
ENGAGING MALE POLITICIANS FROM
YOUTH AND STUDENT
ORGANISATIONS ON VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN

NATIONAL CONSULTATION

BY

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

28 JAN 2013

INDIA HABITAT CENTRE, NEW DELHI, INDIA

REPORT

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If we take something to be the truth, we may cling to it so much that even if the truth comes and knocks at our door, we won't want to let it in. We have to be able to transcend our previous knowledge the way we climb up a ladder.

If we are on the fifth rung and think that we are very high, there is no hope for us to step up to the sixth. We must learn to transcend our own views.

-- Thich Nhat Hanh, "The Heart Sutra"

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The horrific incident of December 16th 2012 has become a tipping point and galvanised the entire nation into re-thinking the effectiveness of existing laws and also the need to change prevalent mindsets which are responsible for the increasing violence against women. The National Commission for Women engaged young male politicians in a day long consultation in order to sensitise them on gender issues so that as future legislators they enable passing of gender friendly laws.

I specially wish to thank Ms Mamta Sharma Hon'ble Chairperson NCW, for her leadership in supporting the idea and in encouraging me to organize this consultation. I am grateful to all the members of NCW who not only supported by their presence, but also consented to chair the sessions.

I wish to acknowledge the efforts of Ms Nidhi Prabha Tiwari and Shashi K.Jha from Democracy Connect for providing technical support; and other experts for their inputs for the design of this consultation; and Ms Saraswati Iyer in providing a record of the proceedings.

I also wish to acknowledge the efforts of Mr. Chandan Yadav, an experienced political activist, in assisting us with the participants and inspiring many young male politicians to be part of this consultation. I am grateful to Ms Harinansa, Nijh World Society for displaying the paintings of the 'Paint for Justice' exhibition.

I wish to make a special mention of the staff of NCW without whose logistic support this consultation would not have been possible; and legal cell coordinator for taking care of a myriad of things to make this consultation possible.

- **DR. CHARU WALIKHANNA**
MEMBER NCW

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Representatives from 54 national and regional political parties and student organizations were invited for the consultation. 28 young politicians from 13 political parties and student organizations participated in the consultation.

The participants recommended increased role of women in public places, offices and political parties including their support for a 33% reservation for women in political parties and legislature.

There was recognition amongst the audience that culture had a role in supporting violence against women. There was a diversity of opinions.

The consultation succeeded in enhancing the male politicians' self-awareness of their own attitude towards women and girls, and awareness of their impact in stopping violence against women in both their personal settings and their roles as politicians.

This consultation was a successful first step towards enrolling these young political leaders to be the National Commission for Women's partners in advancing the cause of women's empowerment and prevention of violence against women. Cutting across party lines and coming together on a common platform, by their participation in the day long deliberations they have exhibited commitment to the cause.

CONTEXT

The recent brutal gang rape, sexual assault and resultant demise of a young woman in Delhi has brought an unprecedented focus and engagement on the issue of violence against women. There has been active involvement of men and women in expressing their anger and opinions on this issue on mass media space including the social media also.

The tragedy has galvanized a nation to reflect not only on the effectiveness of laws but also on mindsets which are failing to control violence against women.

While, in our television studio debates, it seems an agreement has been reached on the urgent need to prevent violence against women, the persistent and continuing violence against women points to a different reality. There is a need for a deeper dialogue between men and women.

The National Commission for Women engaged Young Male Politicians in a day long consultation on 28 January, 2013 on this issue.

Political leaders are the soul of a society's shared consciousness, keeper of the will of the people and keep a tab on the pulse of the people. The younger male politicians are particularly uniquely positioned as they have been witnessing women navigating newer spaces and roles. These politicians can articulate mindsets or barriers that come in the way of harmonious co existence and growth of men and women in any society. They are possibly free from the notion of inferiority of women. They can lead a conversation on preventing violence against women and create a space for them to have more self expression.

WHY ENGAGE MALE POLITICIANS?

There has been an increasing recognition of the need to work with boys and men to prevent Gender-based Violence. There are several mostly UN sponsored forums of Male Parliamentarians on Prevention of Violence against Women and Girls across the world, including in Asia.

