.	Section in the draft Bill	NCW Comments/Suggestions
3.	Sec 2(zk) Definition of juvenile	The definition of juvenile should be amended as "means a person below the age of eighteen years ".
4.	Sec. 4	The provision should be amended as : "Where an inquiry has been initiated in respect of any child under this Act, and during the course of such inquiry, the person completes the age of eighteen years..... ".
5.	Proviso to Sec 9 (2)	The proviso, that such claim as to age can be raised or recognized at any state, even after final disposal of the case, is not supported. The proviso should refer that responsibility of investigating agencies to ensure the age of the person at the time of commission of offence, before the trial begins.
6.	Sec 14(4)	In this provision the term "serious offences" needs to be omitted.
7.	Sec 14(5)(f)(ii)	The manner to deal with heinous offences committed by child above the age of 16 years is prescribed in sec 15 and not in sec 14 Hence reference to sec 14 in this provision should be replaced by sec 15 .
8.	Sec 19(3)	The child who is found to be in conflict with law is to be sent to place of safety till he attains the age of 18 years and not 21 years. Since a child ceases to be a child when he attains the age of 18 years, and therefore keeping him in place of safety till he attains the age 21 years in cases of heinous crimes, is not recommended. This provision needs to be modified accordingly.
9.	Sec. 21	It is recommended that in cases of heinous crimes committed by child (16-18 years of age group), he can be sentenced to life imprisonment in rarest of rare, cases. Such a sentence will act as



S.No.	Section in the draft Bill	NCW Comments/Suggestions
		deterrence for other child offenders. Hence this provision needs to be modified by omitting life imprisonment.
10.	Sec 22	It is recommended that security for keeping the peace and for good behavior should be taken in case of petty and serious offence committed by child (16-18 years of age group). Hence, this provision needs to be modified accordingly.
11.	Sec 86	In this provision the phrase "disabled children" need to be replaced by "children with special needs"
12.	Sec 109	<p>Keeping in view of rising incidents of crimes committed by children, it is suggested that the State Government should also make rules to carry out awareness and sensitization programmes in schools, colleges, institutions, children homes, etc. Such programmes will be to aware the children about their legal rights and also their social, moral and legal obligations.</p> <p>Thus a specific provision to incorporate this suggestion in this section is recommended.</p>
13.	Miscellaneous Suggestion	This Bill should also incorporate specific provision for protection of child witnesses.

LAWS RELATING TO NRI MARRIAGES AND THEIR IMPACT ON WOMEN

Marriages in India have a close relationship with social status. It is for this reason that the marriage of a woman with a man residing outside India has significant allure for Indian families. This, added to the difficulty in ascertaining the antecedents of the man and his family due to their location abroad, often means that the woman is susceptible to significant ill-treatment and hardship at the hands of the NRI husband and his family. Living in strange surroundings, away from home, the woman is entirely dependent on the man for her sustenance and wellbeing. Thus, when the marriage turns abusive or problematic, women are left with scant or no legal recourse.

It is this helplessness that the law should aim to overcome by empowering the woman. However, the current legal framework compels her to be either rendered remediless or endure the abuse. To the courts empowered to grant her remedy, she lacks access, and the courts that she has access to lack the remedies. The conflict of laws raises a massive problem of jurisdiction of courts, for only those courts possess jurisdiction where the couple or the respondent (often, the husband) is habitually resident- which is the foreign country. The second condition may be the domicile of the parties, which also leads back to foreign courts. The domicile of the husband in the foreign land is easily established due to his status as a resident there, and S.15 of the Indian Succession Act, as also the common law, provide that the wife has no independent domicile, and follows that of the husband. Thus, when women return to India, to their family and familiar surroundings, they do leave marital abuse behind, but they also leave behind their legal rights and entitlements.

To overcome this situation of remedilessness, a overhaul of the legal structure governing NRI marriages is proposed. This requires a reworking of the Foreign Marriages Act, the Guardians and Wards Act, the Code of Civil Procedure and the Code of Criminal Procedure, among others.

(i) Amendments to the Foreign Marriage Act, 1969

The Foreign Marriage Act currently governs a very narrow range of marriages those in which a couple, at least one of whom is an Indian citizen, marry abroad. The Act is procedural in nature, stipulating only the manner in which the marriage needs to be undertaken. For remedies, it refers to the Special Marriage Act, which too is subservient to any remedies that the law of the foreign jurisdiction provides. Even these remedies are contingent on the requirements of residence and domicile which are deeply problematic for the woman, as we have mentioned earlier.

The Foreign Marriage Act, 1969 should encompass a wider range of marriages within its fold, and also provide for greater access to marital and familial remedies. Other Acts governing



marriages are constrained by their operation to largely local marriages, where there are no provisions regarding jurisdiction and processes over persons located abroad. Neither these laws, nor the Foreign Marriages Act provide any safeguards for women in marriages solemnized in India, where the couple intends to reside abroad.

The Foreign Marriages Act, 1969 should govern marriages of the following kind:

- a) Marriage between two persons where one spouse is a citizen or a resident of a country abroad;
- b) Marriage between two NRIs;
- c) Marriage between two persons, both of whom are not citizens of India, but one or both of whom are currently residing in India though married abroad.

The Act should provide for a wide gamut of remedies, not limited to divorce, judicial separation, maintenance, alimony and custody. It must also entitle the wife to a half share in the husband's share of the immovable property acquired during the period of marriage, and also a half share in the movable properties and damages and compensation for harassment, abuse and abandonment. Access to these reliefs by the wife should not be contingent on her permanent or habitual residence or domicile. Currently, women may avail of remedies under the Act only if they have resided in India for three years preceding the petition for relief. **This must be amended in line with the other laws for the benefit of women, such as S.125, CrPC, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 etc., where jurisdiction vests in a Court on the basis of the *present* residence of the woman.** In addition to this, the procedure during registration and petitions for relief must also include safeguards to the interests of women and children moving abroad, to ease access to courts and marital remedies. NRI marriages in India in which the husband is a foreigner/ person resident abroad should be registered under the Foreign Marriage Act, 1969 along with a declaration/Affidavit giving his full particulars, including:

- His citizenship or permanent residency number
- His place and nature of employment and the details of his earnings
- The listing of his properties in India and abroad

The Act should also provide for attachment of property before judgment and other safeguards to protect the rights of women and children to financial support.

(ii) Amendments to the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890

Women in NRI marriages are often denied custody of their children, since their departure from the foreign country incapacitate them from participating in the costly custody proceedings

abroad. If a woman assumes custody of the children by bringing them to India, she is construed as a 'wrong-doer' and a kidnapper. For this reason, The Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 should be amended to make the father and the mother of the child both the natural guardians. To ensure access to remedies and legal proceedings, Section 9 should be amended to confer jurisdiction upon courts where the minor is 'presently residing'. In proceedings for custody, a father who has wilfully refused to pay maintenance and Child Support should be refused visitation rights/custody.

India should maintain *status quo* with respect to the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, and not sign it. Being a gender-neutral Convention, it does not account for the specific experiences of women, and this often acts against them.

(iii) Amendments to the Procedural Laws and other marriage laws:

Section 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure should either read the exception of violation of principles of natural justice widely, or contain an additional exception where the woman is *unable* to contest litigation abroad. This would exempt them from the hardship of unjustly passed divorce decrees or custody or other orders. These decrees, without enough opportunity for the woman to represent her case, pass unfavourable orders, and also later prevent her from exercising remedies in India. Moreover, akin to Section 126 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, jurisdiction for matrimonial reliefs and marriage related offences should be conferred on Courts in a place where the woman is presently residing.

Secondly, bail conditions for an NRI should provide that he deposit his passport in Court. Also, the provisions of S.10(3)(e) of the Passport Act should be actively enforced. This provides that:

(3) The passport authority may impound or cause to be impounded or revoke a passport or travel document,-

... (e) if proceedings in respect of an offence alleged to have been committed by the holder of the passport or travel document are pending before a criminal court in India;

The law should also state that the NRI provide security in Court for the amount equivalent to the amount of dowry/stridhan claimed. All marriage laws should also be amended to specifically provide for injunctions preventing a husband from selling or alienating property during the pendency of proceedings in a case for maintenance, alimony or property.

Since a major hurdle in claiming matrimonial relief is the difficulty in serving processes on NRI husband and in-laws located abroad, Lookout Notices should be issued for husbands against whom offences have been registered. In this direction, India should sign reciprocal treaties for the service of summons, enforcement of maintenance orders and extradition with all countries with a sizeable population of people of Indian Origin. These measures will go a long way in securing reliefs to aggrieved women and make their rights and justice more accessible.



PROPOSED DRAFT OF THE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM (PUBLICLY DEHUMANIZING AND STIGMATIZING) ATROCITIES BILL, 2014)

Statement of Objects and Reasons

Violence against women in the country is multifaceted and multidimensional calling for an earliest end through legal and extralegal measures. The legislature has so far enacted laws on various aspects of the violence against women that has severely existed for long in the form of dowry, dowry death, child marriage, trafficking, domestic violence and so. The other forms of violence not covered by any specific legislation need immediate legislative attention. One such form of violence that has existed since times immemorial is causing atrocities on women by dehumanizing and stigmatizing them in public. They are publicly beaten, burnt, made to parade naked, forced to eat human excreta, raped, defanged (teeth are pulled out), humiliated and put to pain by insertion of logs or other sharp objects in private parts, called bad names, put to shame by cutting their hair (also nose or other body-parts), frustrated by socially ostracizing their children, deprived of land and property by seizure, and sometimes lynched too and their limbs hacked off. There are social, psychological and economic reasons behind all such dehumanizing and stigmatizing atrocities which cannot be stopped without a comprehensive legislation with effective legal machinery for implementation of that law. Shockingly, these worst dehumanizing and stigmatizing actions are unmet by our legislative process and, therefore, should be stopped by legislation forthwith. The present Bill is a prelude to that.

The Bill seeks to :-

- (i) Identify various atrocious actions prevalent in society at various places and levels across the country which are of the nature of dehumanizing and stigmatizing women in public.
- (ii) Take cognizance of the reasons for dehumanizing and stigmatizing atrocities perpetuated against women, such as, their refusal of sexual favours to unscrupulous persons in society, refusal by widows to relinquish claim over their husband's property, patriarchal attitudes, suspicion of adultery, lack of education and health services, antiquated practices of dehumanization and stigmatization of women by calling names and vengeance through sex.
- (iii) Take care of women who are dehumanized or stigmatized in India and who often do not seek any legal or police assistance due to shame, isolation, poverty, desperation, social deprivation, caste, fear of further dehumanization in the absence of sufficient legal support.

- (iv) Ensure that proper action is taken after the matter is reported to police and an arrest of the perpetrators of violence is made immediately.
- (v) Ensure that after police action the woman is not left unsafe to bear the brunt and is not further injured, dehumanized and stigmatized by others in the locality.
- (vi) Prevent continuous ostracization of women in their villages or localities, having no means of sustenance.
- (vii) Enable next kin of a woman to get compensation or relief if she is murdered or loses life by any such dehumanizing and stigmatizing atrocity.
- (viii) Ensure that no woman is beaten or beaten until she falls down unconscious or subjected to any other kind of dehumanizing and stigmatizing atrocities.
- (ix) Prevent vengeance in the form of penalizing a woman for her being conscious, active or rebellious about her rights.
- (x) Provide better legal frame for prevention of brutalization of a woman by calling her by bad names or by subjecting her to any other dehumanizing and stigmatizing act in addition to mild punishment to these offences under section 323 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), which prescribes one year's imprisonment and Rs.10,000/- fine to anyone who causes such atrocities.

The Prevention and Protection of Women from (Publicly Dehumanization and Stigmatization) Atrocities Bill, 2014

An Act to provide for more effective measures to prevent and protect women from publicly dehumanizing and stigmatizing atrocities and to eliminate their such sufferings by any individual or group by providing for trial and punishment of offenders, and also to provide relief and rehabilitation of victims of such offences and for any other matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Be it enacted by the Parliament in the Sixty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows-

**CHAPTER-I
PRELIMINARY**

1. Short title, extent and commencement :-

- (1) This Act may be called the Prevention and Protection of Women from (Publicly Dehumanization and Stigmatization) Atrocities Act, 2014.
- (2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.



- (3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint and different dates may be appointed for different states as for different provisions this Act.

2. Definitions :-

- (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires :-
- (a) "Atrocities" means and include any act of publicly dehumanizing and stigmatizing a woman punishable under section 4;
 - (b) "Code" means the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Central Act 2 of 1974);
 - (c) "Court" means Court of special Judge of the rank of a Sessions Judge or an Additional Sessions Judge or an Assistant Sessions Judge exercising jurisdiction in the area where offence alleged to have taken place under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973;
 - (d) "Dependents" mean and include the dependents of a woman subjected to atrocities and it includes sons (legitimate and illegitimate), daughters (legitimate and illegitimate), parents, sons and daughters of a predeceased son and sons and daughters of a predeceased daughter;
 - (e) "Government" means the Central Government or the State government as the case may be;
 - (f) "Police Station" means and includes the police station established by Government including the outposts;
 - (g) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;
 - (h) "Rules" means the rules made under this Act;
 - (i) "Woman" means female human of any age.
- (2) Words and expressions used but not defined in this Act and defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Central Act 2 of 1974) or the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (45 of 1860) shall have the meanings assigned to them there as the case may be.

3. Act not in derogation of any other law :-

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

CHAPTER-II OFFENCES AND PUNISHMENTS

4. Punishments for Offences of Atrocities by dehumanizing and stigmatizing women in public :-

- (1) Whoever accuses, identifies or defames a woman, either by words, actions or any other manner, or calls her bad names; or accuses a woman who is performing any *puja*, of use of *mantra*, *tantra* etc. aimed at harming any person by supernatural means shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend up to three years but shall not be less than one year and with fine up to Rs. 5,000/- which shall not be less than Rs. 1,000.
- (2) Whoever assaults or uses criminal force or causes to assault or to use criminal force against a woman resulting into her death, shall be liable for punishment of death or life imprisonment and shall also be liable to fine.
- (3) Whoever intimidates a woman, by calling her bad or derogatory names or accusing her of practicing witchcraft or any other harmful practices, to the extent that the woman is forced to commit suicide shall be punished with imprisonment up to life but not be less than five years and with fine up to Rs. 1,00,000/- but not be less than Rs. 25,000/-:

Provided that the Court may, for adequate and special reasons to be recorded, impose a sentence of imprisonment for a term of less than five years.

- (4) Whoever, by calling names, uses criminal force against a woman and/or instigates or provokes others in doing so with intent to harm and/or to displace her from the house, place or the property, lawfully occupied or owned by her or interferes with her rights over any land or premises or to coerce such woman and her dependents to leave the area of which she is a rightful resident or a visitor, shall be punishable with imprisonment of a term up to 10 years but not less than five years and with a fine up to Rs. 50,000/- but not less than 20,000/-.
- (5) Whoever assaults or uses criminal force against a woman to disrobe or cause to disrobe her and parades her, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend up to imprisonment up to 10 years and with fine of Rs. 10,000/- but not less than Rs. 5,000/-.
- (6) Whoever -
 - a) Tortures, humiliates, assaults, hurts or causes injuries to any woman by stoning, hanging, stabbing, dragging, public-beatings, burning, inserting wooden or sharp



objects into her private parts, burning of her hair, forced hair shavings, pulling of her teeth out, cutting of her nose or other body-parts, blackening of her face, whipping or branding;

- b) forces that woman to perform publicly acts of humiliation or to eat human excreta or to drink urine or to drink or eat inedible or obnoxious substances or to socially ostracize or to stigmatize for life or to prohibit her to participate in auspicious occasions, to curtail movements and employment;

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term up to ten years but not less than three years and with fine up to Rs.30,000 but not less than Rs.5,000.

- (7) Whoever harasses a woman to damage her reputation and dignity, or with intention to sexually exploit her or with intent to extort money or the property, or any other ulterior motive brands or identifies her by calling names thereby inciting the masses against her, shall, in addition to the provisions under section 383 of IPC, be punishable with imprisonment of either description which may extend to seven years but not less than three years with a fine of Rs. 10,000 which may extend up to Rs.50,000.
- (8) Whoever, by calling her names, blames a woman for any misfortune that befalls his village which may include natural disasters, such as droughts, floods, crop loss, illness or any death in the village, shall be punishable with imprisonment worth either for a term which may extend to three years with fine which shall not be less than Rs.1,000 but which may extend to Rs.10,000.
- (9) Whoever, claiming to possess spiritual and/or magical powers, performs any ritual by doing any act of '**jhadphook**' or '**totka**' or calls names to free any woman from the evil spirit or entices a woman or any person on her behalf with a promise to bless the woman with a child or performs any ritual on behalf of any person with intention to harm the woman, and whoever promotes, helps organizing and performing such rituals or associates oneself with such rituals shall be punished with imprisonment of either description extending up to seven years but in no case less than three years and with a fine of Rs.50,000/-.
- (10) Whoever, knowingly or having reason to believe that an offence has been committed under this Chapter, causes any evidence of the commission of that offence to disappear with the intention of screening the offender from legal punishment, or with that intention misleads investigation or gives any information, regarding the offence, which he knows or believes to be false, shall, in addition to the provisions under section 182 of IPC, be punished for the same offence as prescribed hereunder for that offence.

- (11) Whoever claims to have power to harm any person or animal or any living thing by black magic, evil eye or by any other means and publicises it or tries to disturb the public tranquillity or peace or causes annoyance or harms others shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend up to one year and also with fine.

5. Offences committed by a community or group :-

- (i) Where a community, a group, a cultural body or jatipanchayat or a Khap is involved in committing of any offence under the Act, each member thereof involved shall be punished for that offence as an individual offender with the punishment prescribed for that under the Act:

Provided that, for reasons to be recorded, each member of that body may be punished with a fine up to Rs.5,000/- but not with less than Rs.2,000.

Provided further that who so ever fails pay the fine as imposed shall have to undergo three months imprisonment in lieu of that.

**CHAPTER-III
TRIAL OF OFFENCES**

6. Trial by Special Judges :-

- 1) The Central Government or the State Government may by notification in the official gazette, appoint as many Special Judges as may be necessary for such area or areas or for any such case or group of cases as may be specified in the notification to try the following offences:-
- a) Any offences punishable under this Act; and
 - b) Any conspiracy to commit or any attempt to commit or any abetment of any of the offences specified in clause (a).
- 2) No person shall be appointed as a Special Judge under this Act unless he is or has been a Sessions Judge or an Additional Sessions Judge or an Assistant Sessions Judge under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

7. Cases to be tried by Special Judges only :-

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, or in any other law for the time being in force, the offences specified in section 4 and section 5 shall be tried only by a Special Judge having jurisdiction in the area.



2. A Special Judge may try any other offence not specified in section 4 and section 5 with which the same accused may be charged under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 in the same trial and cognizance of an offence may be taken, if deemed fit, without the accused being committed to him for trial.
3. Save as otherwise provided this Act the special court shall be deemed to be a court of sessions and person conducting a prosecution before a special court, shall be deemed to be a public prosecutor.

8. Procedure to be followed :-

The procedure to be followed by a Special Judge shall be the same as prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates.

Provided that trial shall be completed within a period of six months from the date of its commencement, unless the period is extended by the court having regard to the circumstances of the case after recording reasons in writing for such extension.

9. Vigilance Officer :-

- (1) The Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, and subject to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed, appoint for any one or more police stations one or more police officers, not be below the rank of an Inspector of Police, Group 'B', to act as a Vigilance Officer:
 - (a) to detect and prevent the contravention or violation of the provisions of this Act and rules made there under, in the area of his jurisdiction and report such cases to the nearest police station within the area of his jurisdiction; and upon filing of complaint to the police station by any victim or any other person on her behalf, to ensure due and speedy action thereon and to give necessary advice, guidance and help to the concerned police station;
 - (b) to collect evidence for the effective prosecution of persons contravening the provisions of this Act; and to report the same to the police station of the areas in which such contravention has been or is being committed; and in the collecting of evidence he may take assistance of social scientists or others as he may deem fit;
 - (c) to discharge such other functions as may be assigned to him, from time to time, by the Government, by general or special orders issued in this behalf.
- (2) Any person who obstructs the discharge of the official duties or the work of the Vigilance Officer, appointed under sub-section (1), shall, on conviction, be punished

with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine, which may extend to five thousand rupees or with both.

- (3) The vigilance Officer shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

10. Power of entry, search and seizure :-

- (1) Subject to the general or special orders issued in this behalf by the Government, from time to time, the Vigilance Officer may, within the local limits of the area of his jurisdiction, with the assistance of the police officer of his area:
- (a) enter and search, at all reasonable times, with such assistance, if any, as he considers necessary, any place in which he has reason to believe that an offence under this Act has been or is being committed;
 - (b) seize any material, instrument or advertisement which, he has reason to believe that the same has been or is being used for an act or thing which is in contravention of the provisions of this Act; or
 - (c) examine any record, document or material object found in any place mentioned in clause (i) and seize the same if he has reason to believe that it may furnish evidence of the commission of an offence punishable under this Act.
- (2) The provisions of the Code shall, so far as may be, apply to any search or seizure made under this Act as they apply to such search or seizure made under the authority of a warrant issued under section 94 of the Code.
- (3) Where a Vigilance Officer or any person authorized by him seizes anything under clause (ii) or (iii) of sub-section (1), he shall, as soon as may be, inform the Magistrate and take his orders as to the custody thereof.

11. Presumption as to offences :-

Where a person is prosecuted for committing or abetting offence under the act, the special court, where the victim gives the evidence with regard to the commission of the offence, may presume that such person has committed or abetted the offence as the case may be unless the contrary is proved by him.

12. Presumption as to offences :-

Whenever the victim gives the evidence with regard to the commission of the offence, the Court shall presume the commission of the offence and the burden of proving that he had not committed an offence under the Act shall be on him.

**13. Sentence of imprisonment for non-payment of fine :-**

An offender, willfully or otherwise, failing to pay the fine ordered by the Court, shall be liable to undergo imprisonment as provided under Section 64 of Indian Penal Code, 1860.

14. Fine to be paid as compensation to the victim :-

- 1) The fine realized as punishment for an offence under the Act shall be paid to the victim as compensation.
- 2) The compensation paid under sub-section (1) shall not be compounded with any other compensation or financial assistance which the Government may pay as immediate relief to the victim and the rehabilitation grant payable under section 22 of the Act.

