



ANNUAL REPORT 2011 - 2012



NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

4, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg, New Delhi-110002

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



CONTENTS

	Pages
Message	i - ii
Preface	iii - v
1. Introduction	1-22
2. Press Conferences, Seminars and Conferences, Workshops, Public Hearings organized/sponsored by NCW and other Organizations.	23-35
3. Complaints and Investigation Cell	37-50
4. NRI Cell	51-56
5. Legal Cell	57-59
6. Research and Studies Cell	61-79
7. Recommendations	81-98
8. Right to Information	99-101
9. Accounts	103-145
10. Annexure-I Organogram of the National Commission for Women	147
11. Annexure-II Procedure for Dealing with Complaints	148-163
12. Annexure-III Procedure for Closure of Complaints	164-167
13. Annexure-IV Category-wise Details of complaints Registered at NCW during the year 2011-12	168-169
14. Annexure-V State-Wise Details of Complaints Registered at NCW during the year 2011-12	170-171
15. Annexure-VI Implementation of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act	172-191
16. Annexure-VII Criminal Procedure Code Section 125-Order for Maintenance of wives, children and parents	192-210

17.	Annexure-VIII	The Prevention of Extravagance and Unlimited Expenditure on Marriage Bill, 2011 introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 5 th August, 2011 by Prof. P.J. Kurien, MP.	211-212
18.	Annexure-IX	Women Farmers' Entitlement Bill, 2011 by Prof. M.S. Swaminathan, M.P.	213-215
19.	Annexure-X	State wise list of NGO's/Organizations to whom Awareness Programmes/Public Hearing have been sponsored by National Commission for Women during 2011-12	216-217
20.	Annexure-XI	State Wise list of NGO's/Organizations to whom State Level/Regional Level/National Level Seminars have been sponsored by National Commission for Women during 2011-12.	218-230
21.	Annexure-XII	State Wise List of NGO's/Organizations to Whom Research Studies have been sponsored by National Commission for Women during the year 2011-12.	231-233
22.	Annexure-XIII	State wise list of NGO's/Organizations to whom the Legal Awareness Programmes (LAP) have been sponsored by NCW during 2011-2012	234-250
23.	Annexure-XIV	State wise list of NGO's/Organizations to whom the Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats (PMLA) have been sponsored by NCW during 2011-2012.	251-252
24.	Annexure-XV	Recommendations of National Seminar on "Preventing and Combating Human Trafficking in India.	253



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

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



कृष्णा तीरथ
Krishna Tirath

MESSAGE

I am happy to note that the National Commission for Women has brought out its Annual Report for the year 2011-2012 containing the activities undertaken by it in fulfillment of the stipulation in Section 13 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 and I present it to the Parliament.

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 2011-2012, the Commission continued to follow its mandated role and activities, prominent among them being the review of laws and suggesting amendments in laws relating to women, looking into the complaints of atrocities, harassment, denial of rights and exploitation of women and taking suo-moto action in specific cases of complaints to restore women's legitimate rights and maintain their dignity. It has also evolved a network with State Commissions for Women, through the facility of Video Conferencing to facilitate synergy. Various programmes such as sponsoring Research Studies, and Legal Awareness Programmes, Parivarik Lok Adalats, Workshops, Conferences and Consultations and Public Hearings on various women issues have been undertaken by the Commission. It has made arrangements to put in place an agency to launch a toll free 24x7 Helpline/Call Centre facility for women in distress who could call up to lodge their complaints on a pilot basis in Gujarat.

The special activities/programmes initiated by the Commission during the year 2011-12 were Mahlia Adhikar Abhiyan, Women Rights programmes in rural and urban areas, Street Plays and other Publicity, Advertisement on metro stations, Pan India Campaign, Broadcast of Video Spots on different women issues, special campaign on Sexual Harassment at Workplace and it also developed a code of conduct for protection of women against sexual harassment at workplace.

One of the special activities carried forward by the Commission during the year 2011-2012 is “Save the Home save the Family” now renamed as “Violence Free Home - A Women’s Right” with the objective to train and sensitize police personnel in dealing with the cases of atrocities against women, emphasize on reconciliation method in cases of marital disputes, implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, complaints under section 498 A, IPC and ensuring proper networking amongst NGOs, NCW etc. for the purpose.

I note with satisfaction that NCW has taken several proactive measures to tackle the pendency of complaints and to update database.

I am happy to note that on the occasion of International Women’s Day, NCW felicitated mainly grassroot women including visually and physically impaired for their indomitable spirit and courage in face of adversity and for dedicating their lives to working for Women’s rights and released and insightful report on ‘Understanding Gender Equality in India, 2012’.

The Chairperson and the members of the Commission visited Jails, and other institutions and offered suitable recommendations.

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. A lot has been done and much more is required to be done for the over all Empowerment of Women in the country. The National Commission for Women has been working tirelessly to achieve it.

I am confident that the Commission will go a long way in achieving its mandate under the dynamic leadership of Mrs. Mamta Sharma, Chairperson.



(Krishna Tirath)



PREFACE

I take great pleasure in presenting the Annual Report for the year 2011-12 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 2011-2012, the Commission intervened in 16637 complaint cases. The system for online registration of complaints through the website of NCW has facilitated the registration of complaints and the Commission can now be accessed from the remotest corners of the country.

In accordance with the mandate of the Commission, it also revised the draft scheme for Implementation of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, suggested amendments in Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, and also in Section 125 Cr.Pc Order for Maintenance of wives, children and parents, and offered comments of NCW on “Prevention of Extravagance and unlimited Expenditure on Marriage Bill, 2011” and “Women Farmer’s Entitlement Bill, 2011”. Besides, the Commission also responded to the issues raised with specific reference to the Petition seeking for amendments in Sec 498A of IPC.

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 Lok Adalats, in collaboration with the State Commission for Women and the State/District Legal Services Authorities for providing speedy justice to women.

The Commission also organized and sponsored workshops/consultations on woman changes, challenges and convergence plan for Maharashtra, Women Empowerment, “Preventing and Combating Human Trafficking in India” “Empowerment of Women is Empowerment of the Nation, Marriage Matters Concerning NRIs, Human Rights and Awareness of Women Rights, Women Empowerment

development issues and Challenges, Women's Representation on Decision Making Process, Women labelling them as Witches-Problems and Solutions, Workshop on Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace, "Strategizing Advocacy for Effective Implementation of Women Friendly Laws" etc. Apart from this, the Commission has organised consultations on Compensation to Women Victims of Crime, "Census 2011-Evolving Strategies and Approaches to Tackle the declining Child Sex-ratio, Ensuring women's access to and control over land, etc. Besides, the Commission has sponsored Research Studies on women related issues to analyse their grass-root problems.

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. Its Members and Officers visited various parts of the country to attend meetings/seminars/workshops/public hearings organized by it/Non Government Organizations (NGOs), and to investigate various cases of atrocities committed against women. Besides, they visited Custodial Institutions such as jails, and participated in legal awareness camps on legal rights of women organized by NGOs and other organizations to gain first hand 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.

The Commission has taken a number of initiatives to ameliorate the conditions of women in the country such as Mahila Adhikar Abhiyan, Women Rights programmes in rural and urban areas, street plays other publicity, Advertisement on metro stations, Pan India campaign, broadcast of Video Spots on different women issues, special campaign on Sexual Harassment at Workplace and developed a code of conduct for protection of women against sexual harassment at workplace. NCW launched the website of Special Police Unit for women and children at Nanakpura Police Station, New Delhi.

The Commission made arrangements to put in place an agency to launch a toll free helpline/voice communication 24x7 call centre facility for women in distress who could call up to lodge their complaints as a pilot project in Gujarat.

NCW had taken up the matter with Director General and Mission Director UID to issue Unique Identity Cards to widows of Vrindaban as a first step towards delivering further facilities like ration cards etc. to them to ameliorate their plight.

Networking of NCW with State Women Commissions through the facility of Video Conferencing was evolved to facilitate synergy between the two.



Save Home Save Family Project now renamed as “ Violence Free Home- A Women’s Right” to sensitize police to handle women issues was decided to be continued upto March,2013. Action was taken on restructuring of staff proposal on basis of SIU and proposal sent to nodal Ministry for further consideration. Data Based Management/Uploading of old Complaints was undertaken as also proactive work on disposal of old pendency.

NCW celebrated International Women’s Day and on this occasion felicitated mainly grassroot women including visually and physically disadvantaged for their indomitable spirit and courage in face of adversity and for dedicating their lives to working for Women’s rights. A report on ‘Understanding Gender Equality in India, 2012” prepared by UN Women was also released. The Commission also participated in Vatsalyamela and disseminated information about women related schemes, programmes and women rights.

NCW reacted with concern on reports of crimes against women and took initiative to visit various states like West Bengal and Maharashtra to give to inquire into and discuss issues.

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

(MAMTA SHARMA)

Chairperson

National Commission for Women



1

Introduction

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

In keeping with its mandate, the Commission initiated various steps to improve the status of women and worked for their economic empowerment during the year under report. The Commission's Chairperson, Members and Officers have visited various parts of the country to attend meetings/seminars/workshops/public hearings organized by it/Non Government Organizations (NGOs), and to investigate various cases of atrocities committed against women. Besides, they visited Custodial Institutions such as jails, and participated in legal awareness camps on legal rights of women, organized by NGOs and other organizations to gain first hand 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.

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 alongwith publicity through advertisements in print media and television channels, Nukkad Nataks etc; against female foeticide, violence against women, child marriages, anti-dowry and other women related issues, in order to generate awareness in the society against these social evils. Some NGO's also played a role in such organization.

Composition

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

Details of the Chairperson and Members of the Commission who served during 2011-12 are as follows. The rest of the positions remained vacant.

- (i) Dr. Girija Vyas, Chairperson -Joined on 16.02.2005 to 15.2.2008 Re-nominated and joined on 9.4.2008 upto 8.4.2011.
- (ii) Ms. Yasmeen Abrar, Member-Joined on 24.05.2005 to 23.5.2008. Re-nominated and joined on 15.7.2008 upto 14.7.2011.
- (iii) Smt. Mamta Sharma, Chairperson- joined on 2.8.2011.
- (iv) Dr. Charu WaliKhanna, Member- joined on 2.8.2011
- (v) Ms. Wansuk Syiem, Member- joined on 26.9.2008 upto 28.09.2011. Renominated and joined on 15.3.2012.
- (vi) Ms. Hemlata Kheria, Member – joined on 15.3.2012,
- (vii) Ms. Nirmala Samant Prabhavalkar, Member- joined on 19.3.2012.
- (viii) Ms. Zohra Chatterji, Member Secretary, joined on 26.03.2010 upto 19.09.2011.
- (ix) Ms. Anita Agnihotri, Member Secretary- joined on 17.10.2011 upto 04.05.2012

The functioning of the Commission is mainly divided into four cells, Complaints and Investigation, Research and Studies, Legal, and 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 2011- 12, the Commission held 7 meetings to take decisions pertaining to important issues concerning women and working of the Commission, some of which interalia are mentioned below:

Commission Meeting held on 8th April, 2011:-

1. The Commission approved the Action Plan for the financial year 2011-12 which included financial, physical targets and new schemes.



2. The Commission approved the Provisional Statement of Expenditure for the year 2010-2011 as submitted by Account Section. PAO informed that final expenditure would be submitted along with final audited accounts in due course. Commission desired that timely action be taken for audit of the accounts for the year 2010-2011
3. The Commission decided to constitute the following Committees :-
 - (i) For implementation of Gender Equality Laws and Schemes including Visakha Guidelines in Government, organized and unorganized sectors.
 - (ii) For addressing the challenges faced by minority women.
 - (iii) For monitoring implementation of measures for anti- trafficking.

It was also decided that “Chalo Gaon ki Ore“, campaign be repeated for spreading awareness. At least 5 awareness camps may be allocated to selected NGOs/State Commissions for Women as per guidelines to enable them to cover at least five districts in each State, initially. On successful completion of these camps, further sanction may be considered. The NGOs be selected on the basis of their past performance on recommendation of Members instead of waiting for proposals from them. The Members may monitor the implementation of the campaign in allotted States.

Commission Meeting held on 19th May, 2011:-

1. It was informed that three MOUs had been signed viz; (a) between NCW and Indian Vision Foundation and Navjyoti India Foundation with a view to providing redressal of complaints and participation in legal awareness and training of general public as well as faculty support (b) between NCW and Women Power Connect with the objectives to create conducive environment for ensuring effective implementation of women friendly laws through advocacy and civil society participation and form partnership between State Women’s Commission, NCW, WPC State partners and government officials, (c) between the NCW, Delhi Police and Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai (TISS) to address all forms of violence against women, through extension of special cells under ‘Save the Home, Save the Family’ initiative to all 11 districts of Delhi.

The Crime against Women Cell, Nanakpura requested NCW for enhancement of emoluments payable to Social Worker and Counsellor since it is not possible to get suitable candidates for these posts at the present rates. They also proposed for reduction in the number of additional counsellor to contain the expenditure within the amount approved in the last meeting. It was decided that the matter may be examined in detail including the financial implications and possibility

of reducing the strength of skilled counsellors without compromising the objectives of the programme.

It was pointed out that if the Commission is required to work as a partner under MOUs then every activity to be undertaken by them should be in consultation with NCW as per MOU. It was decided that a letter may be sent to all the partners of MOUs and feedback was required to ascertain the present position and plan of action of the organizations. It was also decided that a meeting of the partners of all the MOUs. may also be called in due course.

2. Regarding approval of the proposals for Lease Agreement with ICCW and its enhanced rate of payment, Commission was apprised of the entire matter in depth. It was decided that proposals may be made to ICCW through the Ministry of WCD regarding:-
 - (a) As the NCW would be shifting to its own accommodation in the near future, the rent should not be increased and may continue to be paid on the existing terms and conditions.
 - (b) The rent may be paid up to 31-03-2011 on existing terms and conditions and may be increased by 10% with effect from 1.4.2011 provided additional budget is provided for enhanced amount by Ministry to NCW.
3. Public Hearing on NRI Marriages was approved by Commission to be organized sometime in June, 2011 in collaboration with NGOs/ State Women Commission preferably in the state of Punjab where there is large concentration of cases of fraudulent NRI marriages.
4. Proposal to hold a National Level Seminar in each of the NE states in collaboration with the respective State Commission for Women was approved.
5. The Results-Framework Document (RFD) was noted by the Commission and it was desired that special efforts must be made to ensure achievement of all targets in time.
6. While reviewing the position of availability of funds in NCW, it was decided that Financial and Physical break up of balance quarterly budget may be done as per targets specified in the RFD and accordingly important proposals may be short listed for release of funds during the first quarter. Selected proposals may be put up on file for approval. Only those selected may be placed on the website and the Commission may be apprised in the next meeting.

It was also decided that 5 programmes may be organized by each Member on the “Chalo Gaon Ki Ore” pattern in which NGOs, officers of concerned Ministries and the general public congregate



in a rural area for spreading awareness and reviewing implementation of laws and schemes pertaining to women. The programme may be so designed so as to cover a Public Hearing and an Awareness campaign in each programme with a budget limit of ₹ 1 lakh per programme.

7. It was decided that the Commission authorizes Joint secretary, Deputy Secretary and Under secretary to take hearings and give the dates for urgent cases in such eventuality when neither acting Chairperson nor concerned Member was available being on tour or not available otherwise.

Commission Meeting held on 11th July, 2011:-

1. A letter dated 7th July 2011 had been sent to the concerned partners of MOUs to ascertain the present position and their plan of action.
2. The report of the visit of one of the members of NCW to District jail, Ghaziabad was approved by the Commission. It was decided that a letter may be sent to the concerned jail authority for taking necessary action and seeking action taken report.
3. The Commission accorded approval for organizing a Meeting of nodal departments on status of Implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 in association with Lawyers Collective.
4. The Commission approved organizing 10 Public Hearings/ Regional Seminars/Legal Awareness Programmes in the Rural Areas of Rajasthan under the programme 'Chalo Gaon Ki Ore' to be organized by any NGO The budget for the same is to be worked out as per norms
5. The collaboration of NCW with Indian Association of Private Psychiatry received from the President, Indian. Association of Private Psychiatry (IAPP), was considered and approved by the Commission in principle. Process may be formalized and plan chalked out including holding of a seminar later. A National seminar in collaboration with the IAPP was accordingly approved.
6. The amendments to MOIA Scheme for providing legal/financial help to the deserted women in foreign lands was considered and approved by the Commission, who noted with satisfaction that its proposals had been incorporated by MOIA in its draft scheme. A letter be sent to the MOIA conveying appreciation of Commission for taking speedy action on the changes suggested by NCW in the scheme and looking forward to its early implementation.
7. The Procedure for Streamlining the Screening Committee was approved by the Commission in principle. However, it may be placed before the new Chairperson for further necessary action regarding Constitution of the screening committee, quorum and TOR etc.

8. A Seminar on Rising Crime Against Women in the Matrilineal Society of Meghalaya Causes & Cure vis-vis Role of Meghalaya Police was approved by the Commission.
9. The Commission approved a National Seminar and public hearing on Single Woman.
10. A proposal for Research Study on “Condition of Women Workers in the Handicraft sector in Mewar region of Southern Rajasthan” was approved. The budget may be worked out as per norms of the Commission.
11. A proposal for organizing a Seminar on “Condition of Women in Embroidery and Handicraft Industries at Girwa block in Udaipur District of Rajasthan was approved. The expenditure to be worked out as per norms of the Commission.

Commission Meeting held on 1st September, 2011

1. The allocation of budget in Sub-Heads for the Financial Year 2011-12 was considered for approval. The budget allocation under Plan and Non-Plan was to be re-allocated under different Sub-heads as per the requirement of the Commission under clause 11 of the NCW Act.

It was observed that under section 11 of the NCW Act, the Commission can spend such sums as it thinks fit for performing the functions under the act and such sums shall be treated as expenditures payable out of the grants referred to in sub-section (1). After extensive discussion the allocation was approved.

One of the Members stated that NCW needed to take more initiative to improve expenditure in the North East Region. It was suggested that besides State Commissions for Women, the programmes could also be organized in collaboration with Department of Women and Child Development or Social Welfare Department of the respective states.

It was decided that some official of NCW be made Nodal Officer for each event in North East Region. Since if left to the State Government, the adjustment of bills was posing problems. The conduct of seminar etc. directly by NCW would facilitate and promote activities for NE. The concerned nodal officers would be responsible for maintaining the account and submitting the utilization Certificate.

2. The Commission was apprised of Annual Action Plan (AAP) and Result Framework Document (RFD). which were noted. Commission desired regular monitoring be ensured for achieving targets.
3. As regards procedure for constitution of Inquiry Committee and conduct of inquiry in cases of Suo-Moto cognizance taken by Commission it noted the same. It was felt that the honorarium of



₹ 500/- was inadequate and may be increased to ₹ 2000/- for non official members of the committee, it was noted that as per section 17(2)(a) and (b) of the chapter-V of the NCW Act, the Commission is empowered to make rules.

4. Regarding construction of building at Jasola, it was decided that a meeting of Chairperson of NCW may be arranged with the head of the CPWD to take the matter forward expeditiously.
5. Regarding proposal for restructuring of staff of NCW, it was decided that the query raised by the MWCD should be replied to expeditiously. After furnishing the reply, Hon'ble Chairperson will like to meet MOS (I/C), WCD in this regard to take forward the proposal for regularization of the staff of the NCW which has been pending for long for various reasons.
6. Outsourcing of work pertaining to C & I Cell regarding clearance of pendency was considered. The Chairperson desired that the old bundles of files which are reportedly unattended need to be looked into on merits and action taken or the matter formally closed. It was decided that this work may be outsourced and suitable persons/agencies may be identified and appointed by adopting rule 184 of GFR for outsourcing by choice. The scope of work may be clearly spelt out for the same.
7. Regional and National Consultations on “Need for Central Legislation on Dayan Pratha” was approved. The topic was amended as Regional and National Consultation on “Need for Central Legislation to prevent atrocities against women by branding them as witches or dayan”.
8. Response of NCW to the Hon'ble Rajya Sabha Committee on petitions in regard to Section 498A of IPC was approved.

Commission Meeting held on 6th September, 2011

1. Regarding procedure for selection of subjects for Research Studies, Seminars/Workshops and Awareness Programmes, it was informed that in order to introduce more rationality and relevance in the topics selected for Research Studies and to encourage studies as per requirement of the user departments, the Commission had requested various Ministries/Departments of Govt. of India to suggest topics for studies. Studies may be specifically commissioned by NCW on topics which have direct relevance and impact on women and for which factual data is lacking such as implementation of Vishakha Judgment and implementation of Section 498A IPC etc. While efforts may immediately be taken for commissioning of studies on the lines proposed, the present system of screening the proposals would also continue in order to achieve the targets specified in RFD for 2011-12.

2. Legal Awareness Programmes and Awareness Programmes may be combined being similar in nature. Financing pattern may be changed from ₹ 30,000/- to ₹ 50,000/- for other than NE states and from ₹ 40,000/- to ₹ 60,000/- for North Eastern States to take care of cost escalation.
3. Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalat-It was informed that for properly organizing this programme, there is need for effective involvement of District court and District Legal Service Authorities. It was decided that meetings with State Legal Service Authorities may need to be arranged to discuss the issue and work out the modalities for the same.
4. Permission of Commission to initiate procedure to blacklist 3 NGO's due to non receipt of requisite documents was considered. Similar procedure be regularly followed in respect of all defaulting NGOs and proper computerized monitoring ensured.
5. Regarding streamlining the procedure for release of payment to the NGOs, it was informed that the delay in releasing the payment to the NGOs is mainly caused due to non submission of original bills/vouchers of expenditure by the NGOs. This also increases the pendency in R&S Cell. It was decided to ascertain the procedure being adopted by Ministry of WCD for releasing the payment to the NGOs for Research Studies etc. and the same could be considered for adoption by the Commission.
6. It was decided that procedure for streamlining Screening Committee be formalized regarding its constitution, scope and terms of reference.
7. Regarding pendency of cases in R&S Cell and the need for its strengthening, the need for greater transparency and proper data management in the R & S Cell was strongly felt. When proposals are put up for approval it is desirable that details of programmes allotted to the organization in the past along with time taken in submission of report, UCs and past performance in general, validity of Bank Guarantees etc. is all indicated in the data proposal put up to the Commission. It was decided that the work of data entry of all proposals sanctioned for atleast past 5 years may be outsourced through NICS a Govt. organizations. who will provide sufficient Data Entry Operators in R&S Cell to under take this work.
8. Replies to Questionnaire on protection of Women against Sexual Harassment at Workplace Bill, 2010 received from the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development were approved.



9. Awareness cum publicity campaign on problems relating to NRI Marriages jointly with MOIA was approved in principle.

Commission Meeting held on 24-11-2011.

1. Regarding LAP, it was decided that these may be organized at Bundi and other remote places in Rajasthan and Dehradun and other remote places in Uttarakhand.
2. In order to provide support, guidance and legal advice to the women in need, NCW embarked upon multiple channels to support women in distress using both traditional and modern techniques. NCW proposed a toll free voice communication 24X7 call centre facility/helpline to support women in distress based on the concept of 'anytime, anywhere and by anybody' in near future. A pilot scheme is to be taken up in two districts one from Gujarat and another from Haryana.
3. According to the schedule of record management of Government of India, the files/cases of category 'C' meaning "keep for specified period only", which are 10 years old can be weeded out.

It was decided that the closed cases which are more than 10 years old, may be weeded out after undertaking a test check of 10% of the cases at the level of DS/US for all the years beginning from 1999. This process will provide a lot of office space and as a result will improve the overall environment in the office.

It was decided that the existing procedure for closure of complaints may be followed for old cases. For weeding out of records once approved, shredder be arranged for destruction of old files.

4. In order to improve the disposal of current cases and strengthen the system more man power is required in the C & I Cell. As professional counsellors can not be engaged by the Commission, it was decided that more data entry operators should be taken from NICSI, a Govt. organization and posted in C&I Cell.
5. Proposed Programme for international Women's Day Week (8th to 14th March, 2012) was approved.
6. Regarding approval of weeding out of the proposals which were not approved by the Screening Committee Meetings during 2010-11 it was decided that the approved proposals may be loaded in the website of NCW and the non-approved proposals may be weeded out after proper physical verification and checking of these proposals individually. They may be physically moved out to create space in the cell.

PMLAs :- PMLA is one of the important activities of the Commission for Redressal of grievances of women and should be given due weightage. It was decided that PMLA should be organized by NCW in collaboration with District Legal Services Authority. Region-wise targets may be fixed for this activity for achieving a uniform spread all over the country.

Commission Meeting held on 21-03-2012.

The Commission met to consider the matter of award of work and after due deliberations accordingly approved the award of the work of Pilot project on Toll Free 24x7 helpline to M/s Ahmedabad Women Action Group (AWAG) being L1.

Visit of Foreign and other Delegates to the Commission.

During this period, a number of delegations from within and outside the country visited the Commission to have an insight about its 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 2011-12 following delegations visited the Commission.

1. A delegation from Bangladesh along with NHRC officers visited the Commission to discuss working of NCW, bilateral issues related to women and enquire about the legal procedures adopted to deal with complaints received by NCW.
2. A delegation comprising three researchers from Thailand visited NCW to understand the status of Indian women in politics as well as women empowerment and development. Member of NCW welcomed the delegation and explained its mandate and Deputy Secretary, spoke about its constitution and functioning. The researchers said that there was no statutory body like the NCW in Thailand.
3. Higher Judicial officer, SP/DCP and above, Prosecution Officials, Defence personnel and Prison/Correctional administrators from all over the country visited NCW and interacted with Members and officers. Issues relating to dowry, non-registration of FIRS, insensitive behaviour of the police and the judiciary, problems of perceived corruption and inefficiency in the police, shoddy and prolonged investigation in rape cases etc were discussed. However, there were divergent views regarding section 498 A. Some suggested it should be compoundable, others felt if made compoundable, it would cause more harassment to women. Member Secretary presided over the meeting.



4. A high level Afghan delegation of Parliamentary Committee on Women and Human Rights Affairs visited Commission on 27th January, 2012. Member Secretary welcomed the delegates and explained the various activities of the Cells of NCW. Several queries as raised by the delegates about various issues of women in India were explained.
5. A delegation of Women Municipal Councillors from Karnataka visited NCW on 31.1.2012 which was organized by Urban Research Center Bangalore as part of capacity building programme towards strengthening local democracy and citizen participation in urban areas. Addressing the delegation Honourable Chairperson NCW encouraged them to raise the demand for reservation of seats for women in State Assemblies and Parliament also. Chairperson said the Commission welcomes proposals from Karnataka for holding legal awareness programmes, Mahila Lok Adalat etc; for women in rural areas. Municipal Councillors should take initiatives to highlight the women laws in the rural areas.

Foreign Visits of the Chairperson, Members of the Commission

1. Ms. Yasmeen Abrar, Member and Acting Chairperson of the NCW visited Azerbaijan as a member of the Indian delegation to attend a conference on “Cultural Rights of the National Minorities and Migrants: the Legal aspects and Implementation”.
2. Member (WS) visited Jakarta on 14-15 July, 2011 and participated in the Second Regional Conference on the Advancement of Women’s Rights in the Asia- Pacific Region organized by Komnas Perempuan. The theme was ‘Violence against Women with reference to Addressing Discrimination against Women in the Context of Religion and Culture’.

Member spoke about the prevailing condition of violence against women in India its causes and cure and also about the various measures taken by the Government of India to ease the problem.
3. Member Secretary, NCW visited Manila, Philippines in September, 2011 to attend the Gender Mainstreaming Consultation Mission for South Asian National Women,s machineries.

Visit 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 with the concerned authorities for remedial action, if found necessary. 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 2011-12 and made observations/ recommendations.

1. A Member of the Commission inspected **District Jail, Ghaziabad**, Uttar Pradesh, on 15th June, 2011 accompanied by Sub- Divisional Magistrate, Ghaziabad and met the Jail Superintendent, other jail officials including jailor and Doctor and discussed the prevailing conditions of the jail.

Thereafter, Female ward of the jail was visited. There were 130 women prisoners, out of which 26 are convicts and 104 Under Trial Prisoners under various sections like 420, 376 and mostly under 498A. The children of the convict prisoners and the UTPs numbering 21 were also staying with them

All the inmates were satisfied with the arrangement made by the jail authorities, except that they wanted to go back to their homes. Pregnant ladies were taken to the District Hospital, Ghaziabad, for their deliveries. Pre-natal and Post-natal care was also there. The jail had a permanent Male Doctor, and in emergency or need the services of Female Doctor of District Hospital, Ghaziabad are made use of.

The following suggestions were made:-

- (i) As the number of under trial prisoners and convicts are increasing, there is a strong need for the permanent lady Doctor and a Child Specialist.
 - (ii) The inmates are in the jail for the last 18 months to 3-4 years, they could be given Vocational training so that they could learn and earn something.
2. A Member of the Commission visited the **Sub jail Sada, Vasco**, Goa on 20.9 2011 and met the inmates to know their problems. There were 30 inmates housed in one hall with one toilet of average condition. The following recommendations were made to the concerned authorities-
 - (1) The state Government should take action to solve the problem of overcrowding.
 - (2) Steps should be taken to improve sanitation.
 - (3) Vocational training like Handicrafts, Embroidery, Crochet work and Sewing etc; should be provided to women inmates on a regular basis.
 - (4) A regular middle school for women prisoners should be opened.



- (5) Proper medical facilities should be provided to the inmates.
 - (6) Women prisoners should be provided legal aid.
 - (7) A few of them were not aware of their crimes, their cases need to be reviewed.
3. Member Secretary, NCW visited the **Women's Correctional Home at Alipur** on 9.11.2011. The total number of women inmates was 270. The offences committed by them related to dowry, murder, abduction, kidnapping, etc
- The condition of the Home was relatively clean and the health of children, who were staying with their mothers was good. However, a large number of women and particularly foreign nationals need legal counselling and assistance to carry forward their cases.
4. Member Secretary, NCW visited **Yerawada Women Prison** in Maharashtra on 7.12.2011. The prison had a total of 340 inmates; out of which 17 women had children with them. Their socio-economic profile suggests that majority of them are poor and uneducated. Their offences comprised of murder, dowry-related offences, theft, robbery, pick-pocket, abduction, kidnapping, etc. Interalia there were about 66 under trials. 274 have been convicted.
- The jail premises are functional and reasonably adequate but grossly overcrowded. Inmates have to face the inconvenience of getting adequate space to sleep at night and also in using common facilities for baths and toilets. The medical facilities are inadequate and the jail needs a full-time doctor and another jailor in view of the large number of convicts.
5. A Member of the Commission visited **Mahila Police Thana, Sawai Madhopur** on 4-10-2011 and discussed the matter with concerned authorities regarding trust and confidence in the police. Also inspected the register kept at the Mahila Desk. She also inspected the **Mahila Suraksha and Salah Kendra** being run by NGO adjacent to Mahila Police Station, Sawaimadhopur and rendering counselling to the girls, filling Domestic Incident Reports etc.
6. The Chairperson of NCW visited **Jaipur Jail** in Rajasthan on 3-12-2011, Sikkim Jail on 05.03.2012 and Udaipur Jail in Rajasthan on 16-03-2012 and offered suggestions to ease the problems of the inmates.