The younger women are venturing into newer roles and spaces; they are rewriting the script of what is possible for a woman in today's India. In our families and in public spaces negotiation is going on for these new roles and status. Sadly there is also violence. Surely men have a point of view both on the changing roles of women as well as violence against women. Even when women may not agree with this point of view, it is important to bring this out to move the dialogue on a women friendly society forward.

The workshop aimed at an outcome of participants increased self-awareness of their own attitude towards women and girls, and awareness of their impact in stopping violence against women in both their personal settings and their roles as politicians. Sustainable change and actions are sourced from self-awareness, inner wisdom and commitment, it is hoped that from this awareness the participants would derive some actions on personal and professional and political organization level.

OBJECTIVES

- Engage young male leaders on the issue of violence against women and girls
- Provide a space for male political leaders to present their considered opinions on the unique socio-psychological dynamics surrounding violence against girls and women in our cities, smaller towns and villages
- Discuss the potential role of young male leaders on the issue of violence against women
 - Discuss legal advocacy ideas
 - Discuss non legal measures
- Evolve an agenda for action by political parties and young political leaders to prevent violence against women

CONSULTATION DESIGN

The technical sessions of the national consultation divided the participants into eight groups sitting in a round table format for better interaction and discussion among the group members. Each of the groups was given a question each to discuss and then collectively come up with their table's views on the question. One person from the round table made a presentation of the group's views based on the discussion, then the house was open to all to ask the presenter questions.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

1. Sustainable change and actions are sourced from self-awareness, inner wisdom and commitment, it is hoped that from this awareness the participants would derive some actions on personal and professional and political organization level.
2. Keeping the conversation and questions with them specific and personal, so that their emotions and hearts are touched, and they can have authentic conversations. For example questions like: what was your first reaction when you heard the news on what happened? What did you feel?
3. Based on Appreciative Inquiry principle, positive image generates positive questions, participants were engaged on conversations on what they want to see regarding women's role in society, women's fulfillment in their own life and their contribution to society, how they are treated, what can they do to elevate women's

role and to create space for their development and self-fulfillment, etc Based on these some actions on personal and professional level are to be derived.

4. The consultation enquired on how their own success and growth are nourished by their female family members, or female teachers, etc. Also participants were asked to talk about women that they have seen who are well treated, respected and cherished and how these women's self-expression are facilitated and what has been the contribution of these women to others and to the society
5. Develop a more integrated and systemic understanding on violence against women.
6. Develop an integrated action agenda which covers actions at both individual and collective level, which covers both structural, behavioural and cultural aspects to address the issue of violence against women.

KEY QUESTIONS

TECHNICAL SESSION ONE- WOMEN AND YOU

- 1. What is gender? How does gender bias show up in your direct environment? and in our society?**
- 2. If we were women ourselves, how do we wish to be treated?**
- 3. How has your own success and growth been nourished by your female family members, or female teachers/co workers and others?**
- 4. Do you see a rise in violence against girls and women? If yes, what do you think is responsible for the rise in violence against women?**

TECHNICAL SESSION TWO- ROLE OF MALE POLITICIANS IN PREVENTING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

- 1. What do you think men can do to prevent violence against women?**
- 2. Do you think that rape and other laws should be made more stringent to check the violence and sexual crime against women? Please be specific in terms of law, section of IPC/ CrPC, sections of laws.**
- 3. What changes would you suggest to be brought out in the education system or socialization process to make our future citizens to be more gender sensitive?**
- 4. What do you think is a positive and constructive role of politician, especially young political workers or leaders (other than law making and monitoring implementations of legal measures) in creating a woman friendly society?**

PARTICIPANTS

The participants were young politicians from student and youth wings of all major national and regional political parties in India, in the age group 25 to 45 years. Representatives from 54 national and regional political parties and student organizations were invited for the consultation. The names of these political parties are in the Annexure 1. 28 young politicians from 13 political parties and student organizations participated in the consultation. The list of young political participants is in Annexure 2.

KEY DISCUSSION POINTS AND ISSUES

INAUGURAL SESSION

The Chief Guest for the consultation was **Sh. Raj Kumar Verka, Vice Chairman National Commission for Scheduled Caste**. Mr. Hari Ram Sood, Member National Commission for Safai Karmcharis also graced the occasion.

Dr. Verka himself started his career as a young politician and went on to become one of the youngest Education Minister in the Punjab Government.

