



ANNUAL REPORT 2012 – 2013



NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

4, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg, New Delhi-110002

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



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राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार

नई दिल्ली-110001

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



कृष्णा तीरथ
Krishna Tirath

MESSAGE

I am happy to note that the National Commission for Women has brought out its Annual Report for the year 2012-2013 which reports the Commission's activities undertaken in fulfilment of the stipulation contained in Section 13 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990.

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

During the year 2012-2013, the Commission continued to follow its mandated role and activities, prominent among them being the review of laws and suggestions on amendments of laws relating to women. The Commission also looked into the complaints on atrocities, harassment, denial of rights and exploitation of women and took suo-moto action in specific cases of complaints to restore women's legitimate rights and to maintain their dignity. To fulfil their mutual mandate, the Commission has successfully inaugurated a Mini Video conferencing facility with some of the State Commissions for effective Networking among the Commissions.

The other activities undertaken by the Commission on various women's issues during the year include sponsoring of Research Studies, conducting Workshops / Seminars / Conferences / Consultations, Legal Awareness Programmes, Parivarik Lok Adalats and Public Hearings to reach out to the women / women workers all over India and especially in rural areas.

In addition to these, Commission also took measures for capacity building and sensitization of police personnel and Mahila Adhikar Abhiyan, to create awareness among women on their rights. The Commission also commissioned a 24X7 Call Centre for six months in Ahmadabad on pilot basis to help women in distress. The project named “Violence Free Home”- A Women’s Rights” has been carried forward with Delhi Police with the objective to train and sensitize police personnel at the Thana / Police Station level in order to enable them to deal with women issues effectively. The Commission has initiated collaboration with HUDCO under their Corporate Social Responsibility, for creating infrastructural and incidental facilities for rehabilitation of destitute, widow and abandoned women of Vrindavan.

I hope that implementation of the recommendations contained in this report would serve to strengthen and hasten the ongoing process of securing a better, safe and secured life for women all over the country. I agree that significant work is required to be done for the overall empowerment of women in the country and I hope that the National Commission for Women will be working tirelessly to achieve the same.



(Krishna Tirath)



PREFACE

I take great pleasure in presenting the Annual Report for the year 2012-13 of the National Commission for Women as envisaged in Section 13 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990.

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



During the year 2012-2013, 16584 written complaints received through various modes and 3467 complaints received online were registered at the Commission. I am glad to inform that the Commission has initiated action in all these cases and 6420 cases have been closed.

In accordance with its mandate, during the year 2012-13, the Commission has reviewed two laws viz Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act, 1971 and Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act, 1956 suggesting suitable amendments to the Act. Besides, the Commission has taken up the review of the NCW Act, 1990 through an expert committee with a view to strengthening the Commission.

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

In keeping with its mandate, the Commission initiated various steps to improve the status of women and worked for their economic empowerment. Its Members and Officers visited various parts of the country to attend meetings/seminars/workshops/public hearings organized by the Commission and Non Government Organizations (NGOs). The members also travelled to investigate various cases of atrocities committed against women. Visits were made to Custodial Institutions such as jails. Representatives of the Commission also participated in awareness camps organized for dissemination of information on legal rights of women organized by the Commission in association with NGOs and other organizations to gain first hand knowledge about the problems faced by women so as to suggest remedial measures and to

take up the issues with the concerned authorities. The Commission also constituted Expert Committees to study various women related issues.

An important activity undertaken by the Commission during the year was to create awareness among women particularly in rural areas on various issues through Mahila Adhikar Abhiyan. The Commission conducted programmes for capacity building for officers involved with implementation of laws related to women through various police/judicial academies. The programmes were organized with an objective to create awareness about women's rights and prevention of gender based violence. This provided an opportunity for NCW to work together with other institutions on sensitization to gender issues.

After the unprecedented and horrific incidence of Nirbhaya on 16th December, 2012, the Commission deposed before the Justice Verma Committee and reinforced its consistent endeavour to address the need and concerns of women about their security in the country. Some of the recommendations of the Commission put forth before the Verma Committee were in enactment of proposed Sexual Assault Bill, amendments to the law relating to rape, addition of new Section 509(B) IPC making stalking of women a crime, inclusion of separate clause on acid attack and launching of a proposed scheme for relief and rehabilitation of rape victims etc. The Commission also launched a pilot project of a 24x7 toll free helpline call centre for women in distress at Ahmadabad, Gujarat.

In order to augment the functioning of the Commission effectively, it was felt necessary to strengthen NCW's networking with State Women Commissions. The Commission has successfully inaugurated a Mini video conferencing with the State Commissions of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland and West Bengal for quick network between NCW and State Women Commissions. Subsequently State Women Commissions of Assam, Rajasthan, Odisha and Tripura have given their consent for networking. The Commission hopes that other State Women Commissions will also come forward to join the same.

The project "Violence Free Home – A Women's Rights" has also been carried out with Delhi Police with the objective to train and sensitize police personnel at thana / police station level in order to enable them to deal effectively with women issues.

As a new initiative, the Commission has collaborated with HUDCO for creating infrastructural and incidental facilities for rehabilitation of destitutes, widows and abandoned women of Vrindavan.

The National Commission for Women has released a wallet book in different languages i.e. Hindi, English, Urdu and Kannaad for Delhi, Odisha, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka respectively which contains the information about concerned authorities who should be approached in case



of emergencies. This wallet book would enable girls to have first hand knowledge of the various issues like dowry and domestic violence and important telephone numbers to contact in times of emergency.

Keeping in view the absence of any protocol for ready reference in the case of investigation on rape, the National Commission for Women has released Guidelines / Manual on the procedures to be followed during the rape / sexual assault, investigations by the Police, medical practitioner, prosecutor / courts, social workers / courts, social workers / counsellor and media.

To commemorate the International Women's Day, the National Commission for Women organized a function on 21st March, 2013, in New Delhi. 31 outstanding women, who have excelled in sports, medicine, law, science, social work, education, politics, dancing, aviation, literature, farming, journalism etc. and two NGOs who have done outstanding work in their respective fields, were felicitated for their contribution in their areas of excellence. The Commission also released a poster on gender sensitization on the occasion.

The Commission regularly participates in Vatsalya Mela and in November, 2012 also participated in this event to disseminate information about women rights and women related schemes and programmes to empower them.

I would like to record my gratitude 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 Commissions for Women, colleagues at the NCW and officers and staff of the Commission the collective hard work of all stakeholders have made it possible to achieve our goals and objectives for the current year. I do hope that the Commission would continue to strive to take forward its activities and initiatives more vigourously in future.

(MAMTA SHARMA)

Chairperson

National Commission for Women



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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 Government measures for their effective implementation. The Commission is also to review the existing provisions of the Constitution and other laws affecting women and recommend amendments to meet any lacunae, inadequacies or shortcomings in such laws; look into complaints and take suo- moto notice of matters relating to deprivation of women's rights, etc. and take up the issues with appropriate authorities; take up studies/research on issues of relevance to women, participate and advise in the planning process for socio-economic development of women, evaluate the progress made thereof; inspect jails, remand homes etc. where women are kept under custody and seek remedial action wherever necessary.

In keeping with its mandate, the Commission initiated various steps to improve the status of women and worked for their economic empowerment during the year under report. The Commission's Chairperson, Members and Officers have visited various parts of the country to attend meetings/ seminars/workshops/ public hearings organized by it and in collaboration with Non Government Organizations (NGOs). Steps have been taken to investigate various cases of atrocities committed against women. Besides, visits have been made to Custodial Institutions such as jails and participations ensured in legal awareness camps on legal rights of women organized in collaboration with NGOs and other organizations. Visits have also been made to gain firsthand knowledge about the problems faced by women there 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 gender and education, laws etc.

The Commission received a large number of complaints and also took suo-moto cognizance in several cases to provide speedy justice. It sponsored gender awareness programmes, Mahila Adhikar Abhiyans, 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 propogate messages so as to create awareness against female foeticide, violence against women, child marriages, anti-dowry and other women related issues.

Composition

As per NCW Act, Commission consists of a Chairperson, a Member Secretary and five Members. Details of the Chairperson and Members of the Commission who served during 2012-13 are as follows:

1. Smt. Mamta Sharma Chairperson from 02.08.2011
2. Dr. Charu WaliKhanna, Member from 02.08.2011
3. Ms. Wansuk Syiem, Member from 15.03.2012 (second term) to 04.04.2013
4. Ms. Hemlata Kheria, Member from 15.03.2012
5. Ms. Nirmala Samant Prabhavalkar, Member from 19.3.2012
6. Ms. Shamina Shafiq Member from 11.4.2012
7. Ms. Anita Agnihotri, Member Secretary from 17.10.2011 to 04.05.2012
8. Ms. K. Ratna Prabha, Addl. Secretary, MWCD, Member Secretary from 14.03.2013 (Additional charge)

The functioning of the Commission is mainly divided into following four cells:-

- (i) Complaints and Investigation Cell
- (ii) Research and Studies Cell
- (iii) Legal Cell
- (iv) NRI Cell

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

Gist of Decisions taken in the meetings of the Commission

During the year 2012-13, the Commission held four meetings to decide on important issues concerning women and working of the Commission. The details are listed below:-

Commission's Meeting held on 26th April, 2012:-

- (i) Member Secretary, NCW apprised the Commission of the Observations / Recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) 2011 – 2012 of the Committee on Empowerment of Women on the working of National Commission for Women and State Commissions for Women and the observations contained in the report for strengthening of the NCW by introducing amendment to the NCW Act and by creating a robust organization.



- (ii) The Commission approved the extension of the project “Save Home Save Family” for another period of one year from 1st April, 2012 to 31st March, 2013 and the project was renamed as “Violence Free Home – A Women’s Rights”.
- (iii) The Commission decided that a new committee be formed to suggest amendments in NCW Act. The Committee is to comprise two Members, the Member Secretary, NCW and six co-opted Members including one retired judge and one retired IPS officer. The committee was required to study the need for amendments to the NCW Act.
- (iv) The Commission approved the Annual Action Plan 2012-13 which included financial / physical targets and new schemes for the year 2012 – 13.
- (v) The Commission approved the Provisional Statement of Expenditure for the year 2011-12.
- (vi) The Commission approved the Establishment of a 24X7 Call Centre and helpline (A Pilot Project of NCW in association with Ahmedabad women’s Action Group (AWAG) in Gujarat for six months subject to satisfactory working of the Call Centre.

Commission’s Meeting held on 26th June, 2012

- (i) The Commission approved and adopted the Final Account of National Commission for Women for the financial year 2011-12 containing Receipt and Payment Accounts, Income and Expenditure Accounts, Balance Sheet, Connected Schedules from 1 to 13, 16 to 18 and 14 to 15 and note on Accounts. These accounts were to be forwarded to the office of DGACE, New Delhi for Audit.
- (ii) It was decided that a summary along with Recommendations of Inquiry Committees may be considered for uploading on Website of NCW. Each such proposal would be moved on file by respective Member for approval by Hon’ble Chairperson before uploading of Inquiry reports.

Commission’s Meeting held on 18th Sept, 2012

- (i) It was decided that besides the prescribed questionnaire which is required to be filled up by the Jail Superintendent, other factors such as whether the convicts or undertrials are made aware of their crimes, provision of legal help etc, should also invariably be looked into. The observations of the Member(s) visiting the Jails, remand homes etc. can be recorded in the report alongwith the recommendations. It was therefore, decided that Standardized format containing ten items should be prepared and given to the Hon’ble CP and Members who have visited the Jails, for the purpose of recording the findings where this has not been done. Since the findings/ recommendations of Jail Visit is one of the important activities of the Commissions, these should be sent to the press for publicity and also to the concerned state government and jail authorities for taking appropriate action. Jail visit reports be submitted and compiled in Legal Cell and submitted in the next Commission meeting for approval.

- (ii) The Commission decided that the news letter “Rashtra Mahila” may also be circulated among Governors, Chief Ministers of all the states/UTs, MPs, all Union Ministers, Chief Secretaries and DGPs of the states, State Women Commission’s etc.
- (iii) It was informed that Helpline Number should feature on the Website of the Commission. There is need for updating the status of Gujarat Helpline. The weekly report of Gujarat Helpline should be circulated among the Members of the Commissions in future.
- (iv) As the banner of the programmes sponsored by Commission do not clearly reflect the NCW and its logo, It was therefore decided that the organizations/NGOs organizing the programmes should be made to follow a standardized design of the banner and this should be communicated to the organizations in the sanction letter itself. The reporting format of the programmes also needs to be standardized.

Commission’s Meeting held on 26th Feb, 2013

- (i) It was observed that the budget for the construction of NCW office Building at Jasola by NBCC is not sufficient for which the Ministry may be persuaded for additional funds to complete the office Building in time.
- (ii) The Commission approved the Extension of the project “A Violence Free Home- a Women’s Right” for another period of one year i.e. up to 31st March, 2014 with an increase in salary from ₹ 12,000/- to ₹ 15,000/- per month to five Counselors and ₹ 15,000/- to ₹ 18,000/- to one Coordinator.
- (iii) The Commission recorded the National Commission for Women’s achievement in respect of the cases filed in Hon’ble Supreme Court for the cause of empowerment of women and to reduce discrimination against women by taking into accounts the responsibilities/sensitivities for larger interest of women.

Visits of Foreign Delegates and other to the Commission

During this period, a number of delegations from within and outside the country visited the Commission to have an insight about the working and its role in safeguarding the interests of women and also to understand the status of Indian women in politics and empowerment. During the year 2012-13, following delegations visited the Commission:-

- (i) A delegation from Law Formulation Committee of the Regional House of representatives of the Republic of Indonesia visited the National Commission for Women on 24.05.2012 to discuss working of the NCW, bilateral issues related to women and the legal procedure which has been adopted to deal with complaints received by NCW.

- (ii) A delegation from Human Right Commission of Myanmar visited the National Commission for Women on 24.05.2012 to understand the activities of NCW. Both National Commission for Women and Human Right Commission of Myanmar shared the working procedure and experiences on various issues related to women.
- (iii) A delegation from Nepalese National Commission for Women visited the National Commission for Women alongwith representatives of Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) on 10.07.2012 to understand the activities of NCW. NCW made a presentation regarding the functioning of different Cells of the Commission.
- (iv) A delegation from Republic of Mauritius headed by Mrs. Mireille Martin, Hon'ble Minister of Gender Equality and Development and Family Welfare, alongwith H.E. Dr. A.K. Jagessur GOSK High Commissioner and Mrs. N. Bauhadoor Pillary Ponniswamy Second Secretary visited the National Commission for Women on 04.09.2012 to understand the activities of NCW. Both National Commission for Women and Republic of Mauritius shared the working procedure and experiences on the various issues related to women.
- (v) A delegation from Republic of Ethiopia headed by H.E. Mrs. Zenebu Tadesse, Minister of Women and Children and Youth Affairs, visited the National Commission for Women on 22.11.2012 to exchange views on programmes and policies related to women issues.



Hon'ble Chairperson, NCW greeting Ms. Zenebu Tadessee, Minister of Women and Children and Youth Affairs, Republic of Ethiopia

Foreign Visits of the Chairperson, Members of the Commission

No foreign visit was undertaken by the Chairperson and Members of the Commission during the year 2012-13.

Visits to Custodial Institutions

As per Section 10 (10) 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, if found necessary with the concerned authorities. In order to assess and analyze the condition of women in custody, the Chairperson and the Members of the Commission visited the following jails during the year 2012-13 and made necessary observations/recommendations:-

- (i) A Member of the Commission inspected the jail located at Goa on 11th, May, 2012. During her visit she met Shri Manihar Parrikar, Chief Minister, Goa, Smt. Dias Sapeco, Chairperson and Members of State Commission for Women. She held meetings with Shri V.P. Rao, Secretary (WCD), Shri Sanjiv Gadkar, Director (WCD) and Jail Superintendent, Women Prison at Sada and discussed various issues.

The Member also met undertrial female prisoners. All the inmates were satisfied with the arrangement made by the jail authorities. A few inmates charged with serious offences complained about delay in trials and requested for speedy trials so that they could either be released from the charge or be transferred to Central jail, Goa. The Member assured to take up their issues to the concerned authorities for speedy trial and rehabilitation as per court order.

- (ii) Chairperson, NCW visited Mahila Thana, Bundi, Rajasthan on 14th, Sept, 2012 accompanied by Dy. SP and Ms. Purnima Vyas, Head Constable. During the visit she was informed that the Police Station has one Sub Inspector, two Head Constables and two constables to run the station. They were all lady staff members. It was also revealed that since January 2012, 352 cases under different categories were reported. Out of these cases, 108 cases were found false. In other cases, necessary Challans were registered for Court's directions. Most of the cases were on grounds of dowry harassment, marital dispute etc. The police authorities extended all possible help to solve their issues through counseling.
- (iii) The Hon'ble chairperson also visited Kota Jail (women cell) during her Rajasthan visit where Jail Superintendent, Shri Shanker accompanied her to the undertrials cell. She was informed that 23 undertrial women are kept in Mahila Jail. The jail authority has provided them with religious books



and a TV set for their entertainment. Proper education to two small children was also being provided. She personally talked to women inmates and no one complained against jail officials. The food supplied to them was found to be good quality. One doctor, two compounders were always reported to be there for their health check-up. Dy. S.P informed that whenever any undertrial require any legal aid, the request is forwarded to CJM who in turn forwarded the same to the concerned Court for providing Govt. Advocates free of cost.

- (iv) A Member of the Commission inspected the Protection Home and District Jail for Women, Varanasi on 4th, November, 2012. She met jail authorities and women inmates. The condition of jail was found to be pathetic. The inspected cell has capacity for only 16 undertrials but there were 77 undertrials and convicts staying together with 11 children below eight years of age. Due to overcrowding and many other reasons, the living conditions of women and children were found to be pitiable. The said Women's jail needs a bigger and better place which can be made available by the State Government.
- (v) A Member of the Commission visited Central Jail (Women Cell) Bangalore on 19th Nov, 2012. During interaction with the Prison Inmates and the officials on duty, she did not find any serious complaints regarding daily meals, health checkup, legal aid and overall living conditions of inmates. The following recommendations were made:
- (a) New shelter should be arranged as women cell found to be overcrowded.
 - (b) The hygiene standards in the premises and healthcare for the children below 6 years of age accompanying female prisoners should be upgraded.
 - (c) Majority of women pointed out that they are not being sent on Parole as per prison rules in spite of their good behavior. The concerned authorities should consider their requests and sent them on parole as per prison's rules.
- (vi) A Member of the Commission visited Manipur Central Jail on 30th, November, 2012 along with the State Women Commission Field Officer and State Government Officials. During their visit it was found out of 37 undertrial inmates, two are NRI female inmates. The jail was spacious with thirteen rooms kept for female inmates. Every room has attached toilet. Kitchen was neat and clean and the food was also of good quality. There was not a single case of dowry harassment.

The inmates were looking healthy, happy and satisfied. Medical as well as legal facilities are also available in the jail. Vocational programme and counseling to inmates was needed. The Hon'ble Member suggested to the State Commission for Women, Manipur to take care of their need and visit the jail twice a month to give them counseling.

- (vii) A Member of the Commission along with Hon'ble Chairperson visited Bundi Jail (Rajasthan) on 1st, December, 2012. It was small jail having six Inmates since most of the prisoners were shifted to Kota and Central Jail at Jaipur. The jail was adequately clean. The Inmates did not complain about the arrangement made by the jail authorities.
- (viii) Hon'ble Chairperson visited Kota Jail on 2nd Dec, 2012 and interacted with Women inmates. The Inmates did not complain about any difficulties in the prisons about food, health services, cleanliness and other environment of the jail. They however requested for speedy trial of cases pending in the court.
- (ix) A Member the Commission along with Mrs. Kareena B Thengamam, PRO, NCW and Smt. Annie Raja, a Social Activist visited Raipur Jail (Women Cell) on 4th Dec, 2012. During their visit in Jail, it was found that there are four barracks meant for female inmates with a capacity of 80 prisoners. 140 women and 14 childrens were found in the women cell. They interacted with women inmates and made the following recommendations:-
- (a) 68 inmates were found to be uneducated. Education and vocational training may be imparted to them.
 - (b) Three inmates who were 65 years and above in the prison should be released on humanitarian and medical grounds.
 - (c) Steps should be taken to ensure that human rights of all women prisoners are respected, timely medical care and proper treatment, food and water is provided while taking them to Courts etc.
- (x) A Member of the Commission visited Central Jail Nagpur on 29th, December, 2012. She met officials of the jail and female Inmates and interacted with them.
- (xi) The member visited Central Jail Jaipur on 19th January, 2013 and found that Inmates were satisfied with the arrangements made by the jail authority. The Member was happy to see the efforts made by jail Superintendent for extending facilities such as imparting under Adult Education to senior citizens, Child Education to children. Distance/Correspondence education as well as Vocational Training in Phoolkari and Tailoring was found to be very good.
- (xii) A Member of the Commission visited Byculla Jail, Mumbai Maharashtra where she remained long time with women inmates to know their problems. The following recommendations were made:-
- (a) The concerned authority should be provided escorts for prisoners while taking them to appear before the court.



- (b) Telephone facility should also be provided to the women inmates for their communication with parents/relatives/lawyers etc.
- (c) The staff on duty should be sensitized and it should be ensured that prisoners of judicial custody are treated with respect and dignity.
- (d) They should be provided health care facility for periodical checkup for diseases such as HIV, Malaria etc.

In addition to above, the following suggestions are made in respect of foreign prisoners:-

- (a) The foreign prisoners pleaded for speedy trial and they should be given video conferencing with the judicial authorities as and when required;
 - (b) Foreign prisoners have complained that they were not being provided good meals every day even when they were willing to pay money to the Canteen for providing meal of their choice, as per Nutritional diet chart.
- (xiii) Hon'ble Member of the Commission Visited Special Sub-Jail, Alappuzha Jail in Kerala. The jail was very small with eight inmates only. Out of these, four were arrested for liquor case and others for offence of theft. All the Inmates were satisfied with the arrangements made by the jail authorities.
- (xiv) Hon'ble Member of the Commission visited Central Jail at Coimbatore on 7th, February, 2013. Overall situation of the Jail was found quite satisfactory. However, there was complaint from female inmates that they were not able to meet their relatives, children, parents and advocates for their release on bail and legal aid etc. Hence it was requested that communication facility may be provided to them in the jail so that women prisoners can communicate with their minor children, family members and parents for their release and /or their regular visits.
- (xv) Hon'ble Member of the Commission visited Yerwada Jail, Pune on 9th Feb, 2013, along with S.P, Shri Y.D. Desai where she interacted with Women Inmates. The total number of female inmates was 314. Out of them, eight were NRI and eight women with children. The overall maintenance in the jail was found to be quite satisfactory. However, the Jail needs more manpower and other facilities may be given as under:
- (a) Computerization and Video Conferencing facilities with Judiciary and Courts.
 - (b) Healthcare facilities, Nurses and Ambulance should be provided.

- (c) There is need to increase the barracks in the Jail premises in order to cope up with overcrowding /increasing number of custodial prisoners.
 - (d) List of female prisoners who have completed life imprisonment/14 years and are coming under the release rule of the Jail Manual should be periodically reviewed.
- (xvi) Two Members of the Commission visited Mahila Jail, Jodhpur on 22nd, February, 2013. During their visit they met Superintendent, Mr. Rakesh Mohan Sharma and his associates and discuss the various issues in detail. They also met women inmates to know their grievances.

There were 142 female inmates (with 11 children). Out of which, 86 are married, five single and 51 widows. They had been lodged in four rooms / halls. The arrangement made by jail authorities was found to be satisfactory. Offence committed by the female inmates related to Dowry, Murder (Non-dowry), Theft, etc. The following recommendations were made:

- (a) Training /skill learning facility were not up to the mark. It is recommended that their training skill and learning skill facilities be improved so that the inmates become self-sufficient after their release.
 - (b) Products prepared/made by the inmates should be put on public sale.
 - (c) More stress should be laid on health and hygiene. Preventive measures i.e. vaccination, polio drops etc be taken. Frequent medical examination of the inmates should be done.
 - (d) Husband and wife meet may be allowed as prescribed under the rules.
 - (e) Motivational programmes for jail staff should be organized so that they become professional in their dealings, etc.
- (xvii) Hon'ble Member of the Commission visited Indore Jail (Madhya Pradesh) on 7th, March, 2013. She interacted with jail Officials Mr. Santosh Solanki, Superintendent of jail, Ms. Ujawala Waghmare, Lady Addl. Superintendent of jail and other officials. During the visit she found that out of total 874 inmates, there were 130 female inmates, including one NRI and eight children. Jail has 20 halls/ rooms and two cell for jail inmates. Out of which five rooms and two cells were occupied by the female inmates. Female inmates comprise 51 undertrials and 79 convicted prisoners. Overall condition was found to be satisfactory. The following recommendations were made:-
- (a) Ensure provision of proper medical facilities to female inmates of the jail; specially regular visit / check-up by gynecologist and psychiatrist.



- (b) Outgoing calls to family members should be allowed on prior permission from Competent Authority.
- (c) Improve the module and syllabi of vocational training to make the female inmates self sufficient.
- (d) Gender sensitization courses and motivational programmes should be conducted for jail staff.
- (e) Request should be sent to Hon'ble High Court to expedite appeals of women who have been convicted and undergone more than five years of jail, specially those who have been victims of domestic violence themselves.

(xviii) Hon'ble Member of the Commission visited Udaipur Jail (Rajasthan) on 7th March, 2013, where she had a meeting with jail officials and Inspector Mr. Sharma, who was looking after the work of jail as Superintendent was on leave. She also interacted with female inmates.

The Udaipur jail has a capacity of 1072 prisoners. This includes 38 females and five children. Out of 61 rooms, three rooms, four bathrooms, and five toilets have been provided to the ladies. Condition of toilets/ washrooms was found to be average. Condition of kitchen and quality of food was good. Most of women inmates were uneducated. 17 inmates have been charged with murder (non-dowry cases). Other offences relate to dowry, theft robbery, abduction, kidnapping etc. No training/ skill learning facilities were available. The following recommendations were made:-

- (a) Toilets/washrooms should be cleaned properly.
 - (b) Jail inmates should be provided nutritious and better quality of food.
 - (c) Motivational / Sensitization programmes for jail staff should be conducted so that they are equipped to deal with the female inmates.
 - (d) For smooth functioning, additional man power such as female constables, gynaecologist / counsellor and other housekeeping staff should be arranged.
 - (e) For legal aid, counseling by legal expert or an NGO is recommended so that prisoners become aware of the legal procedures, etc.
- (xix) Hon'ble Member of the Commission visited Chittorgarh Jail, Rajasthan on 8th, March, 2013. She had a meeting with Shri Ashok Upadhyay, Dy, Supdt. of jail and his team. She also interacted with female inmates and had a feedback on the overall situation of women in prison.

There were total 435 prisoners, out of which 13 were female and one child. Ten were married women including five widows. Only one room had been given to women inmates whereas male

inmates were occupying 7+3 room/halls. Women have to pass through male ward for access to their room. As such, effective capacity to occupy prisoners is 150, whereas present strength was 435+1 child. Over all condition of toilet and food of jail was satisfactory. Age of under trials and convicts vary from 15 to 65 years. The Following recommendations were made:

- (a) Effective capacity of jail to keep prisoners should be increased to provide more space. Separate entry must be provided to the female inmates.
 - (b) Doctor visit should be arranged on weekly/bi-weekly basis. Space for medical room should be allocated. This should be equipped with facilities required for medical examination and treatment.
 - (c) Health care scheme should vigorously be undertaken and preventive measure such as vaccination, etc from time to time are taken.
 - (d) Semi-literate /illiterate women should be motivated and allowed to study under Adult Education Programme. They should also be provided school kits.
 - (e) It was observed that female inmates had lack of legal knowledge. Hence, they were provided legal facilities which are available to them under the law for pursuing their cases. It is pertinent to say that to meet the end of justice, more focus on legal Counseling may be provided to them.
- (xx) Hon'ble Member of the Commissions visited Women Cell in Kalamba Jail at Kolhapur, Maharashtra, on 29th March, 2013. She was accompanied with Child Development Officer and representative of District Information Officer. She met with Shri Shyamkanth Pawar, Superintendent of Jail and interacted with women prisoners. There were 45 women convicts out of which 23 are for life imprisonment. She was informed by women inmates that they did not have any complaints about food, sanitation, health check up, legal aid, menstrual hygiene etc. However, she found that as per the prisoner mandate, there were no NGOs or staff appointed for prisoners' mental and physical activities and their involvement in extracurricular activities was required.

New initiatives of the Commission:-

1. Mahila Adhikar Abhiyan

Mahila Adhikar Abhiyan was organized by NCW in collaboration with NGOs at Jaipur on 26th May, 2012 and later in the rural area of Jaipur by another NGO. Inaugurating the Abhiyan, NCW



Chairperson Ms. Mamta Sharma said that even now women remain victims of deceit and injustice. When they come to the police stations to lodge complaints, their complaints are not registered. Though there is plethora of laws favouring women, yet as these are not implemented properly, women do not get any relief from them.

Therefore, it is necessary to empower women through education and development and Women Rights Programmes to create awareness among women.

2. Thrust on Public Awareness.

To increase public awareness regarding laws and schemes relating to women, the Commission decided to introduce radio and TV jingles and short documentaries. New compilations of laws, provisions dealing with crimes against women and the prescribed penalties was also distributed. Brochures, pamphlets and posters were prepared and distributed widely.

3. Helpline 24X7 Call Centre.

In order to mitigate the challenges and realize its mandate to safeguard rights of women in a holistic way, and to increase its outreach, the Commission launched a 24X7 Toll Free Pilot Helpline Project at Ahmedabad, Gujarat on 20th April, 2012 to be run by Ahmadabad Women Action Group (AWAG) an NGO.

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

The National Commission for Women has been interacting with the State Commissions from time to time by holding National Seminars/Workshops etc. Proposals sent by SWCs for organizing seminars and awareness programmes are also being sponsored by NCW.

The Hon'ble Parliamentary Standing Committee on Women empowerment has 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 SWC to react faster to issues and complaints. As a step in this direction, the National Commission for Women successfully inaugurated a Mini Video Conferencing on 6th November, 2012 facility with the State Commissions of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland and West Bengal for speedy interaction between NCW and State Women

Commissions welcomed the move. Subsequently State Commissions of Assam, Rajasthan, Odissa, and Tripura have given their consent for Networking. National Commission for Women hopes to network with remaining State Women Commissions in order to ensure effective communication with them.

Data Based Management/Uploading of old Complaints

The process of uploading all the complaints received from the year 2000 onwards in the data base was initiated in November 2011 and is being continued vigorously. All the 52,303 old cases received during 2000-2006 have been entered in the data base along with their closure/deemed closure status. Further, out of 69,170 complaints registered from January 2007 till July 2011, 35,235 complaints have been acted upon by updating the current status of the cases. From August 2011 (i.e. beginning of the tenure of the present Commission) till March 2013, total 27,566 complaints were registered in the Commission and all of them have been acted upon.

Facilitating Women Achievers

National Commission for Women has taken the initiative to honour outstanding women achievers in their respective fields who have contributed significantly in augmenting the cause of women upliftment and gender equality and justice. The Commission had started the initiative in 2011 as a mark to celebrate International Women's Day every year.

To commemorate the International Women's Day, the National Commission for Women organized a function on 21st March, 2013, in New Delhi. 31 outstanding women, who have performed excellent in sports, medicine, law, science, social work, education, politics, dancing, aviation, literature, farming, journalism etc. and two NGOs, who have done outstanding work in their respective fields, were felicitated for their contribution in their areas of excellence. The Chairperson also released a poster on gender sensitization on the occasion.

Participation in Vatsalyamela

NCW coordinated with Ministry of Women and Child Development for participating in Vatsalyamela, an event for highlighting the activities of Ministry of Women and Child Development including NCW through dissemination of information about women related schemes, programmes and women rights at Delhi Haat INA, New Delhi during the period 14-11-2012 to 19-11-2012. In the allotted stall, the Commission gave wide publicity to women issues like Domestic Violence, Dowry, Sexual Harassment at Workplace, problems relating to NRI marriages, Adolescent girls through streetplays.



Commission's NewsLetter: Rashtra Mahila

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

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



2

Media and Outreach Programmes

1. Smt. Mamta Sharma, Chairperson, National Commission for Women held a press conference in the Commission to apprise the media of the following initiatives undertaken by NCW.
 - (i) The National Commission for Women would soon start a 24- hour helpline exclusively for women in distress across the country by the end of this year. Accordingly the Commission has launched the helpline as a pilot project, in Gujarat for a period of six months with effect from 01.05.2012 to 31.10.2012. It is also in the process of setting up video conference connectivity with the State Commissions.
 - (ii) While talking about the Women's Reservation Bill, Ms. Sharma said that she along with 26 Chairpersons of State Commissions recently called on the president Smt. Pratibha Patil and sought her intervention to ensure 33% reservation for women in the Parliament and State Legislatures.
 - (iii) She mentioned that the Commission was working towards getting a building of its own at Jasola and was also in the process of regularising daily wagers, who have been working in the Commission for a long time on an adhoc basis.
 - (iv) With regard to crimes against women, Smt. Sharma said that a committee comprising five members would be set up in all states, who would look into cases concerning female foeticide, infanticide, dowry deaths, domestic violence, sexual harassment etc. and liaison with the state govt.
 - (v) Smt. Sharma said that the NRI Cell of the Commission has settled 120 cases out of 962 and remainings are in the process of being settled.
 - (vi) The Commission is also conducting sensitisation seminars for law enforcement personnel.
 - (vii) Deploing vacancies in the post of the State Commissions, Smt. Sharma said that she had written to the State Govts. to fill up the vacancies. Appealing to the media, Smt. Sharma urged them to play a constructive and positive role in influencing the thinking of younger generations.

Important Seminars / Workshops / Consultations / Meetings / Organized or sponsored co-sponsored by the Commission.

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

- (i) National consultation on Natal Family Violence against female rights was organized on 26th -27th Aug, 2012 at Rohtak, Haryana.
- (ii) Regional Conference on “Women Empowerment- An Instrument for Poverty Reduction” for all the North East States was organized on 16.11.2012 at Shillong.
- (iii) National Consultation on Reviewing the Strategies to Improve the Provisions of PC&PNDT Act, 1994 was organized on 20th Dec, 2012 at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi.
- (iv) Consultation on review of Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act, 1971 was organized on 9th Jan, 2013 in New Delhi.
- (v) National Consultation on “Engaging Male Politicians from Youth and Student Organizations on violence against women” was organized on 28th Jan, 2013 in New Delhi.
- (vi) Conference on “Rape and Human Trafficking” was organized on 01.02.2013 at Aizawl, Mizoram.
- (vii) Seminar on “Release of Guidelines for Service Providers in Cases of Violence Against Women Especially Rape/ Sexual Assault” was organized on 4th Feb, 2013 at Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.



Hon'ble Chairperson, Smt. Mamta Sharma addressing the gathering in the seminar on “Release of Guidelines for Service Providers in Case of Violence Against Women especially Rape/Sexual Assault”.



- (viii) Two Day Inter-Sate Women Commission Dialogue was organized on 19th-20th Feb, 2013 in New Delhi.
- (ix) Seminar on “Release of Guidelines for Service Providers in Cases of Violence Against Women Especially Rape/ Sexual Assault” was organized on 18th March, 2013 at Rohtak Haryana.
- (x) Honouring Outstanding Women Achievers as a part of International Women’s Day celebrations was organized on 21st March, 2013 at FICCI Auditorium, New Delhi.
- (xi) Conference on “Women and Their Legal Right” was organized in association with State Commission for Women, Meghalaya, on 28th March, 2013 at Shillong, Meghalaya.

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

- (i) A seminar on “Human Rights in 21st century: Challenges and prospects” was organized in association with University of Rajasthan at Jaipur. Smt. Mamta Sharma, Chairperson, National Commission for Women attended the seminar. The seminar discussed Human Rights- Conceptual Dimension, Economic Perspective and Human Rights, Human Rights and Women, Human Rights and Disadvantaged, Human Rights and Children and Human Rights and Law, etc.
- (ii) A Jan Sunwai Programme was organized in association with Hamari Priyadarshini Ek Vichar, an NGO on 22.4.2012 at Bhopal. Smt. Mamta Sharma, Chairperson and Dr. Charu Walikhanna, Member, NCW attended the programme. During the Jan Sunwai programme 125 complaints related to rape, domestic violence, sexual harassment at workplace, police apathy etc were considered by the Commission. DGP, Madhya Pradesh has also been briefed on the same. Apart from this, series of meeting were held with NGOs, civil society, media and other stake holders on rising violence against women in Madhya Pradesh to find out solutions.
- (iii) Legal Awareness Programme was organized by NCW in association with Stree Mukti Sangathan on 13.4.2012 at Sadhana Village Paun, Taluka Murishi and at Malvel in Pune. Smt. Anita Agnihotri, Member Secretary, NCW attended the programme.
- (iv) A seminar on “Status of Women in Present Day Society” was organized in association with Gitanjali Welfare Educational Samity at Ghaziabad. Hon’ble Chairperson, Smt. Mamta Sharma attended the seminar. Speaking on the occasion, Smt. Sharma said that no society can develop unless men show proper respect for women. She said that if the women- related laws were properly implemented,

crimes against women would drop by 50 %. She also said that if female foeticide continues in the country, then nearly 2 crore young men would not get brides for themselves. Later, she released a book titled “Mahila Mission Eek Pahal” in which phone numbers of local police stations as well as rules regarding dowry, domestic violence etc., were mentioned.

- (v) A 24X7 toll free helpline (1800 233 22222) for women in distress was launched by NCW on 30.4.2012 at Ahmedabad in Gujarat. It was inaugurated by Dr. Smt. Kamla Beniwalji, Governor of Gujarat. Speaking on the occasion, the NCW Chairperson, Ms. Mamta Sharma said that the helpline was being launched on a pilot basis first in Gujarat and then the model may be replicated across India.



At the launch of helpline (from left) Member, Dr. Charu WaliKhanna, Dr. (Smt.) Kamla Beniwalji, Governor of Gujarat, Smt. Mamta Sharma, Hon'ble Chairperson, NCW and Ms. Leelaben Anokoliya

- (vi) A delegation from the National Commission for Women led by NCW Chairperson Smt. Mamta Sharma comprising NCW members and Chairpersons of State Commissions for Women visited Her Excellency, President of India, Smt. Pratibha Patil on 25.5.2012 at Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi.



Smt. Mamta Sharma, Hon'ble Chairperson, NCW submits the Memorandum to her Excellency, President of India Smt. Pratibha Patil.

During their visit, they discussed various women related issues and also submitted a Memorandum seeking her intervention to ensure 33% reservation for women in Parliament and State Assemblies. The Memorandum said that the Bill would not only revolutionize electoral politics in India but would usher in far reaching social changes ensuring gender justice and equality.

- (vii) Mahila Adhikar Abhiyan in urban and rural area in Jaipur, Rajasthan was organized by NCW on 26.5.2012 in association with Shri Aasra Sansthan, Udaipur and Massage, Jaipur at BM Auditorium Jaipur (Urban) and Sitapura (rural) respectively in Rajasthan in order to empower women by generating awareness about their rights so that they get justice and dignity within their families and communities.

Inaugurating the campaign, NCW Chairperson Mrs. Mamta Sharma said that the biggest factor responsible for their backwardness was their lack of awareness about their rights and entitlements. She mentioned about NCW's initiatives in making the country a safe place for women and narrated the various schemes being introduced by the central and state governments to empower women.

Elaborating on various types of atrocities that women face, such as domestic violence, dowry deaths, kidnapping, molestation, eve-teasing etc., she said that in India, women constitute the major economically oppressed group and equitable social order could never be established unless women are given equal rights with men. She reiterated that NCW was committed to provide comprehensive development and empowerment to women.

- (viii) A seminar on “Overseas Marriages” was organized by NCW in association with Punjab Police in Jalandhar on 30.5.2012. Smt. Shamina Shafiq, Member, NCW attended the seminar. Speaking on the occasion, Ms Shafiq said that abandonment of brides, jilted spouses, criminal breach of trust, cruelty by the husbands, bigamy and adultery are some of the common offenses that are committed in NRI marriages. While the criminal investigation and trial in India can be tardy, jurisdictional objections thwart and delay punishment.

She said that it was necessary to check the credentials of the NRI grooms before solemnising marriages with them. In case things go wrong, women’s recourse to justice gets compromised as such marriages are governed not only by the Indian legal system but by the more complex international laws of the other country.

- (ix) A Seminar on “State Commission and Women’s Rights Vs Human Rights” was organized by NCW in association with the State Commission for Women, Uttarakhand on 4.6.2012 at Deharadun. Dr. Charu Walikhanna, Member, NCW attended the seminar. Deputy Director ICDS, CDPOs, Child Welfare Officer, Mahila Sumkhya Officers, Advocates, NGOs, Social Workers, Law Students, service providers under the PWDV Act were also present in the seminar.

Speaking on the occasion, Dr. Charu Walikhanna said that the UN World Conference on Human Rights held in Vienna confirmed that women’s rights were human rights. This was a step forward in recognizing the rightful claims of one half of the humanity, and drawing attention to the relationship between gender and human rights violations. She said that though the Constitution of India guaranteed equal rights to women, but in reality, they are denied even the basic human rights, being victims of gender-based violence and also denied access to justice, healthcare and education.

- (x) A consultation on “Violations relating to Women Targeted as Witches”, was organized by NCW in association with Partners for Law in Development and Mahila Jan Adhikar Samity at Ajmer, Rajasthan. Smt. Nirmala Samant Prabhavalkar, Member, NCW attended the Consultation. Speaking

on the occasion, Ms. Samant outlined four major concerns related to witch hunting. They are lack of affordable health facility, police apathy, lack of awareness among women of their rights and inadequacy of the present law. She said poor, marginalised, unmarried women, widows and deserted women are mostly termed as witches with a view to grabbing their property. Ms. Samant suggested stringent punishment for the culprits. She assured victims all possible help on behalf of NCW.

- (xi) A national consultation on “Strategizing Advocacy for Effective Implementation of Women-Friendly Laws”, was organized by NCW in association with Women Power Connect in July, 2012 in New Delhi. More than 130 representatives from government agencies, legal bodies, academics and NGOs from all parts of the country attended the consultation.



Smt. Mamta Sharma, Hon'ble Chairperson, NCW inaugurating the seminar on “Strategizing Advocacy for Effective Implementation of Women-Friendly Laws” by lighting the lamp. Smt. Nirmala Samant Prabhavalkar, Member NCW, Smt. Ranjana Kumari, President, Women Power Connect and Smt. Shamina Shafiq, Member NCW (right) look on

The meeting highlighted the strengths and weaknesses of women-oriented laws such as Protection of Women against Domestic Violence Act, Preconception and Prenatal Diagnostics Techniques Act and Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006.

Speaking on the occasion, NCW Chairperson, Ms. Mamta Sharma deliberated on the increasing number of female foeticide cases and said that women lacking access to legal facilities such as to filing police complaints and judicial processes, in spite of a number of women cells, is alarming.

We need to educate our children about such issues at the primary level, she said. Other issues including human trafficking, force marriage, sexual harassment at work place and misuse of section 498-A of Indian Penal Code were discussed at the consultation.

- (xii) A seminar on ‘Female Foeticide and Gender Violence: The Human Rights Perspective’ was organized by NCW in association with Nehru Studies Centre, University of Rajasthan, at Jaipur. Smt. Mamta Sharma, Hon’ble Chairperson, NCW attended the seminar.

Addressing a gathering of social activists, college students and teachers, she said that if discrimination towards the girls child continues, very soon around two crore members of the young generation will not find brides to get married. Smt. Sharma said it is unfortunate that despite being educated, parents in urban areas indulge in female foeticide and gender violence. She said there was a need to spread awareness against female foeticide and change people’s mindset. The other speakers pointed out reasons of gender discrimination and related myths associated with girl child. They touched on various issues related to gender discrimination from human rights perspective, too.

- (xiii) A consultation on “Natal Family Violence against Female in India- Right to Bodily Integrity and Autonomy” was organized by NCW in association with MD University, Rohtak, Haryana on 26.8.2012. Dr. Charu Walikhanna, Member, NCW and Ms. Hemlata Kheria, Member, NCW attended the consultation.



Chairperson, NCW lighting the lamp to inaugurate the Consultation on “Natal Family Violence against Females in India - Right to Bodily Integrity Autonomy”. Members, NCW, Ms. Hemlata Kheria and Dr. Charu WaliKhanna look on



Speaking on the occasion, NCW Chairperson Ms. Mamta Sharma said that though all religions respected women and prohibited violence against them yet women were subjected to all types of atrocities in various parts of the country. She said that the Commission proposes to organize sensitization programmes for personnel of the criminal justice system.

Addressing the gathering, Dr. Charu Walikhanna deplored that despite Constitution of India guaranteeing equal rights for all citizens, yet at the ground level, gender justice was still to be a reality. Women are denied basic human rights and often subjected to coercion, discrimination and violence by their natal family.

Member, Ms. Hemlata Kheria stressed the need to change the patriarchal attitudes of subordination of women. She said it was most unfortunate that women were being subjected to atrocities and killed for defying the diktat of society. The technical session discussed whether a separate bill would be a solution for eradicating the problem or whether special provisions or chapters in the Indian Penal Code could prevent such crimes or whether a cultural revolution by way of social engineering was the need of the hour. The participants and the panellists also discussed the Bill proposed by the NCW to deal with such crimes, its provisions and the appropriateness of the title.

- (xiv) A two-day workshop on “Impact of Science and Technology on Social Change : Women issues and challenges” was organized by NCW in association with College of Home Science, Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology, (MPUAT), Udaipur, Rajasthan on 21.9.2012 at Udaipur. Over 120 delegates from various institute of Udaipur and other parts of the country participated in the workshop.

In her inaugural address, NCW Chairperson, Smt. Mamta Sharma stressed that women empowerment should be initiated while tackling issues like female foeticide, child marriage, dowry system etc. with the joint efforts of NCW, police, the civil society and particularly, women. She said that a helpline has been started by NCW in the state of Gujarat and soon women of Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana will be benefited by the same. On the second day, discussions were held on various women related issues and strategies to be adopted to cope with the challenges ahead.

- (xv) A Regional Conference on “Women Empowerment- An Instrument for Poverty Alleviation” was organized by the Commission in association with Meghalaya State Commission for Women, Shillong on 16.11.2012 at Shillong. The conference was attended by the Chief Minister Dr. Mukul Sangma,

Minister of Social Welfare Shri J. A. Lyngdoh, Ms. Roshan Warjri, Chairperson for Meghalaya State Commission for Women, Smt. Mamta Sharma, Chairperson, NCW, Ms. Wansuk Syeim Member, NCW and Ms. Shamina Shafiq, Member, NCW. Addressing the gathering, the Chairperson, Smt. Mamta Sharma highlighted the issue of trafficking of women in some parts of the country, including the north east and discussed employment opportunities and welfare schemes for women in the state. She asserted that a woman who is economically independent could contribute to the socio-economic transformation in a multi-faceted way. Later, she called on the Governor of Meghalaya and discussed women-related issues.