New initiatives of the Commission

1. Mahila Adhikar Abhiyan

- (a) Mahila Adhikar Abhiyan was launched by NCW in collaboration with an NGO at Kota on November 19th, 2011. Another programme was later held in the rural area at Sultanpur by another NGO as part of the same programme.



On the occasion of Mahila Adhikar Abhiyan at Kota in Rajasthan, Ms. Mamta Sharma, Chairperson, NCW addressing the gathering

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. Hence, NCW has decided to organize such programmes initially in four states-Rajasthan, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala, she added.

- (b) Mahila Adhikar Abhiyan was later organised by NCW in collaboration with an NGO at Udaipur.



Ms. Mamta Sharma, Chairperson, NCW addressing the gathering on the occasion of Mahila Adhikar Abhiyan at Udaipur

- (c) It was also organized at Bundi on 16-12-2011.
- (d) Women Rights programmes in rural and urban areas in the country were also organized.

2. Street Plays & other Publicity

On 15th August, 2011 NCW launched Street-plays by 2 drama troupes at Burari and Raghuvver Nagar in New Delhi, in order to create awareness on women-related issues and their rights as street plays are considered simple and effective way of directly spreading messages on contemporary issues to a target audience.

The plays mainly focused on issues such as female foeticide, domestic violence, need for education of girl children, gender equality etc; and also highlighted penalties and punishments that would be meted out to the perpetrators, who violated women-related laws.

3. Advertisement on **Metro Stations** On August 12th 2011, NCW in association with UN Women started a three-month campaign on different women's issues by advertising through Metro stations. Delhi Metro Stations Line 1 and Line were covered in this campaign. This was continued till November 12th 2011.
4. (A) NCW came up with a **Pan India campaign** on five issues such as Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Work Place, Rape, Dowry, Domestic violence, NRI issues through print media on the 20th August 2011.

The same Pan India Campaign was done in URDU language through print media on 30th August 2011.
- (B) As part of Pan India campaign, NCW has in technical collaboration with NGOs developed simple to understand booklets which help legal literacy on Domestic Violence, Dowry, Sexual Harassment at Workplace, NRI issues etc.
- (C) NCW during the period 11-03-2012-17-03-2012 launched All India Campaign Programmes against domestic violence, child marriage and PC & PNDT Act and related matters through Doordarshan, and DAVP.
- (D) NCW during the period 24-03-2012 to 30-03-2012 broadcast Video Spots prepared by DAVP on the subjects such as Domestic Violence, NRI Marriage Issues, Dowry, PC & PNDT Act related matters through television by DAVP.
- (E) NCW has launched special campaign on prevention of SEXUAL HARASSMENT at Workplace in regional languages through Newspapers.
5. NCW has taken a step forward in promoting women's right by developing a "Code of Conduct" for protection of women against sexual harassment at workplace. A poster detailing the "Code of conduct", was released by NCW's Chairperson Ms. Mamta Sharma on 29th November, 2011 at a seminar organized by the Standing Conference of Public Enterprises (SCOPE) in collaboration with NTPC.



A poster detailing the 'Code of Conduct' for Protection of Women against Sexual Harassment at Workplace developed by NCW, released at SCOPE

Dr. Charu WaliKhanna, Member NCW made a presentation on the proposed bill on Sexual harassment. SCOPE Chairman and CMD, NTPC, DG, SCOPE also spoke on the occasion.

6. NCW Chairperson, launched the website of Special Police Unit for women and children at Nanakpura Police Station, New Delhi and said that the website would help women and children to register their complaints and grievances without any fear or hesitation. The organizers were requested to make the website in Hindi also so that Hindi speaking women might understand it easily. The police personnel were urged to deal with women in a friendly way.
7. The Commission made arrangements to put in place an agency to launch a **toll free helpline**-voice communication 24x7 call centre facility for women in distress who could call up to lodge their complaints on a pilot basis in Gujarat. A proposal of budgetary requirement to this effect was sent to the Ministry of Women and Child Development and an amount of ₹ 30 Lakhs was earmarked for the purpose from the lump sum budget allocated to NCW during the year 2011-12.
8. NCW Chairperson Ms. Mamta Sharma wrote to the Union Law Minister to set up 'exclusive' fast-track courts to dispense quick and exemplary punishment in cases pertaining to heinous crimes

inflicted, specifically, on women, such as rape, dowry death, domestic violence, trafficking, sexual assault, etc.

Chairperson urged the Ministry of Legal Affairs to take up with the Chief Justices of the States the issue of setting up of 'exclusive' fast-track courts to deal with crimes against women, adding that special recruitment and training of sufficient number of judicial officers, proficient in concerned laws, along with adequate budget provisions would be required to address the issue holistically.

9. NCW on the orders of the Supreme Court conducted a survey on the widows of Vrindavan and thereafter submitted its findings to the Supreme Court on April, 2010.

One of the findings of the survey was that many widows are unable to get ration cards and other incidental benefits as they lack proof of residence.

In a significant initiative, the NCW had taken up the matter with the Director General and Mission Director, UID, to issue Unique Identity Cards to such widows as a first step towards delivering further facilities like ration cards etc. to them.

10. NCW has written to some Chief Ministers on the issue of vacant posts of Chairpersons in State Commission for Women.
11. NCW expressed concern on the reported observations by Director General of Police, of a State in a press conference linking women's dresses to an increase in the rape cases and subsequent comments made on the issue by different social forums.

NCW addressed the State Government for a report in the matter alongwith its comments.

12. The Commission had taken suo moto cognizance of news report which appeared in a news paper regarding the incident that Administration had directed the commercial establishments to take prior permission from the labour department if a woman employee was to work beyond the stipulated time. The employer was also instructed to provide transportation to women to go home if they are permitted to work after 8 pm.

The reference by DCP concerned to the particular Act 1958 and putting the onus on the employers to obtain permission from the Department of Labour for permitting women for working in night shifts should not actually result in making women's access to workplace round the clock difficult under any circumstances. A report in the matter was sought from the State Government.

13. **Networking of NCW with State Women Commissions through the facility of Video Conferencing:-** To reinforce and make its role more effective, Commission was to network the



NCW Headquarters through video-conferencing facility with other Headquarters of State Women Commissions with the objective to have conferences, on various common issues, the need for putting up such a system was also recommended by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Women's Empowerment. Dry run with the State Commission for Women West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh had been made. Various State Women's Commissions were addressed on the modalities and technology set-up by NCW.

14. Save Home Save Family Project now renamed as 'Violence Free Home- A Women's Right' to sensitize police to handle women issues was allowed to continue upto March 2013.
15. Action was taken for restructuring of staff proposal on the basis of SIU and proposal sent to nodal Ministry WCD for further consideration.

Data Based Management/Uploading of old Complaints.

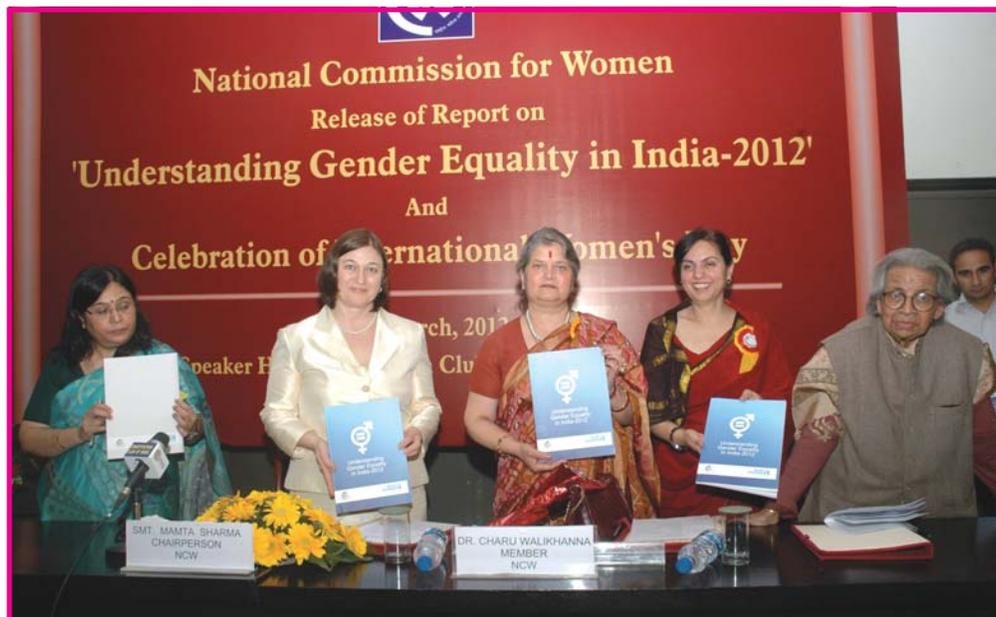
16. The old complaints received during 2000-2006 in the Commission had not been earlier uploaded in the database due to several reasons. On the directions of Hon'ble Chairperson, this work was initiated in the month of November, 2011 by outsourcing professionals such as Assistant Programmer and Data Entry Operators engaged through Government organization, NICSII. About 49,298 old cases pertaining to the year 2000-2005 have been entered in the data base along with the closure/deemed close status whereas entry work for 2006 is in progress.

NCW Celebrates International Women's Day

17. To commemorate the International Women's Day, the NCW organized an event in New Delhi. The programme commenced with lighting of the lamp. Thereafter, a troupe from the Ministry for information and Broadcasting, Song and Drama Division, rendered the composition Vande Mataram.

The report 'Understanding Gender Equality in India, 2012', a joint initiative of NCW and the UN Women was released. The report provides opportunities to do in depth study on indicators or indicator for a region/ state and would prove to be useful to Social Scientists, Policy makers and Activists.

The report was a comprehensive presentation and analysis of secondary data collected from Ministries and Commissions. The indicators of equality have been divided under three distinct categories-women survival, women freedom and women visibility. The chapter on women visibility incorporates views on women's participation on all fronts, including professional occupation and political participation.



NCW releases Report on “Understanding Gender Equality in India” with UN Women

Speaking on the occasion, Ms. Veena Majumdar, a special invitee, recalled the first report of the committee on the status of women in India published in 1974. She said the making of the report was possible due to the unstinted help given by distinguished social scientists, policy makers and women activists.

Quoting from the report, NCW Member highlighted that women occupy less than 8% of cabinet positions, less than 9% of seats in High Courts and Supreme Court and less than 12% of posts of administrators and managers.

Speaking on the occasion, NCW Chairperson Mamta Sharma outlined the initiatives and work done by NCW during the last 20 years in various areas, including, handling of complaints, undertaking research studies, reviewing legislation, proposing amendments and taking suo moto cognizance of serious violations of women rights. She said “this year the focus of NCW is on eliminating gender inequality by reaching out to women at the Panchayat and Village levels as many women are unaware of their rights. Chairperson emphasized the role played by education and proper implementation of government schemes targeting women for total empowerment and ensuring entitlement of women. Ms. Sharma emphasized that the major focus of NCW for the coming year would be strengthening and improving the functioning of C&I Cell, networking with State Commissions for Women, introducing video-conferencing links, working on declining sex ratio, monitoring actions as per Supreme Court directives in the areas of prevention of sexual

harassment in the corporate and government sector, advocacy on proper implementation of PWDV Act, etc.

Later, in the programme NCW felicitated women including visually and physically impaired, for their indomitable spirit and courage in the face of adversity and for dedicating their lives to working for Women' rights.



Hon'ble Chairperson, NCW with some awardees felicitated on International Women's Day, 13th March, 2012

Participation in Vatsalyamela:

- 18.** 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 during the period 14-11-2011 to 19-11-2011. In the allotted stall Commission gave wide publicity to women issues like Domestic Violence, Dowry, Sexual Harassment at Workplace problems relating to NRI marriages, Adolescent girls through streetplays and also discussion was held with co-ordination of different organizations.

On 15-11-2011, in co-ordination with Sarojini Naidu Centre for Women Studies Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi, NCW had a discussion on Domestic Violence. Honorary Director

of Sarojini Naidu Centre for Women's Studies focused on various facets of Domestic violence- Physical, Psychological, Emotional, Economic and Sexual Abuse.

In the Stall, Posters on various issues as Save the Girl Child, Dowry, Domestic Violence, booklets on Dowry and Domestic Violence, and booklets on women laws were placed for disseminating information on women issues and programmes.

- 19.** A three- member team comprising of two members and Member Secretary visited West Bengal specially, in the wake of recent spurt in crimes against women. The team met the Chief Secretary, the DG, Police , the Police Commissioner and other senior officials and deliberated on important issues pertaining to women. The Chief Secretary assured that the State Govt. had taken cognizance of assault and violence against women, including incidents of rape and investigation was on.

The delegation later called on the Chief Minister, West Bengal Ms. Mamta Bannerjee and held a detailed discussion on NCW's areas of concerns. The team appreciated the Chief Minister's positive attitude and assurance that all incidents of crimes against women would be probed impartially.

Later, the team interacted with SWC and other women groups and took note of their concerns. Giving their recommendations, the team suggested neutral investigation in all cases, financial compensation to the victims, time- bound investigation, immediate medical examination of the victim and setting up of a 24x7 helpline for women across West Bengal, among others.

Commission's NewsLetter : Rashtra Mahila

- 20.** 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

Press Conferences, Seminars, Conferences, Consultations, Workshops, Public Hearings, Meetings organized/sponsored by NCW and other Organizations.

1. Ex Chairperson, NCW Dr. Girija Vyas called a press conference on 6-04-2011 to thank the media for their support and cooperation during her six-year tenure. Her first priority was empowerment of women. She initiated the “Chalo Gaon Ki Ore” programme to empower women at the grassroot level.

She said that during her tenure important laws regarding rape, maintenance, sexual harassment at workplace etc; had been accepted by the Government.

Answering a question on skewed sex-ratio, Dr. Vyas said that though the PC-PNDT Act was a powerful legislation, there were gaps which NCW had indicated to Government.

2. After taking over as the acting Chairperson of NCW, Member Ms. Yasmeen Abrar called a press conference for an interactive session with the media on 21.05.2011.

ACP said that she would continue to carry on the ongoing activities of the Commission with special emphasis on NCW’s programme ‘Chalo Gaon Ki Ore’ in order to establish direct contact with women at the grassroots level.

Answering a question on women’s safety, Ms. Abrar said that NCW had a number of meetings with the Police Commissioner, who had promised to take various measures to ensure security and safety of women.

3. Ms. Mamta Sharma, who took over as Chairperson of NCW, with effect from 02 August 2011 explained her plan of action and priorities to make the Commission more effective. Chairperson said that the main focus of the Commission would be on empowering more and more women by making them aware of their rights. Commission has asked States to advertise about various women’s issues in local languages to reach out to more people, particularly women. Besides, the Commission is also asking the State governments to implement properly the various government schemes targeting women.

Speaking about the constraints faced by NCW in day-to-day work, she said there is a need to give the Commission more power and more staff at all levels to fill up the shortages. She had also written to Ministry of Women and Child Development requesting to expedite appointment of NCW members.

4. On completion of 90 days in the Commission, the Chairperson, Ms. Mamta Sharma held a press conference and apprised the media of NCW's priorities and objectives on taking over as its Chairperson.



On completion of 90 days in the Commission. Ms. Mamta Sharma launching the logo for Mahila Adhikar Abhiyan at New Delhi in November, 2011 flanked by Member & Member Secretary

Chairperson said that she would concentrate not only on women's empowerment but also on their growth and development, including health care and education. In order to bring down atrocities committed against women, there should be interaction between NCW, police and media, she added. Ms. Sharma said that Commission planned to launch a toll free helpline for women in distress, where women could call up to lodge their complaints.

The helpline/call centre would also provide counselling and immediate help to those in need.

Chairperson also promised that cases pending for many years in the Commission would be concluded expeditiously and women working in the corporate sector should also be given speedy justice, if they became targets of social and sexual harassment at workplace. NCW has also



decided to launch an awareness campaign about women's rights initially in four states-viz, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Kerala and the Punjab on 14th November, 2011.

5. The Chairperson NCW attended a Jan Sunwai at Bhopal and visited Indore & other districts, where they held series of Press conferences.

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

1. A consultation on Amendments to Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 was held on 2nd May, 2011 in Conference Room of NCW as per the request of Ministry of Women Child Development (MWCD), which was attended by police officials, officials of Women & Child Department of States and representatives of concerned Ministries and organizations who deliberated upon the Draft Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 2010 by Ministry of Law and Justice. The meeting started with a presentation on the draft amendment bill followed by detailed discussion on Sec. 498(A) IPC, with suggestions to make the penalty more stringent.

In general, there was agreement regarding the following:-

- (a) Deletion of the term "in connection with marriage".
 - (b) The giver of dowry should not be penalized.
 - (c) For effective implementation of laws, there was general agreement to harmonize the Dowry Prohibition Act with PWDV Act. Protection Officer can also be the Dowry Prohibition Officer provided the officer is a full time appointee. Sufficient infrastructure and support staff should be made available. System of locating Protection Officers in the Women Cell is working successfully in Haryana in handling such cases and could be replicated across the country.
 - (d) Seven year limit in S.304(B) IPC should be deleted.
2. A Seminar was conducted at NCW on 5/8/2011 on various issues on Hindi as Raj Bhasha.
 3. A National consultation on 'Compensation to Women Victims of Crime was organized on 28.8.2011 by an NGO in association with the NCW in Mumbai.

Justice A.K. Ganguly, Judge, Supreme Court delivered key note address.

Director of the organization, Majlis gave an overview of the scheme for relief and rehabilitation for the rape victims as recommended by NCW and said that the burden of making the claim must

not be thrust on individual victims. Information must be provided to police stations and public hospitals, where a victim first goes and at least an interim compensation must be paid to the rape victims.

Chairing the Inaugural session, Dr. Charu WaliKhanna, Member NCW, spoke on the mandate of NCW and the various steps taken by it to redress the sufferings of women victims of crime. Later, the consultation discussed the various schemes adopted by different states and explored whether the present scope of the scheme could be expanded to include victims of crime other than rape.

The consultation was attended by over 80 participants, including lawyers, social workers, academicians and NGOs.

4. A meeting of Nodal Departments on status of implementation of PWDVA, 2005 in collaboration with a legal organization was organized by NCW on 26/08/2011 at New Delhi.
5. NCW attended the state level interaction at Mumbai with Maharashtra State Commission for Women on 29/08/2011.
6. NCW Chairperson attended a seminar organised on “Women Empowerment” in the premises of Carmel School in Varanasi on 27-09-2011.

Speaking on the occasion, Ms. Sharma said that in many remote parts of the country, women are completely unaware of laws promulgated to protect their rights and safety. She urged the NGOs to come forward and work with the grassroot women to empower them and recommended stringent punishment for the perpetrators of such crimes.

7. Member NCW visited Dehradun on 22-09-2011 to participate in legal literacy awareness programme on domestic violence organised by the Uttarakhand State Commission for women. During her visit, Member heard the woes of single women.

She also met the Chief Minister of Uttarakhand and discussed the issue of increasing cases of domestic violence, specially, in Haldwani, Udham Singh Nagar, etc.

8. Chairperson NCW held a meeting on 14.9.2011 with concerned District Officials of Indore region regarding the incidents of Female Foeticide and PNDT Act, Domestic Violence Act, Crimes Against Women in the Indore Region.
9. A Member of the Commission participated in a Seminar on “Women Empowerment development Issues and Challenges” on 3.10.2011 at Sawaimadhopur.

10. A workshop on 'Sexual Harassment at Workplace' was organized on 15.10 2011 by Canara Bank in association with NCW in Bangalore. Participants included representatives of Vijaya Bank, Syndicate Bank, Corporation Bank and State Bank of Mysore.

Speaking on the occasion, the Chairman and the Managing Director of Canara Bank, said that it was the responsibility of every organization to protect women employees from sexual harassment at workplace.

A book on 'Supreme Court Guidelines to Prevent Sexual Harassment at Workplace' in Kannada with English translation was released on the occasion.

11. A National Seminar on "Preventing and Combating Human Trafficking in India" was jointly organised by NCW and NHRC on 23rd November, 2011 at Vigyan Bhawan, in New Delhi and was attended by senior govt officials, Chairpersons of State Commissions for Women and representatives of NGOs.

Delivering the inaugural address, Chairperson, NCW said that to combat human trafficking, several short-term and long-term measures were needed to be taken up at all levels. There was also an urgent need to create awareness among the public about human trafficking, in which the Media could play a very effective role. Poverty-alleviation measures, too, were necessary to combat it, she added.

It was informed that NCW had entered into partnership with UNIFEM by Signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to jointly work on the issue of combating trafficking in

women and girls by addressing the problem at the source itself, The project has been taken up in 6 states to mobilize community action for stopping trafficking. One of the priority exercises would be mapping of source areas by way of studies and creating awareness through seminars,



Ms. Mamta Sharma, Chairperson, NCW addressing a National Seminar on 'Human Trafficking in India' at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi

Vulnerability Mapping has been conducted in the States of Rajasthan, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odhisa, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Rajiv Sharma, Secretary General, NHRC emphasized the need for drawing a specific Action Plan to combat this menace and nab those engaged in this heinous work. Dr. Charu WaliKhanna, Member NCW, deliberated upon the seriousness of the issue and cited some case studies. Ms. Anita Agnihotri, NCW Member Secretary, emphasized on the need for continued efforts to check trafficking.

Later in the day three panel discussions were held on issues of Human Trafficking-Vulnerability Mapping, Dealing with Human Trafficking: Legal Framework and Programmes/Schemes for Empowerment of Trafficked Victims and Integrated Plan of Action to combat Human Trafficking.

12. Chairperson NCW held a meeting on 10.11.2011 at Jabalpur with Senior Police Officers & those of Women and Child Development regarding incidents of atrocities against women.
13. Member Secretary of the Commission, held a meeting on 8.11.2011 in Kolkata with West Bengal State Women Commission and selected NGOs on key areas relating to women's legal entitlement and livelihood.
14. A Kolkata-based social organization organized a seminar and an exhibition of photography on "Empowerment of Women is Empowerment of the Nation," on 10th and 11th December, 2011 at Kolkata.

It felicitated three woman achievers.

Inaugurating the seminar, NCW Chairperson said "prestige and position of women can be enhanced in all spheres of activity through higher education. Women can take part in politics and management if they are educated. Education helps women to become better mothers with better family health perspective. Women can equally contribute to the income of family, too. This, in turn, enhances their status and decision-making power in the family. It is a major step towards equality and empowerment. There is also a need to network with NGOs, who are working in the field of women empowerment." The programme concluded with a film on empowerment of women.

15. Member NCW was chief guest at a seminar on "Marriage Matters Concerning NRIs" sponsored by Gujarat State Non-Resident Gujaratis' Foundation, on 29th December, 2011 at Ahmedabad. The seminar organized by the Gujarat Chamber of Commerce & Industry, was attended by over 400 participants.

Dr. WaliKhanna made a presentation on “The Way Out” for women “Trapped in NRI Marriages”. and spoke on criminal proceedings, civil remedies available, MOIA schemes for deserted Indian women and law and custody of children. Member informed that NCW has been appointed as the coordinating agency by the Government of India and as such an NRI Cell was inaugurated in NCW on 24th September, 2009 to deal with complaints received from India and abroad. Others who spoke on the occasion included Gujarat Minister for Health, Tourism, Family & Welfare, Principal Secretary (NRI & ART) Government of Gujarat. President, Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

16. Member Secretary of the Commission attended a Seminar as Guest of Honour on ‘Women’s Representation on Decision Making Process’ on 15.12.2011 at Dimapur.
17. A National Conference on “Women labeling them as Witches-Problems and Solutions” sponsored by NCW was organized on 19-12-2011 by the Jharkhand Commission for Women (JSWC) at Ranchi. The day-long deliberation focused on the problem, its genesis, the cultural perspectives, social stigma, the legal aspects and the way forward. Opening the inaugural session, Chairperson, JSWC said that the State Commission was committed to devise ways to stop human trafficking, lessen domestic violence and taking steps against witch-hunting.



Ms. Mamta Sharma, Chairperson, NCW addressing a National Conference on ‘Atrocities on Women, labeling them as Witches-Problems and Solutions’ at Ranchi, Jharkhand

Speaking on the occasion, Chairperson, NCW said that witch-hunting was a social issue that needed proactive involvement of the Police, Press and the Commission.

The way to curb this social evil is to give women right to property, education and political participation. Such evil practices can be fought only by empowering women, “she added.

Chairperson of Chattisgarh Women Commission (CWC) stressed the need to look into existing legislations on witchcraft and redraft the provisions to make it more stringent. Members of NGOs, inspectors of various women police stations of the state and many social activists participated in the conference.

18. Member Secretary of the Commission, met on 2-12-2011 with Principal Secretary, Department of Women & Child Development, Government of Maharashtra, State Women Commission and along with prominent NGOs and Social activists on different legislations on women.
19. A meeting of the Central Supervisory Board under the PC & PNDT Act in Mumbai was participated in by Member Secretary on 14.01.2012.
20. A National Consultation on Draft Centrally Sponsored Scheme for effective implementation of PWDVA was organised on 19th January, 2012 at New Delhi. There was an intensive discussion on the matter with the stakeholders including representatives from civil societies from various states. As follow up of the consultation a Drafting Committee of several experts was formed. The Committee had three rounds of sittings and discussions in which valuable discussions took place. The scheme has been modified accordingly based on inputs received and forwarded to the Ministry of Women and Child Development.
21. A programme on Sexual Harassment at Workplace was organized at Bank of India, Management Development Institute, CBD Belapur at Navi Mumbai on 23rd January, 2012, in collaboration with NCW. The 76 participants included, women employees from all branches of Bank of India. The ‘code of Conduct’ Poster and for Zero Tolerance of Sexual Harassment at Workplace were released on the occasion alongwith the booklet.

Member NCW, delivered the keynote address and chaired the main session. She discussed the guidelines to prevent sexual harassment at workplace. The participants were of the view that many such programmes should be conducted.

22. The Southern Regional workshop on “Strategizing Advocacy for Effective Implementation of Women Friendly Laws” organized by an NGO and NCW was held in Chennai on 25 January, 2012. It brought together representatives from government agencies, legal bodies, academics



and non-government organizations from across Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. NCW Member Secretary delivered the inaugural address.

The workshop focused on three legislations addressing women's rights violations throughout India: i.e. the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA); PCPNDT, and PWDVA Act and provided a platform to review implementation and impact of each law across the four states and also to devise strategies to strengthen gender-friendly legislation throughout India.

23. Smt. Anita Agnihotri, Member-Secretary of NCW participated in International Conference on Feminism and Law held on 11.02.2012 at Indian Law College, Pune.
24. A Member, NCW took part in Statutory Full Commission's meeting of National Human Rights Commission held on 07.02.2012.
25. A Member of NCW, was the Chief Guest at a seminar held on 4.3.2012 on NRI Marriage and Abandoned Women, organized by Gujarat State Commission for Women at Vadodara. The function, inaugurated by Minister for Women & Child Welfare, Gujarat, was attended by hundreds of girls and parents suffering from the "NRI trauma".

On the occasion, Dr Charu WaliKhanna, Member NCW distributed the booklet of guidelines published by NCW which contained among other information, the helpline numbers of Indian and foreign agencies as well as Indian embassies in foreign countries.

26. NCW sponsored Seminar on Strategizing to Effectively Address Concerns faced by Women in Andhra Pradesh in collaboration with an NGO.
27. NCW and WPC had jointly organized a State level seminar facilitated by another organization on 'Women Changes, Challenges and convergence Plan for Maharashtra' in Pune, Smt. Mamta Sharma, Chairperson NCW chaired the session as the Chief Guest.

The aim of the seminar was to effectively address the grievances of women to bring amendments to the laws and policies which will effectively protect women at the grass-root level.

Speaking on the occasion, Programme Director, RSCD highlighted five priority concern areas of women-declining sex-ratio, violence against women, right to food, property rights to women and women participation in politics.

Delivering the keynote address, NCW Chairperson, said that "though there are many Acts for women's safety and empowerment and different schemes for their welfare, efficient implementation

is lacking and crime against women is on the rise. To tackle the situation, collective efforts are needed”.

Chairperson, NCW also mentioned that “mere political reservation will not solve women’s issues, they should be made aware of their rights and benefits should trickle down to grass root level,” she added.

Chairperson stated that NCW planned to print women’s awareness kit in regional languages and create awareness through street plays and television on various women issues like child marriages, women rights, domestic violence, etc.

The seminar was attended by around 70 representatives of different NGOs, MRA, academics and social activists.

28. Member NCW participated in a seminar on Human Rights and Awareness of Women Rights at Palwal in Haryana, organized by an NGO.

Delivering the key-note address, the Member said that violence against women was on the increase and its forms were changing. Instead of using science and technology for investigation and diagnosis of ailments, it is being used for sex determination and sex-selective elimination. Member warned that agencies like NCW along with the Ministry of Health were watchful. If any medical practitioner is found indulging in such malpractices, his license was liable to be cancelled.

29. A seminar on Women Empowerment was organized by an NGO at Bangur House in Kolkata.

Speaking on the occasion, NCW Chairperson stated that the biggest problem is that women are not aware of the government schemes meant for them.

It is not enough to create laws but NGOs must make women in rural as well as urban areas aware of the laws for their benefit. to oppose female foeticide, dowry menace and raise their voice against domestic violence, killing in the name of honour and exploiting women as dayan, she added.

30. The Chairperson, accompanied by member Dr. Charu WaliKhanna, attended a Jan Sunwai Programme organized by NGO at Bhopal. During the programme, the Commission received 125 complaints relating to rape, domestic violence sexual harassment at workplace police apathy etc. Most of the complainants were given a personal hearing by Chairperson and the Member. DGP of Madhya Pradesh State has also been briefed accordingly.

31. NCW Chairperson was Chief Guest at National Seminar on “Human Rights in 21 Century, Challenges and Prospects” organized by University of Rajasthan at Jaipur.



The seminar was attended by about 250 delegates. The discussion was centered around human rights-conceptual dimension-economic perspective and women-human rights and disadvantaged-children and the law etc.

32. Member Secretary of NCW chaired a session at a consultation on “Census 2011-Evolving Common Strategies and Approaches to Tackle the declining Child Sex-ratio-Facilitating a Dialogue between Experts and Implementing NGOs” organised by the centre of Advocacy and Research in New Delhi.

The consultation, meant for creating awareness regarding improving sex-ratio by bringing an end to violence faced by women and girl children, was attended by experts and NGOs working on declining sex-ratio. It provided a platform for sharing experiences on the issue and motivated the participants to assess what strategies had worked and what changes were needed to halt the declining sex-ratio as well as ensuring implementation of the law, altering the attitude of the medical fraternity and changing the mindset of the society towards the girl child.

33. Member Secretary of NCW was the guest of honour at the National Consultation on “Ensuring women’s access to and control over land” organised by WPC in collaboration with Oxfam India in New Delhi.
34. NCW in collaboration with Social Welfare Department, Meghalaya, organized ‘Chalo Gaon Ke Ore Programme on Domestic Violence Against Women’ at Tura in West Garo Hills district.