Delivering the welcome address **Ms Shamina Shafiq, Member NCW** laid emphasis on the importance of young males in addressing the issue of violence against women. She also said that while it is important to make women aware of their rights it is also important to constantly dialogue with men and she said that NCW was making a pioneering effort for the same.

The **NCW Chairperson Ms Mamta Sharma** welcomed the Chief Guest and the participants. She highlighted the need for both men and women to work together, saying that capital punishment was not the only solution to the issue of widespread violence against women. She said that even if a single politician in our villages took the issue of violence against women, our villages will become safer. While stressing the need for awareness of laws she highlighted the need for inclusion of more women in politics.

.....
**I HAVE SEEN POLITICS OF MANY NATIONS. BUT
NO OTHER NATION HAS SO MANY YOUNG
POLITICIANS. THE FIFTY PEOPLE SITTING HERE
HAVE TO PLAY THE ROLE OF FIFTY THOUSAND
PEOPLE – MAMTA SHARMA, CHAIRPERSON
NCW**
.....

Dr. Charu WaliKhanna, Member NCW talked about her personal experiences of growing up as a woman saying that she wonders if men could understand the kind of violence women go through in their lives. She recognized the gap between the intent of law and its actual implementation as also the need to engage with men. She expressed her apprehension whether the males in front of her would realize the physical and psychological trauma a woman goes through in her life or are have they ever reflected on the impact it has on women's daily lives. Often these experiences of sexual violence were not inflicted by a stranger in a dark alley, but by those they loved and trusted, in their own homes. A lot of women had horrific experiences with police, specially women in rural areas and dalit women. Many were silenced and made to feel deep shame, confusion and personal guilt after being disbelieved, because a culture in which women are held responsible for male violence prevails. Dr Charu WaliKhanna, Member NCW raised the question as to whether it is possible to have an India where women have autonomy, choice and dignity is wholly possible?

You are young leaders coming from various parts of the country. You are the future of this country. We have invited you as all the protests that are going on in the country today on the issue of violence against women are led by young people, we have to take these to the next level, come up with a constructive action. As a woman, I hope you will be responsive to this issue.

- Charu WaliKhanna, Member NCW

Sh. Raj Kumar Verka, Vice Chairman National Commission for Scheduled Caste (NCSC), the Hon'ble Chief Guest congratulated NCW for organizing a consultation where men were talking about issues related to violence against women, on one platform irrespective of which party they belonged to. He began his address by saying that torture to anyone is painful to everyone.

There are certain states where women are more oppressed. Men, due to their suspicious nature tend to doubt women. They believe in false pride, alcohol abuse and aggression due to which violence against women tends to increase. Reasons also include lack of sensitivity, lack of awareness and lack of conducive environment for women. The burden lies for the new generation to be sensitive.

- Dr. Raj Kumar Verka, Vice Chairman NCSC

Praising the invaluable role of women and the need to respect them, he said-

There is lot of fear in the mind of man. Remembering a woman wipes away fear from our minds. For example when a soldier enters the battle field, he remembers Mother Bhavani.

Vote of thanks was proposed by **Ms Minakshi Ghose**, Joint Secretary NCW.

TECHNICAL SESSION ONE- WOMEN AND YOU

This session was co-chaired by NCW members **Dr. Charu WaliKhanna, Ms Shamina Shafiq** and **Ms Hemlata Kheria**. This session was facilitated by Mr. Shashi Kumar Jha.

WHY IS VIOLENCE RISING?

The issue of role of women in causing violence against other women was brought up. **There was no agreement on whether women or men are more responsible for this rising violence. This discussion could not go beyond the question of who is more responsible.** Many diverse points, opinions and questions were brought forward.

Mothers and sisters are exploited the most these days and it is ironical that mothers and sisters also participate in the exploitation of women. There is a feeling of sadness on the birth of a daughter. Mothers stop their daughters from moving forward on the road to development. It is violence if a mother tells her daughter that your brother has more rights than you have.

Are women responsible for violence against women or is that the patriarchy, under whose influence women work against the interests of other women?

Patriarchy or the internalization of values of patriarchy are indeed responsible, however women also develop animal tendencies/subhuman tendencies and they incite their husbands and brothers to do violence against other women, sometimes they also take the primary role in such violence.