15. Appeal :-

Subject to the provisions of the Code, the aggrieved person shall be eligible to file an appeal to the next higher court within thirty days of the order from the date on which the said order has been passed by the court concerned:

Provided that the court may entertain an appeal after the expiry of the said period of thirty days if it is satisfied that the appellant had sufficient cause for not preferring the appeal within the period of thirty days.

CHAPTER-IV**PREVENTIVE MEASURES FOR PROTECTION FROM ATROCITIES****16. Measures to prevent and protect women from atrocities :-**

- (1) When a police officer receives any information or a report that any atrocity is likely to be committed shall forthwith proceed to the place and shall take all suitable measures to prevent the atrocity and to provide protection to the woman including getting her admitted in the recognized protective or shelter home, in case the woman has no place for such shelter.
- (2) The police officer shall immediately remove or cause to remove the person and the objects expected to harm the woman. The police officer shall verbally or in writing warn the person or persons accused of having intention or attempting at committing atrocity against the woman to leave the place immediately and abstain from inflicting any harm upon the woman.
- (3) In case the situation warrants the police officer may cause arrest of the person or persons and take action in accordance with section 151 of the Code. The person so

arrested shall be produced before the executive Magistrate of the area who shall proceed under section 107 and section 116 of the Code.

17. Obligation to report about the commission of offence under the Act :-

- 1) All officers of Government are hereby required and empowered to assist the police in the execution of the provisions of this Act or any rule or order made there under.
- 2) All the members of village Panchayat shall be responsible for preventing the incidents of atrocities at the threshold level if they have knowledge and reason to believe that any atrocity is about to be, or has been, committed in the area and shall, in the case of occurrence of cases of atrocities in the area or areas concerned punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years and shall also be liable to fine.

18. Disqualification of offender from inheriting certain properties :-

- (a) contained in any law a person convicted of an of an offence under sub-sectin (2) (3) and (4) not withstand anything of section of relation to the Commission of atrocity shall be disqualified from inheriting the property of the woman in respect of whom such atrocity has been committed.
- (b) Where any person is accused of any offence under this Chapter, it shall be open to the Court trying him to pass an order that all or any of the properties, movable or immovable or both, belonging to him, shall, during the period of such trial, be attached, and where such trial ends in conviction, the property so attached shall be liable to forfeiture to the extent it is required for the purpose of realization of any fine imposed under this Chapter.

CHAPTER-VI

RESCUE AND REMEDIAL OPERATIONS

19. Rescue of victim :-

- 1) Where a Magistrate has reason to believe from information received from the police or from any other person authorized by the Government in this behalf or otherwise, that any woman has been victimized by commission of atrocities against her, he may direct a police officer not below the rank of a sub-inspector to enter such place, and to remove from there such woman and produce her before him.
- 2) The police officer, after removing the woman shall forthwith produce her before the Magistrate issuing the order.

**20. Protective homes and Rehabilitation centers :-**

(1) The Government shall establish as many protective homes and rehabilitation centers under the Act as it may think fit and such homes and centers shall be maintained in such manner as may be prescribed.

21. Free medical assistance to the victims :-

The Government shall provide free medical assistance to victims of atrocities by offences under the Act including medicine and other supportive system.

22. Rehabilitation grant to the victims :-

The Government shall provide rehabilitation grant to every victim of atrocities by offences under the Act in the manner as may be prescribed.

23. Free legal services to the aggrieved women :-

The aggrieved women shall have right to free legal services under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 (39 of 1987).

**CHAPTER-VI
MISCELLANEOUS****24. Section 360 of the Code or the Probation of Offenders Act not to apply :-**

The Section 360 of the Code and the provisions of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 (20 of 1958) shall not apply to any person of the age of twenty one years and above who is found guilty of having committed an offence under this Act.

25. Section 438 of the Code not to apply :-

Nothing in Section 438 of the Code shall apply in relation to any case involving the arrest of any person on accusation having committed an offence under this Act.

26. Application of certain provisions of the Indian Penal Code :-

Subject to other provisions of this Act, the provisions of Section 34, Chapter III, Chapter IV, Chapter V, Chapter V-A, Section 149 and Chapter XXIII of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) shall, so far as may be, apply for the purposes of this Act as they apply for the purpose of the Indian Penal Code.

27. Act to override other laws :-

The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any custom or usage or any instrument having effect.

28. Protection of action taken in good faith :-

No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against the Government or any officer or authority of the Government or any other person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

29. Power of Central Government to make rules :-

- 1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, 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:
 - (a) Procedure for payment of compensation to victims under section 14;
 - (b) Procedure for payment of rehabilitation grant to victims of atrocities under section 22;
 - (c) Any other matter which has to be or may be prescribed. Draft proper guidelines for the implementation of the Act;
 - (d) Sensitization and training of police officers regarding the issue of atrocities;
 - (e) Confidentiality during testimony of victim as well as witnesses;
 - (f) Proper monitoring and follow up of reported incidences;
 - (g) Relief and compensation for victims of atrocities;
 - (h) Rehabilitation mechanisms and schemes for victims of atrocities;
 - (i) Counseling services for victims of atrocities;
 - (j) Education and awareness, inclusion of the issue of atrocities in school curricula;
 - (k) Public awareness schemes to inform communities of the Act;
 - (l) Proper medical facilities and awareness and enforcement of the right to free health care for those below the poverty line;
 - (m) Launching of campaigns against superstition and various other like practices and organizing padyatras and public awareness meetings against through combined efforts of government, administration, voluntary organizations, schools, etc, especially in regions where the menace is most rampant;



- (n) Organizing Women's groups at village level and drawing up creative plans in consultation with such groups to enhance the self-confidence and economic independence of vulnerable women in such areas.
 - (o) Mechanism for liability and accountability for complying with sub clause (d) to (n).
- (3) Every rule made under this section 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.

State wise list of NGOs who conducted legal awareness program (LAP) sponsored by NCW during 2014-15

S.No.	Name of the States	Number of CAMPs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4
2.	Bihar	25
3.	Chhattisgarh	14
4.	Delhi	2
5.	Haryana	13
6.	Jharkhand	4
7.	Karnataka	2
8.	Madhya Pradesh	26
9.	Maharashtra	12
10.	Odisha	10
11.	Punjab	4
12.	Rajasthan	26
13.	Tamil Nadu	6
14.	Uttar Pradesh	43
15.	Uttaranchal	8
16.	West Bangal	4

State wise list of NGOs who conducted Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalat (PMLA) sponsored by NCW during 2014-15

S.No.	Name of the States	Number of CAMPs
1.	Uttar Pradesh	30



State wise list of NGOs who conducted Legal Awareness Programme (LAP) sponsored by NCW during 2014-15

S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO/ Organisations/Institute	Number of Legal Awareness Programme/Thrust Area and place where held	Amount Sanctioned (in ₹)
Andhra Pradesh			
1.	Nikkilesh Education Academy, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Women Rights" at Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh	₹ 100000/-
2.	Dharma Teja Welfare Society, Karimnagar, Andhra Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Rights of Women" at Karimnagar, Andhra Pradesh	₹ 100000/-
Bihar			
3.	Jeevan Jyoti Kendra, Muzaffarpur, Bihar	Five Legal Awareness Programme on "Violence against Women in Minority Communities" For Women at Sitamarhi, Bihar	₹ 250000/-
4.	Chikka Federation of India, Muzaffarpur, Bihar	Six Legal Awareness Programme On "Violence Against Women In Minority Communities" at Muzaffarpur, Bihar	₹ 300000/-
5.	Himalaya Foundation, Sheoher, Bihar	Six Legal Awareness Programme On "Violence Against Women In Minority Communities" at Sheoher, Bihar	₹ 300000/-
6.	Youth & Social Welfare Society, Muzaffarpur, Bihar	Six Legal Awareness Programme On "Violence Against Women In Minority Communities" at East Champaran, Bihar	₹ 300000/-
7.	Deen Avam Berozgar Sakha, Nalanda, Bihar	Two Legal Awareness Programme for Women at Nalanda, Bihar	₹ 100000/-
Chhattisgarh			
8.	Sarvangin Vikas Mahila Mandal, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh	Four Legal Awareness Programme on "Women on Property Rights" at Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh	₹ 200000/-
9.	Jan Jati Vikas Samiti, Kondagaon, Chhattisgarh	Four Legal Awareness Programme on "Women on Matrimonial Property Rights" at Kondagaon, Chhattisgarh	₹ 200000/-

S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO/ Organisations/Institute	Number of Legal Awareness Programme/Thrust Area and place where held	Amount Sanctioned (in ₹)
10.	Adarsh Nehru Yuva Mandal, Narayanpur, Chhattisgarh	Four Legal Awareness Programme on "Women Rights" at Narayanpur, Chhattisgarh	₹ 200000/-
11.	Nishta Mahila Mandal, Raigarh, Chhattisgarh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Women On Preventing Rape" at Raigarh Chhattisgarh	₹ 100000/-
	Delhi		
12.	Good Shepherd Foundation, Delhi	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Legal Rights" at Raigarh, Chhattisgarh	₹ 100000/-
	Haryana		
13.	Shristi Kalyan Samiti, Panipat, Haryana	Four Legal Awareness Programme on "Rural Women About Various Free Legal Services" at Panipat, Haryana	₹ 200000/-
14.	Vishavkarma Educational Society, Sonapat, Haryana	Four Legal Awareness Programme on "women Rights" at Sonapat, Haryana	₹ 200000/-
15.	Bhartiya Manav Adhikar Murcha, Yamunanagar, Haryana	Five Legal Awareness Programme on "women Workers issues" at Yamunanagar, Haryana	₹ 250000/-
	Jharkhand		
16.	Association For Social and Human Awareness, Ranchi, Jharkhand	Four Legal Awareness Programme on "women Rights" at Ranchi, Jharkhand	₹ 200000/-
	Karnataka		
17.	Sri Siddalingeswara Unne Nekaarara Kshemabhivrudhi Sangha, Bangalore, Karnataka	Two Legal Awareness Programme on Rural Women" at Bangalore Karnataka	₹ 100000/-
	Madhya Pradesh		
18.	Balaji Sarvangeen Vikas Samiti, Bhind, Madhya Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Women Violence" at Bhind, Madhya Pradesh	₹ 100000/-
19.	Sarv Kalyan Mahila Mandal, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Sex Ratio and Female Foeticide" at Jhabua and Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	₹ 100000/-
20.	Nari Vikas Mahila Mandal, Rewa, Madhya Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "women and Girls" at Rewa, Madhya Pradesh	₹ 100000/-



S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO/ Organisations/Institute	Number of Legal Awareness Programme/Thrust Area and place where held	Amount Sanctioned (in ₹)
21.	Dalchand Ajab Bal Education Society, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Violence to Women" at Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	₹ 100000/-
22.	Dalchand Ajab Bal Education Society, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "women and Girls" at Betul, Madhya Pradesh	₹ 100000/-
23.	Vijyasan Devi Mandal, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Muslim Women Issues" at Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	₹ 100000/-
24.	Youth Josh Welfare Organization, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Gender Sensitization" at Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh	₹ 100000/-
25.	Mayank Foundation Samiti, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Socio economic Development Of Muslim Women" at Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	₹ 100000/-
26.	Hastakshep Welfare Social Society, Panna, Madhya Pradesh	Eight Legal Awareness Programme on "Among Women & Girls" at Panna, Madhya Pradesh	₹ 400000/-
27.	Janmanas Evam Paryawas Samiti, Gona, Madhya Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Women and Girls Rights" at Guna, Madhya Pradesh	₹ 100000/-
Maharashtra			
28.	Padmavati Bahu Uddeshiya Mahila Mandal, Aurangabad, Maharashtra	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Women Rights" at Aurangabad, Maharashtra	₹ 100000/-
29.	Yuvak Pratishthan, Jalna, Maharashtra	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Women Rights" Jalna Maharashtra	₹ 100000/-
30.	Dhammadip Nagar Pragati Sanskrutik Mandal, Nagpur, Maharashtra	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Sustainable Development Of Women and Children" at Nagpur, Maharashtra	₹ 100000/-
31.	Navjeevan Bahuudeshiya Sewabhavi Sanstha, Bhandardara, Maharashtra	Two Legal Awareness Programmes on "Women And Girls of SC/ST Dominated Rural Areas" at Bhandra Maharashtra	₹ 100000/-

S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO/ Organisations/Institute	Number of Legal Awareness Programme/Thrust Area and place where held	Amount Sanctioned (in ₹)
32.	Shri Vajreshwar Vyayam Shalava Krida Mandal, Jalna, Maharashtra	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Women Rights" at Jalna, Maharashtra	₹ 100000/-
33.	Aditya Nagraj Charitable Trust, Parbhani, Maharashtra	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Women Rights" at Parbhani Maharashtra	₹ 100000/-
Odisha			
34.	Association For Women & Rural Enrichment (AWARE), Khurda, Odisha	Four Legal Awareness Programme on "Women and Girls Rights" at Khurda, Odisha	₹ 200000/-
35.	SANSKAR, Nuapada, Odisha	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Women issues" at Nuapada, Odisha	₹ 100000/-
36.	Adhikar, Kalahandi, Odisha	Four Legal Awareness Programme on "Legal Issues and Challenges for Women" at Kalahandi, Odisha	₹ 200000/-
Punjab			
37.	21 st Century Human Resources Development Society, Amritsar, Punjab	Four Legal Awareness Programme on "Legal Rights of Women, Health and Education issues of Women" at Amritsar, Punjab	₹ 200000/-
Rajasthan			
38.	Arihant Social Work Society, Bharatpur, Rajasthan	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Women Legal Rights" at Bharatpur, Rajasthan	₹ 100000/-
39.	Chetana Bal Shiksha Samiti, Karauli, Rajasthan	Four Legal Awareness Programme on "Legal Rights of Tribal Women" at Karauli, Rajasthan	₹ 200000/-
40.	Pawan Bal Shiksha Sanchalan Samiti, Karauli, Rajasthan	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Legal Rights of Tribe Women" at Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan	₹ 100000/-
41.	Kisan BhartiVikas Sansthan, Bhilwara, Rajasthan	Four Legal Awareness Programme on "Empower on Women" at Bundi, Rajasthan	₹ 200000/-
42.	Gayatri Gram Vikas Sansthan, Dungarpur, Rajasthan	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Legal Rights, Health and Education" at Dungepur, Rajasthan	₹ 100000/-



S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO/ Organisations/Institute	Number of Legal Awareness Programme/Thrust Area and place where held	Amount Sanctioned (in ₹)
43.	Shri Asra Vikas Sansthan, Udaipur, Rajasthan	Four Legal Awareness Programme on "Violence and Discrimination against Womeen" at Udaipur, Pali, Rajasthan	₹ 200000/-
44.	Mahila Avam Bal Utthan Samiti, Jaipur, Rajsthan	Four Legal Awareness Programme on "Women Legal Rights: at Jaipur, Rajsthan	₹ 200000/-
45.	Lokita Welfare Society, Jaipur, Rajsthan	Four Legal Awareness Programme on "Rights on Food, Education, Helath and Weaker section" at Jaipur, Rajasthan	₹ 200000/-
Tamil Nadu			
46.	Share Education Rural Among Peoples Health Society, Tiruvallur, Tamil Nadu	Two Legal Awareness Programmes on "Women & Girls" at Tiruvallur, Tamil Nadu	₹ 100000/-
47.	Tamilnadu Magalir Nala Sangam, Madurai, Tamil Nadu	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Rural Women" at Madurai, Tamil Nadu	₹ 100000/-
48.	T.A.V. Educational And Rural Development Trust, Dindigul, Tamil Nadu	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Women and Girls" at Dindigul, Tamil Nadu	₹ 100000/-
Uttar Pradesh			
49.	Janhit Sewa Sanstha, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "rights of Women" at Lucknow, U.P.	₹ 100000/-
50.	Shishu Kalyan Evam Balvadi Kendra, Santkabir Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Women Rights" at Santkabir Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	₹ 100000/-
51.	Sri Swami Dharnidhar Sewa Sansthan, Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Rural Women" at Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh	₹ 100000/-
52.	Bharatvasi Seva Sansthan, Hathras, Uttar Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Rural women" at Hathras, Uttar Pradesh	₹ 100000/-
53.	Mahila Avam Gram Vikas Seva Sansthan, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Women Worker" at Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	₹ 100000/-
54.	Rajpur Gramya Vikas Evam Prashikshan Sansthan, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Four Legal Awareness Programme on In Rural Area AtLakhimpur Kheri, Uttar Pradesh	₹ 200000/-

S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO/ Organisations/Institute	Number of Legal Awareness Programme/Thrust Area and place where held	Amount Sanctioned (in ₹)
55.	Gramin Sewa Sansthan, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Women Rights" at Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh	₹ 100000/-
56.	Aaysha Gramodyog Samiti, Hardoi, Uttar Pradesh	Three Legal Awareness Programme on "Women" at Hardoi, Uttar Pradesh	₹ 150000/-
57.	Maurya Shakya Chatravas Jan Kalyan Samiti, Badaun, Uttar Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Women and Violence" at Badaun, Uttar Pradesh	₹ 100000/-
58.	Smt. Subhawati Devi Bal Evam Mahila Sewa Sansthan, Basti, Uttar Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Women at Work place" at Sant Kabir Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	₹ 100000/-
59.	Rajat Gramodhyog Vikas Sanstha, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Sex Ratio and Female Foeticide" at Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh	₹ 100000/-
60.	Vineeta Memorial Social Cultural Educational Society, Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Violence and Gender" at Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh	₹ 100000/-
61.	Roshini National Sewa Gramudhyog Sansthan, Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Women In Rural Areas" at Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh	₹ 100000/-
62.	Meera Devi Nari Kalyan Samiti, Basti, Uttar Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Women and Girls(SC/ST/OBC and Backward)" at Basti, Uttar Pradesh	₹ 100000/-
63.	Sarvodaya Vikas Samiti, Sambhal, Uttar Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "The Women And Girls Of SC and OBC" at Sambhal, Uttar Pradesh	₹ 100000/-
64.	Riya Jankalyan Samiti, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh	Four Legal Awareness Programme on "Women on "Disadvantages Of Alcohol and Inebriated" at Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh	₹ 200000/-
65.	Shri Satya Sai Shiksha Evam Gramya Vikas Sansthan, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh	Six Legal Awareness Programme on "Rural Women" at Mathura, Uttar Pradesh	₹ 300000/-



S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO/ Organisations/Institute	Number of Legal Awareness Programme/Thrust Area and place where held	Amount Sanctioned (in ₹)
	Uttaranchal		
66.	Deprived Inhabident Society for Himalayan Advancement (DISHA), Pithoragarh, Uttaranchal	Four Legal Awareness Programme on "Among Women" at Pithoragarh, Uttaranchal	₹ 200000/-
67.	Panchayati Rule and Gender Awareness Training Institute, Dehradun, Uttaranchal	Four Legal Awareness Programme on "Women and Girls" at Dehradun, Uttrakhand	₹ 200000/-
	West Bengal		
68.	Mankind in Action forrural Growth, Darjeeling, West Bengal	Four Legal Awareness Programme on "Gender and Violence – Anti Trafficking in the Hills of Darjeeling" at Darjeeling, West Bengal	₹ 200000/-

State wise list of NGOs who conducted Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalat (PMLA) sponsored by NCW during 2014-15

S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO/ Organisations/Institute	Number of Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalat	Amount Sanctioned (in ₹)
Andhra Pradesh			
1.	Satyam Shivam Seva Sansthan, Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh	Six Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalat	₹ 180000/-
2.	NATURE,Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh	Six Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalat	₹ 180000/-
3.	Saraswati Shishu Shiksha Niketan, Badaun, Uttar Pradesh	Eight Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalat	₹ 240000/-
4.	Pushpa Mahila Kalyan Sansthan, Meerut, U.P.	Five Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalat	₹ 150000/-
5.	Gramoday Jan Jagriti Samiti, Muzaffarpur, U.P.	Five Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalat	₹ 150000/-



Annexure-XII

State wise list of Organisations who conducted National/Regional/State Level Seminars sponsored by NCW during 2014-15

S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO/ Organisation	Seminar/Workshop	Amount Sanctioned (in ₹)
Andhra Pradesh			
1.	C.V. Raman Education Society, Andhra Pradesh	State level seminar on 'Political participation and empowerment of Dalit women'.	₹ 1,00,000/-
2.	Nava Capital Bharath Rural and Education Society, Chittor, Andhra Pradesh.	Regional seminar on 'Empowerment of women'	₹ 2,00,000/-
3.	Society for Community Action Network, Andhra Pradesh.	State level seminar on 'Reproductive and health care systems'	₹ 1,00,000/-
4.	Andhra Pradesh State Commission for Women, Andhra Pradesh.	Consultation on 'Condition of Devadasis in India'	₹ 3,00,038/-
5.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Consultation on 'Mainstreaming the Indian Muslim Women-the way forward'	₹ 72,630/-
6.	Andhra Pradesh State Commission for Women, Andhra Pradesh.	Consultation on 'Mainstreaming the Indian Muslim Women-the way forward'	₹ 49,200/-
Bihar			
7.	Jagriti Jan Kalyan, Samiti, Bhagalpur, Bihar.	State level seminar on 'Domestic Violence'	₹ 1,00,000/-
8.	Rameshwaram , Madhubani, Bihar	State level seminar on 'Sexual Harassment at work place'	₹ 1,00,000/-
9.	Ilashree Seva Sanstha, Bihar	National level seminar on 'Sexual Harassment at work place'	₹ 3,00,000/-
Chhattisgarh			
10.	AVS (Ambikapur Vikas Samiti), Distt. Surguja, Chhattisgarh	State level seminar on 'Rape/Trafficking'	₹ 1,00,000/-
Delhi			
11.	Heal India, New Delhi	National level seminar on 'Violence against women mainly focussing on 'Eve Teasing against women'	₹ 3,00,000/-