Speaking on the occasion, Dr. Mukul Sangma, Chief Minister of Meghalaya said that domestic violence was an issue that transcends boundaries of race, religion, class, sexual orientation and takes place within the sanctity of women’s homes. He said it was imperative that the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act be implemented properly.

Public Health and Engineering (P.H.E) Minister, Shri Shitlang Pale, in his address stressed the need for empowerment of women for the development of family, society and nation as a whole.

NCW Member, Ms. Wansuk Syiem while addressing the gathering said that women must be made aware of their rights as well as laws and be made familiar with the procedures so that they could avail of the benefits of their legal rights. She lamented that many states have not appointed Protection Officers or provided adequate budgetary allocation for effective implementation of the law against violence.

The suggestions that emerged after the deliberations were: (a) need for more awareness programmes (b) legal and medical aid, marriage counselling should be strengthened (c) provision of fulltime

protection officers(d) wide publicity on filing of FIRs(e) more information on free legal aid and strong net working among all gender groups.

35. A workshop on “Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace” was organized by Bank of Baroda Staff College in collaboration with NCW at Ahmedabad. The workshop was attended by women officers from Gujarat, UP, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and West Bengal.

Speaking on the occasion, the Member of NCW emphasized the fact that women have the right to work in a safe and congenial environment as well as enjoy equal pay, benefits and opportunities of job advancement. Sexual harassment at workplace infringes on the fundamental rights of a woman to gender equality as guaranteed under Article 14 of Constitution of India and her right to live with dignity under Article 21, she added.

A book entitled “Speak, Resist Report Sexual Harassment at Workplace” was released on the occasion.

36. The National Commission for Women sponsored and organised a State level Workshop and a Legal Awareness Programme on the model of Chalo Gaon Ki Ore at Beed District Headquarters, in Maharashtra in association with an NGO and Government of Maharashtra.



In the Interactive Session of a State level Workshop and a Legal Awareness Programme at Beed in Maharashtra. Ms. Mamta Sharma, Chairperson, NCW and Member Secretary Ms. Anita Agnihotri replying to the queries raised by the participants.



Advocate Varsha Deshpande a champion of the cause and activist for implementation of PC PNDT Act had planned the event in collaboration with District Administration.

Beed, a district headquarter, at a distance of 140km from Aurangabad, Maharashtra, was a definite choice because of its low child sex ratio (801) and a very sharp decline of 83 points-one of the highest in the country between 2001 & 2011 Census indicating grave threat for survival of the girl child. The programme was attended by medical professionals from all over Marathwada, students, newly weds, pregnant women and parents of girls, activists and NGOs. Member Secretary, NCW also participated in the Workshop.

Chairperson, NCW spoke about ensuring care of the girl throughout her life, empowering her and implementing PC PNDT with rigour.

Post lunch, the participants were divided into groups for technical sessions. It was decided to do a follow up of the programme at Beed for intensified advocacy in severely affected areas and for implementation of PCPNDT in a focused manner.

37. Chairperson NCW visited Kota and Bundi to discuss women-related issues with local officials. Later, Chairperson visited Jaipur and held meetings with senior police officers and officials of the State Women's Commission and discussed problems faced by women and their redressal.



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 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.

PROCEDURE OF C&I CELL

As soon as a complaint is received in NCW (By whatsoever mode), it is forwarded to the C & I Cell, entered into the complaints register containing particulars such as Date of Receipt, Number, Sender's Name and Address, Case No., Category and State, etc. This registration is done within 24 hours from the date of receipt of the complaint. Thereafter, without prejudice to the Chairperson's power to set up an Inquiry Committee, the complaints are serially noted and distributed among the various Counsellors in the Cell. Each Counsellor is in turn attached to a Member who is the final authority as regards the decision to be taken in a particular case.

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

The Chairperson and Members decide upon taking suo-moto cognizance of the incidents, calling for Action Taken Reports from the concerned officials, taking decisions on summoning the parties for hearing, conducting of hearings and recording the statements, conducting counselling and bringing about conciliation and making recommendations on the reports. The C & I Cell functions under the

supervision of the Deputy Secretary / Joint Secretary and under the overall supervision and guidance of the Member concerned. The concerned Member decides whether to close the matter or to conduct further hearings or to obtain further report from the concerned authorities or to recommend the constitution of an Inquiry Committee, and takes the final decision. However, the Committee is constituted only after the due approval from the Hon'ble Chairperson. A letter is generally sent to the complainant in all the cases at the time of final disposal of the complaint whether the Commission has taken cognizance or not. The procedure and regulations of NCW for handling of complaints in the C & I Cell i.e., the "National Commission for Women (Procedure) Regulations, 2005, Part – II (Procedure for Dealing with Complaints)" and "Procedure for Closure of Complaints, (Complaints & Investigation Cell), 2010" are at Annexure II and III respectively.

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

- The complaints of police apathy / police inaction are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for enabling a timely & fair investigation of the matter. The ATR's thus received from the corresponding State Governments are examined and further monitored;
- Family / matrimonial disputes are resolved through counselling. Both parties are called to NCW for a personal hearing and are counselled in an attempt to save their matrimonial home;
- 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;
- In complaints related to sexual harassment at work place, the concerned Organization / Department is urged to constitute an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) as per the Hon'ble Supreme Court Judgment on Sexual Harassment at Workplace, in **Vishakha Vs. State of Rajasthan (AIR 1997 Supreme Court 3011)**, to enquire into the complaint of the aggrieved women employee and to submit a report of the same to the Commission.
- Some complaints where necessary are also forwarded to the various State Commissions for Women, the National Human Rights Commission, the National Commission for SC/ST and their State counterparts for initiating appropriate action at their end.



COMPLAINTS NOT ORDINARILY ENTERTAINABLE

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

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

ONLINE COMPLAINT REGISTRATION SYSTEM

The Online Complaint Registration System is a facility incorporated for speedy and easy registering of complaints through the Commission's website i.e., www.ncw.nic.in and also through the e-mail of the Commission i.e., ncw@nic.in. Anyone can log in to the said site from any part of India / World and register his/her complaint. The said complaint is given a Registration No. and allotted to a particular counsellor. The complaint is then disposed of in the same manner as those received through post/by hand, etc. If the complainant wants to know about the progress of the case, he /she may simply log in to the site and after typing their case no. and relevant password, can get the details of the Action Taken in the matter and also the progress of the case.

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	

S.No.	Nature of category	Sub category
3.	Attempt To Murder	
4.	Attempt To Rape	(a) Minor
		(b) Gang Rape
		(c) Marital Rape
5.	Bigamy	
6.	Caste, Community Based Violence	(a) Honour Crime- in the name of
		(b) Honour Killings- in the name of
7.	Complaints by In laws	(a) Complaints by Husband
		(b) Father In-law
		(c) Mother In-law
		(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
15.	Dowry Death	
16.	Dowry Demand/Harassment for Dowry	
17.	Female Foeticide/Infanticide/Sex Selection	
18.	Gender Discrimination	
19.	Harassment At Workplace	(a) Public Sector
		(b) Private Sector
		(c) Unorganized Sector



S.No.	Nature of category	Sub category
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
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

S.No.	Nature of category	Sub category
39.	Shelter & Rehabilitation of victims	
40.	Suicide	(a) Attempt
		(b) Abetment
41.	Tonee Pratha/Black Magic/Voodoo	
42.	Deprivation of women's rights	

Complaints Registered during the financial year 2011-12 (Category-wise and State-wise)

During the year, **16637** numbers of complaints / cases were registered at the C & I Cell. The Category-wise and State-wise distribution of the complaints registered by the Commission for the Financial Year 2011 – 2012 is enclosed as Annexure: **IV** and **V** respectively. The complaints have been registered under 37 categories / heads.

The largest number of complaints numbering **4029** received by NCW was regarding Domestic Violence, followed by **3699** complaints of Police Apathy. The complaints of Property (Widows Property, Parents Property, Stree-dhan Property, etc.) were **1221**. The complaints lodged by in-laws were **689**. The complaint relating to Rape was **635** and Police Harassment/Atrocities of Police were **558**. The complaints of Dowry Death numbered **505**, of Molestation / Eve Teasing were **476**. The complaints related to Harassment at Workplace were **468** and service matters were **402** while **2343** complaints registered were in miscellaneous category.

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

S.No.	Category	No. of Complaints
1.	Domestic Violence	4029
2.	Police Apathy	3699
3.	Property	1221
4.	Rape	635
5.	Police Harassment	558



S.No.	Category	No. of Complaints
6.	Dowry Death	505
7.	Molestation/Eve-Teasing/Outraging modesty of Women/Stalking	476
8.	Harassment at Work Place	468
9.	Caste, Community based violence	387
10.	Attempt to rape	263

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

The State-wise segregation of the complaints / cases received by the Commission for the Financial Year 2011 – 2012 is enclosed as Annexure : V. The Commission has received **8986** number of complaints / cases from Uttar Pradesh whereas **2391** complaints from Delhi, Rajasthan with **1268** number of complaints is at 3rd position, Haryana with **997** complaints at 4th position and Madhya Pradesh with **612** cases is at 5th position.

The list of Top Ten States (In Descending Order) from complaints which have been registered is as follows :

S.No.	Name of the State	Number of Complaints
1.	Uttar Pradesh	8986
2.	Delhi	2390
3.	Rajasthan	1268
4.	Haryana	997
5.	Madhya Pradesh	612
6.	Bihar	463
7.	Uttarakhand	342
8.	Maharashtra	280
9.	Jharkhand	225
10.	Punjab	206

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

Some Selected interventions on Complaints Dealt With By NCW

1. Ms. X approached NCW alleging she was subjected to domestic violence/harassment/threat to life by her husband and in-laws as well as parents. She has pleaded to live separately from her husband, in-laws and parents. With intervention of the Commission, the girl is living separately in a shelter home and pursuing computer course and is also in the process of completing her graduation.
2. The NCW received a complaint from Mrs. A, a resident of Chittorgarh, Rajasthan. The complainants' daughter had been inflicted with physical and mental torture by the opposite party after marrying her to their cousin on the basis of false representation made about his financial conditions. The matter was taken up by the Commission and counselling sessions were held in which both the parties gave their consent for mutual divorce and a compensation of ₹ 15 Lakh was provided by the opposite party to the complainant.
3. A complainant from Shahdra, Delhi, Mrs. Y had been inflicted with physical and mental torture by her husband and in-laws and thrown out of the house and was separated from her children. The matter was taken up by the Commission and after two hearings and counselling sessions, the opposite party agreed to take her back. Now, the complainant is living peacefully in her matrimonial home with her children.
4. The complainant approached Commission stating that she and her husband were subjected to physical assault and threat to life. She also alleged police apathy in the matter. Commission directed the concerned police to take appropriate measures to ensure the protection and dignity of women and in compliance there to, the complainant was provided appropriate security.
5. NCW received a complaint regarding violence and attempt to rape of a 13 year old Dalit girl of Bharatpur, Rajasthan. The matter was taken up by NCW and an ATR was sought from Superintendent of Police. Thereafter, a case was filed against the accused under section 323, 341 and 354 of the IPC. The recommendation of SC/ST Act was also enforced in this matter.
6. The NCW received a complaint from Mr. X, alleging murder of his sister by her husband and inlaws. After ATR was sought from Superintendent of Police, a case was filed against all accused under section 498A and 304 of IPC and they were arrested.



7. Ms. Z filed a complaint in NCW regarding alleged domestic violence and verbal abuse meted out to her by her husband and in-laws. The matter was taken up by the Commission and hearing was called for. Both parties appeared for the hearing and the respondent party gave a statement in writing that he was ready to settle the matter by taking a separate house where the complainant and her husband can live separately without the interference of in-laws. Thus, the matter got resolved in the first hearing only.
8. The NCW received a complaint from Mrs. Q, a resident of Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. The complainant had been inflicted with physical and mental torture in her matrimonial house for not fulfilling the dowry demands of the opposite party. Even the local police was allegedly apathetic towards the problem of the complainant, as they abused and ignored the complainant and refused to file an FIR. The matter was taken up by NCW after which FIR was registered in the police station against the accused.
9. The NCW received a complaint from Mrs. R, a resident of Raibareilly, Uttar Pradesh that she had allegedly been gang raped by the opposite parties, however, even after reporting the matter to the police, no arrest took place. The local police refused to frame charges against the accused according to complainant. The matter was taken up by NCW which led to surrender of the main culprit and others were arrested by the Police. Police framed charges and rape was proven. Furthermore, intimation was given to the local police to maintain law and order in the area such that no such incidents take place in future.

Investigation undertaken under Section 10(1) and 10(4) of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990

NCW undertakes cognizance of cases suo-moto on the basis of media reports and complaints of deprivation of women's rights and non implementation of laws enacted to provide protection to women. A committee for inquiry is constituted by the Commission which submits its recommendations to the Commission for taking such action as deemed fit against those involved. In the past year cases, which are described below were taken up.

1. Gang Rape & Murder of a 15 year-old Girl, Farrukhabad, UP

NCW constituted a three member Inquiry Committee to inquire into the incident of a 15 year old girl who was allegedly gang raped and murdered in the Bakhtherapura village of District Farrukhabad, Uttar Pradesh.

The Committee visited the district on 13th May, 2011 and met the deceased's family members, doctors and the concerned officials and also inspected the place of incident. The case was registered under Section 302, 376 of IPC at Bakhterapura police station. Recommendations contained in the report were also forwarded to the State Government. The matter is pending before the Court.

2. Case of Farmers agitation in Bhatta Parsaul Village, Greater Noida, UP.

Based on a complaint and press report NCW has taken Suo-moto cognizance of the incident to inquire into the matter by constituting a three member Inquiry Committee about the case wherein out of 7000 inhabitants of the village, only women, children and elderly allegedly remained after a clash between the villagers and the administration. All the men have allegedly either been rounded up by Provincial Armed Constabulary or had reportedly fled the village and women have been assaulted.

The Committee visited the said village, met the villagers.

The Inquiry Committee submitted its final report to the Commission which was forwarded by Commission to the State Govt, for appropriate action. A copy of the final report has been also forwarded to the Ministry of Women & Child Development.

3. Minor Girl gang Rape & Murder case, Lakhimpur Kheri, UP.

NCW took suo moto cognizance of an alleged brutal incident of gang rape and murder meted out to a minor in Lakhimpur Kheri district of Uttar Pradesh, which was reported in news papers. A three member Inquiry Committee was constituted.

The Committee visited the area of incident on 21st June, 2011 and met the mother and other family members of the deceased and the concerned officials. The Committee also inspected the area of incident. The report was submitted by the Inquiry Committee forwarded to the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, for appropriate action in view of the recommendations.

4. A 19 year old girl who was allegedly abducted and gang raped in a sugarcane field by three men in Ghaziabad District of UP.

NCW constituted a four member Inquiry Committee to inquire into the incident of alleged abduction of a teenage dalit girl and gang rape by three men in village of Ghaziabad District, Uttar Pradesh. It is also alleged that police did not act when she was abducted and delayed arresting the accused.



The Inquiry Committee visited the place on 09-08-2011 and met all the concerned including the victim. The case was registered under Sections 376(G), 506 of IPC and under Sections 3(1)12 of SC/ST Act. The report of the committee had been forwarded by the Commission to the State Govt.

5. A teenage dalit girl was allegedly set on fire when she resisted attempts at rape by five youths in Sitapur District, UP

NCW had taken suo-moto cognizance of press clipping and constituted a three member Inquiry Committee to inquire into the incident wherein a 15 year old girl was allegedly set on fire when she resisted attempts of rape by five youths in Sitapur District of UP.

The Committee visited the city hospital where the victim was admitted on 06th August, 2011 and met her parents and also concerned officials. The case was registered under section 147/506/354/452/307/376/506 of IPC and under Sections 3(1)12 of SC/ST Act at Ramkot police station. Recommendations contained in the report were also forwarded to the Government who has provided ₹ 25,000/- to the deceased's family as compensation. The matter is pending before the court.

6. A girl student who was allegedly raped and badly assaulted by a fellow student in the school premises at Shillong, Meghalaya.

The Commission took suo-moto cognizance of the alleged incident of a girl who was allegedly raped and badly assaulted by a fellow student in School at Jaintia Hill, Shillong, Meghalaya. A three member Inquiry Committee was constituted.

It visited Shillong on 13-08-2011 and met concerned Police officials investigating the case, the victim and her family members and inspected the place of incident. The case was registered under section 325/376/506 of IPC at Khliehriat police station, Shillong. The recommendations contained in the report were also forwarded to the State Government.

7. Alleged kidnap and murder of Anganwadi Worker (ANW)

The Commission has also taken suo moto cognizance of a press report which appeared in press, regarding the case of an ANW from Bilada district of Rajasthan, who was allegedly kidnapped and murdered. The Commission had received an action taken report from the State Govt. The case was registered under Section 364, 365, 12b, 216 of IPC and under Sections 3(2) (5) of SC/ST Act at Bilada police station.

8. Case of Woman Burnt Alive Over Dowry in Meerut District of UP.

NCW had taken suo moto cognizance of an alleged incident of a woman who was burnt alive over dowry demand in Sadaranpur Village of Meerut district, UP.

A three member inquiry committee visited area of incident on 20-07-2012 and met the son and husband of the deceased and took statements. The case was registered under Section 320 of IPC and Dowry Prohibition Act at Incholi police station, Meerut.

The Inquiry Committee submitted its report to the Commission.

9. A 30 year old woman who was allegedly beaten to death and her body allegedly set on fire by her family in full public view in Lehar village, P.S Dimmri, Murena of MP.

NCW constituted a four member Inquiry Committee to inquire into the incident of a 30 year old woman who was allegedly beaten to death and her body was allegedly set on fire by her family in full public view in Lehar village, P.S Dimmri, Murena District of Madhya Pradesh. It was further reported that it is a suspected case of killing in the name of honour.

The Inquiry Committee visited the place and met all concerned to find out about the alleged incident. The case was registered under section 302, 201,34 of IPC. The recommendations contained in the report had been forwarded by the Commission to the State Govt.

10. Alleged Harassment case of a Nursing Student (B.sc) of Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi.

NCW constituted a four member Inquiry Committee who visited the hospital to inquire into the incident on 15-11-2011 and met all the concerned including the victim to find out about the alleged incident. Recommendations contained in the report had been forwarded by the Commission to the Hospital authorities, for appropriate action.

11. A 35 year old woman was paraded naked in the village and then hair shorn in September, 2011 in Udaipur district of Rajasthan.

NCW constituted Inquiry Committee to inquire into the alleged incident and consequently its five members visited Udaipur on 12.01.2012. The recommendations contained in the report had been forwarded to the State Govt.

12. Gang rape case of a dalit girl, Pipli, Odisha

The Commission took suo-moto cognizance to inquire into the alleged incident of rape of a 19 year old girl of Odisha. The Member Secretary, NCW visited Odisha in February 2012 to make



assessment of the facts of the case and met the mother and other family members of the victim and the concerned officials of the State Government. MS also inspected the area of incident. The recommendations contained in the report had been forwarded to the Govt. of Odisha, for appropriate action.

13. Increasing number of incidents of atrocities against women in West Bengal

NCW took note of the incident reported from West Bengal of alleged atrocities on women, such as alleged gang rape at gun point in moving vehicle by 5 men of a mother of two young children in Park Street area of Kolkata, alleged rape of a hearing impaired girl by a doctor in Bankura medical College and increasing number of incidents such as recent spate of attacks on women as well as on ICDS workers in the State. It constituted an inquiry committee consisting of three members of the Commission.

The committee subsequently visited the area and met Hon'ble Chief Minister of the state and other concerned officials of the State. The report submitted by the Inquiry Committee was forwarded to the Govt. of West Bengal, for appropriate action.

14. Case of a 14 year old girl who brought a two-year old child with serious injuries to the AIIMS trauma Centre.

NCW took suo-moto cognizance of the press clipping and other clipping and other media reports and constituted an Inquiry Committee. As per the media reports, the girl allegedly herself was a victim of serial sexual exploitation and claimed that she was allegedly pushed into sex trade by a neighbour and had been allegedly abused by other persons including the father. Being aware of possible trafficking angle the Commission had sought an action taken report from the concerned authority.

15. In month of September, 2011 an Inquiry was conducted into complaint regarding alleged abetment to suicide of complainant's daughter in Goa. Inquiry committee consisting of three members has carried out investigation and submitted the report. Said report has also been forwarded to the State Government on which Action Taken Report is awaited.

16. An inquiry conducted with reference to a complaint of alleged incident of rape of a 26 year old girl by police personnel in Ghaziabad. It was found by the Inquiry committee that the complaint was not genuine.

- 17.** In November, 2011 an Inquiry was conducted by a committee comprising 3 members into the incident of alleged suicide by girls in Baran city, Kota. The Report was forwarded to the State Government on which Action Taken Report is awaited.
- 18.** In November, 2011 an inquiry was conducted by a Committee comprising 5 members with reference to complaint regarding murder of a sister of Charity of Jesus and Mary, District-Pakur (Jharkhand) allegedly by mining mafia. The Report was forwarded to the State Government on which Action Taken Report has been received.



4

NRI Cell

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

In furtherance of this, the NRI Cell was formally inaugurated on 24th September, 2009. NRI Cell deals with complaints received from India and abroad resulting due to cross country marriages where there is deprivation of women’s rights or any issue involving grave injustice to women. Since its inception 912 cases have been registered till 31st March 2012 in the NRI Cell and out of which 115 cases have been closed for various reasons.

State wise data of complaints received in NRI Cell in financial year 2011- 2012.

State	Total No. of complaints
Delhi	39
Uttar Pradesh	25
Haryana	15
Punjab	33
Maharashtra	30
Gujarat	15
Andhra Pradesh	18
Tamil Nadu	18
Rajasthan	13
Madhya Pradesh	08
Uttarakhand	03
Kerala	03

State	Total No. of complaints
Bihar	05
Odisha	03
Karnataka	07
West Bengal	10
Jharkhand	02
J&K	02
Anonymous	17
Total	266

Country wise data of complaints received in NRI Cell in financial year 2011- 2012:

Country Name	Total No. of complaints
India	266
USA	15
Australia	11
U.K.	09
UAE	08
Japan	02
Canada	05
Nepal	01
Germany	01
Belgium	01
Pakistan	01
Philippines	01
South Africa	02
New-Zealand	01
Saudi Arabia	01



Country Name	Total No. of complaints
Sweden	01
Kuwait	01
France	01
Total	328

Depending upon nature of the complaints received following actions are taken on such complaints

- i) If cognizance of the complaint is taken, 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 them to appear and answer the claim before the Commission on the day to be therein specified.
- 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) If the complaint is required to be forwarded to Indian Embassy abroad, it is so done.
- iv) The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Law and Justice may be duly written to, for service of summons, warrants issued or any orders passed, by the appropriate Court of Law and for other relevant matters, whenever and wherever required 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.

Success Stories of NRI Cell

1. **Complaint of A:** NCW has sent a letter to a Consul General forwarding the complaint of Mrs. A as she had alleged physical and mental torture, sexual assault and domestic violence against her

husband who is a foreign Citizen. Reply from CGI stated that complainant was contacted personally and appropriate legal advice was given as per laws of the land and also she was provided with help/ care and other link service.

- 2. Complaint of B:** Complainant approached the Commission with the grievance that police was not registering the FIR under the provisions of IPC which she alleged in her complaint. NCW pursued her complaint with higher police authorities' consequent to which an investigation was held and FIR was registered incorporating all the relevant sections for the alleged offences.
- 3. Complaint of C:** Complainant came to NCW requesting that inspite of her accused NRI husband being declared a proclaimed offender by the Indian courts he was absconding for last three years. NCW took up the matter with the MEA for due action who in turn informed that the passport of the accused NRI husband has been impounded by the issuing authority.
- 4. Complaint of D:** NCW forwarded the complaint of Mrs. D to the concerned CGI, as the complainant's husband filed a divorce petition in a County Court, and the custody of children was pending in that court. Complainant wants the custody of her children. CGI had referred her case to legal advisor and later complainant informed CGI that their divorce case would be completed in 30 days and she would be given custody of her children. CGI committed to providing all help within the frame work.
- 5. Case of E:** The complainant was allegedly deserted by her husband and in laws for dowry demand. The Commission forwarded her complaint to CGI, The Commission responded expeditiously and legal help advice was given to the complainant to contest her proceedings through a local NGO.
- 6. Case of F:** The Complainant was allegedly deserted and tortured by her foreign citizen husband and his family residing in India. She continuously approached the police authorities of different jurisdictions for registration of FIR since 2008 and fought her battle with courage despite alleged threats by her in laws and non cooperation by police authorities. With the intervention of NCW the FIR got registered in Jan 2012 for alleged offences in Delhi where she is presently residing with her widowed mother.

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

1. The complaints in the NRI Cell can also be registered online so that women living in India or abroad can easily make their complaint.



2. To address the growing problem of NRI/Overseas marriages in the Northern India States, a Public Hearing was held in July 2011 at Chandigarh in association with a local NGO.
3. 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 be widened. On the lines suggested by NCW in the Inter Ministerial Meeting held on 20.04.11, under the Chairmanship of Secretary MOIA, MOIA has amended the Scheme to widen its scope and this amended Scheme is reportedly in operation (w.e.f 30th November 2011).
4. NCW attended Meetings of the Standing Committee on External Affairs on the subject “Problems relating to Overseas Indian Marriages: Scheme for providing Legal/Financial Assistance/ Rehabilitation to Indian Women deserted by their Overseas Indian spouses”, held on 21st June 2011 and on 8th December 2011.
5. Need was also felt to review various provisions in the existing legislations and to recommend specific amendments/fresh legislation wherever considered appropriate to address various issues and problems pertaining to NRI/Overseas marriages. The NCW has taken up this task. These enactments so reviewed will specifically cover issues like validity of marriages with NRI/Overseas spouse, choice of law of marriage and divorce, jurisdiction of courts, offences relating to marriages and the rights of the abandoned spouse to property and will be in conformity with The Hague Conventions.

Accordingly, in pursuance to the provision under Section 8 read with Section 10 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990, a five member Expert Committee and a four member Sub Committee was constituted. A Report was submitted in the Expert Committee meeting held on 27.03.12, which is under consideration in the Commission.

6. NCW is taking initiatives for more active linkage with NGOs and community organizations overseas that can extend help to deserted Indian women in foreign land.
7. 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. with a view to expeditiously dealing with the litigations related to NRI Marriage throughout the country.
8. In an attempt to provide available legal and other remedies to innocent Indian woman trapped in such marriages NCW has come out with an informative booklet “Abandoned Indian Women Trapped in NRI Marriages” in English and Hindi.

9. NCW publications “Nowhere Brides-A report on NRI Marriages” and a brochure “Problems Relating to NRI Marriages- Dos and Donts” on the issue, are being widely circulated.
10. NCW website got 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.
11. NCW is regularly updating its website by citing latest SC judgements on the issue
12. The Commission approved the holding of a National Seminar to address the problems relating to NRI/Overseas marriages in Jalandhar, Punjab in collaboration with Punjab Police wherein NCW publication in Punjabi language is to be widely circulated.



5

Legal Cell

In accordance with the mandate of the Commission, under Section 10 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990, Commission during the year 2011-12 reviewed various laws. The recommendations on enacting of fresh legislations/policies as well as the amendments to the existing laws, affecting and concerning women are briefly given as under:-

- 1. Implementation of PC&PNDT Act, 1994.** NCW has written to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to initiate immediate action for incorporating the proposed amendments in the PC&PNDT Act, 1994. It has also been suggested that meeting of the Central Advisory Board be called to focus attention on the subject at highest level. In this regard NCW has also drawn the attention of Hon'ble Prime Minister and Minister for Women and Child Development to the problem.

Commission has requested the Hon'ble Home Minister, Govt. of India & Chief Ministers of all States to issue suitable guidelines to all concerned levels for effective implementation of the provisions of the PC&PNDT Act as they stand today and have provided Draft guidelines for the purpose .

- 2. Meeting of the Expert Committee held on 24th May, 2011**

A meeting of the Expert Committee constituted to look into provisions in respect of settlement of matrimonial property, maintenance, dowry, NRI issues, etc was held in **May, 2011**. In the meeting various issues like a Memorandum from Forum for Single Women's Rights (FSWS) on the rights of single women, Private Member's Bill titled, '*Empowerment of Women Bill, 2010*' and review of MTP Act, 1971, Scheme for assistance to state Government for implementation of PWDVA etc . were discussed.

- 3. NCW's response to the issues raised by the Hon'ble Committee on Petitions, Rajya Sabha, with specific reference to a petition filed.**

Rajya Sabha Committee on Petitions reviewed a petition praying for amendments in Section 498A of IPC . The Petitioner has prayed that S498 A be amended so as to make it **ailable, non-cognizable and compoundable**. NCW opined that S 498A is a very important legal recourse available to women to combat cruelty and torture. **The Commission is not in favour of any amendment or dilution of the provision**. Complaints under this provision may be

dealt with as complaints under any other serious crimes. NCW vide its letters dated 29th December, 2010 and 18th February, 2011 accordingly sent its views on alleged misuse of 498A and comments on the petition seeking amendments to Section 498A of IPC to the Hon'ble Committee with approval of the Chairperson. In the meeting of the Commission held on 10th January, 2011 it strongly recommended no change or dilution of the section.

NCW also deposed before the Hon'ble Committee in July, 2011.

NCW has collected some earlier studies and also commissioned fact finding studies pertaining to 5 years data in three police stations each in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Vijaywada, Jalandhar, Kapurthala and Amritsar in Punjab and forwarded its inputs to the Hon'ble Committee

4. Protection of Women Against Sexual Harassment at Workplace response of NCW to the questionnaire from Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development

NCW deposed before the Hon'ble Standing Committee in August 2011. Commission reiterated its recommendation for the inclusion of '**domestic workers**' in the definition of '**employee**' and the inclusion of '**house or dwelling place**' in definition of '**workplace**'.

5. Meeting of the Sub Group II constituted by the Chairperson of the Working Group on 'Women's Agency and Empowerment' for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017)

Sub- Group II was constituted by Secretary, Ministry of Women & Child Development, Chairperson of the Working Group on 'Women's Agency and Empowerment' for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) to deliberate upon the '**Legal Framework for Women**'. **Member Secretary, NCW was appointed as the Chairperson and Ms. Kirti Singh , Advocate as Co-Chairperson of the Sub Group II.** The draft report was submitted in September, 2011.

6. NCW in collaboration with Lawyer's Collective organized a one day Pre Conference meeting on August 26, 2011 at India Islamic Cultural Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi

The meeting was **attended by representatives of the nodal department (Social Welfare/ Women and Child Development)** from states. The objective of the meeting was to report on the infrastructure put in place by respective state governments and also to report on any other initiative taken by the government to effectively implement or monitor the functioning of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. In addition the release of 'Staying



Alive' fifth Monitoring and Evaluation report on PWDVA was jointly organised by NCW and Lawyers Collective at Russian Cultural Centre, New Delhi on 30th January, 2012.

7. Draft Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Effective Implementation of PWDVA

As a result of National Consultation on Draft Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Effective Implementation of PWDVA held on 19th January, 2012, the revised scheme is formulated which is placed at **Annexure-VI**.