Neither men not women can alone be blamed for the rising violence. I have often seen that women control men and order them around to do violence to other women. We need to understand this also.

In cases of domestic violence and dowry, women do seem to participate in causing exploitation of other women. This is because in a patriarchal society women tend to internalize their subordinate status.

When women exploit women they do it as agents of male heads of the family. It is often seen that if a mother in law is a widow she does not do as much violence with her daughter in law as she does when her husband is still living.

We look at women as weaker section. It is for the first time that Verma Commission has reshaped it as “Marginalised” section and not “Weaker” section. They are not weak. The whole perception of them being weak actually incites violence against the women.

Dr. Ginu Zacharia Oomman

We all agree that violence against women is on the rise and it is increasing alarmingly. And if you ask me what is responsible for it, I would say there are three reasons: number one, Increasing commodification and sexualisation of women in a capitalist society. Since onset of liberalization these trends have intensified. Number two is feudal values and caste oppression, and number three is inadequate implementation of existing laws

M B Rajesh

WE HAVE TO GO BEYOND THE DEBATE ON WHETHER THE WOMEN ARE RESPONSIBLE OR MEN. WOMEN ARE BEING EXPLOITED BY MEN IN LARGE NUMBERS AND IN LIMITED NUMBERS EVEN MEN ARE BEING EXPLOITED BY WOMEN.

FAIZ KHAN

GENDER BIAS

Teasing and harassment when she steps out of the house, discouragement instead of encouragement are all forms of violence against women. As a girl enters married life her husband who is her partner questions her capacities. She still moves forward with wisdom. When she becomes a mother, her own children question her capacities saying that there are things beyond her understanding. Mothers in law exploit their daughters in law through pressure, sarcastic comments beatings and demands for dowry.

Tomar, a young politician from Madhya Pradesh

HOW DO WE WANT TO BE TREATED IF WE WERE WOMEN?

If we were women we would have expected to be respected as individuals in our own rights by the society. We would expect good behavior and respect from the society as individuals also and not just because we are symbols of our family’s honour.

Alok Mehta

CONTRIBUTION OF WOMEN IN OUR LIVES

We cannot make any progress in the public sphere without the help of women in our families. My father was worried about my future, my earning potential and ability to run a household. Without the support of my sister and mother I could not have succeeded. Whenever I went out for postering, my mother made the glue. When I took out a newsletter, my sister did the proof reading. It is impossible to do anything in public life without the support of women. I am remembering my later mother as I say this.

Dr. Pratyush Nandan

I would like to add something from my personal experience. As a Member of Parliament I used to attend meetings to congratulate and felicitate meritorious students from schools and colleges every academic year. I noticed that most of the students attend these function along with their mothers. So that means that mothers are the real motivating factor for their success. So, I noticed that thing and I used to mention this in all the meetings also.

M. B Rajesh

TECHNICAL SESSION TWO- ROLE OF YOUNG POLITICIANS IN PREVENTING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

This session was co-chaired by NCW members **Dr Charu WaliKhanna and Ms Nirmala Samant Prabhavalkar**. This session was facilitated by **Mr. Shashi Kumar Jha**.

IMPLEMENTATION OF LAWS AND ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

The participants expressed their concern with poor implementation of women friendly laws. There was a repeated reference to the urgent need to implement laws properly. Presence of more women in public officers particularly in line with their proportion in the population was recommended by the group as a solution to ensure that women friendly laws are implemented.

Specifically it was suggested that crimes under Section 365 of IPC¹ be made non bailable and Khap Panchayats should be stopped from intervening on issues of violence against women. Justice Verma Committee recommendations should be implemented.

POLICING

Increase in number of police personnel, tenfold increase in women police personnel, better organization of policing work, criminals should not go scot free, setting up

¹ Section 365 in The Indian Penal Code, 1860 365. Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and **wrongfully** to **confine** person.-- Whoever kidnaps or abducts any person with intent to cause that person to be secretly and **wrongfully confined**, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine

women police stations, making it easy for women to file complaints and FIR- through a toll free helpline. There should be an enforcing mechanism to ensure that FIRs are filed.