S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO/ Organisation	Seminar/Workshop	Amount Sanctioned (in ₹)
12.	All India Shiksha Evam Vikas Association, Dwarka, New Delhi	State level seminar on 'Declining sex ratio'	₹ 1,00,000/-
13.	Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi	National level seminar on 'Women and laws relating to property, safety withinhousehold'	₹ 3,00,000/-
14.	National Association for Deaf, New Delhi	National level seminar on 'Protection of Deaf women, communication and technology'	₹ 3,68,000/-
15.	National Commission for Women, New Delhi	Consultation on 'Ways and means to safeguard women from cyber crimes'	₹ 2,25,989/-
16.	Social Welfare and Research Association, New Delhi	State level seminar on 'Domestic violence'	₹ 1,00,000/-
17.	National Foundation of Communal Harmony, New Delhi	Consultation on 'Promoting peace and harmony: Exclusion of women of minority communities - Challenges and Remedies'	₹ 1,87,606/-
18.	Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi	Workshop on 'Violence Against Women of Minority Communities, Challenges and Remedies: Comprehensive study of Women of Sikh and Jain Community'	₹ 83,375/-
19.	Samarthayam Women with Disabilities Forum, New Delhi	Consultation on 'Critical issues concerning women with disability'	₹ 18,723/-
20.	Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi	Consultation on 'ICT and women empowerment'	₹ 2,50,796/-
21.	Ministry of Women and Child Development and Confederation of Indian Industry	Consultation on 'Creating and Empowering environment of Women'	₹ 36,340/-
22.	Social Development Foundation, New Delhi	Convention on 'Listening to the voices of most marginalized engaged in manual scavenging'	₹ 2,10,125/-
	Himachal Pradesh		
23.	Himachal Pradesh State Women Commission, Shimla.	Regional seminar on 'Women and development in mountain region: Issues and Concerns'	₹ 2,60,800/-



S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO/ Organisation	Seminar/Workshop	Amount Sanctioned (in ₹)
Jharkhand			
24.	Bhartiya Lok Kalyan Sansthan, Ranchi, Jharkhand	Public hearing on 'Trafficking Women and girl child'	₹ 20,000/-
25.	Bhartiya Lok Kalyan Sanstha, Ranchi, Jharkhand	State level seminar 'Witch Hunting'	₹ 1,00,000/-
Karnataka			
26.	Kranthi Welfare Association, Tumkar District, Karnataka	Regional level seminar on 'Portrayal of women in mass media feminist concern role of central board'	₹ 2,00,000/-
27.	Balaji Rural Development Society, Karnataka	State level seminar 'Empowerment of landless'	₹ 1,00,000/-
28.	Vishal Variah Rural Development Society, Chikkbalpur, Karnataka	State level seminar on 'massive awareness on Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005'	₹ 1,00,000/-
29.	Gyatri Rural Dev Society, Karnataka	Regional level seminar on 'Status of single women'	₹ 2,00,000/-
Maharashtra			
30.	Shri Raja Shree Chatrapati Shiksham Prasarak Mandal, Nandad, Maharashtra	Regional level seminar on 'Prohibition of child marriage'	₹ 2,00,000/-
31.	Ganga Devi Sanstha, Amravati, Maharashtra	State level seminar on 'Child marriage and its impact'	₹ 1,00,000/-
Orissa			
32.	Voluntary Agency for Social Action (VASA), Bhubaneshwar, Orissa	State level seminar on 'prevention of atrocities on women'	₹ 1,00,000/-
33.	Bilag Welfare Association, Orissa	State level seminar on 'Violence against women from SC,ST community in Narla, Orissa'	₹ 1,00,000/-
Rajasthan			
34.	Uday Sansthan, Bunali, Rajasthan	National consultation on 'Cyber crimes against women'	₹ 3,00,000/-
35.	Shri Ram Jan Kalyan Vikas Samiti, Kota, Rajasthan	State level seminar on 'Commercial sexual exploitation through social mobilisation and involvement of local communities'	₹ 1,00,000/-

S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO/ Organisation	Seminar/Workshop	Amount Sanctioned (in ₹)
36.	Mrs. Helenda Kaushik Women's P.G. College, Jhunjhu, Rajasthan	National level seminar on 'Women's empowerment through skills development'	₹ 3,00,000/-
37.	Tri Sansthan Sundri, Swai Modhoupur, Rajasthan	National level seminar on 'Gender violence and its impact on women life cycle with reproductory system	₹ 3,00,000/-
38.	Rameshwar Madhu Vikas Sansthan, Bundi, Rajasthan	State level seminar on 'Commercial sexual exploitation through social mobilisation and involvement of local women	₹ 1,00,000/-
Tamil Nadu			
39.	Centre for Alternate Rural Employment, Tamil Nadu	State level seminar on 'Domestic Violence and Atrocities against women'	₹ 1,00,000/-
40.	Education and Rural Development Society, Dist-Villupuram, Tamil Nadu	State level seminar on 'Matrimonial property right'	₹ 1,00,000/-
41.	GRAMIUM, Tamil Nadu	State level seminar on 'Political participation and empowerment of Dalit women'	₹ 1,00,000/-
42.	Department of Women's Studies, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	National seminar on 'Matrimonial property right' in India	₹ 3,00,000/-
Uttarakhand			
43.	Maharishi Yogiraj Kalyan Samiti, Uttarakhand	State level seminar on 'illiteracy among ST women in Uttarakhand	₹ 1,00,000/-
44.	Manav Seva Samaj, Nainital, Uttarakhand	State level seminar on 'Domestic violence against women due to alcoholism excess in male'	₹ 1,00,000/-
45.	Uttarakhand Open University, Nainital, Uttarakhand	National level seminar on 'women empowerment through PRI '	₹ 3,00,000/-
Uttar Pradesh			
46.	Nehru Yuva Mandal Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh	State level seminar on 'sex ratio of Female foeticide	₹ 1,00,000/-
47.	Sanskritik Samajik Samiti, Dist Balia, Uttar Pradesh	State level seminar	₹ 1,00,000/-



S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO/ Organisation	Seminar/Workshop	Amount Sanctioned (in ₹)
48.	Bandhan Foundation, Uttar Pradesh	State level seminar	₹ 1,00,000/-
49.	Lakshya Seva Sansthan, Khushi Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	State level seminar on 'sexual harassment at work place'	₹ 1,00,000/-
50.	R.B. Memorial, Uttar Pradesh	State level seminar on 'Sexual Trafficking and Rape'	₹ 1,00,000/-
51.	Bandhana Foundation, Uttar Pradesh	State level seminar on 'Women in Panchayati Raj'	₹ 1,00,000/-
52.	Agra Jan Kalyan Sewa Samiti, Agra, Uttar Pradesh	State level seminar 'Dowry related problems in village'	₹ 1,00,000/-
West Bengal			
53.	Siligurial Bodhi Bharti Vocational Institute, West Bengal	State level seminar on 'Domestic violence against women and gender based violence'	₹ 1,00,000/-
54.	Child in Neeal Institute (CINI), Daulatpur, West Bengal	Consultation on 'capacity building and Empowerment of girls to combat Trafficking'	₹ 3,00,000/-
55.	Ekla Chalo - An Organisation for Urban and Rural Development, West Bengal	State level seminar on 'Laws related to Rape'	₹ 1,00,000/-

List of Research/Studies sponsored by NCW during 2014-15

S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO/ Organisation	Subject	Amount Sanctioned (in ₹)
1.	Vijaya, Bhubaneshwar, Odisha	Study on "Reaching the unreached- status of children of mothers serving jail sentences in Odisha"	₹ 2,44,650/-
2.	Indian Society for Applied Research & Development, New Delhi	Research Study on "Socio- Economic condition of tribal female headed marginal and small farm households in Jhabua District, (Madhya Pradesh) and Banswara District, (Rajasthan) to identify an appropriate strategy for their empowerment - A comparative study"	₹ 3,03,450/-
3.	Karve institute of Social Service, Pune, Maharashtra	Research Study on "Examining the Role that Elected Women Representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions Play in Preventing Gender -Based Violence: The Case of Western Maharashtra"	₹ 3,67,500/-
4.	Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi	Study on "Women facing Constraints at Work Places: An Analysis of The Service Sector in Delhi Region"	₹ 3,21,300/-
5.	School of Communication, Manipal, Karnataka	Study on the "Status of Women Electronic Media Journalist in Karnataka"	₹ 2,41,290/-
6.	Thendral Movement, Vellore, Tamil Nadu	Study on the "Conditions of Women Engaged in Agriculture and Allied Activities in Tamil Nadu with Special Reference to Vellore District"	₹ 2,98,200/-
7.	Academy of Grassroots Studies and Research of India, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh	Study on "Increasing domestic violence against women through alcoholism in rural Andhra Pradesh: The case study of Chittoor District"	₹ 3,86,925/-
8.	Dept. of Economics University College, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	Research Study on "Impact of Land Rights, Community Initiatives and Opportunities on Domestic Violence"	₹ 1,93,200/-



S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO/ Organisation	Subject	Amount Sanctioned (in ₹)
9.	Sahaas (Brotherhood Uplifting CYWO), Shimla, Himachal Pradesh	Study on "Women Land Rights in Himachal Pradesh Impact and Challenges in Himachal Pradesh"	₹ 2,81,400/-
10.	Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Bella Vista, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	Study on "Situational Analysis of Women & Girls in the State of Odisha"	₹ 6,81,590/-
11.	Institute for Monitoring Economic Growth (IMEG), Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	Study on "Women Land Rights in Kerala with Special Focus on Marginalized Communities"	₹ 2,74,050/-
12.	Department of Women Studies, University of Madras, Chepauk, Chennai	Study on "Exploitation of Women as Devadasis and its associated evils"	₹ 7,02,900/-
13.	Gyanodaya Foundation, Madhubani, Bihar	Study on "Role of Protection Officer towards providing solace to the victims of domestic violence in Bihar"	₹ 3,40,200/-

State wise list of NGOs who conducted Legal Awareness Programme (LAP) sponsored by NCW during 2014-15

S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO/ Organisations/Institute	Number of Legal Awareness Programme/Thrust Area and place where held	Amount Sanctioned (in ₹)
Andhra Pradesh			
1.	Al Madina Muslim Education and cultural association, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh	Three Legal Awareness Programme on "Women Rights" at Guntur, Andhra Pradesh	₹ 150000/-
2.	Premachand Educational and Development Society, Ongole, Andhra Pradesh	One Legal Awareness Programme on "Rights of Women" at Ongole, Andhra Pradesh	₹ 50000/-
3.	Mother Society (Miracle Organization Towards Health & Educational Remedial Society), Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Women On Preventing Rape" at Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh	₹ 100000/-
4.	Bhartiya Seva Samithi, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Women Violence" at Guntur, Andhra Pradesh	₹ 100000/-
5.	Venkateswara Mahila Mandali, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Women Violence" at Guntur, Andhra Pradesh	₹ 100000/-
6.	Peoples Education and Awareness service Society, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Women On Preventing Rape" at Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh	₹ 100000/-
7.	Indian Social Service, Warangal, Andhra Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Women Violence" at Warangal, Andhra Pradesh	₹ 100000/-
8.	Jagan Matha Mahila Sangam, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Women Violence" at Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	₹ 100000/-
9.	Society for Health Awareness and Rural Enlightenment (SHARE), Khammam, Andhra Pradesh	Three Legal Awareness Programme on "Women Violence" at Khammam, Andhra Pradesh	₹ 150000/-



S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO/ Organisations/Institute	Number of Legal Awareness Programme/Thrust Area and place where held	Amount Sanctioned (in ₹)
10.	Society for Technical & Environmental Movement (STEM), Ananthapuram, Andhra Pradesh	Three Legal Awareness Programme on "Women Violence" at Ananthapuram, Andhra Pradesh	₹ 150000/-
11.	Vivekananda Yuvajana Samithi, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Women Violence" at Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh	₹ 100000/-
12.	Sri Bhuvaneswari Mahila Mandali, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Women Violence" at Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh	₹ 100000/-
Bihar			
13.	Adarsh Seva Sansthan, Samastipur, Bihar	Four Legal Awareness Programme on "Violence against Women in Minority Communities" for Women at Samastipur, Bihar	₹ 200000/-
14.	National Council of Social Welfare, Sheohar, Bihar	Three Legal Awareness Programme On "Violence Against Women in Minority Communities" at Sheohar, Bihar	₹ 150000/-
15.	Institute of Human Development Welfare and Care, Saran, Bihar	One Legal Awareness Programme On "Violence Against Women in Minority Communities" at Saran, Bihar	₹ 50000/-
16.	Jeevan Jyoti Sansthan, Patna, Bihar	One Legal Awareness Programme On "Violence Against Women in Minority Communities" at Patna, Bihar	₹ 50000/-
17.	Anugrah Narayan Educational Society, Saran, Bihar	One Legal Awareness Programme for Women at Saran, Bihar	₹ 50000/-
18.	Sita Mahila Vikas Prashikshan Sansthan, Chapra, Bihar	One Legal Awareness Programme On "Violence Against Women in Minority Communities" at Chapra, Bihar	₹ 50000/-
19.	Budha Institute of Pollution Control & Social Welfare Development, Gaya, Bihar	Three Legal Awareness Programme On "Violence Against Women In Minority Communities" at Gaya, Bihar	₹ 150000/-
20.	SAHIBA, Katihar, Bihar	One Legal Awareness Programme On " Domestic Violence" at Katihar, Bihar	₹ 50000/-
21.	Om Maharupi, Madhubani, Bihar	One Legal Awareness Programme On "Violence Against Women In Minority Communities" at Madhubani, Bihar	₹ 50000/-

S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO/ Organisations/Institute	Number of Legal Awareness Programme/Thrust Area and place where held	Amount Sanctioned (in ₹)
Chhattisgarh			
22.	Areena Shikshan Avom Jan Kalyan Samiti, Durg, Chhattisgarh	Six Legal Awareness Programme on "Women on Property Rights" at Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh	₹ 300000/-
23.	Shristi Jan Kalyan Sanskritik Samiti, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh	Five Legal Awareness Programme on "Women on Matrimonial Property Rights" at Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh	₹ 250000/-
24.	Sarvohara Lokh Kalyan Samiti, Mahasmund, Chhattisgarh	Four Legal Awareness Programme on "Women Rights" at Mahasmund, Chhattisgarh	₹ 200000/-
25.	Surguja kalyankari Seva Samiti, Balrampur, Chhattisgarh	Four Legal Awareness Programme on "Women Rights" at Balrampur, Chhattisgarh	₹ 200000/-
Delhi			
26.	Hari Shri, Delhi	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Legal Rights" at New Delhi	₹ 100000/-
Gujarat			
27.	Navchetan Saravajanik Trust, Sabarkantha, Gujarat	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Women On Preventing Rape" at Sabarkantha, Gujarat	₹ 100000/-
28.	Dhruv Charitable Trust, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Women On Preventing Rape" at Ahmedabad, Gujarat	₹ 100000/-
Haryana			
29.	Shri Krishna Shiksha Samiti, Palwal, Haryana	Four Legal Awareness Programme on "Rural Women About Various Free Legal Services" Palwal, Haryana	₹ 200000/-
30.	Parivartan, Jind, Haryana	Four Legal Awareness Programme on "Women Rights" at Jind, Haryana	₹ 200000/-
31.	Ch. Surender Singh Memorial Sports Welfare Academy, Bhiwani, Haryana	One Legal Awareness Programme on "Women issues" at Bhiwani, Haryana	₹ 50000/-
Jharkhand			
32.	Samaj Seva Trust, Deoghar, Jharkhand	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "women Rights" at Deoghar, Jharkhand	₹ 100000/-



S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO/ Organisations/Institute	Number of Legal Awareness Programme/Thrust Area and place where held	Amount Sanctioned (in ₹)
33.	Heritage Educational Society, Ranchi, Jharkhand	One Legal Awareness Programme on "Rural Women" at Ranchi, Jharkhand	₹ 50000/-
34.	Khadi Gramodyog Kala Niketan, Bokaro, Jharkhand	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "women Rights" at Bokaro, Jharkhand	₹ 100000/-
Karnataka			
35.	Adarsha Rural & Educational Development Society, Chikballapur, Karnataka	Three Legal Awareness Programme on "Rural Women" at Chikballapur, Karnataka	₹ 150000/-
36.	Priyadarshini Samsthe, Hassan, Karnataka	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "women Rights" at Hassan, Karnataka	₹ 100000/-
Madhya Pradesh			
37.	Pragati Yuva Vikas Kndra Lavkushnagar, Chhatarpur, Madhya Pradesh	Four Legal Awareness Programme on "Women Violence" at Chhatarpur, Madhya Pradesh	₹ 200000/-
38.	Daya Krishna Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	Four Legal Awareness Programme on "Sex Ratio and Female Foeticide" at Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	₹ 200000/-
39.	The Mother Teresa Memorial Mahila Evam Bal Utthan Samiti, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "women and Girls" at Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	₹ 100000/-
40.	Active Institute Mahila Mandal, Bhind, Madhya Pradesh	Four Legal Awareness Programme on "Violence to Women" at Bhind, Madhya Pradesh	₹ 200000/-
Maharashtra			
41.	Shree Chandan Bahuuddeshiy Shikshan Sansthan, Nagpur, Maharashtra	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Women Rights" at Nagpur, Maharashtra	₹ 100000/-
42.	Sankalp Sadhana, Akola, Maharashtra	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Women Rights" Akola, Maharashtra	₹ 100000/-
Odisha			
43.	Gram Rajya Sthapan Samittee, Nuapada, Orissa	Three Legal Awareness Programme on "Women and Girls Rights" at Nuapada, Orissa	₹ 150000/-

S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO/ Organisations/Institute	Number of Legal Awareness Programme/Thrust Area and place where held	Amount Sanctioned (in ₹)
44.	Nari Mangal Mahila Samity, Puri, Orissa	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Women issues" at Puri, Odisha	₹ 100000/-
45.	Society for Human Advancement & Rural Education (SHARE), Dhenkanal, Orissa	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Legal Issues and Challenges for Women" at Dhenkanal, Orissa	₹ 100000/-
46.	Unnayan, Puri, Orissa	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Women issues" at Puri, Odisha	₹ 100000/-
	Punjab		
47.	Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Mansa, Punjab	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Legal Rights of Women, Health and Education issues of Women" at Mansa, Punjab	₹ 100000/-
48.	Dr. Ambedkar Nagar Welfare Society, Ludhiana, Punjab	Four Legal Awareness Programme on "Women Legal Rights" at Ludhiana, Punjab	₹ 200000/-
	Rajasthan		
49.	Rastriya Gramy Va Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Bharatpur, Rajasthan	Four Legal Awareness Programme on "Women Legal Rights" at Bharatpur, Rajasthan	₹ 200000/-
50.	Maa Saraswati Shikshan Sansthan, Dholpur, Rajasthan	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Legal Rights of Tribal Women" at Dholpur, Rajasthan	₹ 100000/-
51.	Gandhi Smariti Sansthan, Rajsamand, Rajasthan	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Legal Rights" of" at Rajsamand, Rajsthan	₹ 100000/-
52.	Ramdas Vikas Sansthan, Dausa, Rajasthan	Four Legal Awareness Programme on "Women Rights" at Dausa, Rajasthan	₹ 200000/-
53.	Sanskar Seva Sansthan, Bairat, Rajasthan	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Women Rights" at Bairat, Rajasthan	₹ 100000/-
54.	Core for Rural Employment Advancement Technology Education Society, Jaipur, Rajasthan	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Rural Women" at Jaipur, Rajasthan	₹ 100000/-
55.	Gandhi Smariti Sansthan, Rajsamand, Rajasthan	Four Legal Awareness Programme on "Women Rights" at Rajsamand, Rajasthan	₹ 200000/-



S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO/ Organisations/Institute	Number of Legal Awareness Programme/Thrust Area and place where held	Amount Sanctioned (in ₹)
Tamil Nadu			
56.	Development of Rural Education Agriculture & Multipurpose Service Trust (Dream Trust), Dindigul, Tamil Nadu	One Legal Awareness Programmes on "Women & Girls" at Dindigul, Tamil Nadu	₹ 50000/-
57.	Vanavil Social Welfare Development Trust, Tiruvarur, Tamil Nadu	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Rural Women" at Tiruvarur, Tamil Nadu	₹ 100000/-
58.	Annai Therasa Social Development Organisation, Trichy, Tamil Nadu	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Women and Girls" at Trichy, Tamil Nadu	₹ 100000/-
59.	All Women and Rural Development Society (AWARDS), Tiruvallur, Tamil Nadu	One Legal Awareness Programme on "Rural Women" at Tiruvallur, Tamil Nadu	₹ 50000/-
60.	Rural Environment Awareness Legal and Development Society, Theni, Tamil Nadu	One Legal Awareness Programme on "Rural Women" at Theni, Tamil Nadu	₹ 500000/-
61.	People's Movement for Development, Ramanathapuram, Tamil Nadu	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Women and Girls" at Ramanathapuram, Tamil Nadu	₹ 100000/-
Tripura			
63.	Golaghati Welfare Society, West Tripura, Tripura	Five Legal Awareness Programme on "Rural Women" at West Tripura, Tripura	₹ 300000/-
Uttar Pradesh			
64.	Alankar Women & Child Career Education Institute Welfare Society, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Three Legal Awareness Programme on "Rights of Women" at Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	₹ 150000/-
65.	Sangharsothan, Hathras, Uttar Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Women Rights" at Hathras, Uttar Pradesh	₹ 100000/-
53	Shri Radha Krishan Seva Samiti, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Rural Women" at Mathura, Uttar Pradesh	₹ 100000/-
66.	Mahila Evam Bal Kalyan Sansthan, Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Rural women" at Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh	₹ 100000/-
67.	Mahila Shiskhan Samiti, Kasganj, Uttar Pradesh	Four Legal Awareness Programme on "Women Worker" at Kasganj, Uttar Pradesh	₹ 200000/-

S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO/ Organisations/Institute	Number of Legal Awareness Programme/Thrust Area and place where held	Amount Sanctioned (in ₹)
68.	Nirbal Vikas Parishad, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on In Rural Area at Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh	₹ 100000/-
69.	Star Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on Women Rights" at Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	₹ 100000/-
70.	Jan Jagrukta Utthan Kalyan Samiti, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	One Legal Awareness Programme on "Women" at Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	₹ 50000/-
71.	Navdeep Samajik Vikas Sanstha, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Women and Violence" at Bulandshahr Uttar Pradesh	₹ 100000/-
72.	Agra Rural Development Association, Agra, Uttar Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Women at Work place" at Agra, Uttar Pradesh	₹ 100000/-
Uttarakhand			
73.	Nagboomi Chetena Samiti, Pithoragarh, Uttarakhand	One Legal Awareness Programme on "Among Women" at Pithoragarh, Uttarakhand	₹ 50000/-
74.	Ashram Trust, Pithoragarh, Uttarakhand	Four Legal Awareness Programme on "Women and Girls" at Pithoragarh, Uttaranchal	₹ 200000/-
West Bengal			
75.	Agradut Polly Unnyan Samity, Howrah, West Bengal	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Gender and Violence – Anti Trafficking in the Hills of Darjeeling" at Howrah, West Bengal	₹ 100000/-
76.	Haripur Dr. Ambedkar Janaseba Mission, Murshidabad, West Bengal	Three Legal Awareness Programme on "Empower on Women" at Murshidabad	₹ 150000/-
77.	Makarampur Manisha Juba Kalyan Sangha, Medinipur, West Bengal	Two Legal Awareness Programme on "Rural Women" at Medinipur, West Bengal	₹ 100000/-