Seated on the dias Shri J.A. Lyndoh, Dr. Mukul Sangma, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Meghalaya, Smt. Mamta Sharma, Hon'ble Chairperson, NCW, Members Smt. Wansuk Syiem and Smt. Shamina Shafiq

- (xvi) A seminar on “Violence against Women” was organized by NCW in association with Kundan Welfare Society at Alwar on 20.11.2012. Smt. Mamta Sharma Chairperson, NCW attended the seminar. Addressing the gathering, she stressed the need to build safeguards to protect women and make them aware of their legal rights to equip them to deal with any form of abuse, including domestic violence. NCW Member, Hemlata Kheria in her speech lamented that victims of violence are mostly illiterate who are unable to access legal safeguards. Sometimes the cases are also hushed up due to family pressure or threats by the culprits. She urged women to be aware of legal remedies to deal with crimes against them.



Smt. Mamta Sharma, Hon'ble Chairperson, NCW lighting the lamp in the seminar on "Violence Against Women", as Member, NCW, Ms. Hemlata Kheria (extreme left) looks on

- (xvii) A National Seminar on "Empowerment of Women in the Era of Globalization: Challenges and Opportunities" was organized by NCW in association with University of Puduchery on 14.12.2012 at Puduchery. The Chairperson attended the seminar. Addressing the gathering, she focused on the problems of tribals in the country, who were the most neglected lot. She informed the audience that NCW would bring out a booklet on the rights of women dealing with issues like domestic violence, self defence, etc. The booklet will be published in English, Tamil, Punjabi, Hindi and Urdu. She said that NCW had launched Mahila Adhikar Abhiyan with the help of NGOs to generate awareness among women on issues of domestic violence, female foeticide, dowry menace etc.
- (xviii) A National Consultation on "Reviewing Strategies to Improve the Provisions of PC & PNDT Act" was organized by NCW on 20.12.2012 in New Delhi. The one-day review took stock of the efforts that have been made by the State Commission for Women to improve the sex-ratio in the country. The objective was to bring together information on the safeguards that have been put in place to protect women's rights, especially, in the area of pregnancy tracking, reduction of violence against women resisting sex determination and for protection of witnesses and decoys.

Smt. Nirmla Samant Prabhavalkar, Member, NCW welcoming the participants suggested that the Chairpersons of the State Commission for Women should be the monitoring head of the PC & PNDT Act, as has been done in Maharashtra to ensure its effectiveness.



At the Consultation on “Reviewing Strategies to improve the provisions of PC&PNDT Act” (from left) Member Smt Nirjala Samant Prabhavalkar, Smt. Mamta Sharma, Hon’ble Chairperson, NCW, Smt. Minakshi Ghose, Joint Secretary, NCW and Ms. Anuradha Vemuri

Inaugurating the consultation, the Chairperson Ms. Mamta Sharma said that female foeticide was one of the most heinous crimes and the NGOs the civil society and the media must work together to highlight these issues. Awareness programmes need to be conducted in colleges and universities in order to change the mindset of the society.

The programme consisted of two thematic session comprising- (i) Strategies to improve the provisions of PC & PNDT Act; (ii) improving child sex ratio: reviewing state initiatives in which Chairpersons or representatives of the State Commission and various state officials expressed their views. Eminent panelists, who spoke on the occasion, included Ms. Anuradha Vemuri, Ms Suman Parashar, Dr. Sabu George, Ms. Annie Raja, Ms Varsha Deshpande, Ms Akhila Sivadas etc. After the question answer session and open house discussion, the recommendations were finalized.

- (xix) A consultation was organized by NCW in association with Mahaveer Shiksha Samiti at Bhopal on 4.2.2013 in which a book containing guidelines for various service providers was released. Releasing the book, the NCW Chairperson, Ms. Mamta Sharma said that the document made an attempt to provide a set of procedures to be followed by various stakeholders, including the police, the medical professionals, courts, social workers, counsellors and the media for prompt and effective concerted action as well as for providing expeditious justice to the survivors of crimes. The book also explains the rights of the victims of rape and sexual assault victims.

- (xx) Two-day Inter State Women’s Commission dialogue was organized by NCW on 19-20 Feb, 2013 in New Delhi. The dialogue was inaugurated by Smt. Meira Kumar, the Speaker of Lok Sabha and was attended by Chairpersons/Members/Member secretaries of State Women Commissions. The dialogue was designed in the context of the present scenario of raging cumulative voices of young girls and boys, men and women against rising violence against women. The dialogue provided a platform to discuss women-related issues and come up with solutions to address them in a holistic manner with combined efforts.



Smt. Meera Kumar, lighting the lamp in “Two-day Interstate State Women’s Commission Dialogue” in New Delhi, NCW Chairperson and Members look on

Speaking on the occasion, NCW Chairperson, Smt. Mamta Sharma, referring to the 16th December rape case, said that the need of the hour was to provide safety and security to women all over the country. She urged the State Women Commissions to visit remote rural areas to empower women and work with the social welfare departments to bring enlightenment in the lives of women.

She urged Smt. Meira Kumar to recommend enhancement of the budget of the State Commissions so that they could fulfil their mandates. She appealed to the Speaker to help in passing the Bill for 33% reservation for women in the Parliament and State Assemblies. Smt. Sharma exhorted the State Commission to take up issues like child marriage, foeticide, dowry demands, domestic violence to make women aware of these social evils.

Delivering the inaugural address, Smt. Meira Kumar lamented that though women are given a high status in the Puranas, in reality, they are treated as the interior sex. If not higher, women should be given equal status with men, she said. Referring to the plethora of laws protecting women, Ms. Kumar said that they were not able to protect women due to lack of proper implementation. She urged women to bring up the new generations as 'Krantikaris' and help women victims of atrocities to merge into the mainstream of the society.

- (xxi) A consultation on violence against Women was organized by NCW on 28.1.2013 in New Delhi. The objective of the consultation was to engage young male leaders on the issue of violence against women and girls and provide a space for male political leaders to present their opinions on the socio-psychological dynamics surrounding violence against women in cities, smaller towns and village as well as discuss legal advocacy ideas, non-legal measures and the way forward.

The workshop aimed to create awareness among the male leaders about women/girls rights and role of men in stopping violence against women in both their personal settings and their roles as politicians.

- (xxii) A conference on "Rape and Human Trafficking" was organized by NCW in association with the Mizoram Commission for Women at Aizwal, Mizoram on 01.02.2013. The Chief Minister of Mizoram was the Chief Guest. Apart from representatives from Mizoram State Commission, the other participants comprised police personnel, officers from social welfare department, NGOs and the media.

Speaking on the occasion, referring to the 16th December gang rape, NCW Member, Ms. Wansuk Syiem said that the gang rape was symptomatic of the growing trend whereby women of all ages and social groups were targeted for violent assaults. She said that women and children of the north-east have fallen prey to trafficking in order to earn a livelihood. To combat this menace, she said there has to be a change in the mindset of the society along with the police reforms and sensitization of police personnel as well as effective changes in rape and sexual assault laws.

- (xxiii) Two-days state level workshop on "Gender Equity indentifying issues and a Blueprint for Action in Uttarakhand" was organized by NCW in association with Kumaun University, Nainital on 1-2 March, 2013 at Nainital. Ms Shamina Shafiq, Member, NCW attended the workshop. Ms. Shafiq was happy that women from rural areas were offered a platform to voice their concerns and assured the participants that she would act on the report submitted by the workshop and expressed hope that the group would meet again within a year to document and discuss the outcomes and changes.

- (xxiv) A seminar on gender equality awareness and sensitization programme for parents in slum area in Delhi was organized by NCW in association with Divine Touch on 5.3.2013 to create awareness about the images of women portrayed in the media and sensitize the participants about women's

bodies, violence perpetrated against them, widowhood, and spirituality through education. NCW Chairperson, Smt. Mamta Sharma and Dr. Charu Walikhanna, Member NCW attended the seminar. Speaking on the occasion, Ms. Sharma encouraged the audience by asking them a few questions. The women participants answered their questions unreservedly. Topics such as gender discrimination, rape cases, the reasons and the remedies were also discussed. A presentation was given by women of the self defence group as to how women can save themselves in difficult situations. Later, the Chairperson distributed prize to women for their special achievements.

- (xxv) A sensitization programme/seminar for police in case of violence against women was organized by NCW in association with Human Resource Advancement Welfare Society on 18.3.2013 at Karnal Haryana. During the programme, NCW released a book on “Guidelines” for Service Providers in case of Violence against Women, especially, Rape/Sexual Assault for Police, Medical Professionals, Prosecutors, Courts, Social Workers, Counsellors.
- (xxvi) To commemorate the International Women’s Day, the National Commission for Women organized a function on 21st March, 2013, in New Delhi. 31 outstanding women, who have excelled in sports, medicine, law, science, social work, education, politics, dancing, aviation, literature, farming, journalism etc. and two NGOs, who have done outstanding work in their respective fields, were felicitated for their contribution in their areas of excellence. The Chairperson also released a poster on gender sensitization on the occasion.



Chairperson and NCW Members with the awardees in a function on International Women’s Day, New Delhi

(xxvii) A Conference on “Gender Equity: issue of theory practices and policy in the Asia-Pacific Region” was organized in collaboration with Kumaun University Nainital on 22.3.2013 at Nainital, Uttarakhand. Smt. Shamina Shafiq, Member, NCW attended the seminar. Speaking on the occasion, Ms. Shafiq appreciated the efforts of UGC-ASC Kumaun University Nainital for organising this Workshop which will definitely provide a platform for the women from rural areas for voicing their concerns regarding the status of women in rural area. The Member was of the view that such a common platform and documenting of women’s voices will prove very useful in charting the future course of action for achieving gender equity in Uttarakhand. The workshop was attended by women from all districts of Uttarakhand.



3

Complaints and Investigation Cell

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

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

- (i) The complaints of police apathy / police inaction are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for ensuring a timely & fair investigation of the matter. The Action Taken Reports (ATR) thus received from the corresponding State Governments are examined and further monitored;
- (ii) Family/ matrimonial disputes are resolved through counseling. Both the parties are called to NCW for a personal hearing and are counseled in an attempt to resolve the conflicts.
- (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. 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 is urged to constitute an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) as per the Hon'ble Supreme Court Judgment on Sexual Harassment at Workplace, in Vishakha Vs. State of Rajasthan (AIR 1997 Supreme Court 3011), to enquire into the complaint of the aggrieved women employee and to submit a report of the same to the Commission. For creating awareness, the Commission has also placed advertisements in the leading newspapers of various States emphasizing upon the constitution of an Internal Complaints Committee for enquiring into matters of "Sexual Harassment at Work Place" in Government as well as in the Corporate Sector;

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

Online Complaint Registration System

The NCW has 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 and through the e-mail of the Commission i.e., ncw@nic.in.

This has resulted in quicker registration and providing registration acknowledgement to the complainants at much less cost and hassles. Anyone can log in to the said site from any part of India / World and register his / her complaint. The said complaint is given a Registration No. and allotted to a particular counselor. The complaint is then disposed of in the same manner as those received through post/ by hand, etc. If the complainant wants to know about the progress of the case, he /she may simply log in to the site and after typing their case number and relevant password, they can get the details of the Action Taken in the matter and also the progress of the case.

In the year 2012-13 total **3462** complaints have been registered through on-line complaint registration system. The details of State-wise and Nature-wise complaints received through on-line system are given at **Annexure-II&III** respectively.

Complaints Not Ordinarily Entertainable

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

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



- (g) When the matter has already been decided by the Commission;
- (h) When the matter is outside the purview of the Commission on any other ground.

Heads Under Which Complaints Are Registered

The complaints received and registered at the Commission can be broadly classified under the following categories:

S.No	Nature of category	Sub category
1.	Acid Attack	
2.	Adultery	
3.	Attempt to Murder	
4.	Attempt to Rape	a. Minor
		b. Gang Rape
		c. Marital Rape
5.	Bigamy	
6.	Cast, Community Based Violence	i. Honour Crimes
		ii. Honour Killings
7.	Complaints by In laws	a. Complaints by Husband
		b. Father In-laws
		c. Mother In-laws
		d. Others
8.	Complaints Related to Riot / Communal Violence Victims	
9.	Cyber Crime	
10.	Dayan Pratha /Witch Hunting	
11.	Deprivation of property rights	
12.	Desertion by Husband	
13.	Divorce	
14.	Domestic Violence	a. Related to Matrimonial Dispute
		b. Not - Related to Matrimonial Dispute

S.No	Nature of category	Sub category
15.	Dowry Death	
16.	Dowry Demand/ Harassment for Dowry	
17.	Female Feticide/ Infanticide / Sex Selection	
18.	Gender Discrimination	
19.	Harassment At Workplace	a. Public Sector
		b. Private Sector
		c. Unorganized Sector
20.	Harassment of widows	
21.	Immoral Trafficking of Women and Children	
22.	Indecent Representation of Women	
23.	Kidnapping/ Abduction	
24.	Living Relationship	
25.	Maintenance Claim	
26.	Matter Involving Custody of Children	
27.	Miscellaneous	
28.	Molestation/Eve Teasing/Outraging Modesty of Women/ Stalking	
29.	Murder	
30.	Non Payment Of Maintenance	
31.	Police Apathy	
32.	Police Harassment/ Atrocities of Police	
33.	Pre-Marital Breach of Trust	
34.	Property	
35.	Rape	a. Minor
		b. Gang Rape
		c. Marital Rape



S.No	Nature of category	Sub category
36.	Service Matter	a. Non- Payment of Pension Compensation of Widows
		b. Appointment on Compassionate Grounds
37.	Sex Scandals	a. Public Servant
		b. Non-Public Servant
38.	Sexual Harassment At Workplace	a. Public Sector
		b. Private Sector
		c. Unorganized Sector
39.	Shelter & Rehabilitation of victims	
40.	Suicide	a. Attempt
		b. Abetment
41.	Tonee Pratha / Black Magic / Voodoo	
42.	Deprivation of women's rights	
43.	Right to exercise choice	

Analysis of complaints registered during the year 2012-13 (Category wise and State wise)

During the year, **16584** numbers of complaints/cases were registered at the C&I Cell and action has been taken on all the complaints registered in the Commission. Hence, there is no pendency. The State-wise and Nature-wise distribution of the complaints registered by the Commission during 2012-13 is given at **Annexure-IV & V** respectively. The complaints have been registered under 43 categories/heads.

The largest number of complaints numbering 3773 received by NCW was regarding Domestic Violence, followed by 3303 complaints of Police Apathy. The complaint relating to Molestation /Eve-Teasing / Outraging Modesty of Women/Stalking numbered 932, followed by 927 complaints of property disputes and 723 complaints by in-laws. The complaints of Rape were 713, and of Dowry Death were 553. The complaints against Police Harassment were 505, Cast and Community based violence were 475 followed by 467 complaints of Dowry Demand/Harassment for Dowry. The complaints of Harassment at Workplace were 413 and related to Service matter were 337. The complaints of Kidnapping were 241 and attempt to rape were 200. The complaints of sexual harassment at work place were 119, desertion were 70. 21 complaints of Cyber Crime and 12 complaints of Acid Attack were also registered by the Commission. 1982 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.	Domestic Violence	3773
2.	Police Apathy	3303
3.	Molestation/Eve-Teasing/Outraging Modesty of Women/Stalking	932
4.	Property	927
5.	Complaints by In-laws	723
6.	Rape	713
7.	Dowry Death	553
8.	Police Harassment/ Atrocities of Police	505
9.	Caste, Community Based Violence	475
10.	Dowry Demand/ Harassment for Dowry	467

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

The Commission has received 8628 number of complaints/cases from Uttar Pradesh, 2377 complaints from Delhi, 1258 complaints from Rajasthan, 1090 from Haryana and 793 were from Madhya Pradesh. 472 complaints were from Bihar. 397 were from Maharashtra, 289 from Uttarakhand, 221 each from Punjab and Jharkhand. 143 complaints were received from West Bengal, 91 from Chhattisgarh and 86 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	Number of Complaints
1.	Uttar Pradesh	8628
2.	Delhi	2377
3.	Rajasthan	1258
4.	Haryana	1090
5.	Madhya Pradesh	793
6.	Bihar	472
7.	Maharashtra	397
8.	Uttarakhand	289
9.	Punjab	221
10.	Jharkhand	221



Hence, it is evident that the NCW has been regarded as an essential unit rendering valuable service to the suffering women and to the society as well.

List of a few cases wherein successful interventions & investigations undertaken at the Complaint & Investigation Cell during the year 2012-2013.

- (i) The NCW received a complaint from Ms. X, a resident of Jhajjar, Haryana alleging implication in false case by parents in murder of complainant's brother. The complainant also alleges that the complainant and her sister were thrown out of their house by her father. The Commission held hearing in the matter wherein Superintendent of police appeared and submitted that the complainant and her sister were not involved in the murder of their brother and the real culprits have been arrested by police and are under trial. After the intervention of the Commission, the complainant and her sister were sent back to their paternal house with their father.
- (ii) The NCW received a complaint from Mr. A, a resident of Kushinagar, UP, alleging wrongful confinement/honor crime /threat to life meted out to her wife by her parents as they have married as per their own wish which was an inter-caste marriage. The matter was taken up by the Commission and hearing was called where both the parties appeared before the Commission. After hearing/ counselling, father-in-law of the complainant agreed to accept their marriage.
- (iii) The NCW received a complaint from Ms. X, a resident of Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh alleging there to-be daughter-in-law (Y) is harassing them as they no longer intend to solemnize the marriage of their son with Y due to non-compatibility of both the parties. Y was pressuring X to conduct the marriage. The Commission held hearing in the matter and due to intervention of the Commission, an amount of Rs. 4 Lacs were given to Y as settlement amount.
- (iv) The NCW received a complaint from Ms. A, a resident of Gurgaon, Haryana regarding the alleged physical assault by her in-laws and police apathy in the matter. The complainant had also alleged that police was not registering FIR in the matter and in-turn was helping the culprits. A hearing was called in the matter wherein DCP Gurgaon appeared and with the intervention of the Commission, FIR was lodged in the matter and the culprits have been charge sheeted.
- (v) The NCW received a complaint from Ms. X, a resident of Panchkula, Haryana alleging bigamy/ threat to life and police harassment to the complainant. The Commission sought an ATR in the matter from Inspector General of Police, Haryana. A thanks giving letter received from the complainant wherein she stated that with the intervention of the Commission, her matter was taken up by the

police and a compromise was made with her husband. Presently, she is happily living with her husband in her matrimonial home.

- (vi) The NCW received a complaint from Ms. B, a resident of Delhi, alleging domestic violence by her husband and in-laws. The complainant also alleged that she was thrown out of the house without her two kids. The matter was taken up by the Commission and hearing of both the parties was called. After two consecutive hearings at the Commission, the respondent husband agreed to take her wife back in a separate house. Presently, the complainant is living happily with her husband and her two kids.
- (vii) The NCW received a complaint from Ms. A, a resident of Gurgaon, Haryana alleging dowry demand and harassment for dowry. The matter was taken up by the Commission and an Action Taken Report (ATR) was sought from Deputy Commissioner of Police, West Delhi, and a hearing was also called by the Commission. After the hearing, a thank you letter was received by the Commission intimating the settlement of married life of the complainant after the intervention of the Commission.
- (viii) The NCW received a complaint from Ms. X, a resident of Delhi, alleging domestic violence and desertion by husband. The matter was taken up by the Commission and hearing of both the parties was called. After three consecutive hearings at the Commission, the husband agreed to give maintenance to the complainant and their son. Now, the complainant is living separately with her son in a rented accommodation and taking care of her child and also doing job.
- (ix) Mrs. X, a resident of Alwar, Rajasthan approached NCW alleging that her daughter had committed suicide due to intense harassment for dowry by her husband and mother-in-law. This matter was taken up by NCW which contacted the police authorities of Alwar and investigation ensued wherein the accused was found guilty and a charge sheet against him was filed in court.
- (x) The NCW received a complaint from Mr. Y, a resident of Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh alleging that he and his wife were being subjected to police apathy and were being deprived of their right to exercise choice and their right to life. NCW took up the matter and a letter was sent to the SP of Azamgarh following which the police came into action. The complainant is now happily settled with his wife in Vijaywada and the case has been resolved.
- (xi) The NCW received a complaint from Mrs. X, from Allahabad, U.P. The complainant alleged that she had been inflicted with physical and mental torture in her matrimonial house for not meeting the dowry demands of her husband and in-laws. The matter was taken up by NCW and a letter was sent



to the SP of Allahabad following which action was taken and a resolution reached. Presently she is with her husband.

- (xii) The NCW received a complaint from Mrs. X, a resident of Dholpur, Rajasthan alleging that her sister was subjected to dowry death and police apathy. Taking a serious view of the allegations, the NCW contacted the SP of the concerned area and directed the authorities to investigate the matter seriously. The police authorities carried out the required investigations whereupon it emerged that the allegations were true. Following this, the accused was arrested and sent to judicial custody.
- (xiii) The NCW received a complaint from Ms. X, a resident of Bundi, Rajasthan. The complaint pertained to the alleged police apathy and rape. The police not only refused to file an FIR but also threatened to send her family and her to jail. The police stooping to the maximum extent of inhumanity even demanded bribes from the accused to fend off the matter. The matter was taken up by the NCW and a letter was sent to the SP of Bundi. Further, a medical examination of the victim was carried out from which the accused was proven guilty. This led to him being arrested and a charge sheet was filed by the police.
- (xiv) The NCW is in receipt of a complaint from Mrs. X, a resident of Udaipur, Rajasthan alleging not being allowed to exercise her rights and deprivation of her right to choice. This matter was taken up by the NCW which contacted the police authorities. The police took a serious view of the same and the complaint was forwarded to a counselling centre, where a settlement was arrived at. Following the counselling sessions, the disputes were resolved and the couple stayed together.
- (xv) The NCW received a complaint from Mrs. X, a resident of Balrampur, UP, alleging she had been forced to marry at a very early age. Further, the complainant's agony was exacerbated when she was tortured in her matrimonial house for dowry everyday. Even after filing complaints against her husband, no action was taken by the police. Emboldened, her husband frequently threatened to kill her. She sustained severe injuries which went untreated for a very long time. The matter was taken up by NCW and a letter was sent to the SP of Balrampur. This led to investigations by the police following which the police charged the husband with the crime. The matter is sub-judice before the court.
- (xvi) The NCW received a complaint from Mrs. X of Alwar, Rajasthan alleging that her sister had been driven to commit suicide by her husband and her Father-in-law. Taking cognizance of the situation, the NCW took up the matter with the police. Following NCW's intervention, the police conducted an investigation and arrested the accused. A charge sheet has been filed in the court.

Investigations under section 10(1) & (4) of NCW Act 1990, during the period 1st April, 2012 to 31st March, 2013.

(i) Inquiry committee

- (a) An Inquiry Committee was constituted by the Commission on the complaint filed by an Assistant Professor, Law Centre II, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi, regarding the alleged harassment by her colleague like stalking etc.**

The Inquiry Committee consisted of three members including Ms. Shamina Shafiq who was Chairperson of the Committee. The Inquiry Committee visited the Law faculty, University of Delhi and met the officials of Delhi University and took the statements of the concerned including the complainant and the respondent. The Inquiry Committee submitted its report and the recommendations were forwarded to the concerned authority to take appropriate action.

- (b) An Inquiry Committee was constituted by the Commission on the complaint regarding the alleged atrocities meted out to women inmates of shelter home run by NGO in Rohtak (Haryana).**

The Inquiry Committee consisted of three members including Ms. Shamina Shafiq who was Chairperson of the Committee. The Inquiry Committee visited various shelter homes of Rohtak, Bhiwani, Karnal, Panipat and Gurgaon and took statements of all the victims including the officials of shelter homes. The committee also met the concerned authorities including Chief Secretary and DGP, Haryana and submitted its report to the Commission. The recommendations of the Inquiry report were forwarded to Government of Haryana on 30/08/2012 for taking appropriate action.

- (c) An Inquiry Committee was constituted by the Commission on the complaint regarding the alleged sexual harassment of female post graduate students by professors of a Medical College, Delhi.**

The Inquiry Committee consisted of two members including Dr. Charu WaliKhanna who was Chairperson of the Committee. The Inquiry Committee visited the medical college and took statements of victim and officials of the medical college and submitted its report. The Inquiry Committee submitted its report and the recommendations were forwarded to the concerned authority to take appropriate action.



- (d) An Inquiry Committee was constituted by the Commission on the complaint regarding the alleged incident of throwing hot oil on a woman during a religious programme in Rewa, Madhya Pradesh.**

The Inquiry Committee consisted of two members including Dr. Charu WaliKhanna who was Chairperson of the Committee. The Inquiry Committee visited the place of incidence and took statements of victim and officials of the medical college and submitted its report. The Inquiry Committee submitted its report and the recommendations were forwarded to the concerned authority to take appropriate action.

- (e) An Inquiry Committee was constituted by the Commission on the complaint regarding the alleged gang rape and police apathy in Sitamarhi, Bihar.**

The Inquiry Committee consisted of two members including Ms. Shamina Shafiq who was Chairperson of the Committee. The Inquiry Committee visited the place of incidence and took statements of victim and also met the concerned officials and submitted its report, which was forwarded to the concerned authority to take appropriate action.

- (f) An Inquiry Committee was constituted by the Commission on the complaint regarding the alleged harassment/torture and implication in false cases by an Ex- teacher of an educational institution of Uttar Pradesh.**

The Inquiry Committee consisted of two members including Ms. Shamina Shafiq who was Chairperson of the Committee. The Inquiry Committee visited the educational institute and took statements of victim and respondents and also met the concerned officials and submitted its report. The Inquiry Committee submitted its report and the recommendations were forwarded to the concerned authority to take appropriate action.

(ii) Cognizance of cases suo- moto

National Commission for Women takes cognizance of cases suo- moto on the basis of media reports and complaints relating to deprivation of women's rights and non implementation of laws enacted to provide protection to women. In grave cases, Inquiry Committees are constituted by the Commission which submit its recommendations to the Commission for taking such action as deemed fit against those involved while in other cases, Action Taken Reports (ATRs) are sought from the concerned authorities. In the year 2012- 2013 National Commission for Women has constituted Inquiry Committee in following Cases:-

(a) Physical assault of a woman (MP) Dahod, Gujarat

National Commission for Women constituted an Inquiry Committee to inquire into the incident of a woman from Dahod constituency, MP was allegedly physically assaulted by Gujarat Police.

The Inquiry committee consisted of three members i.e. Mrs. Nirmala Samant Prabhavalkar, Member, NCW (Chairperson of the committee), Smt. Manjula, Social Activist-cum-Advocate (Member) and Trupti Shah, Local Social Activist, (Member).

The Committee visited Dahod on 8th May, 2012, to inquire into the matter. The recommendations of Inquiry Committee were sent to Chief Secretary, Govt. of Gujarat on 17.8.2012. Since no reply was received, a reminder letter was sent to Chief Secretary, Gujarat on 11.12.2012.

(b) Sonipat University after 3 suicides, a gang rape Sonapat, Haryana

National Commission for Women constituted an Inquiry Committee vide office order dated 29.05.12 to inquire into the incident of an 18 year old girl who was allegedly abducted and gang raped by four men in Sonipat, Haryana.

The Inquiry committee consisted of three members i.e. Mrs. Shamina Shafiq, Member, NCW (Chairperson of the committee), Smt. Kunwarjeet Singh, Advocate (Member) and Ms. Anshu Singh, Counsellor, NCW (Member).

(c) Gang Raped by three youths, Rewari, Haryana

National Commission for Women constituted an Inquiry Committee vide office order dated 18.6.2012 to inquire into the incident of a class 11th girl students being allegedly restrained and gang raped by three youths, Rewari, Haryana.

The Inquiry Committee consisted of four members i.e. Dr. Charu Walikhanna (Chairperson of the committee), Ms. Hemlata Kheria (Member, NCW), Shri R.M. Sharma, (Advocate) and Ms. Sonali Kumari was assisting the Chairperson of the Committee.

The Committee visited Rewari on 18th June, 2012 and the recommendations of the Inquiry Committee were sent to The Chief Secretary, Haryana, vide letter dated 17-08-2012.

(d) Beating up and attempt to rape by a mob to a lady MLA of Assam

National Commission for Women constituted an Inquiry Committee vide office order dated 2.7.2012 to inquire into the alleged incident of beating up and attempt to rape of a lady MLA of Assam by a mob.



The Inquiry Committee consisted of four members i.e. Mrs. Wansuk Syiem (Chairperson of the committee), Ms. Neera Barua (Member), Ms. Hiran Moni Phukan (Member) and Ms. Monidipa Borkototi (Member).

The Committee visited Assam on 3rd July, 2012 and also met the victim and DGP, Assam. The recommendations of the Inquiry Committee were sent to Chairperson, Assam State Commission for Women on 27-08-2012.

(e) Man allegedly put lock in wife's private parts and another incident wherein a 20 year old woman allegedly raped by 5 men and later sold in Sagar, MP.

National Commission for Women constituted an Inquiry Committee vide office order dated 18.7.2012 to inquire into the alleged incident, wherein a man allegedly put a lock in wife's private parts in Indore, and another incident wherein a reportedly a 20 year old woman (a child bride), who was allegedly raped by five men and later sold for rupees 50,000 by her husband's maternal uncle. It was also reported that she was also allegedly abandoned by her in laws on non-fulfilment of dowry demand. This incident was reported in Sagar district M.P.

The Inquiry Committee consisted of four members i.e. Dr. Charu WaliKhanna (Chairperson of the committee), Ms. Hemlata Kheria (Member), Ms. Priya Thakur (Member) and Shri R.M. Sharma (Member).

The Committee visited the place on 30th July, 2012 and met the victims. Its recommendations were forwarded to Chief Secretary, Government of Madhya Pradesh, on 22-08-2012. The main accused had been apprehended due to the pressure of NCW.

(f) Outrage in Assam as women is molested in full public view, Dispur Assam

National Commission for Women constituted an Inquiry Committee vide inquiry order dated 13-07-2012 to inquire into the media report wherein reportedly a girl was allegedly attacked and molested after she came out of the Bar in Dispur District, Assam.

The Inquiry Committee consisted of three members i.e. Ms. Wansuk Syiem Member, NCW (chairperson of the inquiry committee), Ms. Alka Lamba, Social activist (Member) and Ms. Hiran Moni Phukat Lawyer, ASCW (Member).

The inquiry committee visited the place to inquire into the matter and its recommendations were forwarded to Ministry of Information and Broadcasting vide letter dated 05-12-2012.

(g) A girl was allegedly cremated by her family in Bhaipur, Brahmapur village, Greater Noida, U.P.

National Commission for Women constituted an Inquiry Committee vide office order 18.6.12 to inquire into the incident of a girl, who was allegedly cremated by her family in Bhaipur, Brahmapur village, Greater Noida, U.P.

The Inquiry Committee consisted of three members i.e. Dr. Charu Walikhanna (Chairperson of the committee), Ms. Premshila Tripathi (Member), Ms. Sonali Kumari (Member).

The Committee visited Bhaipur, Brahmapur village, greater Noida on 19th June, 2012 and its recommendations were sent to Chief Secretary, Govt. of U.P. on 25-06-2012. A reply received from The Deputy Secretary, Govt. of U.P. vide letter dated 18th January, 2013, stated that this was not the incident of honour killing.

(h) Lady striped and beaten up by the villagers, Village Kolar, Tehsil Sarada, Udaipur

National Commission for Women constituted an Inquiry Committee Vide office order dated 23.7.2012 to inquire into the incident wherein reportedly a lady who absconded with her lover was and beaten up naked by the villagers in village Kolar, Tehsil Sarara, Udaipur, Rajasthan.

The Inquiry Committee consisted of three members - Mrs. Nirmala Samant Prabhavalkar (Chairperson of the committee), Dr. Vijayalaxmi Chauhan (Member) and Manoj Upadhyaay (Member).

The Committee visited the place and met the victim and submitted its recommendations which were forwarded to Chief Secretary, Govt. of Rajasthan on 17-08-2012. Thereafter an ATR was received from SP, Udaipur, informing about police's compliance of recommendations suggested by the Commission. There were 12 accused involved in the crime and 11 accused were arrested and police investigation for arresting one accused was still going on. Further, the Police official assured that speedy justice will be provided to the alleged victim.

(i) Delhi Teacher- victim of Honour Killing

National Commission for Women constituted an Inquiry Committee vide office order dated 29.6.12 to inquire into the incident wherein a 26 year old teacher was strangled by her family for daring to marry a man of a so-called lower class. Her mother, brother and uncle strangled her and then carried her body in car to Roorkee, where it was tossed into a canal.



The Inquiry Committee consisted of three members i.e. Dr. Charu WaliKhanna (Chairperson), Ms. Husna Subhani (Member), and Ms. Anshu Singh (Counsellor, NCW) for assisting the Chairperson of The Inquiry Committee.

The Committee visited Outer Delhi on 02-07-2012 to inquire into the matter and met the family member of the deceased victim and with other Govt. officials and non-officials. The Committee submitted its recommendations which were forwarded to Chief Secretary, Govt. of Delhi on 03-09-2012.

(j) Brothers arrested for Honour Killing

National Commission for Women constituted an Inquiry Committee vide office order dated 10.7.2012 to inquire into the incident titled brothers arrested for 'Honour Killing', wherein reportedly a 21 year old man was allegedly stabbed to death by the brothers of his wife in North-west Delhi, because the girl exercised her choice of choosing her own partner.

The Inquiry committee consisted of three members i.e. Dr. Charu WaliKhanna (Chairperson), Ms. Satyawan Gehlot (Member), and Ms. Anshu Singh, Counsellor, NCW (for assisting the Inquiry Committee).

The Committee visited the place to inquire into the matter and met the family members of the deceased victim and with other Govt. officials. The Commission forwarded its recommendations of the committee to Chief Secretary, Govt. of Delhi vide letter dated 23-08-2012.

(k) The victim saw the men coming and jumped from the balcony

National Commission for Women constituted an Inquiry Committee vide Office order dated 14.8.2012 to inquire into a media report, wherein the victim saw the men coming and jumped from the balcony, but they chased her back into a room, molested, slapped and brutalized her in the name of moral policing.

The Inquiry Committee consisted of four members i.e. Mrs. Shamina Shafiq (Chairperson), Ms. N.S. Rathna Prabha (Member), Ms. Harini, Social-activist, (Member) and Mr. Ibrahim, Adv. (Member).

The Committee visited Mangalore on 16-08-2012. The recommendations of the Committee were forwarded to Chief Secretary, Govt. of Karnataka vide letter dated 06-02-2013.

(l) Air Hostess suicide case

National Commission for Women constituted an Inquiry Committee vide letter office order dated 06-08-2012 to inquire into a media report, wherein a 23 year old air-hostess committed suicide on 05-08-2012 night in her residence in Delhi and left behind a suicide note, squarely blaming ex-Haryana MoS, her ex-employer and Chief of Co-ordination with her ex-employer's company.

The Inquiry Committee consisted of three members i.e. Mrs. Shamina Shafiq (Chairperson), Ms. Neelam Nath (Retired IAS Officer) as Member of Inquiry Committee, and Ms. Pooja Chandra (Adv. Supreme Court of India) as the Member of Inquiry Committee.

The Committee met the deceased victim's family. The interim report was forwarded to Hon'ble Minister of State (I/C), WCD and the inquiry is in process.

(m) A protest agitation by some organization against the community violence in Assam and Myanmar at Azad Maidan, Mumbai

National Commission for Women constituted an Inquiry Committee vide office order dated 24-08-2012 to inquire into the matter wherein as reported in a protest agitation by some organization against the community violence in Myanmar and Assam, in Azad Maidan, Mumbai. Women Police Officers of the Mumbai Police who were on the duty and women in general allegedly mishandled, harassed and molested.

The Inquiry Committee consisted of five members i.e. Mrs. Mamta Sharma (Chairperson), Adv Nirmala Samant Prabhavalkar (Member), Mr. T.K. Chaudhary (IPS) Member, Mr. A. N. Tripathi (Secretary, Maharashtra State CPCRC), Member and Adv. Ujjwala Kadrekar (SRO, Sehant an NGO) as Members.

Preliminary recommendations of The Inquiry Committee were forwarded to Chief Minister, Mumbai and final report is yet to be submitted. An ATR was received by the Commission from The Commissioner of Police, Mumbai, wherein it is mentioned that police had arrested total 58 rioters / accused persons and the safety of women police personnel will be ensured by police.

(n) A young girl allegedly committed suicide near Domoria Railway Station Flyover, Jalandhar

National Commission for Women constituted an Inquiry Committee vide office Order dated 04-09-2012 to inquire into a media report, wherein a young girl allegedly committed suicide near Domoria railway Station Flyover, Jalandhar, Punjab by jumping before the train after



being hounded by overzealous cops on a Naka led by a lady inspector who allegedly humiliated the young girl in full glare of media.

The Inquiry committee consisted of three members i.e. Mrs. Mamta Sharma (Chairperson), Mrs. Shamina Shafiq (Member) and Mr. Ramandeep Sandhu (Member)

The Committee visited Jalandhar and met the family of the deceased victim and the concerned police authorities had been instructed to send the ATR. Subsequently an ATR was received by the Commission from the Commissioner of Police, Jalandhar, wherein it is mentioned that the investigation is still going on in the matter and raids are conducted by the police to arrest all accused persons, but they have been found absconding.

(o) Even women in Khaki unsafe, Bhubaneshwar, Odisha

National Commission for Women constituted an Inquiry Committee vide office order dated 18-09-2012 to inquire into the matter titled 'Even women in Khaki unsafe in Bhubaneshwar, Odisha, wherein a woman police constable was chased and badly beaten up by the mob in Bhubaneshwar.

The Inquiry Committee consisted of two members i.e. Dr. Charu WaliKhanna (Chairperson) and Mrs. Mansi Pradhan (Social-activist) as Member of the Inquiry Committee.

The Committee visited Odisha and met with police officials and the victim and also with other Govt. officials. The recommendations were forwarded to Chief Secretary, Govt. of Odisha vide letter dated 28-09-2012.

(p) Teacher accused of raping two girls, Alwar, Rajasthan

National Commission for Women constituted an Inquiry Committee vide office order dated 01-10-2012 to inquire into the media report titled 'Teacher accused of raping two girls', wherein reportedly two teachers were allegedly raping and making obscene video clips of two girl students in Alwar's Tehla town, Rajasthan.

The Inquiry Committee consisted of two members i.e. Dr. Charu WaliKhanna (Chairperson) and Ms. Husna Subhani (Social-activist) as Member of The Inquiry Committee.

The Inquiry Committee inquired into the matter and the Commission sent its recommendation to Chief Secretary, Govt. of Rajasthan vide letter dated 19-11-2012. Further, an ATR was received from SP, Alwar wherein it was mentioned the case was registered against three accused persons,

out of whom two accused persons are arrested and one alleged accused was absconding. Investigation was going on. Matter now stands closed at the Commission.

(q) Teen mahine kamrey mein band rahi mahila

National Commission for Women constituted an Inquiry Committee vide office order dated 15-02-2013 to inquire into the media report wherein reportedly a women was allegedly locked in a room for three months by her husband on the pretext of some superstition. It is also reported that she was rescued by her relatives with the help of police in Jaitpur, New Delhi.

The Inquiry Committee consisted of three members i.e. Dr. Charu WaliKhanna, Member NCW (Chairperson of inquiry committee), Ms. Husna Subhani, Social Activist (Member) and Ms. Suman, Coordinator, NCW (to assist the inquiry committee).

The inquiry committee visited the place to inquire into the matter. Its recommendations were forwarded to Chief Secretary, Govt. of Delhi, vide letter dated 04-03-2013.

(r) Stalked by neighbor, girl hangs herself in classroom, Sitapur, U.P.

National Commission for Women constituted an Inquiry Committee vide office order dated 24-09-2012 to inquire into the media report titled 'Stalked by neighbor, girl hangs herself in classroom' in Sitapur, U.P.

The Inquiry Committee consisted of two members i.e. Mrs. Shamina Shafiq (Chairperson) and Shri Prabhat Narayan Sinha (Advocate) as Member of The Inquiry Committee.

The report is yet to be submitted.

(s) 16 year old girl was gang-raped, threatened and father committed suicide

National Commission for Women constituted an Inquiry Committee vide office order dated 28-09-2012 to inquire into the media report wherein as reported a 16 year old girl was gang-raped and threatened and thereafter her father committed suicide in Hisar, Haryana.

The Inquiry Committee consisted of three members i.e. Mrs. Shamina Shafiq (Chairperson), Ms. Hemlata Kheria (Member) and Mr. Kunwarjeet Singh (Adv.) as Members of the Inquiry committee.

The recommendations of the Inquiry Committee were sent to The Chief Secretary, Govt. of Haryana, vide letter dated 21-11-2012.



(t) Another gang-rape on video in Jind, Haryana

National Commission for Women constituted an Inquiry Committee vide office order dated 01-10-2012 to inquire into the media report wherein three persons in their early twenties allegedly gang-raped a woman aged 32 years, at a spot 20 km from Jind town in Haryana and made a video clip of the incident and circulated in the area.

The Inquiry Committee consisted of three members i.e. Mrs. Shamina Shafiq, Member NCW (Chairperson), Ms. Hemlata Kheria (Member) and Mr. Kunwarjeet Singh (Adv.) as Member of The Inquiry committee.

The recommendations of the Inquiry Committee were sent to The Chief Secretary, Govt. of Haryana, vide letter dated 21-11-2012. Further, an ATR was received from SP of Jind, wherein it was mentioned that all the accused are arrested and the chalan was filed on 15-10-2012. The Commission also received an ATR from the Additional Director, WCD Department, Haryana, assuring implementation of the recommendations suggested by The Commission and stating that Gender Sensitization Training Programs in the district of Rohtak and Jhajjar were organized for villagers. An ATR from DGP, Haryana was also received by the Commission, wherein it is mentioned that fast-track courts for trial of cases relating to heinous crime against women have been established in different districts, women helpline has been installed in all districts of Haryana and Gender Sensitization for Police personnel is being done.

(u) Mahila ko ardhnagan kar 3 km ghumaya, Morena, M.P.

National Commission for Women constituted an Inquiry Committee vide office order dated 03-10-2012 to inquire into the media report wherein a lady was posed to walk semi nude for 3 km in Murena, M.P.

The Inquiry Committee consisted of three members i.e. Dr. Charu WaliKhanna (Chairperson), Ms. Deepti Singh (Member) and Ms. Priya Thakur (Member).

The Inquiry Committee visited the place to inquire into the matter and sent its recommendation to The Chief Secretary, Govt. of M.P. vide letter dated 19-11-2012.

- (v)** Teenage girl committed suicide by setting herself a fire in Gwalior, M.P., after allegedly being raped by three youths.
- (w)** A 70 years old woman from Datia district, Madhya Pradesh died on the premises allegedly because of starvation,

- (x) A 14 year girl was gang raped by 7 men at Bhandar, 40 km from Datia District Madhya Pradesh.

National Commission for Women constituted an Inquiry Committee vide office order dated 16-10-2012 to inquire into the media report wherein as reported Teenage girl committed suicide by setting herself on fire in Gwalior.

In another incident in M.P. wherein 70 years old woman from Datia district died on the premises allegedly because of starvation and a 14 year girl was gang raped by 7 men at Bhandar, 40 km from Datia District.

The Inquiry Committee consisted of three members i.e. Dr. Charu WaliKhanna, Member NCW (Chairperson of inquiry committee), Dr. Anjali Jain, Medical Practitioner (Member), Ms. Asha kotwal, Social Activist (Member).

The recommendations of the Inquiry Committee were sent to The Chief Secretary, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh, vide letter dated 20-11-2012.

- (y) **Banasthali under seized of rape claims, Tonk District, Rajasthan**

National Commission for Women constituted an Inquiry Committee vide office order dated 13-10-2010 to inquire into the media report wherein as reported Vanasthali under seized of rape claims wherein it is reported that Banasthali Vidyapeet in Tonk, Niwai witnessed wide spread student unrest late night at some 5,000 girls demonstrated on the campus alleging rape of two students.

The Inquiry Committee consisted of three members i.e. Ms. Hemlata Kheria (Chair person of the inquiry committee), Ms. Nidhi Sharma, social activist (Member), Ms. Navodita Sharma, coordinator NCW, (to assist inquiry committee).

The Inquiry Committee visited the place to inquire into the matter and submitted its recommendations to the Chief Minister, Govt. of Rajasthan.

- (z) **Man who appeared in Khap shot, wife says its honour killing, Bulandsher. U.P**

National Commission for Women constituted an Inquiry Committee vide office order dated 27-11-2012 to inquire into the media report wherein it was reported that a man who appeared in Khap was shot and his wife claimed it to be honour killing wherein reportedly a 29 year old man who appeared on a T.V show spoke against a Khap Panchayat was gunned in broad day light in Bulandsher, U.P.



The Inquiry Committee consisted of three members i.e. Mrs. Shamina Shafiq, Member of NCW (Chairperson of IC) Mr. Kunwarjeet Singh Advocate, (member) Mr. Abdullah Nasir, Counsellor, NCW (to assist the Inquiry Committee).

The Inquiry Committee visited the place to inquire into the matter and submitted its recommendations to the Chief Secretary, Govt. of U.P., Lucknow vide letter dated 12-12-12.

(zi) Gang rape victim commits suicide, now Patiala police slammed in Punjab

National Commission for Women constituted an Inquiry Committee vide office order dated 28-12-2012 to inquire into the media report wherein reportedly a victim of alleged gang rape committed suicide at her residence, in Patiala. It is further alleged by victim's family members that the victim consumed poison as she was embarrassed and humiliated repeatedly by the police, who did not register the rape case for over a month.

The Inquiry Committee consisted of two members i.e. Mrs. Shamina Shafiq, Member of NCW (Chairperson of IC), Mr. Abhsihek Gupta, Advocate (Member).

The Inquiry Committee visited the place to inquire into the matter and submitted its recommendations to the Chief Secretary, Govt. of Punjab, vide letter dated 21-01-13.

(zii) Teacher, peon arrested for committing rape in Baster hostel, Chhattisgarh

National Commission for Women constituted an Inquiry Committee vide office order dated 09-01-2013 to inquire into the media report wherein reportedly a teacher and peon of a residential school in Kanker District of Baster region have been arrested following allegations that they had been raping minor tribal girls between the ages of 8 and 12 years in hostel premises.

The Inquiry Committee consisted of two members i.e. Mrs. Shamina Shafiq, Member of NCW (Chairperson of IC), Ms. Hemlata Kheria, Member NCW (Member).