COURTS

Fast track courts for cases of violence against women, increase in number of judges. There should be enough funds for courts to function well. The participants felt that judiciary also needed to be sensitized to the issues of violence against women. It was suggested that the Government should provide financial and legal help to women in fighting their legal cases.

THE QUESTION OF CULTURE, INDIAN AND WESTERN

The participants agreed for need to create an environment where women feel proud to be Indian. **It was suggested that in bringing up boys and girls no discrimination should be practised. NO to dowry and NO to female foeticide is a must.**

The influence of market and mass media was also discussed.

There was recognition amongst the audience that culture had a role in supporting violence against women. There was a diversity of opinions, here is a sample:-

As a child is groomed, he sees a patriarchal system around himself, he sees that women are seen as a second citizen and he learns from that. He sees that his father is beating up his mother; he sees the same in his neighbourhood. He sees that women are treated as an object. This distorts his thinking towards women. We have to work at every level to change this mindset.

Nirmala Samant Prabhavalkar
Member NCW

Women need freedom. You will make them a goddess and confine them in four walls.

Niraj Kumar

When Vivekanand Ji discussed about the difference between Indian culture and western culture, he highlighted that in Indian culture we look at women as mothers, even a wife is seen as a mother in the house. However the western culture looks at women as an object of pleasure. So somewhere we need to understand the Indian culture as we move forward in consonance with Indian culture we are going to be able to find a solution to the problem of violence against women.

Umesh Dutt

It will be difficult explain this away by talking about culture, as this country is very diverse and has several cultures. We need to change our mindset. There is a story that Swami Vivekanand, dressed in saffron robe, was walking on a road while abroad, a foreign couple saw him. They saw his dress and called him anti social and a criminal. Hearing them, Swami Vivekanand went up to them and said to them in your country a tailor determines the personality of a person, whereas in my country, it is the character that determines the personality of a person. So dress is not important, it is the freedom of people. We cannot put any restriction on that.

Alok Kumar Mehta

Do you think women are more independent in western countries? Are they stronger? If yes what is wrong with that? Even if this is an influence of western nations, what is wrong with that?

Ashish Roy

There is no ban on wearing dresses or denim in the country. Nobody can put a stop on that in the country. In Indian culture woman's status has been likened to a goddess. This country has freedom to express and to dress the way one wants. Mahatma Gandhi had said that when women can freely go from one place to another in the night only then will I consider that women are safe in India. Western country were much behind us in giving the right to vote to women.

Umesh Dutt

I am concerned with the objectification and commodification of the female body, we have to see as to what culture promotes this, where has this been imported from, what role has mass media played in it and what is the role of marketisation in it. We have to look at cultural issues when we look at these questions in the larger context. We are not talking of preventing anyone from wearing what they want, however we have to look at these issues in the context of objectification and commodification of the female body.

I would like to make a small observation. This cultural policing itself has become a cover for violence against women.

M. B Rajesh

Are we not strong enough to decide on our own as to what is good and what is not good for us? We can disapprove of western influence on our women. However why can't we bring up our children so that they know and respect women empowerment. If we clean up our house first we will not get caught up in any discussion on the cultural differences between westerns and third world countries.

When women earn but men don't, women also don't give respect to such men. Equality will also mean giving up some privileges like jumping the queue of men and getting a ticket before them

ROLE OF EDUCATION

The participants recommended compulsory co-education.

They also recommended education of women and remove all infrastructural and other constraints in access to education for women. They also said that there should be compulsory classes for all students on moral values as well as on being gender sensitive. At the level of higher education, there should be women cells in Universities and there should be educational programmes to make women aware about their rights. School syllabus should be gender sensitive and should completely root out patriarchal values.

WHAT CAN I DO AT PERSONAL LEVEL?

The participants resolved to create opportunities for self expression, education and independence including financial independence for all females in their families.

The difference from male and female gender comes from our mindset. The main thing is collaboration and no matter what be the individual strengths of men and women, one thing is clear that we will achieve much more if we work together. We have to give up talking about the gender differences.

Vikas

WE SHOULD BEGIN WITH DEMOCRACY AT HOME. THERE SHOULD BE INVOLVEMENT OF WOMEN IN ALL THE DECISIONS THAT ARE TAKEN AT HOME.

ASHISH ROY

WHAT CAN I DO AS A POLITICIAN?