Annexure-XV

State wise list of NGOs who conducted Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalat (PMLA) sponsored by NCW during 2014-15

S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO/ Organisations/Institute	Number of Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalat	Amount Sanctioned (in ₹)
	Uttar Pradesh		
1.	Rural Educational and Development Society, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Four Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalat	₹ 120000/-

List of Research/Studies completed and approved by the Commission during 2014-15

S.No.	Name of the NGO	Subject	Amount Sanctioned (in ₹)
1.	SRIJANA, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	A Comparative Study and Assessment of Socio-Economic Status of Trained and Un-trained Handicraft Women Artisans in Lucknow and Surrounding District Barabanki, Sitapur and Unnao	₹ 2,36,250/-
2.	Sahaas Brotherhood Uplifting CYWO, Shimala, Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh Focusing on Ground the realities of causative factors for Girl Feticides.	₹ 3,53,850/-
3.	Centre for North East Studies (MMAJ Academy of International Studies), Molana Mohamed Ali Jauhar Marg, Jamia Islamia, New Delhi	Study Discrimination and Challenges before Women from North East India: Case Studies from four Metro New Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bengaluru	₹ 3,13,868/-
4.	Faculty of Law University of Delhi, Delhi	Acid Attacks: A Study of the underlying causes of Acid Attacks against Women in India and nature of State response	₹ 1,60,000/-
5.	Southern India Education Trust, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Study on Methods to Control the Menace of Violence against Women in India	₹ 3,33,900/-
6.	Centre for Social Research, New Delhi	Study on Analysis of Effective Implementation of Maternity Benefit Act, 1961	₹ 3,79,500/-
7.	All India Foundation for Peace and Disaster Management, New Delhi	Study on Assessing Vulnerability at Community level with low – income women's group in Delhi.	₹ 3,64,350/-
8.	R.V. College of Engineering, Karnataka	Study of effectiveness of women welfare schemes implemented at IT/ ITes sector Karnataka	₹ 2,55,150/-
9.	Abhivyakti Foundation, New Delhi	Study on Critical analysis of women in science and technology with special focus on Minority	₹ 1,96,950/-



S.No.	Name of the NGO	Subject	Amount Sanctioned (in ₹)
10.	Activists of Voluntary Action for Development of Humanity, Uttar Pradesh.	Study on Status of Muslim Women in Lucknow, Barabanki, Sitapur and Unnao	₹ 1,93,200/-
11.	Seva Yatan Jeevo Kalyan Sansthan, Jaipur, Rajasthan	Research study on Availability, Accessibility and Usage of Female Contraceptives in Rural area of Alwar District	₹ 2,43,600/-
12.	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.	₹ 2,40,240/-
13.	Centre of the Study Values, Udaipur, Rajasthan.	Research Study on Condition of Women Workers in the Handicrafts Sector in Mewar Region of Southern Rajasthan.	₹ 2,28,900/-
14.	Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi.	Research Study on Khap Panchayats, Kangaroo courts and Shalishi courts in India	₹ 3,61,008/-



CHAPTER - 10

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 2014-15

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

BALANCE SHEET (NON PROFIT ORGANISATION)
AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2015

CAPITAL FUND AND LIABILITIES	SCHEDULE	CURRENT YEAR		PREVIOUS YEAR		(Amount in ₹)
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	
Capital Fund	1	22,45,38,839.00	38,79,540.00	22,84,18,379.00	6,58,52,325.00	6,58,52,325.00
Reserves and Surplus	2	-	-	-	1,79,24,242.00	2,54,89,387.00
Earmarked/Endowment Fund	3	-	-	-	-	-
Secured Loans and Borrowings	4	-	-	-	-	-
Unsecured Loan and Borrowings	5	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Credit Liabilities	6	-	-	-	-	-
Current Liabilities and Provisions	7	3,76,89,814.00	16,86,007.00	3,93,75,821.00	3,78,15,619.00	3,79,25,184.00
		26,22,28,653.00	55,65,547.00	26,77,94,200.00	12,15,92,186.00	12,92,66,896.00
ASSETS						
Fixed Assets	8	2,17,98,662.00	-	2,17,98,662.00	2,02,45,071.00	2,02,45,071.00
Investment -From Earmarked/Endowment Funds	9	-	-	-	-	-
Investment -Others	10	-	-	-	-	-
Current Assets, Loans & Advances	11	24,57,93,213.00	2,02,325.00	24,59,95,538.00	10,67,12,158.00	10,90,21,825.00
Miscellaneous Expenditure		-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		26,75,91,875.00	2,02,325.00	26,77,94,200.00	12,69,57,229.00	12,92,66,896.00

24 Significant Accounting Policies
25 Contingent Liabilities and Notes of Accounts

Pay & Accounts Officer

श्रीमती अशोक अजय/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA
श्रीमती अशोक अजय/Pay & Account Officer
National Commission for Women
4, B-Block, Connaught Place, New Delhi
110028

MEMBER SECRETARY:

(शारदा अली खान)
(SARADA ALI KHAN)
श्रीमती अशोक अजय/Joint Secretary
श्रीमती अशोक अजय/Ministry of Women & Child Dev.
श्रीमती अशोक अजय/ Govt. of India
श्री अशोक अजय/New Delhi

Sarada Ali Khan

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN
INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT (NON - PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2015

	SCHEDULE	CURRENT YEAR		PREVIOUS YEAR	
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
(Amount in ₹)					
INCOME					
Income from Sales/Services	12				
Grants/ Subsidies	13	21,78,74,796.00	4,79,40,000.00	12,85,52,411.00	4,85,00,000.00
Fees/ Subscriptions	14	-	10,898.00	-	4,363.00
Income from Investment (Income on Invest. From Earmarked/Endow. Funds transferred to Funds)	15	-	-	-	-
Income from Royalty, Publication etc.	16	-	-	-	-
Interest Earned	17	12,13,427.00	2,50,270.00	9,97,578.00	3,72,173.00
Other Income	18	35,51,373.00	5,96,474.00	46,91,435.00	3,400.00
Increase/(Decrease) in stock of Finished goods	19	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in stock of Finished goods & works-in progr		-	-	-	-
Previous Year Adjustments Other Income/(Depreciation charged on Building from 2008-09 to 2011-12)		-	-	-	-
TOTAL (A)		22,26,39,596.00	4,87,97,642.00	13,42,41,424.00	4,88,79,936.00
EXPENDITURE					
Establishment Expenses	20	1,36,35,039.00	3,33,59,767.00	1,16,59,129.00	3,03,11,610.00
Other Administrative Expenses etc.	21	2,70,53,840.00	1,91,23,480.00	4,78,34,946.00	1,80,31,042.00
Expenditure on Grants, Subsidies etc.	22	3,94,44,036.00	-	4,64,06,602.00	-
Interest	23	-	-	-	-
Depreciation (Net Total at the year end)		24,06,613.00	-	40,98,221.00	-
Loss on sale of Fixed Assets		-	-	35,544.00	-
TOTAL (B)		8,25,39,528.00	5,24,83,247.00	11,00,34,442.00	4,83,42,652.00
Balance Being excess of income over Expenditure (A-B)		14,01,00,068.00	(36,85,605.00)	2,42,06,982.00	5,37,284.00
Transfer to Special Reserve		-	-	-	-
Transfer to/from General Reserve		-	-	-	-
Balance Being surplus/(Deficit) carried to Corpus/Capital Fund		14,01,00,068.00	(36,85,605.00)	2,42,06,982.00	5,37,284.00

Pay & Accounts Officer,

राजेश कुमार अग्रवाल/RAJESH KUMAR AGRAWAL
के.ए.ए. नं. 10/1, ए.ए.ए. बिल्डिंग, नई दिल्ली-110002
राज्य महिला आयोग, नई दिल्ली-110002
4, टॉन बजार, नई दिल्ली-110002

MEMBER SECRETARY

(शारदा अली खान)
(SARADA ALI KHAN)
संयुक्त सचिव/Joint Secretary
महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग
Ministry of Women & Child Dev.
नई दिल्ली/New Delhi

**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2015**

	(Amount in ₹)		
	Current Year Plan	Non-Plan	Previous Year Plan
SCHEDULE 1- CAPITAL FUND			
Balance as at the beginning of the year	6,58,52,325.00	-	6,44,04,736.00
Add :- Transfer from Reserves & Surplus	1,79,24,242.00	75,65,145.00	-
Add/(Deduct) :- Balance of Net Income/(Expenditure) transferred from the Income and Expenditure Account	14,01,00,068.00	(36,85,605.00)	-
Add: Adjustment Entry for Refund of TDS on Interest	-	-	-
Add: Rectify Entry for sale of Fixed Assets	6,62,204.00	-	14,47,589.00
Add: Addition of Capital Fund during the year	-	-	-
Less: Sale of Fixed Assets for the FY 2013-14	-	-	-
Less: Adjustment Entry for sale of Fixed Assets for the FY 20112-13	-	-	-
Balance At at the Year End	22,45,38,839	38,79,540.00	6,58,52,325.00

SCHEDULE 2- RESERVES & SURPLUS

1) <u>Capital Reserve</u>			
As Per Last Account	1,79,24,242.00	75,65,145.00	(62,82,740.00)
Less : Transfer to Capital fund Schedule 1	(1,79,24,242.00)	(75,65,145.00)	-
TOTAL	-	-	1,79,24,242.00
			75,65,145.00

Pay & Accounts Officer

राजेश कुमार अहूजा RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA
वेतन एवं लेखा अधिकारी/पा. व. अकाउन्ट ऑफिसर
राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग के कार्यालय, नए बंधुमन
4, बिन बजार, उत्तरांचल मार्ग, दिल्ली-110002

Sarada Ali Khan

MEMBER SECRETARY

(शारदा अली खान)
(SARADA ALI KHAN)
संयुक्त सचिव/ Joint Secretary
महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग
Ministry of Women & Child Dev.
भारत सरकार/ Govt. of India
नए दिल्ली/ New Delhi



(Amount in ₹)			
	Current Year Plan	Non-Plan	Previous Year Plan Non-Plan
SCHEDULE 3- EARMARKED/ENDOWMENT FUNDS	NIL		
SCHEDULE 4- SECURED LOANS AND BORROWINGS	NIL		
SCHEDULE 5- UNSECURED LOANS AND BORROWINGS	NIL		
SCHEDULE 6- DEFERRED CREDIT LIABILITIES	NIL		
SCHEDULE 7- CURRENT LIABILITIES & PROVISIONS			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Salary Payable for the month of March, 2015	-	13,50,584.00	-
Security Deposit	96,289.00	1,33,565.00	90,989.00
Advances to NGO Payable	3,19,61,219.00	-	3,08,11,495.00
Advances to NGO (NER) Payable	56,32,306.00	-	69,13,135.00
Remittance Payable for the month of March, 2015	-	2,01,858.00	-
	3,76,89,814.00	16,86,007.00	3,78,15,619.00
	83,31,279.00		76,70,701.00
Special Study	(A)		
Abhiyakti Foundation	-		1,37,970.00
Abhiyan, Chattisgarh	-		83,000.00
Academy of Grassroots Studies & Research-AP-SPST	2,32,155.00		-
Activit of Voluntary Action for Development	38,640.00		1,15,920.00
Administrative Staff College of India, Hydrabd Sp.S	4,08,954.00		-
All India Foundation for Peace & Disaster Mang.Delh	-		2,18,610.00
Anjneya Sewa Samitee Rajasth	1,34,190.00		1,34,190.00
Association for Devep & Research (ADARAS)	1,35,000.00		1,35,000.00
Astha Mahila Vikas Avam Paryavaran Kota	1,64,430.00		1,64,430.00
Bomogram Resham Khadi Pralishan	1,42,380.00		1,42,380.00
Center for Social Research, New Delhi	28,086.00		28,086.00
Center for Women Studies	1,41,120.00		1,41,120.00
Centre for Alternative Dalit Media(CADAM) Delhi	56,910.00		1,70,730.00
Centre for Social Research, Vasant Kunj, Delhi	47,940.00		47,940.00
Centre for Studies for cultural indentity of weaker	1,01,400.00		1,01,400.00

राजेश कुमार आहुजा/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA

चेतन एवं लेखा अधिकारी/Pay & Account Officer

राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग/National Commission for Women

4 पीन दवालय समन्वयक, एन.सी.ए.ओ. बिल्डिंग, एन.सी.ए.ओ. बिल्डिंग, नई दिल्ली-110002

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Centre of the Study of Values	-	-	45,780.00	-
Chaitanya Mohan kothi, Gaya	58,800.00	-	58,800.00	-
Chhayadeep Samiti Village Rajkheta Chattigar	1,58,760.00	-	1,58,760.00	-
Chikhal Vikas Pratishthan Maharashtra	1,64,430.00	-	1,64,430.00	-
Dhanvadhiri Mentally Retarded & Drug Addictors	2,20,710.00	-	2,20,710.00	-
Dhara Jharkhand	1,49,940.00	-	1,49,940.00	-
Director Karve Institute of Social Sciences, Pune-Sp	2,20,500.00	-	-	-
Dr. Shaila Parveen, Lecturer, Varanasi, U.P.	61,000.00	-	61,000.00	-
Dr. Usha Tandon Associate Professor, DU, New Delhi	60,060.00	-	60,060.00	-
Ehsaas foundation, New Delhi	-	-	1,52,400.00	-
Environics Trust, New Delhi	1,09,200.00	-	1,09,200.00	-
Faculty of Law University of Delhi	-	-	1,00,800.00	-
Forum for Fact Finding Documentation & Advocacy	1,40,730.00	-	1,40,730.00	-
Gyanodaya Foundation Itharwa Bihar-Sp.St.	2,04,120.00	-	-	-
HELP Organisation Jaipur	1,31,670.00	-	1,31,670.00	-
Indian Council For scientific Research & Development	65,100.00	-	65,100.00	-
Indian Institute of Publjic Administration Delhi-SP	1,14,660.00	-	-	-
Indian Institute of Technology WB	64,050.00	-	64,050.00	-
Indian School of Women's Studies & Devlot.	-	-	72,870.00	-
Indian Social Institute Delhi	-	-	2,63,550.00	-
Indian Society for Applied Research& Devlpt-Sp.St.	1,82,070.00	-	-	-
Institute for Monitoring Economic Growth Kerala-Sp.	1,64,430.00	-	-	-
Jabala Action Research organisation	48,615.00	-	48,615.00	-
Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi	-	-	81,100.00	-
Jan Kalyan Parishad Chhattisgarh	1,33,560.00	-	1,33,560.00	-
Kalyani Rural Development Foundation, Ajmer	48,720.00	-	48,720.00	-
Kundan Welfare Society	1,16,550.00	-	1,16,550.00	-
Legal services Near Apollo Hospital, New Delhi	65,200.00	-	65,200.00	-
Liaqut Ali Khan, Jaipur	40,000.00	-	40,000.00	-
Lok Sewa Sansthan UP	46,620.00	-	46,620.00	-
Masoom society for social Science	38,600.00	-	38,600.00	-
Mathura Krishna Foundation, Bihar	41,200.00	-	41,200.00	-
Mother's LAP Charitable Org.	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Mother Teresa Women's University Tamilnadu	1,34,820.00	-	1,34,820.00	-
Mother Teresa Rural Development Society	1,08,360.00	-	1,08,360.00	-
Ms. Sheela Choudhary	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	-
Pashim Banga Yuba Kalyan Manch	38,640.00	-	38,640.00	-
Phagwara Environment Association Punjab	1,19,700.00	-	1,19,700.00	-
Principal University College Kerala-Sp.St	1,15,920.00	-	-	-
Prof. Vijaya Laxmi, Udaipur	42,600.00	-	42,600.00	-

राजेश कुमार आहुजा/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA
मेनेजर एवं लेखा अधिकारी/Manager
Pay & Account Officer

राजेश कुमार आहुजा



	(Amount in ₹)	
	Current Year	Previous Year
	Plan	Plan
	Non-Plan	Non-Plan
Registrar, Jamia Millia Islamia Univert-Sp.St	86,400.00	3,26,655.00
Registrar University of Madras-SP.St.	4,21,740.00	-
Rural Development and welfare Society,Jaipur Rajasthan	1,15,930.00	1,15,930.00
Rural Education Working Society, Tamilnadu	1,78,290.00	1,78,290.00
Rural Organisation for Social Improvement	1,28,520.00	1,28,520.00
R.V. College of Engineering Mysore	-	1,53,090.00
Sahas Brotherhood Uplifting HP	1,68,840.00	70,770.00
Samajik Nyay Sanstha Delhi	3,19,725.00	3,19,725.00
School of Communication, Manipal University -Sp St.	1,44,774.00	-
Seva Yatan Jeevo Kalyan Sansthan, Rajasthan	48,720.00	48,720.00
Shiv Charan Mathur Social Policy Research Inst.	51,450.00	51,450.00
Shri Raj Singh Nirwan	-	2,32,000.00
Situational Analysis of Homeless Women	1,50,000.00	1,50,000.00
Society for Universal Welfare Jaipur	50,820.00	50,820.00
Southern India Education Trust	66,780.00	66,780.00
South Vihar Welfare Society for Tribal	2,11,680.00	2,11,680.00
Srijana,Lucknow	1,41,750.00	1,41,750.00
Surul Centre for Services in Rural Area	2,43,810.00	2,43,810.00
The Association For Development Initiative	47,460.00	47,460.00
Thendral Movement Tamilnadu-Sp.St.	1,78,920.00	-
United Trust PTR Nagar, Tamilnadu.	48,040.00	48,040.00
Vijaya Odisha-Sp.St.	1,46,790.00	-
Women Study & Development, Kochi	1,16,400.00	1,16,400.00
Legal Awareness Programme	1,40,25,500.00	1,29,45,500.00
Aakash Seva sansthan, Udaipur	30,000.00	30,000.00
Aaysha Gramodyog Samiti-UP-LAP	75,000.00	-
Abhijan Udyog Gramin Vikas Society Guwhati-LAP	1,20,000.00	-
Abhinav vikas Manch, Bihar	50,000.00	50,000.00
Abhyudaya Seva Samithi AP-LAP	-	20,000.00
Active Institute Mahila Mandal MP-LAP	1,00,000.00	-
ADARSA, Odisha	55,000.00	55,000.00
Adarsha Rural & Educational Develmt-LAP	75,000.00	50,000.00
Adarsh Gramin Shikshan Samiti , Rajasthan	1,00,000.00	-
Adarsh Seva Sansthan Bihar-LAP	1,00,000.00	-
Adhikar Odisha-LAP	50,000.00	-
Aditya A Nagraj Charitable Trust Maharashtra-LAP	50,000.00	-
Agradut Polly Unnayan WB-LAP	50,000.00	-
Agra Rural Devipmt Association- LAP	50,000.00	-
Aikatan Sangha Village & Post Dara, West Bengal	15,000.00	15,000.00
Akhil Bhartiya Nav Yuvak Kala Sangam, Haryana	-	50,000.00
Akhil Bhartiya Gramin Vikas Sansthan UP	-	-

(B)

राजेश कुमार आहुजा/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA

लेखा एवं लेखा अधिकारी/ Pay & Account Officer

राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग/National Commission for Women

4, बिल्डिंग, कलकत्ता, भारत। Phone: 033-2555-1111



(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Chandipur Gramin Developmt WB-LAP	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
Chandpur International Club & Library WB- LAP	-	-	50,000.00	-
Chattisgarh State Commission for Women	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Chhayadeep Samiti Chhattisgarh-LAP	-	-	50,000.00	-
Chikka Federation of India Bihar-LAP	1,50,000.00	-	-	-
Ch.Surender Singh Memorial Sports Hary.LAP	25,000.00	-	-	-
Club Bright Star Orrissa-LAP	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
Committee for Legal Aid to Poor Odisha-LAP	25,000.00	-	25,000.00	-
Core for Rural Employment Advancement Technology L	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
Crafts & Social Development Org. Tri Nagar	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Dalit Mahila Rachnatmak Parishad	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Dalit Solidarity Peoples Delhi-LAP	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
Daya Krishna Samaj Kalyan Samiti MP LAP	1,00,000.00	-	-	-
Deen Avam Berozgar Sakha Bihar -LAP	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
Deepak Jan Kalyan Sewa Sansthan=LAP	-	-	-	-
Deprive in Havient Society for Himalayan Uttarakd	1,00,000.00	-	-	-
Development of Rura Education Agritur Tamilnadu LAP	25,000.00	-	-	-
Dharmadip Nagar Pragati Sanskrutic Maharsira-LAP	50,000.00	-	-	-
Dhnyani Education & Charitable Trust Gujrat-LAP	-	-	50,000.00	-
Digambarpur Angikar, WB-LAP	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
DISA (Deveipt Integrated Socity for Human-LAP	-	-	-	-
District Magistrate & Collector	15,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
Dr. Ambedkar Nagar Welfare Society Punjab-LAP	1,00,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Dronacharya Shikshan Samiti-LAP	-	-	-	-
East Magrahat Akatal Bal	45,000.00	-	1,00,000.00	-
Fortune Sewa Sansthan, Rajasth.-LAP	-	-	45,000.00	-
Foundation for Social Research & Dynamic Bihar Lap	50,000.00	-	1,25,000.00	-
Gandhi sewa sansthan	15,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
Golden Future Foundation Haryana	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Grama Rajya Sthapan Samithee Odisah-LAP	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Gramin Jan Kalyan Sansthan , Rajasthan-LAP	75,000.00	-	-	-
Gramin Jankalyan Sewa Samiti UP	1,00,000.00	-	1,00,000.00	-
Gramin Mahila Vikas Samiti, Jhajjar, Haryana	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Gramin Uthan Manav Sansthan Rajst.-LAP	-	-	75,000.00	-
Gramin Uthan Sasnthan, Rajasthan	-	-	50,000.00	-
Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Haryana	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Gramin Yuva Vikas Mandal, Haryana	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Gramodhar Kalyan Samiti, Bihar	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Gramodyog Ashram, Bihar	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Gram Sudhar Samiti, Haryana	-	-	50,000.00	-
Gram Vikas Sewa Sansthan Rajasthan-LAP	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Gurubhakti Shaikshanik &Sevabhavi	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Gyan Dharshan Academy	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Gyan Sagar, Bihar	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
Harijan Adwasi Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Bihar- LAP	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Harijan Mahila Evam Bal Vikas Sansthan, Bihar	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-