8. Inputs regarding Proposed amendments to Sec 125-127 of CrPC – Annexure-VII

9. Comments of NCW on “Prevention of Extravagance and unlimited Expenditure on Marriage Bill, 2011” received from Ministry of Law and Justice.. have been sent to the Ministry of Law & Justice on 4th Nov.,2011- **Annexure -VIII**

10. Comments on “Women Farmer’s Entitlement Bill, 2011”. NCW received a draft Bill on “Women Farmer’s Entitlement Bill, 2011” by Prof M.S. Swaminathan, MP from MWCD. Views of NCW on the matter were forwarded to MWCD on 19th Dec., 2011-**Annexure -IX**

11. Capacity Building

NCW has undertaken a Scheme for Capacity Building of Judicial and Police officials on proper implementation of laws relating to women under which five workshops have been conducted at Maharashtra Judicial Academy, Amity Law School, Noida Police Training Centre, Marol, Mumbai, Haryana Police Academy, Madhuban.

12. National Commission for Women in association Women Power Connect organised Regional Seminars on ‘Effective Implementation of Women Friendly Laws at Bhubaneswar, Chennai, Guwahati and Udaipur.



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 2011-12, 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 9 NGOs were awarded Awareness Programmes/Public Hearing, 177 entities were sponsored to conduct Legal Awareness Programmes. 12 Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalat were organized. Apart from this, 103 National level/Regional level/State level, Seminars/Workshops were organized and 20 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 Awareness Programmes/Public Hearing, State Level/ Regional Level/ National Level Seminars and Research Studies during 2011-12 is given at Annexure-X, Annexure-XI, and Annexure-XII respectively. State wise numbers of seminars and Awareness Programme/Public Hearings sponsored during 2011-12 is given in the table below:

S.No	States	Total No. of Seminars	Total No. of Awareness Programmes/Public Hearing
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-
3.	Assam	5	-
4.	Chandigarh	-	1
5.	Delhi	12	4
6.	Haryana	5	-
7.	Gujarat	1	-

S.No	States	Total No. of Seminars	Total No. of Awareness Programmes/Public Hearing
8	Jharkhand	1	-
9.	Madhya Pradesh	3	-
10.	Maharashtra	8	-
11.	Manipur	5	-
12.	Meghalaya	5	-
13.	Odisha	7	-
14.	Punjab	1	-
15.	Rajasthan	10	2
16.	Tamil Nadu	1	-
17.	Tripura	1	-
18.	Uttar Pradesh	33	1
19.	Uttarakhand	1	-
20.	West Bengal	1	1
	Total	103	9

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

The Commission has approved 177 entities for Legal Awareness Programmes (LAP) and 12 Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats (PMLA) during the year 2011 - 2012. List of non-governmental organizations (NGOs)/Organisations to whom financial assistance was sanctioned for conducting Legal Awareness Programmes and PMLAs during 2011-2012 is given at Annexure-XIII and Annexure-XIV respectively. State wise number LAP and PMLA approved is given in the table below:

S.No.	States	Total No. of LAPs	Total No. of PMLAs
1	Assam	04	---
2	Andhra Pradesh	04	---
3	Arunachal Pradesh	04	01
4	Bihar	06	03



S.No.	States	Total No. of LAPs	Total No. of PMLAs
5	Chattisgarh	01	—
6	Delhi	08	02
7	Gujarat	01	—
8	Haryana	12	—
9	Himachal Pradesh	01	—
10	Karnataka	01	—
11	Madhya Pradesh	07	—
12	Maharashtra	02	01
13	Mizoram	01	—
14	Manipur	11	—
15	Odisha	07	—
16	Punjab	01	—
17	Rajasthan	23	—
18	Tamil Nadu	02	—
19	Tripura	02	—
20	Uttar Pradesh	70	03
21	Uttarakhand	08	01
22	West Bengal	01	01
	Total	177	12

Violence Free Home – A Women’s Right

NCW initiated a Pilot Project with Delhi Police in May, 2008. The project called ‘Save Home, Save Family’ 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). Considering the success of the project, its term has been extended for another year upto 31st March, 2013. The project will now be renamed as 'Violence Free Home – A Women's Right' instead of 'Save Home Save Family'.

Research Studies

The following Research Studies were completed during the year 2011-12, the summary of which is given below:

1. Research Study on Women in Panchayat in Rohtak District of Haryana, conducted by Rural Organisation for Awareness and Development, Rohtak, Haryana.

Objectives of the study interalia were:

- To identify the socio-economic profile of the Women Elected Representatives (WERs).
- To assess the level of awareness of WERs about Haryana Panchayat Raj Act.
- To assess the nature and degree of participation of WERs in Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- To assess the level of awareness about various development schemes.
- To suggest measure to bring about improvement in the functioning of WERs.

Methodology

- Out of 21 Districts Rohtak was selected for the study.
- Of 141 Gram Panchayats (GP) in Rohtak, 48 GPs were women headed of which. 30 were selected for the study.
- Five blocks i.e 11 (GP) from Rohtak, 5 from Kalanaur, 5 from Meham block, 3 from Lakhan Mazra GPs and 6 GPs from Sampla block of Rohtak District were selected for the study.
- Primary data was collected through structured interview schedule and focus group discussion.

Findings – interalia.

- The profile of WERs revealed that most of the respondents were in middle age group, medium level of education i.e. up to higher secondary and majority General Caste.
- There was great variation in the awareness level of WERs with regard to different structure and functions of PRIs. The tenure of Panchayati Raj system is the only facet about which



most of the respondents were aware. They did not know much about the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes in PRIs, quorum of GP; the number of standing committees in Panchayats; functions of GP.

- 6.7 per cent of WERs were successful over multiple rounds of election. It was also observed that none of the respondents contested election for Zila Parishad and only 13.3 per cent of WERs contested as Block Samiti members. Only 3 per cent of respondents contested on unreserved seat.
- 70 per cent of respondents reported that male family members always remained with them during the Panchayat meeting.
- Female foeticide and dowry were also observed as major social obstacles in overall development of Villages.
- Majority of the respondents (68 per cent) reported that they had not received any training or orientation after being elected.
- National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGA) & Indira Aawas Yojana (IAY) seems to be the most popular of all schemes, with 76.6 percent of the households aware of it. They also knew about Janani Suraksha Yojana and Ladali Yojana launched by Government for women empowerment.
- About 70 per cent reported the presence of CBOs in their villages.

2. Research study on Environment Provided by BPOs/MNCs to their Women Employees, conducted by Maathru Bhoomi Foundation, Delhi.

Objectives of the study interalia were:

- To study the various human resource practices carried out in the BPO sector and highlight the problems of women working in BPO's /MNCs and their benefits and disadvantages in relation to their work life.
- Study practice of safe transport to all women employees alongwith security polices and impact of odd working hour on women's health.
- To study the measures taken by BPO's/MNCs for women employees to avoid sexual harassment and for improvement in working conditions.

Methodology

- Primary data were collected through structured questionnaire, focus group interviews and case studies from women employees, their parents, police media and company's management authorities from 708 respondents of which 542 were women.
- Delhi, Ghaziabad, Noida, Faridabad and Gurgaon were selected for the study.

Findings

- Women employees working in BPO sector are forced to work 10 – 11 hours in a day without extra monetary benefits and are not being provided adequate leave like casual leaves, half day leaves, maternity leaves, medical leaves except weekend holidays.
- Freshers are unable to cope with the long working hours leading them to leave the job in the middle of their career.
- Majority of working women in IT – BPO sector experience visual symptoms due to extended amount of computer use and poor lighting conditions, glare and distracting reflections, flickering of screens.
- Sexual harassment at work place is a major problem with indirect pressure mounted by male bosses.
- There are no internal hotlines and SMS service to register their complaints against the misbehavior of cab drivers while travelling in the cab at night.
- There is not enough security by way of provident fund, gratuity, group mediclaim facilities for women employees.
- Crime rate like kidnapping, rape, killing, teasing, vulgar comments has increased against IT – BPO women employees while returning home late nights due to inadequate security measures.

3. Research study on Impact of Dowry Prohibition Act on Social Change, conducted by Mothers Lap Charitable Organisation, Andhra Pradesh.

Objectives of the study interalia were:

- To study the nature and magnitude of social change after enactment of Dowry Prohibition Act in Andhra Pradesh.



- To analyze the socio-economic cultural and psychological change of dowry victims.
- To study the number of cases booked under Dowry Prohibition Act.
- To understand the perceptions of parents/activists groups/NGO's/ media about implementation of Dowry Prohibition Act.
- To study the life of women and their family members after booking cases under Dowry Prohibition Act.
- To understand and study “how the Dowry Prohibition Act has helped to tackle dowry harassment” etc.

Methodology

- Primary data were collected through structured questionnaire, focus group interviews and case studies from 833 respondents of which 79 were dowry victims, 237 victims family members, 79 husbands of the victims, 158 children of the victims and remaining 280 other category.
- The study covered Vishakhapatnam, Vizianagram, Srikakulam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna cities.

Findings

- Respondents feel that the Dowry Prohibition Act did not match with the reality of life.
- The parties did not oppose dowry while accepting marriage proposals at initial stage irrespective of DP Act.
- If Bridegroom demands dowry after marriage out of the family agreement, then parents of the daughter will go for complaints for illegal demand of dowry
- Majority of women in the rural villages are not aware about the Act.
- Some sections offer dowry voluntarily to show off their social status.
- There is a fear that if they do not pay dowry, they may not get good match.
- People have an apprehension that if the case is booked under the Dowry Prohibition Act they would not have the chance to reunite with their husbands.

- It is a distracting fact that even highly educated and well off parents indulge in this practice.
- Many poor girls opt either for running away with someone or enter into prostitution due to huge Dowry demands.
- The current DP Act would be sufficient to contain the menace if it penalizes both dowry givers and dowry takers
- Only few offenders are actually punished under the provision of DP Act.
- Around 10,000 cases of dowry harassment are registered in the state every year.

4. Research Study on Farmer's Suicides and its Impact on Women and Families in Andhra Pradesh, conducted by Noble Social and Educational Society, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh.

Objectives of the study interalia were:

- To examine the nature of immediate distress as well as difficulties being faced by the women and children in suicide affected farmers families in Andhra Pradesh.
- To examine the changing role of women in victims families and its impact on the family in general and children in particular.
- To examine the extent of utilization of government relief package and its impact on the socio-economic development on the dependents of affected farmers families.
- To suggest strategies to protect the vulnerable victims families and empower specially the women and children of the affected families.

Methodology

- Warangal and Anantapur districts were selected on the basis of number of suicide cases, the data of which were collected from the Department of Revenue, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
- In the selected districts out of the total suicide cases (23,279 during 1997-2008), 100 families were selected randomly for the study.
- Primary data collected from the respondents for the study was on the widows of the deceased farmers and simple tabular analysis consisting of 'Percentages' and 'mean averages' etc., were used.



Findings

- Majority of the suicide hit farmers families are from small and marginal farmers belonging to Backward Castes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- Nearly 50% of suicide victims were also engaged in secondary occupations like daily wage labour, agricultural worker etc.
- The wives of the suicide victims i.e. widows were kept in the dark about the quantum of debt and the pressure faced by the husbands.
- Large majority of the victims families were headed by the surviving widows mostly illiterate with most below 50 years.
- After the suicide of their husbands the situation changed in the case of many widows who started directly managing their agriculture. Further a large number of them started dairy units (milch animals).
- Nearly half of the families avoided the burden and negative consequences of cultivation of land by leasing it out or selling it.
- Number of families took long to access the exgratia. Even in accessing relief package the widows faced number of difficulties like visiting the government offices several times and incurring expenditure on travel and food. All the 200 families have withdrawn a part of the exgratia amount from the joint account and utilized it both for productive and unproductive purposes.
- Before the suicide 156 families were sending their school age children to the schools but after the suicide only 112 families send their children to school, indicating inability of the widows in managing their children's education.
- Widows faced problem in arranging for daughters dowry and suffer from health problems.
- SHGs have played a role.
- Following suggestions were advanced by the widow respondents for their better future.
 - 1) Crop insurance
 - 2) Crop loans
 - 3) Supply of quality Seeds and fertilizers with subsidy

- 4) Free housing
- 5) Milch animals (Dairy units)
 - a. Arogyasree
 - b. Skill development training programmes
 - c. Employment generation through SHGs
 - d. Counselling for Women farmers
 - e. Admission of children in government residential schools

5. Research study on Domestic Violence Act, conducted by Shrine Society, Krishna Nagar, Delhi.

Objectives of the study interalia were:

- To study the socio economic background of the victims of domestic violence and to find determinants and outcomes of domestic violence.
- To study the psychological, sociological, economic and emotional effects of domestic violence and study preventive strategies.

Methodology

- The areas covered in the study were slums of Delhi of which 433 women respondents were interviewed using purposive sampling depending upon their availability and willingness to part with information for the study.
- The population of these locations was from labour class and aggregated to a total population of 37,000. A total of 500 women respondents were to be interviewed using purposive sampling. All the women and men victims who approach crime against women cell will be taken into consideration. However, based on availability of respondents and their willingness to part with information for the study, *total 433 women respondents could be covered.*

Findings

On the basis of data generated from primary sources and Focus Group Discussions etc., the following concluding remarks interalia made were:

- Women/girls who were married at early age were at higher risk of domestic violence and arranged marriages or marriages institutionalized through social systems were more prone.



- Domestic violence is observed to be irrespective of religious orientation of victims.
- Older wives appeared to have accepted various forms of domestic violence in the families.
- The type of family i.e. nuclear or joint did not affect the phenomenon of domestic violence and was common among lower socio-economic strata although it goes un-reported .
- Cause of domestic violence have been reported to be immature personality, addiction-alcohol, drugs, gambling, etc, Instigation and dowry. Dowry, however, was not found the major cause of violence against women with physical injuries being the shape it took.
- Neighbour do not interfere when the victim were also not allowed to talk and interact with their neighbours and women victims were mostly abused by their spouses in front of their children.

6. Research study on Domestic Violence Act amongst married Women in BPL Families of Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh, conducted by the Kazan's Him Star View, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh.

Objectives of the study interalia were:

- To find out the factors and prevalent forms in low income group section, that result in domestic violence.
- To review the role of other family members during domestic violence and whether police, administration or any other social services are approached after the incidence by the victim.

Methodology

- Study covers 10 development blocks, 363 panchayats, 6108 Villages, 1200 household, 1000 individuals through stratified random sampling methods in which interviews of 800 Women from BPL families of Shimla district, through questionnaire were conducted.

Findings

- 82% of the respondent said that poor economic condition is the main cause of domestic violence.
- Even economically independent women were victim of domestic violence.
- Many women were suffering from more than one form of domestic violence.

- Study indicates that child was used as a threat to cause psychological abuse.
- Around 88% of respondents revealed that due to peer pressure, fear of shame and society along with notion of being alone with a hope for future stopped them from leaving their abusive partners.
- Majority of respondents were not aware of their constitution or legal rights but around 90.25% showed willingness to seek help only if provided to them.

7. Research study on National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) and its implication on Rural Women in the state of Rajasthan, conducted by Aravali Institute of Development Research, Jaipur, Rajasthan.

Objectives of the study interalia were:

- To evaluate the socio-economic background of Rural women beneficiaries and to study extent of benefits availed under NREGS by them.
- To study the problems/difficulties faced by women beneficiaries and suggest remedial measures.
- To review the working pattern of NREGS and its implementation mechanism for rural women.

Methodology

- The study was conducted in Six Panchayat Samitis, in Jaipur District through random sampling.
- 610 beneficiaries, 171 officials and 25 cases were taken for the study through stratified random sampling to cover different section of beneficiaries.

Findings

- Majority of women were illiterate (85%) and most belong to Scheduled Caste.
- 70% women had no knowledge about NREGS.
- The scheme has been by and large acceptable by women respondents.
- Study result shows that in the majority of work sites, emergency health care facilities, drinking water are available while crèche facilities were missing in 33 work sites.



- There was delay in payment.
- Study found positive impact of NREGS in reducing the intensity of migration.
- Women constituted 85% of the total working force in NREGS.
- Majority of women reported that due to the NREGS they got earning opportunity, as a result of this they gained respect in the family.

8. Evaluation Study on increasing HIV/AIDS in Women in Imphal East and West District of Manipur, conducted by The Rural Service Agency (RUSA), Imphal, Manipur.

Objectives of the study interalia were:

- To identify the risk factors leading to increasing number of HIV infections among women in Imphal East and Imphal West districts of Manipur and to identify the needs of HIV positive, women which would help in reduction of vulnerability factors.
- To recommend measures thereto.

Methodology

- Review of literature published by the Manipur State AIDS Control Society (MACS), UNAIDS, NACO, Social Welfare, Internet sources etc.
- Questionnaire Survey of HIV positive women, Meira Paibeas, Panchayat Members, Media Personnel.
- The questionnaires were developed by a team of experts drawn from the Manipur State AIDS Control Society and NGOs after review of available literature.

Findings

- Women acquired HIV infection due to personal high risk behavior of their husbands, their own injecting drug use, sharing of needles and syringes, multiple sex partners, lack of knowledge and awareness about HIV/ AIDS, low social and economic status of women in society.
- The needs of HIV positive women are regular income and economic independence, vocational training, income generating schemes, micro credit schemes, overcoming discrimination and stigmatization, easy access to care and support programmes including treatment for opportunistic infections, ART, availability of good quality condoms.

- The stakeholders including NGOs, CBOs, Meira Paibeas (Women Activists) Panchayat members and the Media suggested intensification of awareness campaigns to reach every nook and corner of the state, advocacy with the top political leaders to make the AIDS Control Programme as a top priority programme of the state, enactment of laws to overcome the legal barriers and to overcome the discrimination and stigmatization of people with HIV/AIDS, revision of the Manipur State AIDS Policy to address the needs of the women in general and the specific needs of HIV positive women in particular, linking up all welfare schemes such as Widows Pension schemes, Micro credit schemes, income generating schemes with the AIDS Control Programmes. These works should be taken up as multi-sectoral programmes.
- The NGOs can help the Central and State Government in all these activities particularly in the intensification of awareness campaigns, advocacy campaigns, enactment of laws to overcome the legal barriers and to overcome the discrimination and stigmatization of people with HIV/AIDS, revision of the Manipur State AIDS Policy and also in the care and support programmes.

9. Research study on Role of Women in Disaster preparedness through geographical information system (GIS) in the National Capital region of Delhi, conducted by All India Foundation for Peace and Disaster Management, Rohini, Delhi.

Objectives of the study interalia were:

- To adopt integrated androgyny approach for disaster preparedness.
- To train local women and non-govt. agencies to respond to the immediate medical needs of victims of disasters.
- To facilitate and conduct training for emergency medical response among women and marginal groups.
- Equip women and marginal group with skill and information on how to develop, train and employ special task through preparedness outline in NCR.

Methodology

- The project proposal presents tools and methodologies to analyze women's role in disaster preparedness in NCR through multi model approach. The research rests on both primary as well as secondary data.



Findings

- Situation of women in disaster preparedness in the NC is very poor. If any disaster would occur particularly earthquake the women will be highly vulnerable and it is duty for everyone to create more disaster risk awareness and its management and provide basic training to women for their preparedness. The study indicates how women are at risk related to disaster and what sort of methods we have to use to prepare them.
- Risk management is needed which may embrace all administrative and operational programme that are designed to reduce the risk of emergencies involving acutely hazardous materials. Such programme include, but are not limited to, ensuring the design safety of new existing equipment, standard operating procedure, risk assessment for unity operations, emergency planning and internal and external procedures to ensure that these programs need to be executed as planned on paper.

10. Research study on School drop out of Tribal Girls in Tribal Sub Plan Area of Southern Rajasthan, conducted by Dr.L.N. Dadheech, Udaipur, Rajasthan.

Objectives of the study interalia were:

- To ascertain the extent of sex-wise and age wise enrolment rate of children in the tribal area.
- To examine the factors affecting gender wise enrolment and dropping out from school by tribal children.
- To identify reasons for school drop out by tribal girl children.
- To suggest action plan to check dropping out by tribal girl children.

Methodology

- The study was based on primary data collected from 8 randomly selected blocks with 2 selected villages each totalling 16 villages and 15 tribal families each randomly selected.

Findings

- The reason for drop out of girls ascertained from knowledgeable persons in selected villages, school authorities in selected villages apart from selected households could be grouped under social factors, economic factors and others factors. These are summarized as under:-

Social Factors

- Support to parent in domestic work
- Illiteracy of parents and lack of awareness of need for education.
- Early marriage of girls.

Economic Factor

- On-farm and off-farm labor work for wage earnings to support families.
- Poverty of parents and lack of regular employment and income of family members.
- Children's aptitude to move out of house for grazing of animals etc.

Other Causes

- Geographical condition like crossing of river to reach school and fear of risk.
- Lack of facilities in school, specially toilet for grown up girl children.
- Failure in classes and hesitation to repeat study in the same class.
- Untimely death of parents and responsibilities to look after domestic work.
- Ill treatment at school.
- Lack of farsightedness.
- Inadequate teachers in school.
- For girls the distance between school & home also plays role.

11. Research study on Women Trafficking – Causes, Cost & Consequences, conducted by Shri Matha Mahila Mandali, Andhra Pradesh.

Objectives of the study interalia were:

- To understand socio, economic and cultural milieu which is promoting trafficking.
- To understand the role of local promoters/touts/peers.
- As well as strategies which are affecting women and forcing them into trafficking.

Methodology

- Secondary and primary data were collected through semi structured interview; focus group discussion, case study, questionnaire/ schedule for data collection.



- The respondents include the victims of trafficking, agents, village elite, adolescent girls and youth, teachers, Village Revenue Officers (VROs), Gram sevakas, police department, sarpanch, SHG leaders, anganwadi teachers, ANMs, social workers, NGOs, local doctors and coordinators of SHGs.
- This study covered Chittor, Ananthapur and Kadapa districts known for high incidence of trafficking.

Findings

- Regularly 20 lakh women and children are trafficked every year in the country. Nearly 100 to 125 in the study areas.
- One of the major reasons for the prevalence and increase in trafficking is poverty and traditional customs. There are others who take it up as a way of improving their status. When children get into prostitution or are trafficked it has been found that many came from homes where they have had to face abuse or where there has been violence and tension.
- Most of the victims suffer HIV/AIDS/ sexual diseases.
- Rehabilitation is not proper. Many of the rehabilitation/rescue officers are not sensitized and treat rehabilitation as one time affair. This leads to dependency and going back to clutches of traffickers once again.
- There are very few instances of prevention of trafficking. Though there are number of programs and schemes to minimize the risk of trafficking for economic reasons initiatives are not reaching the real needy.
- Rescue operation of minors, young girls, women in prostitution or any kind of Commercial sexual exploitation is primarily the state responsibility. NGOs however have done large job.
- Children rescued from prostitution often go into “Post-traumatic Stress Disorder”.

12. Research study on Honour Killings in Haryana, Punjab and Western Uttar Pradesh, conducted by Shakti Vahini, New Delhi.

Objectives of the study interalia were:

- To document the cases of Honour/ Dishonour killings in Haryana, Punjab, and Western Uttar Pradesh.

Methodology

- Interviewed sample group of 600 persons spread across above area and 300 police personnel.
- Studied 560 cases where couples have been threatened or violence done upon them.
- Study of the High Court and Supreme Court orders/ Judgments etc.

Findings

- Khap Panchayats are a collective patriarchal body using its collective strength for repressive ends rather than democratic ones. The Khap panchayats use this power as extrajudicial bodies. Khap Panchayats are self styled decision makers. These traditional panchayats mobilize a large no of people on the basis of family kin, gotra, caste, community and village including persons from outside the local area. There is no participation of women and the youth are negligible.
- Honour Killings have been reported from those areas where the Khap Panchayats are active.
- Study found that out of 560 cases, covered under this study, 48 persons have been killed for Honour in Uttar Pradesh, 15 persons in Delhi, 41 persons in Haryana and 17 persons in other states in the last four years.
- Khap Panchayats have been agitating and mobilizing on gotra issue.
- Gotra issue is a sensitive issue and raising it as a campaign has helped the Khap to get mass support. It is one issue in which the public support is with the khap panchayats and this support the khap members are exploiting to consolidate power. It is now a ploy to deflect the debate from the honour killings and the illegal diktats issued by these groups.
- Cases of runaway couple being threatened have been reported from almost all the districts of Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Chandigarh and Uttar Pradesh. Most of the couple whose marriages have been threatened by their families hail from the cities.
- From the case studies it is clear that violence against couples has not only been reported from rural areas but also from the cities.
- In cases of girls marrying into the higher caste the reaction has been less violent.



- In 88.93% of the cases the girls family has been involved in the threatening of couples / or committing violence on them.
- Out of the 300 policemen interviewed in Haryana, Punjab and Western Uttar Pradesh 81% agreed that Khap Panchyatas were raising the right issues. 85% agreed with Khap Panchayats on the issue of the Gotra.
- The law enforcement agencies have failed to provide the necessary protection to couples. The protection which is a Fundamental Right under Article 21 has to be validated by the High Court or the district court for the police to act. Till the time this validation occurs the couple have to live a life under hiding. Those who cannot reach the High Court will be caught and violence heaped on them.
- Prosecutions of the people indulging in such killings need to be taken actively so that deterrents can be set up.
- The rise in education and development in the area and the growing urbanization have pitted a traditional generation against a new generation which is exposed to the modern ways of life. This has brought a huge clash of generation in which the elder generation is consolidating its power through the khap panchayats and the community groups.



7

Recommendations

The Indian Constitution guarantees justice and equality in all the segments of our society irrespective of caste, creed, religion, colour and gender. A number of legislations have been enacted by the Central and State Governments to safeguard the interests of women and amendments have been made in the existing laws with a view to handling atrocities and crimes against women. Despite these measures, crimes against women like dowry deaths, acid attacks, sexual harassment at work place, rape, domestic violence etc; and atrocities against women, continue. Given the primary mandate of the Commission to uphold and safeguard the rights of women, the recommendations on legal aspects inter alia as enumerated below have been proposed during the year 2011-2012 after wide stake-holders consultations for implementation by the Government. Besides, the National Commission for Women has also sponsored research studies on various issues concerning women during the same year, and recommendations inter alia as emerged from the studies have also been given below for implementation by the Central and State Governments.

Recommendations of Legal Cell during the year 2011-12

1. Amendments to Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

A consultation on **Amendments to Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 was held on 2nd May, 2011 in the Conference Room of NCW as per the request of MWCD.** The consultation was attended by Police officials, officials of Women & Child Department of States and representatives of concerned Ministries and Organizations. The participants deliberated upon the Draft Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 2010 prepared by the Ministry of Law and Justice. There was also a detailed discussion on Sec.498 AIPC, with suggestions to make the penalty more stringent.

In general, there was agreement regarding the following :-

- a) Deletion of the term “in connection with marriage”
- b) The giver of dowry should not be penalized.
- c) For effective implementation of laws, there was general agreement to harmonize the Dowry Prohibition Act with the PWDV Act. The Protection Officer can also be the Dowry Prohibition

Officer provided the officer is a full time appointee and sufficient infrastructure and support staff is made available. System of locating Protection Officers in the Women Cell is working successfully in Haryana in handling such cases and could be replicated across the country.

- d) Seven years limit in S.304 (B) IPC should be deleted.

In addition, the following suggestions were also made:

- Maintenance of the list of gifts is not practical and such amendment is not required in the Act. If at all such a provision is kept then maintenance of the list of gifts should be the responsibility of both the parties and should not require authentication by the Dowry Prohibition Officers as proposed in the amendment Bill.
- Registration of marriages should be made compulsory by Central legislation.

2. National Commission for Women's response to the issues raised by the Hon'ble Committee on Petitions, Rajya Sabha ,with specific reference to the Petition seeking amendments in Sec 498A of IPC.

Rajya Sabha Committee on Petitions reviewed a petition praying for amendments in Sec.498 A of IPC. The Petitioner has prayed that S498 A be amended so as to make it **bailable, non-cognizable and compoundable**. The NCW has consistently opined that S 498A is a very important legal recourse available to a woman to combat cruelty and torture. **The Commission is not in favour of any amendment or dilution of the provision**. The complaints under this provision may be dealt with as complaints under any other serious crimes

NCW has collected some earlier studies and also commissioned fact finding studies pertaining to 5 years data in three police stations each in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Vijaywada, Jalandhar, Kapurthala and Amritsar in Punjab and forwarded its inputs to the Hon'ble Committee . Though there is wide variation across the country, the studies mentioned above have prima-facie supported the views of NCW. The following conclusions emanated from the studies.

- (a) Police terminology “mistake of fact” gives wrong impression that complaint was false and Sec. 498A was “misused’**. The filing of FIR and the investigation process act as a deterrent force which drive the parties of the litigation to enter into a compromise or settlement and in such instances, the language used by the investigation agency to submit its report before the Court is “ mistake of facts/mistake of law or charge found false”. This



police terminology is giving rise to a mistaken picture that the victim of cruelty had filed a false complaint even though the complainant had in fact been subjected to extreme harassment .

(b) Section 498-A is no more misused than other Sections of IPC:

The number of cases involving “mistake of fact” has gone down over the period of study. Moreover, the proportion of cases declared false on account of mistake of fact or law under Section 498A is far less than those booked under cheating, kidnapping and abduction. As such Section 498A is no more prone to ‘misuse’ than any other Section of the IPC. The possibility of misuse of law does not invalidate the law or justify its amendment or dilution.

(c) Percentage of judgements in which misuse was alleged is negligible.

(d) The No. of FIRs filed under Sec.498 A is negligible compared to the total number: Sec.498 A not widely used.

The number of FIRs filed under S. 498A is negligible as compared to the total number of FIRs registered in a police station. On an average, they constitute only 1% of the total FIRs within a particular police station. When compared to the number of women who died due to dowry death or have committed suicide, the number of cases filed under S. 498A seems disproportionately low. This indicates that the Section is not widely used and therefore the question of rampant misuse cannot arise.

National Family Health Survey 2005-06 states 40% of married women face domestic violence. National Crime Record Bureau statistics say that 81,344 women filed cases of dowry harassment and cruelty. 12,399 died due to dowry death or suicide. Taking the 40% of the married Indian women facing domestic violence in 2008 and seeing how many have used 498A (NCRB Data 2008), only 0.03% of women, who face domestic violence actually file cases under 498A. As compared to the number of women who have actually died due to violence, the number of cases filed under Section 498A does not seem disproportionate. On the contrary, it appears to be almost negligible.

(e) Charge Sheet rate is high

(f) No. of arrests not proportionately high

- (g) The majority of the accused are able to get bail**
- (h) Conviction rate is low**
- (i) Compromise /settlement is common even without the Section being compoundable**

The Commission reiterating its earlier views strongly recommended that Section 498A IPC may not be amended or diluted.

- 3. A National Seminar on “*Preventing and Combating Human Trafficking in India*”** was jointly organised by National Commission for Women and National Human Rights Commission **on 23rd November,2011 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.** The Seminar was attended by senior govt officials, State Commissions for Women and representatives of NGOs.

In her inaugural address Smt. Mamta Sharma, Chairperson, National Commission for Women expressed that to combat human trafficking, several short-term and long-term measures are needed to be taken up at all levels. There is an urgent need to create awareness among the public about human trafficking. Media can play a very effective role here. Poverty alleviation measures too will help in combating it in the long run. The observations and recommendations emerged from the deliberation in the Seminar are annexed at **Annexure - XV.**

Commission also printed a booklet on the deliberations and recommendations for documenting the same.