The Inquiry Committee visited the place to inquire into the matter and submitted its recommendations to the Chief Secretary, Govt. of Chhattisgarh, vide letter dated 18-12-2013.

(ziii) Indore jail mein garbhavati mahila kaidi ka garbhpat, Madhya Pradesh

National Commission for Women constituted an Inquiry Committee vide inquiry order dated 01-03-2013 to inquire into the media report wherein reportedly a female under trial aborted in jail, Indore, M.P. The Inquiry Committee visited the jail on 07-03.2013 and met the victim and other government police officials.

The Inquiry Committee consisted of three members i.e. Dr. Charu WaliKhanna, Member NCW (Chairperson of inquiry committee), Ms. Priya Thakur, Social Activist (Member), Mr. Varun Chhabra, Councillor NCW (to assist inquiry committee).

The Inquiry Committee visited the place to inquire into the matter and submitted its recommendations to the Chief Secretary, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh, vide letter dated 01-04-2013.

(ziv) Minor sisters looking for food raped, murdered at a dhaba in Maharashtra

National Commission for Women constituted an Inquiry Committee vide office order dated 27-02-2013 to inquire into the media report wherein reportedly 3 little sisters aged 5, 9 & 11 went missing from their home in a small village at Bhandara District, Maharashtra and their dead bodies found in a well on the outskirts of the village, next to a road side dhaba or eatery.

The Inquiry Committee consisted of three members i.e. Adv. Nirmala Samant Prabhavalkar, member NCW (Chairperson of inquiry committee), Adv. Vajaya Bangade, Member and Adv. Smita Sarode Singalakar, Member.

The inquiry committee visited the place to inquire into the matter.

(zv) Jila jail jhabua ki vicharadhin mahila bandi ke kathit rup se garbhvati hone sambhandi ghatna ke sabdharbh me, Madhya Pradesh

National Commission for Women constituted an Inquiry Committee vide office order dated 06-03-2013 to inquire into the media report wherein reportedly a female prisoner under trial was got pregnant in jail, Dhar District, M.P.

The Inquiry Committee consisted of three members i.e. Dr. Charu WaliKhanna, member NCW (Chairperson of inquiry committee), Ms. Priya Thakur, Social Activist (Member), Mr. Varun Chhabra, Councillor NCW (to assist inquiry committee). The Inquiry Committee visited district jail Dhar M.P on 07-03-2013 and met the victim and other officials.

The Inquiry Committee submitted its recommendations to the Chief Secretary, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh, vide letter dated 01-04-2013. Further, an inquiry report was received at the Commission from S.P. Jhabua, wherein it was mentioned that recommendations given by the committee to jail authority to stop the recurrence of such type of heinous incidence in the jail. The inquiry revealed that the lady prisoner got pregnant in the jail and for this incident S.P. Jhabua and S. P. District Jail Indore and Doctors of M.Y. Hospital are responsible. This matter is being monitored by Court.



4

Non-Resident Indian (NRI) Cell

Based on the recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee on Empowerment of Woman (14th Lok Sabha) on the subject “Plight of Indian Woman deserted by NRI husbands” which was discussed and deliberated upon by the Inter Ministerial Committee meeting held on 7th July, 2008, the National Commission for Woman was nominated as the Coordinating Agency at the National level for dealing with issues pertaining to Non-Resident Indian marriages by Government of India vide Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs Letter F No. OI-19021/3/2006-SS dated 28th April 2009. In furtherance of this, the NRI Cell was formally inaugurated in NCW during the 11th Five Year Plan on the 24th of September, 2009 to deal with complaints received from India and abroad resulting from cross country marriages wherein there is any deprivation of women’s rights or any issue involving grave injustice to women.

Major Functions and Responsibilities of the NRI Cell

- i. It is the coordinating agency to receive and process all complaints related to Indian women deserted by their NRI/Overseas husbands.
- ii. It renders all possible assistance to the complainants including conciliation, mediation between the parties and advising the complainant on related issues.
- iii. It associates and network with NGOs, community organisations in India and abroad and State Women Commissions for wider area coverage, so as to facilitate easy reach and provide support services.
- iv. It’s endeavours are towards a coordinated response from various Government agencies/ organisations such as State Governments, National Human Rights Commission, Indian Embassies and Missions and concerned Ministries etc.
- v. Provides assistance to the aggrieved woman in litigation and other issues pertaining to the complainant/ case.
- vi. Maintains a data bank of cases registered with NCW
- vii. Seeks reports from the State Government and other authorities on the complaints filed and action taken thereon.
- viii. Give advice and recommendations to the government on any policy or issue relating to the NRI marriages.

- ix. Analyzes various legal treaties on the issue and advice the Government on the subject, wherever required.
- x. Carrys out awareness campaigns for the masses on the issue. For this, all the available media services are utilised by the cell.
- xi. Encourages /supports research and study in the related fieldes like issues of grievances associated with dual citizenship, enactment of new legislation or signing of international treaties, marriage laws of other countries, etc .
- xii. Look into complaints and take suo motu notice on 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.
- xiii. Perform any other function as assigned to it by the Commission/Central Government.

Since its inception, around 1316 complaints have been registered till 31st March 2013 in the NRI Cell of the Commission. During the year 2012-13, 386 cases have been registered in the NRI Cell of the Commission. State-wise and Country-wise cases so registered are given at **Annexure VI & VII**.

The Complaints received in the NRI Cell are mainly of following categories:-

- i. Confiscation of passports by husband / In Law
- ii. Child Custody problems
- 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 Issuance of Duplicate Passport
- viii. Issuance of Visa
- ix. Maintenance
- x. Release of Money to NGOs Under MOIA Scheme
- xi. Service of Documents Abroad



- xii. Sub-Judice Matter
- xiii. Whereabouts of Husband Not Known
- xiv. Wife In India/Husband Residing Abroad
- xv. 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.*

Method / Ways of taking Action on complaints

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

- i) Upon 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 or summons shall be issued to the opposite party/parties to appear and answer the claim before the Commission on the day to be specified therein.
- ii) Letter is written to the concerned police station for Action Taken Reports, where any matter is pending investigation or there has been any failure on their part to take appropriate action with regard to the complaint registered.
- iii) Complaints to be forwarded to Indian Embassy abroad, if required.
- iv) 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.
- v) The MOIA or Indian Embassies abroad may be written to for providing legal and financial aid to victim as per scheme of MOIA.
- vi) The Passport Authority may be written to for any matter relating to passports.
- vii) If necessary, complaints can be forwarded to the employers of the respondent husband to take necessary action against him.

Initiatives taken by NCW regarding problems of Indian Brides deserted by NRI/Overseas husbands

- i. The complaints in the NRI Cell are received by mail, in person and online to enable aggrieved women living in India or abroad to make their complaint without difficulty.
- ii. A National Seminar to address the problems relating to NRI/Overseas marriages was held in Jalandhar, Punjab on 30th May 2012 by Punjab Police in collaboration with NCW. Earlier also NCW, in collaboration with MOIA, has organized a National Seminar in Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi on February 2011 and two regional workshops (Chandigarh in June 2006 and Trivandrum in September 2006) to discuss the issues/ problems related to NRI/Overseas marriages. A Public Hearing was also held in July 2011 at Chandigarh in association with a local NGO on the subject.
- iii. NCW, in collaboration with Punjab Police, prepared publicity material on NRI Marriages in Punjabi language as an awareness drive at State level for informing general public the precautionary measure required to be taken before entering into matrimonial alliance with NRIs and other connected issues.
- iv. NCW, in an attempt to spread awareness on the subject and to provide information on legal and other remedies to innocent Indian woman trapped in marriages with overseas men, has come out with informative booklets such as “Abandoned Indian Women Trapped in NRI Marriages”, “Nowhere Brides-A report on NRI Marriages” and a brochure “Problems Relating to NRI Marriages- Dos and Don’ts” on the issue. These booklets are being widely circulated.
- v. The NCW has taken pro active steps with State Government of Gujarat in carrying out changes in the Marriage Registration Form of Office of the Registrar General of Marriage. The new form hopes to bring on record the details of the NRI groom which might prove to be a great help in the issues arising out of NRI marriages.
- vi. Chairperson, NCW has written a letter to Minister of Law and Justice to issue appropriate instructions to the subordinate courts of all the States/ UTs to expeditiously deal with the litigations related to NRI Marriage throughout the country.
- vii. NCW website was linked with the list of empanelled foreign NGOs under the Scheme of MOIA for providing legal/financial assistance/rehabilitation to Indian women deserted by overseas Indian spouses and the link to this list has been given in the “other useful links” section of NCW website. This list has also been placed under the head “Networking with NGOs” in the “Non-Resident Indians Cell” section of the NCW website.



- viii. A need was felt to review MOIA Scheme for providing legal/financial help to the deserted women in foreign lands. NCW had proposed that the scope of the Scheme needs to be widened. On the lines suggested by NCW, MOIA has amended the Scheme to widen its scope and this amended Scheme is reportedly in operation by MOIA.

Some of the Success Stories of NRI Cell

- i. **Complaint of A:** NCW has sent a letter to a Consul General forwarding the complainant of Mrs. A as she has alleged dowry demand, domestic violence, desertion and fraud by her husband. The complainant also apprehended that her husband is an illegal resident of the foreign country. A reply has been received from Consul General of India (CGI), referring that complainant was contacted and appropriate legal advice was given as per laws of the land and also informing that Consulate had placed caution entry against her husband so that no consular services are rendered to him without interview.
- ii. **Complaint of B:** The Complainant was seeking the intervention of the Commission to know the present whereabouts of her husband in a foreign country as he was not appearing for pending proceedings against him in Indian courts. The Commission forwarded her complaint to the CGI and a reply was received informing latest address proof and name card of the complainant's husband.
- iii. **Complaint of C:** Complaint was received from the father of the victim for alleged dowry demand, physical and mental harassment against her NRI husband and in laws with the grievance that Indian Police is not registering the matter. The Commission took up the matter with the concerned authorities and an ATR was received stating that police had registered the FIR and case was being investigated. The Commission also forwarded the complaint to Consulate General of India, who thereby gave assurance to give possible assistance to the complainant residing in that country. CGI also advised the other possible modes by which they can help the complainant.
- iv. **Complaint of D:** The complainant, a foreign citizen of Indian origin approached the Commission with the grievance that her husband has deserted her and also taken away their minor daughter in a foreign country. The complainant was advised to contact a foreign NGO working for the cause and provided with the list of foreign NGO working for the causes. Thereafter the complainant personally came to the Commission and thanked the Commission for its help and support and also explained that the foreign NGO gave her shelter and thereafter mediate to reconcile with her husband. She requested to close the matter as she was happily living with her husband and daughter.

- v. **Complaint of E:** The complainant approached the Commission to know her husband's present address in the foreign country as there are pending proceedings before him in India. Commission forwarded the available information to the Consul General of India (CGI) who take up the matter with her husband's company and informed the Commission about the present address of complainant's husband.
- vi. **Complaint of F:** The complainant who was presently in India with her minor foreign citizen child want to know about the status of her matter in foreign land as she was under apprehension that she might be arrested on her return to her husband's country on charges of child abduction. Commission forwarded her complaint to CGI who informed after inquiring in the matter about the pending legal proceedings and also informed the complainant about the legal consequences of such proceedings, which the complainant acknowledged to be very helpful in her matter.
- vii. **Complaint of G:** The complainant living in Dubai approached the Commission with the request that complainant's husband is harassing her there and not allowing and their minor children to return to India as he had withheld their passports. The Commission forwarded the matter to the concerned Consulate General of India who thereafter interfere in the matter and informed the Commission that with their intervention, the complainant husband returned their passports and arranged their ticket. Complainant with her minor children had safely returned to India.



5

Legal Cell

In accordance with the mandate of the Commission under Sec.10 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990, the Commission during the year 2012-13 reviewed various laws and made recommendations on enacting fresh legislations polices as well as the amendments to the exiting laws, affecting and concerning women:

Review of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act, 1971

The National Commission for Women has taken up the review of the MTP Act, 1971 with a view to examine whether the existing provisions of the Act require any amendment. In this connection attention was also drawn to the case of Haresh and Nikita Mehta which came up before the Bombay High Court wherein a young couple sought medical termination of pregnancy on the grounds that scan reports showed that the foetus would have congenital heart problem. On the basis of background note of NCW and deliberations during a series of consultations, recommendations have been made suggesting suitable amendments to the Act. Keeping in view the latest technological and Medical advancement which has made Medical Termination safer, the gestation limit for Medical Termination of Pregnancy is proposed to be extended beyond 24 weeks. The details are given at **Annexure VIII**.

Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956

An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) constituted by the Ministry of Women and Child Development vide OM dated 6th September, 2012 on review of Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. Views of the National Commission for Women on the review of Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 has been sent to Ministry of Women and Child Development on 6th November, 2012. Detailed recommendations are given at **Annexure IX**.

Widows of Vrindavan

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in Environment & Consumer Protection Foundation Vs UOI & Ors W.P. (C) No.659 of 2007, issued an order dated 9th May, 2012 to constitute a seven member Special Committee to undertake an exercise of identification and enumeration of the destitute in the town of Vrindavan. The NCW was also a member of the Committee. The Committee has submitted its preliminary report to the Supreme Court. The Hon'ble Supreme Court by an order dated 3rd August, 2012 directed the Commission to file an affidavit within three weeks from 3rd August, 2012, indicating the steps already

taken or proposed to be taken by the Commission to ameliorate the pathetic conditions in which the destitute women are living in Vrindavan. Considering the matter important enough, Commission decided to undertake a visit to Vrindavan to ascertain certain other aspects. A five member team including Smt. Mamta Sharma, Hon'ble Chairperson NCW and Smt. Nirmala Samant Prabhavalkar, Member NCW visited Vrindavan on 16th August, 2012. State authorities including District Magistrate were present.

A detailed affidavit on the endeavours of NCW regarding widows of Vrindavan was filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 24th August, 2012.

Capacity building for officers involved with implementation of Laws related to Women through various Police/Judicial academies

National Commission for Women organised "capacity building for officers involved with implementation of Laws related to Women through various Police/Judicial academies. The programmes are organised with an objective to create awareness about Gender Rights and to prevent gender based violence. It also provides an opportunity to Commission to work together on gender issues. During the year, following capacity building programmes with eminent institutions were organised:-

Rajasthan Police Academy, Jaipur in July, 2012, Police Training Centre, Marol, Mumbai in April, 2012, Haryana Police Academy, Madhuban, Karnataka Police Academy in June, 2012, Special Police Unit for Women and Children, Nanakpura, Delhi in June 2012 and March 2013.

Consultation on "Strategizing Advocacy for Effective Implementation of Women friendly Laws"

A National Consultation on "Strategizing Advocacy for Effective Implementation of Women friendly Laws" was held on 12th July, 2012 at New Delhi.

Consultations on "Violations relating to Women targeted as witches"

Northern and Western Region Consultations on "Violations relating to Women targeted as Witches" held on 29th June, 2012 at Ajmer, Rajasthan with the aim of outlining the prevalence and identifying the new trends that are emerging and the States' response on the practice of Witch hunting.

Expert Committee

An Expert Committee on laws was constituted vide order dated 23rd July, 2012 to look into existing provisions of laws and other provisions of law. The first subject taken up by the Committee was the review of the NCW Act, 1990 with a view to strengthening the National Commission for Women.



Consultation on “Natal Family Violence against Women”

The National Commission for Women organised a National Consultation on “Natal Family Violence against Women” on 26th August, 2012 at Rohtak, Haryana.

Consultation on “Reviewing of Strategies to improve provisions of Pre – conception & Pre natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex-Selection) Act, 1994”

The National Commission for Women organized a one day National Consultation on “Reviewing of Strategies to improve provisions of Pre – conception & Pre natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex-Selection) Act, 1994” on 20th December, 2012 at New Delhi.

Consultation on “Engaging Male Politicians, Youth and Student Organisations on Violence Against Women”

The National Commission for Women organized a one day National Consultation on “Engaging Male Politicians, Youth and Student Organisations on Violence Against Women” on 28th January, 2013 in New Delhi to sensitise the young male politicians and student leaders on gender issues.



6

Research and Studies Cell

Under Section 10(1) (h) of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990, the Commission is required to undertake promotional and educational research so as to suggest ways of ensuring due representation of women in all spheres and identify factors responsible for impeding their advancement. In this regard, the Commission has promoted several seminars, public hearings, workshops and research studies in order to obtain relevant inputs on subjects considered of highest priority on issues related to gender equality and empowerment.

During the year 2012-13, the National Commission for Women approved programmes on various subjects related to awareness generation on women related problems and protection of their rights. Particular emphasis was given to generate awareness on women related issues in the backward and underdeveloped rural areas, where most of the women are illiterate and ill-informed. A total of 40 Awareness Programmes/ Public Hearing, 308 Legal Awareness Programmes, 70 Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalat were organized. Apart from this, 131 National level/Regional level/State level, Seminars/Workshops were organized and 23 Research Studies were also sponsored to study women related issues and problems in depth.

List of organizations to whom financial assistance was sanctioned for conducting the State Level/ Regional Level/ National Level Seminars/ Awareness Programmes/Public Hearing, and Research Studies during 2012-13 is given at **Annexure-X, Annexure-XI, and Annexure-XII** respectively. State wise number of Seminars, Awareness Programmes/Public Hearings and Research Studies sponsored during 2012-13 is given in the table below:

Sl. No.	States	Total No. of Seminar	Total No. of Awareness Programme	Total No. of Public hearing	Total No. of Research Studies
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	—	—	—
2.	Assam	7	—	—	1
3.	Bihar	4	—	—	—
4.	Delhi	14	20	—	6
5.	Haryana	3	—	—	1
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2	—	—	1
7.	Jammu	—	—	—	—

Sl. No.	States	Total No. of Seminar	Total No. of Awareness Programme	Total No. of Public hearing	Total No. of Research Studies
8.	Jharkhand	2	—	—	3
9.	Madhya Pradesh	3	—	—	—
10.	Maharashtra	5	—	—	1
11.	Manipur	3	4	—	1
12.	Meghalaya	5	5	—	—
13.	Mizoram	1	—	—	—
14.	Orissa	3	—	—	—
15.	Puduchery	1	—	—	—
16.	Rajasthan	21	—	1	3
17.	Tamil Nadu	2	—	—	1
18.	Tripura	—	8	—	—
19.	Uttar Pradesh	31	—	1	—
20.	West Bengal	5	—	1	2
21.	Karnataka	4	—	—	1
22.	Punjab	1	—	—	—
23.	Chhattisgarh	2	—	—	2
24.	Uttaranchal	5	—	—	—
25.	Kerala	1	—	—	—
26.	Gujarat	1	—	—	—
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	—	—	—
28.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—
	Total	131	37	03	23

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

The Commission has approved 308 Legal Awareness Programmes (LAP) and 70 Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats (PMLA) during the year 2012 - 2013. List of non-governmental organizations (NGOs)/ Organisations to whom financial assistance was sanctioned for conducting Legal Awareness Programmes



and PMLAs during 2012-2013 is given at **Annexure-XIII and Annexure-XIV** respectively. State wise number of LAP and PMLA approved is given in the table below:

Sl.No.	States	Total No. of LAPs	Total No. Of PMLAs
1.	Assam	09	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	02	—
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	00
4.	Bihar	13	02
5.	Chattisgarh	04	—
6.	Delhi	12	08
7.	Goa	00	—
8.	Gujarat	05	—
9.	Haryana	06	—
10.	Himachal Pradesh	00	—
11.	Jharkhand	00	—
12.	Karnataka	02	—
13.	Kerla	02	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	08	—
15.	Maharastra	19	04
16.	Mezoram	10	—
17.	Manipur	07	—
18.	Meghalaya	36	—
19.	Nagaland	02	—
20.	Orissa	00	—
21.	Punjab	01	—
22.	Punducherry	02	—
23.	Rajasthan	103	—
24.	Sikim	03	—
25.	Tamil Nadu	04	—
26.	Tripura	05	—

Sl.No.	States	Total No. of LAPs	Total No. Of PMLAs
27.	Uttar Pradesh	30	56
28.	Uttra Khand	06	00
29.	West Bengal	00	00
	Total	308	70

Violence Free Home – A Women’s Right

NCW had initiated a Pilot Project with Delhi Police in May, 2008. The project now called ‘Violence Free Home- A Women’s Right is intended to support 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), provision of police assistance on criminal complaints, referral 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), Mumbai, Maharashtra Considering the success of the project, its term has been extended for another year upto 31st March, 2014.

Research Study

The following Research studies were Completed during the year 2012-13, the summary of which is given below:-

(I) Research study on Status of Muslim Women in West Bengal conducted by Women’s Studies Research Centre, Calcutta University, West Bengal

A. Objectives of the Study

- (a) To identify the participation of Muslim girls in primary, secondary and higher secondary education (both as part of general education system and Madrasa education.)
- (b) To find out the extent of work participation of Muslim women according to different categories of work including unpaid work, paid work as marginal workers, informal sector workers, self-employed workers.
- (c) To understand the sociology of marriage and divorce among Muslim women regarding not only status but also influence of cross- community culture on women.
- (d) To record the attitude of Muslim women towards polygamy, age of marriage



- (e) To analyze the sociological implications of these findings, emerging trends and also constraints on Muslim women to change.

B. Methodology

- (a) Primary data were collected from 749 Muslim Women with the help of interview schedule. Questionnaires as arranged had been broadly categorized into two segments, namely Household questionnaire and Individual questionnaire.
- (b) Household questionnaires were framed to highlight the socio-economic perspective of Muslim women and her family in general.
- (c) Individual questionnaires was further sub-divided into four categories to visualize the decisive aspects as education, work participation, marriage and divorce and cross-community relationship of Muslim women in our society in particular.
- (d) The study was conducted in seven districts, (Maldah, Murshidabad, Bankura, Hooghly, Kolkata, North 24 PGS, and South 24 PGS), 15 blocks / Gram Panchayats and 26 villages.

C. Findings of the study

- (a) According to Census 2001 data, concentration of Muslim population was highest in Murshidabad district (62.67%) followed by Malda district (49.72%). Concentration of Muslim population is lowest in Bankura (7.51%) followed by Hooghly (15.14%). Mixed population with Muslims along with other communities in equal or semi-equal strength was observed in Kolkata (20.27%), North 24 Parganas (24.22%) and South 24 Parganas (33.24%). These districts were selected purposively for primary survey
- (b) Muslim women in India are lagging behind in education as compared to the women of other communities. The highest percentage (55%) of illiterate respondent women was found in South 24 Pargana, this was followed by Maldah district (53%). The lowest illiteracy rate was observed 30% among the selected respondent is in Kolkata and Hooghli districts.
- (c) The average age for marriage of women in the selected districts were found to be 14.75 in Maldah), 15 in Murshidabad, 15.7 in Kolkata, 14.75 in South 24 PGs, 15.15 in North 24 PGs, 13.38 in Bankura and in Hooghly it was 15.75%.
- (d) Incidence of unemployment was high in all the surveyed districts, but proportion of non workers were more in Murshidabad, the Muslim majority district compare to other districts.

- (e) Among employed women there was a predominance of wage labors. The distinct pattern of work of these women wage labours is home based, sub contracted work like embroidery, zari work , bidi rolling, kite making, box making, copy binding, rope making, Weaving etc.
- (f) Lack of education and technical skill along with gender discrimination prevent these women in entering formal employment. On the other hand abject poverty pushed them into low skilled and low income jobs.
- (g) Women service holders were found to be either workers at the local ward office, or engaged in cooking under the Mid Day Meal scheme in local schools.
- (h) The average age of marriage for women in the selected districts were found 15 years in Maldah, Murshidabad, Kolkata, South 24 PGs, North 24 PGs, and Hooghly districts while in Bankura it was found 13 years.
- (i) Despite of high incidence of domestic violence and abuse cases of divorce are rare. ((1) Maldah (2) Murshidabad (3) Kolkata (5), South 24 PGs (3), North 24 PGs (4), Bankura (2) and Hooghly (3)). Even in many cases respondents quoted such violence as a natural consequence of marriage, faced down by generations.
- (j) Practice of polygamy was also noticed in all seven districts. Women in such polygamous wedlock are forced to dwell in a shared household.
- (k) In many places married respondents are not aware of either the amount of den mohar or about whether it has been settled or not, though den mohar can be considered as a payment to be made to the bride solely.
- (l) Dowry marriages are high in this community, which should be unlikely as dowry marriage is not advocated by Islam. This may be a cross community trait imbibed in the Muslim community from their Hindu counterparts.
- (m) Instances of cross community participation of women have been rare. It has been observed predominantly in localities where Hindu Muslims coexist.
- (n) Respondents are found to be severely resource poor. Ownership of house of land, if any, is commonly found to be inherited from dead husband rather than from father or brothers. Prevalence of dowry marriage and the custom of payment of den mohar deter daughter's legitimate claim on parental property. A dominant pattern of asset ownership is the ownership of poultry and cattle. An interesting aspect of this ownership pattern is that it is shared.



(II) Research study on Role of Women Functionaries in Panchayati System in Madhya Pradesh & Orissa conducted by Manav Adhikar Samajik Manch, 198, 3rd floor, Sant Nagar, East of Kailsah, New Delhi

(A) Objectives of the study

- (a) To assess the performance and the effectiveness of the women representatives in comparison to their male counterparts
- (b) To map the socio-economic and educational status of the women representatives
- (c) To assess the effectiveness of the women representatives
- (d) To find out the appropriateness of the support rendered by the:
Family
Community
Functionaries in the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) process
- (e) To assess the overall impact of their representation in the process
- (f) To find out the bottlenecks and the pitfalls in this system
- (g) To recommend appropriate measures for converting the lacune

(B) The major parameters of the proposed study were as follows:-

- (a) Socio-economic background of the women, Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) members and their families
- (b) Cooperation by the other members in the system
- (c) Cooperation by the administrative level official in the system
- (d) Performance and effectiveness of the women members in the PRI system, and comparing with their male counterparts
- (e) Impact of women participation in the PRI system
- (f) Impact of socio-economic conditions of the women members in decision making and participating in various developmental activities
- (g) If there are any bottlenecks and pitfalls

(C) Methodology

- (a) Study covered Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. In each selected States, two districts were selected for the study. Total 36 Gram Panchayats were selected for the study.
- (b) Primary data were collected from 720 households (20 households in each selected 36 Gram Panchayats, 180 members (5 members including at least 2 women members in each selected Gram Panchayats), 10 State Administrative Officers (5 from two states), 20 District Administrative Officers (5 officers from 4 districts), 60 Block Administrative Officials (5 from each block for 12 blocks), 20 Cases (5 from each district).

(D) Findings of the study

- (a) Out of the 180 selected Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) representatives, 86% were Ward Members and 11% were holding the charge of Sarpanch.
- (b) In the age group of 19 – 25, MP has more female representatives (8.3%) than Orissa (2.8%). On the other hand, Orissa has more female representation in 41-60 years age group (38.9%) than MP (33.4%).
- (c) The study reveals that 26.1% of the female PRI representatives were educated up to upper primary level. 8.4% of the female representatives in MP have education up to Post graduate level while 30.6% of the female representatives in MP were illiterate.
- (d) The study indicates that 91.6% women representatives are housewives. Only 8.4% of the women respondents in both the state are agricultural labour.
- (e) Monthly income wise data reveals that 37.5% of the female members of PRI's monthly income was between ₹ 1001-2000, while 15.3% respondents monthly income falls to 5000 and above. The compiled data for two States show that the economic conditions of the household of which the women PRI member belong to in Orissa is better than in MP.
- (f) About 31.9% of the female PRI members have more than five years experience in PRI. Study also reveals that 36.1% of the female members are of the age group 26 – 40 year and have no experience of the Panchayati Raj while 16.66% of the female representatives who come under the age group of 41 – 60 years were having an experience to serve the PRI since 2001– 2002.
- (g) 73.6% of the respondents are well disseminating the government policies and welfare schemes to the people effectively. This percentage in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh was 69.4% and 77.8% respectively.



- (h) Study found that that 63.8% in Orissa and 61.1% in MP respondents have the knowledge about the 33% reservation for women in PRI.
- (i) 11.1% of the representatives prefer to promote 'Anganwadi' programme and 8.1% would like to volunteer in the formation and maintenance of women Self Help Groups, 3.2% prefer child development programme and education and 1.38% wants to do religious work and in mid day meal' scheme.
- (j) 37.4% of the community responses believed that there is male dominance in the PRI system while only 12.5% of the male members agreed that there is male dominance. But 62.6% and 87.5% of the villagers and male members respectively disagree with the view.
- (k) 23.7% of the villagers said that the women member are given works like 'Anganwadi', drinking water etc. 19.8% of the respondents told that they are given the work of education and women development. 6.9% each of the respondents have told that 'Mahila Vikash Yojana' [woman development Schemes] and 'Bal Vikash Yojana' [children development schemes] are given to the women member
- (l) 92.7% of the villagers had a view that women members are popular while 4.6% of the respondents disagreed with this view.
- (m) 67.3% male respondents informed that the government officials help women members at the local level.
- (n) 56.5% of the villagers said that the women representatives fail to disseminate the available government schemes for the betterment of the community. This implies that, the community is not happy with the way the women representatives disseminate the government development schemes at the grassroots level. They think this should be more meaningful
- (o) 38.9% of the women respondents think there is male dominance in the PRI. In Orissa and Madhya Pradesh this percent is 53% and 25% respectively.

(E) Constraints

- (a) The study finds problems but none is such that the problems cannot be mitigated. Government needs to concretely act on the mitigation measures and, if necessary, it needs, to resolve at all levels to fruitfully implement government policy on women's representation in local governance.
- (b) The study observed that the community leaders of the village try to choose such candidates who are non-performers and they can easily be influenced. The women don't come forward on their own. It is either their family members or immediate relations who force them to contest

the election. Again, if the women members perform well in the first term, they are not allowed to contest for the second term. And they get frustrated and depressed.

- (c) The women representatives were assaulted and beaten for going against other Panchayat members.

(III) Research study on Evaluation of the Scheme of Kishori Shakti Yojana in Andhra Pradesh conducted by Noble Social and Educational Society, 303, Akhil Apartments, Nehru Nagar, Tirupati – 517 507, Andhra Pradesh

(A) Objectives of the study

- (a) The delineation of socio-economic profile of the beneficiary adolescent girls and their families.
- (b) To examine the knowledge and awareness on nutritional and health status of the girls in the age group of 11-18 years covered under this programmes.
- (c) To understand the awareness of relevant social issues.
- (d) To record the opinion of the adolescent girls covered by kishori shakti yojana on the difference in their lives after they attended the programmes of kishori shakti yojana.
- (e) To examine how far the training and vocational skills gained by the beneficiary girls have been put into productive activities and its impact on their incomes.
- (f) To suggest measures for the effective implementation of the scheme of Kishori Shakti Yojana.

(B) Methodology

- (a) The present study was carried out in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (b) For the present study, five districts namely Warangal and Nizamabad from Telangana region, Guntur and Krishna from Coastal Andhra region and Chittoor from Rayalaseema region were selected based on the highest number of beneficiaries (region wise) for the study.
- (c) From each of the selected district, 150 adolescent girl beneficiaries of Kishori Shakti Yojana were randomly selected and the total sample comes to 750. In addition, 30 Anganwadi workers from each of the selected district were randomly selected and the total number of Anganwadi workers selected is 150.
- (d) Two different interview schedules were developed and administered, one for collecting information from the selected beneficiary adolescent girls of Kishori Shakti Yojana programme and the other one for administering it to the selected Anganwadi workers



(C) Findings of the study

- (a) Majority of the Kishori Shakti Yojana beneficiary families are from weaker sections. Majority of the families (76.27%) are landless and the rest of them are small farmers (23.73%). Three-fourth of the families are indebted and in sample families (85%) annual income ranges between ₹ 10,000/- to 60,000/-. Majority of the families fall in the annual expenditure range of ₹ 30,000/- to ₹ 70,000/-.
- (b) Average size of the family is 4.27.
- (c) Out of the total respondents, majority of them (84.67%) have secondary and intermediate (10+2) level of education and 2.53% of them were non-enrolled in the school. Rest of the total respondents (80%) are distributed between primary (8.27%), secondary (44%), intermediate (24.27%) and graduation (3.47%).
- (d) Some of the girls in the sample were married.
- (e) With regard to the awareness of the scheme of Kishori Shakti Yojana among the sample respondents, all of them were aware of the scheme and majority of them (82.13%) came to know about it from Anganwadi workers.
- (f) Out of the total respondents, 82.13% of them reported that they were visiting Anganwadi Centers for attending various meetings such as mother's committee meetings, awareness programmes, health, nutrition education including reproductive health care etc.,
- (g) Anganwadi workers (88.53%) played an important role in motivating the adolescent girls towards the programmes of Kishori Shakti Yojana. A large percentage of respondents i.e., 46% of the total reported that their family members were not satisfied with the functioning of Kishori Shakti Yojana. Nearly 40% of them expressed that their family members were satisfied with the performance of the programme.
- (h) Out of the total respondents, only 34.27% said that Kishori Shakti Yojana training helped them in starting their own income generating activities and getting employment in public and private sectors. Of them 19.47% did start own income generating activity and the rest of them 14.80% are working as workers on wage basis.
- (i) With regard to the monthly income of the above two categories of respondents, it was found that (81.71%) are found in the monthly income range of below ₹ 1000 to 3000. 18.29% of them are in the income between ₹ 3001 to 5001 and above. Nearly 65% of the total respondents said that they were not satisfied with the income generated from their wage employment and self employment and the rest of them (35%) expressed satisfaction.

- (j) A large percentage (63.42%) of the respondents reported that they were spending their income on daily household requirements including children's education. Nearly one-fourth of them said, "they were reinvesting a part of their income on their income generating activity" and 11.67% used it for clearing their old debts.
- (k) Impact of vocational training in terms of starting income generating activities and getting employment seems to be marginal (No.257) because only 146 are self employed and 111 could get employment. Majority of them were not satisfied with their monthly income.
- (l) Awareness of adolescent girls on issues like marriage age of girls, girls child education, gender equality, child marriages, child labour, was found to be better but still awareness needs to be improved.
- (m) Awareness on equal right to parental property, domestic violence Act, trafficking in women, reservation for women in local bodies and women's participation in political activities was found to be less. There is need to increase awareness in these aspects.
- (n) Knowledge and awareness on aspects like, gap between pregnancies, care during pregnancy and lactating period, menstruation etc., diarrhea, Anemia and immunization seems to be substantial but still needs improvement.
- (o) Knowledge on HIV / AIDS, advantage of institutional deliveries needs improvement. Infrastructure and other facilities are inadequate in Anganwadi Centres. There is dissatisfaction over the quality of supplementary nutritious food served in the Anganwadi centers.
- (p) Majority of the Anganwadi workers were not satisfied with the salary and they are over burdened with the work.
- (q) 82.67% of the total respondents reported that they had undergone orientation training course on Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) and the rest of them (17.33%) attended earlier programme of Adolescent Girls.
- (r) Overwhelming majority of the respondents reported that the adolescent girls of KSY are mainly concentrating on the issues of health, nutrition, education including reproductive health and social problems.
- (s) Nearly two-third of the total respondents reported that they did not face any problem in the enrollment of adolescent girls for the KSY and 26.67% experienced some problems in this process



- (t) 52.67% of the total respondents reported that the impact of KSY on the beneficiaries particularly on the health and social issues was satisfactory and the rest of them i.e., 47.33% expressed dissatisfaction on the impact of programme. A large percentage of the total respondents 64% expressed dissatisfaction towards the functioning of change agents.
- (u) Only 40.67% of the respondents reported that the department is taking care of the trainees in follow-up of activity.

(IV) Study on Women Prisoners in Kerala conducted by Centre for Women's Studies & Development Research Institute, Rajagiri College of Social Sciences (RCSS) Kalamassery, Kochi, Kerala

(A) Objectives of the study

- (a) To study the profile and family background of the women prisoners in the jails of Kerala.
- (b) To find out the type of crimes committed by the women prisoners.
- (c) To study the reasons and period of stay in Jail of women under trials and convicts (period of justice delivery).
- (d) To examine various rehabilitation strategies designed and implemented for the women prisoners(after trial)
- (e) To study the status of the children of mothers serving jail sentences.
- (f) To recommend measures for speeding up justice delivery to women.

(B) Methodology

- (a) The design of the study was descriptive as the data were intended to describe the real life situations of the different categories of women prisoners and the problems they encountered with regard to the speedy justice delivery measures.
- (b) All the women prisoners were on rolls in the various jails - Central Prison, Women Prisons, District Jails, Special Sub Jails and Sub Jails - of the State of Kerala at the time of data collection.
- (c) A total of 161 Women Prisoners were interviewed from the 15 jails/prisons with a distribution of; Central Prison-1, Women Prisons-3, Sub Jails-7, Special Sub Jails-2 and District Jails-2 representing the 13 districts of Kerala. Of these, majority (75.2%) were under trials/remand prisoners. Only 24.8% were convicts.

(C) Finding of the study

- (a) High percent of women prisoners (29.2%) belongs to the age group of 30-40 years and 23.6% were in the age group of 50 yrs and above.

- (b) Majority (69.6%) of the women prisoners were reported to be literates. 30.4% (including natives and migrants) were illiterates.
- (c) Out of the 161 women prisoners, majority (75.8%) were Hindus. 13% and 11.2% were Muslims and Christians respectively. 49% belonged to Other Backward Class category (OBC). 31.7% and 31.7% were SC and ST respectively.
- (d) Most (47.8%) of the women prisoners were married and 24.8% of them were widows. Divorced or separated women were 21.7%. Unmarried (5.6%) women were found to be less in number.
- (e) 44.1% had a family size of 3 or below 3 members while, 43.5% had 4- 6 members in their family.
- (f) 75.2% were under trials/remand prisoners. Only 24.8% were convicts.
- (g) 29/161 women prisoners had some family member in jail/prison. More than half (57.1%) of the women prisoners had own houses.
- (h) Most (60.2%) women prisoners had land of their own. Of these, 67% had below 10 cents of land.
- (i) Majority (79.5%) of the women prisoners reported that they were employed before they were incarcerated.
- (j) 50% worked as coolies or on daily wage basis while 24.2% were 'self employed' mainly in petty business like selling flowers, brooms, exchange of new clothes for old, collecting and selling of scrap etc.
- (k) Among the 77 who were married, husbands of 31 (40.3%) women prisoners did not have any job, 24.7% of the husbands were self employed and 19.5% were either coolies or daily wage earners.
- (l) A few (11) of the 161 women prisoners said they did not have family income. They lived on the charity of others.
- (m) Out of the 150 who had a family income, majority (54.7%) had fallen in the category of ₹ 5000/- and below while 17.3% belonged to the income group of ₹ 5000/ – ₹ 10000/-
- (n) Majority of the women prisoners belonged to BPL families and that too at the lowest rung of the economic ladder.
- (o) Most (68.3%) of the inmates did not have any debt.



- (p) Murder/Attempt at culpable homicide was the major crime head under which the women prisoners were arrested. 23.6% were arrested for robbery/theft. 23.6% were accused under Abkari Act. 9.9% (16) were arrested for Sex related crimes (Rape / ITP Act / Procuration/ Buying/Selling of minor girls).
- (q) 10 (6.2%) women prisoners were accused of cheating/criminal breach of trust under Sections 406/407/409/420. 13 (8.1%) women fell under the category of 'Others'.
- (r) Most (65.0%) of the convicted were imprisoned for the cases related to Murder/Attempt at culpable homicide.
- (s) Among the under trials, an equal number (29.8%) were arrested for the cases related to Abkari / NDPS Act and Robbery / Theft followed by ITP/Rape cases and Murder/attempt at culpable homicide (13.2% each).
- (t) Among the illiterates, majority were arrested for the crimes of 'Robbery/theft' (36.7%) and 'Abkari/NDPS Act' (32.7%).
- (u) Comparatively, a higher number of educated (PDC/+2 - 62.5% & Graduates-50.0%) women were incarcerated for the cases of murder/ attempt to culpable homicide.
- (v) Of the 40 convicts interviewed, most (32.5%) had a short duration of time i.e., 'below 1 year' for their conviction/Judgment. 30% and 20% convicts reported of durations of '1-3yrs' and '3-6 yrs' respectively. In a few (17.5%) cases more delay i.e. '6-9yrs' (12.5%) and 'above 9yrs' (5.0%) was noticed. Two 'Murder' cases were reported to have taken 'more than 9 yrs' for conviction. One 'Abkari' and 4 'Murder' cases took '6-9yrs' for conviction.
- (w) Of the 121 under trial/remand (women) prisoners, 45.5% had been under custody for a period of 'below 1 month'. For 38.8%, the duration of their custody was '1-6 months'. A few (5.8%) of them were kept in jail/prisons for a long period i.e.; 1-3 yrs (3.3%) and 3-6yrs (2.5%).
- (x) Crime-wise, most (70%) from 'Other crimes (KP Act, 14 of Foreigners Act etc.)' and 52.8% from 'Abkari /NDPS crimes' had been under custody for a short period of time i.e. 'below 1 month'. Only in the cases of 'Abkari' (1, 2.8%) and 'Robbery/Theft' (2, 5.6%) a long period of custody (3-6yrs) was noticed
- (y) Of the 40 convicted, only 11 (27.5%) had reported to be granted/ utilized the parole. Majority (72.5%) of them did not get/ make use of the parole.
- (z) All the 11 convicts, who reported to have availed the parole, utilized it twice a year and the duration of parole was 30 days.

- (zi) 43.5% of the women prisoners in Kerala had an advocate of their own, while majority (56.5%) did not.
- (zii) Most (48.4%) of the women prisoners reported that the trial of their cases had not yet started. While 18.6% reported of the number of hearings as '5 or below 5', 16.8% mentioned it as 11-20. Only 9.3% women prisoners were reported to have hearings of 'more than 20 times.
- (ziii) 46.0% reported of not having any delay in their trial as most of these cases were recent. While 44.1% complained about the delay in trial, a few (9.9%) reported about their unawareness with regard to the same
- (ziv) 71 women prisoners who reported of the delay in trial, majority (53.5%) were unaware of the reason for the same. 29.6% pointed out 'lagging of investigation' as the reason for delay in the trial.
- (zv) Out of the 40 convicts, 19 (i.e. 47.5%) were reported to have utilized the rehabilitation measures at the jail.
- (zvi) Of the 161 women prisoners, 116 (72%) with a distribution of 26/40 convicts and 90/121 under trials were reported to be capable of living independently after release.
- (zvii) Out of the 116, who said they could earn their own livelihood, 72 (62.1%) were thinking of earning on a daily wage basis. A good number 29 (25%) had plans of self employment. The remaining preferred private job (5), Agriculture (5) and other means of livelihood.
- (zviii) 47.8% had to either conduct their cases themselves or obtain free legal aid from the government. 28.6% reported of the assistance from husband / children for conducting their cases. 8.7% and 14.3% had their parents/brother/sister and relatives/friends/neighbours respectively for conducting cases on behalf of the prisoner.
- (zix) Among the 161 prisoners under study, majority (67.7%) reported of having children (a total of 204 children). Out of 204 children 18.6% children were living with the prisoners' family/relatives.15.7% were living in orphanages as no relatives came forward to look after them.
- (zix) Out of the 204 children of the women prisoners, 98 were studying in various classes and for different courses and only 32 were employed. Among these, 2 were abroad and 17 were coolies. 5 were skilled workers, while 1, 3 & 4 had govt. job, private job and self employment respectively.
- (zxi) Of the 66 women prisoners who had children undergoing education, 33 stated that their imprisonment had badly affected the education of their children. 21 respondents reported of the educational status of their children as satisfactory.



(zxii) Out of 109 women prisoners who had children, only 27 were visited by their children. 7 women prisoners had their children in juvenile homes/jails. One prisoner had her 2 children (aged 15 & 17) in Juvenile homes for the crime of immoral trafficking. 6 women prisoners had their children residing in jails for crimes murder / attempt to culpable homicide (4), Cheating (1) and immoral traffic (1). They were in the age group of 18 – 32 yrs.

(V) Research study on Kishori Shakti Yojana at Ghaziaad District of Uttar Pradesh conducted by Shri Bhairvi Social Foundation, a - 381, Saraswati Marg, Mandawali Fazalpur, Delhi – 110092

A. Short term objectives

- (a) To explore the improvement in health and nutritional status of the adolescent girls in the age group 11-18
- (b) To study non-formal education gained through the program
- (c) To have upgraded and initiated home based vocational skills
- (d) To have achieved awareness and behaviour change on the right age at marriage
- (e) To have improved awareness about child care, welfare and nutritional programs

B. Long term objective

- (a) To improve the status of women and empower them to involve them in the decisions making process.

(C) Methodology

- (a) The study covered 200 respondents. Out of this, 180 girls were from nine blocks 18 trained girls were found and selected for the study.
- (b) Data was collected through Open and Close ended questionnaire schedule, focus group discussion, in depth interviews of the selected beneficiarie, selected case studies.

(D) Findings

- (a) The age of respondents varied from 13 to 22 years.
- (b) The maximum numbers of respondents (32.8%) were placed in the age-group of 19-20 age-group and lowest numbers of respondents were placed in the age-group of 21-22.
- (c) Out of 198 respondents, 10.1% of respondents were educated up to primary level of education where as 25.25% of respondents were educated up to middle level of education. Further there

were 22.72% respondents educated up to matriculation/higher education and 22.22% respondents were educated up to senior secondary level. 15.65% respondents were graduate and above. The maximum numbers of respondents were placed in the educational Category of middle education and the lowest numbers of respondents were placed in the age-group of primary education.

- (d) Out of 198 respondents, there were 44.4% of respondents who attained their puberty in the age of 11 to 13 years where as 48.4% respondents attained puberty in the age of 14 to 16. There were also 1.5% of respondents who attained puberty in the age of 17 to 19.
- (e) Out of 198 respondents, 94.9% respondents were unmarried and 5% respondents were married.
- (f) 26% respondents opined that girls needed less nutrition than boys whereas 74% respondents were in favour of the equal distribution of nutrition, irrespective of gender.
- (g) Out of 198 respondents, 57.50% respondents were enrolled in vocational courses whereas 42.40% respondents were not enrolled for any kind of vocational activity.
- (h) Out of 198 respondents, 90.4% of respondents opined that the age of marriage should be increased, whereas 9.5% of respondents were satisfied with the present age of marriage for girls.
- (i) 78.7% respondents had opinion that “women should have at least one male child” whereas 21.2% of respondents opined a balanced opinion both for male and female child.
- (j) 22.72% of respondents stated that meaning of health was confined to physical health only, whereas 72.27% respondents opined that meaning of health can be extended up to physical, mental and social health.
- (k) 41.22% responses were in favour of milk and its various products, whereas 35.08% responses were in favour of cereal products. Further 20.76% respondents stated that fruits and vegetables were main source of nutrition. There were also 1.75% responses in favour of meat and egg whereas 1.16 responses were in favour of various vitamin supplements.
- (l) In opinion of 70.7% respondents, the right age of marriage should be 21 years for boys and 18 years for girls, whereas 21.21% respondents opined that the right age of marriage to be 20 years for both boys and girls. 8% respondents who opined that the right age of marriage should be 20 years for boys and 18 years for girls.
- (m) 29% respondents were in favour of one child, where as 54% respondents reported that there should be at least two to three children. 17% respondents reported that a couple should have at least four children.