राजेश कुमार अहुजा/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA
 जेतन एवं लेखा अधिकारी/Pay & Account Officer
 राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग/National Commission for Women

4. दीर्घ समय तक कार्य करने के लिए धन्यवाद।

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Harijan Sewa Samiti, Bihar-LAP	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
Haripur Dr. Ambedkar Jansseba MissionLAP	75,000.00	-	-	-
Hari Shri New Delhi -LAP	50,000.00	-	-	-
Harmain Educational & Welfare Society- UP	-	30,000.00	-	30,000.00
Heera Sewa Sansthan UP LAP	1,00,000.00	-	-	-
Help Aim India Sansthan, Rajasthan.-LAP	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
Helpful Society, Delhi	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
Heritage Educational Society Jharkhand LAP	25,000.00	-	-	-
Himalaya Foundation Bihar-LAP	1,50,000.00	-	-	-
India Evangelical & Educational Rural Devlop AP LAP	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
Indian Minoriti Youth Association, UP	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Indian Social Service AP-LAP	50,000.00	-	-	-
Indian Society, Udaipur	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Indira Vikas Mahila Mandali, AP	10,000.00	-	10,000.00	-
Indo Nepal Women Welfare Society	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Insaf Foundation UP-LAP	1,00,000.00	-	1,00,000.00	-
Institute of Social Welfare & Education-LAP	-	-	1,25,000.00	-
Institution of Social Welfare Action, Gujrat	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Jagan Matha Mahila SangamAP LAP	50,000.00	-	-	-
Jagrati Jan Kalyan Samiti Bihar	-	-	75,000.00	-
Janasadhana Odisha-LAP	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
Jan Hiteshimi Kalyan Samiti Ultrakhand	45,000.00	-	45,000.00	-
Jan Jagrukta Uthan Kalyan Samiti-UP-LAP	50,000.00	-	-	-
Jan Jati Vikas Samiti, Chhatisgarh-LAP	1,00,000.00	-	-	-
Janmanas Evam Paryawas Samiti MP-LAP	50,000.00	-	-	-
Janmanas Society for Social & Environtl Delhi-LAP	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
Jan Sewa Samiti, Rohtak Haryana	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Jeevan Jyoti Sansthan Bihar, LAP	25,000.00	-	-	-
Jeewan Jyoti Kendra Bihar-LAP	1,25,000.00	-	-	-
Jharkhand Mahila Jagriti-LAP	-	-	20,000.00	-
Jivan Jyoti Samiti, Haryana	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Joint women's Programme	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Kadambani Shikshah Evam Samaj Kalyan Sewa MP	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Kamal Khadi Gramodyog Mandai-LAP	-	-	25,000.00	-
Karnavati Khadi Gramodhyog Seva Gujrat-LAP	-	-	50,000.00	-
Kaushal Seva Sansthan Rajasthan-LAP	75,000.00	-	-	-
Khadi Gramodyog Kala Niketan Jharkhand-LAP	50,000.00	-	-	-
Kharpai Sri Ramkrishna Society WB LAP	-	-	50,000.00	-
Koti Reddy Subbi Reddy Amamath AP-LAP	75,000.00	-	75,000.00	-
Kriti Sansthan -Rajasth-LAP	25,000.00	-	25,000.00	-
Lakshay Movement Society, Rajasthan	45,000.00	-	45,000.00	-
Lakshay education, Art & Cultural Society, Haryana	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Liberal Friendz Association Maharashtra	-	-	-	-
Life Line Service Socty, MP-LAP	-	-	-	-
Maa Dindeshwari Shiksha Samiti, Chattigarh	-	-	50,000.00	-
Maa Draupadai Jansewa Samiti, UP	15,000.00	-	75,000.00	-
			15,000.00	-



राजेश कुमार आहुजा/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA
 वेतन एवं लेखा अधिकारी/ Pay & Account Officer
 राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग/National Commission for Women
 4, वीन प्लाज्जा परिसर, एन/4 टाउन, देवदी, इंदौर/Indore Ma
 476002



(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Maa Gajalaxmi Youth Social Org. Orissa-LAP	-	-	50,000.00	-
Maa Saraswati Shikshan Rajthn-LAP	50,000.00	-	-	-
Maa Satabhauini Club Odisha-LAP	-	-	75,000.00	-
Mahatma Sairam Pratistan Maharashtra	25,000.00	-	25,000.00	-
Mahaveer Shiksha Samiti- LAP	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
Mahila Evam Bai Kalyan Sansthan-UP-LAP	50,000.00	-	-	-
Mahila Evam Bai Uthan Samiti- Uttarakhnd	-	-	50,000.00	-
Mahila jagrukta shiksha & Kalyan samiti	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Mahila Janjati Sewa Samiti- Uttarakhnd-LAP	50,000.00	-	-	-
Mahila Kala Kendra -Bihar-LAP	-	-	75,000.00	-
Mahila Kalyan Evam Vidya Vikas Samiti, Kanpur	25,000.00	-	25,000.00	-
Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Punjab-LAP	50,000.00	-	-	-
Mahila Prayas Jagriti Mission Delhi	-	-	50,000.00	-
Mahila Sewak Samaj,Bihar-LAP	-	-	50,000.00	-
Mahila Shikshan Samiti UP-LAP	1,00,000.00	-	-	-
Mahila Udyog Kendra Parmeshwar Bhawan, Bihar	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Makarapur Manisha Juba Kalyan WB LAP	50,000.00	-	-	-
Mallabpur People Rural Development Society WB	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Malikarjuna Weker Section Devlpmt AP-LAP	30,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
Mamatha Makkalay Mandira, Karnataka-LAP	1,00,000.00	-	1,00,000.00	-
MANASWI SHAHDARA DELHI-LAP	1,00,000.00	-	1,00,000.00	-
Manav Kalyan Avam Suraksha Samiti, Haryana	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Manav Kalyan Chetna Sansthan Rajasthan	-	-	-	-
Manav Kalyan Samiti, Almora	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Manav Kalyan Sansthan,Dehradun	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Mangal Shantimahila Vikas Charitable Gujrat	25,000.00	-	25,000.00	-
Marudhara Sansthan Jaipur	2,50,000.00	-	2,50,000.00	-
Matra Darshan Shiksha Samiti, Baswara	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Matra dhashan shiksha samiti, Udaipur	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Maulasai Sewabhavi Sansthan Maharashtra	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Maurya Shakya Chatrawas Jan Kalyan Samiti-UP LAP	-	-	50,000.00	-
Mayank Foundation Samiti MP-LAP	50,000.00	-	-	-
M.K.Gandhi Mission Maharashtra-LAP	-	-	50,000.00	-
Modern Shiksha Vikas Samiti	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Motherly Association fo rSocial Serv.(MASS)	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Mother Society (Miracle Org.) AP LAP	50,000.00	-	-	-
Mrityunjoy Nagar Mukti Tirtha WB-LAP	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
Mukat Bharti Siksha Samiti Rajasthan LAP	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
Murshidabad Adibashi Gramin WB-LAP	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
Muslim Mahshhara Tarraqi Society MP-LAP	-	-	30,000.00	-
Nabin Sangha West Bengal	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Nagbhumi Chetna Samiti Uttarakhnd-LAP	25,000.00	-	-	-
Nalanda Educational Society, Haryana	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Narayana Vyayamshala& Krida Mandal-LAP	-	-	-	-
Nari Mangal Mahila Samity Odisha-LAP	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
Nari Vikas Mahila Mandal MP-LAP	50,000.00	-	-	-

राजेश कुमार अहिरा/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA
 राजेश कुमार अहिरा, Account Officer

(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
National Alliance of Women(NAWO)-LAP	2,25,000.00	-	2,25,000.00	-
National Council of Social Welfare Bihar-LAP	75,000.00	-	-	-
National Youth Association	40,000.00	-	40,000.00	-
Native Education & Employment Develp. Society, MP	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Natural Institute of Social Chngre and Resource	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Navdeep Samajik Vikas Sanstha-LAP	50,000.00	-	-	-
Navjeevan Bahudeshiya Sevabhavi Maharashtra-LAP	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
Navjeevan Sansthan Rajasthan-LAP	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
Navrachna Mahila Vikas Trust-LAP	25,000.00	-	25,000.00	-
Nav Vihar Udhayod Mandal, Bihar-LAP	-	-	1,00,000.00	-
NAWANDAGAR Chhatishgarh-LAP	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
Nehru Yuva Mandal Fatehpur Rajsthan-LAP	-	-	1,00,000.00	-
New age foundation	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
New life club	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Nikklesh Educational Academy-LAP	50,000.00	-	-	-
Nirbal Vikas Parishad-UP-LAP	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
N.J.Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj-Gujr.LAP	25,000.00	-	25,000.00	-
OASIS Foundation, Tamilnadu	10,000.00	-	10,000.00	-
Om Mahanupi, Bihar -LAP	25,000.00	-	-	-
Organization for Development Rural Eco.Odisha-LAP	1,00,000.00	-	1,00,000.00	-
Odisha state commission for women	50,000.00	-	2,00,000.00	-
Pace Academy , Maharashtra-LAP	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
Padmavati Bahudeshiya Mahila Mandal Mahastr-LAP	50,000.00	-	-	-
Panchayati Rule & Gender Awareness-LAP	1,00,000.00	-	-	-
Parbhat Sagar Gyan Vikas Sansthan Rajasthan	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Partha Samaj Sewa Evam Mahila Uthan MP-LAP	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
Parvatiya Mahila Vikas Samiti Uttakhand	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
People's Movement for Devipmt Tamilnadu-LAP	50,000.00	-	-	-
People for Education & Awareness Service Socy AP-LAP	50,000.00	-	-	-
People for Education Research Scholarship ,(LAP)	-	-	75,000.00	-
People Voluntary IntegralService Org	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Pragati Mahila Bhauuddeshiya, Maharashtra LAP	25,000.00	-	25,000.00	-
Pragati Yuva Vikass Kendra MP-LAP	1,00,000.00	-	-	-
Prantiya Partakar Association UP LAP	-	-	50,000.00	-
Prasad Ekta Samiti MP-LAP	-	-	1,00,000.00	-
Premchand Educational Devipt. Society AP-LAP	25,000.00	-	-	-
PRERNA Jharkhand-LAP	-	-	50,000.00	-
Priyadarshini Samsrthe Karnataka-LAP	50,000.00	-	-	-
Public Health & Medical Technonology,Delhi	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Public Welfare & Development Society Tamilnadu-LAP	-	-	50,000.00	-
Purvanchal Vikas Samiti	25,000.00	-	25,000.00	-
Pushpa kekatiya charitable	15,000.00	-	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	-
Rajapur Gramya Vikas Evam Prashikshan Sansthan-LAP	1,00,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Rajasthan Gramin Vikas Rajsthan-Lap	1,00,000.00	-	1,00,000.00	-

राजेश कुमार आहुजा/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA
 सेना एवं सेवा अधिकारी/ Pay & Account Officer

11/3/15



(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year Plan	Non-Plan	Previous Year Plan	Non-Plan
Rajat Gramodhyog Vikas Sansthan, Muradabad (U.P.)	50,000.00	-	-	-
Rajputana Purv Sainik Avam Jan Kalyan Rajath.LAP	-	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	-
Ramanand Memorial Seva Samiti-Lap	-	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	-
Rana Javik Gramin Evam Krishi Seva Samiti, Uttarakh	25,000.00	-	25,000.00	-
Ranjana Royal Educational Welfare Delhi-LAP	-	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	-
Ranthumbour Seva Sansthan, Rajath.-LAP	-	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	-
Rashtra Raina Samaj Kalyan Sansthan-Bihar-LAP	-	75,000.00	75,000.00	-
Rashtriya Sadbhav Seva Samiti-Hary-LAP	1,25,000.00	-	1,25,000.00	-
Reformer Educational & Social Welfare Society- LAP	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
Roshni National Seva Gramodhyog Sansthan UP-LAP	75,000.00	-	75,000.00	-
Rural Development Society-AP-LAP	25,000.00	-	25,000.00	-
Rural Development Trust Tamilnadu-LAP	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Rural Development & Welfare Society, Rajasthan	60,000.00	-	60,000.00	-
Rural Environment Awareness Legal & Dev Tamil LAP	25,000.00	-	25,000.00	-
Rural Litigation & Entitlement Kendra Dehradun-LAP	60,000.00	-	-	-
Rural Women Developmt Society Tamilnadu-LAP	-	50,000.00	50,000.00	-
Sadrauna Jan Kalyan Samiti-UP-LAP	-	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	-
Sahayoga India-Orissa-LAP	-	15,000.00	15,000.00	-
Sahayta Samajik Sanstha Chattisgrh-LAP	-	9,000.00	9,000.00	-
Samaj Kalyan Samiti Haryana	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
Samaj sansthan & sarvagin vikas sansthan	13,250.00	-	13,250.00	-
Samaj Seva Trust Parul Nursery Jharkhd-LAP	-	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	-
Samaj uthan samiti	50,000.00	-	-	-
Samaj Vikas Samiti Hisar-LAP	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Samaj Vikas Seva Sanstha Delhi-LAP	50,000.00	-	-	-
Samita sewa sansthan	-	1,00,000.00	-	-
Samvedna Sarvoday Sansthan UP-LAP	50,000.00	-	-	-
Sangeeta Rao Educational Society-AP, LAP	-	50,000.00	-	-
Sangharsothan UP-LAP	50,000.00	-	-	-
Sanjivani Bahuddheshiya Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Maha	-	50,000.00	50,000.00	-
Sanjivani Educational & Social Developopt Sanstha-LAP	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
Sankalp Sadhana Maharashtra LAP	1,00,000.00	-	-	-
Sankalp Sansthan Rajasthan-LAP	50,000.00	-	1,00,000.00	-
Sanskar Odisha-LAP	50,000.00	-	-	-
Sanskar Seva Sansthan Rajasthan-LAP	50,000.00	-	-	-
Sanskritik Samajik Samiti Balia UP LAP	-	25,000.00	25,000.00	-
Santhakabi Bhima Bhoi Sanskrutik Anusthan Odisha-LA	-	75,000.00	75,000.00	-
Sant Seva Sansthan UP-LAP	-	20,000.00	20,000.00	-
Sarbangan Unnayan Samiti	20,000.00	-	-	-
Sarjan Foundation UP-LAP	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
Sarva Kalyan Mahila Mandal MP-LAP	50,000.00	-	-	-
Sarvodaya Vikas Samiti UP-LAP	-	50,000.00	-	-
Sarvohara Lokh Kalyan Samiti-LAP	-	15,000.00	15,000.00	-
Sarv Samaj Manav Uthan Samiti UP-LAP	-	-	-	-
SARVEGE (Society on Action Villange Edu. AP	15,000.00	-	-	-
Savitri Manav Vikas Sansthan- UP	-	-	-	-

राजेश कुमार अहुजा/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA
 जेनरल सेक्रेटरी/Gen. Secy & Account Officer
 राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग/National Commission for Women
 4, दैन कला संस्कृतिक संस्थान, दिसा, दिल्ली-110032

	(Amount in ₹)	
	Current Year	Previous Year
	Plan	Non-Plan
SCRAAC Odisha-LAP	25,000.00	25,000.00
Sevarth Sansthan Rajasthan-LAP	-	1,25,000.00
Sewahar (Society for Education, Well & Health (Haryana)	15,000.00	15,000.00
Share Education Rural Among Peoples Tamilnadu-LAP	50,000.00	-
Shekhar Shikshan Evam Samajoothan Samiti UP-LAP	-	50,000.00
Shivam Shiksha Samiti Rajasthan, LAP	-	1,00,000.00
Shiv Jan Jagriti Shiksha Samiti, Haryana	15,000.00	15,000.00
Shiv Shankar Sewa Sansthan - Rajstha- LAP	50,000.00	50,000.00
Shree Chandan Bahuuddeshiya Mahstra-LAP	50,000.00	-
Shree Dhruv Charitable Trust Gujrat-LAP	25,000.00	25,000.00
Shree Sidha Dev Gramoudiog Sansthan	1,00,000.00	-
Shri Aasra Vikas Sansthan, UdaipurLAP	25,000.00	25,000.00
Shri Banashankari Mahila Mandal	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00
Shri Bateshwar Dayal Samaj Kalyan Samiti-UP-LAP	50,000.00	-
Shri Bhuvaneshwari Mahila Mandal AP-LAP	-	50,000.00
Shri Govind Manav Sewa Sansthan	15,000.00	15,000.00
Shri hari krishan shiksha sewa samiti	-	1,25,000.00
Shri Krishna Shiksha Prasar Samiti(LAP)	30,000.00	30,000.00
Shri Laxmi Narayan Badri Vishal	15,000.00	15,000.00
Shri Laxmi Rural Devipt & Educa. Society, AP	50,000.00	50,000.00
SHRI NARAYAN &VIKAS SANSTHAN -Lap	50,000.00	-
Shri Radha Krishna Seva Samiti-LAP	45,000.00	45,000.00
Shri Rajiv gandhi Memorial Public Sansthan, Rajasthan	1,25,000.00	-
Shristi Jan Kalyan Sanskritil Samiti Chaatisgarh-LA	1,00,000.00	-
Shristi Kalyan Samiti Panipat-LAP	50,000.00	-
Shri Vajreshwar Vyayamshala Maharstr-LAP	15,000.00	15,000.00
Shyam Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan UP	50,000.00	-
Siddalingeshwara Hunne Nekarara Kamika-LAP	-	30,000.00
Siddharth Trust, Gujrat-LAP	50,000.00	50,000.00
Sir Chotu Ram Yuva Club, Haryana	15,000.00	15,000.00
Sirijan Mahilavikas Manch , Jharkhand	25,000.00	-
Sita Mahila Vikas Prashikshan Sansthan-LAP	30,000.00	30,000.00
Smt sushila devi educational society	10,000.00	10,000.00
Snegam Multi Social Actio Movement Tamilnadu	15,000.00	25,000.00
Social action network group	-	50,000.00
Social Development Service Odisha-LAP	-	-
Society for Cause of People's Empowerment(SCOPE) UP	75,000.00	45,000.00
Society for Health Awareness & Rural Enlgt.AP-LAP	-	50,000.00
Society for Humanitarian Action Rehabilitation Orri	50,000.00	50,000.00
Society for Integrated Rural Developt-LAP	30,000.00	30,000.00
Society for Nurturing Education Health-AP	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00
Society for Social Developt Tamilnadu-LAP	-	50,000.00
Society for Social Transformation LAP	-	-
Society for Technical & Environmental Movmt(STEM) L	75,000.00	1,00,000.00
Society for Training, Amelioration, OrissaLAP	1,00,000.00	50,000.00
Sosva Traning and Promotion Pune	50,000.00	50,000.00



राजेश कुमार आहुजा/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA
 जेसन एवं लेखा अधिकारी/ Pay & Account Officer
 राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग/National Commission for Women
 4, टि.डी.ए. भवन, एम.डी. रोड, दिल्ली-110002



	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Soundarya Rural & Urban Development Association Kar	1,00,000.00	-	1,00,000.00	-
Spandan Sitapur UP	25,000.00	-	25,000.00	-
Sriguru Ayyappaswamy Educational Trust, Kamataka-L	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
Sri Krishna Shiksha Prasas Samiti, MP	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Sri Sai Sewa Samiti UP- LAP	-	-	50,000.00	-
Sri Swami Dharmidhar Sewa Sanstha UP-LAP	50,000.00	-	75,750.00	-
STAIRS, UP-LAP	75,750.00	-	-	-
Star Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan UP-LAP	50,000.00	-	-	-
Sujas Sanskritik Sewa Sanstha Rajasth	-	-	1,50,000.00	-
Sumitra samajik kalyan sansthan	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Suresh Sharma Foundation Rajasthan	1,00,000.00	-	1,00,000.00	-
Surguja Kalyankari Seva Samiti Chatigarh-LAP	1,00,000.00	-	-	-
Sustainable Research & Develpmt Centre Mahars.LAP	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
S.V.S. sansthan	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Swargiya Rejjulal Kashyap Shikshan Chhatisg-LAP	-	-	50,000.00	-
Swar Social Service Sansthan UP-LAP	-	-	15,000.00	-
Swavilambi Gramodhyog & Jan Chetna Vikas Sansthan	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Talent Trust , Tamilnadu-LAP	-	-	50,000.00	-
Tamilnadu Mahalir Nala Sangam -LAP	50,000.00	-	-	-
T.A.V. Educationa & Rural Development Tamilnadu-LA	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
Thamizhial Aayyu Arakkattalai, Tamilnadu LAP	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
The Karnataka State Harijan-LAP	50,000.00	-	-	-
The Mother Teresa Memorial Mahila Evam Bal UthaniL	50,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
The Society for Women & Child Development & Serv. Delhi	30,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
The Women's Welfare Society Kamataka-LAP	-	-	15,000.00	-
Thirumanagai Charitable Trust, Tamilnadu	15,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
Tiwan Vikas Avam Seva Sansthan Rasth- LAP	-	-	1,00,000.00	-
Tri Sansthan Sundri, Rajasthan-LAP	-	-	25,000.00	-
Tulsi Gramodyog Sewa Samiti, U.P	25,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Ummid Samiti-Rajasthan	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Unnayan -Odisha-LAP	50,000.00	-	-	-
Usha Jan Kalyan Samiti Jaipur-LAP	50,000.00	-	-	-
Utkarsh Mahila Avam Bal Kalyan MP	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Uttarakhand State Commission for Women	1,25,000.00	-	1,25,000.00	-
Vanavil Social Welfare Devlopt-LAP	50,000.00	-	-	-
VEED-Tamilnadu-LAP	-	-	50,000.00	-
Venkatewara Mahila Mandali-LAP	50,000.00	-	-	-
Vidya Bhushan Yuvak Mandal -LAP	75,000.00	-	75,000.00	-
Vigyan shiksha kendra	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Vikas Gram Udyog Mandal, Sonipat Haryana	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
VISA(Voluntary Insitutum for Social Activit) Odis L	-	-	75,000.00	-
Vishwanava Sravathomukha Abhirudhi Sanga-Kamatka-	75,000.00	-	75,000.00	-
Vivekanand Yuvajana Samithi AP--LAP	50,000.00	-	-	-
Yamuna Sanstha Rajasthan	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Yash Bahuuddeshiya Gramin Vikas Sanstha Mahahr-LAP	-	-	30,000.00	-
Youth & Social Welfare Society Bihar-LAP	1,50,000.00	-	-	-