- 4.** A National Consultation on the Draft Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the effective Implementation of PWDVA was organised on 19th January,2012 at IIC, New Delhi. There was an intensive discussion and Consultations on the matter with the stakeholders including representatives from civil societies from various states. The scheme has been modified accordingly based on inputs received & forwarded to the Ministry of WCD . The revised scheme is placed at **Annexure- VI**

5. Recommendations on Section 125 Cr.PC

Comments had been received by NCW from Ministry of Women and Child Development on Section 125 of Cr.PC, In reply to their comments, NCW had agreed with the Ministry to delete the word ‘grandparents’ from the draft proposed by the Commission and also agreed with the Ministry’s view point on that reduction of time line for disposal of an application from 60 days to 30 days may not be possible for the Courts . NCW has also agreed with the Ministry’s suggestion



that Section 125(3) Cr. PC also be amended to include subjecting a woman to Domestic Violence. A copy of the Draft recommendations with necessary changes as agreed between the Ministry and NCW is placed at **Annexure- ‘ VII ‘**.

- 6. Comments of NCW on “Prevention of Extravagance and unlimited Expenditure on Marriage Bill, 2011”** received from Ministry of Law and Justice.. Comments of NCW on the draft Bill has been sent to the Ministry on 4th Nov.,2011- **Annexure -VIII**
- 7. Comments on “Women Farmer’s Entitlement Bill, 2011”**. NCW received a draft Bill on “Women Farmer’s Entitlement Bill,2011”by Prof.M.S. Swaminathan, MP from MWCD. The views of NCW on the matter were forwarded to MWCD on 19th Dec.,2011 **Annexure -XI.**

Key Recommendations of the Sponsored Research Studies and those Finalized Interalia During the Year 2011-2012

- 1. Research Study on Women in Panchayat in Rohtak District of Haryana conducted by Rural Organization for Awareness and Development, Rohtak, Haryana.**

The main objective of this study was to assess the level of awareness of WERs about the Panchayati Raj Act, various development schemes and to assess the nature and degree of participation of WERS. Some main recommendation interalia are.

These have been largely divided in three broad categories.

National Level:

- ❖ Central Govt. have to strengthen Gram Sabha and three-tiers of the Panchayat. There should be Panchayat Resource Centres, controlled by a non-governmental agency, to access, systematize and disseminate relevant and timely information to the people.
- ❖ Prevalence of atrocities on women such as domestic violence, alcoholism, dowry, etc. was found to be very rampant. Central agencies must take initiatives for wider awareness generation about the various constitutional provisions. The Government can make a difference at the policy level.
- ❖ There must be adequate administrative machinery to see that the laws are implemented in a proper manner. There is also a great need to generate awareness among the community people about the main provision of these acts.

- ❖ The Government should provide finances and infrastructure to some of the worthy and successful CSOs/CBOs particularly women organization to take up the responsibility of encouraging the WERs.
- ❖ **Media** – The media both print as well as electronic can play an important role in creating awareness in the rural society. It can encourage the women to participate in local governance effectively and emphasize on the major social evils and various constitutional provisions for the empowerment of women.
- ❖ **CSO's and research agencies** – CSO's are important agents in research and sensitization on burning social issues. By gathering and then disseminating information on the problem they give rise to the social awareness in the general public, which in turn creates a basis for social change.

State Level

- ❖ The Sakshar Mahila Samuha (SMS) /Mahila Mandals formed by the Department of Women & Child Development, Haryana in the village can be effectively used as instruments to mobilize women. CSOs/CBOs can also act as catalytic agents for encouraging the women's participation in Gram Sabha /Gram Panchayat meetings.
- ❖ Such leaders who have successfully implemented developmental schemes need to be enthused by publicizing their leadership qualities and honoring them in public meetings. It will definitely encourage other WERs.
- ❖ Separate Women Gram Sabha meeting should be held one day before the general Gram Sabha meeting, so that women raise their issues without any hesitation.
- ❖ Sensitization of the community about gender related issues as well as on different social problems that women face in their day-to-day life.
- ❖ **Training:-** As training is an essential strategy for capacity building, an effective training programme of a reasonable duration is must for the Gram Panchayat Members. Training for ERs should be of short duration and preferably conducted in and around the village i.e. at block level or cluster of villages level so that Elected Representatives particularly women attend these trainings without neglecting their household and allied duties.
- ❖ Gender sensitization programmes should be made mandatory for Elected Representatives of PRIs as well as refresher courses.



- ❖ Social segments in the Panchayats are to a large extent ignored. Panchayats should be encouraged to provide special emphasis on social sector initiatives. Training to WERs should be provided in order to sensitize them about the relevance of various constitutional provisions constituted to control various social evils i.e. dowry, female foeticide, child marriage, domestic violence etc.

District Administration

- ❖ Size of the group during training to be reduced to 30-35 and participatory method i.e. game, case study, Audio-Video etc must be used as training methods.
- ❖ To minimize hurdles to WERs the Government should take strict action and involvement of WERs should be made compulsory instead of their family members.
- ❖ Agenda of the Gram Panchyat meeting must be circulated within the prescribed time duration to all the ERs.

2. Research Study on Environment Provided by BPOs / MCs to their Women Employees conducted by Maathru Bhoomi Foundation, New Delhi.

The main objective of the study was to understand problems faced by women working in BPOs / MNCs and their benefits and disadvantages in relation to the work life.

Recommendations

Central Government

- The Central Government should direct strictly all BPOs / MNCs making mandatory of police verification before recruiting any drivers, peons, office boys to ensure security for working women.
- A **Separate Cell** should be set up for working women in the ministry to pay special attention to the problems of working women in BPOs / MNCs sector which could look into.
 - (i) To coordinate the efforts in respect of Women employees within the policy framework on women drawn by Ministry of Women and Child Development.
 - (ii) To implement Equal Remuneration Act in BPO/ MNC sector.
 - (iii) Security measures taken by the BPOs / MNCs to ensure women security during the night working hours.

- (iv) Follow up action on the Supreme Court Judgement in the matter of prevention of sexual harassment of women at their work place and periodical reviews of the initiatives taken in the matter in consultation with related agencies viz. National Commission for Women, Ministry of Women and Child Development, National Labour Institute, etc.

State Government

- The Factories Act 1948 should be properly implemented to avoid extra working hours in BPO Sector.
- Awareness programmes, advertisements, journals should be circulated about the legal rights such as right to work, equal treatment, property and maintenance, etc.
- A Women Nodal Officer should be appointed by the State Government to visit and keep in check the BPOs/MNCs to ensure the security measures and good working environment to their working women.
- Self Defence Training Centre should be set up by the State Government near BPOs / MNCs for providing self defence training.
- Recreational and Cultural Centres to be established for working women to avoid work pressure.

3. Research study on Impact of Dowry Prohibition Act on Social change conducted by Mothers Lap Charitable Organisation, Vishakapatnam, Dist, Andhra Pradesh.

The main objective of the study was to find out the nature and magnitude of social change after enactment of Dowry Prohibition Act in Andhra Pradesh.

Recommendations

Central Government

- There is a need to amend DP Act to avoid loopholes while implementation.
- Central Government should introduce Grant-in-aid scheme for taking up participation of NGOs / VOs for effective implementation of DP Act.
- Central Government should provide funds to States for Short Stay Homes and Crèches for Dowry Victims and their children



State Government

- Every year a specified day would be observed as *Dowry Prohibition Day* and pledge be administered to students in schools and colleges that they shall not give or receive dowry.
- Organizing publicity through camps by information and broadcasting Dept, LSG and other media against dowry and involve local people.
- Regional Dowry Prohibition Officers appointed under sub-section (2) of Sec. 8-B shall conduct sensitization programmes and create general awareness to the public through the media at panchayati, block and district levels .
- Police should conduct supervision checks and direct enquiry for ascertaining violations.
- Police must accept complaints for any offence under the Act and maintain registers to record them and their results.
- Mobile Police Stations should be set up for filing Dowry related complaints consisting of women Police Officers.
- FIR should be made at the residence of the victim. Spot evidence should be recorded by police.
- Toll free number to be set up for filing complaint under DP Act with provision for registering complaints, as also online registration.
- Village panchayats may be entrusted the duties to receive complaints and forward to police station.

4. Research Study on Farmer's Suicides and its Impact on Women and Families in Andhra Pradesh conducted by Noble Social and Educational Society, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh.

The main objective of the study was to examine the causes of suicides among the farmers in the state of Andhra Pradesh and suggest strategies to protect the vulnerable victims' families and empower specially the women and children of the affected farmers families.

Recommendations

Central Government/State Government/other agencies

- Relief package be extended to the families of tenant farmers who have committed suicide through State Government.

- Rehabilitation package be settled as early as possible and establishment of single window system to minimize delay in awarding ex-gratia which should be increased.
- Village Sarpanch, local Tahsildar should take full responsibility of getting post-mortem done relieving immediate mental agony of the widow.
- To prevent the suicides in the farming community particularly in drought prone areas government do periodical monitoring of agricultural operations and debt position in the families of the small and marginal farmers.
- Counselling for farmers in agricultural operations to conduct extensional programmes along with their wives who participate in agricultural operations.
- Supply of agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides at concessional/ subsidized rates.
- To help the surviving widows, and their families diversification of their occupations and skill development is necessary.
- District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA) through Indira Kranthi Pathakam (State poverty eradication programme through SHGs), Department of women and child development through Scheme of Kishore Shakthi Yojana, NGOs through Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP), Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, Jan Shikshan Sansthan of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India working in the State and State Backward Castes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations under the scheme of skill development of training programmes.

Several recommendations were made to improve the lot of surviving widows and their children through multiple agencies.

- All the women in the suicide hit families should be persuaded to become members of SHGs. DRDA, RMK and NGOs.
 - Department of Women and Child Development, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh and NGOs.
- Credit at the right time at an Affordable rate of interest to the affected farmers families specially.



- Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, (Ministry of Women and Child Development, Govt. of India) and State Backward Castes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations under the scheme of micro credit.

5. **Research study on Domestic Violence Act conducted by Shrine Society, Delhi.**

The main objective of the study was to find the determinants and psychological, sociological, economic and emotional effects of domestic violence on women.

Recommendations

Central Government

- The Government needs to make specific efforts to spread awareness about the Act.
- There is need to gender sensitize the law enforcing agencies and judiciary. Women are generally consoled than assisted to take advantage of DVA.
- Existing law needs to be constantly reviewed and amended keeping in view most practical hazards in pursuing procedures followed for remedy under DVA.
- Along with Protection Officers, there is equal or rather more need of counselling services for the families.
- Amendments in Hindu Marriage Act or other Acts providing for valid marriages should have protective shield for women such as right to equal share in property and other resources; maintenance allowance to victim women from the salaries, if employed, and provisions for legal custody of such women, as per their choice for their safety.

State Governments:

- States, who have direct responsibility for effective implementation of PWDA need to take Domestic Violence Act seriously and establish effective monitoring system to deal with the phenomenon of domestic violence.
- Local Bodies should be authorized to entertain complaints under DVA. involving larger community against the phenomenon.
- States do not have adequate facilities for temporary shelter for victimized women. This needs to be looked into by the State Governments.

- Domestic violence against married women begins with curtailment of access to resources or finances, which constricts all opportunities for victims to fight against suffering. There should be minimum allowance/ pocket money mandatory from the income of the family/husband to the wife whether she is victim or not.

Establishment of Support System:

- State and Centre need to envisage alternatives to provide necessary services and support to them whether material or in terms of social interventions through a network of qualified social workers or Social Work Organizations.
- Special Courts should be set up and association of NGOs should be made mandatory in the investigations, framing of charges and proceedings of Court. Government should create such a system and provide finances.

6. Research study on Domestic Violence Act amongst married Women in BPL families of Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh conducted by The Kazan's, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh.

The main objective of the study was to find out the impact of domestic violence on women in term of personal, social and family level.

Recommendations

Need for change of Attitude and awareness camps for males and family members.

- For this more awareness camps for male and their family member should be organised so that the root cause of domestic violence can be moulded.
- Conducting legal rights awareness course for girls in school and every 6 months at block level for those who cannot access school education.

Need to encourage Women's personality through personality development courses and self defence course.

- Enact new statutes providing for fast, inexpensive, and comprehensive civil protection order relief, with enforcement through equally fast, inexpensive, and comprehensive criminal contempt motion procedures



State Government

Police and Health Care

- Police need to be sensitized to treat domestic violence cases seriously.
- Police should be provided with information regarding support network of judiciary, government agencies/departments and gender training made mandatory.

Need for implementation of stringent law

- A crisis support cell needs to be established in all major Government and Private Hospitals with a trained medical social worker to provide appropriate services.
- Training programmes must be organized for health professionals in order to develop their skills to provide basic support for abused people.
- Documentation on the prevalence and the health consequences of domestic violence should be undertaken by the concerned government departments, health care institutions, NGOs and counselling centres.
- A nodal agency should also be set up for the annual consolidation of the documented work and publish the same for wider publicity among the masses for increasing awareness.

Role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

- NGOs to spread awareness regarding legal rights.
- Engage in mutual and coordinated inter-agency task forces to improve the delivery of services by district courts, local police, state prosecutors, lawyers, law schools, social service workers, state hospitals, doctors, and various treatment programs to both batterers and victims.

7. The study on National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) and its Implication on Rural Women in Rajasthan conducted by the Aravali Institute of Development Research, Jaipur, Rajasthan.

The main objective of the study was to assess the implication mechanism for rural women.

Recommendations

- Awareness Level needs to be raised particularly with the rural women through awareness camps by VOs/NGOs.

- Capacity building of functionaries at Gram Panchayat Level is much needed.
- The opportunity of assembling village women should be utilized to form either SHG or be promoted for productive economic activity.
- Youth group for male & female should be formed and trained to work as motivator and monitor the programme, utilizing Right to Information Act (RTI).

8. Study on Increasing HIV/AIDS in Women in Imphal East and West District of Manipur conducted by The Rural Service Agency (RUSA), Imphal, Manipur.

The main objective of the study was to identify the needs of the HIV positive women which will help in the reduction of vulnerability factors preventing women from acquiring HIV/AIDS.

Recommendations

(a) National level:

- General Awareness be created, intervention nutrition, healthcare and support services, vocational training, economic rehabilitation be looked into, widow pension schemes, and composite scheme specially for border areas be considered. SHGs, departmental conditions proper accounting and monitoring done.

(b) State level:

- General awareness (through, CBOs/VOa, media, drama, Jatras, street plays etc.).
- Intervention programme (IDUs, FSW, Migrant Workers, Truckers, Mobile counselling etc).
- Composite programme (counselling, intervention, health care, condom promotion, economic rehabilitation, nutrition support etc.)
- Department coordination.
- To strengthen state SACS.
- To streamline delivery system.

(c) Local Self Government: (Implementation & Service Delivery)

- To make aware the existing activities relating to HIV/AIDS Prevention, protection and health care system, economic development implemented by State govt. and Central Govt. and other foreign donors etc. and involve community.



9. Research study on Role of Women in Disaster preparedness through geographical information system (GIS) in the National Capital region of Delhi conducted by All India Foundation for Peace and Disaster Management, Rohini, Delhi.

Objective of the study was to Equip women and marginal group with skill and information on how to develop, train and employ special task through preparedness outline in NCR.

Recommendations

- There is a need for an institutional set up at various levels of administration to ensure management of disaster during emergencies. The responsibility and reporting system of the various departments such as police, fire, transport, communication, NGOs, Public work department, Municipal Corporation and Revenue department etc. should be clearly demarcated within a well defined structure so that response time may be reduced at the time of disasters.
- Mainstreaming disaster management into development planning may be ensured by regulating land use according to the exposure of risk, updating and enforcement of building byelaws as per the disaster resistance codes and retrofitting of life line buildings.
- There is need of awareness generation among public by fostering community based disaster management planning initiative in schools, hospitals, residential areas and villages etc. at grass root level.
- Geographic information System & databases, focusing on the development of techniques and decision support tools using GIS to integrate, manipulate and display a wide range of risk-related information should be developed.
- A detailed data base on disaster risk aspects should be developed so that specialized studies and assessment can be facilitated at all levels of planning. It may help in exploring and expanding means of indicators and parameters which will result in a clear picture.

10. Research study on School drop out of Tribal Girls in Tribal Sub Plan Area of Southern Rajasthan conducted by Dr. L.N. Dadheech, Udaipur, Rajasthan.

Main objective of the study was to examine factors affecting gender wise enrolment and dropping out from school by tribal children.

Recommendations

Central Government

- The mid day meal programme coupled with hike in incentives with increase in classes in schools of girl children may help tribal girls to continue their studies.
- Strict implementation of Right to Education with the intervention of Panchayat Raj and local communities may also help to reduce school drop out.
- The schemes on Sarvashiksha Abhiyan and Right to Education are required to be implemented more vigorously by the local committees for developing awareness for education of tribal girls.

Central/State Government

- Strategies to reduce drop out must be mostly centered around the stages of primary and middle school levels.
- Government incentive programme under individual beneficiary approach must be linked to preference for families having girl children with higher levels of education.
- The budgetary allocations for upgradation of schools are to be adequately enhanced.
- The upgradation of existing schools to higher levels may help to reduce drop out rates in the tribal area.
- While State government has already taken decisions for cent percent passing in lower classes, governmental support for safe and secure transport between school and home has to get priority.

Local Panchayat/NGOs

- Family centered awareness programmes are required to be launched to enthuse girl children and their parents for their continuous attendance in schools.
- Non- Government organization will have to play a pro-active role in this.

11. Research study on Women Trafficking – Causes, Cost & Consequences conducted by Shri Matha Mahila Mandali, Andhra Pradesh.

The main objective of the study was to understand the problems and reasons as well as strategies which are affecting women and forcing them towards trafficking.



Recommendations

- Proper Coordination with the NGOs and other key players can sensitize and prevent trafficking.
- In coordination with the judicial department, NGOs can conduct legal meets at the villages where high incidence of trafficking is observed, sensitize mediators also.
- Better services at the rehabilitation homes such as short stay homes, Swadhar homes and looking into sound mental health rather than merely provide shelter.
- Providing information to the vulnerable families and facilities, access to various schemes from the local and block level offices.
- The sub committee should be trained as para legal workers and should be coordinated with the police and public prosecutors.
- The CBO should work as a vigilance group at the community level at the village.
- Common action plan for the states and reviews by Ministry of Home Affairs.
- National information and Call Centre with a specific call number.

12. Research study on Honour Killings in Haryana, Punjab and Western Uttar Pradesh conducted by Shakti Vahini, New Delhi.

This study is to document the cases of Honour/ Dishonour killings in Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi.

Recommendations

- The government should act firmly against community groups who commit such acts.
- The Police / Law enforcement need to be sensitized on such issues and asked firmly to protect individuals and couples who are victims of diktat by community groups. Trainings must be imparted to law enforcers to build their awareness and capacity to deal with issues related to crime against women.
- There is an urgent need to work on Gender Issues with the Police in these states. The sensitization should start from Police Station level to the top level.

- In each district the police should set up such cells where couples can approach for protection due to widespread opposition to inter caste marriages.
- The growth of civil society in these regions needs to be supported. The agencies like the Women and Child Department, Social Welfare Department and the State Women's Commissions should work proactively. There is an urgent need to work on gender issues in these areas.
- The State must devise strategies to facilitate the right of choice.
- Strict Laws need to be supplemented by social mobilization and awareness campaigns on mass level.



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.

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 discharges 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 2011)	13	118	118	13
IInd quarter (1 Jul - 30 Sep 2011)	13	130	141	02
IIIrd quarter (1 Oct - 31 Dec 2011)	02	196	165	33
IVth (1 Jan - 31 Mar 2012)	33	113	139	07

Seven cases shown in closing balance were within the permissible time of thirty days.

B. Detail of Ist Appeal received in the NCW 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 2011)	Nil	13	13	Nil
IIInd quarter (1 Jul - 30 Sep 2011)	Nil	08	08	Nil
IIIrd quarter (1 Oct - 31 Dec 2011)	Nil	11	11	Nil
IVth (1 Jan - 31 Mar 2012)	Nil	14	13	1

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

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

Although no formal training programme was conducted by the Ministry of 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 requests were replied to 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.

The website of NCW has information relating to meeting/Seminar, official visit of Hon'ble CP and Members of the Commission and press release, inter alia suo moto cases, various publications, annual report, tender notices etc., the website is regularly being 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



Account of the Commission

BALANCE SHEET (NON PROFIT ORGANISATION) AS ON 31ST MARCH, 2012

CAPITAL FUND AND LIABILITIES	SCHEDULE	CURRENT YEAR		PREVIOUS YEAR		Amount (₹)
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	
		Total	Total	Total	Total	
Capital Fund	1	6,05,20,471.00	—	6,05,20,471.00	5,33,86,025.00	5,33,86,025.00
Reserves and Surplus	2	(3,25,39,358.00)	64,73,149.00	(2,60,66,209.00)	(3,00,91,331.00)	(2,38,69,499.00)
Earmarked/Endowment Fund						—
Secured Loans and Borrowings						—
Unsecured Loan and Borrowings						—
Deferre Credit Liabilities						—
Current Liabilities and Provisions	3	2,19,11,158.00	1,07,765.00	2,20,18,923.00	1,87,87,129.00	1,88,37,129.00
		4,98,92,271.00	65,80,914.00	5,64,73,185.00	4,20,81,823.00	4,83,53,655.00
ASSETS						
Fixed Assets	4	2,31,40,907.00	—	2,31,40,907.00	2,11,17,272.00	2,11,17,272.00
Investment - From Earmarked/Endowment Funds						—
Investment - Others						—
Current Assets, Loans & Advances	6	3,21,34,380.00	11,97,898.00	3,33,32,278.00	2,68,84,618.00	2,72,36,383.00
Miscellaneous Expenditure						—
TOTAL (B)		5,52,75,287.00	11,97,898.00	5,64,73,185.00	4,80,01,890.00	4,83,53,655.00
Significant Accounting Policies	14					
Contingent Liabilities and Notes of Accounts	15					

MEMBER (WS) FOR MEMBER SECRETARY

**INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2012**

Amount (₹)

INCOME	SCHEDULE	CURRENT YEAR		PREVIOUS YEAR	
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Income from Sales/Sevices		—	—	—	—
Grants/ Subsidies	7	8,28,17,554.00	3,28,97,000.00	4,48,48,941.00	2,46,05,000.00
Fees/ Subscriptions	8	—	8,908.00	—	3,417.00
Income from Investment (Income on Invest. From Earmarked/ Endow. Funds transferred to Funds)	9	—	—	—	—
Income from Royalty, Publication etc.		—	—	—	—
Interest Earned	10	3,21,681.00	1,60,840.00	—	4,69,359.00
Other Income	11	—	1,77,740.00	—	3,39,617.00
Increase/(Decrease) in stock of Finished goods		—	—	—	—
Previous Year Adjustments Other Income		—	—	—	35,000.00
TOTAL (A)		8,31,39,235.00	3,32,44,488.00	4,48,48,941.00	2,54,52,393.00
EXPENDITURE					
Establishment Expenses	12	84,34,245.00	1,69,17,188.00	75,61,890.00	1,31,81,834.00
Other Administrative Expenses etc.	13	7,22,31,412.00	1,60,75,983.00	4,45,87,683.00	1,54,08,810.00
Expenditure on Grants, Subsidies etc.		—	—	—	—
Interest		—	—	—	—
Depreciation (Net Total at the year end)		33,95,533.00	—	35,53,045.00	—
Loss on sale of Fixed Assets		15,26,072.00	—	1,43,170.00	—
TOTAL (B)		8,55,87,262.00	3,29,93,171.00	5,58,45,788.00	2,85,90,644.00
Balance Being excess of Expenditure over Income (A-B)		(24,48,027.00)	2,51,317.00	(1,09,96,847.00)	(31,38,251.00)
Transfer to Special Reserve		—	—	—	—
Transfer to/from General Reserve		—	—	—	—
Balance Being surplus/(Deficit) carried to Corpus/Capital Fund		(24,48,027.00)	2,51,317.00	(1,09,96,847.00)	(31,38,251.00)

MEMBER (WS) FOR MEMBER SECRETARY

**SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET
AS ON MARCH 31, 2012**

SCHEDULE 1 - CAPITAL FUND

	Amount (₹)			
	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Balance as at the beginning of the year	5,33,86,025.00		4,88,57,891.00	—
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		—	1,07,000.00	—
Add: Addition of Capital Fund during the year	71,38,445.00	—	50,40,059.00	—
Less: Adjustment Entry for sale of Fixed Assets for the FY 2009-10		—	6,18,925.00	—
Less: Sale of Fixed Assets for the FY 2011-12	3,999.00	—		—
Less: Adjustment Entry for sale of Fixed Assets for the FY 2010-11		—	—	—
Balance At at the Year End	6,05,20,471.00	—	5,33,86,025.00	—

SCHEDULE 2 - RESERVES & SURPLUS

	Amount (₹)			
	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1) Capital Reserve				
As Per Last Account	(3,00,91,331.00)	62,21,832.00	(1,90,94,484.00)	93,60,083.00
Add/(Deduct) :- Net Income/(Expenditure) transferred from the Income and Expenditure Account	(24,48,027.00)	2,51,317.00	(1,09,96,847.00)	(31,38,251.00)
TOTAL	(3,25,39,358.00)	64,73,149.00	(3,00,91,331.00)	62,21,832.00

MEMBER (WS) FOR MEMBER SECRETARY



SCHEDULE 3 - CURRENT LIABILITIES & PROVISIONS

		Amount (₹)			
		Current Year		Previous Year	
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
<u>CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>					
CPF Payable		—	—	—	—
Security Deposit		53,989.00	1,07,765.00	39,260.00	50,000.00
Advances to NGO Payable	A+B+C+D+E	1,74,18,444.00	—	1,56,03,454.00	—
Advances to NGO (NER) Payable	F+G+H	44,38,725.00	—	31,41,415.00	—
Sundry Creditors		—	—	3,000.00	—
		2,19,11,158.00	1,07,765.00	1,87,87,129.00	50,000.00
<u>Special Study</u>	(A)	64,43,455.00	—	64,92,520.00	—
Abhiyan, Chattisgarh		83,000.00	—	83,000.00	—
All India Foundation for Peace & Disaster Management		—	—	3,21,300.00	—
Aravali Institute for Development Research		—	—	1,02,690.00	—
Association for Develp & Research (ADARAS).		1,35,000.00	—	—	—
Center for Social Research, New Delhi		2,69,640.00	—	2,69,640.00	—
Center for Women Studies, Kerala		48,040.00	—	1,44,120.00	—
Center for Women Studies		1,41,120.00	—	1,41,120.00	—
Centre for Social Development, jaipur		—	—	97,050.00	—
Centre for Social Research, Vasant Kunj, Delhi		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		1,37,340.00	—	—	—
Chaitanya Mohan kothi, Gaya		58,800.00	—	58,800.00	—
Dhanvadhiri Mentally Retarded & Drug Addictors		48,720.00	—	1,46,160.00	—
Dr. Shaila Parveen, Lecturer, Varanasi, U.P.		61,000.00	—	1,83,000.00	—
Dr. Usha Tandon Associate Professor, DU, New Delhi		60,060.00	—	1,80,180.00	—
Ehsaas foundation, New Delhi		1,98,390.00	—	2,90,370.00	—
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	—	—	—
Indian Council For scientific Research & Development		65,100.00	—	—	—
Indian Institute of Technology WB		64,050.00	—	—	—
Indian Social Institute Delhi		2,63,550.00	—	—	—
Indian Society for Integrated Women Delhi		—	—	1,92,150.00	—
Initiative for Social Change & Action		60,000.00	—	—	—
Institute of Environment & Social Affairs		53,760.00	—	—	—

Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Institute of Social Development, Udaipur	44,800.00		44,800.00	
Institute of Social Work, Kolkata	1,09,800.00		1,09,800.00	
Jabala Action Research organisation	48,615.00		48,615.00	
Jamia Milia Islamia, Delhi	2,43,300.00		—	
Kazan's Him Star View, Shimla	—		1,75,140.00	
Legal services Near Apollo Hospital, New Delhi	65,200.00		65,200.00	
Liaqut Ali Khan, Jaipur	40,000.00		1,20,000.00	
Lok Sewa Sansthan UP	46,620.00		1,39,860.00	
Luxmi Narayan Gramodhog Vikas Samiti, UP	1,29,780.00		—	
Maathru Bhoom Foundation Delhi	—		2,05,800.00	
Masoom society for social Science	38,600.00		1,11,800.00	
Mathura Krishna Foundation, Bihar	41,200.00		41,200.00	
Meghalaya State Commission for Women, Meghalaya	—		1,83,330.00	
Mother's LAP Charitable Org.	15,000.00		2,02,860.00	
Mother Teresa Women's University Tamilnadu	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.	1,79,700.00		—	
Nav Rajiv Gandhi Foundation & Research	1,19,700.00		1,19,700.00	
Noble social & Educational Society	2,63,630.00		2,19,240.00	
Pashim Banga Yuba Kalyan Manch	38,640.00		38,640.00	
Phagwara Environment Association Punjab	1,19,700.00		—	
Prof. Vijaya Laxmi, Udaipur	42,600.00		1,27,800.00	
RK HIV AIDS Centre Mumbai	2,57,400.00		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	
Samajik Anusanshan Evam Manav Vikas	1,95,930.00		—	
Shakti Vahini, New Delhi	—		1,24,425.00	
Shivani Bhardwaj	—		3,30,750.00	
Shiv Charan Mathur Social Policy Research Inst.	51,450.00		1,54,350.00	
Shri Asra Vikas Sansthan .	60,690.00		—	
Shri Bhairvi Social Foundation	38,010.00		—	
Shri Raj Singh Nirwan	2,32,000.00		2,32,000.00	



Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Situational Analysis of Homeless Women	1,50,000.00		1,50,000.00	
Southern India Education Trust	6,01,020.00		—	
The Association For Development Initiative	47,460.00		1,42,380.00	
The Rural Organisation for Awareness & Development Rohtak	—		1,19,070.00	
United Trust PTR Nagar, Tamilnadu.	48,040.00		—	
Women Study & Development, Kochi	1,16,400.00		1,16,400.00	
<i>Legal Awareness Programme</i>				
(B)	51,59,750.00		45,11,250.00	
Aakash Seva sansthan, Udaipur	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Abhuday Sewa Sasthan, UP	—		15,000.00	
Acharya Jee Maha Samiti Gorakhpur	—		15,000.00	
Activist of Voluntary Action for Development Lucknow	—		30,000.00	
ADARSA, Odisha	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Adarsh Gramin Shikshan Samiti, Rajasthan	—		15,000.00	
Adarsh Gramodyog Mahila Evam Bal Vikas, UP	30,000.00		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		—	
Akhil Bhartiya Samaj Suranksh, Jhajjar	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Akhil Progressive & Cultural Society Delhi	15,000.00		15,000.00	
All India Common Wealth Org. Haryana	30,000.00		45,000.00	
All India Grauates Associa. (AIGA)	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	—		15,000.00	
Anandi Devi Jan Kalyan Shiksha UP	30,000.00		—	
Anusuchit Jaati Avam Anusuchit Jan Jati	30,000.00		—	
Aravali Institute of Development Research	—		18,000.00	
Asha Vikas Sansthna, Udaipur	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Association for Rural & Technical Education Cent. HP	—		15,000.00	
Association for the Welfare Tribe of AP	—		40,000.00	

Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Association for Women's rural Development, Odisha	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Ass of People & Nurture Association, Jaipur	—		30,000.00	
Astitva Babu Uddeshiya Manav Uthan Sansthan	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Ayisha Welfare Society	—		30,000.00	
Baharpota Premithitha Rural Development Society	—		15,000.00	
Bahin	25,000.00		—	
Bahujan Hitay Bahujan Sukkhay Bahuudesiy, Latur	—		15,000.00	
Bajrang Gramodyog Sansthan, Hathras	—		15,000.00	
Bal Niketan Siksha Samiti, UP	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Bal Vikas Education Society, Faridabad	30,000.00		—	
Bandhua Mukti Morcha, New Delhi	—		15,000.00	
Basic Foundation , Delhi	—		15,000.00	
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		15,000.00	
Bhartiya Dhyanvardhini Lokvikas, Maharashtra	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Bhartiya Shashika Prasar Sansthan	25,000.00		—	
Bhartvasi Sewa Sansthan UP	30,000.00		—	
Bhawani Training Center , Bihar	—		15,000.00	
Bijiram Swain Mahila Samity, Odisha	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Brilliant Star Education Society, MP	60,000.00		60,000.00	
Center for Action on Disabled Right AP	15,000.00		—	
Center of the Study of Values Rajasthan	1,20,000.00		—	
Chaitanya Social Develpt. Society -A.P	30,000.00		—	
Chattisgarh State Commission for Women	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Chetana Bal Shiksha Samiti	—		30,000.00	
Chittorgarh Zila gramin Upbhikta Sewa , Rajasthan	15,000.00		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		30,000.00	
Development Organization, Bhirar	15,000.00		—	
Dharma Chkra Vihar Mulbaudda, UP	—		30,000.00	
Dhurav Sansthan, UP	—		15,000.00	



Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
District Magistrate & Collector	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Dr. Ambedkar M.E. & R. D Society, Mau UP	—		15,000.00	
Durbachati Nabarun Sangha, WB	—		30,000.00	
East Magrahat Akatal Bal	45,000.00		—	
Gandhi sewa sansthan	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Ganga Social Foundation Delhi	—		15,000.00	
Gangotri Foundation UP	25,000.00		—	
Gehlu Gian Bharti ShikshaSamit,Haryana	—		15,000.00	
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		—	
Gramin Mahila Bal Vikas Samiti, Lucknow, UP	25,000.00		—	
Gramin MahilaShashaktikaran Sangh, Jhajjar	—		15,000.00	
Gramin Mahila Shilp Kala Kendra , Barabanki	25,000.00		—	
GraminOdyogic Vikas Samiti UP	—		15,000.00	
Gramin Vikas Manch Karnal Haryana	—		15,000.00	
Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Haryana	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Gramin Yuva Vikas Mandal, Haryana	15,000.00		30,000.00	
Gramodhar Kalyan Samiti, Bihar	15,000.00		—	
Gramodyog Ashram, Bihar	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Gram Seva Trust, MP	—		15,000.00	
Gram Sudhar Samiti, Haryana	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Gurubhakti Shaikshanik &Sevabhavi	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		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	
Help Organisation ,Odisha	—		45,000.00	
Himalay Gramodyog Vikas Sansthan	25,000.00		30,000.00	
Human Development & Charitable society Udaipur	—		15,000.00	
Human rights organisation,Bihar	—		30,000.00	
Husaini Manav Kalyan Evam Shikshan UP	—		15,000.00	

Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Indian Adult Education Association, Delhi	—		1,00,000.00	
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		—	
Institute for Environmental & Social Affairs	45,000.00		—	
Institution of Social Welfare Action, Gujrat	15,000.00		—	
Integrated People's Upliftment Council	60,000.00		—	
International Welfare Council, Odisha	—		15,000.00	
Jagdev Singh Shatrohan Singh Memorial UP	25,000.00		—	
Jagriti Sewa Sansthan Rajasthan	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Jan Hiteshini Kalyan Samiti Utrakhand	45,000.00		—	
Jan Jati Vikas Samiti, Chhatisgarh	—		15,000.00	
Jan Kalyan Sansthan, Pathankot	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		—	
Kalptru Samaj Kalyan Sangh, New Delhi	—		15,000.00	
Kamini Mahila Sewa Sansthan, UP	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Kasturba Mahila Shiksha Seva Samiti, Rajasthan	—		30,000.00	
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	
Late Shri Guthu Singhji, Bhind MP	—		15,000.00	
Lok Kala Sanskritik Sansthan UP	25,000.00		—	
Maa Dindeshwari Shiksaha Samiti, Chhattigarh	—		30,000.00	
Maa Draupadai Jansewa Samiti, UP	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Madalsa Sewa Sansthan , Rajasthan	—		15,000.00	
Madhur Bahujan Kalyan Sewa Samiti, UP	—		15,000.00	
Mahatma shiksha prasar samiti	—		15,000.00	
Mahendra Education & Child Org	—		45,000.00	
Mahila jagrukta shiksha & Kalyan samiti	15,000.00		15,000.00	



Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Mahila Kalyan Evam Vidya Vikas Samiti, Kanpur	25,000.00	—	—	—
Mahila sewak samaj	—	—	15,000.00	—
Mahila Sewa Samsthan Lucknow	—	—	15,000.00	—
Mahila Udyog Kendra Parmeshwar Bhawan, Bihar	15,000.00	—	—	—
Mahila Uthan Samiti, UP	—	—	45,000.00	—
Mahila Utthanam UP	25,000.00	—	—	—
Makal Valarchi Sangam , Tamilnadu	—	—	30,000.00	—
Mallabpur People Rural Development Society WB	30,000.00	—	30,000.00	—
Manas Gramin Uthan Samiti, Bihar	—	—	30,000.00	—
Manav Kalyan Avam Suraksha Samiti, Haryana	15,000.00	—	—	—
Manav Kalyan Samiti, Almora	30,000.00	—	—	—
Manav kalyan sansthan	30,000.00	—	30,000.00	—
Manoj Gramodoyog Sansthan UP	25,000.00	—	—	—
Marshi Welfare Society UP	50,000.00	—	—	—
Matra darshan shiksha samiti	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	—	15,000.00	—
National Charitable Welfare Society, UP	30,000.00	—	30,000.00	—
National Youth Association	40,000.00	—	40,000.00	—
Native Education & Employment Develp. Society, MP	15,000.00	—	15,000.00	—
Natural Institute of Social Chnge and Resource	15,000.00	—	15,000.00	—
Nav anchal distt Nalanda	—	—	15,000.00	—
New age foundation	15,000.00	—	15,000.00	—
New life club	15,000.00	—	15,000.00	—
Nidhi Adarsh Shiksa Sewa Samiti	—	—	45,000.00	—
Nirmal Sahyogi Samaj Sevi Sansthan	—	—	30,000.00	—
Noble Social & Educational Society, Tirupati	1,05,000.00	—	1,48,500.00	—

Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Noorpur Subarna Prabhat Samiti, WB	15,000.00		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	50,000.00		50,000.00	
Oskar Delhi	—		15,000.00	
Parbhat Sagar Gyan Vikas Sansthan Rajasthan	30,000.00		—	
Parmarth Sewa Sansthan UP	25,000.00		—	
Parvatiya Mahila Vikas Samiti Uttakhand	15,000.00		—	
People Voluntary IntegralService Org	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Pooja Jan Sewa Samiti N Varanasi	—		30,000.00	
Praballa Samaj Sevi Sansthan Jharkhand	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Prabhat Sagar Gyan Vikas Sansthan, Rajasthan	—		15,000.00	
Prag Sarvodya Samiti, Jaunpur	25,000.00		—	
Prajapati Mahila Mandal MP	—		15,000.00	
PRIYA (Perputual Reconstructive Inst.Odisha	—		30,000.00	
Public Health & Medical Techonology,Delhi	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Purvanchal Vikas Samiti	25,000.00		—	
Purvanchal Saikchik Avam Samjik Vikas Sanst U.P	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		—	
Riya Jankalyan Samiti Muradabad	—		30,000.00	
R.K.Educational Society,Haryana	—		15,000.00	
Rural Development & Welfare Society, Rajasthan	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Rural Health & Economic Devlpt Society Tamil	—		15,000.00	
Rural Organisation for AGRO Development	40,000.00		40,000.00	
Sahyog Charitable Trust New Delhi	—		15,000.00	
Samadhan Jan Seva Avam Shiksha Praser , Gwalior	—		30,000.00	
Samagra Jan Kalyan Samiti, U.P	25,000.00		—	
Samaj Kalyan Samiti Haryana	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Samaj sansthan & sarvagin vikas sansthan	9,000.00		9,000.00	
Samaj uthan samiti	13,250.00		13,250.00	
Samta sewa sansthan	30,000.00		30,000.00	



Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Sankalp Sewa Sansthan ,UP	—		15,000.00	
Sankalp Sewa Snastha, Rajasthan	—		30,000.00	
Sant Gadgebaba Bahujan Vikas Latur	15,000.00		—	
Sant Ram Verma Swatantrata Sangram Senani	25,000.00		—	
Saraswati Shishu Shikshah Niketan,UP	—		15,000.00	
Sarbangin Unnayan Samiti	20,000.00		20,000.00	
Sarvjanik Shikshan Sansthan UP	30,000.00		—	
Sarvodya Vikas Sansthan, UP	25,000.00		—	
Sarv Vidya Shiksha Samiti,Haryana	—		15,000.00	
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		15,000.00	
Savitri Bai Fule Jan Sewa Samiti	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	—		15,000.00	
Shaheed Asfaque Ullah Khan UP	25,000.00		—	
Shahid Bhagat Singh Yuva Sangthan, Haryana	—		45,000.00	
Shara Samaj Sevi Sansthan, Shimla	—		40,000.00	
Sharda Devi Smriti Sewa Sansthan, UP	25,000.00		—	
Shirin Basumata Nari Sansthan, U.P.	25,000.00		—	
Shiv Jan Jagriti Shiksha Samiti,Haryana	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Shiv Shakti Gramodyog Sansthan, U.P.	—		30,000.00	
SHRADHA,Rohtak, Haryana	—		15,000.00	
Shree Krishna Educational Society UP	25,000.00		—	
Shree Sidha Dev Gramoudiog Sansthan	25,000.00		—	
Shri hari krishan shiksha sewa samiti	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Shri Laxmi Narayan Badri Vishal	30,000.00		—	
Shri Laxmi Rural Devlpt & Educa. Society,AP	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Shri Raje Chatrapati Shiksan Prasarak, Maharashtra	—		30,000.00	
Shri Rajiv gandhi Memorial Public Sansthan, Rajasthan	45,000.00		45,000.00	
Shri Ram Charitable Trust, Gujrat	1,05,000.00		1,05,000.00	
Shyam Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan UP	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Sir Chotu Ram Yuva Club, Haryana	—		15,000.00	

Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
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	
Social Service Org for Rural & Urban Devt.Karnataka	—		30,000.00	
Social Welfare Organization of the Ladies, Odisha	—		45,000.00	
Society for Nurturing Education Health-AP	30,000.00		—	
Society for Women Integrated Develop. Andhra Prades	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Sonarpur Mathurapur Paribesh Sanstha, WB	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Sri Krishna Shiksha Prasar Samiti, MP	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Sri Vidya Sarsswathi Mahila Mandal	15,000.00		15,000.00	
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		—	
Sulochana Educational & Charitable Turst	—		15,000.00	
Sumitra samajik kalyan sansthan	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Surakshita Vividoddesha Sanstha Karnataka	1,00,000.00		—	
Surya Prakash Charitable Asso. Delhi	60,000.00		—	
S.V.S. Sansthan	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Swastik Gyan Sewa Sansthan, Rajasthan	—		30,000.00	
Swavlambi Gramodhyog & Jan Chetna Vikas Sansthan	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Sweet Hert,Odisha	—		15,000.00	
The Association for Rural People's Devit,Haryana	15,000.00		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 Gramodyog Sewa Samiti, U.P	25,000.00		—	
Uday Bharti, HP	—		30,000.00	
Ummid Samiti-Rajasthan	30,000.00		—	
Utkarsh Mahila Avam Bal Kalyan MP	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Uttarakhand State Commission for Women	1,25,000.00		—	
Vidya Kala Sansthan,Lucknow	30,000.00		—	
Vigyan shiksha kendra	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Vikas Gram Udyog Mandal,Sonipat Haryana	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Vivekanand Abhinav Sikshan Sansthan, U.P	25,000.00		—	



Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Women Association for Right & Development Bankura WB	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Yamuna Sanstha Rajasthan	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		30,000.00	
<u>PMLA</u> (C)	<u>6,00,000.00</u>		<u>3,15,000.00</u>	
Aharnish Sewa Sansthan, Deoria UP	60,000.00		—	
Asha Mahila Jankalyan Pratishthan	30,000.00		—	
Chand Talimi Society, U.P.	15,000.00		30,000.00	
Dr. Khurshid jahan Girls & Boys Inter College, U.P.	—		45,000.00	
Haryana State Legal Service Authority, Haryana	1,50,000.00		1,50,000.00	
Islamia Maktab Primary Girls School, U.P.	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Kshetriya Mahila Evam Bal Vikas Samit	30,000.00		—	
Manav Kalyan Samiti	30,000.00		—	
Narendra Dev Educational School, Maharashtra	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Panchla Reliance Society WB	30,000.00		—	
Polymers Education Society AP	30,000.00		—	
Sahara Samiti	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Nav Anchal Kali Asthan-Nalanda Bihar	—		15,000.00	
Sainik Mahila Prashikshan, Gorakhpur	15,000.00		—	
Shri Anand Vikas Samiti	45,000.00		—	
Social Welfare Management and Promotional Org.	60,000.00		—	
Surya Vikas Samiti	—		15,000.00	
Yuva Chetna Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Delhi	45,000.00		—	
Zain Social Welfare Society, Lucknow	15,000.00		15,000.00	
<u>Seminar & Conference</u> (D)	<u>51,05,619.00</u>		<u>42,84,684.00</u>	
Aastha Mahila Vikas Evam Paryavaran	—		30,000.00	
Aastha Welfare Society Agra	—		60,000.00	
Abhinav kala kenchha	—		30,000.00	
Abhinav Shailshanik Avm Grameen Vikas	—		30,000.00	
Academy of Grassroots Studies & Research of Inida	—		90,000.00	

Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Adarsa, Odisha	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Aikatan Sangh West Bengal	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Akhil Bhartiya Rachnatmak samaj	—		—	
Akhil Bhartiya Nav Yuvak Kala Sangam—Bhiwani	—		30,000.00	
Akhil Bhartiya Sarv Utthan Charitable Society	30,000.00		—	
Akhil Bhartiya Viklang Sewa Sansthan UP	30,000.00		—	
Akhil Manav Seva Parishad	13,950.00		13,950.00	
All India Konark Educational & Welfare, Delhi	—		30,000.00	
AMBPALI , Hastkargtha& Hastship Vikas Swavalmbi	—		30,000.00	
Amity Law School. UP	1,53,750.00		—	
Anjali Social Welfare Society UP	—		30,000.00	
Antarrashtriya Drashtachar Unmoln Avam Samaj Kalya	30,000.00		—	
Arihant Mahila Avam Bal Vikas	—		30,000.00	
Asha Kala Kendra MP	30,000.00		—	
ASRA, Najafgarh	—		15,000.00	
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		—	
Bhagidari Jan Sahyog Samiti	30,000.00		—	
Bharat Bhumi Sewa Sasnthan, Varanasi	30,000.00		—	
Bharatiya Manavadhikar Association Delhi	—		90,000.00	
Bhartiya Bal & Mahila Kalyan Samiti	30,000.00		—	
Bhartiya Gramodyog Sewa sansthan	15,000.00		15,000.00	
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 Pratishthan Maharashtra	30,000.00		—	
Ch. Charan Singh Gramodyog Sansthan,Hatras	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Dalit Mahila Vikas Mandal, Maharashtra	30,000.00		—	
Deep Vidhya Mandir Samiti—S/C Rajasthan	—		15,000.00	
Developing Countries Research Centre DU	90,000.00		—	
Dharti Foundation Odisha	60,000.00		—	



Amount (₹)

	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	30,000.00		75,000.00	
Education & Rural Development	30,000.00		—	
Gandarpurkur Sri Ramkrishna Ashram WB	30,000.00		—	
Gangotri Foundation UP	30,000.00		—	
Geet Mahila Samiti U.P.	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Gnana Sudha Educational Society, Hyderabad	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Grameen Mahila Vikas Village-Haryana	—		30,000.00	
Gramin Vikas Manch, Haryana	—		30,000.00	
Gramodaya Jan Jagriti Samiti, UP	—		15,000.00	
Green World Educational Society, Udaipur	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Guild for Service	—		30,000.00	
Gujrat State Commission for Women	60,000.00		—	
G.V.M. College Sonipat	30,000.00		—	
Handicapped Welfare Society	—		30,000.00	
Helena Kaushik Women's collage, Jhunjhunu	90,000.00		—	
Help OrganizATION Odisha	—		30,000.00	
Human Rights Association of India,Delhi	—		30,000.00	
IGP Zone-II, Jalandar	1,20,000.00		—	
ILS Law Collage	90,000.00		—	
Indian Adult Education Delhi	75,000.00		—	
Indian Institute of Youth Welfare, Maharashtra	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Integrated Tribal development for workers	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Jagriti Jan Kalyan Samiti, Bihar	—		30,000.00	
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	—		15,000.00	
Jai Maa Mahila Utthan Samiti, Delhi	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Jan Kalyan Kutir Gramodhyog Sanstha,	30,000.00		—	
Kasturba Mahila Samiti Jaipur	30,000.00		—	
Kerla Educational Society	—		60,000.00	

Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
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		—	
Living Water of Dying Souls in India	—		14,000.00	
Laxmi Women & Social Development Society, UP	—		15,000.00	
Mahila Jagriti Samiti, UP	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Mahila Kalyan Samiti	30,000.00		—	
Mahila Prabodhini Foundationl UP	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Mahila Shishu Swasthya Evam Uthan, Delhi	30,000.00		—	
Maitri, New Delhi]	—		30,000.00	
Manav Kalyan Vidhya Peeth Sansthan, Jaipur	—		12,420.00	
Manav Jagriti Samiti Delhi	—		30,000.00	
Manav Swasthya Sewa Sansthan, Mathura	30,000.00		—	
Manav Ujjal Samaj Samiti, New Delhi	—		30,000.00	
Mandliya Vikas Sansthan. Chandpur	30,000.00		—	
Mass Involvement in Training & Welfare Action,Odisha	—		30,000.00	
Maya Foundation Chandigarh	30,000.00		—	
Muslim Women's Forum Delhi	—		90,000.00	
National Charitable Welfare Society—UP	30,000.00		30,000.00	
National Youth Foundation Lucknow	30,000.00		—	
Navachar Sansthan ,Rajasthan	—		30,000.00	
Navneet Foundation UP	30,000.00		—	
Nav Nirman Mahila Mandali	7,190.00		—	
Nav Nirman Mahila Mandal Samiti Jaipur	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		15,000.00	
New Millennium Information,Kotla Delhi	—		30,000.00	
Noble Social & Educational Society	60,000.00		60,000.00	
Om Sai Sewa Sansthan Fatehpur	30,000.00		—	
Organizing Secretary, 33rd Crimonology Conf. J &K	90,000.00		90,000.00	
Outreach Programme Media Coordinator, New Delhi	—		15,000.00	



Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Pahal Welfare Society Haryana	30,000.00	—	—	—
Pankaj Bahu-Uddeshiyashikshan Sanstha,Maharashtra	—	—	30,000.00	—
Parikrama Mahila Samiti, MP	—	—	30,000.00	—
Pondicherry Women's Commission	—	—	60,000.00	—
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	—	—	30,000.00	—
Prikarma Mahila Samiti	60,000.00	—	30,000.00	—
Principal Miranda House,DU	60,000.00	—	—	—
Principal M.P. Govt. PG College, Rajasthan	30,000.00	—	30,000.00	—
PRIYA,Bhubaneswar	—	—	30,000.00	—
Public Welfare Society	30,000.00	—	30,000.00	—
Puja Jan Sewa Samiti,UP	30,000.00	—	—	—
Pulse Welfare Society, Delhi	—	—	15,000.00	—
Pushpanjali Cultural Association,Odisha	—	—	30,000.00	—
Pushpanjali, Kanpur	15,000.00	—	—	—
Radha Krishan Sewa Sansthan, Deoria	29,565.00	—	—	—
Rajiv gandhi janseva sansthan	30,000.00	—	30,000.00	—
Rani Laxmibai Shikshan Prasarak & Multi Maharashtra	—	—	30,000.00	—
Rekha Sewa Snasthan UP	—	—	30,000.00	—
RK HIV AIDS research & Care centre	50,000.00	—	1,70,000.00	—
Role of women writer in social awakening	18,000.00	—	18,000.00	—
Rural Development & Welfare Society, Rajasthan	—	—	30,000.00	—
Sabri Educational & Welfare Society, UP	30,000.00	—	30,000.00	—
Sadbhavana Samarvaya Sansthan UP	45,000.00	—	45,000.00	—
SADHANA, Odisha	—	—	30,000.00	—
Sagar Khadi Gramodhyog Samiti, Kushinagar	30,000.00	—	—	—
Samaj Sewa Samiti, UP	—	—	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 Society	15,000.00	—	15,000.00	—
Sankalp Sewa Sansthan, UP	30,000.00	—	—	—

Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Sanskritik Vikas Evam Nav Kalyan Samiti Uttara	30,000.00	—	—	—
Santhwaran Social Service Educational & Charitable	15,000.00	—	15,000.00	—
Sant Ram Verma Swatantrata Sangram Senani	—	—	30,000.00	—
Sarvbhoom Sanskritiy Sansthanam , Mathura	30,000.00	—	—	—
Sarvodaya Samegra Vikas & Sanchar Sansthan,	30,000.00	—	30,000.00	—
SBS Foundation Fazalpur Delhi	—	—	30,000.00	—
Seema Sewa Sansthan	30,000.00	—	—	—
Self Initiative For Total Awareness, Deogarh	30,000.00	—	30,000.00	—
Service Education and Welfare Association, Varanasi	30,000.00	—	—	—
Shaheed Ashfaqe Ullah Khan Memorial Society, Prata	30,000.00	—	—	—
Shail Hast Kala Vikas Samiti,UP	—	—	30,000.00	—
Shakti Vahini	60,000.00	—	60,000.00	—
Shiv Charan Mathur Social Policy	—	—	48,000.00	—
Shri Ganesh Prasad Smarak Sewa Sansthan UP	—	—	30,000.00	—
Shri Giriraj Ji Maharaj Shiksha, UP	30,000.00	—	—	—
Silda swasti unnayan samiti	30,000.00	—	30,000.00	—
Shri Mata Prasad Smarak Sewa Sansthan, UP	—	—	30,000.00	—
Shri Rokedeshwar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	30,000.00	—	30,000.00	—
Shri Sardar Seva Sansthan UP	30,000.00	—	—	—
Smt. Celene De Silva Mahila VikasMumbai	—	—	30,000.00	—
Social Agency for Farmers Empowerment	30,000.00	—	—	—
Society for Awareness Welfare, Education & Rural Se	30,000.00	—	30,000.00	—
Society For Health & Educational Development, Hyderabad	15,000.00	—	15,000.00	—
SPEES Child Develpt.Jharkhand	—	—	30,000.00	—
Stree Mukti Sanghtana, Mumbai	30,000.00	—	—	—
Sudhar Sewa Evam Kalyana Samiti	30,000.00	—	30,000.00	—
Suman Sevabhavi Sanstha , Maharashtra	30,000.00	—	—	—
Sumitra Samajik Kalyan Sansthan	—	—	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	—	—	—
The Director, Centre for Women Studies Aligarh	90,000.00	—	—	—



Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
The Education & Rural Development, Tamilnadu	30,000.00		30,000.00	
TYAAG , Odisha	30,000.00		—	
Ujjawal, Gurgaon	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Uthan Soudh Sansthan, Rajasthan	30,000.00		30,000.00	
VAMIT Edutional Trust Shimla	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Vidya Kala Sansthan, UP	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Vigyan Samiti, Rajasthan	—		60,000.00	
Vigyan Educational Society, AP	—		15,000.00	
Vyankatesh Bahud Deshya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	—		15,000.00	
Watershed Management & Environment Development, Rajasthan	—		30,000.00	
West Bengal Commission for Women	60,000.00		60,000.00	
Wipro Foundation	30,000.00		—	
Women Power Connect Delhi	90,000.00		60,000.00	
Capacity Building of Judicial / Police (E)	1,09,620.00		—	
Police Training Centre Mumbai	21,000.00		—	
The Director Haryana Police Academy	88,620.00		—	
Special Study(NER) (F)	2,75,185.00		3,83,795.00	
Dream Progressive Welfare Association, Assam	36,600.00		36,600.00	
Indian institute of technology	60,060.00		1,80,180.00	
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)	—		49,600.00	
Legal Awareness Programme (NER) (G)	32,71,500.00		22,66,500.00	
Abu Tariang Socio-Economic Dev. Soc.	30,000.00		—	
Amatsara Shillong	1,00,000.00		1,00,000.00	
Arunachal State Commission of Women	8,30,000.00		5,00,000.00	
Assam State Commission for Women, Uzanbazar	1,40,000.00		80,000.00	
Center for Human Resource & Eco.Manipur	30,000.00		—	
Centre for United Brotherhood	30,000.00		—	
Dayita Sewa Mancha , Tripura	—		20,000.00	

Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Deera Village Forest Management, Arunachal Pradesh	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		—	
Elanglam Tondonbi Singh Manipur	60,000.00		—	
Hayang Memorial Agro Industry & Education	40,000.00		40,000.00	
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 Welfare Society, Manipur	20,000.00		20,000.00	
Khumui Burui Bodoob, Tripura	20,000.00		20,000.00	
Konwar Chitia 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		—	
Manikuntala Mahila Unnayan Kendra, Assam	—		15,000.00	
Manipur State Commission for Women	3,60,000.00		1,80,000.00	
Meghalaya State Commission for Women, Shillong	1,40,000.00		1,80,000.00	
Merit Educational Society, Assam	20,000.00		20,000.00	
Mizoram State Commission for Women	2,60,000.00		1,00,000.00	
Nagaland Women Commission	—		1,60,000.00	
Naotoumai Rural Devlpt Asso. Manipur	30,000.00		—	
National Educational Institute, Assam	—		20,000.00	
Nayan Mani Pragati Sangha Assam	15,000.00		15,000.00	
NIMS Educational & Social Asso. Assam	40,000.00		40,000.00	
North-East Bright Society, Assam	40,000.00		40,000.00	
North Eastern Hill University, Meghalaya	—		1,00,000.00	
North-East People Right, Assam	20,000.00		20,000.00	
Ohho Mi Enki SA Society	30,000.00		—	



Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
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	
REDCO Foundation , Manipur	40,000.00		40,000.00	
Rural Community Development Society	30,000.00		—	
Sanghadip, Voluntary Organisation	20,000.00		—	
Santi Kali Mission, Tripura	40,000.00		40,000.00	
Self Employed Tribla & Backwards Women's	20,000.00		20,000.00	
Socio Oriental Fast Industrial Association, Manipur	—		20,000.00	
Subansiri Tribal Welfare Society,	—		40,000.00	
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 Deveopment Org LAP	30,000.00		—	
The Life Care Foundation, Manipur	30,000.00		—	
Traditional Culture & Budhist Research, Manipur	—		40,000.00	
Volunteers Guild Assam	60,000.00		—	
Women and Child Developmen Society, AP	30,000.00		—	
Welfare to All HEPAH, Assam	20,000.00		20,000.00	
<u>Seminar & Conference (NER)</u>				
(H)	8,92,040.00		4,91,120.00	
Akhanda, Tripura	30,000.00		30,000.00	
AMATSARA, Shillong	30,000.00		—	
Angikar Assam	30,000.00		—	
Assam State Commisssion for Women	60,000.00		30,000.00	
Center for Women Studies, Assam	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Community Action for Rural Devlpt	—		30,000.00	
Department of Adult & Continuing Edu.	—		30,000.00	
Department of Political Science Debrugarh Universal	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Dukutia Charitable Trust, BTAD	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		—	
Kumbi Apunba Nup Lup, Manipur	30,000.00		—	

Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Manipur State Commission for Women	90,000.00		30,000.00	
Manipur Women Coordinating Council	30,000.00		—	
New Integrated Rural Management Agency	30,000.00		—	
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		—	
PARDA Manipur	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Social Service Center Shillong	30,000.00		—	
Sri Matha Mahila Mandali Thotan	47,040.00		1,41,120.00	
Women's Voluntary Organization, Manipur	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Women Power Connect	60,000.00		—	

MEMBER (WS) FOR MEMBER SECRETARY

SCHEDULE 4 - FIXED ASSETS

Amount (₹)

	GROSS BLOCK					DEPRECIATION			NET BLOCK		
	Opening Balance	Additions	Deductions	Adjustments	Closing Balance	Opening Balance	On Additions	On Deductions	Total value at end	Current Year	Previous Year
FIXED ASSETS											
Land	36,89,781.00	—	—	—	36,89,781.00	—	—	—	—	36,89,781.00	36,89,781.00
Building	7,08,891.00	—	—	—	7,08,891.00	—	—	—	70,889.00	6,38,002.00	7,08,891.00
Plant & Machinery	44,09,001.00	28,88,518.00	3,999.00	—	72,93,520.00	—	3,09,788.00	—	9,70,538.00	63,22,982.00	44,09,001.00
Vehicles	45,56,554.00	8,06,830.00	15,45,713.00	—	38,17,671.00	—	60,512.00	—	5,12,138.00	33,05,533.00	45,56,554.00
Furniture & Fixtures	61,64,799.00	12,69,792.00	1,69,565.00	—	72,65,026.00	—	67,177.00	—	6,66,700.00	65,98,326.00	61,64,799.00
Computer	8,35,787.00	20,81,926.00	—	—	29,17,713.00	—	6,73,796.00	—	11,75,268.00	17,42,445.00	8,35,787.00
Publications	7,52,459.00	91,379.00	—	—	8,43,838.00	—	—	—	—	8,43,838.00	7,52,459.00
	2,11,17,272.00	71,38,445.00	17,19,277.00		2,65,36,440.00		11,11,273.00		33,95,533.00	2,31,40,907.00	2,11,17,272.00

MEMBER (WS) FOR MEMBER SECRETARY



SCHEDULE 4 - FIXED ASSETS

	Amount (₹)			
	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1) Land	36,89,781.00	—	36,89,781.00	
2) Building	6,38,002.00	—	7,08,891.00	
3) Furniture & Fixtures	65,98,326.00	—	61,64,799.00	
4) Machinery & Equipments	63,22,982.00	—	44,09,001.00	
5) Computer	17,42,445.00	—	8,35,787.00	
6) Vehicle	33,05,533.00	—	45,56,554.00	
7) Books & Publications	8,43,838.00	—	7,52,459.00	
	2,31,40,907.00	—	2,11,17,272.00	