- (n) 67% respondents opined that there should be at least 3 years gap between two consecutive births to a women, where as 33% respondents should shows their unawareness regarding birth intervals.
- (o) 48.31% responses were in favour of right to education and 32.58% responses were in favour of right to freedom and freedom of expression. Similarly 16.57% of responses were advocating for gender equality whereas 1.96% responses were proposing right to food and nutrition. There were also 0.56% responses in favour of right for self expression.
- (p) 41.79% respondents reported that dowry was the main cause of decreasing incidence of girl children. Further 11.04% responses indicated that sex ratio is decreasing due to high mortality of female infants whereas 8.35% responses indicated that lack of education was the prime cause of declining sex ratio.

(E) Program Impact and General Awareness

- (a) Approximately above 80% of the girls were able to read newspaper, sign board, bus routes and could write letter also. Most of the girls reported that they were able do simple calculations.
- (b) Study indicated that after the KSY training awareness among the adolescents girls had increased on socio, demographic and nutrition related issues.

(VI) Research study on Socio Economic Condition of Domestic Women Servants in Eastern Uttar Pradesh Study conducted by Samajik Anusandhan Evam Manav Vikas Sansthan, Ward No. 10, Ramkola Road, Kushinagar, Uttar Pradesh.

(A) Objectives of the study

- (a) To study the demographic profile of the Domestic women servants in terms of their caste, age, marital status, education etc.
- (b) To analysis the socio economic profile of the domestic women servants.
- (c) To understand the socio – economic problems faced by them.
- (d) To understand the occupation and wage structure.
- (e) To examine the job profile, employer-employee relationship and job satisfaction level of the women domestic servants.
- (f) To examine their background.

(B) Hypothesis

The main hypothesis for the present study are:

- (a) Most of the domestic women servants do not have basic amenities.
- (b) Most of the domestic servants are not getting weekly holidays, yearly increment and working as part time.
- (c) Most of the domestic servants are below poverty line and landless.
- (d) Minimum wage rate is not applicable in most of the cases.
- (e) There are no social security provisions for domestic women servants.
- (f) Educational level of domestic women servants is either very poor or nil.

(C) Methodology

The following printed questionnaire schedule was prepared to address the research issues.

- (a) Questionnaire/ Schedule for Domestic women servants Socio –Economic Survey

Following issues were covered in the questionnaire:

- (a) Age, social, marital and economic status, education of the women servants.
- (b) Status of household facilities.
- (c) Workings condition
- (d) Behaviour of the employer
- (e) Health of the women servants
- (f) Support from family members

(D) Qualitative Method

FGDs (Focused Group Discussions) were conducted with the target community (Domestic women servants). The issues discussed were related to their socio and economic problems, exploitation, behavior of their family members, conditions of their children, wages etc.

(E) Selection of Sample Area

- (a) The study was conducted in urban areas of 10 major districts in eastern part of the State of Uttar Pradesh namely Allahabad, Azamgarh, Basti, Chanduli, Gorakhpur, Kushinagar, Kaushambi, Mau, Sant Kabeer Nagar and Varanasi.



- (b) Urban Areas of these cities were selected on basis of areas having more number of domestic women servants. Samples were chosen randomly. Interviews were taken either at working place or at the residence of the domestic servants.
- (c) A sample of around 100 was taken from urban areas each district making it a total of 1000 samples. Around 5 FGDs (Focused Group Discussions) in each district and total 50 FGDs (Focused Group Discussions) were conducted during the study.

(F) Findings

- (a) Age of maximum numbers of domestic women servants is between 26 to 45 years and only 5.3% women older than 56 years work as domestic servants.
- (b) During the study it was found that poor women get the job of domestic worker mainly through the contacts of family or friends or neighbours. The role of local placement agencies was found nil in providing domestic worker job to the poor women of study area. The reason behind this is that, in this part of the country most of the domestic workers are illiterate and not aware about the placement agencies and placement agencies also do not approach them like in big and metro cities.
- (c) Most of domestic women workers were from the near by rural areas of the cities and some were from urban slum area of the ten cities. It was found that migration was within district and migration of poor women for the domestic servant work from outside the districts was not visible.
- (d) Among all respondents, 52.6% said that they were from Scheduled Caste category and did not disclose their castes while 5.2% were from Pasi (Scheduled caste) community, 2.2% were from Kumhar and Chamar (Scheduled caste) community each.
- (e) Majority (86%) of domestic women servants were illiterate and only 7.1% DWS (domestic women servants) were found literate.
- (f) The average family size of the all surveyed 1000 respondents was 4.70. Mean family size was minimum (4.32) in district Kaushambi and maximum (5.21) in Sant Kabir Nagar. Majority of the respondents were satisfied with their married life.
- (g) Majority (913) of the domestic women servants (DWS) were landless and only around 0.9% had some agricultural land with them.
- (h) Majority (770) of the domestic women servants in ten districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh were having their own house and 230 out of 1000 DWS were living in rented accommodation.

- (i) Majority (812) of domestic women servants were not having toilet facilities in their own houses. Majority (798) were not having power (electricity) connection in their houses. Majority were not having basic essential domestic items in their houses.
- (j) Big majority (976) domestic women servants did not have any extra skills.
- (k) Almost 99% domestic women servants said that behaviour of their employers was affectionate and they did not complain about any bad behaviour or exploitation.
- (l) High numbers (964) of DWS (Domestic women servants) were working with out getting any weekly holiday in all ten districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh and only 36 DWS were having weekly holidays.
- (m) Average working time of all domestic women servants (respondents) per house was 4.33 hours. Most of the DWS work for around nine hours in a day.
- (n) The average monthly income of respondents was ₹ 764, which seems quite low as far as minimum wage rate and current inflation rate is concerned.
- (o) Majority (939) of the respondents were not satisfied and want to study more, only 61 domestic women servants were satisfied with their education. Satisfaction level about their education was highest in district Kushinagar (10) and Azamgarh (10) and lowest in Varanasi (2).
- (p) Majority (987) of the respondents were not satisfied with their earnings, only 13 domestic women servants were satisfied with their earnings. Dissatisfaction level about their earnings was highest in districts Allahabad (100), Chandauli (100), Kaushambi (100), Kushinagar (100) and Varanasi (102).
- (q) The insecurities that poor domestic women servants suffered were therefore related to mainly two factors; i.e. (i). they and their families come from the poorer sections of society, and (ii). within these poorer families, women tend to be discriminated.

(G) Problems Faced by the Domestic Women Servants

During the study focused group discussions were conducted in different localities with domestic women servants. Issues related to their job security, earnings, skills, basic facilities and health were raised. After summarizing the discussions following problems faced by the female domestic servants at work were drawn together.

- (a) The domestic women servants were not satisfied with their present wages as they expected more.



- (b) They did not have any extra skills like sewing & tailoring, making handicrafts etc.
- (c) Burden of extra work was often forced by their employers and they did not get any extra money for additional work.
- (d) They did not get weekly holidays or any extra leave and in case of leave, employers deducted their wages for absence at work.
- (e) They did not have basic facilities like toilets, electricity connection, crèche for their children.
- (f) Women as domestic servants often worked long hours, with no contracts, no protection against job loss.
- (g) Most of the domestic women servants were anaemic and malnourished. Good health care and education were not available for their children.
- (h) Most of domestic women servants lacked basic security in the absence of social infrastructure or social protection system that guarantees each person decent basic amenities, basic security remains low, in situation of low work based socio-economic security.

(VII) Research study on Status and Working conditions of women workers in Handicraft Sector of Rajasthan especially in Tie and Dye, Embroidery and Textile medium based printing craft conducted by Ehsaas Foundation, 58A, Masoodpur, Vasant kunj, New Delhi-110070.

(A) Objectives of the Study

- (a) To investigate the socio economic condition of women workers in handicrafts sector of Rajasthan.
- (b) To identify the constraints and problems faced by women workers in the study area.
- (c) To identify the data gaps which require to be bridged for developing meaningful indicators of relative women workers participation in such sectors
- (d) To examine the correspondence between the jobs related skills of the women and suitable availability of employment opportunity.
- (e) To diagnose the active & meaningful role of NGOs in the following areas:
 - (i) Promoting the Self Help Groups,
 - (ii) Providing marketing and technical support,
 - (iii) Organizing funds for establishment and expansion of commercial ventures,

- (iv) Organizing training and development programs for women workers, particularly job specific skill harnessing measures, and skill upgradation initiatives.
- (v) Improving the logistics and distribution systems, etc
- (vi) Other critical administrative and operational issues
- (f) To study and evaluate the kind of changes perceptible in the life of women workers as a consequence of various laws, provisions, programs and schemes enacted for their welfare.
- (g) To determine and evaluate the extent of awareness among the women workers about the various programs and schemes implemented for the welfare of women workers in handicraft sector.
- (h) To identify and analyze functional, administrative and procedural shortcomings and weaknesses in the implementation of various programs and policies aimed at improving the quality of life of women workers in this sector.
- (i) To suggest measures for inclusion of women in overall employment and for greater access to the market for handicraft sectors.

(B) Methodology

- (a) The study was carried out in different districts of Rajasthan viz. Jaipur, Jodhpur, Barmer, Chittaurgarh.
- (b) The quantitative and qualitative techniques were used for conducting the study.
- (c) The purposive random sampling was adopted for selection of area/localities and targeted women artisans across the different districts of Rajasthan.
- (d) A total 800 women workers were surveyed and collected the vital data in addition to other stakeholders..
- (e) The total of 10 Non-Government Organization /Institutions of handicrafts were selected and interviewed to collect the requisite information for the sample survey.
- (f) Primary data was obtained through two structured questionnaires / interview schedules one for women workers and other stakeholders was developed for canvassing among them. Case studies was also conducted to supplement the data/information collected through the above mentioned sample survey.

(C) Findings

- (a) Around 41% out of total women artisan were in textile medium based craft across the different locations viz namely Jaipur, Barmer, Chittaurgarh and Jodhpur followed by 30% women engaged in Embroidery and 29% in Tie and Dye.



- (b) Majority of respondents were housewives. It was perceived from the survey data that they contributed substantially towards the daily household family expenditure.
- (c) The age category of women working in the handicrafts sector was mainly confined to the 26-35 years age group, followed by 36-45 years of age. This was considered as the most productive age group of the life span.
- (d) A total of 88% respondents were married, followed by 7% unmarried and working in the handicrafts sector, 4% widowed and the remaining respondents were found to be separated.
- (e) The survey data revealed that roughly 49% out of total respondents were illiterate. It indicated that women artisans were not educationally empowered especially in districts of Barmer and Jodhpur.
- (f) Roughly 77% out of the total artisans belonged to the nuclear family, followed by 23% belonging to joint family structure.
- (g) It was noted that roughly 65% women artisans belonged to the 4-6 members' family size. It was noticeable that women artisans belonged to larger family size, but having relatively low educational level.
- (h) 31% women artisans out of the total number of respondents were found to be engaged in animal husbandry related activities besides practicing in craft related works, followed by 25% engaged as shop owners/manual labourers and 21% were confined to agriculture related activities. This indicated that they earned relatively less from handicraft oriented sectors, and therefore remain associated with other income generating business ventures.
- (i) The survey data revealed that around 93% of total artisans were engaged in production of items in a craft, followed by 7% engaged in both selling and production of craft items, and none were found to be solely interested in carrying out selling tasks. About 44% out of the total women artisans were engaged for middlemen, followed by 24% for retailers and shopkeepers, 15% worked as member of self help group, 11% for manufacturers, 6% worked independently and remained as entrepreneurs.
- (j) The majority of women artisans were working under retailers, manufacturers, or as Self Help Group members Sand middleman and only a few of them were found to be working as entrepreneurs independently.

- (k) The survey data indicated that women artisans were given fair and equitable treatment in terms of working hours required per day and monthly wages given, and there was no major discrimination done as compared to the male workers.
- (l) A total of 45% women artisans stated that they were attached to suitable working places compatible to their competencies and skills, followed by 32% stating that they obtained jobs as per their competencies and skills which were found to be somewhat suitable.
- (m) A total of 90% women artisans required skill upgradation training, followed by 10% respondents who did not require any major skill up gradation training.
- (n) The survey data indicated that a total of 28% women artisans accessed designs for items in a craft from middleman, followed by 24% women artisans using traditional designs in a craft, 19% obtaining designs from shopkeepers, 18% from manufacturers and 13% from supportive NGOs.
- (o) In most cases traditional and obsolete technology was used for production of items. Women artisans do not have direct linkages with potential markets. They have procured the designs from subcontractors and some of them possess traditional designs inherited from forefather.
- (p) A total of 76% women artisans never received adequate and timely financial support from financial institution, whereas 17% women artisans never attempted to have access to financial support. Only 8% of women artisans interviewed obtained adequate loans and financial support from financial institutions.
- (q) A total of 46% respondents were dissatisfied and outlined the difficulties in obtaining financial assistance from financial institutions.
- (r) A total of 17% women artisans never tried for or applied for any loan or credit facilities. Only, 4% of respondents claimed that they managed to obtain loans from financial institution. In most cases it was observed that women workers were facing a severe financial crunch.
- (s) It has been found that only 8% women artisans were aware about the schemes pertaining to women welfare. Out of this 22% were aware through Government officials
- (t) There is no specific scheme for women artisans implemented by Government of India. Although, various Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations are functioning across various districts, the knowledge and awareness level was abysmal amongst women artisan community regarding different benefits that could be availed of including Social Security Benefits rendered by the Central and State Governments.



(VIII) Research study on Crime against Women in Meghalaya. Study conducted by Meghalaya State Commission for Women, Shillong, Meghalaya

(A) Objectives

- (a) To find out the nature of crime against women, and its prevalence in the society.
- (b) To identify the causes of such crimes.
- (c) To explicate the coping mechanism adopted by the victims and the other members of the society.

(B) Components of the Study

The study focused on these components of the issue, namely:

- (a) History
- (b) Perspective
- (c) Whose Responsibility
- (d) In addition, case studies and statistics are given for each
- (e) District.

(C) Methodology

- (a) The study was conducted in all the districts headquarters of The seven districts of Meghalaya. Due to time constraint, data was collected from 20 households each from three localities of the seven headquarters of the district namely, Shillong, Jowai, Nongpoh, Nongstoin, Tura, Williamnagar and Baghmara.
- (b) The primary data has been collected by interviewing women and men of different households of the society. Focus group discussion technique was also used to collect data from the various women organizations and female sex workers in the society.

(D) Findings

North East India, where majority of the states are inhabited by the tribal population, is believed to have traditional and customary tribal norms that are more liberal to women.

(i) Findings of West Garn Hills, Tura district

- (a) All the respondents agreed that crime against women existed in the society, the most

common one being domestic violence committed by husbands on their wives. Such crimes are not new in the society since it is prevailing from the past.

- (b) Other crimes such as rape, molestation, trafficking and kidnapping were also presently prevalent, wherein these crimes were not common and hardly found in the past but seemed to be on the rise from the year 2000.
- (c) Most of the people had a view that in the past, Meghalaya as the matrilineal state had lot of respect for women and less discrimination could be seen, though women do not take part in politics and religion, they enjoyed their social status as the mother and the head of the house. At present, women are getting more privileges in politics as well as in religion but along with these, crimes enter the society because of the change in social status and position.
- (d) People with money and power were not worried about the law; most of the crimes are committed by those people who get away easily with their money. Most of the crimes are increasing because of the social changes such as lifestyle, better job facilities, less respect for women, etc.
- (e) 42% of the respondents stated that they did not come across any crimes in their family, relatives or neighbourhood but heard about such crimes from others.
- (f) Around 33% were aware of domestic violence in their neighbourhood and 25% were facing and had experienced domestic violence in their family. Relatives and family showed concern for the victim.
- (g) In case of domestic violence, first step was always taken by the family members and they called the relatives for further action. Relatives of the couple held the meeting, made them compromise and issued gave warnings, not to create any nuisance in the future. If problem still persisted then the case ended in separation between the two. Women's organization and other NGOs had taken action if the case was serious like rape, murder, etc. The victim's family was approached first along with their consent to take the cases for legal action.
- (h) According to some respondents changes of life style, movies, obscene and pornographic pictures, internet and mobiles, changing attitude towards women, decreasing religious restrictions, fall in moral values want of easy money, broken family etc were some causes of crimes against women.



- (i) 78% of the respondents had seen men who were violent, even if they were not drunk. 15% had no idea since they had not come across such persons. 17% had a view that only drunkards could cause such violence. Violence could be related to drunkenness sometimes but not always. It could also be related to demand for sex, refusal to obey the husband's commands, extravagance, habit of using disgusting language, and so forth. Woman facing such crimes showed poor health, not only physical pain like bruises, scar or scratch but also mental trauma which lasted longer.
- (j) A crime did not affect only the victims but also other family members, mostly the children. Children of such families were unhealthy and sometimes physical and mental abnormalities could be seen since they could not develop well. Many were school dropouts as they could not concentrate on their studies; also lack of financial support from the family compelled them to quit schools and start earning to support the family. 92% blamed man for the crimes, yet they still had a view that woman themselves were the root cause of crimes.
- (k) 8% reported that wife battering happened because of the woman's own fault as those women never kept their mouths shut, while those women who were humble never got beating from the husbands. 91% of the women were not aware of the law or support services concerning the violence against woman. 9% of the respondents believed that there could be some support mechanism but had never seen anyone taking help or getting benefits.

(ii) Research Findings in East Garo Hills, Williamnagar

- (a) 67% of the respondents were aware of the domestic violence in their neighbourhood, 33% had heard about the violence in the society but not faced those problems in the family and neighbourhood.
- (b) The family and the relatives were the first to come forward and give assistance and comfort to the victim. If the matter was serious they had even taken them for further legal action. Members of the locality, different NGOs, women groups and church leaders had voiced out their concern against crimes committed in the society.
- (c) 50% had a view that crimes from the past were different from the crimes that were happening now. In the past only domestic violence was found in the society but now the crimes such as rape and murder were also becoming common, so the pattern of crimes changed with the times.

- (d) Women's groups were set up in response to the crimes against the women. They protested against the person who committed the crimes and demanded the police and other government authorities to take action immediately against the culprit.
- (e) Few had a view that crimes against women were a serious matter and had to be taken care of. Some of the factors reported by the respondents for increase in crime were change of life style, movies, obscene and pornographic pictures, internet and mobiles, changing attitude towards women, decreasing religious restrictions, fall in moral value, want of easy money, broken family etc. Rape, molestation, domestic violence, trafficking and exploitation of women are the different forms of crimes.
- (f) 78% of the respondents had seen men who are violent even if they were not drunk. 15% had no idea as they had not come across such person, 17% had a view that only drunkards could cause such violence. Violence could be related to drunkenness sometimes but not always. It could also be related to demand for sex, refusal to obey the husband's commands, extravagance, habit of using disgusting language, and so forth. Woman facing such crimes showed poor health, not only physically were pain like bruises, scar or scratch but also mental trauma which lasted longer.
- (g) A crime does not affect only the victim but also other family members, mostly the children. Children of such families were found to be unhealthy and sometimes physically and mentally abnormalities could be seen since they could not develop well.
- (h) 92% blamed man for the crimes, yet they still had views that woman themselves were the rootcause of crimes. 8% reported that wife battering is because of the woman's own fault as those women never keep their mouths shut, while those women who are humble and bear the violence silently never get beating from the husband. 91% of the women are not aware of the law or support services concerning the violence against woman. 9% of the respondents believed that there may be some support mechanism but have never seen anyone taking help or getting benefits.

(iii) Research Findings in South Garo Hills. Baghmara

- (a) Crimes against women was present in the society. Such crimes were wife battering, ill treatment of women, molestation rape and murder
- (b) 87% of the respondents had come across women who were facing domestic violence in their neighborhood. 13% were facing domestic violence in their family. Every respondent



informed that relatives could not interfere much about the domestic violence, until and unless victims approached them for their help.

- (c) Most of the time women took shelter with their family and with their neighbours. None of the respondents came across anyone who voiced out for the women facing violence at home.
- (d) Yet all respondents agreed that crime was changing along with the times as they heard of such crimes today which were never heard before.
- (e) Many women still considered physical abuse as natural, that was meant to happen in their lives. So they accepted it as a private matter because making it public would bring more shame to them.
- (f) 80% agreed that men who did not drink also showed symptoms of violence once they started drinking.

(iv) Research Findings in East Khasi Hills, Shillong

- (a) All agreed that crime against women was on a sharp rise in the recent times. 98% of the respondents had heard about crime against women that was prevalent in the society and some of them witnessed such crimes among their relatives, friends and neighbours while the remaining 2% had not heard or experienced the same. When such crimes happened in the society, the family members always confronted and helped the victims. The local authority never interfered unless the victims or her family members reported it to them. No one voiced out their complaints before but now there were women's wings in the locality who came forward and helped.
- (b) 70% of the respondents blame rising crime on alcohol, illiteracy, poverty, and unemployment of women and degradation of morals and ethics; 25% on early marriage, indecent dress of women and the influences of TV, magazines, pornography, mobiles, and internet; 5% on suspicious minds and irresponsibility of men, gambling, and subordinate nature of women.
- (c) 40% blamed men of their violent nature, 10% blamed women because they made a mistake in choosing their life partner and 50% blamed on both because women also sometimes inflicted violence. Moreover, the respondents felt that women also expected too much, far beyond the capacity of men to provide and this also resulted in violence. 75% of the informants had never heard of laws/ support service mechanisms that were providing help for women facing violence in the society, whereas 25% had a vague knowledge.

- (d) 55% of the informants were victims of crime against women. Their age group fell under 25 – 47 years, 66% were Christians, 17% belonged to Hinduism and 17% belonged to the traditional Khasi religion. Five were illiterates, one lower primary, three secondary, two higher sec. four of them were housewives, three domestic workers, and four had their own private service. six were married, four separated and one widow. All the victims were from low economic background.

(v) Research Findings in Jaintia Hills District, Jowai

- (a) The respondents were of the opinion that crime against women exists in the society such as rape, molestation, abduction, domestic violence and murder. Although, they did not witness among their relatives and friends but 2% have witnessed domestic violence and adultery among their neighbors.
- (b) All the respondents agreed that crime against women is a public issue and needs attention from everyone. 14% of the respondents felt that the factors are TV, mobiles, internet; 77% felt that alcohol and drugs add to crimes, 9% blame on dress code, religion, money, marriage with the non tribal. 87% were of the opinion that non alcoholics can also be violent and can commit any crime while 13% felt that it depended on man's intentions and mentality.
- (c) Patience and tolerance of women was also one of the factors that encourage men to abuse them. Rape and adultery was prevalent in the society but it was not committed openly.
- (d) Women who faced violence show poor overall health performance not only of the mother but of the family as a whole.
- (e) 12% said that it was men's fault and 88% felt that it was the fault of both men and women. The crime increased in the area because of the presence of coal mines where non tribals were employed.

(vi) Research Findings in Ri Bhoi District, Nongpoh

- (a) They mentioned that Crimes like murder, wife-battering, assaults, kidnapping, adultery, molestation and especially rape were prevalent in this present generation.
- (b) 20% of the respondents were aware of CAW (Crime Against Women) amongst their relatives, in their clan, and those happening in their neighbourhood. 80% have heard from the media. Most of the victims of crime didn't have the courage to express or tell if they have been abused by the husband to anyone. Some of them consulted the NGOs especially when the case was serious.



- (c) When talked about crime against women as a whole, all the respondents agreed that it was completely a public issue 2% said that it was public only if the victim reported in black and white, 3% said that it should be made a public issue so that the victims can prevent themselves from mental trauma and other complications in life.
- (d) 65% blamed for crime against women on alcohol and the change in lifestyles; 20% on indecent dress, unemployment, poverty and illiteracy; 10% on early marriage, media, internet, and mobiles; and 5% on family conflicts, gambling, and irresponsibility and lack of respect of men for women. 78% of the respondents felt that men who did not consume alcohol were also violent, 6% felt that it depended on the character and mentality of the person while 10% had not heard or come across any man who were violent when not drunk and 6% said that non alcoholics were not violent.
- (e) Women facing any form of violence showed poor health performance. Sometimes they cannot eat in a proper way if the husband did not provide sufficiently. It also affected her psychological as well as emotional health.
- (f) 60% of the respondents really felt that men should be blamed for creating violence, 35% felt that both women and men should be blamed while 5% felt that it was women's fault for their disobedience.
- (g) Although 49% of the respondents were aware of certain laws on rights of women and support service mechanisms but they only had a very vague knowledge about it.

(vii) Research Findings in West Khasi Hills. Nongstoin

- (a) According to the research study conducted and based on the interviews, all of the respondents agreed that Crime and Violence against Women was very much predominant in the society.
- (b) All of the respondents were of the view that Crime and Violence against Women was a public matter and no longer a private one.

(IX) Research study on Support to Training & Employment Programme for Women in Delhi conducted by Ganga Social Foundation, D-5, Ganga Vihar, Gokalpuri, Delhi, 110065

(A) Objectives of the study

- (a) To mobilize women in small viable groups and make facilities available through training and access to credit.

- (b) To provide training for skill up-gradation.
- (c) To enable groups of women to take up employment-cum- income generation programmes by providing backward and forward linkages.
- (d) To provide support services for further improving training and employment conditions of women.

(B) Methodology

- (a) Study was conducted in Delhi. Sample size of the study was 82 beneficiaries
- (b) The target group covered under the STEP Programme included marginalized, asset less rural women and the urban poor. This included wage laborers, unpaid daily workers, female headed households, migrant laborers, tribal and otherdispossessed groups, with special focus on SC/ ST households and families.

(C) Findings

- (a) Out of total 82 respondents, there were 46.34% respondents, were educated, whereas 13.41% respondents were uneducated. There was 40.24% respondents were not responding to the query during the field intervention.
- (b) The maximum numbers of respondents were studied above 10+2 level (28.05%).
- (c) Out of total 82 respondents, there were 95.12% respondents that belonged to a family which consisted of 1 to 5 members, however 3.66% respondents were part of a family which consisted to about 10 members. There are 1.22% respondents who belonged to a comparative large family which consisted of 15 and above members.
- (d) Aganwadi workers played vital role in STEP program. They had understanding, participation, involvement and role in environment building and in mobilizing the community.
- (e) Out of 82 respondents there were 64.63% respondents aware of the STEP programme. There were 35.37% respondents who were unable to speak about the programme and seemed to be less aware.
- (f) 3.66% respondents were aware about the programme by obtaining information on their own. 56.10% respondents were made aware by volunteers and 2.44% respondents were getting information through advertisement.
- (g) Out of 82 respondents, 51.22% respondents were associated with the programme for less than a year, where as 10.98% respondents were associated for last 1 to 2 years



- (h) 62.20% respondents reported that the programme was supportive to women whereas 37.80% respondents were not satisfied with the programme. And 60.98% respondents were satisfied with the training imparted by the STEP programme, whereas 39.02% respondents were not satisfied with the training programme.
- (i) Most of the respondents (70.73%) thought that the training was not helpful for them to find employment opportunity, whereas 29.27% respondents were hopeful for employment opportunity.
- (j) 53.66% respondents opined that the existing skills were helpful to get employment. There are 59.76% respondents were said that the programme was helpful in providing employment opportunity whereas the programme was not useful for 40.24% respondents.
- (k) Since more than 60% of the respondents had reported that the STEP programme was very useful, steps could be taken to identify good voluntary organization for STEP programme in Delhi.
- (l) The study recommended strong networking and partnership among the governmental and non-governmental organizations.

(X) Research Study on women victims (of Dowry Prohibition Act, Domestic Violence Act) conducted by Laxmi Narayann Gramodhog Vikas Samiti Mo. Thakuran Holi chowk Bisauli (Badaun) UP

दहेज तथा दहेज उत्पीड़न से सम्बन्धित घटनाओं का समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन।

महिलाओं के प्रति दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ते दहेज उत्पीड़न सम्बन्धी अपराधों का उन्मूलन करने में पुलिस की भूमिका।

दहेज निरोधक कानूनों की प्रकृति उपादेयता।

महिलाओं के प्रति अपराधों को रोकने में अदालत की भूमिका।

दहेज उत्पीड़न के सम्बन्ध में समाज के लोगों की प्रतिक्रियायें।

सुझाव:-

1. स्त्रियों के प्रति अपराधों को जो कि सामान्य अपराधों से भिन्न प्रकृति के है। निपटाने के लिए कानून को प्रवर्तित करने वाले माध्यमों को ठीक करना जरूरी है। विशेष प्रकार के अत्याचार तथा हिंसा जिनका स्त्रियाँ सामना करती है। अदालती मान्यता देनी चाहिए।
2. सुरक्षित नौकरियों में से सभी नौकरियों का 25 प्रतिशत स्त्रियों के लिए सुरक्षित होना चाहिए।

3. स्त्रियों को आत्म निर्भर बनाना होगा।
4. हर माता-पिता को, लडका-लडकी को दहेज जैसी कुप्रथा को नकारना होगा/महत्व देना बन्द करना होगा। इससे उपजी समस्या को निजी समस्या न समझ कर इसके विरोध में हर एक को आवाज उठानी चाहिए। इसके विरोध में व्यापक आन्दोलन की आवश्यकता है चूँकि यह सभी धर्मों में व्याप्त है।
5. शिक्षित एवं बुद्धिजीवियों को चाहिए कि वे इसमें व्यापक परिवर्तन लाये। हर घर से इसकी शुरुआत होनी चाहिए।
6. स्त्री पर कही भी दहेज सम्बन्धी अत्याचार हो रहा हो तो इसकी सूचना तुरन्त पास के पुलिस थाने में तथा नारी संस्था में देनी चाहिए।
7. अन्तर्जातीय विवाहों को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए इससे वर का चुनाव करने के क्षेत्र में विस्तार होगा तथा युवतियों के लिए योग्य वर खोजने में सुविधा होगी। इससे दहेज की माँग में कमी आयेगी।
8. युवकों को स्वावलम्बी बनाया जाए। स्वावलम्बी होने पर युवक अपनी इच्छा से लडकी का चयन कर सकते हैं। दहेज की माँग अधिकतर युवकों की ओर से न होकर माता-पिता की ओर से होती है। स्वावलम्बी युवकों पर मात-पिता का दबाव कम होने पर दहेज के लेन-देन में स्वतः ही कमी आयेगी।
9. लडकियों को शिक्षित कर स्वावलम्बी बनाया जाए। जिससे वे स्वयं नौकरी कर अपना जीवन-निर्वाह करने में समर्थ हो सकेगी। दहेज की अपेक्षा आजीवन उनके द्वारा कमाया गया धन कहीं अधिक होगा। इस प्रकार युवतियों की दृष्टि में विवाह एक विवशता क रूप में नहीं होगा जिसका वर पक्ष प्रायः अनुचित लाभ उठाता है।
10. प्रबुद्ध युवक-युवतियों को अपना जीवन साथी चुनने के लिए अधिक छूट मिलनी चाहिए। शिक्षा के प्रसार के साथ-साथ युवक-युवतियों में इस प्रकार का वैचारिक परिवर्तन सम्भव है। इस परिवर्तन के फलस्वरूप विवाह से पूर्व एक-दूसरे के विचारों से अवगत होने का पूर्ण अवसर प्राप्त हो सकेगा। यह आवश्यक है कि समाज में इस प्रकार परिवर्तनशील मानसिकता को समाज में हेय दृष्टि से न देखा जाए।
11. जगह-जगह दहेज के विरोध में मोर्चे निकालना, नुकड नाटक करना, पोस्टर लगाना ताकि समाज में जनजागृति फैल सके और दहेज लेने व देने वालों का सामाजिक बहिष्कार कर सकें।
12. स्त्रियों में जागृति पैदा करने के लिए और उनकी सहायता के लिए महिला कानूनी सहायता केन्द्र जैसी संस्थाओं और सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं की गली-गली में जरूरत है।
13. दहेज की सूचियों का पंजीयन जन्म व मृत्यु के पंजीयन के समान आवश्यक होना चाहिए।



14. दहेज निवारण कानून में पुनः संशोधन कर और कठोर नियम बनाये जाने चाहिए। दहेज निवारण कानून के अन्तर्गत अपराधी की जमानत का भी प्रावधान समाप्त कर कठोर दण्ड दिया जाना चाहिए जिससे अन्य लोग दहेज लेने व देने से बचे।
15. सामाजिक न्याय के प्रचार की आवश्यकता एवं उपयोगिता से सामान्यजन एवं पुलिसजन को अवगत कराना चाहिए।
16. पुलिस एवं समाज के मध्य बढ़ती हुई दूरी को समाप्त करने के लिए उनके सम्बन्धों में सुधार अपेक्षित है।
17. सामान्यजन में पुलिस के प्रति विश्वास पैदा करना चाहिए और उन्हें पुलिस के कार्यों में सहयोग देने के लिए प्रेरित करना चाहिए। दूसरी ओर पुलिस व दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता में इस प्रकार परिवर्तन करना चाहिए जिससे सहयोग देने वाले सामान्यजन को कठिनाई एवं कष्ट न उठाना पड़े।
18. प्राथमिकी अर्थात् प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट थानों पर अनिवार्य रूप से लिखी जाए। यदि किसी कारणवश पीड़ित व्यक्ति थाने में प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट लिखाने में असमर्थ रहता है तो जिला पुलिस मुख्यालय पर उसकी रिपोर्ट लिखने हेतु अलग कक्ष खोला जाना चाहिए, जहाँ नागरिक निर्दन्द होकर प्राथमिकी दर्ज करा सकें।
19. प्रत्येक राजनीतिक दल को आचार संहिता बनाकर और अपने सदस्यों और नेताओं को स्पष्ट निर्देश देना चाहिए कि वे पुलिस पर दबाव न डालें।
20. पुलिस का नैतिक बल उठाने का प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए। जिससे वे सम्पन्न व्यक्तियों एवं राजनीतिक दबाव में न आये।
21. पुलिस से भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त करने हेतु सम्यक प्रयत्न करना चाहिए और उनका वेतन उनके कार्य-गुणता के आधार पर दिया जाना चाहिए।

(XI) Research Study on Role and Status and Women in District Politics: A Study of Alwar, Bharatpur and Jaipur District. Study conducted by Institute of Environment and Social Affairs, 61, Hope Apartment, Sector 15, Part II, Gurgaon, Haryana

(A) Objectives

- (a) To study the main characteristics of women in the study area.
- (b) To analyze the geographical, cultural characteristics, social structure and value system of the society in the study area.
- (c) To study the impact of various issues and aspects such as modernization, urbanization,

industrialization, mass media education on the empowerment of women and role in district politics.

- (d) To understand whether the participation of women in district politics has any specific relationship with the cultural regions of the study area.
- (e) To study the relation of dominant caste and role and status of women in district politics.
- (f) To study the impact of women's reservation in role & status of women in the society.
- (g) To suggest measures to make participation in politics and women empowerment programmes more effective and result oriented.

(B) Research Methodology

- (a) The present study was conducted in Rajasthan state. Out of 33 districts of the State, the present Study covered three districts which were Alwar, Bharatpur and Jaipur districts.
- (b) Total sample size was 240 women.
- (c) Purpoive sampling techniques was use for selecting the sample from different blocks of selected districts.
- (d) Interview and focused group discussion techniques were used for data collection
- (e) The interview schedule comprised of three sections viz (s) demographic profile of the respondents (b) factors affecting women members from performing their roles (c) expectations and suggestions for better leadership.
- (f) The primary data was collected during September to November 2011.

(C) Finding of the study

- (a) Study indicated that maximum number of women elected in the Panchayat for the block samiti were in the Alwar district but there were no women representative in the Assembly. While in case of Jaipur and Bharatpur districts there were three elected MLAs in each district
- (b) In the Zila Parishad there were 28, 21, 25 women PRIs selected in Alwar, Bharatpur and Jaipur districts respectively.
- (c) Out of total 240 respondents, 82% belonged to middle age group varying from 30-50 years while 2% respondents were above 70 years.
- (d) 56% of the respondents revealed that they contested elections to help people in the society and to work for the development of the concerned village. 18% respondents mentioned that they



had pressure from the family especially from their husbands and father-in-law's. 5% respondents entered politics to hold power and to prove their identity. Political parties motivated 15% respondents.

- (e) Majority (89%) of the respondents reported that they expressed their views in the meeting freely. 11% respondents expressed that they were not free to put forth their views. Gender disparity was found to be the major reasons behind it.
- (f) 33% respondent stated that they faced problems from other panchayats due to their self-motivation: Panchayat members were exclusively guided by their personal interest.
- (g) 35% respondents reported that they faced abusive language from the male counterparts when they place their views.
- (h) Majority (58%) of the respondents took decisions at their own in the Panchayat meetings as they were confident that decisions taken by them would be beneficial for their village. While 13% WERs (Women Elected Representatives) stated that only male members had a right to take decisions on their own
- (i) 14% respondents pointed out that they did not want to attend Panchayat meetings. 8% respondent revealed that most of the time, they were not informed about the agenda of the meeting.
- (j) Majority of women leaders admitted that their husbands discouraged them for attending the meetings or hindered their activities.
- (k) Majority of the WERs (Women Elected Representatives) (50%) revealed that they received support from Government and Administration, whereas 30 WERs did not receive support from the Administration.
- (l) 24% of respondents expressed that they needed economic support from the administration for the development of villages. 25% respondents required help from family members in family chores, 22% for the respondents mentioned that they wanted liberal outlook from their family.
- (m) 7% respondents felt that ability to speak would serve as an asset for convening public and invoking their confidence. 7% respondents preferred literacy, self confidence and skill training for performance as an efficient leader for welfare and development of the people. 4% respondents believed that experience, self decision making power and honorium would strengthen their leadership qualities. 9% respondents preferred self initiative and organizing capacity for income generation.

- (n) Out of total respondents, 34% respondents reported that economic independence, family encouragement, transparency in PRIs and administration, support from government officials would go a long way in motivating the women folk to participate in panchayat 9% respondents revealed that their dedication and commitment played an important and positive role for joining politics

(XII) Research study on Availability of Micro Credit to Women & Role of Self Help Groups (SHGs) conducted by Institute of Social Work, Kolkata, West Bengal

(A) Strategic plan of study

- (a) Studies status & situation of existing SHG through survey.
- (b) Women availing Bank Loan from these SHG groups.
- (c) Whether it covered most of the group members, if not, reasons behind it.
- (d) Details of Socio-economic & administrative constraints to avail bank loan.

(B) Methodology of study

- (a) Study covered thirty villages of North 24 Parganas,
- (b) Primary data was collected from Self Help Groups (SHGs) (Women), Women entrepreneurs & other rural women.

(C) Findings of the study

- (a) Lack of proper education & consciousness was the biggest & most important hindrance to avail their Micro Credit & most of the loan recipients were suffering from this problem.
- (b) Economic independence and social consciousness were deeply interrelated with education, health, family structure & society. Micro Credit programme was one of the most important steps for the development of the oppressed section of the women.
- (c) To avail Micro Credit such social economic factors were played a major role as a factor constraint for income generation activities. Whenever the recipients could not pay back their loan, some common factors could be detected as causes like: frequent child birth, extreme poverty, ill health & malnutrition, absence of husband's helping attitude or his habit of alcoholism or unwillingness to work for earning, sudden occurrences like marital separation, demolition of house, forced expenditure for the married daughter's family etc, death in the family, daughter's marriage, Natural calamities like flood, destruction of seeds, jute etc.



- (d) There were several causes for non repayment of loan. Some social problems were really playing a dominant role in it.
- (e) Study proved that the implementation of Micro Credit programme through Self Help Groups was more successful because the expression of group members was very logical & it was possible by generating awareness & human consciousness among them during the process of group formation. When these Self Help Groups were being formed centring a specific activity, it was easily noted that their mutual understanding and faith could be developed of their awareness.
- (f) After formation of Self Help Groups, increase in small saving and collective economic programme to avail credit from various sources and to grow consciousness on various aspects including all prime aspects of social development like health, education etc. makes the path easier to achieve economic independence of the SHG Members.
- (g) About 70% of the members reported that their poverty had reduced after joining the group. A majority attributed this to the activities initiated through the group loan.
- (h) Most of the members reported a decline in their condition which attributed it to the failure of effective group interventions and the rest to the other reasons such as death of husband, death of animal, migration of an earning member, expenses incurred on the marriage of daughters (dowry) and sickness in the family.
- (i) At a wider level, a change in approach of bankers & government department towards poor women was distinctly visible as a result of the CBO's role. There had also been substantial reduction in the turnover of local money lenders. In fact this was one of the major achievements of the CBO.
- (j) Entrepreneurship was promoted among women, primarily based on traditional skills and livelihood activities. Apart from these, women had also take up trade & retail activities on individual basis, such that they could be combined with agricultural & other labour work.
- (k) Women pointed out that various instances of crimes & violence against women were controlled by taking help of the elders by the group members.
- (l) Women seemed to have greater control over their savings & mobility, friendships, ability to invite or visit their parents' when they wanted, to go and decide whom they wanted. A majority of the group members expressed that they did not face harassment at the workplace. Women had started entering the male domain of leadership in local self governance institutions.

- (m) SHGs played an important role to prevent male alcoholism prevent sex-selective abortion, intervention on domestic violence against women.
- (n) A great social & economic awakening among the women of unorganised sector was seen. An attitude towards saving & credit developed among rural poor women.
- (o) Various training by panchayat, district rural, development centre, NABARD, different NGOs helped to organise women for their socio-economic development. Earlier women belonging to this class & community were not at all habituated to sit together, attending meeting on training. It was beyond their imagination. However, process of SHGs developed their habit to come together, to express their opinion. Moreover a feeling of self sufficiency & freedom to spend their money made them confident.
- (p) Earlier these women had no experience or habit to go to bank & familiarity with the banking process. On the contrary bank personnel were not habituated to deal with such customers belongs to this class, especially rural women. As a result bank manager or other officials were not always very cooperative & tolerant while dealing with these groups.
- (q) With the pressure of government & NABARD banks were under compulsion to open the bank account of SHGs. but in all areas banks were not always helpful, to women were going to open a bank account. Most of the time they tried to hold up the work with some petty reasons which created confusion among the women of SHGs in some cases.
- (r) Most of the bankers agreed to disburse loan to SHGs members which was subsidised by Govt schemes. Bankers were always scared about the non repayment of loan. They encouraged SHG members to avail loans which were subsidised by Govt., so that bank personnel had to take less risk to disburse loan.
- (s) During 1990 onwards, many NGOs started work on formation of SHGs with the support from NABARD. As a whole it was really a big change among the women folk of rural areas which was completely different scenario to combat status of women. When SJSRY was initiated by Govt Deptt. it was implemented with sufficient of funds & from the initial stage there was a commitment from Govt side that group would receive an amount for their business. Hence from the beginning groups received lump sum amount from Govt through bankers. Most of the cases the groups were not equipped to handle the amount of money nor did they know how to utilise the funds to develop their business. As a result the groups were more interested in the funds than the business.



- (t) On the one hand, bankers were interested to disburse loan through SHGs or SJSRY & in most of the cases they disbursed the loan in 1st phase with checking of requisite records of the groups. But at the time of 2nd phase, most of SHG groups could not achieve the banking process as required bankers.

(XIII) A study for Assessing Domestic Violence – with reference to legislation, availability of state Protection and Support Services for Victim conducted by Shri Aasra Vikas Sansthan, Cha – 16, Vinayak Marg, Hiran Margi, Sector 5, Udaipur – 313002, Rajasthan

(A) Objectives

- (a) To explore the prevalence of domestic violence against women, the correlates of violence, the forms of abuse and the reasons given for abuse.
- (b) To provide a critical look over the ongoing programmatic efforts by both the Government and the non-governmental sectors.
- (c) To study the implementation of Domestic Violence Act with reference to :
 - (i) Shortcomings in the provisions of the act and recommendations for remedial action
 - (ii) Appointment of protection officers, service providers and setting up shelter homes
 - (iii) Adequate funding

(B) Methodology

- (a) The present study covered 1200 women from the 60 selected blocks from four districts.
- (b) Primary data was collected from 4 service providers, 08 protection officers, 2 Advocates, 2 academicians and 2 NGO representatives through Interview Schedules, Informal discussion with other family members and neighbours.

(C) Findings

- (a) The mean age of the respondents was 26.6 years. Majority of the respondents were Hindu.
- (b) 40.1% of the population belonged to the ST group, 16.4% to the SC group, and 33.6% to the OBC group while 9.9% belonged to the general category.
- (c) 59% of respondents were full time employed, 5.9% were part time employed, and 64.6% were involved in family business or work, while only 4% were not engaged in any economic activity. Thus a large no. of women were engaged in family business where their contribution was not valued in monetary terms.

- (d) Main sources of income in the family were agriculture, labour, services and business. It was found that 73.6% of the respondents were from families in which the main source of income was agriculture.
- (e) It was found that a very large number of women suffering with domestic violence were currently living with husband. 1.1% women were separated from their husbands while 2% were widow.
- (f) The mean age at the time of marriage was 18 years while the maximum age at the time of marriage was 30 years, the minimum being 4 years. Both newly married as well as women who had been married for as long as 50 years.

The following three forms of domestic violence were visible during the study

1. Physical violence

- (i) It included placing women in fear of imminent, serious, bodily harm by threat of force. This included threats of violence or any other conduct that caused substantial emotional physical distress.

2. Mental / emotional violence

- (i) It included repeated insults in the presence of their children and relatives, blaming the victim for everything that went wrong in the family, compelling the victim to feel guilty without reason, threats of divorce, undignified treatment, strict monitoring of the woman's movements, prohibition from meeting parents, friends and relatives, absence of freedom to express views on family matters, neglect of health needs, verbal insults in filthy language, severe criticism of family background and lack of intelligence, verbal threats to use physical force.

3. Economic violence

- (a) It included preventing a woman from taking a job, pressurizing her to bring money from her parents family repeatedly and prohibiting her from making purchases of her choice.
- (b) Slapping, kicking, biting and using abusive words were the most common forms of violence in the study area. 991 women reported of being slapped by their family members, i.e. 82.25% of the total respondents, similarly 961 women were kicked and 931 were verbally abused, this makes 80% and 77.58% women respectively were facing violence in the form of being kicked or verbal abusing. Overall on average 45.66% women reported of suffering of any kind of violence at home.