The participants resolved to create supportive environment for increased participation of women in politics, public places and in political parties. They resolved to be closer to the general public as well as to women; they resolved to join the general public in protesting against violence directed at women.

Young political activists have a big role to play; they act as a bridge between people and the government. I thank all the young people of the country who have caused such mobilization across the country on Delhi gang rape issue that now incidents of rape in remote villages which never came out are not coming out and are being discussed and acted upon.

Alok Mehta

RECOMMENDATIONS

All participants² resolved to support a 33% reservation for women in their respective political parties. They resolved to raise their voices in favour of implementation of recommendations of Justice Verma Committee, 2012 and allocation of 33% of government funds to women.

Following are the recommendations which have the unanimous approval of all participants and have been reinforced in the form of a resolution -

1. Passage of 33% of women reservation in parliament and assemblies.
2. The discrimination and violence against women can be prevented by speedy implementation of Verma Committee recommendation.
3. Good governance
4. Political participation and empowerment of women
5. Gender budgeting
6. Develop a gender sensitive curriculum in the education system
7. Initiation of Police reforms
8. Passage of the Bill for 33% women reservation.
9. Bill to be drafted on Violence Against Women incorporating Verma Committee recommendations. The same to be drafted by NCW in collaboration with other stakeholders.

² ABVP, INDIAN YOUTH CONGRESS, DYFI, YUVA RJD, NATIONLIST STUDENT CONGRESS, AIYF, CHHATRA RJD, CHHATRA JDU, BJP, LOKSATTA PARTY, AISA, BIJU JANTA DAL, KHASI STUDENTS UNION, REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH FRONT, NCP, CPI(M), NSUI, AAM ADMI PARTY.

RESOLUTION

The following resolution was passed by the house.

The national consultation of male politicians on violence against women expresses our deep concern on the alarming growth of violence on women in this country. We strongly demand the passage of 33% of women reservation in parliament and assemblies without any further delays.

The liberalization has intensified the process of commodification and sexualisation of women. It is quiet unfortunate that in the contemporary time the violence against women has increased at an unprecedented rate. The feudal and capitalist clutches of the society patriarchal values, caste system has aggravated the marginalization of women. The lack of governance, failure of political system, the insensitivity of police and judiciary have led to failure in prevention of crime against women.

The discrimination and violence against women can be prevented by speedy implementation of

- a. Verma committee recommendation*
- b. Good governance*
- c. Political participation and empowerment of women*
- d. Gender budgeting*
- e. Developing a gender sensitive curriculum*
- f. Police reforms*

Moreover we demand the passage of 33% of women reservation.

Speedy implementation of Verma committee in the form of draft bill and NCW should draft the bill in collaboration with other stake holders within 90 days.

ANNEXURE 1

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS- YOUNG MALE POLITICIANS

1. Swadesh Kumar
2. Sumant Kumar
3. Pramod Patnaik
4. Bidyadhar Swain
5. Umesh Dutt
6. Jamnaprasad Sharma
7. Shiv Shakti
8. Alok Kumar Mehta
9. Manish Bajpai
10. Swati Bindra
11. Brijesh Kumar
12. A. Singh
13. Pushpanjali Das
14. Prabha Sodhi
15. MD. Sagir Najm
16. H.S. Suri
17. Deepak Raj Chaturvedi
18. Ashish Roy
19. Roji John
20. Dr. Pratyush Nandan
21. Rohit Chahal
22. Amol Khatal Patil
23. Dr. Ginu Zacharia Oomman
24. Daniel Khyriem
25. Augoster Jyvoc
26. Kynshamlin V.Kharlyydoh
27. Charuchandra
28. Bhoj Raj Singh
29. Nanda Pandey
30. Yadunath Singh
31. Bhanu Pratap Singh
32. Manvendra Nath Singh
33. Shatrujeet Singh
34. A.S. Bhushan
35. Shirish Srivastava
36. Niraj Kumar
37. Animesh Verma
38. Sweta
39. MD. Riyaz
40. Hareen Zain
41. Abdul Karim
42. Rajesh
43. Satyawan
44. Pankaj Nanda
45. Chandan Yadav
45. Faiz Khan
46. Nandita Dugar
47. C.K. Ashok
48. Manoj
49. Arshad Ayub
50. M. Venkatesan
51. Sreepauma