राजेश कुमार अहुजा/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA
चेतन एवं सेवा महिला आयोग, अकाउंट ऑफिसर

	(Amount in ₹)	
	Current Year Plan	Previous Year Plan
Yuvak Pratishthan Maharashtra LAP	50,000.00	-
Yuva Sangharsh Samit Haryana	45,000.00	45,000.00
Yuva Sports Samiti, Haryana	15,000.00	15,000.00
PMLA	14,25,000.00	12,75,000.00
Aharnish Sewa Sansthan, Deoria UP	60000.00	60000.00
Asha Mahila Jankliyan Pratishthan	30000.00	30000.00
Ayisha Welfare Society UP	60000.00	60000.00
Chand Talimi Society, U.P.	-	-
Dalit Uthan Rashtriya Girls Samiti, UP-PMLA	30,000.00	30,000.00
Gramin Vikas Sansthan UP	-	90000.00
Haryana State Legal Service Authority, Haryana	150000.00	150000.00
Islamia Maktab Primary Girls School, U.P.	15000.00	15000.00
Jan Samadhan Sewa Sansthan-UP-PMLA	30000.00	30000.00
Kshetriya Mahila Evam Bal Vikas Samit-	30000.00	30000.00
Maa Purna Jan Kalyan Sewa Sansthan - PMLA	30000.00	30000.00
Mahila Kala Kendra Bihar	-	-
Manav Kalyan Samiti	30000.00	30000.00
Maulana Azad Educational Society UP-PMLA	60000.00	60000.00
Mother Teresa Foundation UP	-	-
Narendra Dev Educational School, Maharashtra	15000.00	15000.00
Nature UP-PMLA	90000.00	-
Panchia Reliance Society WB	30000.00	30000.00
Polymers Education Society AP	-	-
Pratibha , UP	1,50,000.00	1,50,000.00
RANJANA ROYAL EDUCATIONALWELFARE	-	-
Sahara Samiti	15,000.00	15,000.00
Sainik Mahila Prashikshan, Gorakhpur	30,000.00	30,000.00
Sant Sewa Sansthan -UP-PMLA	-	60,000.00
Saraswati Shishu Shiksha Niketa UP-PMLA	1,20,000.00	60,000.00
Sarodaya Jan Kalyan Sansthan UP	60,000.00	-
Satyam Shivam Sewa SansthanUP-PMLA	90,000.00	90,000.00
Shri Bodhewar Mahadev Sansthan	30,000.00	30,000.00
Shri Meera Saraswati Shiksha Samiti-PMLA	30,000.00	30,000.00
Spandan Sitapur, UP- PMLA	30,000.00	30,000.00
The Women's Welfare Society Karnataka (PMLA)	-	-
Upkar Samiti -UP-PMLA	-	-
Yashwant Sevabhavi Bahauddeshiya, Latur	60,000.00	60,000.00
Yuva Chetna Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Delhi	45,000.00	45,000.00
Zain Social Welfare Society, Lucknow	15,000.00	15,000.00

राजेश कुमार अहुजा/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA

चेतन एवं लेखा अधिकारी/Chief Account Officer

राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग, संसदीय भवन, पंचसिंहासनालय, नया दिल्ली

4, बिन बरकत रोड, कानपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश-208002, India



	(D)		(Amount in ₹)	
	Current Year	Non-Plan	Previous Year	Non-Plan
	Plan		Plan	
Seminar & Conference	73,98,456.00		81,85,604.00	
Andhra Pradesh State Women Commission-S/C	1,05,582.00		1,01,400.00	
Bharat Youth Welfare Education & Rural- Karnataka	90,000.00		90,000.00	
Bharthiar University Coimbatore Tamilnadu-S/C NL	90,000.00		-	
Gandhi Smaraka Grama Seva, Kerala-S/C	90,000.00		90,000.00	
Heal India -S/C NL	90,000.00		-	
Institute of Chartered Management Association S/C	-		90,000.00	
Isabella Thoburn College Lucknow-S/C	90,000.00		-	
JAWAHAR LAL NEHRRU University - S/C	-		90,000.00	
Odisha Yuva Sanskrutik Puri S/C NL	-		90,000.00	
Punjab State Commission for Women-S/C	90,000.00		90,000.00	
Registrar, Jmia Millia Islamia-S/C	90,000.00		-	
Sarthak, Shakarpur-S/C NL	-		90,000.00	
Social Development Foundation Delhi-S/C NL	-		-	
Society for Community Action AP-S/C NL	74,700.00		-	
The Registrar Uttarakhnad Open University-S/C NL	30,000.00		-	
Udisha Vasant Kurj Delhi-S/C	90,000.00		90,000.00	
University Maharani College, Jaipur-S/C NL	90,000.00		90,000.00	
University of Kota Rajsth-S/C NL	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Aat-E-Yaseen Human Resources Develop. S/C	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Abhyudaya Seva Samithi AP-S/C-	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Adarsha Rural Devipt. & Training Socy. Karnt-S/C	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Adarsha Women Devipt Society, AP-S/C	-		30,000.00	
Adarsh Kalyankari SewaUP S/C	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Agra Jan Kalyan Sewa Samiti U.P-S/C	30,000.00		-	
All India Shiksha Evam Vikas Association-Delhi	30,000.00		-	
Ambikapur Vikas Samit(AVS), Chattisgarh	30,000.00		-	
A.R.Foundation AP-S/C	30,000.00		-	
Arun Institute of Rural Affairs- Odisha-S/C	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Asthana-A-Christia Mahila Mandali-S/C	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Balaji Rural Development Society Karnataka-S/C	30,000.00		-	
Bankura Manas Social Welfare Socy. WB-S/C	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Barberia Chetana Satsang WB-S/C	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Bharatiya Samvalamvan Sansthan UP-S/C	-		-	
Bhartiya Lok Kalyan Sansthan, Jharkhand-S/C	30,000.00		-	
Bhartiya Lok Kalyan Sansthan Ranchi-S/C SL	6,000.00		-	
Bihang Welfare Association Orissa-S/C	30,000.00		-	
Brij Bal Vikas Kendra , UP-S/C	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Centre for Alternate Rural (CARE)-S/C	30,000.00		-	
Chandrasekhar Azad Gramin Vikas Seva -S/C	30,000.00		-	
Chaplin Club WB-S/C	-		-	
Chetanalaya Delhi-S/C (SL)	-		-	
Community Rural Welfare Developmt-S/C	30,000.00		30,000.00	
C.V.Raman Educational Society AP S/C	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Deep Vidy Mandir Samit (DVMS) Rajth-S/C	30,000.00		30,000.00	

राजेश कुमार आहुजा/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA

वेतन एवं सेवा अधिकारी/Pay & Account Officer

राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग/National Commission for Women

4, दीन दयाल उपाध्याय मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110048

(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year Plan	Non-Plan	Previous Year Plan	Non-Plan
Dhwani Kala Sangam UP-S/C	30,000.00	-	-	-
D.S.Social Society Awas Vikas, UP-S/C	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Ekla Chalo-An Organization for Urban & Rural WB-S/C	30,000.00	-	-	-
Fellowship , Orissa-S/C	-	-	30,000.00	-
Ganuja Devi Sanstha Maharstha-S/C SL	30,000.00	-	-	-
Gramium, Tamilnadu-S/C	30,000.00	-	-	-
Gram Vikas Sewa Sansthan Rajathn-S/C	-	-	30,000.00	-
Gurukul Shiksha Evam Gramin Vikas Sansthan-S/C	-	-	30,000.00	-
Hira Nagpur Alpsankhyak Mahila Jharkhand-S/C	-	-	30,000.00	-
Holy Mission for Children's Welfare WB-S/C	-	-	30,000.00	-
Indian Social Institute Delhi-S/C	-	-	30,000.00	-
Islamic Education Welfare Associat.WB-S/C	-	-	30,000.00	-
Jai Devi Siksha Prasas Samiti MP-S/C	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Jai Kisan Shikshan Prasarak Mandai-S/C	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Jai Maa Bhawani Foundation- MP S/C	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Jai Shree Anihant Vidhya Mandir Bundi-S/C	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Jan Jagriti Sewa Samiti UP-S/C SL	-	-	30,000.00	-
Jan Kalyan Samaj Sewa Trust-S/C	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Jeevankiran Sreekrishna Kerala-S/C SL	-	-	30,000.00	-
Kamla Nehru Mahavidyalaya -S/C	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Karunamayi Mahila Mandali- S.C	-	-	30,000.00	-
KKC Institute PG Studies(KIPS)-AP S/C SL	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Lakshya Sewa Sansthan UP S/C SL	30,000.00	-	-	-
Lok Sewa Sansthan- S/C (Statelevel)	-	-	30,000.00	-
Maa Hawwa Minority Multipurpose Women's-S/C	-	-	30,000.00	-
Maathru Bhoorni Foundation-S/C SL	-	-	30,000.00	-
Maharashtra State Commission for Women-S/C	-	-	49,000.00	-
Maharishi Yogiraj Kalyan Samiti Uttarakhnd-S/C SL	30,000.00	-	-	-
Mahila Janshakti Sanghathan Jharkhand S/C	-	-	30,000.00	-
Manav Sewa Kalyan Sansthan MP-S/C	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Manav Sewa Samaj Mallital-S/C	30,000.00	-	-	-
Manav Vikas Fouadation -Delhi-S/C	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Maqсад Sansthan Almora-S/C(SL)	-	-	30,000.00	-
Mata Shree Jan Kalyan Sewa Sansthan, UP-S/C SL	30,000.00	-	-	-
Matoshri Maisahed Ambedkar Gram Vikas- S/C	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Mitra Awareness Social Service-AP-S/C	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Mothers LAP Charitable Org. AP-S/C SL	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Mother Teresa Rural & Tribal Devipt. AP-S/C	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Mukti Mamta Mahial Mandai-MP S/C	60,000.00	-	60,000.00	-
Nagrik Utthan Samiti UP-S/C	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Naini Mahila Evam Bal Vikas Samiti Uttarakand-S/C	30,000.00	-	-	-
Navchetan Sarvajanik Trust-Gujrat LAP	50,000.00	-	-	-
Nehru Studies Centre-S/C(SL)	-	-	30,000.00	-
Nehru Yuva Club -Haryana-S/C	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Nivedita Kalyan Samiti MP-S/C	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Noble Reformation Integration Society -S/C	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-

30,000.00 राजेश कुमार अहुजा/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA

30,000.00 देवत एच देवता अहिर/Devt. H. Ahir

30,000.00 सचिन एच देवता अहिर/Sachin H. Ahir

30,000.00 सचिन एच देवता अहिर/Devt. H. Ahir

4. दलित विकास समिति, दिल्ली

2014-15



	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Pirajpur Noboday Welfare Society WB S/C	-	-	30,000.00	-
Rajdhani College, Delhi-S/C	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Rameshwaram Bihar-S/C SL	30,000.00	-	-	-
Rameshwar Mahadev Vikas Sanstha-S/C	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Ranjana Royal Educational Welfare & Cultrl Ass S/C	-	-	30,000.00	-
Sadayanonadai Ilaingar Narpani-Tamilnadu-S/C	-	-	30,000.00	-
Safe Society - S/C SL	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Sahaya Samajik Sansthan , Chattisgarh-S/m	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Salem District People Service Society -S/C SL	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Samaj Sewa Sansthan UP-S/C SL	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Sangini Mahila Samiti-S/C	-	-	-	-
Sanjeevani Vikas Foundation, Maharashtra-S/C	-	-	30,000.00	-
Sankar Gyan Peeth Shikshan Chhattisgarh-S7C	-	-	30,000.00	-
Sanskritik Samajik Samiti UP-S/C	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Sanskritik Samajik Samiti UP-S/C SL	-	-	30,000.00	-
Sarva Uftan Sansthan- UP- S/C SL	-	-	-	-
Sarvan Sewa Sansthan -S/C	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Satvinder Shiksha Samiti-S/C SL	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Savitribai Fule Bhuu Shikshan Sansthan-S/C SL	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
SHARE (Socty for Humanita . Action) Orissa-S/C	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Shree Darpan Charitable Institute-Gujrat, S/C	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Shri Krishna Samiti Kuldeep Haryana-S/C	-	-	30,000.00	-
Shripad Navjeevan Pratishthan Maharashtra-S/C SL	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Shri Rajiv Gandhi Smruti Khadi Gramodyog Trust S/C	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Shri Ram Jan Kalyan Vikas Samiti S/C SL Rajs	30,000.00	-	-	-
Shyam Kavi Lok Kalyan Sansthan-S/c	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Siliguri Bodhi Bharati Vocational Institute-S/C SL	30,000.00	-	-	-
Social Action for Rural Poor Karnataka-S/C	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Social Welfare & Research Asso.Delhi-S/C	30,000.00	-	-	-
Society for Innovative Rural Devlpmt-Jarkhand-S/C	-	-	30,000.00	-
Society for Promotion of Pragati Sansthan Rajst S/C	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Society for Upliftment of Poor in Rural-AP-S/C	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Sri Mahadeswari Mahila Sewa Samaja S/C	-	-	30,000.00	-
Sri Sindhura Nrutya Kala Academy Karnataka-S/C	-	-	-	-
Suryoday Khadi Mission Gujrat, S/C	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
SWAVALAMBAN HP- S/C	-	-	30,000.00	-
Tarusakha - , Patana-S/C	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Trilochanpur Association WB-S/C	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Ummang Partners in Human Deveipt, Delhi	-	-	30,000.00	-
Universal Development Foundation Rajst-S/C SL	-	-	30,000.00	-
Vishweshwaraiah Rural Developmt Society Karnataka S/	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Voluntary Integrated Developmt Society AP-S/C	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Weaker Section Development Society AP-S/C	90,000.00	-	90,000.00	-
All India Society for Social Justice-S/c	-	-	60,000.00	-
Centre for Women & Law -S/C	-	-	60,000.00	-
Department-Cum- Centre for Women's Std-S/C	60,000.00	-	60,000.00	-
Indiramma Mahila Mandali-S/C	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-

राजेश कुमार अहूजा/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA

वेतन व लेखा अधिकारी & Account Officer

राष्ट्रीय आयोग महिला समिति, नई दिल्ली

4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
	(Amount in ₹)			
Nava Bharath Rural & Educational Society AP-S/C	60,000.00	-	60,000.00	-
Punjab School of Economics, Punjab-S/C	60,000.00	-	60,000.00	-
Shree Raje Shiv Chaitrapati Maharashtra-S/C R	-	-	60,000.00	-
Society for Cause of People Empwt (SCOPE) S/C	-	-	15,000.00	-
Academy of Grassroots Studies & Research of India	15,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Adarsha Orissa (S/C)	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Aikatan Sangh West Bengal	13,950.00	-	13,950.00	-
Akhil Bhartiya Viklang Sewa Sansthan UP	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Akhil Manav Seva Parishad	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
All India Foundation for Peace & Disaster mangt (S/C)	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
All India Women's Conference Delhi	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Ampali Bihar	-	-	-	-
Amity Law School, UP	1,53,750.00	-	1,53,750.00	-
Amrita Mahila Kalyan Samiti UP	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Anirban Welfare Society WB-S/C	-	-	10,000.00	-
ASRA Kolkatta	-	-	30,000.00	-
Association for Devlt & Research Odisha	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Awadh Educational Society Lucknow	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Bhagidari Jan Sahyog Samiti	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Bhartiya Gramodyog Sewa sansthan	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Bhartiya Lok Kalyan Sansthan Rajasthan	-	-	-	-
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	-
Child in Need Institute (CINI)-WB S/C	-	-	90,000.00	-
Dalit Samaj Bai Evam Mahila Utthan-UP S/C	-	-	30,000.00	-
Developing Countries Research Centre DU	90,000.00	-	90,000.00	-
Dhanvadhiri Mentally Retarded Drug	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Dharti Foundation Odisha	-	-	60,000.00	-
Director Maya Foundation Chandigarh	90,000.00	-	90,000.00	-
Divine Touch Delhi-S/c	90,000.00	-	90,000.00	-
Dr. Hahnemann, Educational Devlt. Delhi	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Duarshani Saramik Sangha	9,000.00	-	9,000.00	-
Education & Rural Development, Tamil Nadu	29,000.00	-	29,000.00	-
Education & Rural Development, Tamilnadu(S/C)	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Gandarpurkur Sri Ramkrishna AshramWB	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Gayathri Rural Development Society Karnataka	-	-	30,000.00	-
Geet Mahila Samiti U.P.	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Gnana Sudha Educational Society, Hyderabad	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Gramin Uthan Manav Sansthan Rajasthan	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Green World Educational Society, Udaipur	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Gujrat State Commission for Women	60,000.00	-	60,000.00	-
Helena Kaushik Women's Collage, Jhunjhunu	90,000.00	-	90,000.00	-
Human Resource Advancement Welfare Delhi	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
India International Intellectual Society Delhi	-	-	-	-
Indian Institute of Youth Welfare, Maharashtra	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
India World Foundation Delhi-S/C Adv	-	-	-	-

राजेश कुमार अहुजा RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA

डेप्युटी सेक्रेटरी (फाइंडिंग्स) & अकौंट ऑफिसर

एन.ए.सी.ए.सी. (एन.ए.सी.ए.सी. कमिशनर फॉर वूमन)

एन.ए.सी.ए.सी. (एन.ए.सी.ए.सी. कमिशनर फॉर वूमन)

4, टॉप स्टोर, एन.ए.सी.ए.सी. बिल्डिंग, डेवरू, दिल्ली-110002



(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year Plan	Non-Plan	Previous Year Plan	Non-Plan
Integrated Tribal development for workers	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Jagriti Jan Kalyan Samiti, Bihar (S/C)	30,000.00			
Jan Kalyan Samiti, Punjab-S/C	-			
Jan Kalyan Yuvak Sangha, Odisha	27,540.00		30,000.00	
Jeevan Prakash Trust Gujrat-S/C	30,000.00		27,540.00	
Jijamata Bahuudheshiya Mahila ,Latur	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Jan Kalyan Kutir Gramodhyog Sanstha,	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Jankalyan Orrissa	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Jharkhand State Commission	30,000.00		1,00,000.00	
Kranthi Welfare Associ.Karnataka S/C	60,000.00			
Kerala Educational Development & Emplt.,Kerala	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Krushi Mahila Mandali, NAWA, AP	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Kumarsha Rural Development Society, WB	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Kundan Welfare Society-S/C	30,000.00		60,000.00	
Lokahitwadi Samajik Va Sanskrutik Krida	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Mahila Sakhi Saheli Samiti, Chhattisgarh-S/C	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Mahila Utthanam-UP S/c	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Maya Foundation Chandigarh	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Mulana Azad National Urdu University AP	30,900.00			
Nagara Bhavi Urban & Rural Service(NB Urban)	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Nari O Sishu Kalyan Kendra WB-S/C	39,360.00			
National Charitable Welfare Society-UP	30,000.00		30,000.00	
National Youth Foundation Lucknow	-			
Natun Pather Sathi Kolkata	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Nav Nirman Mahila Mandali	-		7,190.00	
Nav Nirman Mahila Mandal Samiti Jaipur	-		90,000.00	
Nav Rajiv Gandhi Foundation & Research-Jaipur	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Navyug social development institute	-		56,100.00	
NAWO, Dr. Pam Rajput Women's Resource, Chandigarh	2,00,000.00		2,00,000.00	
Nehru Yuva Mandal Kendra, Moradabad(S/C)	-		30,000.00	
Noble Social & Educational Society	60,000.00		60,000.00	
Odisha Yuva Sanskrutik -Puri-S/C	-		30,000.00	
Om Addarsh Samiti Dausa	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Organizing Secretary, 33rd Criminology Conf. J &K	90,000.00		90,000.00	
Pahal Welfare Society Haryana	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Parwaz Jan Kalyan Sansthan UP	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Pooja Adarsh Vidya Mandir Sanstha, Rajasthan	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Pooja Welfare Society,J&K-S/c	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Pratapgarh Gramoththan Samiti, UP	-			
Prikarma Mahila Samiti	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Principal Miranda House,DU	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Principal M.P. Govt. PG College, Rajasthan	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Rajiv gandhi janseva sansthan	60,000.00		80,000.00	
RK HIV AIDS research & Care centre	18,000.00		18,000.00	
Role of women writer in social awakening				

राजेश कुमार आहुजा/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA
 वेतन एवं लेखा अधिकारी/ Pay & Account Officer
 राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग/National Commission for Women
 नई दिल्ली

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Sabri Educational & Welfare Society, UP	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Sadhabhavana Samanvaya Sansthan UP	45,000.00	-	45,000.00	-
Sakhi Kendra	60,000.00	-	60,000.00	-
Sammati Social Samiti, MP	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Sampratika Odisha	9,000.00	-	9,000.00	-
Sanjeevani, bhuabneshwar	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Sanjeevani Delhi	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Sanjeevani Society	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Sanskritik Vikas Evam Nav Kalyan Samiti Uttara	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Sarvodaya Samegra Vikas & Sanchar Sansthan,	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Self Initiative For Total Awareness, Deogarh	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Service Education and Welfare Association, Varanasi	-	-	30,000.00	-
Shaheed Asfaque Ullah Khan Memorial Society, Prata	-	-	30,000.00	-
Shakti Vahini	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Shiv Charan Mathur Social Policy-S/c	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Shri Giriraj Ji Maharaj Shiksha, UP	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Silda swasti unnayan samiti	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Shri Ram Smriti Shaikhnik Indor	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Society For Health & Educational Development, Hyderabad	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Stree Mukti Sanghata, Mumbai	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Subhashit Jansewa Sanstha UP	-	-	-	-
Suruchi Kala Kendra, Bihar	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
S.V.Educational Society AP	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Swargiya Ram Sewak Sewa Samiti UP	-	-	-	-
Taraingini Social Service Society, AP	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
The Collector & Migistrate, Sawai Madhopur	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
The Commissioner of Police Pune	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
The Director, Centre for Women Studies Aligarh	-	-	90,000.00	-
Uthan Soudh Sansthan, Rajasthan	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Vandana Samaj Kalyan Samiti UP	-	-	-	-
Vashnao Nari Seva Sansthan UP	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Vidya Kala Sansthan, UP	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Voluntary Agency for Social Action-Orissa	-	-	30,000.00	-
West Bengal Commission for Women	60,000.00	-	60,000.00	-
Wipro Foundation	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Capacity Building of Judicial / Police	7,80,984.00	(E)	7,34,690.00	
ACP/HQ/DD, SPUWC Nanakpura	1,12,140.00		1,12,140.00	
Amity Law School Noida-Capacity Buildg	-		63,000.00	
Centre for Social Defence & Gender -Capacity Buildg	1,52,869.00		-	
Director Police Academy Moradabad-Capacity Buildg	56,700.00		56,700.00	
Haryana Police Academy Madhuban-Capacity Buildg	82,950.00		82,950.00	
Maharashtra State Commission -Capacity Buildg.	63,000.00		63,000.00	
Police Training College Daroh, HP-Capacity Buildg	29,405.00		29,405.00	
Principal Constable Training School,Bihar-Capcity B	-		64,575.00	
Principal, KTDS Police Training Academy,Tripura	21,000.00		-	