- (c) It was observed that some-one in the family played the role of instigator of violence. The instigation might come from any one or more of the major members of the family. Such members may be husband, mother-in-law, father-in-law, sister-in-law, brother-in-law and other relative of the husband.
- (d) Study indicated that husband was the frequent instigator of domestic violence as reported by about 83.7% of the respondents from all four districts taken together. Out of total respondents, 1.6% reported of violence being done by the former husband and 3.5% by the any female relative or other.
- (e) 29.5% of the total respondents reported violence after the birth of their first child, while about 20% of the respondents reported of facing violence either sometime after marriage or immediately after marriage. 18% respondents said that they faced violence after one year of marriage.
- (f) 42% women shared that they had been facing violence since past two – three months. Few respondents also said that they had been facing violence for a since a long time but could not give the exact response.
- (g) 49.2% respondents shared that in the past 12 months they faced violence for 0-2 times, 11.2 said that they faced violence 3-4 times, 10.2 said that they faced violence 5-10 times while 18.3% said that they faced violence 10-20 times and 11.1 reported that they faced violence more than 20 times. This is a very dismal finding that overall 50.8% of the respondents were facing continuous violence despite of several provisions of the government to protect them.
- (h) It was observed that the influence of alcohol was the greatest on the perpetrator of violence. 25.7% women reported that their husbands or ex husbands were sometimes drunk at the time of violence.
- (i) The violence was caused due to different reasons. Non-payment of dowry was the reason given by a considerable number of women (74.6%) as victims of violence. The drug addiction or alcoholism of the husband was 39.3%. Nearly 48.5% of the respondents reported extra marital relations as the principal causes of violence against them and about 25.1% of the respondents reported that they were victims of domestic violence because they gave birth to a girl –child.

Overall, the socio-economic and cultural factors which have contributed to the increased vulnerability of women to male violence are

- (a) A growing tendency towards acceptance of violence in the society, mainly due to certain socio-political factors;

- (b) The unquestioning acceptance of patriarchal gender ideology and gender relations in all social structures including family, community and the state;
- (c) Increasing poverty and adverse conditions brought about by changing socio-economic processes; and
- (d) Society's basic reluctance to drastically change patriarchal laws and policies which perpetuate male dominance over women.
 - i. Study indicated that bruises and aches (56.79%) were the common consequences of domestic violence.
 - ii. 0.5% respondents said that they took help from police, 0.08% respondents went to protection officers, 3.6% preferred to take the matter in panchayat and 0.16% trusted service provider NGOs.
 - iii. Study found that about 60% of the respondents considered it as a part of routine life and accepted it as their destiny. About 57% respondents shared that due to their poor economic condition they refrained from getting into any legal or police proceedings as that would result in a wastage of time and money. While about 50% were not aware about where to seek help in such cases. This hinted towards a lack of public information regarding the government provisions. 45% respondents did not prefer to seek any outside help, only because of embarrassment. 40% had no information about their legal rights while 28% were afraid of further beatings and 26% were afraid of getting their husbands into trouble.
 - iv. The study found out that 380 cases of domestic violence were registered in the court of Pratapgarh, 825 in Banswara and 1093 in Kushalgarh during the past one year.
 - v. Major reasons for non-reporting or under reporting were:
 - (a) The universal acceptance of gender inequality and the right of a husband to chastise a wife;
 - (b) The deep seated reverence felt for family as an institution for continuing the existing social order;
 - (c) The prevalent social notion of the centrality of marriage in a woman's existence;
 - (d) The fear of social censure and loss of face.
 - vi. Study indicated that complex understanding of the dynamics of domestic violence against women was limited among legal personnel and service providers. This finding demonstrated that importance given to the issue within public institutions was minimal.



- vii. It was observed that there was a lack of consistent monitoring and documentation among family counselling centres' and non-governmental service providers. One constraint noted was the lack of resources and time to track and record each case. Another concern mentioned by caseworkers was the safety of women when follow-up contact could put them at risk for further violence from a suspicious partner. Without a standard method of documenting cases or monitoring their outcomes, it was difficult for organizations to adequately evaluate their own effectiveness or compare to their cases with the work of other service providers.

Overall the following gaps and limitations were identified by the investigating team

- (a) Lack of information among the service providers and protection officers.
- (b) Shortage of budgetary allowance
- (c) Dearth of reliable data - There were issues related to dearth of reliable data. Police files, comprised only of reported incidents, and was also limited by narrow legislative definitions. They were only related to cases of serious or fatal injury. Newspaper reports were often arbitrary, sensational, selective and uneven. Lack of reliable data at the macro level has to be addressed without delay.
- (d) Increase in frequency – According to all available reports of the Ministry of Home Affairs and of newspapers, all types of incidents of violence against women are increasing.
- (e) Administrative inefficiency and corruption – Complaints registered in police stations often resulted in futile reports as the police failed to establish a case or to apprehend the culprit due to gross inefficiency in conducting proper investigations or due to corruption/Problems related to legal proceedings – Court proceedings were cumbersome, lengthy, dilatory and complicated. The environment in the court premises was not congenial for waiting, especially for women. The entire situation was a major deterrent for seeking legal remedy in cases of violence against women. The laws of evidence as applicable to criminal cases were followed in violence cases which involve sensitive and delicate personal and conjugal matters on which women were generally reticent. Defence lawyers play on and take advantage of the situation and indulge in character assassination and comments on personal and intimate matters with the approval of the court. As a result, real evidence is often suppressed.
- (f) Double standard of society – Society showed a double standard in crimes against women, especially in domestic violence cases. Double standards in society promotes violence against women and denies justice to women.

- (g) Invisibility of women – Though women were no longer completely confined to the home, their newly acquired mobility is subject to many restrictions. Due to limited mobility, women are handicapped in pursuing court proceedings independently. The male kin a relatives fail to come to the side of their female relatives not because they have no feelings and sympathy for them, but because of the discriminatory attitude of the society.
- (h) Economic dependence of women – Women who are victims of Domestic violence generally do not have any source of income of their own. Their dependent status coupled with their restricted mobility makes them prey to violence. For want of self-reliance, they depend on kin, for financial means to pursue legal remedy and are helpless if such assistance is not forthcoming.
- (i) Lack of consensus – Women’s organizations, human rights groups and other NGOs have been working to mobilize public opinion. However, they have failed to generate a National anti-violence movement, having common planks and providing continuously sustained activities. Prevention of violence is still to become an integral part of the national development policies and efforts. There is no long-term strategy and no plan and programme to bring about systemic change and eliminate the root of gender oppression.
- (j) Research and dissemination of knowledge about violence – Inadequate research had been a prime handicap in fighting violence which still remains one of the major under-researched and under-reported social issues. The main source of information were newspaper reports which were not substitutes for studies enriched by field experience and theoretical understanding. Rural grass roots people are largely beyond the reach of the existing information system.



7

Recommendations

The Indian Constitution 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 and amendments have been made in the existing laws with a view to handling atrocities and crimes against women. Despite these measures, crimes against women like dowry deaths, acid attacks, sexual harassment at work place, rape, domestic violence etc; and atrocities against women, continue. Given that the primary mandate of the Commission is to uphold and safeguard the rights of women, after wide stake-holders consultations, the recommendations on legal aspects interalia as enumerated below have been proposed during the year 2012-13 for implementation by the Government. Besides, the National Commission for Women has also sponsored research studies on various issues concerning women during the same year, and recommendations interaila as emerged from the studies have also been given below for implementation by the Central and State Governments.

Review of Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971

As of now Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971 is permitted where the length of the pregnancy does not exceed twelve weeks but there have been cases where women wanted to terminate pregnancy and could not. Couple of such cases are given below :

- i) In a case which came up before the Bombay High Court, Haresh and Nikita Mehta a young couple sought medical termination of pregnancy (abortion) on the ground that scan reports showed the child would have a congenital heart problem. The Bombay High Court had dismissed the petition on 4th August, 2008 (refused to allow the Mehtas to abort the foetus). The bench had observed that the doctors and the Mehtas could not establish grounds suitable enough for the courts to step in and exercise its extraordinary jurisdiction

In this case, the defect in the foetus was detected in the 24th week (after 20 weeks) gestation The Judges said the Court could just interpret the law and not make the law. This case raised the issue whether there is need to review the existing law on abortion.

- ii) In another case, as per media reports a Mumbai woman was 26 weeks pregnant when an ultrasound revealed that the foetus had anacephaly, a condition in which the foetus has no brain and hardly any skull, but doctors refused to terminate, citing the laws

Keeping in the present scientific development in medical diagnostic technologies as well as social scenario laws/laws need to be revamped. New situation demands new laws. A woman may be raped or a minor may have become pregnant or a woman from a depressed class violated, a woman /girl deserted by partner who had promised to marry her –the present law does not address these special circumstances, hence the NCW felt the need to review Sec. 3- 5 of the MTP Act,1971.

In view of the above NCW discussed the matter with various stake holders in a series of consultations. On the basis of background note of NCW and deliberations during the consultations, suggesting suitable amendments to the Act have been made. Details of the recommendations are given at **Annexure VIII.**

Review of Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, (ITPA, 1956).

The present legislation, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, (ITPA, 1956) is not adequate to deal with “human traffic”, nor does it take into account forced labour or services and other forms including the removal of organ. As a result ITPA seems to equate trafficking with prostitution. This is one of the reasons why human rights violations inherent in trafficking are not properly understood. The term human trafficking cannot be considered solely from sexual exploitation perspective as women and children are trafficked for various other purposes too eg. Labour (cheap bonded, forced labour)), organ trade, religious and social purposes etc. Smt. Mamta Sharma, Chairperson, National Commission for Women in her address at the National Seminar on “Preventing and Combating Human Trafficking in India” jointly organised by NCW and NHRC on 23rd November, 2011 stated that “trafficking in human beings is a crime committed in order to target, lead or drive a human being into an exploitative situation with the aim to make profits. Such exploitations may take many forms, for example commercial sexual exploitation, child labour, forced labour, bonded labour or illegal organ removal etc.”

The National Commission for Women is gravely concerned about the human rights violations of women in these matters and hence recommend the repeal of the present Act ITPA1956 on grounds of being limited and circumscribing the scope of the problem .and recommends a new legislation titled, “Prevention of Human Trafficking Act”. The present law (ITPA) emphasises on the issue of morality (specially in the title) rather than ‘trafficking’. The term trafficking cannot be seen solely from sexual exploitation angle as women and children are trafficked for various other purposes. Therefore, NCW recommends a fresh legislation focusing on all aspects of human trafficking with stringent penalties for traffickers acting as deterrent. Details are given at **Annexure IX.**



Key Recommendation of the sponsored Research Studies and those Finalized Interalia During the year 2012-13.

1. Research study on Status of Muslim Women in West Bengal conducted by Women's Studies Research Centre, Calcutta University, West Bengal.

The main aim of the study was to find out status of Muslim Women in terms of their education, extent of their work participation, sociology of marriage and divorce and views of Muslim women towards polygamy etc. A total of 749 Muslim women respondents were selected for the study. Under the study seven districts, 15 blocks / Gram Panchayats and 26 villages were covered.

Recommendations

1. For the development of Muslim Community, the social participation of their women is equally important. In order to increase the rate of their progress and improvement, it is vital that they have equal access to education and employment.
2. At local level specific planning should be done especially in different areas where a large number of drop-outs are girl students. The problems should be identified and village-wise action should be taken.
3. Primary schools and Secondary schools should be located very close to the residential areas in villages to prevent drop-outs that are increasing at an alarming rate. It should be under the surveillance of the state machinery / NGO's so as to prevent drop outs especially at the upper primary level.
4. There should be a proper mechanism to link the Madrasa with a higher secondary board so that students desiring to shift to a regular or mainstream education can do so after having passed from the Madrasa.
5. The proper development of child is affected by the education of the mother as she is the foundation upon which the child's socialization process depends. Proper steps should be taken in order to educate the illiterate mothers. Thus, there should be provisions for adult education.
6. Measures should be undertaken to encourage women to realize their potential by involving them in productive activities. In this regard, definition of 'work' needs to be reconsidered because the present definition does not include many working women.
7. Information regarding poverty alleviation schemes should be made easily available at the Panchayat level. Initiatives should be taken to form Co-operatives in order to reduce the dominance of middleman.

8 Though self-help groups are able to provide some employment to women, more attention should be given to promote entrepreneurship. Community based skill training (apprenticeship) should be given priority. Vocational training should be a part of the entire education system. Also vocational training should be production based rather than skill based.

9 The girls should be given access to resources to expand their capabilities which will lead to an increase in their socio economic participation and improve the quality of their life.

2. Research study on Role of Women Functionaries in Panchayati System in Madhya Pradesh & Orissa conducted by Manavadhikar Samajik Manch, 198, 3rd Floor, Sant Nagar, East of Kailash, New Delhi.

The objective of the study was to assess the performance and the effectiveness of the women representatives in comparison to their male counterparts. Apart from this it also identified the bottlenecks and the pitfalls in this system. The study was conducted in **two districts in each of the selected state** .i.e. Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. In both the districts **three blocks and three GPs** were selected. 180 women representatives were selected for the study.

Recommendations

1. Villagers should be given certain amount of power to solve their problems. Therefore, it is desirable to strengthen the socio-economic conditions of the women through strengthening the panchayat. In Panchayati Raj system women should be empowered to strengthen their power at grass root level and for betterment of their socio-economic condition.
2. The inclusion of women from all sections of society into the Panchayats through reservation is praiseworthy. However the society will benefit only when women become aware of their responsibilities. Therefore, it is desired that all women representatives should be present in every Panchayat meetings and take their own decision without being the proxies of their husbands, children or other male relatives.
3. A majority of women representatives fail to completely understand all the rights, duties and powers of the Panchayati Raj. Therefore, it is necessary to organize and conduct training programmes in order to provide them with the necessary information about functioning of the Panchayati Raj system.
4. As the women representatives are not literate, they do not know how to make plans, the means to implement them and to maintain an income-expenditure register. Therefore, training for the Sarpanchs and other representatives is must required.



5. The attitude of male members towards women's entry into politics has begun to change from that of total rejection, to limited encouragement and in some cases to active encouragement. Thus it is required to train the women leaders at regular intervals to enable them to manage the responsibilities.
 6. The study also revealed that contact with outside world makes women more alert and active in the political process. There could be two ways of doing it. Interaction between enlightened rural women and illiterate elected women leaders should be encouraged and also these women could be taken out to the urban areas for their interaction with educated urban elected women representatives be arranged. Some successful women organizations can also act as catalytic agents for encouraging women's participation in social and political activities.
- 3. Research study on Evaluation of the Scheme of Kishori Shakti Yojana in Andhra Pradesh conducted by Noble Social and Educational Society, 303, Akhil Apartments, Nehru Nagar, Tirupati – 517 507, Andhra Pradesh.**

The main aim of the study was to examine how far the training and vocational skills gained by the beneficiary girls have been put into productive activities and its impact on their incomes. Five districts namely Warangal and Nizamabad from Telangana region, Guntur and Krishna from Coastal Andhra region and Chittoor from Rayalaseema region were selected for the study. 750 adolescent girl of Kishori Shakti Yojana were randomly selected

Recommendations

Central Government

1. Revision of guidelines of the scheme of Kishori Shakti Yojana.
2. Facilitation of micro finance to the Kishori Shakti Yojana beneficiaries to start their income generating activities or to strengthen the existing income generating activities.
3. Timely release of funds and allocation of funds keeping in view the socio-cultural and geographical characteristics of the area.
4. Honorarium to the Anganwadi workers and helpers may be increased.

State Government

1. Revision of guidelines of the scheme of Kishori Shakti Yojana.
2. Before launching the scheme, awareness should be created both among the adolescent girls as well as their families about the services of KSY.
3. Formation of self help groups among the Kishori Shakti Yojana beneficiaries.

4. Facilitation of micro finance to the Kishori Shakti Yojana beneficiaries to start their income generating activities or to strengthen the existing income generating activities.
5. Facilitation of employment opportunities to the beneficiaries of KSY.
6. Establishment of forward and backward linkages for the well being of beneficiaries who started income generating activities.
7. Provide adequate infrastructure facilities in the Anganwadi Centres.
8. Honorarium to the Anganwadi workers and helpers may be increased.
9. Orientation training to CDPO's, Supervisors and Anganwadi workers on the issues related to adolescent girls and scheme of Kishori Shakti Yojana.
10. More intensive training is required to the social change agents.
11. Provision of honorarium to the social change agents.
12. Kishori Balikas may be encouraged to put into practice the knowledge, awareness and skills gained in the Scheme.
13. Periodic monitoring and evaluation of the beneficiaries of Kishori Shakti Yojana.
14. Preference may be accorded to the local skill development training institutions.
15. Certificates may be issued to the beneficiaries.

NGOs / Other Agencies

1. Formation of Self Help Groups among the Kishori Shakti Yojana beneficiaries.
 2. Facilitation of micro finance to the Kishori Shakti Yojana beneficiaries to start their income generating activities or to strengthen the existing income generating activities.
 3. More intensive training is required for the social change agents.
 4. Preference may be accorded to the local skill development training institutions.
- 4. Research study on Women Prisoners in Kerala conducted by Centre for Women's Studies & Development Research Institute, Rajagiri College of Social Sciences (RCSS) Kalamassery, Kochi, Kerala.**

Objectives of the study were to examine the profile of women prisoners in the jails of Kerala and review the rehabilitation strategies designed and implemented for the women prisoners (after trial). A total of 161 Women Prisoners were interviewed from the 15 jails/prisons.



Recommendations

Role of Central Government

1. Appoint Resident Medical Officers in all prisons.
2. Incorporate into the prison rules the provision of funds for diet to the children of women prisoners.
3. Enhance the number of fast track courts to conduct the cases dealing with the atrocities against women and children.
4. Implement judicially, the provision of releasing women prisoners who are 55 years of age or above.
5. Try out alternatives to imprisonment for women and incorporate in the IPC. (It can be verbal sanctions such as admonition, reprimand and warning; release on probation under judicial supervision; house arrest; a community service order etc.)
6. Start Special courts in each district to deal with women's cases.
7. Strict Enforcement of Section 436A of CrPC exclusively for women. (An under trial has the right to apply for bail once she served one half of the maximum term of sentence she would have to serve if convicted - Sec. 436 of CrPC)
8. Increase the number of Abkari courts and family courts. (As per the family court rules, there should be one family court for 10,000 population. Consequently, Kerala needs 35 family courts instead of the existing mere 5 courts).

Role of State Government

1. Allocate funds for Video conferencing in all the jails where it is not provided. (This will ease the court proceedings and reduce the ignominy of the woman prisoner being taken to the court)
2. Allocate funds for providing cots to women prisoners of all the jails
3. Increase the funds for recreational facilities in the jails. Allocate funds for TV sets/Cable connections in all the jails wherever it is not available.
4. Appoint Welfare officers in those jails/sub jails wherever the post is vacant.
5. Constitute District Level Review Committee and ensure the conduct of its monthly meeting. (This will take stock of the pending cases to speed up the trial of women)
6. Enhance the salary and working conditions of the advocates of the Kerala State Legal Services Authority (KELSA) for the speedy trial and subsequent release of helpless women prisoners. (The advocates are poorly

paid and are provided with very little modern amenities resulting in the indifferent and inefficient conduct of trials of the economically poor women prisoners)

7. Conduct literacy programmes for the women inmates of all jails/sub jails. (At present, the literacy classes are being conducted in only the Women Prisons of the state)
8. Ensure the services of professional counsellors in the jails once in a week.
9. Provide regular yoga classes for the women prisoners.
10. Provide training to women prisoners in different areas like computer software, paper bag making, candle making, drawing, painting etc. and organise exhibition and sale of the products made by the women prisoners once in six months or annually.
11. Provide grants to NGOs catering to the children of the women prisoners. (This will be an incentive for more NGOs to come forward for such services)
12. Provide grants / loans to the released women prisoners to commence any income generating programmes of their choice.
13. Set up homes for the children of women prisoners for their proper care and education.
14. Start homes with vocational training facilities for young children of the women prisoners.
15. Establish tie ups with NGOs and Media for enhancing rehabilitation measures.
16. Enhance the visits of the NGOs and Media to the prisons / jails for socialization.

Role of NGOs

1. NGOs can provide effective and free legal aid for poor women prisoners.
2. NGOs should come forward to set up homes for the children of women prisoners.
3. NGOs can organise medical camps, spiritual sessions, counselling and mind boosting classes etc. to improve the integrated well being of the women prisoners.

Role of Media

1. Media can project a positive picture of the jails so as to minimize the stigma attached to jail life through their visits to the jails.
2. Media can bring out any genuine needs of the prisoners as well as the discrepancies if any in the jails to the notice of the concerned authorities.



3. Media can encourage more NGOs/volunteers to lend help by publishing the activities/services of the NGOs engaged in prison work.
4. Negative journalism should give way to positive journalism. This in turn can reduce crime to some extent.
5. Publishing incidents of crime and its details should be restricted to a minimum while incidents of bravery, moral grit, etc. should be highlighted.
6. Publish anecdotes of women prisoners who have been successfully rehabilitated into the main stream of life for motivating the other women in the prisons to keep up hope.
5. **Research study on Kishori Shakti Yojana at Ghaziabad District of Uttar Pradesh. Study was conducted by Shri Bhairvi Social Foundation, A-381, Saraswati Marg, Mandawali Fazalpur, Delhi – 110092.**

The main aim of the study was to assess the impact of the Kishori Shakti Yojana. Study covered 200 respondents

Recommendations

General

1. To improve proper knowledge and change of attitude towards girls through education and skill enhancement.
2. To increase capacity and upgrade home based vocational skills of women.
3. To increase peer interaction and social interaction through skill enhancement
4. To provide adolescent girls reproductive health and training for their physical and mental health.
5. All adolescent girls who are in the age-group 11-14 years should be registered at their village Anganwadis. The Anganwadi should prepare a growth-monitoring chart for each girl.

Local Level

1. Initialising proper advocacy and awareness campaign for the adolescent girls at marriageable age and proper health care.
2. Assessing vocational and skill needs of the adolescent girls.

State Level

1. Commissioning such empirical research studies on the focused areas.

2. Documenting success stories and disseminating at the State and National Capital Region.
3. State Policy pertaining to adolescent girls and their role in programme planning at the micro level.
4. Documentation and dissemination of research findings.

National Level

1. Providing Information Capsule and sharing success stories and constraints felt in the area of adolescent Research especially girls.
2. Partnership and Networking with the Governmental and Non-Governmental organizations.
3. Identifying best practices followed in other countries and adopting at our level through the researches.
4. Capacity building of researchers/experts on this theme.
5. Publishing National Level Research findings through annotated bibliography.
6. **Research study on Socio Economic Condition of Domestic Women Servants in Eastern Uttar Pradesh conducted by Samajik Anusandhan Evam Manav Vikas Sansthan, Ward No. 10, Ramkola Road, Kushinagar, Uttar Pradesh.**

Objectives of the study were to examine the job profile, employer-employee relationship and job satisfaction level of the women domestic servants. The study was conducted in urban areas of 10 major districts, namely Allahabad, Azamgarh, Basti, Chanduali, Gorakhpur, Kushinagar, Kaushambi, Mau, Sant Kabeer Nagar and Varanasi.

Recommendations

Central Government

1. The Central government should ensure through some mechanism that all the state and Union territories of India, maintain a district wise data of domestic women servants.
2. The Central Government should encourage State governments to fix wages and revising wages of domestic women servants to keep pace with other paid work in the informal sector.
3. The Central Government should initiate some mechanism for the job security of the domestic women servants. It should be ensured that employers do not abruptly sack domestic women servants and give them a notice of one month and some amount prior to sending them away.
4. The Central Government should yearly allocate separate fund for the welfare of domestic women servants and encourage states and union territories to do so.



5. The Central Government should launch a centrally sponsored pension scheme for the domestic women servants.
6. The domestic women servants should be educated on rights of the workers as well as of women through orientation camps/workshops.
7. There should be centrally sponsored awareness generation campaign about the rights, entitlements, regulation and laws related to women domestic servants through different media e.g television, Radio etc.
8. Public awareness should be raised regarding the vulnerabilities of domestic women servants and the issues relating to their social security, dignity and minimum wages.
9. Socio – economic empowerment of the domestic women servants can be achieved through access to credit, training and information, access to education and access to better opportunities and the central government should encourage big private companies to look and take action in the above stated fields through their activities of corporate social responsibility.

State Government

1. The state government should show more responsiveness towards the implementation of laws related to domestic women servants and act more vigorously for the welfare of domestic women servants .
2. State-wise details of labourers working as domestic servants in the country should be maintained.
3. The Uttar Pradesh State Government should notify minimum wages for domestic workers and issues such as wage structure, working conditions, leave and absenteeism need to be addressed through legislation.
4. The domestic women servants should be educated on rights of the workers as well as of women.
5. Free health care facilities should be provided to the domestic women servants and their children.
6. Public awareness should be raised regarding the vulnerabilities of domestic women servants and the issues relating to their social security, dignity and minimum wages through state sponsored awareness campaign.
7. Providing the domestic women servants some degree of flexibility in working hours and day meal to all domestic servants.
8. A community-based organization strategy may prove more useful for organizing informal workers like domestic women workers as it can reach more workers. The state government should encourage

the formation SGHs/CBOs of women domestic servants and provide them funds, alternate livelihood trainings.

9. There should be special fund for the welfare of domestic servants at state level.
10. The state governments should conduct comprehensive socio economic studies and baseline surveys to know the actual conditions of the domestic women servants.

District Level Authorities and Local Bodies

1. Domestic women servants should be guided to avail several welfare and social security options like life insurance, health/medical insurance, ration cards and pension plans etc.
2. Free health care facilities should be provided to the DWS and their children.
3. Providing the domestic women servants some degree of flexibility in working hours and day meal to all domestic servants.
4. Providing annual incremental benefit to all women servants and minimum leave facilities to the workers.
5. A community-based organization strategy may prove more useful for organizing informal workers as it can reach more workers.
6. In the context of poor domestic women servants in the unorganized sector, economic empowerment through income generation and work force participation alone may not improve their socio-economic status. This is because this redistribution of resources cannot be complete unless the women have control over their earnings, and control over the materials and methods of production. The main issue is therefore how best to overcome those forces which perpetuate the subordination and oppression of these women servants in their families, in their work place and in their society.
7. Public awareness should be raised regarding the vulnerabilities of domestic women servants and the issues relating to their social security, dignity and minimum wages.
8. Advocacy, alliance building and wider networking with the people and organizations working on domestic servants is required to strengthen the movement of improving the overall condition of domestic women servants.
9. There should be special fund for the welfare of domestic servants at district level.
10. Domestic women servants should be given some representation in ULBs and RLBs.
11. There is need to sensitise the wider society regarding their attitude towards ‘Servant-Master’ relationship and change it into a respectable ‘Employee – Employer’ relationship. Therefore it is



extremely important to create an environment where the domestic workers may enjoy their rights, duties and interests like other segments of the society.

12. Local law enforcement agencies should be more vigilant and act quickly in cases of harassment and other types of exploitation of domestic women servants.
 13. Illiterate domestic women should be indentified in each district and some informal education must be provided to them so that they can read and write.
 14. District authorities should give preference to domestic women servants in allotment of free housing or Indira Aawas Yojna.
 15. Urban local bodies should construct free public toilets, pathways and provide street lights near the settlements of domestic women servants.
7. **Research study on Status and Working conditions of women Workers in Handicraft Sector of Rajasthan especially in Tie and Dye, Embroidery and Textile medium based printing craft. Study conducted by Ehsaas Foundation, 58A, Masoodpur, Vasant kunj, New Delhi-110070.**

Objective of the study is to investigate the socio economic condition of women workers in handicrafts sector of Rajasthan. Study also analyzes functional, administrative and procedural shortcomings and weaknesses in the implementation of various programs and policies aimed at improving the quality of life of women workers in this sector and suggest measures for inclusion of women in overall employment and for greater access to market pertaining to the handicraft sectors. Study was carried out in different districts of Rajasthan viz. Jaipur, Jodhopur, Barmer, Chittaurgarh

Recommendation and Suggestions

1. **Data Base Management :** There is an urgent need for generating additional and relevant disaggregated data on women working in handicrafts sector. Obtaining valuable data detailing the age wise, gender wise and craft wise activities in specific districts is essential to assess the actual scenario and the areas of progress and weaknesses.
2. **Awareness Creation :** The awareness generation programs should be taken on periodic basis for women working in handicrafts sector as regards the various schemes and provisions enacted and initiated by Government of India in partnership with the lower tier of the Panchayat Raj Institution. The awareness creation could be done through audio-visual presentations, print media, wall writing, group demonstrations, street plays, door to door surveys regarding various acts, policies, provisions and facilities rendered for women artisans at the village and Panchayat level. The identity cards of women artisans should be issued at village level in collaboration with the lower tier of the Panchayati

Raj Institution. They should create awareness amongst women artisans that the service provided is non-chargeable.

3. **Strengthening Viability** Dedicated efforts should be made for making crafts business viable and profitable for women artisans. This could be achieved by enhancing industry specific knowledge, improving skills and productivity of women artisans, strengthening commercial and business acumen, and technology transfer. Also, support from government and institutions is imperative for facilitating availability of training and development programs, requisite infrastructure consistent and adequate funding, effective distribution channels, etc for the women participants.
4. The steps taken to boost enrollments should be accompanied by measures for encouraging women artisans for setting up enterprises. Considering the low education level of women artisans, concerted initiatives should be taken for upliftment of the education level and capabilities for handling tools and technology appropriate for the handicrafts segment.
5. **Employment Facilitation** The employment related services should be initiated through members of PRIs and other line departments amongst women artisans. The embroidery, Tie and Dye, Hand Block printing trades, etc should be mechanized amongst women artisans practising these trades. The skill upgradation for value addition and entrepreneurship programs should be conducted amongst women artisans adopting new designs in a craft and encouraging them for setting up enterprises.
6. **Streamlining Accessibility Of Inputs/ Technology** It was suggested that raw material depots may be set up to facilitate uninterrupted supply of standard raw materials to crafts persons and ensure availability of appropriate quantity and quality at reasonable rates.
 - (i) It was suggested that the various State Governments might consider setting up an Institute of Designs under the aegis of Directorate of Small Scale Industries at strategic locations. The Design Centre will work with the mission to become professional centres for Design excellence and innovation, disseminate technical knowledge and develop skill based training for artisans.
 - (ii) **Effective Channel Management** There is an urgent need for streamlining marketing channels and permitting women to have more autonomy and control over marketing and distribution activities or work out suitable alliances to facilitate benefit sharing amongst network partners. This is required as overreliance on middleman and intermediaries may not be the route to success in the long run. It was suggested that a few marketing co-operatives in the form of women artisans and PRIs members -comprising of some dynamic leaders who are willing to co-operate with each other may be instituted at the earliest. Also for better marketing of their products, women may form cooperative societies to supply their products to the state government handicrafts cells to avoid uncertainty.



- (iii) **Capital Infusion** It is important to highlight that financial institutions should have a special policy or a program for providing timely and requisite support to women artisans. The assistance is provided on the lines of a general policy sometimes even ignoring the special requirements of an industry or a cluster. It should be made flexible from craft to craft. As per RBI Guidelines, the SSIs and agriculture sectors are classified as priority sectors, and therefore the regional rural banks/ Gramin Banks can develop scheme specific programs for augmenting sanctioning of credit - subject to project viability assessment, quality checks, etc and instituting systems to monitor enterprise performance and repayment of loans.
- (iv) **Stakeholder Participation** There is a need to formulate specific schemes for elevating the socio-economic conditions of women artisans by Office of Development Commissioner (H). There is a need for better and effective co-ordination among all such organizations at the national, state and district level to achieve synergies. An exclusive handicrafts cell for women should be created in the Directorate of Industries to give priority to solve problems of women artisans of the state.

8. Research study on Crime against Women in Meghalaya conducted by Meghalaya State Commission for Women, Shillong, Meghalaya.

Objectives of the study were to find (i) the nature of crime against women (ii) its prevalence in the society and (iii) examine the coping mechanism adopted by the victims & the other members of the society. Data was collected from 20 households each from three localities of the seven headquarters of the district namely, Shillong, Jowai, Nongpoh, Nongstoin, Tura, Williamnagar and Baghmara.

Recommendations

Household Level

- (i) Stronger family support in dealing with violence against women
- (ii) Talk openly and discuss issues related to crime against women and not keep it private as this may escalate further and may become worse

Village Level

- (i) Community leaders, women's organizations, religious leaders, Non Government Organizations should play a proactive role as well as work together to strengthen the position of women in the state. They should work towards developing effective and strategic ways to combat crimes against women.
- (ii) The Village Defence Parties (VDPs) can be empowered to maintain strict.
- (iii) Regular vigilance in the village to check and take the necessary action towards any untoward incidents.

Block Level

- (i) There are various NGOs who act as service providers, however there is a greater need that the government should set up shelter homes and service providing institutions, not just at the district level but even at the block level.
- (ii) The Government should also initiate setting up of Social Welfare Offices (sub divisions) at the block level as well, at least in the major villages. This will be of great help to the victims who are from the remote areas of the district, as they may find it time consuming and expensive to travel all the way to the district headquarter to get their complaints registered with the District Social Welfare Officer.

District Level

- (i) Mass Awareness Programmes about the issue should be conducted by the concerned departments in the rural and suburb areas where such crimes take place on a daily basis. This will allow the victims to report their cases to the concerned authorities.
- (ii) Support services, such as counselling, legal aid, medical aid, etc. should be provided and the same made known publicly.

9. Research study on Support to Training & Employment Programme for Women in Delhi conducted by Ganga Social Foundation,

Main aim of the study is to evaluate **Support to Training & Employment Programme for Women in Delhi**. Sample size of the study is 82 beneficiaries.

Recommendations

The study recommended that the supportive program must continue and it should further be replicated in new areas where the coverage of women is comparatively less.

1. Employment generation skills should be promoted at all the levels.
2. Training / Capacity Building program should be highly participatory, interactive and oriented towards learning.
3. More Women specific skills should be initiated.

10. Research Study on women victims (of Dowry Prohibition Act, Domestic Violence Act) conducted by Laxmi Narayann Gramodhog Vikas Samiti Bisauli (Badaun) UP.

दहेज तथा दहेज उत्पीड़न से सम्बन्धित घटनाओं का समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन।

महिलाओं के प्रति दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ते दहेज उत्पीड़न सम्बन्धी अपराधों का उन्मूलन करने में पुलिस की भूमिका।



दहेज निरोधक कानूनों की प्रकृति उपादेयता।

महिलाओं के प्रति अपराधों को रोकने में अदालत की भूमिका।

दहेज उत्पीड़न के सम्बन्ध में समाज के लोगों की प्रतिक्रियायें।

सुझाव:-

1. स्त्रियों के प्रति अपराधों को जो कि सामान्य अपराधों से भिन्न प्रकृति के हैं। निपटाने के लिए कानून को प्रवर्तित करने वाले माध्यमों को ठीक करना जरूरी है। विशेष प्रकार के अत्याचार तथा हिंसा जिनका स्त्रियाँ सामना करती हैं। अदालतों को मान्यता देनी चाहिए।
2. सुरक्षित नौकरियों में से सभी नौकरियों का 25 प्रतिशत स्त्रियों के लिए सुरक्षित होना चाहिए।
3. स्त्रियों को आत्म निर्भर बनाना होगा।
4. हर माता-पिता को, लड़का-लड़की को दहेज जैसी कुप्रथा को नकारना होगा/महत्व देना बन्द करना होगा। इससे उपजी समस्या को निजी समस्या न समझ कर इसके विरोध में हर एक को आवाज उठानी चाहिए। इसके विरोध में व्यापक आन्दोलन की आवश्यकता है चूँकि यह सभी धर्मों में व्याप्त है।
5. शिक्षित एवं बुद्धिजीवियों को चाहिए कि वे इसमें व्यापक परिवर्तन लाये। हर घर से इसकी शुरुआत होनी चाहिए।
6. स्त्री पर कही भी दहेज सम्बन्धी अत्याचार हो रहा हो तो इसकी सूचना तुरन्त पास के पुलिस थाने में तथा नारी संस्था में देनी चाहिए।
7. अन्तर्जातीय विवाहों को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए इससे वर का चुनाव करने के क्षेत्र में विस्तार होगा तथा युवतियों के लिए योग्य वर खोजने में सुविधा होगी। इससे दहेज की माँग में कमी आयेगी।
8. युवकों को स्वावलम्बी बनाया जाए। स्वावलम्बी होने पर युवक अपनी इच्छा से लड़की का चयन कर सकते हैं। दहेज की माँग अधिकतर युवकों की ओर से न होकर माता-पिता की ओर से होती है। स्वावलम्बी युवकों पर मात-पिता का दबाव कम होने पर दहेज के लेन-देन में स्वतः ही कमी आयेगी।
9. लड़कियों को शिक्षित कर स्वावलम्बी बनाया जाए। जिससे वे स्वयं नौकरी कर अपना जीवन-निर्वाह करने में समर्थ हो सकेगी। दहेज की अपेक्षा आजीवन उनके द्वारा कमाया गया धन कहीं अधिक होगा। इस प्रकार युवतियों की दृष्टि में विवाह एक विवशता के रूप में नहीं होगा जिसका वर पक्ष प्रायः अनुचित लाभ उठाता है।
10. प्रबुद्ध युवक-युवतियों को अपना जीवन साथी चुनने के लिए अधिक छूट मिलनी चाहिए। शिक्षा के प्रसार के साथ-साथ युवक-युवतियों में इस प्रकार का वैचारिक परिवर्तन सम्भव है। इस परिवर्तन के

फलस्वरूप विवाह से पूर्व एक-दूसरे के विचारों से अवगत होने का पूर्ण अवसर प्राप्त हो सकेगा। यह आवश्यक है कि समाज में इस प्रकार परिवर्तनशील मानसिकता को समाज में हेय दृष्टि से न देखा जाए।

11. जगह-जगह दहेज के विरोध में मोर्चे निकालना, नुकड नाटक करना, पोस्टर लगाना ताकि समाज में जनजागृति फैल सके और दहेज लेने व देने वालों का सामाजिक बहिष्कार कर सकें।
12. स्त्रियों में जागृति पैदा करने के लिए और उनकी सहायता के लिए महिला कानूनी सहायता केन्द्र जैसी संस्थाओं और सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं की गली-गली में जरूरत है।
13. दहेज की सूचियों का पंजीयन जन्म व मृत्यु के पंजीयन के समान आवश्यक होना चाहिए।
14. दहेज निवारण कानून में पुनः संशोधन कर और कठोर नियम बनाये जाने चाहिए। दहेज निवारण कानून के अन्तर्गत अपराधी की जमानत का भी प्रावधान समाप्त कर कठोर दण्ड दिया जाना चाहिए जिससे अन्य लोग दहेज लेने व देने से बचे।
15. सामाजिक न्याय के प्रचार की आवश्यकता एवं उपयोगिता से सामान्यजन एवं पुलिसजन को अवगत कराना चाहिए।
16. पुलिस एवं समाज के मध्य बढ़ती हुई दूरी को समाप्त करने के लिए उनके सम्बन्धों में सुधार अपेक्षित है।
17. सामान्यजन में पुलिस के प्रति विश्वास पैदा करना चाहिए और उन्हें पुलिस के कार्यों में सहयोग देने के लिए प्रेरित करना चाहिए। दूसरी ओर पुलिस व दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता में इस प्रकार परिवर्तन करना चाहिए जिससे सहयोग देने वाले सामान्यजन को कठिनाई एवं कष्ट न उठाना पड़े।
18. प्राथमिकी अर्थात् प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट थानों पर अनिवार्य रूप से लिखी जाए। यदि किसी कारणवश पीड़ित व्यक्ति थाने में प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट लिखाने में असमर्थ रहता है तो जिला पुलिस मुख्यालय पर उसकी रिपोर्ट लिखने हेतु अलग कक्ष खोला जाना चाहिए, जहाँ नागरिक निर्दन्द होकर प्राथमिकी दर्ज करा सकें।
19. प्रत्येक राजनीतिक दल को आचार संहिता बनाकर और अपने सदस्यों और नेताओं को स्पष्ट निर्देश देना चाहिए कि वे पुलिस पर दबाव न डालें।
20. पुलिस का नैतिक बल उठाने का प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए। जिससे वे सम्पन्न व्यक्तियों एवं राजनीतिक दबाव में न आये।
21. पुलिस से भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त करने हेतु सम्यक प्रयत्न करना चाहिए और उनका वेतन उनके कार्य-गुणता के आधार पर दिया जाना चाहिए।



11. Research Study on Role and Status and Women in District Politics: A Study of Alwar, Bharatpur and Jaipur District onducted by Institute of Environment and Social Affairs, Gurgaon, Haryana.

Objectives of the study are to assess the impact of women reservation in role and status of women in the society and to suggest measures to make participation of women in politics more effective and result oriented. A total of 240 respondents were selected for this study.

Recommendations

Central Government

1. As almost half of the population of our country comprises females there should be 50% reservation for women in all elected bodies throughout India. Moreover there should be reservation for SC/ST/OBC women in this 50% reservation, in order to ensure equal representation of women from all sections of society.
2. The women should also be encouraged to organize themselves. The Mahila Mandals in the village can also be effectively used as instrument to mobilize women for this purpose. Some successful women's organizations can also act as catalytic agent for encouraging the women's participation in social and political activities. The Government should provide finances and infrastructure to some of the deserving and successful women organizations to take up the responsibility of encouraging the women elected representatives. The leaders of women's movement in the country could also take up this task. They too can provide support to sensitize the rural women.
3. Incentives play a vital role in ensuring the participation of elected representatives in decision-making. It has been noticed that there are certain very active and enlightened women leaders at all the levels of Panchayats, who have been successfully implementing the developmental schemes and have ensured overall development of their constituencies. Such leaders need to be encouraged by publicizing their leadership qualities and honouring them in public meetings. It will certainly encourage other women representatives and their success stories and good practices will get replicated.

State Government

1. The government should provide proper training to the elected women, particularly at Panchayat / block level at regular intervals as women from Panchayat/ block level may not be adequately trained to implement all the Govt. policy.
2. Another important measure required for empowerment of rural women is to bring about an attitudinal change in both men and women. The belief that women are meant for household activities and rearing of children needs to be altered to an attitude of equal partnership of women and men. In order

to bring about this change, education should be imparted for bringing about social and political awareness among both the sexes.

3. Studies based on women in politics have emphasized that contact with outside world makes women more alert and also active in the political process. There could be two ways of doing it. Firstly, interaction between enlightened rural women and illiterate elected one's should be encouraged. Secondly, these women could be taken out to the urban areas and their interaction with educated urban elected women representatives be arranged.

Local Government

1. It is evident that men's attitude towards women's entry into politics has begun to undergo a change from that of total rejection to limited encouragement and in some cases even to active encouragement. This trend needs to be strengthened through orientation courses and training programmes for officials and elected representatives, both men and women. Besides there is a need to train the women leaders at regular intervals to enable them to manage the responsibilities assigned to them in the Panchayats at all the levels. Since the women members found it difficult to forego their wages for attending training programmes, these programmes must be organized at their doorstep and some of the articulate Panchayat leaders should be involved as the trainers.
2. Government should create a cell for these elected women particularly in panchayat / block level so as to solve their related problems.
3. The media both print as well as electronic can play an important role in creating awareness in the society. It can act as an agent of political socialization for inculcating the values of gender equality and gender justice.

12. Research study on Availability of Micro Credit to Women & Role of Self Help Groups (SHGs) conducted by Institute of Social Work, Kolkata, West Bengal.

The Strategic plan of study was to studied status & situation of existing SHG through survey. Study covers thirty villages of North 24 Parganas.

Recommendations

1. Continuous follow up measures for the groups to be taken by the NGOs, Panchayat or department of rural development of state.
2. During the groups formation other issues of their practical life to be taken apart from financial aspects otherwise group will not be interviewed to be together.



3. All women issues should be addressed at their meetings.
4. Bankers should be more cooperative.
5. Special education programme should be implemented for the members of SHGs.
6. Special training on Entrepreneurship Development should be launched for SHG members.
7. Training on ‘Gender Just Society’ should be organised both female & male members of the family.
8. Attitude of proper business or trading should be developed among the SHG members through training.
9. A liaison & proper coordination between panchayat, NGOs, DRDC should be maintained.
10. There should be no overlapping of group formation & credit programme at the same community. All sectors must work on same agenda and confusion regarding poor women should be cleared.
11. Continuous follow up measures for the groups to be taken by the NGOs, Panchayat or department of rural development of state.
12. During the groups formation other issues of their practical life to be taken apart from financial aspects otherwise group will not be interviewed to be together.
13. All women’s issues should be addressed at their meetings.
14. Special training on Entrepreneurship Development should be launched for SHG members.
15. Training on ‘Gender Just Society’ should be organised both female & male members of the family.
16. Attitude of proper business or trading should be developed among the SHG members through training.
17. A liaison & proper coordination between panchayet, NGOs, DRDC should be maintained.
18. There should be no overlapping of group formation & credit programme at the same community. Confusion among the poor women should be stopped. Each & every sector should work on the same agenda.
- 13. A study for Assessing Domestic Violence – with reference to legislation, availability of state Protection and Support Services for Vitim conducted by Shri Aasra Vikas Sansthan, Udaipur–313002, Rajasthan.**

Objectives of the study were to explore the prevalence of domestic violence against women, and to study the implementation of Domestic Violence Act with reference to appointment of protection officers,

service providers and setting up shelter homes. It also accesses the shortcoming in the provisions of the act and recommendation for remedial action. Study covered 1200 women from four districts namely: Udaipur, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh and Banswara.