SCHEDULE 5 - INVESTMENT OTHERS

	Amount (₹)			
	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
CPF Investment	—	—		—
Add : Accrued interest	—	—		—
	—	—		—

MEMBER (WS) FOR MEMBER SECRETARY



SCHEDULE 6 - CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS & ADVANCES

	Amount (₹)			
	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
A. <u>CURRENT ASSETS</u>				
1) Cash in Hand (Including cheques/drafts and Imprest)	—	—	3,000.00	—
2) Bank Balance :-				
<u>With Schedule Banks :</u>				
On Saving Account	8,48,598.00	9,84,007.00	49,388.00	1,02,544.00
On CPF Account Canara Bank	—	—	—	—
3) Loan, Advances and Other Amount recoverable in cash or in kind or for value to be received :-	—	—	—	—
4) Sundry Debtors	24,418.00	9.00	—	—
A	8,73,016.00	9,84,016.00	52,388.00	1,02,544.00
B. <u>LOANS & ADVANCES</u>				
<u>Under Plan</u>	74,96,364.00		56,33,370.00	
<u>Advances to Employees</u>	48,69,430.00		33,72,524.00	
<u>Seminar & conference</u>				
Abdus Salam	3,57,109.00		3,57,109.00	
Bhavna Kumar	—		9,000.00	
Hardeep Singh	12,000.00		—	
Jasvinder Kaur	—		1,35,346.00	
Jawahiri Singh	—		7,55,000.00	
Kareena Thengamam	—		12,00,000.00	
Rajkumar (Asstt.)	1,500.00		1,500.00	
SC Sharma	—		1,500.00	
Shraddha Paul	10,000.00		17,594.00	
Vandana Parnjpe	3,600.00		17,393.00	
V.K. Asthana	—		5,500.00	
Manju S Hembram	4,60,097.00		7,00,000.00	
<u>Machinery & Equipment</u>				
Mridul Bhattacharya	26,000.00		26,000.00	
<u>Advance for Advertisement</u>				
Accounts Officer DAVP	39,69,124.00		63,268.00	
Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity	30,000.00		—	
Pr. Accounts Officer	—		83,314.00	

	Amount (₹)			
	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Advances to NGO	26,26,934.00		22,60,846.00	
<i>Seminar & Conference</i>				
ACP, HQ, DDO, Nanak Pura	19,76,934.00		15,34,192.00	
Aparna Bhatt, Advocate	—		50,000.00	
CEQUIN, New Delhi	2,00,000.00		2,00,000.00	
Swarlipi Swagat Building, Mumbai	4,50,000.00		4,50,000.00	
<i>Advances for Seminar & Conference</i>				
India International Centre	—		26,654.00	
Under Non Plan		1,28,882.00	—	1,64,221.00
		1,17,729.00		1,53,068.00
Advances to Employees				
<i>Repair & Maintenance Vehicle</i>		19,055.00	—	—
Diwan Singh		19,055.00	—	—
<i>Office Expenses</i>		38,844.00	—	1,300.00
Airport Authority of india		700.00	—	700.00
Hardeep Singh		9,000.00	—	—
Mridul Bhattacharya		12,840.00	—	—
Prakash Chand (Peon)		2,865.00	—	—
SC Sharma		100.00	—	100.00
Vandana Paranjpe		12,839.00	—	—
Mahender Singh		500.00	—	500.00
<i>Travelling Expenses</i>		7,919.00	—	1,37,368.00
Kareena Thengamam		—	—	25,000.00
Manju S hembram		—	—	1,06,968.00
Jai Bhagwan		4,224.00	—	—
Jasvinder Kaur		2,000.00	—	—
Wansuk Syiem		1,695.00	—	—
Subhash Sharma		—	—	5,400.00
<i>Advance for Telephone</i>		5,000.00	—	—
Hardeep Singh		5,000.00	—	—
<i>Advance for Petrol</i>		10,623.00	—	—
Jai Bhagwan		5,595.00	—	—
Yashpal Singh		5,028.00	—	—



Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
<u>Salary Advance</u>				
Kishor P. Samarth		18,288.00		—
<u>Festival Advance</u>		18,000.00		14,400.00
OMCA		11,153.00		11,153.00
Other Motor Car Advane		11,153.00		11,153.00
Under NER	D	57,65,000.00	31,98,860.00	—
Advance to Employee		25,000.00	11,98,860.00	—
<u>Seminar & Confrence</u>		25,000.00	11,98,860.00	—
Wansuk Syiem		25,000.00	11,98,860.00	—
Advance to NGO		27,40,000.00	20,00,000.00	—
<u>Seminar & Conference (NER)</u>		23,40,000.00	16,00,000.00	—
Director of Social Welfare, Govt. Of Meghalaya		4,40,000.00	5,00,000.00	—
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	1,00,000.00	—
<u>Legal Awareness Programme(NER)</u>		4,00,000.00	4,00,000.00	—
Rotary Club Shillong— NER		4,00,000.00	4,00,000.00	—
<u>Advance for Advertisement (NER)</u>		30,00,000.00	—	—
Accounts Officer DAVP		30,00,000.00	—	—
Other				
Advance to Provident Fund			—	—
CPWD		1,80,00,000.00	1,80,00,000.00	—
ICCW			—	—
	E	1,80,00,000.00	— 1,80,00,000.00	—
TOTAL F (B+C+D+E)		3,12,61,364.00	1,28,882.00 2,68,32,230.00	1,64,221.00
Security Deposit	G	—	85,000.00	— 85,000.00
TOTAL A+F+G		3,21,34,380.00	11,97,898.00 2,68,84,618.00	3,51,765.00

MEMBER (WS) FOR MEMBER SECRETARY

**SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2012**

SCHEDULE 7 - GRANTS

	Amount (₹)			
	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1) Central Government				
Grant	8,99,52,000.00	3,28,97,000.00	4,98,89,000.00	2,46,05,000.00
Less: Amount Grant in aid Capitalised	71,34,446.00	—	50,40,059.00	—
Total Grant	8,28,17,554.00	3,28,97,000.00	4,48,48,941.00	2,46,05,000.00

SCHEDULE 8 - FEES / SUBSCRIPTIONS

	Amount (₹)			
	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1) Entrance Fees	—	—	—	—
2) Annual Fees / Subscription	—	—	—	—
3) RTI Fees	—	8,908.00	—	3,417.00
	—	8,908.00	—	3,417.00

SCHEDULE 9 & 10 - INTEREST EARNED

	Amount (₹)			
	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1) On Saving Bank Account				
(a) With Schedule Bank	3,21,681.00	1,60,840.00	—	4,38,339.00
(b) Interest on investment	—	—	—	—
2) Interest on HBA	—	—	—	—
3) Interest Earned on CPF	—	—	—	15,479.00
4) Interest Earned on FDR	—	—	—	15,541.00
	3,21,681.00	1,60,840.00	—	4,69,359.00

MEMBER (WS) FOR MEMBER SECRETARY



SCHEDULE 11 - OTHER INCOME

	Amount (₹)			
	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1) Income	—	—	—	—
2) Misc. Income	—	1,77,740.00	—	16,145.00
3) Transfer from CPF Receipt & Payment Account	—	—	—	3,23,472.00
	—	1,77,740.00	—	3,39,617.00

SCHEDULE 12 - ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES

	Amount (₹)			
	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1. Salary :				
CP & Members	—	34,94,552.00	—	35,84,121.00
Officers	—	67,77,291.00	—	46,34,742.00
Staff	—	62,35,549.00	—	39,32,314.00
2. Wages	60,99,434.00	—	66,49,182.00	—
3. Contribution to CPF	—	—	—	—
4. Contribution to Other Funds :				
LSC	—	1,21,690.00	—	3,39,631.00
PC	—	2,88,106.00	—	6,91,026.00
5. Payment for Professional Fees & Services	23,34,811.00	—	9,12,708.00	—
	84,34,245.00	1,69,17,188.00	75,61,890.00	1,31,81,834.00

MEMBER (WS) FOR MEMBER SECRETARY

SCHEDULE 13 - OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Advertisement Exps.	1,42,24,212.00	—	60,58,629.00	—
Legal Awareness Programme	92,77,198.00	—	63,19,790.00	—
Printing	7,36,311.00	—	17,52,603.00	—
Seminar & Conference	2,11,28,017.00	—	1,70,52,877.00	—
Special Study	1,05,89,753.00	—	79,03,014.00	—
NRCW	—	—	7,35,982.00	—
PMLA	11,40,000.00	—	45,000.00	—
Funds for NGO's for Nukkad Natak	6,10,500.00			
Audio Visual Publicity-Spot, Documentry Films etc.	39,23,416.00			
Capacity Building of Judicial & Police official	10,30,575.00			
Establishment of 24X7 Help Line & Call Center	7,30,335.00			
Land & Building RRT	6,82,101.00			
Networking of NCW with SWC & Teleconferencing				
Printing of Pamphlets, Leaflets & other Materials	8,17,383.00			
Office Expenses	—	52,16,730.00	—	42,94,254.00
Repair & Maintenance	—	4,82,785.00	—	7,12,847.00
Telephone	—	5,47,864.00	—	5,92,060.00
Travelling Expenses	—	21,59,034.00	—	21,31,770.00
Audit Fees	—	62,608.00	—	1,47,228.00
Bank Charges	—	15,481.00	—	8,510.00
Petrol, Oil & Lubricants	—	9,47,731.00	—	7,22,616.00
Interest paid on CPF	—	—	—	45,297.00
Rent, Rates & Taxes	—	65,90,400.00	—	65,90,400.00
Litigation		53,350.00		1,63,800.00
Advertisement NER	—	—	4,00,000.00	—
Legal Awareness Programme NER	30,66,078.00	—	28,35,890.00	—
Seminar & Conference NER	37,59,845.00	—	6,40,000.00	—
Special Study NER	5,15,688.00	—	8,43,898.00	—
Bank Charges (CPF)				28.00
	7,22,31,412.00	1,60,75,983.00	4,45,87,683.00	1,54,08,810.00

MEMBER (WS) FOR MEMBER SECRETARY



SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF RECEIPTS & PAYMENT AS ON MARCH 31, 2012

SCHEDULE 16 - ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES

	Amount (₹)			
	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1. Salary :				
CP & Members		1,64,21,788.00		1,36,85,134.00
Officers				
Staff				
2. Wages	60,99,434.00		44,42,338.00	
3. Contribution to CPF				
4. Contribution to Other Funds :-				
LSC		4,09,796.00		10,30,657.00
PC				
5. Payment for Professional Fees & Services	23,59,229.00		9,12,708.00	
	84,58,663.00	1,68,31,584.00	53,55,046.00	1,47,15,791.00

MEMBER (WS) FOR MEMBER SECRETARY

SCHEDULE 17 - OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	Particulars	Amount (₹)	
		Current Year	Previous Year
1	<u>Under Plan</u>		
	Advertisement Exps.	1,80,76,754.00	61,21,897.00
	Legal Awareness Programme	86,28,698.00	59,99,790.00
	Printing	7,36,311.00	14,58,618.00
	Seminar & Conference	1,86,98,379.00	1,39,17,862.00
	Special Study	1,06,38,818.00	61,89,337.00
	NRCW	—	7,35,982.00
	PMLA	8,55,000.00	1,20,000.00
	Audio visual Publicity	39,23,416.00	—
	Land & Building Rent rates & taxes	6,82,101.00	—
	Establishment of 24X 7 Help Line & Call Centre	7,30,335.00	—
	Printing of Pamphlets, Leaflets & other materials for distribution	7,87,383.00	—
	Capacity Building of Judicial & Police officials on proper Implementation of women laws	9,20,955.00	—
	Funds to NGOs for Nukkad Natak & local songs etc	6,10,500.00	—
	A	6,52,88,650.00	3,45,43,486.00
2	<u>Under Non Plan</u>		
	Office Expenses	52,53,833.00	42,91,224.00
	Repair & Maintenance	5,01,840.00	7,14,931.00
	Telephone	5,52,864.00	5,92,060.00
	Travelling Expenses	21,36,553.00	20,66,917.00
	Audit Fees	62,608.00	1,47,228.00
	Bank Charges	15,481.00	8,510.00
	Petrol, Oil & Lubricants	9,58,354.00	7,18,616.00
	Rent, Rates & Taxes	65,90,400.00	54,92,000.00
	Litigation	53,350.00	1,63,800.00
	B	1,61,25,283.00	1,41,95,286.00
3	<u>Under NER</u>		
	Advertisement	30,00,000.00	4,00,000.00
	Legal Awareness Programme	20,61,078.00	21,40,890.00
	Seminar & Conference	29,25,065.00	17,98,860.00
	Special Study	6,24,298.00	3,58,168.00
	Printing	—	2,93,985.00
	C	86,10,441.00	49,91,903.00
	Total A+B+C	9,00,24,374.00	5,37,30,675.00

MEMBER (WS) FOR MEMBER SECRETARY



REMITTANCE SCHEDULE - 18

Amount (₹)

	Current year		Previous year	
	Addition	Amount Remitted	Addition	Amount Remitted
GPF	12,98,000.00	12,98,000.00	13,20,716.00	13,20,716.00
Licence Fee	59,634.00	59,634.00	50,945.00	50,945.00
Income tax	13,36,513.00	13,36,513.00	12,75,711.00	12,75,711.00
CGHS	50,175.00	50,175.00	33,820.00	33,820.00
CGEGIS	11,759.00	11,759.00	10,835.00	10,835.00
HBA	21,575.00	21,575.00	26,580.00	26,580.00
Interest on HBA	63,000.00	63,000.00	92,000.00	92,000.00
MCA + (Intt.)	—	—	2,000.00	2,000.00
OMCA	—	—	2,500.00	2,500.00
Interest on OMCA	—	—	—	—
Festival Advance	—	—	—	—
Computer Advance	3,100.00	3,100.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Computer Interest	—	—	3,300.00	3,300.00
CPF Subscription	12,979.00	12,979.00	—	—
TDS	4,79,361.00	4,79,361.00	—	—
Other Recovery	—	—	—	—
Total	33,36,096.00	33,36,096.00	28,19,907.00	28,19,907.00

MEMBER (WS) FOR MEMBER SECRETARY

**SCHEDULES -14 FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31.03.2012**

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

Government grants are accounted on realization basis.



SCHEDULE - 15 FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31.3.2012

NOTES ON ACCOUNTS

1. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

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

1.2 In respect of :

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

1.3 Disputed demands in respect of:

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

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

2. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Initial Estimated Value of the Building of National Commission for Women is ₹ 6.09 crores. Matter of the executing authority has been taken up with Ministry of WCD.

₹ 1.80 crore advance payment made to CPWD for construction of Building at Jasola CPWD will be asked to be remit back, if the work will be awarded to any other agency. Also Capital commitment will be dependent upon the revised estimate as submitted/approved by the approved executing agency.

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
-------------------------------	-----

6. The presentation of the financial statements is based on the prescribed format given by Office of DGACR applicable to our Commission.
7. No liability towards Gratuity payable on death/retirement and Accumulated leave encashment benefits to the employees has been made in the books of accounts. National Commission for women is an autonomous body. This organization is not having its Permanent employees. All the employees are either in the deputation from the Central Govt. and Semi Govt. organization or employees working as casual/contract basis to whom no gratuity, pension is payable.
8. The Ministry of Women and Child Development, Govt. of India funds the National Commission for Women. The summarized position of the Grants received by the Commission for the year ending March, 2012 is as under :



S.No.	Particular	Plan (₹)	Non-Plan (₹)
1.	Unspent balance of Grant at the beginning of the year	49,388	1,02,544
	Unspent balance of Cash in hand at the beginning of the year	3,000	—
2.	Grants received during the year	8,09,61,000	3,28,97,000
3.	Grants received during the year for North East Regions	89,91,000	—
4.	Unspent balance (including miscellaneous receipts) of the Grant at the end of the year	8,34,593	9,98,012

9. Grants/Financial Assistance to NGO's etc. having similar aims and objectives are being accounted for and booked as expenditure on adjustment of grant/financial assistance.
10. During the year 2011-12 unserviceable Vehicle amounting to ₹ 25,16,935/- were sold of ₹ 1,75,615/- Depreciated value of these vehicles were ₹ 15,45,713/-. Fixed Assets is reduced by ₹ 15,45,713/- and loss on sale of Fixed assets shown in Income & Expenditure A/C as Expenditure.
11. During the year 2011-12 unserviceable Furniture's amounting to ₹ 2,32,600/- were sold of ₹ 13,591 /- Depreciated value of these furniture were ₹ 1,69,565/-. Fixed Assets is reduced by ₹ 1,69,565/- and loss on sale of Fixed assets shown in Income & Expenditure A/C as Expenditure.
12. 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 2011-12.

MEMBER (WS) FOR 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, 2012.

We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of National Commission for Women as at 31 March 2012 and 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 read with Section 12(2) of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990. These financial statements are the responsibility of the National Commission for Women management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

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



(iv) We further report that :

A. Balance Sheet

A.1 Assets

A1.1 Understatement of Fixed Assets

As per Schedule No. 13, a sum of ₹ 39.23 lakh was shown under the head “Audio Visual Publicity-Spot Documentary Films etc.” Out of ₹ 39.23 lakh, ₹ 8.78 lakh pertains to Production cost of 3 documentary films produced by the Commission. This amount should have been shown as fixed assets instead of revenue expenditure as these documentary films are the assets of the Commission. This resulted in understatement of fixed assets and overstatement of expenditure by ₹ 8.78 lakh.

B. Income & Expenditure Account

B.1 Expenditure

B.1.1 Overstatement of Expenditure

As per Schedule-4, a sum of ₹ 0.71 lakh was charged as depreciation on Building amounting to ₹ 7.09 lakh. This amount pertains to the drawings & models prepared by the HUDCO and construction is yet to be commenced. As the building did not physically exist, hence the charging of depreciation on non existing building was not correct. This had resulted in overstatement of depreciation and understatement of fixed assets by ₹ 0.71 lakh.

C. Grants-in-aid

Out of ₹ 1228.49 lakh (₹ 809.61 lakh under Plan, ₹ 89.91 lakh under Plan (NER) and ₹ 328.97 lakh under Non Plan) received as grants-in-aid from Ministry of Women & Child Development {lakh (₹ 202.50 lakh under Plan and ₹ 22.41 lakh under Plan (NER))} was received in March 2012. The Commission also has internal receipts of ₹ 6.69 lakh (₹ 3.22 lakh under Plan and ₹ 3.47 lakh under Non-Plan). Out of the total funds available, the Commission utilised a sum of ₹ 1257.14 lakh (₹ 927.21 lakh under Plan and ₹ 329.93 lakh under Non Plan).

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

- (v) Subject to our observations in the preceding paragraphs, we report that the Balance sheet and Income and Expenditure Account and Receipt and Payment Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the book of accounts.
- (vi) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us, the said financial statements read together with the Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts, and subject to the significant matters stated above and other matters mentioned in Annexure to this Audit Report give a true fair view in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in India :
 - (a) In so far as it relates to the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the National Commission for Women as at 31st March, 2012 and
 - (b) In so far as it related to Income and Expenditure Account of the deficit for the year ended on that date.

For and on behalf of the C&AG of India

Place : New Delhi

Date :

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



ANNEXURE

1. Adequacy of Internal Audit System.

Internal audit was conducted by Internal Audit Wing of the Ministry of Human Resource Development upto 2010-11 in July 2012.

2. Internal Control.

Internal controls were found to be reasonable.

3. System of Physical verification of fixed assets.

Physical verification of fixed assets for the year 2011-12 is under process.

4. System of Physical verification of inventory.

The physical verification of inventory like books and publications, stationery and other consumables for the year 2011-12 is under process.

5. Regularity in payment of dues.

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

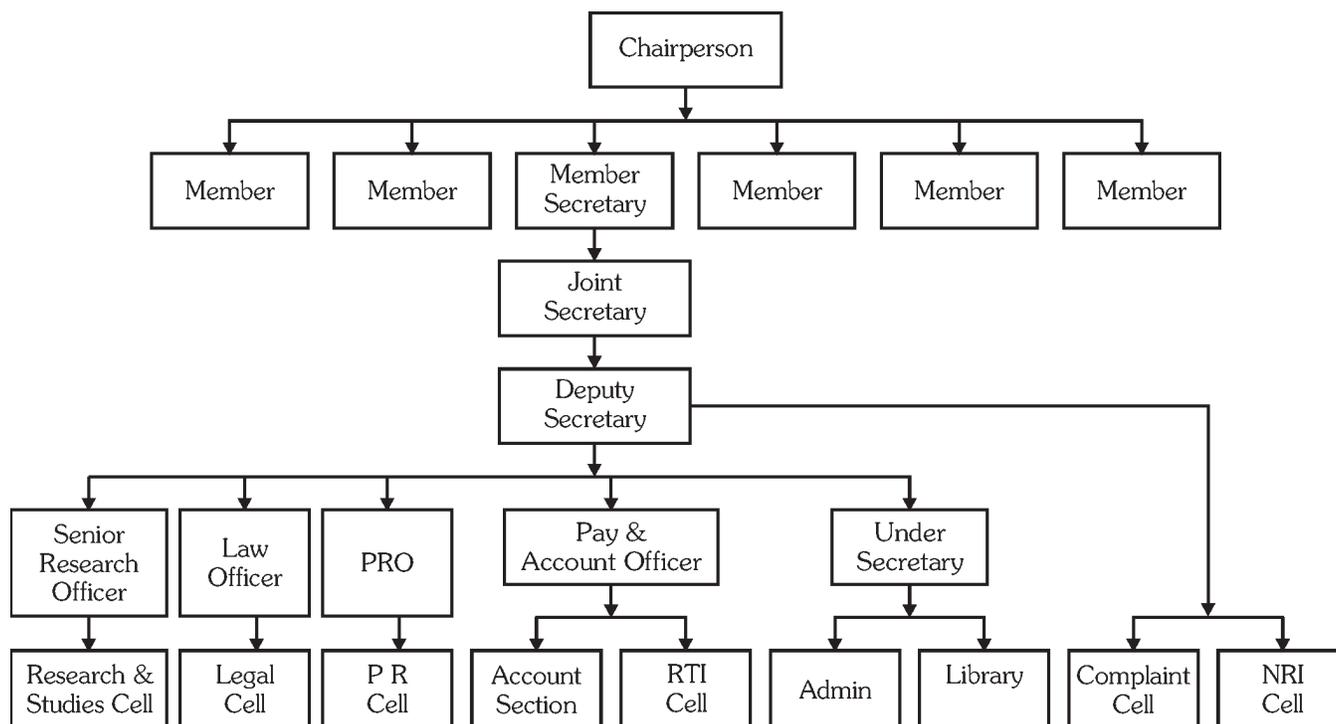


10

Annexures

ANNEXURE-I

ORGANIZATION CHART



**THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN (PROCEDURE)
REGULATIONS, 2005**

PROCEDURE FOR DEALING WITH COMPLAINTS

1. General

The complaint shall disclose complete picture of the matter leading to the complaint. The Commission may seek further information/affidavit as may be considered necessary in the matter.

2. Complaints not ordinarily entertainable

The Commission may summarily dismiss complaints of the following nature :

- i) Complaints illegible or vague, anonymous or pseudonymous; or
- ii) The issue raised relates to civil dispute, between the parties such as contractual rights obligations and the like;
- iii) The issue raised relates to service matters not involving any deprivation of women's rights;
- iv) The issue raised relates to labour/industrial disputes not involving any deprivation of women's rights;
- v) Matter is sub judice before a Court/Tribunal;
- vi) The Commission shall not inquire into any matter which is pending before a State Commission or any other Commission duly constituted under any law for the time being in force.
- vii) Matter already decided by the Commission
- viii) Matter is outside the purview of the Commission on any other ground;

3. Receipt and Registration of Complaints

- (a) All communications/complaints in writing (by whatsoever mode they are received) addressed to the Commission, its Chairperson, Members or other officers of the Commission, either by name or designation, shall be received by the C&I (complaints and investigation) cell, who shall enter the complaints in the complaints register containing particulars such as, date of receipt, diary number, sender's name, address, case number and category and State, as per the following Proforma :-



S. No.	Date of Registration	File No.	Name of Counselor	Name of Member	VIP/NRI/Organisation	Name	Address	City/Distt.	State	Nature of Complaint	ATR	Follow up	Remarks

- (b) Such registration of complaint shall be done within 24 hours from the date of the receipt of the complaint
- (c) An acknowledgement shall be sent to the complainant within 3 days of the receipt of the complaint
- (d) Without prejudice to the Chairperson's power to set up an Investigating Committee, complaints on which cognizance has been taken shall be serially noted and allocated as per roster amongst the members and the counsellors assigned to each case to assist the member in the matter.

4. Scrutiny of complaints

- (a) On receipt of the complaint by the Counsellor, he/she shall prepare the BTR/ (Bill Transmission Report) and submit the same to the DS
- (b) The (BTR) shall be prepared as per the format at Annex-I – BTR shall disclose the course of action to be adopted in the complaint Such BTR shall be placed before the DS within 24 hours from the date of receipt of the complaint. The DS shall decide whether the complaint is cognizable or not and shall forward the complaint which has been taken cognizance of to the members after getting full information and reports as necessary. DS will be deemed to be acting on behalf of the Commission for getting full information and reports on behalf of the Commission.
- (c) Subject to the provisions above, complaints and other communications requiring urgent attention shall be placed expeditiously before the member or the Chairperson as the case may be.
- (d) All complaints and other communications which are not in English/Hindi and which are required to be placed before the Commission shall be got translated into English/Hindi with utmost expedition. Provided that only the gist of the complaint shall be prepared in English if the complaint is not entertainable or is of an urgent nature, requiring immediate attention.

- (e) Any complaint directly received by the Chairperson or any member shall be sent to the C&I Cell who shall process the same as per the provisions here in above provided.
- (f) In case of any suo moto action taken or proposed to be taken by either the Chairperson or any Member the procedure as described shall be followed.

5. Placing complaints before the Commission

A brief data of the complaints registered, whether taken cognizance or not shall be placed before the commission for its information and consideration. Any member/Member Secretary to whom a complaint is forwarded and on which cognizance has been taken shall be deemed to act on behalf of the commission.

6. Manner of dealing with complaints

Subject to such special or general orders of the Chairperson, all complaints shall be initially dealt with by a Member of the Commission. However, the Chairperson may, having regard to the importance of the matter, place the case/complaint requiring a detailed enquiry before two or more members or a Committee appointed in this behalf or set up a Investigating Committee for the said purpose.

7. INQUIRY INTO COMPLAINTS

The Commission while Inquiring into the complaints may -

- (i) Call for information or report from the Central Government or any State Government or any other authority or organization subordinate thereto within such time as may be specified by it:

Provided that if the information or report is not received within the time stipulated by the Commission, it may proceed to inquire into the complaint on its own;

- (ii) If, on receipt of information or report, the Commission is satisfied either that no further inquiry is required or that the required action has been initiated or taken by the concerned Government or authority, it may not proceed with the complaint and inform the complainant accordingly;
- (iii) Without prejudice to anything contained in clause (I), if it considers necessary, having regard to the nature of the complaint, initiate an inquiry.



- (iv) Call for further particulars or information from any person or authority.

8. Preliminary consideration, Issue of Notice, etc.

- (a) If on consideration of the complaint, the Commission dismisses the complaint in limine, the said order shall be communicated to the complainant and the case shall be treated as closed.
- (b) If on consideration of the complaint along with the BTR, the DS admits/takes cognizance of the complaint, he may direct issue of notice to any authority including the complainant, calling upon, to furnish information/report, or calling for further particulars. This shall be issued in the form at Annex-II enclosing a copy of the complaint there to. Such notice shall be signed by the DS.
- (c) If, however, the Commission issues any other direction or order, action shall forthwith be taken accordingly.
- (d) If the reports/information is not received from the concerned authority within the given time, or received late or not complete in all respects, the case shall be placed before the Member for further direction.

9. Procedure for conducting enquiry

- (a) On receipt of information/report called for as per provision of Regulation 7 or 8 the Chairperson or Member concerned may, if so considered necessary proceed with the complaint in the manner hereinafter provided.
- (b) Where no further action is called for, the complaint may be:
 - (i) Closed, under intimation to the complaint.
 - (ii) Complaint may be sent to the appropriate Government/other authorities for their consideration
 - (iii) May be referred to concerned State Police/State Govt.

Provided that where the action has been taken as (b) (c) above, the same shall be monitored till the issue/matter has been decided/settled.

- (c) Where cognizance of the complaint is taken or/on suo-moto action.
 - The proceedings in the form of an enquiry may be initiated.

- On suo-moto or any urgent action, the CP may direct setting up of Investigating Committee U/Sec.8 of Act

10. Preliminary hearing of the complaint

- (a) At the preliminary hearing, the Member shall ascertain from the complainant whether he/she admits the allegations made by him/her.
- (b) Such complainant may be examined on Oath (Annex-III) or May file an affidavit supporting the facts of the case or may be directed to produce list of witnesses/documents proposed to be relied upon, if any, to support her claim.
- (c) Thereafter the witnesses on behalf of the complainant shall be examined and the opposite party shall have the right to cross examine.
- (d) The opposite party against whom the complaint has been made would then be required to submit his written statement of defense either on oath or on affidavit and produce list of documents/witnesses, if any, relied on.
- (e) The committee or any member investigating or inquiring into a complaint may issue a commission for examination of any witnesses in accordance with the provisions of the CPC

11. When a complaint has been filed before the Commission, Summons (as per Annex-IV & V) may be issued to the opposite party/parties to appear & answer the claim on the day to be therein specified.

12. The opposite party/parties to whom summons have been issued may appear in person or by a pleader duly authorized, if so permitted by the commission, & able to answer all material question relating to the complaint.

13. Every summons shall be accompanied by a copy of the complaint or by a concise statement. Such summons shall be signed by the DS or the Law Officer.

14. Circumstance for issuance of summons.

- To afford an opportunity of being heard in person and/or to adduce evidence in support of the complaint.
- Cause production of the records.



- Examine as a witness
- To afford an opportunity of being heard as in the opinion of Commission his/her reputation is likely to be prejudicially affected by the decision that the Commission may give in the above proceedings.
- To afford an opportunity of being heard in the matter as your conduct in connection with subject matter of the above proceedings is being enquired into. Where the Commission sees reason to require the personal appearance of the defendants/opposite party, the summons shall order him to appear in person on the day therein specified.

15. Investigation

The Commission may, for the purpose of conducting any investigation pertaining to the inquiry, utilize the services of any officer of the Central Government or any State Government with the concurrence of the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be or any retired officer or any other person and co-opt such officer or such person as a Member of the investigating committee.