राजेश कुमार अहुजा / RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA
अकाउंट्स ऑफिसर / Accounts Officer

4. 15. 2015

4. 15. 2015



	(Amount in ₹)	
	Current Year	Previous Year
	Plan	Plan
	Non-Plan	Non-Plan
(F)	15,23,806.00	4,10,635.00
Special Study/NER		
All Manipur Senior Citizens	-	65,520.00
Assam State Commission for Women-SP-St	4,40,400.00	-
Assam University	1,31,040.00	1,31,040.00
Dream Progressive Welfare Association, Assam	36,600.00	36,600.00
Indian institute of technology	-	60,060.00
Jana Neta Irawat Foundation, Manipur	37,065.00	37,065.00
Jana Samridhi Samiti Imphal, Manipur	32,350.00	32,350.00
Meghalaya State Commission for Women - Sp Std (NER)	2,63,151.00	-
Nagaland State Commission for Women-SpSt NER	3,01,200.00	-
Omeo Kumar Das Institute A Social Change	48,000.00	48,000.00
Tripura State Commission for Women-Sp.St	2,34,000.00	-
(G)	31,01,500.00	54,11,500.00
Legal/Awareness Programme (NER)		
Abu Tariang Socio- Economic Dev. Soc.	30,000.00	30,000.00
Amatsara Shillong	5,50,000.00	5,50,000.00
Arunachal Pradesh State Comm. (LAP NER)	-	2,10,000.00
Arunachal State Commission of Women	5,30,000.00	8,30,000.00
Assam State Commission for Women, Uzanbazar	1,40,000.00	3,50,000.00
Deera Village Forest Management, Arunachal Prades	20,000.00	20,000.00
District Social Welfare Office, Assam	56,500.00	56,500.00
Dreams Assam	20,000.00	20,000.00
Ever Green Earth, Assam	-	30,000.00
Golaghati Welfare Society Tripura	-	-
Hayang Memorial Agro Industry & Education	40,000.00	40,000.00
Itehaad Socia-Cultural Organization, Assam	20,000.00	20,000.00
Jazzy, Guwahati, Assam	20,000.00	20,000.00
Jyotimoy Foundation Assam	20,000.00	20,000.00
Khadi & Village Industries-	-	-
Khomidok Muslim Women W#elfare Society, Manipur	20,000.00	20,000.00
Kongpal Punshi Lamjing Marup Manipur-LAP Ner	-	60,000.00
Konwar Chita Sanshani Mahila Samity, Assam	40,000.00	40,000.00
Light of Village, Guwahati	20,000.00	20,000.00
Longmai Multi-Purpose Association, Manipur	20,000.00	20,000.00
Lufuria Nava Jagaran Club	-	-
Manav Sarathi Assam-	-	-

राजेश कुमार अहुजा/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA
 वेतन एवं लेखा अधिकारी/Pay & Account Officer
 राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग/National Commission for Women
 4 वीं अंतराष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस/International Women's Day
 नई दिल्ली/India/New Delhi/India

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Manipur State Commission for Women	-	-	6,60,000.00	-
Mascotte Development Society Nagaland-	60,000.00	-	60,000.00	-
Meghalaya State Commission for Women, Shillong	-	-	3,50,000.00	-
Merit Educational Society, Assam	20,000.00	-	20,000.00	-
Mizoram State Commission for Women	-	-	3,10,000.00	-
Nagaland Women Commission-LAPNER	-	-	2,10,000.00	-
Nandini Welfare Society Assam-LAP NER	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Naotoumai Rural Devlpt Asso.Manipur	-	-	30,000.00	-
National Educational Institute, Assam	-	-	-	-
Nayan Mani Pragati Sangha Assam	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
NIMS Educational & Social Asso. Assam	40,000.00	-	40,000.00	-
North-East Bright Society, Assam	40,000.00	-	40,000.00	-
North-East People Right, Assam	20,000.00	-	20,000.00	-
Pateari Rural Development Society Assam,NER	60,000.00	-	-	-
Phakun Harmoti Gaon Shrimata Sankar, Assam	40,000.00	-	40,000.00	-
Prayas, Assam	40,000.00	-	40,000.00	-
Progressive Development Org, Assam	20,000.00	-	20,000.00	-
REDCO Foundation, Manipur	40,000.00	-	40,000.00	-
Rotary Club Shillong	5,10,000.00	-	5,10,000.00	-
Rural Area Sarvodaya Proletariat-Manipur-LAP	1,20,000.00	-	-	-
Self Employed Tribla & Backwards Women's	20,000.00	-	20,000.00	-
Sikkim State Commission for Women-LAP NER	20,000.00	-	2,10,000.00	-
Sun Club Assam	-	-	20,000.00	-
Tezpur Social Service Society(TSSS)-Assam LAP	20,000.00	-	-	-
The Association for Development of Backward Areas, Manipur	1,80,000.00	-	-	-
The Rural Peoples Welfare Org Manipur-LAPNeR	20,000.00	-	20,000.00	-
The Life Care Foundation,Manipur	1,20,000.00	-	-	-
The Sangit Natya, Manipur	-	-	60,000.00	-
Traditional Culture & Budhist Research,Manipur	-	-	-	-
Tripura Commission for Women,Agartala(NER)LAP	-	-	1,80,000.00	-
United Progressive Society, Assam	60,000.00	-	60,000.00	-
Upliftment of Human Resource & Vocational Training	-	-	-	-
Volunteers Guild Assam-LAPNER	-	-	30,000.00	-
Women and Child Development Society, AP	-	-	-	-
Welfare to All HEPAH, Assam	20,000.00	-	20,000.00	-



राजेश कुमार अहुजा/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA
चेतन एवं सेवा अधिवारी/Pay & Account Officer
राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग/National Commission for Women
4.टीन वलाल एनएचएम, मंत्रालय, देवां, दिल्ली/Deen Dalal, Unnatya, Mantra



(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Seminar & Conference (NER)	10,07,000.00		10,91,000.00	
Akhanda, Tripura	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Assam State Commission for Women	-		1,20,000.00	
Center for Women Studies, Assam	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Department of Political Science Debrugah Universal	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Development Networking Agency, Manipur	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Developmentofrural Education & Sporting-S/C NER	36,000.00		-	
Dukutia Charitable Trust, BTAD	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Foundation for Social Development Org. Imphal, Manipur	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Grassroot, Meghalaya	20,000.00		20,000.00	
Hayang Memorial Agro Industry & Edu.AP	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Institute of Social Research & Devlpt.Manipur S-NER	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Iswarambha Samiti Sangh	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Manipur State Commission for Women	90,000.00		90,000.00	
Meghalaya State Commission for Women-S/C	36,000.00		36,000.00	
New Integrated Rural Management Agency	30,000.00		30,000.00	
New Vision Creative Society Village & Post Era, Assam	30,000.00		30,000.00	
North -East India Centre for Mass Communatio- S/C N	30,000.00		30,000.00	
North East Network, Assam	1,35,000.00		1,35,000.00	
PARDA Manipur	30,000.00		30,000.00	
People's Socio -Cultural Org (PESCO)-S/C NER	30,000.00		-	
Rural Develpt Society Arunachal Pradesh	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Shalom Educational & Charitable Trust	-		-	
Social Awareness for Friendly Envirmt-Guwahat NER	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Social Welfare Managmt & Promotional-S/C NER	30,000.00		30,000.00	
South Asia Bamboo Foundation	-		30,000.00	
The Iramsinhai Mamang Leikal ,Manipur	-		30,000.00	
The Neo Life Foundation Manipur- S/C	30,000.00		-	
The Will Association Singjamei Imphal-S/C NER	1,20,000.00		-	
Wanjing Women and Girs! Society, Manipur-S/C			1,20,000.00	

(H)

Sarada Ali Khan

MEMBER SECRETARY

(शारदा अली खान)
 (SARADA ALI KHAN)
 सचिव/सह सचिव/Joint Secretary
 महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय
 Ministry of Women & Child Dev.
 भारत सरकार/Govt. of India
 नई दिल्ली/New Delhi

Pay & Accounts Officer

राजेश कुमार अहुजा/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA
 वेतन एवं लेखा अधिकारी/Pay & Account Officer
 राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग/National Commission for Women
 1, बंगला रोड, नई दिल्ली, भारत सरकार, New Delhi

SCHEDULE 8- FIXED ASSETS

(Amount in ₹)

	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	35,53,443.00				35,53,443.00					35,53,443.00	35,53,443.00
Building- Work in Progress	52,84,559.00	64,593.00			53,49,152.00	7,92,682.85	7,833		8,00,516	45,48,636	52,84,559.00
Plant & Machinery	23,36,615.00	5,16,624.00			28,53,239.00	3,50,492.25	38,747		3,89,239	24,64,000	23,36,615.00
Vehicles	71,13,679.00	12,500.00			71,26,179.00	7,11,367.90	1,250.00		7,12,617.90	64,13,562	71,13,679.00
Furniture & Fixtures	6,78,452.00	68,487.00			7,46,939.00	4,07,071.20	41,092		4,48,163	2,98,776	6,78,452.00
Computer	93,462.00				93,462.00	56,077.20			56,077	37,385	93,462.00
Books & Publications											
Documentary Films											
Total of Current Year	1,90,60,211.00	6,62,204.00			1,97,22,414.00	23,17,691.40	88,921.70		24,06,613.10	1,73,15,902	1,90,60,211.00
Capital Work in Progress	11,84,860.00			32,98,000.00	44,82,860.00					44,82,860.00	11,84,860.00
GRAND TOTAL	2,02,45,071.00	6,62,204.00		32,98,000.00	2,42,05,274.00	23,17,691	88,922		24,06,613	2,17,98,662	2,02,45,071.00

Sarada Ali Khan
MEMBER SECRETARY

(सारादा अली खान)
(SARADA ALI KHAN)
संयुक्त सचिव/ Joint Secretary
सचिवता, १६ अरब विचार सचिवालय
Ministry of Women & Child Dev.
अरब सचिवालय/ Govt. of India
नई दिल्ली/ New Delhi

R. J. ...
PAY & ACCOUNTS OFFICER
सचिवता, १६ अरब विचार सचिवालय
नई दिल्ली/ New Delhi
अरब सचिवालय/ Govt. of India



(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1) Land	35,53,443.00	-	35,53,443.00	-
2) Furniture & Fixtures	64,13,562.00	-	71,13,679.00	-
3) Machinery & Equipments	45,48,636.00	-	52,84,559.00	-
4) Computer	2,98,776.00	-	6,78,452.00	-
5) Vehicle	24,64,000.00	-	23,36,615.00	-
6) Documentary Films	-	-	-	-
7) Books & Publications	37,385.00	-	93,462.00	-
8) Building- work in progress	44,82,860.00	-	11,84,860.00	-
	2,17,98,662.00	-	2,02,45,071.00	-

SCHEDULE 8- FIXED ASSETS

- 1) Land
- 2) Furniture & Fixtures
- 3) Machinery & Equipments
- 4) Computer
- 5) Vehicle
- 6) Documentary Films
- 7) Books & Publications
- 8) Building- work in progress

Pay & Accounts Officer

राजेश कुमार आहुजा / RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA
वेतन एवं लेखा अधिकारी / Salary and Accounts Officer

राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग, नई दिल्ली, भारत
Ministry of Women & Child Dev.
India

4, दीन दयाल उपाध्याय मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002

Sarada Ali Khan

MEMBER SECRETARY

(शारदा अली खान)
(SARADA ALI KHAN)
संयुक्त सचिव/Joint Secretary
महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय
Ministry of Women & Child Dev.
भारत सरकार/Govt. of India
नई दिल्ली/New Delhi

(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year Plan	Non-Plan	Previous Year Plan	Non-Plan
SCHEDULE 9- INVESTMENTS FROM EARMARKED/ENDOWMENT FUNDS				
SCHEDULE 10- INVESTMENTS-OTHERS		NIL		
SCHEDULE 11- CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS & ADVANCES				
A. CURRENT ASSETS				
1) Cash in Hand (Including cheques/drafts and Imprest)	-	-	-	29,479.00
2) Postage Stamps in Hand	-	35,115.00	-	-
3) Bank Balance :-				
With Schedule Banks :				
On Saving Account	1,56,55,981.00	18,779.00	1,25,99,844.00	21,35,507.00
On CPF Account Canara Bank	-	-	-	-
4) Loan, Advances and Other Amount recoverable in cash or in kind or for value to be received :-	-	-	-	-
5) Sundry Debtors	-	-	-	-
	1,56,55,981.00	53,894.00	1,25,99,844.00	21,64,986.00

Sarada Ali Khan

MEMBER SECRETARY

Pay & Accounts Officer

राजेश कुमार आहुजा/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA
वेतन एवं लेखा अधिकारी/Pay & Accounts Officer
राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग, संसदीय भवन, बंगला
4 ईम, इलाहाबाद रोड, पुराना कानपुर, कानपुर-208002

(शारदा अली खान)
(SARADA ALI KHAN)
संयुक्त सचिव/Joint Secretary
महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय
Ministry of Women & Child Dev.
भारत सरकार/Govt. of India
नई दिल्ली/New Delhi



		(Amount in ₹)	
		Current Year	Previous Year
		Plan	Plan
		Non-Plan	Non-Plan
B. <u>LOANS & ADVANCES</u>			
<u>Under Plan</u>			
		<u>1,37,05,394.00</u>	<u>1,54,47,154.00</u>
		<u>1,28,28,604.00</u>	<u>1,46,97,154.00</u>
Advances to Employees			
<u>Seminar & conference</u>			
Abdus Salam		3,57,109.00	3,57,109.00
Anita Papreja		36,000.00	-
Manju S Hembram		4,60,097.00	4,60,097.00
Mridul Bhattacharya		10,000.00	-
Charu Wali Khana, Member		-	70,000.00
Kishor Samant, LIA		-	6,000.00
Maikhan Singh		-	1,52,640.00
R. K. Sehgal		-	2,450.00
S. K. Gupta		-	20,000.00
Vikas Vinod Bhale		-	2,17,811.00
<u>Machinery & Equipment</u>			
<u>Advance for Advertisement</u>			
Accounts Officer DAVP		-	35,53,655.00
Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity		1,19,10,361.00	97,07,392.00
Editor Employment News		55,037.00	-
India World Foundation		-	1,50,000.00
		<u>8,76,790.00</u>	<u>7,50,000.00</u>
Advances to NGO			
<u>Seminar & Conference</u>			
ACP, HQ, DDO, Nanak Pura		1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00
Aparna Bhatt, Advocate		-	-
CEQUIN, New Delhi		2,00,000.00	2,00,000.00
Swarlpi Swagat Building, Mumbai		4,50,000.00	4,50,000.00
<u>Advances for Seminar & Conference</u>			
India Institute of Public Administration (IIPA)		1,26,790.00	-

राजेश कुमार अहुजा/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA
 वेतन एवं लेखा अधिकारी/Pay & Account Officer
 राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग/National Commission for Women
 4, टि.ए. रोड, अन्वय मार्ग, देवेंद्र जयल उपाध्याय मार्ग
 नई दिल्ली-110022

(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
<u>Under Non Plan</u>				
	1,32,931.00	-	-	1,29,181.00
<u>Advances to Employees</u>	1,21,778.00	-	-	1,18,028.00
<u>Repair & Maintenance Vehicle</u>	2,500.00	-	-	-
Daler Singh	2,500.00	-	-	-
<u>Office Expenses</u>	8,700.00	-	-	700.00
Airport Authority of India	700.00	-	-	700.00
D. B. Srivastava, JHT	8,000.00	-	-	-
<u>Travelling Expenses</u>	12,500.00	-	-	-
Sudha Chaudary, Law Officer	12,500.00	-	-	-
<u>Advance for Telephone</u>	-	-	-	-
<u>Advance for Petrol</u>	1,365.00	-	-	1,365.00
B. S. Rawat	1,365.00	-	-	1,365.00
<u>Salary Advance</u>	96,713.00	-	-	1,15,963.00
Kishor P. Samarth	11,550.00	-	-	27,000.00
<u>Festival Advance</u>	85,163.00	-	-	88,963.00
LTC Advance				
<u>OMCA</u>	11,153.00	-	-	11,153.00
Other Motor Car Advane	11,153.00	-	-	11,153.00

C



राजेश कुमार आहुजा/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA
 वेतन एवं लेखा अधिकारी/Pay & Account Officer
 राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग/National Commission for Women
 4, दीन दयाल उपाध्याय मार्ग/4, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg
 नई दिल्ली-110002/New Delhi-110002



		(Amount in ₹)	
		Current Year	Previous Year
		Plan	Plan
		Non-Plan	Non-Plan
<u>Under NER</u>	D	69,04,678.00	41,40,000.00
<u>Advance to NGO</u>		27,40,000.00	27,40,000.00
<u>Seminar & Conference (NER)</u>		23,40,000.00	23,40,000.00
Director of Social Welfare, Govt. Of Meghalaya		4,40,000.00	4,40,000.00
Mizoram State Commission		2,50,000.00	2,50,000.00
Pondicherry Women Commission		5,00,000.00	5,00,000.00
Principal Secretary, Govt. Of tripura		2,50,000.00	2,50,000.00
Rotary Club Shillong		9,00,000.00	9,00,000.00
<u>Legal Awareness Programme(NER)</u>		4,00,000.00	4,00,000.00
Rotary Club Shillong- NER		4,00,000.00	4,00,000.00
<u>Advance for Advertisement (NER)</u>		41,64,678.00	14,00,000.00
Prasar Bharti		41,64,678.00	14,00,000.00
Accounts Officer DAVP		-	14,00,000.00
<u>Other</u>		-	-
Advance to Provident Fund		1,47,02,000.00	1,80,00,000.00
CPWD		1,00,00,000.00	-
Advance for Furniture & Fixtures-NBCC		1,98,00,000.00	-
Advance for Machinery & Equipment-NBCC		16,49,87,000.00	5,64,87,000.00
Advance for Building to NBCC		-	-
	E	20,94,89,000.00	7,44,87,000.00
TOTAL F (B+C+D+E)		23,00,99,072.00	1,32,931.00
		9,40,74,154.00	1,29,181.00
Security Deposit	G	38,160.00	15,500.00
		38,160.00	38,160.00
TOTAL A+F+G		24,57,93,213.00	2,02,325.00
		10,67,12,158.00	23,09,667.00

Sandhya Kulkarni

MEMBER SECRETARY
(SECRETARY)
(SARADA ALI KHAN)
सहायक सचिव/जुनि सचिव
सचिवालय महिला आयोग
Ministry of Women & Child Dev.
सरकार भारत/ Govt. of India
नई दिल्ली/New Delhi

Pay & Accounts Officer
(ACCOUNTS OFFICER)
ANAMAP AHUJA
राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग | National Commission for Women
ए-डीएम इलाहाबाद रोड, नई दिल्ली | New Delhi, Uppadhyaya Marg

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2015

(Amount in ₹)

	Current year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
		NIL		NIL

SCHEDULE 12- INCOME FROM SALES/SERVICES

(Amount in ₹)

	Current year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1) Central Government Grant	21,85,37,000.00	4,79,40,000.00	13,00,00,000.00	4,85,00,000.00
Less: Amount Grant in aid Capita	6,62,204.00	-	14,47,589.00	-
Total Grant	21,78,74,796.00	4,79,40,000.00	12,85,52,411.00	4,85,00,000.00

SCHEDULE 14- FEES/ SUBSCRIPTIONS

	Current year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1) Entrance Fees	-	-	-	-
2) Annual Fees/ Subscription	-	-	-	-
3) RTI Fees	-	10,898.00	-	4,363.00
		10,898.00		4,363.00


Pay & Accounts Officer

राजेश कुमार आहुजा/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA
वेतन एवं लेखा अधिकारी/Pay & Account Officer
राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग/National Commission for Women
4 दीन दयाल उपाध्याय मार्ग, टाउनशिप, दिल्ली-110002


MEMBER SECRETARY

(सारा अली खान)
(SARADA ALI KHAN)
संयुक्त सचिव/Joint Secretary
महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय
Ministry of Women & Child Dev.
भारत सरकार/Govt. of India
नई दिल्ली/New Delhi



(Amount in ₹)
Previous Year
Plan Non-Plan

Current year
Plan Non-Plan
NIL

SCHEDULE 15- INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS

SCHEDULE 16- INCOME FROM ROYLTY, PUBLICATION ETC. NIL

SCHEDULE 17- INTEREST EARNED

(Amount in ₹)

	Current year Plan	Current year Non-Plan	Previous Year Plan	Previous Year Non-Plan
1) On Saving Bank Account				
a) With Schedule Bank	12,13,427.00	2,50,270.00	9,97,578.00	3,72,173.00
b) Interest on investment	-	-	-	-
2) Interest on HBA	-	-	-	-
3) Interest Earned on CPF	-	-	-	-
4) Interest Earned on FDR	-	-	-	-
	12,13,427.00	2,50,270.00	9,97,578.00	3,72,173.00

SCHEDULE 18- OTHER INCOME

(Amount in ₹)

	Current year Plan	Current year Non-Plan	Previous Year Plan	Previous Year Non-Plan
1) Liability Written back	23,94,351.00	-	-	-
2) Mis. Income	34,188.00	20,900.00	46,91,435.00	3,400.00
3) Mis. Income Prior Period	11,22,834.00	5,75,574.00	-	-
	35,51,373.00	5,96,474.00	46,91,435.00	3,400.00


Pay & Accounts Officer

राजेश कुमार आहुजा/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA
वेतन एवं लेखा अधिकारी/Pay & Account Officer
राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग/National Commission for Women
4 ई-मार्ग, नया दिल्ली, भारत सरकार/Ministry of Women & Child Dev.
New Delhi, India


MEMBER SECRETARY

(सारादा अली खान)
(SARADA ALI KHAN)
राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग/Joint Secretary
महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग
Ministry of Women & Child Dev.
भारत सरकार/Govt. of India
नई दिल्ली/New Delhi