Recommendations

District level

1. The use of modern information technology, such as the Internet, should be promoted to facilitate the collection, storage, retrieval and dissemination of information pertaining to domestic violence. The use of such technology can also be used to lobby and mobilize support moves against violence against women.
2. Attitudinal change should also be brought about through various awareness generation measures at village, Panchayat and block level including :-
 - a. Local and mass media campaigns
 - b. Mainstreaming gender through IEC activities about schemes to welcome the girl-child at family level
 - c. Family education to foster gender equality in the socialization process, gender-sensitization of males and of children at family and village level
3. Shelters and crisis centres should be established in strategic locations and these centres should try to offer “one-stop” service (covering for example medical, counseling, legal and economic assistance) by governments and NGOs.
4. Dedicated protection officers should be appointed according to the established norms. PO should stay at duty area for long duration so that they are able to stand up to the expectations of the community once they are gained public confidence
5. Men should be appointed as PO to ensure their participation
6. Fixing accountability of the implementation agency women victims of violence should have access to rehabilitation houses
7. The SHOs should have power to refer victims Short Stay Homes
8. Implementation agents of the women friendly laws should be sensitized towards the victims
9. Committees should be formed for review of implementation of the laws



10. Existing committees are passive. There is a need to sensitize local level committees involving CSOs against violence
11. Networking and the strengthening of linkages should be promoted among:-
 - a. women's NGOs, NGOs in other sectors, e.g., development, children and youth NGOs, Government sector, research institutes (especially women's studies centres) and related members of civil society.
 - b. Such networks should be mobilized to identify gaps in research and information and to undertake the necessary steps to fill those gaps. Such studies could include culture-specific studies, sub regional comparisons and evaluative studies of existing schemes and projects.
12. Reasonable financial allowances should be dedicated towards referral and transport support to the victims

State level

1. Data collection of statistics on domestic violence should be improved to provide a more accurate and comprehensive picture of the situation. This would include developing better indicators to record the incidences of violence against women, gathering information from sources in addition to hospital and police records, and devising methodology to reach affected persons.
2. Since many studies and activities have been undertaken on the subject of violence against women, a repository of available information should be established, preferably within existing national and sub regional facilities.
3. Relevant training should be imparted to concerned personnel – medical, police, legal and judiciary, etc., and such training should be undertaken as early as possible to increase receptivity. Training should cover gender-sensitization for attitudinal change and specific training related to handling of violence against women incidences. Such training should as far as possible be integrated into existing training programmes.
4. For timely disposal and registration of cases special courts should be created at block level. The copy of filed case should be provided to the victim immediately. Charge sheets are not properly drafted, lawyers should be appointed for this purpose
5. Ensuring property rights to women is very necessary

National level

1. Remedial measures- Remedial measures should address the root causes of violence against women. To this end, the following measures should be undertaken :

- a. Targeted poverty alleviation programmes
 - b. Education schemes particularly for the girl-child
 - c. Curriculum reform to remove gender biases
2. Legal rules of procedure should be simplified and rendered more affordable. There are provisions for Legal aid and counseling, but it is rarely accessed by the victims. There is a need to make these provisions women friendly. High level of sensitization is required for legal aid providers and councillors
 3. In spite of numerous laws which currently exist, implementation and enforcement of these laws are often weak. Measures to strengthen the implementation and enforcement of laws are essential and these could cover:
 - a. Using mechanisms such as national Law Commission to monitor implementation of the laws
 - b. Establishing police mechanisms and procedures, e.g., a special desk for women at all police stations, simplify police reporting procedures for violence against women
 - c. Exemplary punitive measures for perpetrators
 4. Development schemes such as poverty alleviation schemes, micro-credit schemes should provide special windows of support to target groups including victims of domestic violence.
 5. There should be a concrete strategy by which child marriages can be stopped
 6. While laws and legal measures are important preventive and protective instruments, there should not be overdependence on the law; furthermore, in the interpretation of the law, there could be occasions where the spirit of the law should be considered.



8

Right to Information

In order to promote openness, transparency and accountability in administration and other matters Right to Information 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 unless the matter is exempted from public disclosure and the applicant is citizen of India.

NCW has a regime in place and has designated Pay and Accounts Officer as CPIO and Deputy Secretary as 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 applications of RTI receipts and disposal are as under:-

Quarter	Opening Balance	Receipt including transfer from other PAs u/s 6(3)	Disposed including transfer to other PAs u/s 6(3)	Closing Balance
Ist quarter (1 Apr- 30 Jun 2012)	07	144	144	07
IInd quarter (1 Jul- 30 Sep 2012)	07	153	153	07
IIIrd quarter (1 Oct- 31 Dec- 2012)	07	103	91	19
IVth (1 Jan- 31 Mar 2013)	19	138	124	33

b) Detail of 1st Appeal received in the NCW are as under.

Quarter	Opening Balance	Receipt including transfer from other PA s u/s 6(3)	Disposed including transfer to other PAs u/s 6(3)	Closing Balance
Ist quarter (1 Apr- 30 Jun 2012)	01	11	11	01
IInd quarter (1 Jul- 30 Sep 2012)	01	21	20	02
IIIrd quarter (1 Oct- 31 Dec- 2012)	02	18	18	02
IVth (1 Jan- 31 Mar 2013)	02	14	09	07

The given 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 WCD for this purpose, in house training was conducted by the CPIO and concerned staff was updated with the rules and regulations. It has been constant endeavour of the Commission to provide as much information, suo moto to the public at regular intervals through website so that the public have minimum request to the use of RTI Act to obtain information.

All RTIs requested were replied as early as possible. Transfer cases were expeditiously transferred Information when denied was largely on account of personal information under section 11 of RTI Act to maintain privacy. The RTI received in Hindi were replied to in Hindi in most of the cases.

The website of NCW has information relating to meetings/seminars, official visits of Hon'ble CP and Members of the Commission and press release, inter alia suo moto cases, various publications, annual report, tender notices advertisement for vacancies etc., the website is regularly uploaded/updated.

c) 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
 - ❑ 2007- 2008
 - ❑ 2008- 2009
 - ❑ 2009- 2010
 - ❑ 2010- 2011
 - ❑ 2011- 2012

**BALANCE SHEET (NON PROFIT ORGANISATION)
AS ON 31ST MARCH, 2013**



Account of the Commission

CAPITAL FUND AND LIABILITIES	SCHEDULE	Amount (₹)					
		CURRENT YEAR			PREVIOUS YEAR		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital Fund	1	6,44,04,736.00	—	6,44,04,736.00	6,05,20,471.00	—	6,05,20,471.00
Reserves and Surplus	2	(62,82,740.00)	70,27,861.00	7,45,121.00	(3,25,39,358.00)	64,73,149.00	(2,60,66,209.00)
Earmarked/Endowment Fund							—
Secured Loans and Borrowings							—
Unsecured Loan and Borrowings							—
Deferred Credit Liabilities							—
Current Liabilities and Provisions	3	2,77,92,798.00	1,09,565.00	2,79,02,363.00	2,19,11,158.00	1,07,765.00	2,20,18,923.00
		8,59,14,794.00	71,37,426.00	9,30,52,220.00	4,98,92,271.00	65,80,914.00	5,64,73,185.00
ASSETS							
Fixed Assets	4	2,33,87,259.00	—	2,33,87,259.00	2,31,40,907.00	—	2,31,40,907.00
Investment -From Earmarked/Endowment Funds							—
Investment -Others	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Current Assets, Loans & Advances	6	6,79,16,538.00	17,48,423.00	6,96,64,961.00	3,21,34,380.00	11,97,898.00	3,33,32,278.00
Miscellaneous Expenditure		—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (B)		9,13,03,797.00	17,48,423.00	9,30,52,220.00	5,52,75,287.00	11,97,898.00	5,64,73,185.00
Significant Accounting Policies	14						
Contingent Liabilities and Notes of Accounts	15						

MEMBER SECRETARY



**INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2013**

Amount (₹)

	SCHEDULE	CURRENT YEAR		PREVIOUS YEAR	
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
INCOME					
Income from Sales/Sevices			—		—
Grants/ Subsidies	7	11,88,15,735.00	4,57,27,000.00	8,28,17,554.00	3,28,97,000.00
Fees/ Subscriptions	8	—	9,556.00	—	8,908.00
Income from Investment (Income on Invest. From Earmarked/ Endow. Funds transferred to Funds)	9	—	—	—	—
Income from Royalty, Publication etc.		—	—	—	—
Interest Earned	10	5,75,067.00	2,23,637.00	3,21,681.00	1,60,840.00
Other Income	11	—	—	—	1,77,740.00
Increase/(Decrease) in stock of Finished goods		—	—	—	—
Previous Year Adjustments Other Income(Depreciation charged on Building from 2008-09 to 2011-12)		3,34,414.00	—	—	—
TOTAL (A)		11,97,25,216.00	4,59,60,193.00	8,31,39,235.00	3,32,44,488.00
EXPENDITURE					
Establishment Expenses	12	1,17,86,395.00	2,83,02,536.00	84,34,245.00	1,69,17,188.00
Other Administrative Expenses etc.	13	7,68,22,440.00	1,71,02,945.00	7,22,31,412.00	1,60,75,983.00
Expenditure on Grants, Subsidies etc.		—	—	—	—
Interest		—	—	—	—
Depreciation (Net Total at the year end)		48,59,763.00	—	33,95,533.00	—
Loss on sale of Fixed Assets		—	—	15,26,072.00	—
TOTAL (B)		9,34,68,598.00	4,54,05,481.00	8,55,87,262.00	3,29,93,171.00
Balance Being excess of income over Expenditure (A-B)		2,62,56,618.00	5,54,712.00	(24,48,027.00)	2,51,317.00
Transfer to Special Reserve		—	—	—	—
Transfer to/from General Reserve		—	—	—	—
Balance Being surplus/(Deficit) carried to Corpus/Capital Fund		2,62,56,618.00	5,54,712.00	(24,48,027.00)	251,317.00

MEMBER SECRETARY

**RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2013**

Amount (₹)

RECEIPTS	CURRENT YEAR		PREVIOUS YEAR		PAYMENTS	CURRENT YEAR		PREVIOUS YEAR											
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan										
Opening Balances																			
Cash in hand	-	-	3,000.00	-	Establishment Expenses(Sch.-16)	1,17,61,977.00	2,85,48,286.00	84,58,663.00	1,68,31,584.00										
Bank Balance	8,48,598.00	9,84,007.00	49,388.00	1,02,544.00	Other Administrative Expenses (Schedule-17)	10,70,70,556.00	1,70,85,247.00	7,38,99,091.00	1,61,25,283.00										
Grants Received	12,27,00,000.00	4,57,27,000.00	8,99,52,000.00	3,28,97,000.00	Remittance (Schedule-18)	-	57,21,969.00	-	33,36,096.00										
Income on Investments																			
Endow Funds	-	-	-	-	Security Deposit	25,000.00	4,200.00	50,000.00	40,000.00										
Own Funds	-	-	-	-	Expenditure on Fixed Assets	38,68,201.00	-	71,34,446.00	-										
Interest on Investment	-	-	-	-	Closing Balances														
Interest Received					Cash in hand	-	-	-	-										
					Postage stamps in hand	43,213.00													
Bank deposits	5,83,054.00	2,15,650.00	3,21,681.00	1,60,840.00	Bank Balances	14,76,918.00	12,61,267.00	8,48,598.00	9,84,007.00										
Interest on HBA	-	-	-	-															
Loans & Advances	-	-	-	-															
Investment Encashed	-	-	-	-															
Interest on CPF	-	-	-	-															
Other Income																			
RTI	-	9,556.00	-	8,908.00															
Miscellaneous Income	-	-	-	7,13,817.00															
Remittance (Schedule-18)	-	57,21,969.00	-	33,36,096.00															
Security Deposit	71,000.00	6,000.00	64,729.00	97,765.00															
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> <td style="text-align: right;">12,42,02,652.00</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,26,64,182.00</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9,03,90,798.00</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,73,16,970.00</td> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> <td style="text-align: right;">12,42,02,652.00</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,26,64,182.00</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9,03,90,798.00</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,73,16,970.00</td> </tr> </table>											12,42,02,652.00	5,26,64,182.00	9,03,90,798.00	3,73,16,970.00		12,42,02,652.00	5,26,64,182.00	9,03,90,798.00	3,73,16,970.00
	12,42,02,652.00	5,26,64,182.00	9,03,90,798.00	3,73,16,970.00		12,42,02,652.00	5,26,64,182.00	9,03,90,798.00	3,73,16,970.00										



SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET
AS AT MARCH 31, 2013

SCHEDULE 1 - CAPITAL FUND

(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Balance as at the beginning of the year	6,05,20,471.00		5,33,86,025.00	-
Add :- Contribution towards Corpus/Capital Fund	-	-	-	-
Add/(Deduct) :- Balance of Net Income/(Expenditure) transferred from the Income and Expenditure Account	-	-	-	-
Add : Adjustment Entry for Refund of TDS on Interest	-	-	-	-
Add : Rectify Entry for sale of Fixed Assets	-	-	-	-
Add: Addition of Capital Fund during the year	38,84,265.00	-	71,38,445.00	-
Less: Sale of Fixed Assets for the FY 2011-12	-	-	3,999.00	-
Less: Adjustment Entry for sale of Fixed Assets for the FY 20112-13	-	-	-	-
Balance At at the Year End	6,44,04,736.00	-	6,05,20,471.00	-

SCHEDULE 2 - RESERVES & SURPLUS

(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1) <i>Capital Reserve</i>				
As Per Last Account	(3,25,39,358.00)	64,73,149.00	(3,00,91,331.00)	62,21,832.00
Add/(Deduct) :- Net Income/(Expenditure) transferred from the Income and Expenditure Account	2,62,56,618.00	5,54,712.00	(24,48,027.00)	2,51,317.00
TOTAL	(62,82,740.00)	70,27,861.00	(3,25,39,358.00)	64,73,149.00

MEMBER SECRETARY



SCHEDULE 3 - CAPITAL FUND

(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
<i>CURRENT LIABILITIES</i>				
CPF Payable	-	-	-	-
Security Deposit	99,989.00	1,09,565.00	53,989.00	1,07,765.00
Advances to NGO Payable	A+B+C+D+E	2,15,89,634.00	-	1,74,18,444.00
Advances to NGO (NER) Payable	F+G+H	61,03,175.00	-	44,38,725.00
Sundry Creditors	-	-	-	-
	2,77,92,798.00	1,09,565.00	2,19,11,158.00	1,07,765.00
<i>Special Study</i>	(A)	73,61,420.00	64,43,455.00	
Abhiviyakti Foundation		1,37,970.00	-	
Abhiyan, Chattisgarh		83,000.00	83,000.00	
All India Foundation for Peace & Disaster Mang.Delh		2,18,610.00	-	
Anjneya Sewa Samitee Rajasth		1,34,190.00	-	
Association for Develp & Research (ADARAS).		1,35,000.00	1,35,000.00	
Astha Mahila Vikas Avam Paryavaran Kota Spst.		1,64,430.00	-	
Bomongram Resham Khadi Pratishan		1,42,380.00	-	
Center for Social Research, New Delhi		2,69,640.00	2,69,640.00	
Center for Women Studies, Kerala		-	48,040.00	
Center for Women Studies		1,41,120.00	1,41,120.00	
Centre for Social Research, Vasant Kunj, Delhi		47,940.00	2,27,700.00	
Centre for Studies for cultural indentity of weaker		1,01,400.00	1,01,400.00	
Centre of the Study of Values		45,780.00	1,37,340.00	
Chaitanya Mohan kothi, Gaya		58,800.00	58,800.00	
Chhayadeep Samiti Village Rajkheta Chattigar		1,58,760.00	-	
Chikhali Vikas Pratisthan Maharashtra		1,64,430.00	-	
Dhanvadhiri Mentally Retarded & Drug Addictors		2,20,710.00	48,720.00	
Dhara Jharkhand		1,49,940.00	-	
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	1,98,390.00	
Environics Trust, New Delhi		1,09,200.00	1,09,200.00	
Ganga Social Foundation Delhi		-	1,14,030.00	
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 Technology WB		64,050.00	64,050.00	
Indian School of Women's Studies & Devlot.		72,870.00	-	

(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Indian Social Institute Delhi	2,63,550.00		2,63,550.00	
Indian Society for Integrated Women Delhi	-		-	
Initiative for Social Change & Action	-		60,000.00	Cr
Institute for Environment & Social Affairs	0.00		53,760.00	Cr
Institute of Social Development, Udaipur	-		44,800.00	
Institute of Social Work, Kolkata	-		1,09,800.00	
Jabala Action Research organisation	48,615.00		48,615.00	
Jamia Milia Islamia, Delhi	81,100.00		2,43,300.00	
Jan Kalyan Parishad Chhattisgarh	1,33,560.00		-	
Kalyani Rural Development Foundation, Ajmer	48,720.00		-	
Kundan Welfare Society	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	
Luxmi Narayan Gramodhog Vikas Samiti, UP	-		1,29,780.00	
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	
Nagrik Vikas Samiti, U.P.	59,900.00		1,79,700.00	
Nav Rajiv Gandhi Foundation & Research	1,19,700.00		1,19,700.00	
Noble social & Educational Society	46,070.00		2,63,630.00	
Pashim Banga Yuba Kalyan Manch	38,640.00		38,640.00	
Phagwara Environment Association Punjab	1,19,700.00		1,19,700.00	
Prof. Vijaya Laxmi, Udaipur	42,600.00		42,600.00	
RK HIV AIDS Centre Mumbai	-		2,57,400.00	
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	
R.V. College of Engineering Mysore	1,53,090.00		-	
Sahas Brotherhood Uplifting HP	2,12,310.00		-	
Samajik Anusanshan Evam Manav Vikas	-		1,95,930.00	
Samajik Nyay Sanstha Delhi	3,19,725.00		-	
Seva Yatan Jeevo Kalyan Sansthan, Rajasthan	1,46,160.00		-	
Shiv Charan Mathur Social Policy Research Inst.	51,450.00		51,450.00	
Shri Asra Vikas Sansthan .	-		60,690.00	



(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Shri Bhairvi Social Foundation	-		38,010.00	
Shri Raj Singh Nirwan	2,32,000.00		2,32,000.00	
Situational Analysis of Homeless Women	1,50,000.00		1,50,000.00	
Society for Universal Welfare Jaipur	50,820.00		-	
Southern India Education Trust	2,00,340.00		6,01,020.00	
South Vihar Welfare Society for Tribal	2,11,680.00		-	
Surul Centre for Services in Rural Area	2,43,810.00		-	
The Association For Development Initiative	47,460.00		47,460.00	
United Trust PTR Nagar,Tamilnadu.	48,040.00		48,040.00	
Women Power Connect	95,760.00		-	
Women Study & Development, Kochi	1,16,400.00		1,16,400.00	
<u>Legal Awareness Programme</u>	67,14,750.00		51,59,750.00	
Aakash Seva sansthan, Udaipur	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Abhinav vikas Manch, Bihar	50,000.00		-	
ADARSA, Odisha	55,000.00		30,000.00	
Adarsh Gramin Shikshan Samiti, Rajasthan	-		-	
Adarsh Gramodyog Mahila Evam Bal Vikas, UP	-		30,000.00	
Adarsh Mahila Kalyan Samiti	-		25,000.00	
Agra Jan Kalyan Sewa Samiti, U.P	-		25,000.00	
Aikatan Sangha Village & Post Dara, West Bengal	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Ajay Gramodyog Sewa Samiti.UP	-		25,000.00	
Akhil Bhartiya Gramin Vikas Sansthan UP	-		25,000.00	
Akhil Bhartiya Samajik Vikas Samit UP	25,000.00		25,000.00	
Akhil Bhartiya Samaj Suranksh, Jhajar	-		15,000.00	
Akhil Progressive & Cultural Society Delhi	15,000.00		15,000.00	
All India Common Wealth Org. Haryana	30,000.00		30,000.00	
All India Grauates Associa. (AIGA)	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Aman Gram Udyog Samiti, Haryana	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Ambika Vikas Samiti Dehradun	-		25,000.00	
Amit Smriti Bal Kalyan Samiti, MP	-		-	
Anandi Devi Jan Kalyan Shiksha UP	25,000.00		30,000.00	
Anand Swaroop Bahhudesiya Sewabhavi	50,000.00		-	
Annapurana Jan Vikas Sansthan UP	50,000.00		-	
Anusuchit Jaati Avam Anusuchit Jan Jati	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Asha Vikas Sansthna, Udaipur	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Association for Women's rural Development, Odisha	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Astitva Babu Uddeshiya Manav Uthan Sansthan	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Bahin	-		25,000.00	

(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Bal Niketan Siksha Samiti, UP	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Bal Vikas Education Society, Faridabad	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Bandhua Mukti Morcha, New Delhi	-		-	
Basic Foundation , Delhi	-		-	
Benodini Centre for Urban & Rural Devl. West. Bengal	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Benson Computers Education-UP	-		25,000.00	
Bhagwan Devi Educational & Social Welfare Delhi	-		15,000.00	
Bhartiya Dhyanyardhini Lokvikas, Maharashtra	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Bhartiya Shashika Prasar Sansthan	25,000.00		25,000.00	
Bhartvasi Sewa Sansthan UP	-		30,000.00	
Bijiram Swain Mahila Samity, Odisha	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Brilliant Star Education Society, MP	-		60,000.00	
Burans Samajik Sanskritik Sanstha Uttarkhd-LAP	50,000.00		-	
Center for Action on Disabled Right AP	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Center of the Study of Values Rajasthan-	-		1,20,000.00	
Chaitanya Social Develpt. Society -A.P	-		30,000.00	
Chattisgarh Prachar Evam Vikas Sansthan-LAP	25,000.00		-	
Chattisgarh State Commission for Women	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Chhitiz Mahila Vikas Samiti	75,000.00		-	
Chittorgarh Zila gramin Upbhikta Sewa , Rajasthan	-		15,000.00	
Chob Singhshiksha Samiti	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Crafts & Social Development Org. Tri Nagar	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Dalit Mahila Rachnatmak Parishad	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Delhi College Distance Learning Education & Welfare	-		30,000.00	
Development Organization, Bhirar	-		15,000.00	
District Magistrate & Collector	15,000.00		15,000.00	
East Magrahat Akatal Bal	45,000.00		45,000.00	
Gandhi sewa sansthan	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Gangotri Foundation UP	-		25,000.00	
Golden Future Foundation Haryana	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Gram Bharti Sansthan- MP	-		30,000.00	
Gramin Jankalyan Sewa Samiti UP	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Gramin Mahila Bal Vikas Samiti, Lucknow, UP	-		25,000.00	
Gramin MahilaShashaktikaran Sangh, Jhajjar	-		-	
Gramin Mahila Shilp Kala Kendra , Barabanki	-		25,000.00	
Gramin Mahila Vikas Samiti, Jhajjar, Haryana	75,000.00		-	
Gramin Uthan Sasnthan, Rajasthan	1,00,000.00		-	
Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Haryana	15,000.00		15,000.00	



(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
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	15,000.00		30,000.00	
Gurubhakti Shaikshanik &Sevabhavi	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Gyan Dharshan Acadamy	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Gyan Sagar, Bihar	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Hadhoti Utsav Ayojan Samiti Kota	-		75,000.00	
Hans Educational Society Rohtak	-		15,000.00	
Harijan Mahila Evam Bal Vikas Sansthan, Bihar	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Haryana Gramin Sudhar Avam Sanskritik, Haryana	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Helpful Society, Delhi	50,000.00		-	
Himalay Gramodyog Vikas Sansthan	-		25,000.00	
Himaliyan Gramodhyog Vikas Sansthan Uttarakhand	25,000.00		-	
Idhaya Devlopment Society Puducherry	25,000.00		-	
Indian Minoriti Youth Association, UP	15,000.00		15,000.00	
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	
Institute for Environmental & Social Affairs	-		45,000.00	
Institute of Career Courses UP	25,000.00		-	
Institution of Social Welfare Action, Gujrat	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Integrated People's Upliftment Council	-		60,000.00	
International Welfare Council, Odisha	-		-	
Jagdev Singh Shatrohan Singh Memorial UP	-		25,000.00	
Jagriti Jan Kalyan Samiti Bihar	75,000.00		-	
Jagriti Sewa Sansthan Rajasthan	-		15,000.00	
Jai Shri Arihant Vidya Mandir Samiti	1,50,000.00		-	
Jan Hiteshini Kalyan Samiti Utrakhand	45,000.00		45,000.00	
Jankalyan Foundation UP	25,000.00		-	
Jan Kalyan Parishad Chattisgarh	25,000.00		-	
Jan Kalyan Sansthan, Pathankot	25,000.00		25,000.00	
Jan Sewa Samiti, Rohtak Haryana	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Jivan Jyoti Samiti, Haryana	15,000.00		15,000.00	
J& K State Commission for Women, Srinagar	2,00,000.00		2,00,000.00	
Joint women's Programme	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Kadambani Shikshah Evam Samaj Kalyan Sewa MP	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Kamini Mahila Sewa Sansthan, UP	-		15,000.00	

(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Khadija Welfare Foundation UP	25,000.00	-	-	-
Kiran Sewa Samiti-UP	50,000.00	-	-	-
Kisan Bharti Vikas Sansthan Bhilwara	1,00,000.00	-	-	-
Kundan Welfare Society Jaipur	-	-	60,000.00	-
Lakecity 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	25,000.00	-	-	-
Lok Kala Sanskritik Sansthan UP	-	-	25,000.00	-
Maa Dindeshwari Shiksha Samiti,Chattigarh	25,000.00	-	-	-
Maa Draupadai Jansewa Samiti,UP	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Mahatma Sairam Pratistan Maharastra	25,000.00	-	-	-
Mahila Evam Bal Uthan Samiti- Uttarakhand	25,000.00	-	-	-
Mahila Gramin Vikas Evam Takniki Prashikshan	50,000.00	-	-	-
Mahila jagrukta shiksha & Kalyan samiti	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Mahila Kalyan Evam Vidya Vikas Samiti, Kanpur	25,000.00	-	25,000.00	-
Mahila Udyog Kendra Parmeshwar Bhawan, Bihar	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Mahila Utthanam UP	-	-	25,000.00	-
Mahila Vikas Charitable Society Bihar-LAP	50,000.00	-	-	-
Mallabpur People Rural Development Society WB	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Manas Gramin Uthan Samiti, Bihar	50,000.00	-	-	-
Manav Kalyan Avam Suraksha Samiti, Haryana	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Manav Kalyan Chetna Sansthan Rajasth	1,00,000.00	-	-	-
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	-	-	-
Manoj Gramodoyog Sansthan UP	-	-	25,000.00	-
Marshi Welfare Society UP	-	-	50,000.00	-
Marudhara Sansthan Jaipur	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	-
Modern Shiksha Vikas Samiti	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Motherly Association fo rSocial Serv.(MASS)	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Mother Teresa Foundation	-	-	25,000.00	-
Mukti Mata Mahila MandalMP	-	-	30,000.00	-
Nabin Sangha West Bengal	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Nalanda Educational Society, Haryana	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Nari Jagriti Avam Samajik Uthan Sangthan	-	-	15,000.00	-



(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
National Charitable Welfare Society, UP	30,000.00		30,000.00	
National Youth Association	40,000.00		40,000.00	
Native Education & Employment Develop. Society, MP	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Natural Institute of Social Chnge and Resource	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Nav Jyoti Sewa Snasthan UP	1,00,000.00		-	
New age foundation	15,000.00		15,000.00	
New life club	15,000.00		15,000.00	
N.J.Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj-Gujr.LAP	25,000.00		-	
Noble Social & Educational Society, Tirupati	1,05,000.00		1,05,000.00	
Noorpur Subarna Prabhat Samiti, WB	-		15,000.00	
OASIS Foundation, Tamilnadu	10,000.00		10,000.00	
Onward, Kolkata W.Bengal	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Odisha state commission for women	2,00,000.00		50,000.00	
Parbhat Sagar Gyan Vikas Sansthan Rajasthan	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Parmarth Sewa Sansthan UP	-		25,000.00	
Parvatiya Mahila Vikas Samiti Uttakhand	15,000.00		15,000.00	
People Voluntary IntegralService Org	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Praballa Samaj Sevi Sansthan Jharkhand	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Pragati Mahila Bhauddeshiya, Maharastra LAP	25,000.00		-	
Prag Sarvodya Samiti, Jaunpur	-		25,000.00	
Prani Mitra Samiti . MP	50,000.00		-	
Public Health & Medical Techonology,Delhi	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Purvanchal Vikas Samiti	25,000.00		25,000.00	
Purwanchal Saikchik Avam Samjik Vikas Sanst U.P	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	
Rana Javik Gramin Evam Krishi Sewa Samiti, Uttarakh	25,000.00		25,000.00	
Roshni National Sewa Gramodhyog Sansthan UP	50,000.00		-	
Rural Devlopment & Welfare Society, Rajasthan	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Rural Organisation for AGRO Development	40,000.00		40,000.00	
Sahyog Samajik Sansthan Rajasthan	50,000.00		-	
Sajag Foundation Delhi LAP	25,000.00		-	
Samagra Jan Kalyan Samiti, U.P	-		25,000.00	
Samaj Kalyan Samiti Haryana	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Samaj Kalyan & Shiksha Sansthan Rajth.-LAP	50,000.00		-	
Samaj sansthan & sarvagin vikas sansthan	9,000.00		9,000.00	
Samaj uthan samiti	13,250.00		13,250.00	

(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Samta sewa sansthan	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Sanjivani Vikas Fpundation Maharashtra	25,000.00		-	
Sant Gadgebaba Bahujan Vikas Latur	-		15,000.00	
Sant Ram Verma Swatantrata Sangram Senani	-		25,000.00	
Sarbangin Unnayan Samiti	20,000.00		20,000.00	
Sarvjanik Shikshan Sansthan UP	50,000.00		30,000.00	
Sarvoday Vikas Samit Bihar	50,000.00		-	
Sarvodya Vikas Sansthan, UP	-		25,000.00	
Satvinder Shiksa Samiti	-		75,000.00	
SAVEGE (Society on Action Villange Edu. AP	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Save Our Soul India, Delhi	-		15,000.00	
Savitri Bai Fule Jan Sewa Samiti-	-		25,000.00	
Savitri Manav Vikas Sansthan- UP	25,000.00		-	
SBS Foundation, Fazalpur Delhi	-		30,000.00	
Sewahar (Society for Education, Welf & Healt (Haryana)	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Sewa, Society for Education & Welfare Activities	-		-	
Shaheed Asfaque Ullah Khan UP	-		25,000.00	
Sharda Devi Smriti Sewa Sansthan, UP	-		25,000.00	
Shirin Basumata Nari Sansthan, U.P.	-		25,000.00	
Shivam Education & Charitable Trust Gujrat	50,000.00		-	
Shivam Gram Uthan Sewa Sansthan UP	25,000.00		-	
Shiv Jan Jagriti Shiksha Samiti, Haryana	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Shree Krishna Educational Society UP	-		25,000.00	
Shree Sidha Dev Gramoudiog Sansthan	25,000.00		25,000.00	
Shri Aasra Vikas Sansthan, Udaipur	75,000.00		-	
Shri Banashankari Mahila Mandal	25,000.00		-	
Shri Govind Manav Sewa Sansthan	75,000.00		-	
Shri hari krishan shiksha sewa samiti	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Shri Laxmi Narayan Badri Vishal	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Shri Laxmi Rural Devlpt & Educa. Society, AP	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Shri Rajiv gandhi Memorial Public Sansthan, Rajasthan	45,000.00		45,000.00	
Shri Ram Charitable Trust, Gujrat	1,05,000.00		1,05,000.00	
Shri Vagad Janjati Evam Vikas Sansthan Rajsth.	25,000.00		-	
Shyam Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan UP	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Sirijan Mahilavikas Manch , Jharkhand	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Smt sushila devi educational society	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Snegam Multi Social Actio Movement Tamilnadu	10,000.00		10,000.00	
Social action network group	15,000.00		15,000.00	



(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Social Development Welfare Society , Delhi	50,000.00	-	-	-
Society for Nurturing Education Health-AP	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Society for Women Integrated Develop. Andhra Prades	-	-	15,000.00	-
Sonarpur Mathurapur Paribesh Sanstha, WB	-	-	30,000.00	-
Sosva Training and Promotion Pune	50,000.00	-	-	-
Spandan Sitapur UP	25,000.00	-	-	-
Sriguru Ayyappaswamy Educational Trust, Karnataka-L	50,000.00	-	-	-
Sri Krishna Shiksha Prasar Samiti, MP	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Sri Vidya Sarsswathi Mahila Mandal	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Stree Mukti Sanghatana, Maharastra,	50,000.00	-	-	-
Students Social Organization Village Rampur UP	-	-	25,000.00	-
Subhashit Jansewa Sansthan UP	-	-	25,000.00	-
Sudhar Sewa Evam Kalyan Samiti, Lucknow	-	-	15,000.00	-
Sujas Sanskritik Sewa Sanstha Rajasth	1,50,000.00	-	-	-
Sumitra samajik kalyan sansthan	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Sunrise Arts & Sports Club Kerala	25,000.00	-	-	-
Surakshita Vividoddesha Sanstha Karnataka	-	-	1,00,000.00	-
Suresh Sharma Foundation Rajasthan	1,00,000.00	-	-	-
Surya Prakash Charitable Asso. Delhi	60,000.00	-	60,000.00	-
S.V.S. sansthan	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Swastik Gyan Sewa Sansthan, Rajasthan	-	-	-	-
Swavlambi Gramodhyog & Jan Chetna Vikas Sansthan	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Sweet Hert,Odisha	-	-	-	-
The Association for Rural People's Devlt,Haryana	-	-	15,000.00	-
The Society for Women & Child Development & Serv. Delhi	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Thirumanagai Charitable Trust, Tamilnadu	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Tulsi Gramodhyog Sewa Samiti, U.P	25,000.00	-	25,000.00	-
Uday Sansthan, Bundi	2,50,000.00	-	-	-
UMANG, Meherauli	50,000.00	-	-	-
Ummid Samiti-Rajasthan	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
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	-
Vidya Kala Sansthan,Lucknow	-	-	30,000.00	-
Vigyan shiksha kendra	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Vikalang Sahara Samiti Delhi-LAP	25,000.00	-	-	-
Vikas Gram Udyog Mandal,Sonipat Haryana	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Vivekanand Abhinav Sikshan Sansthan, U.P	-	-	25,000.00	-
Women Associaltion for Right & Development Bankura WB	-	-	15,000.00	-

(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Women & Children Development Society AP	50,000.00	-	-	-
Yamuna Sanstha Rajasthan	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Yuva Jagriti Evam Vikas Sansthan UP	-	-	25,000.00	-
Yuva Sangharsh Samit Haryana	45,000.00	-	45,000.00	-
Yuva Sports Samiti, Haryana	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Zaidi Social Welfare Society, New Delhi	-	-	30,000.00	-
<i>PMLA</i> (C)	12,00,000.00		6,00,000.00	
Aharnish Sewa Sansthan, Deoria UP	60,000.00	-	60,000.00	-
Asha Mahila Janklalyan Pratishthan	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Ayisha Welfare Society UP	60,000.00	-	-	-
Chand Talimi Society, U.P.	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Gramin Vikas Sansthan UP	90,000.00	-	-	-
Haryana State Legal Service Authority, Haryana	1,50,000.00	-	1,50,000.00	-
Islamia Maktab Primary Girls School, U.P.	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Kshetriya Mahila Evam Bal Vikas Samit-	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Mahila Kala Kendra Bihar	30,000.00	-	-	-
Manav Kalyan Samiti	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Mother Teresa Foundation UP	90,000.00	-	-	-
Nai Bhor Dawn of Life, New Delhi	30,000.00	-	-	-
Narendra Dev Educational School, Maharashtra	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Panchla Reliance Society WB	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Polymers Education Society AP	-	-	30,000.00	-
Pratibha , UP	1,50,000.00	-	-	-
RANJANA ROYAL EDUCATIONALWELFARE	30,000.00	-	-	-
Sahara Samiti	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Sainik Mahila Prashikshan, Gorakhpur	-	-	15,000.00	-
Sarvodaya Jan Kalyan Sansthan UP	60,000.00	-	-	-
Shri Anand Vikas Samiti	-	-	45,000.00	-
Shri Bodhewar Mahadev Sansthan	90,000.00	-	-	-
Social Welfare Management and Promotional Org.	-	-	60,000.00	-
Upkar Samiti -UP-PMLA	60,000.00	-	-	-
Yashwant Sevabhavi Bahuuddeshiya, Latur	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	-
<i>Seminar & Conference</i> (D)	59,59,404.00		51,05,619.00	
Academy of Grassroots Studies & Research of Inida	-	-	-	-
Adarsa, Odisha	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-



(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Aikatan Sangh West Bengal	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Akhil Bhartiya Sarv Utthan Charitable Society	-		30,000.00	
Akhil Bhartiya Viklang Sewa Sansthan UP	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Akhil Manav Seva Parishad	13,950.00		13,950.00	
All India Women's Conference Delhi	30,000.00		-	
Ambpali Bihar	30,000.00		-	
Amity Law School. UP	1,53,750.00		1,53,750.00	
Amrita Mahila Kalyan Samiti UP	30,000.00		-	
Anandi Devi Jan Kalyan Shiksha Samajothan UP	30,000.00		-	
Anirban Welfare Society WB-S/C	10,000.00		-	
Antarrashtriya Drashtachar Unmoln Avam Samaj Kalya	-		30,000.00	
Asha Kala Kendra MP	-		30,000.00	
ASRA Kolkatta	30,000.00		-	
Association for Devlt & Research Odisha	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Avilambh Sewa Niketan, Lucknow	-		30,000.00	
Avil Gramin Vikas Sansthan Rajasthan	-		60,000.00	
Awadh Educational Society Lucknow	30,000.00		-	
Bhagidari Jan Sahyog Samiti	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Bharat Bhumi Sewa Sasnthan, Varanasi	-		30,000.00	
Bhartiya Manavadhikar Association Delhi	-		-	
Bhartiya Bal & Mahila Kalyan Samiti	-		30,000.00	
Bhartiya Gramodyog Sewa sansthan	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Bhartiya Lok Kalyan Sansthan Rajasth	30,000.00		-	
Bhartiya Manavadhikar Associa. Delhi	-		2,10,000.00	
Centre For Social Research, New Delhi	1,51,674.00		1,51,674.00	
Centre For Women's Studies, Udaipur	90,000.00		90,000.00	
Centre of the Study of Values	-		29,850.00	
Chakali Vikas Pratishtan Maharashtra	-		30,000.00	
Ch. Charan Singh Gramodyog Sansthan,Hatras	-		30,000.00	
College of Home Science Udaipur	30,000.00		-	
Dalit Mahila Vikas Mandal, Maharashtra	-		30,000.00	
Deep Welfare Org. Burari S/C	30,000.00		-	
Developing Countries Research Centre DU	90,000.00		90,000.00	
Dhanvadhiri Mentally Retarded Drug	30,000.00		-	
Dharti Foundation Odisha	60,000.00		60,000.00	
Director Maya Foundation Chandigarh	90,000.00		-	
Disha Foundation-Rajasthan	30,000.00		-	
Divine Touch Delhi-S/c	90,000.00		-	

(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
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	90,000.00		30,000.00	
Education & Rural Development	-		30,000.00	
Gandarpurkur Sri Ramkrishna AshramWB	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Gandhi Smariti Sansthan Rajsthan	30,000.00		-	
Gangotri Foundation UP	-		30,000.00	
Gayathri Rural Development Society Karnatka	60,000.00		-	
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		-	
Green World Educational Society, Udaipur	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Guild for Service	60,000.00		-	
Gujrat State Commission for Women	60,000.00		60,000.00	
G.V.M. College Sonipat	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Handicapped Welfare Society	-		-	
Helena Kaushik Women's collage, Jhunjhunu	90,000.00		90,000.00	
Himachal Pradesh State Commission	60,000.00		-	
Human Resource Advancement Welfare Delhi	1,78,200.00		-	
IGP Zone- II, Jalandar	-		1,20,000.00	
ILS Law Collage	-		90,000.00	
India International Intellectual Society Delhi	90,000.00		-	
Indian Adult Education Delhi-	-		75,000.00	
Indian Institute of Youth Welfare, Maharashtra	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Institute for Environmental & Social Affairs Rajas	30,000.00		-	
Institute of Career Courses, UP	30,000.00		-	
Integrated Tribal development for workers	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Jagriti Jan Kalyan Samiti, Bihar	-		-	
Jan Kalyan Yuvak Sangha, Odisha	27,540.00		27,540.00	
Jagriti Sewa Sansthan Rajasthan	-		60,000.00	
Jijamata Bahuudheshiya Mahila ,Latur	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Jogrook mahila sansthan parcham	-		-	
Jai Maa Mahila Utthan Samiti, Delhi	-		30,000.00	
Jan Kalyan Kutir Gramodhyog Sanstha,	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Jankalyan Orrissa	30,000.00		-	
Jharkhand State Commission	1,00,000.00		-	
Kamina Bright Light Mission W B	30,000.00		-	
Kanoria Pg Mahila Mahavidyalaya Jaipur	90,000.00		-	



(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Kasturba Mahila Samiti Jaipur	-		30,000.00	
Kasturba Mahila Shiksha Samiti Jaipur	30,000.00		-	
Kerala Educational Development & Emplt.,Kerala	30,000.00		-	
Kiran Sewa Samiti UP	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	-		1,50,000.00	
Lokahitwadi Samajik Va Sanskrutik Krida	30,000.00		-	
Mahaveer Shiksha Samiti MP-Rajasthan	1,00,000.00		-	
Mahila Jagriti Samiti, UP	-		30,000.00	
Mahila Kalyan Samiti	-		30,000.00	
Mahila Prabodhini Foundationl UP	-		30,000.00	
Mahila Sakhi Saheli Samiti, Chhattisgarh-S/C	30,000.00		-	
Mahila Shishu Swasthya Evam Uthan, Delhi	-		30,000.00	
Manav Swasthya Sewa Sansthan, Mathura	-		30,000.00	
Manav Ujjal Samaj Samiti, New Delhi	-		-	
Mandliya Vikas Sansthan. Chandpur	-		30,000.00	
Mass Involvement in Training & Welfare Action,Odisha	-		-	
Maya Foundation Chandigarh	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Mega Rural Development Society Karnataka	30,000.00		-	
Nagara Bhavi Urban & Rural Service(NB Urban)	30,000.00		-	
Nari Uthan Samiti UP	30,000.00		-	
National Charitable Welfare Society-UP	30,000.00		30,000.00	
National Youth Foundation Lucknow	-		30,000.00	
Natun Pather Sathi Kolkata	30,000.00		-	
Navneet Foundation UP	-		30,000.00	
Nav Nirman Mahila Mandali	7,190.00		7,190.00	
Nav Nirman Mahila Mandal Samiti Jaipur	90,000.00		1,50,000.00	
Nav Rajiv Gandhi Foundation & Research-Jaipur	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Navyug social development institute	56,100.00		56,100.00	
NAWO, Dr. Pam Rajput Women's Resource, Chandigarh	2,00,000.00		2,00,000.00	
Netaji Memorial Club,Odisha	-		30,000.00	
Noble Social & Educational Society	60,000.00		60,000.00	
Om Addarsh Samiti Dausa	30,000.00		-	
Om Sai Sewa Sansthan Fatehpur	-		30,000.00	
Organizing Secretary, 33rd Crimonology Conf. J &K	90,000.00		90,000.00	
Pahal Welfare Society Haryana	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Parivartan Haryana	30,000.00		-	

(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Partners for Law in Development	1,95,000.00	-	-	-
Parwaz Jan Kalyan Sansthan UP	30,000.00	-	-	-
Pondicherry Women's Commission	90,000.00	-	-	-
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 Gramotthan Samiti, UP	-	-	-	-
Prikarma Mahila Samiti	30,000.00	-	60,000.00	-
Principal Miranda House,DU	-	-	60,000.00	-
Principal M.P. Govt. PG College, Rajasthan	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
PRIYA,Bhubaneswar	-	-	-	-
Public Welfare Society	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Puja Jan Sewa Samiti,UP	-	-	30,000.00	-
Pushpanjali, Kanpur	-	-	15,000.00	-
Radha Krishan Sewa Sansthan, Deoria	-	-	29,565.00	-
Rajapur Gramya Vikas Evam Prashikashan Sanstha UP S	90,000.00	-	-	-
Rajiv gandhi janseva sansthan	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Rani Laxmibai Shikshan Prasarak & Multi Maharashtra	-	-	-	-
Rekha Sewa Snasthan UP	-	-	-	-
RK HIV AIDS research & Care centre	80,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
Role of women writer in social awakening	18,000.00	-	18,000.00	-
Sabri Educational & Welfare Society, UP	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Sadbhabhavana Samanvaya Sansthan UP	45,000.00	-	45,000.00	-
SADHANA, Odisha	-	-	-	-
Sagar Khadi Gramodhyog Samiti, Kushinagar	-	-	30,000.00	-
Sakhi Kendra	60,000.00	-	-	-
Sammati Social Samiti, MP	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Sampratika Odisha	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Sanjeevani, bhuabneshwar	9,000.00	-	9,000.00	-
Sanjeevani Delhi	30,000.00	-	-	-
Sanjeevani Society	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Sankalp Sewa Sansthan, UP	-	-	30,000.00	-
Sanskritik Vikas Evam Nav Kalyan Samiti Uttara	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Santhwaran Social Service Educational & Charitable	-	-	15,000.00	-
Sarojani Naidu Mahila Vikas Avam-Rajasth.-S/C	30,000.00	-	-	-
Sarvbhoom Sanskriti Sansthanam , Mathura	-	-	30,000.00	-
Sarvodaya Samegra Vikas & Sanchar Sansthan,	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Sauhard Vikas Sanstha - Rajasthan	30,000.00	-	-	-
Savitri Manav Vikas Sansthan UP	30,000.00	-	-	-



(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Scheduled Tribe and Backward Classes AP	30,000.00	-	-	-
Seema Sewa Sansthan	0.00	-	30,000.00	-
Self Initiative For Total Awareness, Deogarh	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Serva Sukhai Ujjawal Gramodyog Sewa UP	30,000.00	-	-	-
Service Education and Welfare Association, Varanasi	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Shaheed Ashfaque Ullah Khan Memorial Society, Prata	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Shakti Vahini	30,000.00	-	60,000.00	-
Shri Giriraj Ji Maharaj Shiksha, UP	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Silda swasti unnayan samiti	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Shrine Society Delhi	30,000.00	-	-	-
Shri Ram Smriti Shaikhnik Indor	30,000.00	-	-	-
Shri Rokedeshwar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	-	-	30,000.00	-
Shri Sardar Seva Sansthan UP	-	-	30,000.00	-
Smt. Celene De Silva Mahila VikasMumbai	-	-	-	-
Social Agency for Farmers Empowerment	-	-	30,000.00	-
Society for Awareness Welfare, Education & Rural Se	-	-	30,000.00	-
Society For Health & Educational Development, Hyderabad	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Society for Innovative Rural Devlpt Delhi	30,000.00	-	-	-
Sri Sai Sewa Samiti UP	30,000.00	-	-	-
Stree Mukti Sanghtana, Mumbai	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
Subhashit Jansewa Sanstha UP	30,000.00	-	-	-
Sudhar Sewa Evam Kalyna Samiti	-	-	30,000.00	-
Suman Sevabhavi Sanstha , Maharastra	-	-	30,000.00	-
Suruchi Kala Kendra , Bihar	30,000.00	-	-	-
S.V.Educational Society AP	30,000.00	-	-	-
Swargiya Ram Sewak Sewa Samiti UP	30,000.00	-	-	-
Swavlamban Welfare Society, Uttarakhand	-	-	30,000.00	-
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	-	90,000.00	-
The Education & Rural Development, Tamilnadu	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
TYAAG , Odisha	-	-	30,000.00	-
UGC- Academic Staff College Uttarakhand	1,20,000.00	-	-	-
Ujjawal, Gurgaon	-	-	15,000.00	-
Uthan Soudh Sansthan, Rajasthan	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-
VAMIT Edutional Trust Shimla	-	-	30,000.00	-
Vandana Samaj Kalyan Samiti UP	30,000.00	-	-	-