(Amount in ₹)

	Current year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan

**SCHEDULE 19- INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN STOCK
OF FINISHED GOODS & WORK IN PROGRESS**

NIL NIL

SCHEDULE 20- ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES

	Current year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1 Salary:-				
CP & Members		89,28,825.00	-	97,39,542.00
Officers		91,54,698.00	-	63,31,883.00
Staff		1,25,80,093.00	-	1,31,82,439.00
2 Wages	1,00,28,385.00	-	81,41,740.00	-
3 Contribution to CPF	-	-	-	-
4 Contribution to Other Funds:-				
LSC	-	11,43,709.00	-	4,80,236.00
PC	-	-	-	5,77,510.00
5 Payment for Professional Fees & Services	36,06,654.00	-	35,17,389.00	-
6 Salary payable for the month of March, 2015	-	13,50,584.00	-	-
7 Remittance payable for the month of March, 2015	-	2,01,858.00	-	-
	1,36,35,039.00	3,33,59,767.00	1,16,59,129.00	3,03,11,610.00


Pay & Accounts Officer

राजेश कुमार अहुजा | RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA
वेतन एवं लेखा अधिकारी / Pay & Account Officer
राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग, नई दिल्ली, भारत
National Commission for Women, New Delhi, India


MEMBER SECRETARY

(शारदा अली खान)
(SARADA ALI KHAN)
संयुक्त सचिव / Joint Secretary
महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग
Ministry of Women & Child Dev.
भारत सरकार / Govt. of India
नई दिल्ली / New Delhi

**SCHEDULE 21- OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE E**

	(Amount in ₹)			
	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Advertisement Exps.	78,43,288.00	-	2,36,39,337.00	-
Legal Awareness Programme	-	-	-	-
Printing	4,46,473.00	-	10,99,910.00	-
Seminar & Conference	67,73,729.00	-	79,59,981.00	-
Special Study	47,40,423.00	-	44,94,295.00	-
Review of Law	2,75,477.00	-	15,44,722.00	-
PMLA	-	-	-	-
Funds for NGO's for Nukkad Natak	-	-	-	-
Audio Visual Publicity-Spot, Documentary Films etc.	-	-	28,00,903.00	-
Capacity Building of Judicial & Police official	-	-	-	-
Establishment of 24X7 Help Line & Call Center	-	-	-	-
Repair & Maintenance Plan	-	-	2,94,474.00	-
Land & Building RRT	-	-	1,36,338.00	-
Networking of NCW with SWC & Teleconferencing	3,72,881.00	-	5,16,368.00	-
Printing of Pamphlets, Leaflets & other Materials	13,94,514.00	-	14,53,867.00	-
Office Expenses	-	58,37,190.00	-	57,37,265.00
Repair & Maintenance	-	7,49,929.00	-	10,54,565.00
Telephone	-	6,56,847.00	-	8,47,864.00
Travelling Expenses	-	15,53,001.00	-	25,81,978.00
Audit Fees	-	1,40,640.00	-	2,37,480.00
Bank Charges	-	13,978.00	-	11,485.00
Petrol, Oil & Lubricants	-	12,95,077.00	-	12,65,955.00
Prior Period Expenditure-Rent	-	11,50,832.00	-	-
Rent, Rates & Taxes	-	77,25,986.00	-	62,75,090.00
Litigation	-	-	-	19,360.00
Advertisement NER	52,07,055.00	-	35,99,396.00	-
Legal Awareness Programme NER	-	-	-	-
Seminar & Conference NER	-	-	-	-
Special Study NER	-	-	2,95,355.00	-
	2,70,53,840.00	1,91,23,480.00	4,78,34,946.00	1,80,31,042.00

Sarada Ali Khan

MEMBER SECRETARY

(भारत अली खान)
(SARADA ALI KHAN)
संयुक्त सचिव/Joint Secretary
महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग/Ministry of Women & Child Dev.
भारत सरकार/Govt. of India
नई दिल्ली/New Delhi

Pay & Accounts Officer

राजेश कुमार आहुजा/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA
संयुक्त सचिव/Joint Secretary
महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग/Ministry of Women & Child Dev.
भारत सरकार/Govt. of India
नई दिल्ली-110002/New Delhi-110002

SCHEDULE 22- EXPENDITURE GRANT, SUBSIDIES etc.

	(Amount in ₹)			
	Current Year		Previous Year	
<u>Under Plan Head</u>	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Legal Awareness Programme Seminar & Conference	1,97,85,645.00	-	1,92,30,849.00	-
Special Study	79,41,473.00	-	1,83,14,447.00	-
PMLA	52,01,038.00	-	18,92,900.00	-
Funds for NGO's for Nukkad Natak	9,55,260.00	-	8,40,000.00	-
Capacity Building of Judicial & Police official	3,50,000.00	-	1,04,415.00	-
A	3,48,12,981.00	-	4,17,03,542.00	-
<u>Under Plan-NER Head</u>				
Legal Awareness Programme NER Seminar & Conference NER	21,43,780.00	-	38,04,710.00	-
Special Study NER	9,86,956.00	-	8,98,350.00	-
Printing NER	14,47,819.00	-	-	-
B	52,500.00	-	47,03,060.00	-
Total (A+B)	3,94,44,036.00	-	4,64,06,602.00	-

SCHEDULE 23- INTEREST

NIL

Pay & Accounts Officer

राजेश कुमार आहुजा/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA
वेतन एवं लेखा अधिकारी/Pay & Account Officer
राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग/National Commission for Women
4 दीन दयाल उपाध्याय मार्ग/4 Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg
नई दिल्ली-110002

MEMBER SECRETARY

Sundara Ali Khan

(शारदा अली खान)
(SARADA ALI KHAN)
संयुक्त सचिव/Joint Secretary
महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय
Ministry of Women & Child Dev.
भारत सरकार/Govt. of India
नई दिल्ली/New Delhi



**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF RECEIPT & PAYMENT AS AT MARCH 31, 2015**

SCHEDULE 26- ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES

	Current year		Previous Year		(Amount in ₹)
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	
1 Salary:- CP & Members Officers Staff		3,06,44,366.00			2,90,87,789.00
2 Wages	1,00,29,690.00		81,41,740.00		
3 Contribution to CPF					
4 Contribution to Other Funds:- LSC PC				1143709	1057746
5 Payment for Professional Fees & Services	35,98,504.00		35,17,389.00		
	1,36,28,194.00	3,17,88,075.00	1,16,59,129.00	3,01,45,535.00	

Pay & Accounts Officer

राजेश कुमार आहुजा/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA
देन एवं लेखा अधिकारी/Pay & Account Officer
राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग/National Commission for Women
4 दैन प्रसाद उस्ताद, एन.टी. टाउन, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी मार्ग
नई दिल्ली-110072

Sarada Ali Khan

MEMBER SECRETARY

(सारादा अली खान)
(SARADA ALI KHAN)
संयुक्त सचिव/Joint Secretary
राष्ट्रीय एवं लेखा अधिकारी
Ministry of Women & Child Dev.
भारत सरकार/Govt. of India
नई दिल्ली/New Delhi

SCHEDULE 27- OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	Current Year	Previous Year
1 Under Plan		
Advertisement Exps.	7748325	16248293
Legal Awareness Programme	-	-
Printing	446473	1109910
Seminar & Conference	6243344	7326772
Special Study	4740423	4416967
Review of LAW	2,75,477.00	15,44,722.00
PMLA	-	-
Audio visual Publicity	49,77,418.00	7931346
Land & Building work in progress advance	10,85,00,000.00	3,47,87,000.00
Machinery & Equipment Advances to NBCC	1,98,00,000.00	-
Furniture & Fixtures Advance to NBCC	1,00,00,000.00	-
Advance for Motor Vehicle	-	-
Printing of Pamphlets, Leaflets & other materials for distribution	1394514	1453867
Capacity Building of Judicial & Police officials on proper Implementation of women laws	-	-
Networking of NCW with State Women Commission & Teleconferencing	372881	516368
Funds to NGOs for Nukkad Natak & local songs etc	-	-
	16,44,98,855.00	6,81,12,888.00
A		
2 Under Non Plan		
Office Expenses	5843369	5704673
Repair & Maintenance	752429	1035510
Telephone	656847	847864
Travelling Expenses	1565501	2573273
Audit Fees	140640	237480
Bank Charges	13978	11485
Petrol, Oil & Lubricants	1295077	1194360
Rent, Rates & Taxes	7725986	6275090
Litigation	-	19360
	1,79,93,827.00	1,78,99,095.00
B		



राजेश कुमार आहुजा/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA
चेतन एवं सेवा अधिकारी/Pay & Account Officer

राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग/National Commission for Women
4, दीन दयाल उपाध्याय मार्ग

नई दिल्ली-110002



3 Under NER

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Advertisement	9371733	-
Legal Awareness Programme Seminar & Conference	-	-
Special Study	117234	313028
Printing	52500	-
C	95,41,467.00	3,13,028.00

SCHEDULE 28- PAYMENTS MADE AGAINST FUNDS FOR VARIOUS PROJECT

Under Plan-General	(Amount in ₹)
Legal Awareness Programme Seminar & Conference	13100099
Special Study	16491592
PMLA	1644290
Capacity Building of Judicial & Police officials on proper Implementation of women laws	765000
Funds to NGOs for Nukkad Natak & local songs etc	940301
D	104415
	3,30,45,697.00
<u>Under NER</u>	
Legal Awareness Programme Seminar & Conference	2839710
Special Study	917180
E	1,33,109.00
	38,89,999.00

Total A+B+C+D+E 22,94,70,362.00 13,04,83,064.00

Pay & Accounts Officer
 राखेश कुमार अहूजा RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA
 Account Officer
 Section for Women
 राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग
 4, दीन दयाल उपाध्याय मार्ग
 नई दिल्ली - 110002

MEMBER SECRETARY
 सरादा अली खान
 (SARADA ALI KHAN)
 Joint Secretary
 Ministry of Women & Child Dev.
 भारत सरकार / Govt. of India
 नई दिल्ली / New Delhi

Remittance Schedule-29

(Amount in ₹)

	Current year		Previous year	
	Addition	Amount Remitted	Addition	Amount Remitted
GPF	17,39,900.00	17,39,900.00	14,03,000.00	14,03,000.00
Licence Fee	69,335.00	69,335.00	87,270.00	87,270.00
Income tax	26,20,128.00	26,20,128.00	30,87,268.00	30,87,268.00
CGHS	35,475.00	35,475.00	33,875.00	33,875.00
CPEGIS	16,842.00	16,842.00	16,475.00	16,475.00
HBA	-	-	1,760.00	1,760.00
Interest on HBA	28,675.00	28,675.00	48,000.00	48,000.00
MCA + (Intt.)	22,400.00	22,400.00	15,936.00	15,936.00
OMCA	-	-	-	-
Interest on OMCA	-	-	-	-
Festival Advance	2,100.00	2,100.00	-	-
Computer Advance	20,358.00	20,358.00	22,540.00	22,540.00
Computer Interest	-	-	-	-
CPF Subscription	6,88,817.00	6,88,817.00	4,39,356.00	4,39,356.00
CPF Advance	-	-	2,500.00	2,500.00
EPF	1,60,013.00	1,60,013.00	1,26,505.00	1,26,505.00
TDS	44,05,488.00	44,05,488.00	11,74,339.00	11,74,339.00
Other Recovery	-	-	-	-
Total	98,09,531.00	98,09,531.00	64,58,824.00	64,58,824.00

Sarada Ali Khan

MEMBER SECRETARY

(सरदार अली खान)
(SARADA ALI KHAN)
सचिव/Joint Secretary
महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग
Ministry of Women & Child Dev.
सरदार सरदार/Govt
नई दिल्ली/New Delhi

Pay & Accounts Officer

राजेश कुमार आहुजा/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA

वेतन एवं लेखा अधिकारी/Pay & Account Officer

राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग/National Commission for Women

4, दीन दयाल उपाध्याय मार्ग/4, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg

नई दिल्ली-110002/New Delhi-110002



National Commission for Women

SCHEDULES -24 FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31.03.2015.

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 Organization and Similar Institution) provided by the office of the CGA .

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. In respect of projects involving construction, related pre-operational expenses, form the part of the value of the assets capitalized.

3.2 For the construction of NCW building at Jasola, New Delhi, NCW had been given an advance of Rs. 180 lakh to CPWD in 2004. CPWD has intimated that out of Rs. 180 lakhs, expenditure of Rs. 32.98 lakh has been incurred for preparing boundary walls. Accordingly, we deducted Rs. 32.98 lakh from advance under Current Assets and added it to Capital Work-in-progress under Fixed Assets in compliance of previous audit para no. A.2.1.1.

3.3 Fixed Assets includes the books gifted/Donated to NCW 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 accrual basis .

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5. GOVERNMENT GRANTS/SUBSIDIES

5.1 Government grants are accounted on realization basis.

SCHEDULE-25 FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31.3.2015.**NOTES ON ACCOUNTS****1. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

- 1.1 Claims against the Commission acknowledged as debts – Rs. NIL (Previous year Rs. NIL)
- 1.2 In respect of :
- Bank guarantees given by/on behalf of the Commission – Rs. NIL (Previous year Rs. NIL)
 - Letters of credit opened by Bank on behalf of the Commission – Rs. NIL (Previous year Rs. NIL)
 - Bills discounted with Commission – Rs. NIL (Previous year Rs. NIL)
- 1.3 Disputed demands in respect of:
- Income – tax Rs. Nil (previous year Rs. NIL)
- Sales – Tax Rs. Nil (previous year Rs. NIL)
- Municipal Tax Rs. Nil (previous year Rs. NIL)
- 1.4 In respect of claims from parties for non-execution of orders, but contested by the Commission Rs. NIL (Previous year Rs. NIL)

2. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Initial Estimated cost of construction of the office Building of NCW at Jasola was for Rs. 6.09 crore as per estimate given by the CPWD and an amount of Rs. 1.80 crore was paid as an advance to them. But due to the administrative reason the building could not be constructed. But CPWD had by that


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time incurred Rs. 32.98 lakhs for boundary walls etc. After that the fresh estimate was called from CPWD as well as from NBCC in which NBCC has quoted the less estimated cost for construction. Hence the fresh SFC was done and the work has been awarded to NBCC. The NBCC has started the work. CPWD has already been requested to refund the balance amount Rs. 147.02 lakhs of advance paid to them.

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
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6. The presentation of the financial statements is based on the prescribed format given by Office of CGA applicable to our Commission.

7. No liability towards Gratuity payable on death/retirement and Accumulated leave encashment benefits to the employees has been made in the books of accounts.

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National Commission for women is an autonomous body. This organization is not having its Permanent employee. All the employees are either on deputation from the Central Govt. and Semi Govt. organization or employees working as casual/contract basis to whom no gratuity/ pension is payable

8. 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, 2015 is as under:

S.No.	Particular	Plan(Rs.)	Non-Plan(Rs.)
1.	Unspent balance of Grant at the beginning of the year	1,25,99,844	21,35,507
2.	Unspent balance of Cash in hand at the beginning of the year	--	--
3.	Unspent balance of Postage stamps in hand	--	29,479
4.	Grants received during the year (A)	21,85,37,000	4,79,40,000
	Add: Outstanding cheques from 2010 to 2013 cancelled and taken as Grant with the approval of Ministry of WCD (B)	88,62,674	5,75,574
	Total Grant (A+B)	22,73,99,674	4,85,15,574
5.	Unspent balance (including miscellaneous receipts) of the Grant at the end of the year	1,56,55,981	18,779
6.	Unspent balance of Cash in hand at the end of the year	--	--
7.	Unspent balance of Postage stamps in hand	--	35115

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. Pay & allowances amounting to Rs. 15,52,442/- (13,50,584+ 2,01,858) for the month of March,2015 payable in April,2015 has been shown as current liabilities in Balance



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- sheet and Income & Expenditure A/C in compliance of previous audit para no. A.2.1.2.
11. Capital Reserves as per last year Balance sheet amounting to Rs. 254.89 lakhs (Rs. 179.24 lakhs under Plan head + Rs. 75.65 lakhs under Non-Plan head) has been transferred to Capital fund (Schedule 1) and an amount of Rs. 1401.00 lakh is surplus under 'Plan' and Rs. 36.86 lakhs is deficit under 'Non-Plan' head as per Income & Expenditure A/c are shown in Schedule 1 under 'Corpus/Capital Fund' in compliance of previous audit para no. A.1.1.2.
 12. Uncashed cheques (issued between March, 2010 to November, 2013) amounting to Rs. 94.39 lakhs have been cancelled and amount utilized as Grant in aid received by NCW with the approval of Ministry of WCD vide their letter No.9-10/2014-WW/NCW(A) dated 28th October, 2014. Accordingly, Ministry has released grant after deducting Rs. 94.39 lakhs.
 13. Schedule 1 to 29 are annexed which form an integral part of the balance sheet and the Income and Expenditure account for the year 2014-15.


Pay & Accounts Officer

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Member Secretary

(शारदा अली खां)
(SARADA ALI KHAN)
संयुक्त सचिव/Joint Secretary
महिला एवं बाल विकास मन्त्रालय
Ministry of Women & Child Dev.
भारत सरकार/Govt. of India
नई दिल्ली/New Delhi

AUDIT CERTIFICATE

**Separate Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the
Accounts of National Commission for Women, New Delhi
for the year ended 31st March, 2015.**

We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of National Commission for Women (NCW), New Delhi as at 31 March 2015. Income & Expenditure Accounts and 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. These financial statements are the responsibility of the NCW's 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 disclosures 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 our audit.

(ii) The Balance Sheet, Income & Expenditure Account and Receipt & Payment Account dealt with by this report have been drawn up in the format prescribed by the Ministry of Finance.

(iii) In our opinion, proper books of accounts and other relevant records have been maintained by the NCW in so far as it appears from our examination of such books.

(iv) We further report that :



A. Balance Sheet

A1. Assets

A1.1 Current Assets, Loans & advances (Schedule-11) Rs. 2.02 lakh

An amount of Rs. 2.52 lakh was paid to NICSI, New Delhi for providing the services of one Sr. Programmer for the period from January to June 2015. The amount was paid in advance and half of the period, i.e. April to June 2015 pertained to the next financial year. NCW did not depict the amount of Rs. 1.26 lakh being amount prepaid pertaining to the next financial year, under the head 'Current Assets' and booked the entire amount paid as expenditure. This resulted in understatement of current assets by Rs. 1.26 lakh and overstatement of expenditure by the like amount.

A.1.2 Current Assets, Loans & advances (Schedule-11) Rs. 24.58 crore

An amount of Rs. 19.48 crore was depicted under advances given to NBCC for the construction of NCW building at Jasola, New Delhi and for providing machinery & equipment. NBCC had incurred an expenditure of Rs. 17.78 crore as of March 2015. However, NCW neither depicted the amount of Rs. 17.78 crore under work in progress nor booked the amount as final expenditure. This has resulted in understatement of 'work in progress' and overstatement of 'advances' by Rs. 17.78 crore.

B. General

B.1 NCW did not have separate bank accounts for Plan and Non-Plan grants, in the absence of which the 'interest earned' as well as the 'opening and closing bank balances' under 'Plan' and 'Non Plan' shown in accounts could not be verified in audit. This was also pointed out in the previous audit report but no remedial action was taken.

B.2 The accession register of library books with accession number up to 5000 was lost. Further, a physical verification of library books in 2014 revealed that 696 books were lost and 75 books were not available. Thus, the value of books shown in the accounts of the NCW was not verified in audit.

B3. Separate Audit Report for the year 2013-14 has not been laid in the Parliament.

C. Grants-in-aid

NCW received Rs. 2664.77 lakh (Rs. 2185.37 lakh under Plan and Rs. 479.40 lakh under Non-Plan) from Ministry of Women & Child Development. It had unspent balance of Rs. 147.36 lakh (Rs. 126.00 lakh under Plan and Rs. 21.36 lakh under Non-Plan) of previous year's grants. Further, it had other receipts of Rs. 111.73 lakh (Rs. 102.85 lakh: Plan and Rs. 8.88 lakh: Non Plan). Out of the total available funds of Rs. 2923.86 lakh (Rs. 2414.22 under Plan and Rs. 509.64 under Non Plan), it utilized Rs. 2767.11 lakh (Rs. 2257.66 lakh: PPlan and Rs. 509.45

lakh: Non-Plan) leaving unspent balance of 156.75 lakh (Rs. 156.56 lakh under Plan and Rs. 0.19 lakh under Non-Plan) as on 31.3.2015.

5. Subject to our observations in the preceding paragraphs, we report that the Balance Sheet, Income and Expenditure Account and Receipt & Payment Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the book of accounts.

6. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said financial statements read together with the Accounting Policy 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 and 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, 2015; and
- (b) In so far as it relates to Income and Expenditure Account of the surplus for the year ended on that date.

For and on behalf of the C&AG of India



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

Place : New Delhi

Date : 19.10.2015



ANNEXURE

1. Adequacy of Internal Audit System

- Internal audit has been conducted upto July 2013 by Internal Audit Wing, Ministry of Human Resource Development. No internal audit was conducted for the year 2014-15.

2. Adequacy of Internal Control System

➤ Control Environment

- Recruitment Rules have not been framed even after more than 20 years of constitution of the Commission.

➤ Monitoring

- 28 audit paras for the period from 2008-09 to 2013-14 were outstanding.
- Sundry creditors amounting to Rs. 99.57 lakh are more than four years old (for the years 2008-09 to 2011-12). Besides these, creditors amounting to Rs. 134.82 lakh are more than one year old (for the years 2012-13 and 2013-14).
- Utilization certificates amounting to Rs. 156.81 lakh pertaining to 2008-09 to 2012-13 were outstanding from the organizations/institutions to whom the grants were released for seminars, conferences, programmes, etc.
- Advances amounting to Rs. 2.07 crore were outstanding as of March 2015.

In view of above, Internal Control System in NCW needs strengthening.

3. System of physical verification of assets

- Register of Fixed Assets has not been maintained in proper format (GFR 40).
- Physical verification of Library books has been conducted up to Nov. 2014. Audit comment has been given at B.2 of this report.
- Physical verification of assets has been conducted only up to December 2011. However, report was not made available to audit.

4. System of physical verification of inventory

- Physical verification of inventory has been conducted only up to December 2011. However, report was not made available to audit.

5. Regularity in payment of dues

- No payment over six months in respect of statutory dues was outstanding.