(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Vashnao Nari Seva Sansthan UP	30,000.00		-	
Vidya Kala Sansthan, UP	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Vishweshwaraian Rural & Urban Developo Karnataka S	60,000.00		-	
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	
Women Association for Training Empowert (WATER)	60,000.00		-	
Women Power Connect Delhi	-		90,000.00	
Yuva Gram Vikas Samiti Rajasthan	30,000.00		-	
Capacity Building of Judicial / Police (E)	3,54,060.00		1,09,620.00	
ACP/HQ/DD, SPUWC Nanakpura	1,12,140.00		-	
Police Training Centre Mumbai	21,000.00		21,000.00	
Rajasthan Police Academy Jaipur	1,32,300.00		-	
The Director Haryana Police Academy	88,620.00		88,620.00	
<u>Special Study(NER)</u> (F)	5,41,675.00		2,75,185.00	
All Manipur Senior Citizens	1,96,560.00		-	
Assam University	1,31,040.00		-	
Dream Progressive Welfare Association, Assam	36,600.00		36,600.00	
Indian institute of technology	60,060.00		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	-		61,110.00	
Omeo Kumar Das Institute A Social Change	48,000.00		48,000.00	
Rural Service Agency (RUSA)	-		-	
<u>Legal Awareness Programme (NER)</u> (G)	44,46,500.00		32,71,500.00	
Abu Tariang Socio- Economic Dev. Soc.	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Amatsara Shillong	5,50,000.00		1,00,000.00	
Arunachal State Commission of Women	8,30,000.00		8,30,000.00	
Assam State Commission for Women, Uzanbazar	1,40,000.00		1,40,000.00	
Center for Human Resource & Eco.Manipur	-		30,000.00	
Centre for United Brotherhood	-		30,000.00	
Dayita Sewa Mancha , Tripura	-		-	
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	
Eight Brothers Social Welfare Society	60,000.00		60,000.00	



(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Elanglam Tondonbi Singh Manipur	-		60,000.00	
Ever Green Earth , Assam	30,000.00		-	
Golaghati Welfare Society Tripura	60,000.00		-	
Hayang Memorial Agro Industry & Education	40,000.00		40,000.00	
Himalayan Tribal Welfare Society AP	60,000.00		-	
International Computers-Assam	-		30,000.00	
Ittehaad 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-	-		40,000.00	
Khomidok Muslim Women W#elfare Society, Manipur	20,000.00		20,000.00	
Khumui Burui Bodool , Tripura	55,000.00		20,000.00	
Khyrim Kulti Purpose Society-Megalaya	60,000.00		-	
Konwar Chtia Sanshani Mahila Samity, Assam	40,000.00		40,000.00	
Lamjing Thawan Association, Manipur	-		60,000.00	
Leiyaibi Memorial Trust, Manipur	-		60,000.00	
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	-		40,000.00	
Manav Sarathi Assam-	90,000.00		-	
Manipur State Commission for Women	3,60,000.00		3,60,000.00	
Mascotte Development Society Nagaland-	60,000.00		-	
Meghalaya State Commission for Women, Shillong	1,40,000.00		1,40,000.00	
Merit Educational Society, Assam	20,000.00		20,000.00	
Mizoram State Commission for Women	4,00,000.00		2,60,000.00	
Nagaland Women Commission	-		-	
Naotoumai Rural Devlpt Asso.Manipur	30,000.00		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	
Ohho Mi Enki SA Society	-		30,000.00	
Orechid India Society Tadar AP	60,000.00		-	
Organization for Socio-Economic Devt	-		30,000.00	
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	

(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
REDCO Foundation , Manipur	40,000.00		40,000.00	
Rotary Club Shillong	5,10,000.00		-	
Rural Community Development Society-	-		30,000.00	
Sanghadip, Voluntary Organisation	-		20,000.00	
Santi Kali Mission, Tripura	-		40,000.00	
Self Employed Tribla & Backwards Women's	20,000.00		20,000.00	
Socio Oriental Fast Industrial Association , Manipur	-		-	
Subansiri Tribal Welfare Society,	-		-	
Sun Club Assam	20,000.00		20,000.00	
The Association for Development of Backward Areas, Manipur	20,000.00		20,000.00	
The Integrated Progressive Rural Development Organisation	-		30,000.00	
The Life Care Foundation, Manipur	-		30,000.00	
The Sangit Natya, Manipur	60,000.00		-	
Traditional Culture & Budhist Research, Manipur	60,000.00		-	
United Progressive Society, Assam	60,000.00		-	
Upliftment of Human Resource & Vocational Training	90,000.00		-	
Volunteers Guild Assam	-		60,000.00	
Women and Child Development Society, AP	-		30,000.00	
Welfare to All HEPAH, Assam	20,000.00		20,000.00	
<i>Seminar & Conference (NER)</i>				
		(H)		
	11,15,000.00		8,92,040.00	
Akhanda, Tripura	30,000.00		30,000.00	
AMATSARA, Shillong	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Angikar Assam	-		30,000.00	
Assam State Commission for Women	1,50,000.00		60,000.00	
Assam University	90,000.00		-	
Center for Women Studies, Assam	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Department of Political Science Debrugarh Universal	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Development Networking Agency, Manipur	30,000.00		-	
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	
Iswarembha Samiti Sangh	30,000.00		-	
Kumbi Apunba Nup Lup, Manipur	-		30,000.00	
Manipur State Commission for Women	90,000.00		90,000.00	
Manipur Women Coordinating Council	-		30,000.00	
New Integrated Rural Management Agency	30,000.00		30,000.00	



(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
New Vision Creative Society Village & Post Era, Assam	30,000.00		30,000.00	
North East India Centre for Mass Communication	-		30,000.00	
North East Network, Assam	1,35,000.00		1,35,000.00	
PARDA Manipur	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Rural Develpt Society Arunachal Pradesh	30,000.00		-	
Rural Women Upliftment Asso. of Assam	30,000.00		-	
Shalom Educational & Charitable Trust	30,000.00		-	
Social Service Center Shillong	-		30,000.00	
South Asia Bamboo Foundation	30,000.00		-	
Sri Matha Mahila Mandali Thotan	-		47,040.00	
The Iramsiphai Mamang Leikal ,Manipur	30,000.00		-	
Wangjing Women and Girsl Society, Manipur-S/C	1,20,000.00		-	
Women's Voluntary Organization, Manipur	-		30,000.00	
Women Power Connect	-		60,000.00	

MEMBER SECRETARY

SCHEDULE 4 - FIXED ASSETS

Amount (₹)

	GROSS BLOCK					DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
	Opening Balance	Additions	Deductions	Adjustments	Closing Balance	Opening Balance	On Additions	On Deductions	Total value at end	Current Year	Previous Year
<u>FIXED ASSETS</u>											
Land	36,89,781.00	—	—	—	36,89,781.00	—	—	—	—	36,89,781.00	36,89,781.00
Building - Work in Progress	6,38,002.00	—	—	3,34,414.00	9,72,416.00	—	—	—	—	9,72,416.00	6,38,002.00
Plant & Machinery	63,22,982.00	7,24,939.00	—	—	70,47,416.00	9,48,447.00	98,244.00	—	10,46,691.00	60,01,230.00	63,22,982.00
Vehicles	33,05,533.00	—	—	—	33,05,533.00	4,95,830.00	—	—	4,95,830.00	28,09,703.00	33,05,533.00
Furniture & Fixtures	65,98,326.00	16,95,695.00	—	—	82,93,961.00	6,59,833.00	1,53,983.00	—	8,13,816.00	74,80,145.00	65,98,326.00
Computer	17,42,445.00	14,70,695.00	—	—	32,13,140.00	10,45,467.00	5,80,459.00	—	16,25,926.00	15,87,214.00	17,42,445.00
Publications	8,43,838.00	2,932.00	—	—	8,46,770.00	—	—	—	—	8,46,770.00	8,43,838.00
Documentary Films	—	—	—	8,77,500.00	8,77,500.00	—	—	—	8,77,500.00	—	—
	2,31,40,907.00	38,94,201.00	—		2,82,47,022.00	31,49,577.00	8,32,686.00	—	48,59,763.00	2,33,87,259.00	2,31,40,907.00

MEMBER SECRETARY



SCHEDULE 4 - FIXED ASSETS

(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1) Land	36,89,781.00	—	36,89,781.00	
2) Building- work in progress	9,72,416.00	—	6,38,002.00	
3) Furniture & Fixtures	74,80,145.00	—	65,98,326.00	
4) Machinery & Equipments	60,01,230.00	—	63,22,982.00	
5) Computer	15,87,214.00	—	17,42,445.00	
6) Vehicle	28,09,703.00	—	33,05,533.00	
7) Documentary Films	—			
8) Books & Publications	8,46,770.00	—	8,43,838.00	
	2,33,87,259.00	—	2,31,40,907.00	

SCHEDULE 5- INVESTMENT OTHERS

(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
CPF Investment	—	—		
Add : Accrued interest	—	—		
	—	—		

MEMBER SECRETARY

SCHEDULE 6 - CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS & ADVANCES

(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
A. <u>CURRENT ASSETS</u>				
1) Cash in Hand (Including cheques/drafts and Imprest)	-	-	-	-
2) Postage Stamps in Hand		43,213.00		
3) Bank Balance :-				
<u>With Schedule Banks :</u>				
On Saving Account	14,76,918.00	12,61,267.00	8,48,598.00	9,84,007.00
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	200.00	27.00	24,418.00	9.00
A	14,77,118.00	13,04,507.00	8,73,016.00	9,84,016.00
B. <u>LOANS & ADVANCES</u>				
<u>Under Plan</u>	1,90,00,024.00		7,496,364.00	
Advances to Employees	1,82,50,024.00		48,69,430.00	
<u>Seminar & conference</u>				
Abdus Salam	3,57,109.00		3,57,109.00	
Daler Singh	1,000.00		-	
Diwan Singh	2,000.00		-	
Hardeep Singh	11,620.00		12,000.00	
Manju S Hembram	4,60,097.00		4,60,097.00	
Mridul Bhattacharya	65,175.00		-	
Navodita Sharma	4,67,687.00		-	
Rajkumar (Asstt.)	1,500.00		1,500.00	
Shamina Shafiq	15,000.00		-	
Shraddha Paul	-		10,000.00	
Vandana Parnjpe	-		3,600.00	
Sohan Lal	5,500.00		-	
Varun Chabra	10,000.00		-	
Wansuk Syiem	65,000.00		-	
<u>Machinery & Equipment</u>				
Mridul Bhattacharya	-		26,000.00	
<u>Advance for Advertisement</u>				
Accounts Officer DAVP	1,22,11,387.00		39,69,124.00	
Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity	45,76,949.00		30,000.00	
Pr. Accounts Officer	-		-	



(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Advances to NGO	7,50,000.00		26,26,934.00	
<i>Seminar & Conference</i>				
ACP, HQ, DDO, Nanak Pura	1,00,000.00		19,76,934.00	
Aparna Bhatt, Advocate	-		-	
CEQUIN, New Delhi	2,00,000.00		2,00,000.00	
Swarlipi Swagat Building, Mumbai	4,50,000.00		4,50,000.00	
<i>Advances for Seminar & Conference</i>				
India International Centre	-		-	
<u>Under Non Plan</u>		3,58,416.00	-	1,28,882.00
<u>Advances to Employees</u>		3,47,263.00		1,17,729.00
<i>Repair & Maintenance Vehicle</i>		19,055.00	-	19,055.00
Diwan Singh		19,055.00	-	19,055.00
<i>Office Expenses</i>		16,505.00	-	38,844.00
Airport Authority of india		700.00	-	700.00
Hardeep Singh		9,000.00	-	9,000.00
Mridul Bhattacharya		3,340.00	-	12,840.00
Prakash Chand (Peon)		2,865.00	-	2,865.00
SC Sharma		100.00	-	100.00
Vandana Paranjpe		-	-	12,839.00
Mahender Singh		500.00	-	500.00
<i>Travelling Expenses</i>		8,705.00	-	7,919.00
Jai Bhagwan		4,224.00	-	4,224.00
Jasvinder Kaur		-	-	2,000.00
Wansuk Syiem		-	-	1,695.00
Sarabjeet Singh		4,481.00	-	-
<i>Advance for Telephone</i>		-		5,000.00
Hardeep Singh		-		5,000.00
<i>Advance for Petrol</i>		20,960.00		10,623.00
B.S.Rawat		1,365.00		-
Israr Ahmed		5,000.00		-
Jai Bhagwan		5,595.00		5,595.00
Yashpal Singh		-		5,028.00
Mridul Bhattacharya		9,000.00		-

C

(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Salary Advance		282,038.00		36,288.00
Kishor P. Samarth				18,288.00
<i>Festival Advance</i>		16,200.00		18,000.00
LTC Advance		265,838.00		-
OMCA		11,153.00		11,153.00
Other Motor Car Advance		11,153.00		11,153.00
Under NER	D	77,39,396.00	57,65,000.00	-
Advance to Employee		-	25,000.00	-
<i>Seminar & Confrence</i>		-	25,000.00	-
Wansuk Syiem		-	25,000.00	-
Advance to NGO		27,40,000.00	27,40,000.00	-
<i>Seminar & Conference (NER)</i>		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	-
<i>Legal Awareness Programme(NER)</i>		4,00,000.00	4,00,000.00	-
Rotary Club Shillong- NER		4,00,000.00	4,00,000.00	-
Advance for Advertisement (NER)		49,99,396.00	30,00,000.00	-
Accounts Officer DAVP		49,99,396.00	30,00,000.00	-
Other		-	-	-
Advance to Provident Fund		-	-	-
CPWD		1,80,00,000.00	1,80,00,000.00	-
Advance for Building to NBCC		2,17,00,000.00	-	-
	E	3,97,00,000.00	-	1,80,00,000.00
TOTAL F (B+C+D+E)		6,64,39,420.00	3,58,416.00	3,12,61,364.00
Security Deposit	G	-	85,500.00	85,000.00
TOTAL A+F+G		6,79,16,538.00	17,48,423.00	3,21,34,380.00

MEMBER SECRETARY



NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2013

SCHEDULE 7- GRANTS

(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1) Central Government				
Grant	12,27,00,000.00	4,57,27,000.00	8,99,52,000.00	3,28,97,000.00
Less: Amount Grant in aid Capitalised	38,84,265.00	-	71,34,446.00	-
Total Grant	11,88,15,735.00	4,57,27,000.00	8,28,17,554.00	3,28,97,000.00

SCHEDULE 8- FEES/ SUBSCRIPTIONS

(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1) Entrance Fees	-	-	-	-
2) Annual Fees/ Subscription	-	-	-	-
3) RTI Fees	-	9,556.00	-	8,908.00
	-	9,556.00	-	8,908.00

SCHEDULE 9 &10- INTEREST EARNED

(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1) On Saving Bank Account				
a) With Schedule Bank	5,75,067.00	2,23,637.00	3,21,681.00	1,60,840.00
b) Interest on investment	-	-	-	-
2) Interest on HBA	-	-	-	-
4) Interest Earned on FDR	-	-	-	-
	5,75,067.00	2,23,637.00	3,21,681.00	1,60,840.00

MEMBER SECRETARY

SCHEDULE 11- OTHER INCOME

(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1) Income	-	-	-	-
2) Mis. Income	-	-	-	1,77,740.00
3) Transfer from CPF Receipt & Payment Account	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	1,77,740.00

SCHEDULE 12- ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES

(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1 Salary :-				
CP & Members	-	1,00,84,214.00	-	34,94,552.00
Officers	-	64,79,426.00	-	67,77,291.00
Staff	-	1,05,02,943.00	-	62,35,549.00
2 Wages	75,32,935.00	-	60,99,434.00	-
3 Contribution to CPF	-	-	-	-
4 Contribution to Other Funds :-				
LSC	-	3,62,445.00	-	1,21,690.00
PC	-	8,73,508.00	-	2,88,106.00
5 Payment for Professional Fees & Services	42,53,460.00	-	23,34,811.00	-
	1,17,86,395.00	2,83,02,536.00	84,34,245.00	1,69,17,188.00

MEMBER SECRETARY



SCHEDULE 13- OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Advertisement Exps.	5,004,532.00	-	1,42,24,212.00	-
Legal Awareness Programme	1,41,34,059.00	-	92,77,198.00	-
Printing	7,31,337.00	-	7,36,311.00	-
Seminar & Conference	2,73,68,811.00	-	2,11,28,017.00	-
Special Study	93,20,470.00	-	1,05,89,753.00	-
NRCW	-	-	-	-
PMLA	23,54,200.00	-	11,40,000.00	-
Funds for NGO's for Nukkad Natak	15,000.00	-	6,10,500.00	-
Audio Visual Publicity-Spot, Documentry Films etc.	24,76,506.00	-	39,23,416.00	-
Capacity Building of Judicial & Police official	12,12,929.00	-	10,30,575.00	-
Establishment of 24X7 Help Line & Call Center	18,65,000.00	-	7,30,335.00	-
Land & Building RRT	-	-	6,82,101.00	-
Networking of NCW with SWC & Teleconferencing	99,341.00	-	-	-
Printing of Pamphlets, Leaflets & other Materials	17,45,907.00	-	8,17,383.00	-
Office Expenses	-	51,83,305.00	-	52,16,730.00
Repair & Maintenance	-	8,25,133.00	-	4,82,785.00
Telephone	-	7,74,569.00	-	5,47,864.00
Travelling Expenses	-	20,90,970.00	-	21,59,034.00
Audit Fees	-	1,49,950.00	-	62,608.00
Bank Charges	-	15,178.00	-	15,481.00
Petrol, Oil & Lubricants	-	13,06,940.00	-	9,47,731.00
Interest paid on CPF	-	-	-	-
Rent, Rates & Taxes	-	65,90,400.00	-	65,90,400.00
Litigation	-	1,66,500.00	-	53,350.00
Advertisement NER	-	-	-	-
Legal Awareness Programme NER	49,80,000.00	-	30,66,078.00	-
Seminar & Conference NER	46,68,598.00	-	37,59,845.00	-
Special Study NER	8,45,750.00	-	5,15,688.00	-
	7,68,22,440.00	1,71,02,945.00	7,22,31,412.00	1,60,75,983.00

MEMBER SECRETARY

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF RECEIPT & PAYMENT AS AT MARCH 31, 2013

SCHEDULE 16- ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES

(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1 Salary:-				
CP & Members		2,73,12,333.00		1,64,21,788.00
Officers				
Staff				
2 Wages	75,32,935.00			60,99,434.00
3 Contribution to CPF				
4 Contribution to Other Funds :-				
LSC		12,35,953.00		4,09,796.00
PC				
5 Payment for Professional Fees & Services	42,29,042.00		2,359,229.00	
	1,17,61,977.00	2,85,48,286.00	8,458,663.00	1,68,31,584.00

MEMBER SECRETARY



SCHEDULE 17- OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	Particulars	Amount (₹)	
		Current Year	Previous Year
1	<u>Under Plan</u>		
	Advertisement Exps.	1,32,46,795.00	1,80,76,754.00
	Legal Awareness Programme	1,25,79,059.00	86,28,698.00
	Printing	7,31,337.00	7,36,311.00
	Seminar & Conference	2,52,27,674.00	1,86,98,379.00
	Special Study	84,02,505.00	1,06,38,818.00
	NRCW	-	-
	PMLA	17,54,200.00	8,55,000.00
	Audio visual Publicity	79,00,955.00	39,23,416.00
	Land & Building Rent rates & taxes	2,17,00,000.00	6,82,101.00
	Establishment of 24X 7 Help Line & Call Centre	18,65,000.00	7,30,335.00
	Printing of Pamphlets, Leaflets & other materials for distribution	17,75,907.00	7,87,383.00
	Capacity Building of Judicial & Police officials on proper Implementation of women laws	9,68,489.00	9,20,955.00
	Networking of NCW with State Women Commission & Teleconferencing	99,341.00	-
	Funds to NGOs for Nukkad Natak & local songs etc	15,000.00	6,10,500.00
	A	9,62,66,262.00	6,52,88,650.00
2	<u>Under Non Plan</u>		
	Office Expenses	51,58,984.00	52,53,833.00
	Repair & Maintenance	8,25,133.00	5,01,840.00
	Telephone	7,70,069.00	5,52,864.00
	Travelling Expenses	2,0,91,756.00	21,36,553.00
	Audit Fees	1,49,950.00	62,608.00
	Bank Charges	15,178.00	15,481.00
	Petrol, Oil & Lubricants	1,3,17,277.00	9,58,354.00
	Rent, Rates & Taxes	6,5,90,400.00	65,90,400.00
	Litigation	1,66,500.00	53,350.00
	B	1,70,85,247.00	1,61,25,283.00
3	<u>Under NER</u>		
	Advertisement	19,99,396.00	30,00,000.00
	Legal Awareness Programme	38,05,000.00	20,61,078.00
	Seminar & Conference	44,20,638.00	29,25,065.00
	Special Study	5,79,260.00	6,24,298.00
	Printing	-	-
	C	1,08,04,294.00	86,10,441.00
	Total A+B+C	12,41,55,803.00	9,00,24,374.00

MEMBER SECRETARY

REMITTANCE SCHEDULE-18

Amount (₹)

	Current year		Previous year	
	Addition	Amount Remitted	Addition	Amount Remitted
GPF	13,91,500.00	13,91,500.00	12,98,000.00	12,98,000.00
Licence Fee	64,401.00	64,401.00	59,634.00	59,634.00
Income tax	28,50,644.00	28,50,644.00	13,36,513.00	13,36,513.00
CGHS	26,900.00	26,900.00	50,175.00	50,175.00
CGEGIS	15,070.00	15,070.00	11,759.00	11,759.00
HBA	21,120.00	21,120.00	21,575.00	21,575.00
Interest on HBA	48,000.00	48,000.00	63,000.00	63,000.00
MCA + (Intt.)	7,968.00	7,968.00	-	-
OMCA	-	-	-	-
Interest on OMCA	-	-	-	-
Festival Advance	-	-	-	-
Computer Advance	17,815.00	17,815.00	3,100.00	3,100.00
Computer Interest	-	-	-	-
CPF Subscription	1,13,484.00	1,13,484.00	12,979.00	12,979.00
CPF Advance	38,750.00	38,750.00		
EPF	34,908.00	34,908.00		
TDS	10,91,409.00	10,91,409.00	4,79,361.00	4,79,361.00
Other Recovery			-	-
Total	57,21,969.00	57,21,969.00	33,36,096.00	33,36,096.00



SCHEDULES -14 FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31.03.2013

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 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 the basis of accrual basis .

5. GOVERNMENT GRANTS/SUBSIDIES

5.1 Government grants are accounted on realization basis.

**SCHEDULE-15 FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31.3.2013**

NOTES ON ACCOUNTS

1. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

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

1.2 In respect of :

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

1.3 Disputed demands in respect of:

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

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

2. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Initial Estimated 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. Now 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. Now the NBCC has started the work. CPWD has already been requested to refund the amount paid to them as an advance.

3. CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS AND ADVANCES

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



4. TAXATION

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

5. FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

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

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

5.2 Expenditure in foreign currency :

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

5.3 Earnings:

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

- The presentation of the financial statements is based on the prescribed format given by Office of CGA applicable to our Commission.
- No liability towards Gratuity payable on death/retirement and Accumulated leave encashment benefits to the employees has been made in the books of accounts. National Commission for women is an autonomous body. This organization is not having its Permanent employee. All the employees are either in the deputation from the Central Govt. and Semi Govt. organization or employees working as casual/contract basis to whom no gratuity/ pension is payable
- The Ministry of Women and Child Development, Govt. of India funds the National Commission for Women. The summarized position of the Grants received by the Commission for the year ending March, 2013 is as under:

S.No.	Particular	Plan (₹)	Non-Plan (₹)
1.	Unspent balance of Grant at the beginning of the year	8,34,593	9,98,012
2.	Unspent balance of Cash in hand at the beginning of the year	—	—
3.	Grants received during the year	11,17,00,000	4,57,27,000
4.	Grants received during the year for North East Regions	1,10,00,000	—
5.	Unspent balance (including miscellaneous receipts) of the Grant at the end of the year	14,76,918	12,61,267
6.	Unspent balance of Cash in hand at the end of the year	—	—
7.	Unspent balance of Postage stamps in hand	—	43213

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. As per schedule No. 13 of Account for the year 2011-12 a sum of Rs. 39.23 lakh was shown as expenditure under the head ' Audio Visual , Publicity Spot Documentary films etc. out of which an amount of Rs. 8.78 lakh was for production of Documentary films, inspite of showing as fixed assets which resulted in understatement of fixed assets and overstatement of expenditure by the same amount during the FY 2011-12. Now the entry has been rectified by crediting Audio Visual and publicity and debiting the expenditure in fixed assets as "documentary film" . As the Depreciation is charged as 100% in this head. Hence the expenditure has been shown as of the current year. This is as per entry suggested by the Audit.
11. Depreciation wrongly charged on Building from 2008-09 to 2011-12 amounting to Rs. 3,34,414/- transfer to Income & Expenditure A/C as an income in income side because the building is not physically exist and the construction is yet to be commenced . It is treated as Building – Work in Progress A/C. This is as per entry suggested by the Audit.
12. Unspent balance of Postage stamps for the year 2011-12 of Rs. 5,888 /- (wrongly not taken in Balance sheet 2011-12) and 2012-13 of Rs. 37,325/- depicted in the Balance sheet for the year 2012-13. As per entry suggested by the Audit.
13. Schedule 1 to 13 and 16 to 18 are annexed which form an integral part of the balance sheet and the Income and Expenditure account for the year 2012-13.

(MEMBER SECRETARY)



AUDIT CERTIFICATE

Separate Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Accounts of National Commission for Women for the year ended 31st March, 2013.

We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of National Commission for Women (NCW), New Delhi as at 31 March 2013. 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 on the accounting treatment only with regard to classification, conformity with the best accounting practices, accounting standards and disclosure norms, etc. Audit observations on financial transactions with regard to compliance with the Law, Rules & Regulations (Propriety and Regularity) and efficiency-cum-performance aspects, etc., if any, are reported through Inspection Report/CAG's Audit Reports separately.
3. We have conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidences supporting the amounts and disclosure in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.
4. Based on our audit, we report that :
 - (i) We have obtained all the information and explanation, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of 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 National Commission for Women in so far as it appears from our examination of such books.
 - (iv) We further report that :

A. Balance Sheet

A1. Liability

A1.1 Current Liabilities and Provisions (Schedule-3) ₹ 2.79 crore

Pay and allowance amounting to ₹ 20.58 lakh for the month of March 2013 payable in April 2013 have not been shown under current liabilities which has resulted in understatement of current liabilities and expenditure by ₹ 20.58 lakh.

A2. Assets

A2.1 Fixed Assets (Schedule-4) ₹ 2.34 crore

A2.1.1 NCW acquired a land measuring 3080 sq. mt. from DDA at the cost of ₹ 36.83 lakh in the year 2001, however, later on the area of the said plot was found to be 2996 sq. mt. Accordingly, NCW adjusted an amount of ₹ 1.36 lakh (being the cost of 114 sq. mt. of land) from the ground rent paid to DDA in March 2012 but NCW did not reduce the cost of land in accounts. This has resulted in overstatement of Fixed Assets and understatement of Receipts by ₹ 1.36 lakh.

A2.1.2 NCW has been running its office in rented building since 1999. It incurred an expenditure of ₹ 2.94 lakh on renovation of rented premises viz. repair of gents toilet, changing of false ceiling and fixing of lights/lamps, purchase of curtain and change of upholstery of sofas etc. and included it as Fixed Assets under 'Furniture and Fittings' instead of 'Expenditure'. This has resulted in overstatement of Fixed Assets and understatement of Expenditure by ₹ 2.94 lakh.

A2.1.3 NCW purchased furniture items amounting to ₹ 4.31 lakh on credit during 2012-13 and entered these items in stock register on 30.3.2013. The credit purchases were neither shown under Assets nor Liability created for the same. This resulted in understatement of Assets and Current Liabilities by ₹ 4.31 lakh.

B. General

B1. 'The National Commission for Women Act, 1990 vide which NCW was constituted did not clearly identify the authority competent to approve its annual accounts Para 12(i) 'The National Commission for Women Act, 1990 states that "the Commission shall maintain proper accounts and other relevant records and prepare an annual statement of accounts in such form as may be prescribed by the Central Government in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India". However, the Act is completely silent about the body/authority competent to approve the annual accounts.



Action may be initiated to amend the Bye-Laws clearly specifying the authority competent to approve the annual accounts.

C. Grants-in-aid

NCW received ₹ 1684.27 lakh (₹ 1227.00 lakh: Plan and ₹ 457.27 lakh: Non-Plan) as grants from Ministry of Women & Child Development. It had unspent balance of ₹ 18.32 lakh (₹ 8.48 lakh under Plan and ₹ 9.84 lakh: Non-Plan) of previous year's grants. Further, it had other receipts of ₹ 8.86 lakh (₹ 6.54 lakh: Plan and ₹ 2.32 lakh: Non-Plan). Out of the total available funds of ₹ 1711.45 lakh, NCW utilized ₹ 1684.06 lakh (₹ 1227.25 lakh: Plan and ₹ 456.81 lakh: Non-Plan) and had unspent balance of ₹ 27.39 lakh (₹ 14.77 lakh under Plan and ₹ 12.62 lakh under Non-Plan) as on 31.3.2013.

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

- (v) Subject to our observations in the preceding paragraphs, we report that the Balance sheet, Income and Expenditure Account & Receipt and Payment Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the book of accounts.
- (vi) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the 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 NCW as at 31st March, 2013; and
- (b) In so far as it related 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

Place : New Delhi
Date : 15.10.2013

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

ANNEXURE

1. Adequacy of Internal Audit System

Internal audit has been conducted upto 2011-12 by Internal Audit Wing of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

2. Adequacy of Internal Control System

➤ Control Environment

- The post of Member Secretary was vacant from 4.4.2012 to 3.3.2013.

➤ Monitoring

- The management is not responsive to audit objections as 18 paras for the period from 2008-09 and 2011-12 are outstanding.

3. System of physical verification of assets

- Physical verification of Library books has not been conducted since 2005-06.
- Physical verification of 'Plant and Machinery', 'Computer & Accessories' and Furniture and Fixtures have been conducted upto December 2011.
- Computers purchased during 2012-13 for ₹ 6.49 lakh were not entered in the assets register.

4. System of physical verification of inventory

- The physical verification of inventory has been conducted upto December 2011.

5. Regularity in payment of dues

- No payment over six months in respect of statutory dues is outstanding.



ANNEXURES



LIST OF ANNEXURES

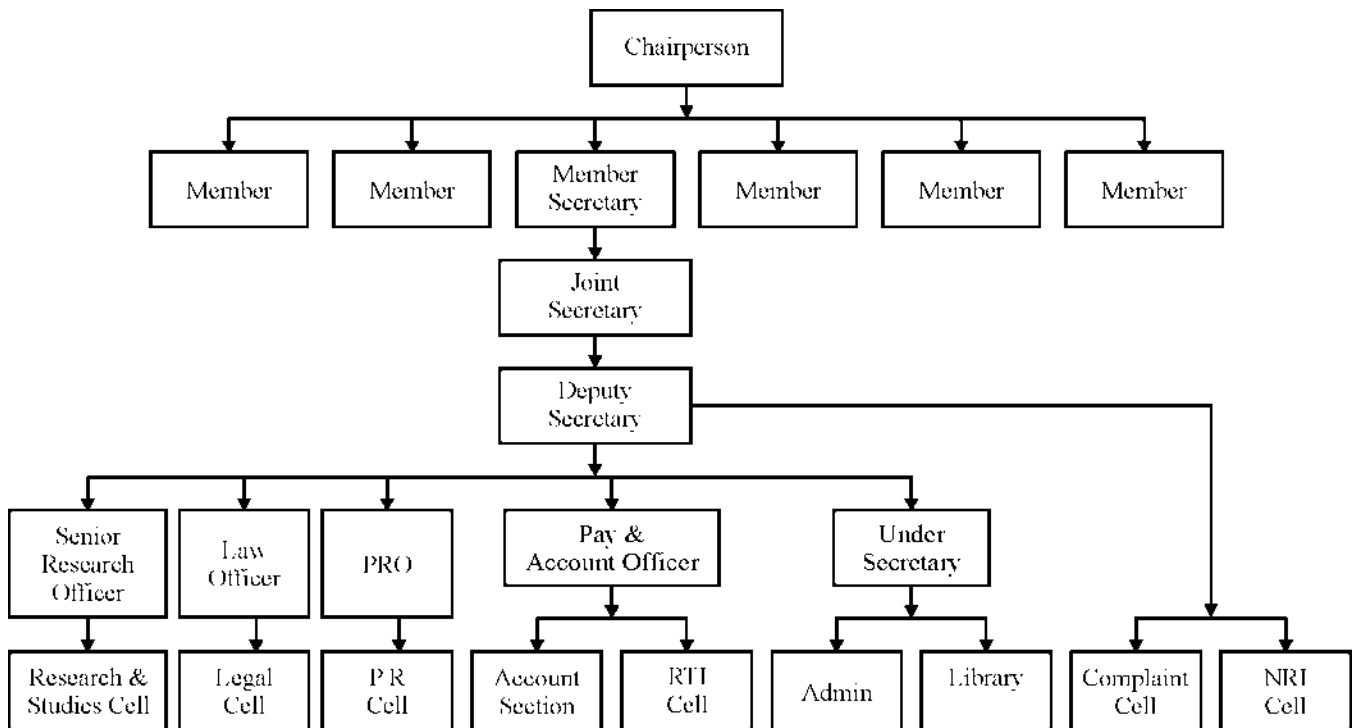
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ANNEXURE-I

ORGANIZATION CHART



ANNEXURE-II

**STATE-WISE DETAILS OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED THROUGH ONLINE
BY NCW DURING THE YEAR 2012-13**

S.No.	Name of the State	No. of complaint received
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	127
3	Assam	33
4	Bihar	171
5	Chandigarh	26
6	Chhattisgarh	27
7	Delhi	531
8	Goa	6
9	Gujarat	92
10	Haryana	203
11	Himachal Pradesh	27
12	Jammu and Kashmir	24
13	Jharkhand	64
14	Karnataka	142
15	Kerala	39
16	Madhya Pradesh	138
17	Maharashtra	334
18	Meghalaya	4
19	Orissa	59
20	Pondicherry	11
21	Punjab	144
22	Rajasthan	182
23	Sikkim	1



S.No.	Name of the State	No. of complaint received
24	Tamil Nadu	144
25	Tripura	2
26	Uttar Pradesh	724
27	Uttarakhand	49
28	West Bengal	157
	Total	3462

ANNEXURE-III

**NATURE-WISE DETAILS OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED THROUGH ONLINE
BY NCW DURING THE YEAR- 2012-13**

S.No.	Nature of the Complaint	No. of complaint received
1	Acid Attack	8
2	Adultery	19
3	Attempt To Murder	126
4	Attempt To Rape	35
5	Bigamy	30
6	Caste, Community Based Violence	31
7	Complaint against NRIs/NRI Marriages	5
8	Complaints by In Laws	23
9	Complaints Related to Riot/ Communal Violence Victims	9
10	Cyber Crime	71
11	Dayan Pratha/Witch Hunting	2
12	Deprivation of Property Rights	100
13	Deprivation of Women Rights	197
14	Desertion by Husband	126
15	Divorce	43
16	Domestic Violence	527
17	Dowry Death	81
18	Dowry Demand/ Harassment for Dowry	430
19	Female Foeticide/ Infanticide / Sex Selection	27
20	Gender Discrimination	44
21	Harassment At Workplace	224
22	Harassment of Widows	87
23	Immoral Trafficking of Women and Children	14



S.No.	Nature of the Complaint	No. of complaint received
24	Indecent Representation of Women	28
25	Kidnapping / Abduction	54
26	Living Relationship	17
27	Maintenance Claim	61
28	Matter Involving Custody of Children	8
29	Miscellaneous	326
30	Molestation/Eve Teasing/Outraging Modesty of Women/Stalking	194
31	Murder	62
32	Non Payment of Maintenance	5
33	Police Apathy	37
34	Police Harassment/ Atrocities of Police	81
35	Pre-Marital Breach of Trust	17
36	Property	70
37	Rape	73
38	Right to Exercise Choice	6
39	Service Matter	61
40	Sex Scandals	4
41	Sexual Harassment At Workplace	72
42	Shelter & Rehabilitation of Victims	12
43	Suicide	14
44	Tonee Pratha / Black Magic / Voodo	1
	Total	3462

ANNEXURE-IV

**STATE-WISE DETAILS OF COMPLAINTS REGISTERED AT NCW
DURING THE YEAR 2012-2013**

S.No.	Name of the State	No. of Complaints Registered
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6
2	Andhra Pradesh	85
3	Assam	23
4	Bihar	472
5	Chandigarh	44
6	Chattisgarh	91
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
8	Daman & Diu	6
9	Delhi	2377
10	Goa	11
11	Gujrat	86
12	Haryana	1090
13	Himachal Pradesh	43
14	Jammu & Kashmir	18
15	Jharkhand	221
16	Karnataka	59
17	Kerala	30
18	Madhya Pradesh	793
19	Maharastra	397
20	Manipur	7
21	Meghalaya	2
22	Mizoram	1
23	Orissa	62



S.No.	Name of the State	No. of Complaints Registered
24	Pondicherry	9
25	Punjab	221
26	Rajasthan	1258
27	Tamilnadu	108
28	Tripura	3
29	Uttar Pradesh (E)	2058
30	Uttar Pradesh (W)	6570
31	Uttarakhand	289
32	West Bengal	143
	Total	16584

**NATURE-WISE DETAILS OF COMPLAINTS REGISTERED AT NCW
DURING THE YEAR 2012-2013**

S.No	Nature	Number of complaints Registered
1	Acid Attack	12
2	Adultery	1
3	Attempt To Murder	30
4	Attempt To Rape	200
5	Bigamy	130
6	Caste, Community Based Violence	475
7	Complaints by In Laws	723
8	Cyber Crime	21
9	Dayan Pratha/Witch Hunting	5
10	Deprivation of Property Rights	29
11	Deprivation of Women Rights	60
12	Desertion by Husband	70
13	Divorce	8
14	Domestic Violence	3773
15	Dowry Death	553
16	Dowry Demand/ Harassment for Dowry	467
17	Female Foeticide/ Infanticide / Sex Selection	4
18	Gender Discrimination	3
19	Harassment At Workplace	413
20	Harassment of Widows	263
21	Immoral Trafficking of Women and Children	17
22	Indecent Representation of Women	7
23	Kidnapping / Abduction	241



S.No	Nature	Number of complaints Registered
24	Living Relationship	1
25	Maintenance Claim	62
26	Matter Involving Custody of Children	10
27	Miscellaneous	1982
28	Molestation/Eve Teasing/Outraging Modesty of Women/Stalking	932
29	Murder	61
30	Non Payment of Maintenance	2
31	Police Apathy	3303
32	Police Harassment/ Atrocities of Police	505
33	Pre-Marital Breach of Trust	96
34	Property	927
35	Rape	713
36	Right to exercise choice	24
37	Service Matter	337
38	Sexual Harassment At Workplace	119
39	Shelter & Rehabilitation of Victims	5
	Total	16584

ANNEXURE-VI

**STATE- WISE NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS REGISTERED AT
NRI CELL OF NCW DURING THE YEAR 2012-13**

S.No.	Name of the State	Total No. of Complaints
1	Delhi	59
2	Uttar Pradesh	38
3	Haryana	29
4	Punjab	30
5	Maharashtra	23
6	Gujarat	19
7	Andhra Pradesh	35
8	Tamil Nadu	18
9	Rajasthan	13
10	Madhya Pradesh	08
11	Uttrakhand	04
12	Kerala	07
13	Bihar	08
14	Orrisa	05
15	Karnataka	14
16	West Bengal	04
17	Jharkhand	—
18	J&K	07
19	Himachal Pradesh	03
20	Chattisgarh	01
21	Chandigarh	01
	Total	326



ANNEXURE-VII

COUNTRY-WISE NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS REGISTERED AT NRI CELL OF NCW DURING THE YEAR 2012-13

S.No.	Name of the Country	Total No. of Complaints
1	India	326
2	USA	19
3	Australia	08
4	U.K.	05
5	UAE	12
6	France	01
7	Canada	06
8	Italy	01
9	China	01
10	Kenya	01
11	Indonesia	01
12	Philippines	01
13	Hong-Kong	01
14	Poland	01
15	Nepal	01
16	Singapore	01
	Total	386

**PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO SEC 3 AND 5 OF MEDICAL TERMINATION
OF PREGNANCY (MTP) ACT, 1971**

Sec.	Present Provision	Amendment proposed	Reasons
3	<p>When pregnancies may be terminated by registered medical practitioners -</p> <p>(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), a registered medical practitioner shall not be guilty of any offence under that Code or under any other law for the time being in force, if any pregnancy is terminated by him in accordance with the provisions of this Act.</p> <p>(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (4), a pregnancy may be terminated by a registered medical practitioner,-</p> <p>(a) Where the length of the pregnancy does not exceed twelve weeks if such medical practitioner is,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) Where the length of the pregnancy exceeds twelve weeks but does not exceed twenty weeks, if not less than two registered medical practitioners are, of opinion,</p>	<p>Sec.3(2)(b) Where the length of the pregnancy exceeds twelve weeks but does not exceed twenty four weeks, if not less than two registered medical practitioner are, of opinion, formed in good faith, that.....</p> <p>Sec.3(2)(c) Where the length of the pregnancy exceeds twenty-four weeks but does not exceeds thirty weeks, if not less than three registered medical practitioner, including one obstetrician are, of opinion, formed in good faith, that.....</p> <p>Such cases in Sec. 3(2)(c) shall be referred to an institution where proper infrastructure, health care services are available</p> <p>Proviso :</p> <p>Provided that where pregnant woman is minor; pregnancy is result of rape or incest, pregnant woman is physically or mentally challenged; and continuance</p>	<p>Keeping in view the latest technological and medical advancement which have made abortions safer than before, the present scientific development in medical diagnostic technologies as well as social scenario laws/statutes need to be revamped.</p>



Sec.	Present Provision	Amendment proposed	Reasons
	<p>formed in good faith, that -</p> <p>(i) the continuance of the pregnancy would involve a risk to the life of the pregnant woman or of grave injury to her physical or mental health;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(ii) there is a substantial risk that if the child were born, it would suffer from such physical or mental abnormalities to be seriously handicapped</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Explanation 2 - Where any pregnancy occurs as a result of failure of any device or method used by any married woman or her husband for the purpose of limiting the number of children, the anguish caused by such unwanted pregnancy may be resumed to constitute a grave injury to the mental health of the pregnant woman.</p>	<p>of pregnancy would involve risk to the life of the pregnant woman; or grave injury to her physical or mental health; or there is a substantial risk that if the child were born it would suffer physical or mental abnormalities; then the upper limit on gestational time shall not apply to the termination of pregnancy and will be covered by Sec.5 of the Act.</p> <p>Explanation 2 - Where any pregnancy occurs as a result of failure of any device or method used by any woman or her husband/partner for the purpose of limiting the number of children, the anguish caused by such unwanted pregnancy may be resumed to constitute a grave injury to the mental health of the pregnant woman.</p>	
5.	<p>Section 3 and 4 when not to apply</p> <p>1) The provisions of section 4, and so much of the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 3 as relate to the length of the pregnancy and the opinion of</p>	<p>Section 3 and 4 when not to apply</p> <p>(1) The provisions of section 4, and so much of the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 3 as relate to the length of the pregnancy and</p>	

Sec.	Present Provision	Amendment proposed	Reasons
	<p>not less than two registered medical practitioners, shall not apply to the termination of a pregnancy by a registered medical practitioner in a case where he is of opinion, formed in good faith, that the termination of such pregnancy is immediately necessary to save the life of the pregnant woman.</p>	<p>the opinion of not less than two registered medical practitioners, shall not apply to the termination of a pregnancy by a registered medical practitioner in a case where he is of opinion, formed in good faith, that the termination of such pregnancy is immediately necessary to save the life of the pregnant woman or there is a substantial risk that if the child were born, it would suffer from such physical or mental abnormalities to be seriously handicapped</p>	



ANNEXURE-IX

REVIEW OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC (PREVENTION) ACT, 1956, (ITPA, 1956)

The present legislation, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, (ITPA, 1956) is not adequate to deal with “human trafficking”, nor does it take into account forced labour or services and other forms including the removal of organ. As a result ITPA seems to equate trafficking with prostitution. This is one of the reasons why human rights violations inherent in trafficking are not properly understood. The term human trafficking cannot be considered solely from sexual exploitation perspective as women and children are trafficked for various other purposes too eg. Labour (cheap bonded, forced labour)), organ trade, religious and social purposes etc. Smt. Mamta Sharma, Chairperson, National Commission for Women in her address at the National Seminar on “Preventing and Combating Human Trafficking in India” jointly organised by NCW and NHRC on 23rd November, 2011 stated that “trafficking in human beings is a crime committed in order to target, lead or drive a human being into an exploitative situation with the aim to make profits. Such exploitations may take many forms, for example commercial sexual exploitation, child labour, forced labour, bonded labour or illegal organ removal etc.”

The National Commission for Women is gravely concerned about the human rights violations of women in these matters and hence recommend the repeal of the present Act ITPA1956 on grounds of being limited and circumscribing the scope of the problem .and recommends a new legislation titled, “Prevention of Human Trafficking, Act”. The present law (ITPA) emphasises on the issue of morality (specially in the title) rather than ‘trafficking’. The term trafficking cannot be seen solely from sexual exploitation angle as women and children are trafficked for various other purposes. Therefore, NCW recommends a fresh legislation focusing on all aspects of human trafficking with stringent penalties for traffickers acting as deterrent.

Reasons for fresh legislation:

- (i) Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development in its Report No. 182 presented to the Rajya Sabha on 23rd November, 2006 had strongly felt that there is an urgent need for having a complete re-look at the Immoral Trafficked Prevention Act , 1956 touching upon all conceivable aspects.
- (ii) There is a need for expansion of the scope of the Act.
- (iii) to retain the UN Protocol definition of trafficking
- (iv) to insure that would Immoral, is removed from the nomenclature of the Act because all forms of trafficking is illegal.

- (v) to include gender element with specific provision pertaining to girl child and women.
- (vi) to delete 'minor' and age of child to be as per JJ Act i.e. 18 years.
- (vii) to enhance the penalty for trafficking of children specially girl child.
- (viii) to provide graded penalty for traffickers according to level of involvement.
- (ix) to redefine definition of prostitution, prostitutes and brothels under this Act as sexual exploitation is not purely brothel based and is spreading everywhere including residential area hotels, clubs etc.
- (x) to cover cross border trafficking also.
- (xi) to implement draft Integrated Plan of Action jointly prepared by NCW, MHA, NHRC, UNICEF and MWCD to combat trafficking in women and children had been. This Plan of Action needs to be finalised and notified on priority.
- (xii) to include specific provision for re-integration and de-stigmatization of the victims of human trafficking.
- (xiii) to include Community Level involvement in the Act, in prevention, rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration.
- (xiv) to ensure that Human Trafficking may be dealt at par with other organised crimes as it is a serious crime.

**ANNEXURE-X****STATE WISE LIST OF NGO'S WHO DID THE NATIONAL LEVEL/ REGIONAL/
STATE LEVEL SEMINARS SPONSORED BY NCW DURING 2012-13.**

S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO's	Seminars and Workshop	Amount sanctioned
Andhra Pradesh			
1	Scheduled Tribe and Backward Classes Forming Society, District Parkasam, Andhra Pradesh	Seminar on Save the girl child.	₹ 1,00,000/-
2	S.V. Educational Society, Ananthapor, Andhra Pradesh	Seminar on Child Marriage and Impact on Status of Women.	₹ 1,00,000/-
3	Vignan Educational Society (VES), Warangal, Andhra Pradesh	Seminar on Women with Disability.	₹ 1,00,000/-
Assam			
4	South Asia Bamboo Foundation, Guwahati, Assam	Seminar on Globalization vis-à-vis economic Empowerment of women in North East India.	₹ 1,00,000/-
5	As ShSalem Educational And Charitable Trust H.O. & P.O - Gurufela, Distt. Kokrajhar Assam	Seminar on Trafficking of Women and Girl Child	₹ 1,00,000/-
6	Microforce Bhekela, P.O. Demow, District Sivsagar, Assam	Seminar on the 21 st century with special reference to North East India	₹ 1,00,000/-
7	Rural Women Upliftment Association of Assam, Guwahati, Assam	Seminar on High Privilege of Exploitation And Trafficking of Women And Girls by Sex Racketers.	₹ 1,00,000/-
8	Assam University District Cachar Silchar, Assam	National Seminar on Gender Education And Female Child Labour: A sociological Perspective.	₹ 3,00,000/-
9	Assam State Commission For Women, Bal Bhawan, Uzan Bazar, Guwahati	Workshop on Trafficking of Women And Girl Child.	₹ 2,00,000/-

S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO's	Seminars and Workshop	Amount sanctioned
10	Assam State Commission For Women, Guwahati, Assam.	State level seminar on micro credit and the roles of SHG.	₹ 1,00,000/-
Bihar			
11	Ilashree Seva Sansthan, Madhubani, Bihar	Seminar on Micro Finance.	₹ 1,00,000/-
12	Ambpali, Patna, Bihar	Seminar on Conditions on Exploitation of Rural Women in Unorganized Sector (i.e. Handicraft, weaver, agriculture etc.)	₹ 1,00,000/-
13	Jagrit Jan Kalyan Samiti, Bhagalpur, Bihar	State level Seminar on Declining Sex Ratio in India	₹ 1,00,000/-
14	Suruchi kala Kendra, Nawada, Bihar	State level seminar on Condition of Women in Naxalite area and Self Help Group (SHG)	₹ 1,00,000/-
Delhi			
15	Shakti Vahini, New Delhi	State Level Workshop on Trafficking of Women and Children.	₹ 1,00,000/-
16	Deep Welfare Organization, Burari, Delhi	Seminar on Female Foeticide and Protection of Girl child in India.	₹ 1,00,000/-
17	Women's Association for training empowerment and resettlement (WATER), Delhi	Regional seminar on Domestic Violence at Utrakhnad.	₹ 2,00,000/-
18	Association For Social Research and Action (ASRA), Najafgarh, New Delhi	Regional Seminar on Legal Rights. to Women	₹ 2,00,000/-
19	Wansuk Syiem, Member, NCW, New Delhi	National consultation on Citizens of the North East challenges and contribution.	₹ 4,84,000/-



S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO's	Seminars and Workshop	Amount sanctioned
20	Sanjeevini 103, Plot No. 43, Venus Apartments Sector 9, Rohini, Delhi-110085	State Level workshop on Gender bias and agriculture productivity/ diversified and poor agricultural techniques for poor women farms at Dadri, District Gautam Budh Nagar, U.P.	₹ 1,00,000/-
21	Veer Indra Social Groups Society, 1/7, 103 Lalita Park, Lakshmi Nagar, New Delhi 110092	State Level Seminar on Mobilization of local NGO's, CBO's , RWA's on Women Empowerment and Gender Equality.	₹ 1,00,000/-
22	India International Intellectual Society, New Delhi	National Conference on Gender and Disaster risk reduction.	₹ 3,00,000/-
23	All India Women's Conference, Sarojini House, 6 Bhagwan Das Road, New Delhi 110001	Seminar on Violence against Women – Who's Concern.	₹ 1,00,000/-
24	Divine Touch, D-92, Second Floor, Vikaspuri, New Delhi	Seminar on Gender Equality Awareness and sensitization programme.	₹ 3,00,000/-
25	People For Education Research Scholarship and outward nutrition, Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi	Regional Conference on Economically challenged Women for empowerment and connecting them to main stream society.	₹ 2,00,000/-
26	Guide for service, New Delhi	Regional level seminar on widows, policy gaps and inclusion.	₹ 2,00,000/-
27	All India foundation peace and disaster management, New Delhi.	National level work shop on Youth Technology and Disaster risk reduction.	₹ 3,00,000/-
28	Shrina Society, Krishna Nagar, Delhi-110058	State level seminar on "Empowerment of Women of Delhi"	₹ 1,00,000/-

S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO's	Seminars and Workshop	Amount sanctioned
Haryana			
29	PARIVARTAN, Jind, Haryana	State Level Seminar on Female Foeticide.	₹ 1,00,000/-
30	SOAY Association of Haryana (Regd.), Panchkula, Haryana	State level Seminar on awareness to rural women about their right on the pattern of "Chalo Gaon Ki Ore" at Panchkula.	₹ 1,00,000/-
31	Kundan Welfare Society, Sec.-15, Gurgaon, Haryana	Two state level seminars on Female Foeticide Challenges and strategies for change.	₹ 2,00,000/-
Himachal Pradesh			
32	Sahaas (Brotherhood Uplifting CYWO), Shimla, Himachal Pradesh	Seminar on NRI marriages with special reference to Punjab, Gujarat, Kerala, Hyderabad	₹ 1,00,000/-
33	Himachal Pradesh State Commission For Women, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh	Regional Seminar of Northern States of India by Himachal Pradesh State Commissions For Women Shimla, H.P.	₹ 2,00,000/-
Jharkhand			
34	TORANG TRUST, Ranchi, Jharkhand	Seminar on Women and Forest Rights	₹ 3,00,000/-
35	Jharkhand State Women Commission Ranchi, Jharkhand	Regional level seminar on Implementation of Domestic Violence Act.	₹ 2,00,000/-
Madhya Pradesh			
36	Shri Ram Smriti Shaikshnik, Samajik Vikas Evam Sawasthya Kalyan Samiti, Indore, M.P.	Seminar on capacity building on maternal and child health care among Anganwadi workers.	₹ 1,00,000/-
37	Sativindra Shiksha Samiti, Nadir Colony, Shamlia Hills, Bhopal, M.P.	Seminar on Globalization and its impact on women vendors/traders.	₹ 1,00,000/-



S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO's	Seminars and Workshop	Amount sanctioned
38	Mahavir Sikshya Samiti, Bhopal, M.P.	Seminar on Release of Guidelines/ Manual as Protocol to be followed by the police officers while investigation the cases of crime directed against women especially rape to be held in the state of Madhya Pradesh on behave of NCW	₹ 4,00,000/-
Maharashtra			
39	Lokahitwadi Samajik Va Sanskritik Krida Mandal, Ahmed Nagar, Maharashtra	Seminar cum workshop on child marriage and its impact.	₹ 1,00,000/-
40	Jai Ravidas Bahuudeshiya Sevabhavi Sanstha, Nanded, Maharashtra	Seminar on Prohibition of child marriage.	₹ 1,00,000/-
41	Sainath Bahuudeshiya Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Aurangabad, Maharashtra	Workshop on effective implementation of domestic violence act, 2005	₹ 1,00,000/-
42	R K HIV/AIDS Research and Care Centre, Mumbai, Maharashtra	Seminar on Phenomenon of Female Foeticide in India – A dialogue on its socio-cultural arisen and prognosis in Indian Context.	₹ 1,00,000/-
43	Men against violence & abuse (MAVA) 705, Paris Haram Bldg., Mumbai.	State level seminar on in engaging boys & men on gender and masculinities to prevent violence women at Satara.	₹ 1,00,000/-
Manipur			
44	The Iramsiphi Mamang leika Women's Welfare Association, Imphal West, Manipur	Women Empowerment programme.	₹ 1,00,000/-
45	People's Foundation, Manipur	Workshop/Seminar on Protection of Women from domestic violence.	₹ 1,00,000/-

S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO's	Seminars and Workshop	Amount sanctioned
46	Development Networking Agency (DNA) Sangaiyumpham, Mamang Leikai Road, P.O.-Wanginjing Dist.-Thoubal, Manipur-795148	Seminar on the status of Muslim women in the state of Manipur.	₹ 1,00,000/-
Meghalaya			
47	The Kirsty Youth Welfare Organization Shillong, Meghalaya	Seminar on Justice for women victims of Rape and sexual harassment.	₹ 1,00,000/-
48	Meghalaya State Commission for Women, Shilong, Meghalaya M(WS)	Regional conference on “women empowerment; an instrument for poverty reduction for all the north east state	₹ 8,20,000/-
49	Meghalaya state commission for women, Smt.Wansuk Syeim, Member NCW, Delhi	Organizing the regional conference on women empowerment-and instrument for poverty reduction for all the North East states on 16.11.2012.	₹ 7,00,000/-
50	Amatsra Shilong, Meghalaya	State level seminar on “Teenage Pregnancies in Meghalaya	₹ 1,00,000/-
51	Smt. Wansuk Syeim, Member, NCW	Regional level seminar on women and their legal rights in Shillong	₹ 5,00,000/-
Mizoram			
52	Mizoram state commission for women M(WS)	Conference on Rape and Human Trafficking.	₹ 5,00,000/-
Orissa			
53	Voluntary Agency for social action (VASA) Bhuwaneshwar, Orissa	State level Seminar on Prevention of Atrocities against women.	₹ 1,00,000/-
54	Odisha yuva Sanskritik Sansad Puri, Orissa	National Level Seminar on Empowering women against atrocities.	₹ 1,00,000/-



S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO's	Seminars and Workshop	Amount sanctioned
55	Janakalyan At / PO Nuaparhi, via Mitrapur, Dist. Balasore, Orissa	Seminar on violence against women– When will it end.	₹ 1,00,000/-
Puduchery			
56	Pondicherry University Department of Politics International Studies School of Social Science and International studies, Pondicherry.	National Level seminar on importance on women empowerment in the era of globalization.	₹ 3,00,000/-
Rajasthan			
57	Social Empowerment and voluntary Action Sansthan (Seva Sansthan), Thonk, Rajasthan	Seminar on Implimentation on Supreme court of India's Guidelines and sexual harassment at work place.	₹ 1,00,000/-
58	Sauhard Vikas Sansthan, Dausa, Rajasthan	Seminar on Role of Microfinance and SHG's in Rural Women Empowerment (Social and Economic)	₹ 1,00,000/-
59	Yuva Gram Vikas Samiti, Dholpur, Rajasthan	Seminar on "Women's right in panchayats", Rajasthan.	₹ 1,00,000/-
60	Sarojini Naidu Mahila Vikas Avam Kalyan Sansthan, Thonk Road, Jaipur, Rajasthan	Seminar on Women Empowerment.	₹ 1,00,000/-
61	Kasturba Mahila Shiksha Samiti, Jaipur, Rajasthan	State level workshop in rural area on Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005	₹ 1,00,000/-
62	Message Sansthan, Jaipur, Rajasthan	Seminar on Mahila Adhikarita. (Women Rights)	₹ 1,00,000/-
63	DISHA Foundation Society, Bharatpur, Rajasthan	Seminar on "Prevention of Trafficking of Women & Child Act".	₹ 1,00,000/-
64	Nav Nirman Mahila Mandal Samiti, Jaipur, Rajasthan	National level seminar on Save the girl Child.	₹ 3,00,000/-

S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO's	Seminars and Workshop	Amount sanctioned
65	University of Rajasthan, JLN Marg, Jaipur, Rajasthan	National conference on honour killing: The mind and the mind set the human rights perspective.	₹ 3,00,000/-
66	University of Rajasthan, JLN Marg, Jaipur, Rajasthan	National seminar on female foeticide and gender violence : The human rights perspective.	₹ 3,00,000/-
67	Jan Kalyan Sansthan, Nathusar, Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	Seminar on early child marriage and its impact at Dist. Jaisalmer.	₹ 1,00,000/-
68	S.K. Seva Samiti, Chandini Chowk, Shri Ganaganagar, Rajasthan	Seminar on save the girl child.	₹ 1,00,000/-
69	Bhartiya Lok Kalyan Sansthan, Bharatpur, Rajasthan	Seminar on declining sex ratio (Causes of Female Foeticide)	₹ 1,00,000/-
70	Institue for Environmental and Social Affairs, Jaipur, Rajasthan	Seminar cum workshop on tribal women health education at five places of Rajasthan.	₹ 1,00,000/-
71	Gurukul "G" Sansthan, 287, Vinoba Basti, Chandini Chowk, Shri Ganaganagar, Rajasthan	State level seminar on female foeticide in Dist. Shri Ganaganagar, Rajasthan.	₹ 1,00,000/-
72	Gramin Utthan Manav Sansthan, Bikaner, Rajasthan	Seminar on prevention of child marriage.	₹ 1,00,000/-
73	Mrs.Helina Kaushik Women's P.G. College C/O Dr. Surendra Kaushik Vidhya Niketan Malsisar-331028, Dist. Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan	National Seminar on women's empowerment through higher education in rural areas.	₹ 3,00,000/-
74	College Of Home Science, Udaipur, Rajasthan	Workshop on Social Change & Women : Issues & Challenges.	₹ 1,00,000/-
75	S.K. Seva Samiti, Ganganagar, Rajasthan	Seminar on Save the girl child.	₹ 1,00,000/-
76	Gandhi Samiti Sansthan, Dist. Rajsamand, Rajasthan	State level seminar employment of women in small business	₹ 1,00,000/-



S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO's	Seminars and Workshop	Amount sanctioned
77	Kanoria PG Mahila Mahavidhyalaya, Jaipur, Rajasthan	National level seminar on Interpreting Feminism vis-à-vis Activism.	₹ 3,00,000/-
Tamil Nadu			
78	Educational And Rural Development Society, T.N.	Seminar on Lands rights for women.	₹ 2,00,000/-
79	Dhanavantri Mentally Retarded & Drug addiction Welfare Association, Tamil Nadu	State level seminar on status of Tribal women in Tamil Nadu.	₹ 1,00,000/-
Uttar Pradesh			
80	Shri Hans Sashnik Avam Seva Sansthan, Lucknow, U.P.	Seminar on Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	₹ 1,00,000/-
81	Mahila Vikas Samiti, Deoria, U.P.	Seminar on Domestic Violence against Women.	₹ 1,00,000/-
82	Parvaz Jan Kalyan Sansthan Kanpur, U.P.	Seminar on Domestic Violence against Women.	₹ 1,00,000/-
83	Bandhana Foundation, Etah, U.P.	Seminar on Domestic Violence and Atrocities against Women.	₹ 1,00,000/-
84	Sarva Uthhan Sansthan, Amethi, U.P.	Seminar on Child Marriage and its Impact.	₹ 1,00,000/-
85	Kiran Mahila Vikas Samiti, Barabanki, U.P.	Seminar on Child Marriage.	₹ 1,00,000/-
86	Dalit Samaj Bal Avam Sansthan Rai Bareilly, U.P.	Workshop on Role of Women representatives in PRI for women empowerment.	₹ 1,00,000/-
87	Savera Social Welfare Society, Unnao, U.P.	Seminar cum workshop on Child Marriage and its impact in miyaganj block.	₹ 1,00,000/-
88	Bhartiya Muslim Mahila Andolan, Lucknow, U.P.	Seminar on Raising our voices for equality before the law.	₹ 2,00,000/-

S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO's	Seminars and Workshop	Amount sanctioned
89	Institute of Career courses, Rai Bareilly ,U.P.	State level seminar cum workshop on child marriage and its impact in U.P.	₹ 1,00,000/-
90	Balaji Samajik Uttahan Samiti, Agra, U.P.	Workshop on declining female ratio in Northern India.	₹ 1,00,000/-
91	Sarva Sukhay Ujjawal Gramodyog Seva Sansthan, Basti, U.P.	State level seminar on Domestic violence and atrocities against women at Dist.Basti,U.P.	₹ 1,00,000/-
92	Swargiya Ram Sewak Samiti, Barabanki, U.P.	State level seminars on Domestic violence and atrocities against women in Dist. Sitapur,U.P.	₹ 1,00,000/-
93	Shri Sai Seva Samiti, Hardoi, U.P.	Seminar on Condition on Women victims of Dowry Prohibition Domestic Violence Act.	₹ 1,00,000/-
94	Awadh Educational Society, Lucknow, U.P.	Women Rights Awareness in Dist. Faizabad ,U.P.	₹ 1,00,000/-
95	Mahila Uttahanam, Lucknow, U.P.	State level seminar on role of women in Indian politics in Dist. Lucknow ,U.P.	₹ 1,00,000/-
96	Lok Seva Sansthan (LSS), Badhoi, U.P.	Seminar on domestic violence to the urban and rural women.	₹ 1,00,000/-
97	Nari Utthan Samiti, Hardoi, U.P.	Seminar on child marriage.	₹ 1,00,000/-
98	Vandana Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Sultanpur, U.P.	Seminar on Women rights in Dist. Sultanpur, U.P.	₹ 1,00,000/-
99	Anandi Devi Jan Kalyan Shikshan Samajothan Samiti, Hathras, U.P.	Seminar on early Child Marriage and its impact.	₹ 1,00,000/-
100	SUBHASHIT Jan Seva Sansthan, Varanasi, U.P.	One days state level seminar on women and Political Participation in Varanasi.	₹ 1,00,000/-
101	Kiran Seva Samiti, Lucknow, U.P.	State level seminar on Violence against Dalit women in India in U.P.	₹ 1,00,000/-



S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO's	Seminars and Workshop	Amount sanctioned
102	Vashnao Nari Seva Sansthan, Sitapur, U.P.	State level seminar on problem faced by women working under MGNREGA.	₹ 1,00,000/-
103	Savitri Manav Vikas Sansthan, Lucknow, U.P.	Seminar on Domestic Violence	₹ 1,00,000/-
104	Nidhi Adarsh Shiksha Seva Samiti, Gorakhpur ,U.P.	Seminar on Laws related to Harassment and equal rights to women.	₹ 1,00,000/-
105	Jeevan Jyoti Charitable Trust, 6/14-A, Sector 2, Rajendra Nagar, Sahibabad, Ghaziabad, U.P.	Two state level seminar on Domestic Violence against women.	₹ 2,00,000/-
106	Amrita Mahila Kalyan Samiti, H.No.79, NaiBasti, Babuganj, Lucknow, U.P.	State level seminar on Trafficking of Women and Girl child.	₹ 1,00,000/-
107	Shiv Shakti Gramodyog Sansthan, Ghaziabad, U.P.	State level seminar on Declining child sex ratio.	₹ 1,00,000/-
108	Sakhi Kendra, Kanpur, U.P.	Workshop on Land Rights of women.	₹ 2,00,000/-
109	Rajapur gramya vikas evam prashikahan sansthan U.P.	Seminar on Gender sensitization of teacher and college student of effective social change	₹ 3,00,000/-
110	World Welfare Organisation Raibareilly, U.P.	State level seminar on Rural women & their Right, U.P.	₹ 1,00,000/-
West Bengal			
111	AASRA, 20 Marquis Street, Kolkata-700016, W.B.	Seminar on Women and Corruption.	₹ 1,00,000/-
112	People's participation, Hoogly, W.B.	Seminar on Women and Political Participation.	₹ 1,00,000/-
113	Kamina Bright Light Mission on Societies, Howrah, W.B.	State level seminar on Technological Empowerment of women in agriculture in W.B.	₹ 1,00,000/-

S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO's	Seminars and Workshop	Amount sanctioned
114	Society for innovative rural development, Malda, W.B.	State level seminar on women realted problems like Dowry, Child Marriage, Domestic violence, wealth and nutrition etc.	₹ 1,00,000/-
115	Natum Pather Sathi, Kolkata, W.B.	Seminar cum workshop on developing inclusive education related to human trafficking.	₹ 1,00,000/-
Karnataka			
116	Gayathri Rural Development Society Chamarajanagar, Karnataka	Regional level seminar on single women's right and empowerment of widow, deserted and unmarried women	₹ 2,00,000/-
117	Mega Rural Development Society Chikballapur, Karnataka	Seminar on violence against women.	₹ 1,00,000/-
118	N.B Urban and rural service development, Chikballapur, Karnataka	State level seminar on Political empowerment of women	₹ 1,00,000/-
119	Vishweshwariah Rural and urban development, Chikballapur, Karnataka	Regional level seminar on Single women rights and empowerment of widow, deserted and unmarried women	₹ 2,00,000/-
Punjab			
120	Jan Kalyan Samiti ,Mansa, Punjab	Seminar on Female Foeticide.	₹ 1,00,000/-
Chhattisgarh			
121	Mahila Sakhi Saheli Samiti, Durg, Chattisgarh	Seminar on Kanya Bhrun Hatya.	₹ 1,00,000/-
122	Chattisgarh agriculture student organization, Raipur, Chattisgarh	Seminar on women facing the problem of domestic violence in Raipur, Chhattisgarh	₹ 1,00,000/-



S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO's	Seminars and Workshop	Amount sanctioned
Uttarakhand			
123	UGC Academic step college, Nanital, Uttarakhand	Conference on Gender Equity : Issues of theory practice and policy in the Asia Pacific region, Nanital, Uttarakhand.	₹ ,3,00,000/-
124	UGC Academic step college, Kumaun, Nanital, Uttarakhand	Workshop on gender equity : Identifying issues and a blue print for action in Uttarakhand	₹ 1,00,000/-
125	Swavlamban Welfare society (Regd.), Dehradun, Uttarakhand	National level seminar on women empowerment in Dehradun Uttarakhand.	₹ 3,00,000/-
126	Swavlamban Welfare Society (Regd.), Dehradun, Uttarakhand	Regional Level seminar on Women Empowerment in Dehradun Uttarakhand.	₹ 2,00,000/-
127	Sanskritik Vikas Evam Jan Kalyan Samiti, Uttarakhand.	Seminar on Prevention of Female Foeticide in Uttarakhand	₹ 1,00,000/-
Kerala			
128	Kerala Educational Development and Empowerment Society, Thiruvananthpuram, Kerala	Seminar on empowerment of women through Science & Technology.	₹ 1,00,000/-
Gujarat			
129	Jeevan Prakash Trust Dist.Anant, Gujarat	Seminar on Welfare and Development of Women	₹ 1,00,000/-
Sikkim			
130	Ishwaranbha Samiti Sangh, Sikkim	State level seminar on Trafficking of Women and Girl Child.	₹ 1,00,000/-
Arunachal Pradesh			
131	Rural development Society, Papum Pare, Arunachal Pradesh	Workshop on Trafficking of women and the girl child in Arunachal Pradesh.	₹ 1,00,000/-

ANNEXURE-XI

STATE WISE LIST OF NGO'S/AWARENESS PROGRAMME/PUBLIC HEARINGS HAVE BEEN SPONSORED BY NCW DURING 2012-13

S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO's	Awareness programme	Amount sanctioned
Delhi			
1	Sri Bhairvi Social Foundation	5 Awareness programme on domestic violence against women in Faridabad district of Haryana.	₹ 2,50,000/-
2	Maya Care Foundation, New Delhi.	5 Awareness programme in HIV/AIDS for women and girls.	₹ 2,50,000/-
3	Ganga social foundation, Delhi	5 Awareness programme on female foeticide in kurukshetra, haryana.	₹ 2,50,000/-
4	Nai Bhor Dawn of life Welfare Society, New Delhi	5 Awareness programme on female foeticide to each in Dist. Gautam Budh nagar.	₹ 2,50,000/-
Manipur			
5	Wangjing Women And Girls Society (WWAGS), Wangjing Bazar, Thoubal Dist, Manipur	Four awareness generation camps in Manipur State.	₹ 2,40,000/-
Meghalaya			
6	Amatsra Shilong, Meghalaya	Five awareness Programme on "Chalo gaon ki ore".	₹ 5,00,000/-
Tripura			
7	State Women Commission Tripura, Agartala, Proposal for member (WS), NCW, Delhi	One day Regional Conference on Violence against women in Tripura	₹ 5,00,000/-
Rajashtan			
8	Om Adarsh Samiti, Dausa, Rajasthan	Five public hearing camps on atrocities to rural women at Karauli.	₹ 1,00,000/-



S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO's	Awareness programme	Amount sanctioned
Uttar Pradesh			
9	Sri Krishna Viklang Jan Kalyan Samiti, Dist. Varanasi, U.P.	Two Public Hearing on child marriage	₹ 40,000/-
West Bengal			
10	Anirban Welfare Society, Hawrah, West Bengal	Public Hearing on "Early girl child marriage and its impact"	₹ 20,000/-

**LIST OF RESEARCH STUDIES SPONSORED DURING THE
FINANCIAL YEAR 2012-13 BY NCW**

S.No.	Name of the NGO	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Indian School of Women's Studies & Development, 2253 E, Shadi Khampur, New Ranjit Nagar, New Delhi-110008.	Study on IPC Section 498 A.	₹ 3,64,350/-
2.	All Manipur Senior Citizens Society Welfare Association (AMSCWA)	Study on Problems and issues of Elderly Women in Manipur family	₹ 3,27,600/-
3.	CSRA Surul Centre for Services in Rural Area, Birbhum, West Bengal	Studing on Baseline Survey on the Level of Awareness and Impact of CEDAW on rural women.	₹ 4,06,350/-
4.	Kalyani Rural Development Foundation, 5/92, Panchsheel Housing Board, Makadwali Road, Ajmer, Rajasthan-305001	Study on Identify the Role and Participation of women in PRIs (Panchayati Raj Institutions)	₹ 2,43,600/-
5.	Sahaas Brotherhood Uplifting CYWO, Shimal (HP)	Study on Focusing on Ground the realities of causative factors for girl foeticides in Himachal Pradesh	₹ 3,53,850/-
6.	Society for universal Welfare, Jaipur, Rajasthan	Study on Role of NGO and their employees in Rural India	₹ 2,54,100/-
7.	Women Power Connect, Safdarjung, Enclave, New Delhi.	Study on College Students Perspective of Sexual Harassment : A Case Study of the Colleges in Bangalore City.	₹ 1,59,600/-
8.	Abhivyakti Foundation, New Delhi	Study on critical analysis of Women in science and technology with special focus on Minority	₹ 229950/-



S.No.	Name of the NGO	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
9.	Jan Kalyan Parishad, Surguja, Chhattisgarh	Study on Violence against Dalit & Tribal Women Activities in Ambikapur	₹ 2,22,600/-
10.	Kundan Welfare Society, Gurgaon, Haryana	Study on Violence Against Dalit Women in Rajasthan	₹ 1,94,250/-
11.	South Vihar Welfare Society for Tribal, Ranchi, Jharkhand	Study on the Dynamics current efforts and interventions opportunities for government and voluntary organization on human Trafficking (Women and Child)	₹ 3,52,800/-
12.	Samajik Nyay Sanstha, Delhi	Study on Sexual Harassment of women at work place	₹ 2,77,725/-
13.	Samajik Nyay Sanstha, Laxmi Nagar, Delhi	Study on “Importance of Secure and reliable public transport facility for working women”.	₹ 2,55,150/-
14.	R.V. College of Engineering, Bangalore, Karnataka.	Study of effectiveness of women welfare schemes implemented at IT/ITes sector Karnataka.	₹ 2,55,150/-
15.	Assam University, Distt. Cachar, Silchar, Assam	Study on Socio-economic and political condition of the female tea garden workers of south Assam.	₹ 2,18,400/-
16.	Aastha Mahila Vikas Evam Paryavaran Samiti, Chopra Farm, Gali No. 5, Dadwara, Kota, Rajasthan	Study on Effect for Dowry Prohibition and Social Change in district Kota, Rajasthan	₹ 2,74,050/-
17.	Dhanvandhiri Mentally Retarded & Drug Addictors Welfare Association (MeRDAWA), Theni, Tamil Nadu	Study on Change in the standard of living of women before and after implementation of Rural Development Scheme in Theni District, Tamil Nadu.	₹ 2,86,650/-

S.No.	Name of the NGO	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
18.	Dhara, Bokaro, Jharkhand	Study on the problems and issues faced by Women Sarpanches and Panches.	₹ 2,49,900/-
19.	All India Foundation for Peace and Disaster Management, Rohini, New Delhi	Study on Assessing Vulnerability at Community level with low-income women's group in Delhi.	₹ 3,64,350/-
20.	Chikhali vikas Pratisthan, A/p., Chikhali, Tal. Shrigonda, Dist. Ahmednagar, Maharashtra,	Study on Accessibility of health care system to women and impact of manual scavenging on the health of dalit women	₹ 2,47,050/-
21.	South Vihar Welfare Society for Tribal, Ranchi, Jharkhand	Study on the Dynamics, current efforts, interventions and opportunities for government and voluntary organization on human Trafficking (Women and Child)	₹ 3,52,800/-
22.	Chhayadeep Samiti, Sarguja, Chattisgarh	Study on Declining Child sex Ratio in district Sarguja, Chattisgarh	₹ 2,64,600/-
23.	Bomongram Resham Khadi Pratisthan Malda, West Bengal	Study on Ostracization of women as Witches, its causes, compensation to victimized women and life after rehabilitation in West Bengal.	₹ 2,37,300/-

**ANNEXURE-XIII****STATE WISE LIST OF NGO'S WHO DID THE LEGAL AWARENESS PROGRAMMES (LAP) SPONSORED BY NCW DURING 2012-2013**

S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO	Topic/Subject	Amount Sanctioned
Assam			
1	Manav Sarathi, Guwahati, Assam	3 LAP	₹ 1,80,000/-
2	Aid For The Disabled Society, Morigaon, Assam	2 LAP	₹ 1,20,000/-
3	Volunteers Guild Guwahati, Assam	3 LAP	₹ 1,20,000/-
4	United Progressive Society, Karimganj, Assam	3 LAP	₹ 1,20,000/-
Arunachal Pradesh			
5	Arunachal Pradesh State Commission For Women	11 LAP	₹ 6,60,000/-
6	Himalayan Tribal Welfare Society, Papum Pare, Arunachal Pradesh	2 LAP	₹ 1,20,000/-
7	Orchid India Society, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	2 LAP	₹ 1,20,000/-
Andhra Pradesh			
8	Women & Children Development Society, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh	2 LAP	₹ 1,00,000/-
Bihar			
9	Abhinav Vikas Manch Gaya, Bihar.	2 LAP	₹ 1,00,000/-
10	Initiative For Social Upliftment (ISU) Kishanganj, Bihar	1 LAP	₹ 50,000/-
11	UMID (United Mission Forintegrated Development) Distt-Nawadah, Bihar	2 LAP	₹ 50,000/-
12	Mahila Vikas Charitable Society, Araria, Bihar	2 LAP	₹ 1,00,000/-
13	Sarvoday Vikash Samiti Act, Patna, Bihar	2 LAP	₹ 1,00,000/-
14	Manas Gramin Uthan Samiti, Aurangabad, Bihar	2 LAP	₹ 1,00,000/-
15	Jagriti Jan Kalyan Samiti, Bhagalpur, Bihar	3 LAP	₹ 1,50,000/-
Chhatisgarh			
16	Plisement Socialwelfare Society Korba, Chhattisgarh	1 LAP	₹ 50,000/-

S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO	Topic/Subject	Amount Sanctioned
17	Prachar Evam Vikas Sansthan, Surguja, Chhattisgarh	1 LAP	₹ 50,000/-
18	Maa Dindeshwari Shiksha Samiti, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh	1 LAP	₹ 50,000/-
19	Jan Kalyan Parishad, Surguja, Chhattisgarh	1 LAP	₹ 50,000/-
Delhi			
20	Umang (Partners In Human Development, Delhi	2 LAP	₹ 1,00,000/-
21	Social Development Welfare Society, Dwarka, Delhi	1 LAP	₹ 50,000/-
22	Chhitiz Mahila Vikas Samiti, Delhi,	2 LAP	₹ 1,00,000/-
23	Sajag Foundation, Trilok Puri, Delhi	1 LAP	₹ 50, 000/-
24	Social Development Welfare Society, Dwarka, Delhi	2 LAP	₹ 1,00,000/-
25	Viklang Sahara Samiti Mangol Puri, Delhi	1 LAP	₹ 50,000/-
26	Chhitiz Mahila Vikas Samiti, Delhi	3 LAP	₹ 1,50,000/-
Gujarat			
27	Shri Mangal Shanti Mahila Vikas Charitable Trust Gondal, Rajkot, Gujarat	1 LAP	₹ 50,000/-
28	Shivam Educational & Charitable Trust, Junagadh, Gujarat	2 LAP	₹ 1,00,000/-
29	Sarvjanik Vikas Parishad, Gandhinagar, Gujarat	2 LAP	₹ 1,00,000/-
Haryana			
30	Gramin Shiksha Samiti, Bhiwani, Haryana	1 LAP	₹ 50,000/-
31	Bhartiya Manav Adhikar Maurcha, Distt-Yumuna Nagar, Haryana	2 LAP	₹ 1,00,000/-
32	Gramin Mahila Vikas Samiti, Jhajjar, Haryana	3 LAP	₹ 1,50,000/-
Karnataka			
33	The Women's Welfare Society, Belgaum, Karnataka	1 LAP	₹ 50,000/-
34	Shri Banashankari Mahila Mansal Bidar, Karnataka	1 LAP	₹ 50,000/-



S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO	Topic/Subject	Amount Sanctioned
Kerala			
35	Kerela Social Development Society, Idukki, Kerala	1 LAP	₹ 50,000/-
36	Sunrise Arts & Sports Club, Malappuram, Kerala	1 LAP	₹ 50,000/-
Manipur			
37	The Sangit Art And Cultural Acdey, Imphal West, Manipur	2 LAP	₹ 1,20,000/-
38	Upliftment of Human Resource And Vocational Training Institute, Thoubal, Manipur	3 LAP	₹ 1,80,000/-
39	Traditional Culture & Budhist Research Centre (TCBRC), Thoubal, Manipur	2 LAP	₹ 1,20,000/-
Meghalaya			
40	Mattilang Self-Help Group, East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya	2 LAP	₹ 1,20,000/-
41	Khyrim Multi Purpose Society, East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya	2 LAP	₹ 1,20,000/-
42	Amatsara, Shilong, Meghalaya	4 LAP	₹ 2,40,000/-
43	Rotary Club Of Shillong, Shilong, Meghalaya	17 LAP	₹ 10,20,000/-
44	Amatsara, Shilong, Meghalaya	11 LAP	₹ 6,60,000/-
Mizoram			
45	Mizoram State Commission For Women, Aizawl, Mizoram	10 LAP	₹ 6,00,000/-
Maharastra			
46	Stree Mukti Sanghatana, Mumbai, Maharashtra	2 LAP	₹ 1,00,000/-
47	Saraswati Shiksha Mahila Mandal, Chandrapur, Maharashtra	4 LAP	₹ 2,00,000/-
48	Pragati Mahila Bahuuddeshiya Vikas, Mandal, Buldhana, Maharashtra	1 LAP	₹ 50,000/-
49	Shri Raje Shiv Chatrapati Shikshan Prasark Mandal, Nanded, Maharashtra	4 LAP	₹ 2,00,000/-
50	Mahatma Sairam Pratistan, Beed, Maharashtra	1 LAP	₹ 50,000/-

S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO	Topic/Subject	Amount Sanctioned
51	Sosva Training And Promotion Institute Pune, Maharashtra	2 LAP	₹ 1,00,000/-
52	Sanjivini Vikas Foundation, Solapur, Maharashtra	1 LAP	₹ 50,000/-
53	Liberal Friends Association Amravati, Maharashtra	1 LAP	₹ 50,000/-
54	Laxmi Sevabhavi Sanstha, Parbhani, Maharashtra	3 LAP	₹ 1,50,000/-
Madhya Pradesh			
55	Muslim Maashra Taraqqi Society, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	1 LAP	₹ 50,000/-
56	Sw. Shri Ramnarayan Purohit Memorial Foundation Gourav-4, Chinar Fortune City, Hoshangabad Road, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	2 LAP	₹ 1,00,000/-
57	Asha Foundation, Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh	1 LAP	₹ 50,000/-
58	Mahaveer Shiksha Samiti Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	4 LAP	₹ 2,00,000/-
Nagaland			
59	Mascotte Development Society Dimapur, Nagaland	2 LAP	₹ 1,20,000/-
Punjab			
60	Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Roki Road, Sardulgarh, Distt- Mansa, Punjab, Pin-151507	1 LAP	₹ 50,000/-
Puducherry			
61	Social Education And Employment Development Trust, Pondicherry	1 LAP	₹ 50,000/-
62	Idhaya Development Society, Karaikal, Pondicherry	1 LAP	₹ 50,000/-
Rajasthan			
63	Manav Kalyan Chetna Sansthan, Surang Gate, Bundi, Rajasthan	4 LAP	₹ 2,00,000/-
64	MESSAGE (Media For Education, Social Security, Activism, Governance And Empowerment), C-12, Indrapuri, Lalkothi, Jaipur, Rajasthan	Mahila Adhikar Abhiyan	₹ 1,50,000/-
65	Tawri Vikas Evam Sewa Sansthan, Vill.+Post-Lathi, Distt- Jaisalmer, Rajasthan.	4 LAP	₹ 2,00,000/-



S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO	Topic/Subject	Amount Sanctioned
66	Shri Aasra Vikas Sansthan,Cha-16, Vinayak Marg, Hiran Magri, Sector -5, Udaipur, Rajasthan.	3 LAP	₹ 1,50,000/-
67	Shri Aasra Vikas Sansthan,Cha-16, Vinayak Marg, Hiran Magri, Sector-5, Udaipur, Rajasthan.	Mahila Adhikar Abhiyan	₹ 1,50,000/-
68	Gandhi Smriti Sansthan, Rajasmand , Rajasthan	7 LAP	₹ 3,50,000/-
69	Mahila Gramin Vikas Evam Takniki Prashikshan Sansthan, Dungarpur, Rajasthan	2 LAP	₹ 1,00,000/-
70	Gramin Shikshan Vikas Samiti, Jodhpur, Rajasthan	2 LAP	₹1,00,000/-
71	Sahyog Samajik Sansthan, Jaipur, Rajasthan	2 LAP	₹1,00,000/-
72	Mahila Avam Bal Utthan Samiti, Jaipur,Rajasthan	2 LAP	₹1,00,000/-
73	Uday Sansthan,Bundi,Rajasthan	10 LAP	₹5,00,000/-
74	Ranthambhour Seva Sansthan, Rajsamand, Rajasthan	4 LAP	₹2,00,000/-
75	Marudhara Sansthan, Jaipur,Rajasthan	10 LAP	₹5,00,000/-
76	Sambal Samiti ,Jaipur,Rajasthan	4 LAP	₹2,00,000/-
77	Suresh Sharma Foundation, Jaipur,Rajasthan	4 LAP	₹2,00,000/-
78	Rajputana Purv Sainik Evam Jan Kalyan Samiti, Karauli, Rajasthan	4 LAP	₹2,00,000/-
79	Fortune Sewa Sansthan, Rajsamand, Rajasthan	4 LAP	₹ 2,00,000/-
80	Samaj Kalyan Shiksha Sansthan, Jaipur, Rajasthan	2 LAP	₹ 1,00,000/-
81	Manav Kalyan Chetna Sansthan, Bundi,Rajasthan	4 LAP	₹ 200000/-
82	Shri Govind Manav Sewa Sansthan, Bharatpur, Rajasthan	3 LAP	₹ 1,50, 000/-
83	Jai Shri Arihant Vidya Mandir Samit, Kota, Rajasthan	6 LAP	₹ 3,00,000/-
84	Sujas Sanskritik Sewa Sansthan, Jaipur, Rajasthan	3 LAP	₹ 3,00,000/-
85	Ranthambhour Seva Sansthan, Rajsamand, Rajasthan	4 LAP	₹ 2,00,000/-
86	Tri Sansthan Sundri,Sawai Madhopur,Rajasthan	4 LAP	₹ 2,00,000/-
87	Kisan Bharti Vikas Sansthan, Bhilwara, Rajasthan	4 LAP	₹ 2,00,000/-
Sikkim			
88	Pragati Sangh, Kaluk,Sikkim	3 LAP	₹ 1,80,000/-

S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO	Topic/Subject	Amount Sanctioned
Tamilnadu			
89	Association For Women Awareness And Rural, Bhavani, Tamilnadu	4 LAP	₹2,00,000/-
Tirpura			
90	Khumpui Burui Bodol, West Tripura,	2 LAP	₹1,20,000/-
91	Sanghdip, Dharma Nagar, Tripura	1 LAP	₹ 60,000/-
92	Golaghati Welfare Society, West Tripura,	2 LAP	₹1,20,000/-
Uttar Pradesh			
93	Institute Of Career Courses ,Raibareilly, Uttar Pradesh	1 LAP	₹50,000/-
94	Vashnao Nari Sewa Sansthan, Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh	4 LAP	₹ 2,00,000/-
95	Marsi Welfare Society, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh	2 LAP	₹ 1,00,000/-
96	Savitri Manav Vikas Sansthan, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	1 LAP	₹ 50,000/-
97	Gramodyog Sewa Niketan, Vaishali, Ghaziabad.	1 LAP	₹ 50,000/-
98	Sant Sewa Sansthan, 14, D-9, Baba Nagar, Naubasta, Kanpur Nagar, U.P.	2 LAP	₹ 1,00,000/-
99	Akhil Sanskritik Sansthan, Basti, Uttar Pradesh	1 LAP	₹ 50,000/-
100	Annapurna Jaan Vikas Sansthan, Varanasi, U.P.	2 LAP	₹ 1,00,000/-
101	Khadija Welfare Foundation, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	1 LAP	₹ 50,000/-
102	Shivam Gram Uthaan Sewa Sansthan, Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh	1 LAP	₹ 50,000/-
103	Anandi Devi Jan Kalyan Shiksha Samajothan Samiti, Mahamayanagar, Uttar Pradesh	1 LAP	₹ 50,000/-
104	Jan Jagrukta Utthan Kayalyan Samiti, Lucknow, U.P.	1 LAP	₹ 50000/-
105	Roshni National Sewa Gramodyog Sansthan, Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh	2 LAP	₹ 1,00,000/-
106	Sagar Sewa Sansthan, Raibareilly, Uttar Pradesh	1 LAP	₹ 50,000/-
107	Nav Joyti Sewa Sansthan, Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh	4 LAP	₹ 2,00,000/-
108	Spandan, Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh	1 LAP	₹ 50,000/-
109	Kiran Sewa Samiti, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	2 LAP	₹ 1,00,000/-



S.No.	Name & Address of the NGO	Topic/Subject	Amount Sanctioned
110	Iram Educational Cultural & Social Welfare Society, Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh	1 LAP	₹ 50,000/-
111	Janklyan Foundation, Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh	1 LAP	₹ 50,000/-
Uttarakhand			
112	Nari Sewa Samiti, Distt-Nainital, Uttarakhand	1 LAP	₹ 50,000/-
113	Swavlamban Welfare Society, Dehradun, Uttarakhand	1 LAP	₹ 50,000/-
114	Mahila Evam Bal Utthan Samiti, Dehradun, Uttarakhand	1 LAP	₹ 50,000/-
115	Himaliyan Gramodhyog Vikas Sansthan Pithoragarh, Uttarakhand	1, LAP	₹ 50,000/-
116	Burans Samajik Sanskritik Sanstha Garwal, Kotdwara, Uttarakhand	1, LAP	₹ 1,00,000/-

STATE WISE LIST OF NGO'S WHO DID THE PARIVARIK MAHILA LOK ADALAT (PMLA) SPONSORED BY NCW DURING 2012-2013

S.No	Name & Address of the NGO	Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats	Amount Sanctioned
Bihar			
1	Mahila Kala Kendra, Kalyanpur, Navada, Bihar	2, PMLA	₹ 60,000/-
Delhi			
2	Nai Bhor Dawn of Life , Sukhdev Vihar, New Delhi	4, PMLA	₹ 1,20,000
3	Ranjana Royal Educational Welfare & Cultural Association Delhi	2, PMLA	₹ 60,000/-
4	Nai Bhor Dawn of Life, Sukhdev Vihar, New Delhi	2, PMLA	₹ 60,000/-
5	Yashwant Sevabhavi Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sansthan, Latur, Maharashtra	3, PMLA	₹ 1,20,000/-
6	Yashwant Sevabhavi Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sansthan, Latur, Maharashtra	3, PMLA	₹ 1,20,000/-
Uttar Pradesh			
7	Shri Bodheswar Mahadev Sansthan, Distt. Santkabirnagar, U.P.	6, PMLA	₹ 1, 80,000/-
8	Jeewan Jyoti Charitable Trust, Ghaziabad, U.P.	4, PMLA	₹ 1,20,000 /-
9	Seema Sewa Sansthan, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	4, PMLA	₹ 1,20,000/-
10	Maa Purna Jan Kalyan Sewa Sansthan, Hardoi, U.P.	4, PMLA	₹ 1,20,000/-
11	Vimarsh Vikas Sansthan Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	4, PMLA	₹ 1,20,000/-
12	Tirupati Sai Samiti, Lucknow,Uttar Pradesh	4, PMLA	₹ 1,20,000/-
13	Rajat Gramodhyog Vikas Sansthan, Muradabad, U.P.	4, PMLA	₹ 1,20,000/-
14	Mother Teresa Foundation , Deoria,Uttar Pradesh	6, P M L A	₹ 1,80,000/-
15	Pratibha ,Deoria, Uttar Pradesh	6, P M L A	₹ 1,80,000/-
16	Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh	6, P M L A	₹ 1,80,000/-
17	Sarvodya Jan Kalyan Sansthan, Rampur, Uttar Pradesh	4, P M L A	₹ 1,20,000/-
18	Ayisha Welfare Society, Lucknow,Uttar Pradesh	4, P M L A	₹ 1,20,000/-