16. Powers relating to inquiries

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

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

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

17. Steps after inquiry

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

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



Misc provisions

18. Recording of Orders/Proceedings

The order sheet is the mirror to the proceedings and hence the counsellor has to ensure that right from the date of the receipt of the complaint, its enquiry/investigation till its final disposal, the gist of the proceedings are reflected in the order sheet and therefore shall ensure that -

- (a) All orders, notices, summons, day to day proceedings etc issued in the matter are legibly recorded in the Order Sheet; provided that the orders which are lengthy shall be recorded on separate sheets and appended to the order Sheet.
- (b) The order sheet shall invariably reflect the brief of the proceedings conducted which shall be signed by the counsellor, member concerned/committee and the parties if any.
- (c) No routine inter office correspondence or any deposition shall be recorded in the order sheet. Such correspondence should be made separately in an annexed file.

19. Mode of Communication

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

20. Procedure regarding Suo Motu Action.

The procedure contained in this Chapter shall mutatis Mutandis apply to suo moto action taken by the Commission.

21. Maint. of Files

The case files shall be maintained as under :-

File A : Record Sheet

File B : Depositions of complaints/witnesses & documents

File C : Depositions of accused/witnesses & documents

File D : Enquiry Report

File E : Correspondence file

BRIEF TRANSMISSION REPORT

Case No. _____

1. Diary No.
2. Name of the complainant
3. Address
4. Name/address of the accused
5. Date of cause of action/incident
6. Whether directly addressed to the commission

OR

Copy endorsed to the commission

7. Suo moto action - mention source
8. Brief gist of the complaint/report

9. (a) Whether the complaint is entertainable or not Yes/No
- (b) If not, reasons therefore

PLEASE TICK THE RELEVANT COLUMN

- | | |
|---|--------|
| (i) Complaints illegible or vague, anonymous or pseudonymous; or | () |
| (ii) That of frivolous or like nature; or | () |
| (iii) The issue raised relates to civil dispute, between the parties such as contractual rights obligations and the like; | () |



- (iv) The issue raised relates to service matters not involving any deprivation of women's rights; ()
- (v) The issue raised relates to labour/industrial disputes not involving any deprivation of women's rights; ()
- (vi) Matter is subjudice before a Court/Tribunal; ()
- (vii) 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. ()
- (viii) The Commission shall not inquire into any matter after the expiry of one year from the date on which the act constituting violation or deprivation of woman's right is alleged to have been committed. ()
- (ix) Matter has already been decided by the Commission ()
- (x) Matter is outside the purview of the Commission on any other ground; Briefly specify the ground(s), if any; ()
- (c) If yes, the desired course of action (PRE ENQUIRY FORMALITIES)
- Notice for better particulars
 - Notice to any authority calling upon it to furnish

Information/report

- Issue notice to the opposite party calling for the necessary explanation
- Whether the matter requires to be referred to the appropriate authorities/state commission
- Whether formal enquiry/investigation necessary
- Whether the complaint is to be dismissed as per Para 9

Dy. Secretary

Counsellor

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

4, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg
ICCW Building, New Delhi-110002

Case No. _____

NOTICE

To

(Name/Designation and complete address of the authority to whom notice is directed to be issued)

WHEREAS the complaint received from (name and address of the complaint) was placed before the Commission on _____

AND WHEREAS upon perusing the complaint the Commission has passed the following order :

(Here reproduce the order/direction)

WHEREAS the Commission has taken suo motu cognizance on consideration of (here given brief details of the subject - matter on which suo motu cognizance has been taken) and has passed the following order on _____

(here quote the order/direction)



“NOW THEREFORE TAKE NOTICE that you are required to submit the requisite information/
report to the Commission on or before _____

TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that in default, the Commission may proceed to take such action as it
deems proper.

Given under my hand and the SEAL of the Commission, this _____ day of _____
(month & year).

(BY ORDER)
(Signature)
Dy. Secretary

Encl.: Copy of the complaint.

FORM OF OATHS (WITNESS, ETC.)

All witness who may lawfully be examined or give or be required to give evidence by or before any court or person having by law to examine such persons or to receive evidence.

“I do swear in the name of God that what I shall state shall be the truth, the whole truth & nothing but the truth.”



Annex-IV

NOW THEREFORE you are hereby summoned to appear before the Commission in person for the purpose aforementioned on (day and date) at 10.30 a.m. or soon thereafter as may be convenient to the Commission for further consideration.

If you fail to comply with this order without lawful excuse :

You will be subjected to the consequences of non-attendance as provided for in the Code of Civil Procedure 1908.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Commission this the _____ day of _____ 2005.

(BY ORDER)

(Signature)

Dy. Secretary

If you are summoned only for production of the records/document(s) described in this summons and not to give evidence, you shall be deemed to have complied with the summons, if you cause such records/document(s) to be produced before the Commission on the day and hour fixed in the summons.

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

4, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg
ICCW Building, New Delhi-110002

Case No. _____

SUMMONS

IN THE MATTER OF :

The Complaint filed by (Name of the Complainant)

OR

Suo Moto action taken by the Commission relating to

Subject matter of the action to be given)

To

(Name, designation and address of the person summoned)

WHEREAS proceedings in the matter aforementioned have been initiated and the commission has directed to issue summons to you :

(a) To afford you an opportunity of being heard in person and/or to evidence in support of your complaint;

or

(b) to afford you an opportunity of being heard as the opinion of the Commission your reputation is likely to be prejudicially affected by the verdict that the Commission may give in the above proceedings;

or



(c) to afford you an opportunity of being heard in the matter as your conduct in connection with the subject matter of the above proceedings is being inquired into.

NOW THEREFORE you are hereby summoned to appear before the Commission in person for the purpose aforementioned on (day and date) at 10.30 a.m. or soon thereafter as may be convenient to the Commission for further consideration.

If you fail to comply with this order without lawful excuse :

Final decision in the proceedings shall be taken by the Commission in your absence;

Given under my hand and the seal of the Commission this the _____ day of _____
2005.

(BY ORDER)

(Signature)

Dy. Secretary

**PROCEDURE FOR CLOSURE OF COMPLAINTS
(APPROVED BY THE COMMISSION ON 20.04.2010)**

1. OBJECTIVE

The huge pendency of complaints with the Complaint & Investigation Cell has been a major concern in the past years. This fact has repetitively been noticed with great concern by our parent Ministry i.e., the Ministry of Women & Child Development and the Parliament of India as well, as the various reports / feedbacks / inputs furnished by NCW tend to hint towards voluminous pendency of complaint. There are complaints which are pending since past many years despite of the receipt of Action Taken Reports from the concerned authorities. The sole objective of this part is to facilitate the closure of complaints after the receipt of Action Taken Reports (Here-in-after referred to as “ATRs”) through a simple and unambiguous procedure. This procedure shall be called as “**Procedure for Closure of Complaints, (Complaints & Investigation Cell)**” and the same has been issued in exercise of powers vested with the Commission U/s 9 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990.

2. APPLICABILITY

This procedure shall be applicable to all the complaints (Which also includes matters in which the Commission has taken suo moto cognizance in exercise of its power U/s 10 (1) of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990, Press Monitor Cases, etc.) wherein the Commission is in receipt of ATRs from the concerned authorities.

3. PROCEDURE FOR CLOSURE OF COMPLAINTS

The following shall be the procedure for the closure of complaints after the receipt of ATRs :

- (i) That, all the Action Taken Reports (ATRs) thus received at the Commission from the various authorities in complaints wherein ATRs had been sought, shall be entered into at the Registration Desk of the Complaint and Investigation Cell, in the manner & format here-in-below prescribed:



Sr. No.	Case No.	Name of the Official from whom ATR is Received	ATR Dated

The Registration Desk of the Complaint & Investigation Cell shall maintain a year-wise database of complaints in which ATRs have been received that shall be readily available for reference of the Commission as and when required. After the ATRs are entered into the same shall be forwarded to the concerned Counsellor without any further delay whatsoever;

- (ii) That, after the concerned Counsellor receives the ATRs, it shall be linked to the corresponding files/complaints so that the same may be processed further. It shall be the responsibility of the Counsellor to link ATRs to their respective parent files within two days of the receipt of ATRs;
- (iii) That, after the ATRs are linked to their corresponding files, the Counsellor shall prepare the ATR Transmission Form (Here-in-after referred to as “ATRT Form”) clearly mentioning the particulars therein along with a brief gist of the ATRs as regards the action taken / outcome in the matter. The format of the ATR Transmission Form shall be in the prescribed format appended herein as **Annexure: A 1**. The Counsellor shall also categorically state the further course of action to be taken in the matter along with the reasons to be recorded in writing by her/him;
- (iv) That, the Counsellor shall process the filled in ATRT Form along with relevant files to the Co-ordinator, complaint & Investigation Cell, who shall after recording her/his comments in writing, shall forward the files to the Joint Secretary / Deputy Secretary, NCW;
- (v) That, the Joint Secretary/Deputy Secretary, NCW; (Here-in-after referred to as “JS/DS”) shall examine the ATRT Form, the report submitted thereof and the complaint/grievances of the complainant where after she/he shall decide upon the further course of action to be taken in a particular case along with the reasons thereof to be recorded in writing by her /

him. The JS/DS through Members shall be the final and the competent authority to decide upon the further course of action. The Members are free to seek further Legal opinion or to over-rule the recommendations of JS/DS;

- (vi) That, the JS while deciding upon the complaints forwarded to her/his office in the manner here-in-above prescribed, shall take into consideration the following guidelines for the closure of complaints :
- (a) The complaints wherein the ATRs depicts that the matter has already been chargesheeted/presented before the concerned Court, the same shall be ordinarily closed as being subjudice before a Court (Reason to be recoded tin writing). The closure of such complaints shall not be communicated of the complaints;
 - (b) In complaints related to the alleged commission of heinous crimes on women like that of rape, gang rape, dowry death, acid attacks, etc., the ATRs received should be examined in detail and if necessary, further status reports from the concerned authorities (Unless otherwise the matter is subjudice). Such matters shall necessarily be monitored till they are presented before the concerned court. Regardless of any fact whatsoever, the decision in such cases shall also be necessarily communicated to the complainants for her/ his view within 90 days of the receipt of ATRs. If no communication is received back from them in within the prescribed period, the complaint will be closed;
 - (c.) The complaints where in the ATRs depicts that the allegations levelled in the complaints could not be not substantiated on investigation, or that the complaint was of frivolous or nature, vague, etc., such complainants shall be closed under intimation to the complainants;
- (vii) That, all such complaints which are closed in the manner here-in-above prescribed, shall be sent back to the co-ordinator, complaint & Investigation cell, who shall in turn get such complaints entered into the database of the complaints & investigation cell and also into excel sheets which she/ he shall necessarily maintain in this regard for keeping a record of the complaints closed. The co-ordinator complaint & investigation cell, shall also ensure that all such closed complaints are properly sent to the record room and shall also supervise their proper upkeep. All such complaints closed in the manner here-inabove prescribed shall be weeded-out after 5 years of the closure of the complaint automatically and recorded in database as such;



(viii) That, a monthly report containing a list of all such complaints closed in a particular month in the manner here-in-above prescribed, shall be necessarily place before the commission in its meeting for information. The monthly report shall be in the following format :

**MONTHLY REPORT
FOR CLOSURE OF COMPLAINTS
(To be Placed Before The Commission)**

Sr. No.	Registration No. of complaints Closed	Reasons For Closing	Remark if any
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	Total Nos. of Complaints Closed =		

**CATEGORY-WISE DETAILS OF COMPLAINTS REGISTERED AT
NCW DURING THE YEAR 2011-12**

S.No.	Nature	Total
1.	Acid Attack	5
2.	Adultery	1
3.	Attempt To Murder	5
4.	Attempt To Rape	263
5.	Bigamy	101
6.	Caste, Community Based Violence	387
7.	Complaints by In Laws	689
8.	Cyber Crime	2
9.	Dayan Pratha/Witch Hunting	10
10.	Deprivation of Property Rights	2
11.	Deprivation of Women Rights	2
12.	Desertion by Husband	25
13.	Divorce	3
14.	Domestic Violence	4029
15.	Dowry Death	505
16.	Dowry Demand/ Harassment for Dowry	230
17.	Female Foeticide/ Infanticide / Sex Selection	4
18.	Gender Discrimination	1
19.	Harassment At Workplace	468
20.	Harassment of widows	141
21.	Kidnapping	39
22.	Kidnapping/Abduction	118



S.No.	Nature	Total
23.	Living Relationship	1
24.	Maintenance Claim	46
25.	Matter Involving Custody of Children	3
26.	Miscellaneous	2343
27.	Molestation/Eve Teasing/Outraging Modesty of Women/ Stalking	476
28.	Murder	36
29.	Non Payment of Maintenance	1
30.	Police Apathy	3699
31.	Police Harassment/ Atrocities of Police	558
32.	Pre-Marital Breach of Trust	93
33.	Property	1221
34.	Rape	635
35.	Service Matter	402
36.	Sexual Harassment At Workplace	91
37.	Suicide	2
	Total	16637

**STATE-WISE DETAILS OF COMPLAINTS REGISTERED AT
NCW DURING THE YEAR 2011-12**

State	Total
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5
Andhra Pradesh	126
Arunachal Pradesh	2
Assam	22
Bihar	463
Chandigarh	34
Chattisgarh	71
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
Daman & Diu	2
Delhi	2390
Goa	6
Gujrat	71
Haryana	997
Himachal Pradesh	54
Jammu & Kashmir	26
Jharkhand	225
Karnataka	63
Kerala	32
Madhya Pradesh	612
Maharashtra	280
Manipur	2
Meghalaya	7



State	Total
Nagaland	3
Odisha	61
Pondicherry	11
Punjab	206
Rajasthan	1268
Tamilnadu	115
Tripura	4
Uttar Pradesh (E)	1964
Uttar Pradesh (W)	7022
Uttarakhand	342
West Bengal	150
Total	16637

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT

I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

The Issue of Domestic Violence

Large numbers of women face violence in intimate relationships irrespective of caste, class, race, ethnicity, religion or marital status. This pervasive violence is deeply rooted in socio cultural norms of the society. Not only is domestic violence a violation of human rights, various studies have also highlighted the economic, health and social consequences of this form of violence¹. Around 40 % of ever married women reported emotional or physical or sexual spousal violence in India. However, even these numbers are at best a conservative estimate since, in a patriarchal society, most women internalize domestic violence inflicted on them as ‘natural’ and remain silent. Violence faced by women within a domestic space is not limited only to those who are in marital relationships. Women and girls face violence in their parental homes; older women face violence in the homes of their children and single women² who cohabit with partners also face violence in their domestic space.

State’s Role in Combating Domestic Violence

India is committed to creating adequate and appropriate legal and institutional mechanisms to fight domestic violence since it is a signatory to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and to the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR). While values of equality, equity, non-discrimination and justice are core pillars of the Constitution, in India, it was only in the 1970s that domestic violence was publicly recognized in the Criminal Law Act (1983) and the subsequent introduction of Section 498A in the Indian Penal Code. Other provisions introduced were – Section 304B (1986) to cover dowry deaths, and changes in the evidentiary rules of Section 306 to establish abetment to suicide by the husband and his family members in cases of women’s suicides.

¹ The latest data of National Crime records Bureau shows that *Cruelty by Husband and Relatives* accounted for 44% of all forms of crimes against women (NCRB, 2010). The NCRB data reports a consistent increase during last 5 years in the proportion of IPC crimes committed against women towards total IPC crimes. As per the National Family Health Survey (2005-06) which covers several dimensions of Domestic Violence reveals that, overall, in India 35 percent of women age 15-49 have experienced physical or sexual violence. This proportion is 40 percent for ever married women. The data also suggests that in majority of the cases, ever-married women who have experienced violence have experienced it from their current husbands.

² Single women refers to widows, women who are separated or divorced, and women who are unmarried by choice.



While these were very significant developments, they suffer from several limitations³. For instance, while Section 498A was confined to protecting married women, the women's movement strongly believed that there was a need to extend the ambit of the law to other categories of women in the shared household such as mothers, sisters and women in relationships in the nature of marriage, to name a few. Besides, these provisions *could not* stop the violence that women encounter, or prevent them from being dispossessed from their home, or ensure economic provision for their children and themselves, ensure custody of their children, or provide them compensations for damages/injuries. Only a civil law could fulfill these needs and it was only after decades' long struggle of women's rights groups that the *Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA)* came into force on October 26, 2006.

Gaps in PWDVA Implementation

After six years of the enactment of the PWDVA, there are still glaring gaps in its implementation. A major issue responsible for the limited reach of the legislation is absence of adequate mechanisms and lack of financial resources⁴. The concerns laid out by Lawyers Collective Women's Rights Initiative (WRI) through its periodic monitoring and evaluation reports, and by other women's groups working on addressing violence against women are elaborated below.

Awareness about the Law

Whether it is the direct stakeholders in PWDVA implementation (like the police, judiciary, lawyers, etc.) or the supportive structures (like the Legal Services Authority), or the general public, awareness regarding the PWDVA law and its provisions remains poor. Large numbers of women in India are still not aware of the legislation and of their entitlements under it. Therefore, the number of cases filed under PWDVA remains quite low.

Appointment of Protection Officers (POs)

POs have been appointed on a full time basis only in 7 States and their number is inadequate to address the enormity of the issue. Wherever existing officials in the government machinery – like ICDS CDPOs, welfare officers, probation officers, Dowry Prohibition Officers, Child Marriage Prohibition Officers, etc – have been given 'additional charge' as POs, they are unable to work effectively as POs

³ Staying Alive: 5th Monitoring & Evaluation 2012 on Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (2012), Lawyers Collective Women's Rights Initiative and National Family Health Survey (2005-06)

⁴ Centre for Budget & Governance Accountability (2011), The Missing Link in Domestic Violence Act. Economic & Political Weekly, August 13, 2011

since they are already overburdened, and sometimes under-skilled for the task at hand. Further, POs do not have the infrastructure or sufficient funds to carry out their duties.

Notification of Service Providers (SPs)

Out of 33 States and UTs, only 15 States and UTs have notified Service Providers under the Act, and they remain too few in number. No clear guidelines have been drawn for enlisting of SPs, definition of their roles, and their convergence with other stakeholders. SPs are also not being given any financial inputs to carry out their roles.

Access to Justice for Vulnerable Women

PWDVA is meant to ensure justice to all women facing domestic violence. However, several vulnerable sections that face gender based violence are unable to access the law and other forums of justice. These include lesbian and bisexual women, widows in sexual relationships, women in relationships that cross caste and religious barriers, sex workers, young married women and transgender people. In cases of bigamy, often only the rights of the first wife are addressed and rights of other parties get excluded from the purview of justice. Moreover, no special provisions have been made to ensure that disabled women can access the law and this is also a gap that needs to be filled.

Capacity Building

Currently, there is a critical gap with respect to the capacity building of people involved in implementing PWDVA on perspectives of gender and sexuality as they relate to domestic violence. Where POs have been appointed, the extent and nature of training has been inadequate. Training of other stakeholders like police, lawyers, and judiciary is equally important. Some States have taken initiative in this regard, but it needs sustained support.

Due to lack of understanding of gender, violence, patriarchy and sexuality, POs, SPs, police, lawyers and judges, amongst others, often encourage outcomes and decisions like 'reconciliation', or label women survivors as 'bad women' and 'home breakers'. These emerge from existing social attitudes of the duty bearers under PWDVA. Addressing these attitudes is critical to enable women to report violence, access justice and exercise choices based on their own needs and interests. Capacity building therefore plays a significant role in starting this shift in attitudes.

Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

While the Act envisages a multi-agency response to violence against women, many states have not formed Coordination Committees. There is no mechanism for reporting and monitoring PWDVA



within the government. This impacts every aspect of PWDVA implementation, like awareness generation, capacity building, service of notice, enforcement or breach of orders, etc.

Providing Immediate Relief to the Survivor

The PWDVA Act recognises that survivors of violence require counselling, shelter, health services and financial support. In this context, the lack of counsellors remains a serious concern. Also, no additional shelter homes have been set up for survivors of domestic violence. The meagre 260 Swadhar homes in the country and existing short-stay homes are not able to address the vast needs of women in distress who require shelter. Women survivors of violence – particularly those who have no steady source of income, have limited assets, are single, and have dependents to look after – also need some immediate financial support before interim orders for maintenance and shelter are provided under PWDVA. In reality, it is sometimes months and sometimes years before survivors get any monetary relief. Some provision for an ‘untied fund’ to financially support vulnerable women is a basic requirement to help these women access justice.

Resource Allocation

As indicated by Centre for Budget & Governance Accountability (2011), the Central government has not provided funds exclusively for implementation of the Act. In the absence of financial support from the Centre, some States have initiated Plan Schemes or allocated some basic resources (e.g. an allocation of ₹ 7 crores by the Karnataka government). However, 19 States have not initiated any such scheme. Therefore, it becomes imperative to have a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) to bring to effect the various provisions laid in the Act.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE SCHEME

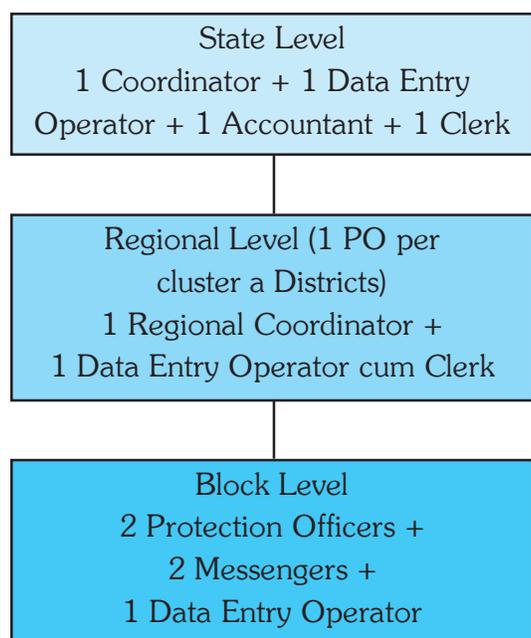
The primary objective of the Scheme is to ensure the effective implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005, in its letter and spirit and increase women’s ‘access to justice’ by providing sufficient financial and assistance to States to create and strengthen appropriate and adequate institutional mechanisms to combat domestic violence and provide socio-legal services to aggrieved women.

III. MECHANISM FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCHEME:

Recognizing that women facing domestic violence have special needs, the scheme envisages creation of the ***Unit of the Protection Officer***—a single window where multiple needs of the

aggrieved women will be met. The Unit will work with a clear understanding that violence against women is a crime, against both her and society and that it is the responsibility of the State to prevent and counter it. The Department of Women and Child Development/Department of Social Welfare (as the case may be) will hold the nodal responsibility of functioning of these units and for ensuring convergence with various stakeholders. The location of the unit of the PO should be such that it enables a well-coordinated and multi-agency response to the issue of violence against women. Accessibility should be the prime governing factor while deciding the location of the Unit of the PO. The Unit of the PO should be centrally located with easy access to services that the woman may require. The State government could consider the following options for the locating the unit of the PO – Magistrate Courts’ Premises, Civil Hospital/Health Centres; Police Office/Station, Complex of the Collector/ Zilla Parishad /Block Development Office/Department of Women and Child Development.

For the Unit of the PO to be accessible to women, it is imperative that it is located at all three tiers of administration.



The lowest unit of operation should be the Block in rural areas and Ward/Zones in Urban areas. Each Unit located lowest level should have 2 full time independent Protection Officers. In order to be able to respond to the needs of the woman, it is important to have one PO from Law background and the other from the Social Work background. 2 Messengers and a Data Entry Operator will assist the POs at the Block level.

The second level of administration where the POs will be located is the District. The State Government should appoint one PO and a Data Entry Operator cum Clerk who will oversee the functioning of the Act for a cluster of Districts. The number of POs at the Regional level may vary as per the size, population, geography and topography of the

Districts. The PO at the regional level will also have the powers of the PO in addition to having the supervisory powers.

The third level at which the PO will be located is at the State level. The Protection Officer at the State Level will also coordinate the activities of the POs across Blocks and Districts in her/his State in



addition having the powers of the PO. The State Coordinator will be assisted by a team of Data Entry Operator, an Accountant and a Clerk.

A. Roles of State, Regional and Block Level Protection Officers :

1. Role of Regional Coordinators at State Level:

The State Government should appoint a full time State coordinator for supervising the work of Regional coordinators. The State Coordinator in consultation with the nodal department shall develop a State Plan as per the scheme for effective implementation of the Act. It will be the duty of the State Coordinator to monitor the work of district/Regional Coordinators, set up State Monitoring Committees and set monitoring indicators. **However, in addition to coordinating the work at the State level, the State Coordinator will also function as the Protection Officer.**

Qualification of Protection officer at State Level

- At least 7-10 years of experience of working on women's issues.
- Master's Degree in Social Work / Law / Humanities / gender studies or related field
- The PO should be a woman

Primary roles of the State Coordinator include:

- overall coordination of the scheme at state level and monitoring effective implementation of the Act at the State level,
- overall responsibility for management of the scheme and financial accountability,
- responsibility for maintaining linkages between different stakeholders,
- organising training and capacity building workshops for the regional coordinators and stakeholders at the state level,
- building awareness about the Act / scheme at the state level,
- bringing the issue of violence against women especially domestic violence at various fora and levels together with the Regional Project Coordinators,
- reporting to the Committee, the State Nodal dept. for day-to-day matters,
- conducting group performance appraisals, recruitment of protection officer, social workers and legal officers, addressing grievances, general administration, finance, etc.,

- consolidating regional reports, and
- engaging in systemic interventions so as to sensitize the stakeholders to the issue of domestic violence and the various provisions of PWDVA .

2. Role & Qualifications of the Regional Coordinator

It will be the duty of the Regional Coordinator to ensure that the state plan is being implemented at the district and block level and monitor the work of the POs as per the indicators set by the state plan and submit periodic reports of the work of PO at the block to the State Coordinator. **However, in addition to coordinating the work at the Regional level, the Regional Coordinator will also function as the Protection Officer.**

Qualification of the Regional Coordinator

- At least 5 years of experience of working on women's issues.
- Master's Degree in Social Work/ Law / Humanities / gender studies or related Field
- The PO should preferably be a woman

Roles of the Regional Coordinator include the following:

- overall coordination of the scheme at the regional level and monitoring effective implementation of the act at the regional level,
- supervising POs at the District and block level that fall in her/his jurisdiction,
- human resources development at the regional level, especially team work,
- developing monitoring indicators and performance appraisal for POs,
- consolidating reports received from the district and Block level,
- planning and coordinating awareness/training programmes, and implementing these at the regional level,
- liaising with various stakeholders i.e. police , judiciary etc.;
- supervise service providers appointed in the districts under his/ her region,
- engaging in systemic interventions to sensitize various stakeholders at the regional level on the issue of violence against women especially Domestic violence,
- developing media campaigns and other print material for awareness of the Act



3. Role & Qualifications of the Protection Officer at Block / taluka level:

Each Unit located lowest level should have 2 full time independent Protection Officers. In order to be able to respond to the needs of the woman, it is important to have one PO from Law background and the other from the Social Work background.

The role, duties, function of the Protection Officer is detailed in the Sections 5, 6,7,9,12,13 and Rules 4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,14,15,16,17. As stipulated under the Act and Rules, the role of the Protection Officer is not just vast but also multidimensional. The role of the Protection Officer requires her/him to coordinate with a number of State agencies and NGOs.

Qualification of the Protection Officer at the Block level

- At least 3 years of experience of working on women's issues.
- The PO should preferably be a woman. In the team of two PO 's at the District or Block it may be two women team, one man -one woman team but never a two men team.

All POs should be given the status of gazetted officers.

Role & Qualifications of the Protection Officer at Block (Legal background)

Since the various tasks assigned to the PO are court oriented and require a thorough understanding of court processes and mechanisms, the PO will be a dedicated full time lawyer to assist victim of domestic violence in court proceedings, implementing court orders, and also offer pre-litigation legal advice. Pertaining to her/his role, the Legal Officer should on the request of the woman represent the woman at all stages of proceedings in the court, in addition to providing legal counselling.

The PO should have:

- Bachelors degree in law (LL.B)
- 3 years of experience of working on women's issues.

Under the scheme, the Legal Officer should/could be preferably recruited by using the financial resources of the State legal Services Authority

Role & Qualifications of the Protection officer (Social Work background)

The Role of the social worker will be to assist the PO in performing the multiple tasks assigned to the PO under the PWDVA including undertaking simultaneous actions at multiple levels of intervention

and helping the victim to access various other resources that she requires. To perform these roles, the social worker will be a trained and qualified professional and must possess the following qualifications:

- Master's Degree in Social Work/Sociology or related field
- At least 3 years of experience in the related field

Roles of the Social Workers include the following:

- The social worker strives to provide emotional support and tries to strengthen the psychological self of the violated woman,
- He/she negotiates with different stakeholders in the violated women's life to end violence,
- He/she intervenes to build support systems for the violated women,
- In cases where the violated woman decides to enter the criminal justice system, the social worker refers the woman to Legal officer/ legal aid,
- Wherever necessary the social worker helps in arranging for shelter and assists her to get medical aid if required,
- Social worker strives to re-establish the woman's relationship with her economic assets by either finding her a job or by getting back what is rightfully hers,
- He/she also networks with other organisations and services to provide resources for the women,
- As service providers under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act the Social workers fill the DIR,
- The social worker conducts visits to the home of the client or any other location as the case might require; so that they can get a better understanding of the case.

B. Roles & Eligibility Conditions for Service Providers

PWDVA, 2005 provides women multiple platforms and avenues with the help of which they can access their rights and Service providers are one such forum.

Service providers are an important component of the multi-agency response mechanism set up under PWDVA. The SPs serve as a bridge between the aggrieved person and the PO's, the courts, the police and any other services an AP may need. The SP's provide the AP access to specific services like legal aid, counselling, livelihood support, shelter, medical facilities, etc.



The specific roles of SPs have been detailed in Sections 5,6,7,10,12,14 and Rules 5,8,9,11,16,17.

The eligibility and selection criteria should be as follows:

- They should have been rendering the kind of services it is offering under the Act for at least two years before applying for registration under the Act.
- In case of service providers running a medical facility, or a psychiatric counselling centre, or a vocational training institution, the registering authority shall ensure that the applicant fulfills the requirements for running such a facility or the institution prescribed by the regulatory bodies regulating the respective professions or institutions.
- In case of Service Providers running shelter homes, or any other facility the registering authority shall inspect the shelter home, prepare a report and record a finding on the report, detailing that adequate space and other facility for the persons seeking shelter is available.
- Fulfill all the requirements as prescribed in Form No V of schedule 1.

Number and Remuneration of SPs

There is no limit to the number of SPs that can be appointed. It should be guided by the perceived need for those services and ease and timely access of the same by an aggrieved person. The number of service providers therefore depends upon size, geography and the population.

It has been noticed that in many states existing grant in aid facilities have been given additional charge as SP under the Act. All SPs appointed under PWDVA should be paid for the services rendered by them, whether or not they are already getting other grant in aid facilities. The financial assistance to the SPs can be calculated as a per person cost for different services. The state governments are advised to see to it that SPs are appointed for Counselling, legal aid, and medical assistance at block levels and for shelter homes at every district level. Further, a sum should be paid towards human resources.

C. Coordination Committee

Coordination between the different stakeholders is essential for providing coordinated services to women and regular monitoring and evaluation is critical to take corrective measures. Coordination Committees will be constituted at two levels – District and State, and they will regularly monitor the implementation of the Scheme. The function of these Committees would be as follows:

- To monitor the number of cases being handled by the Unit of the PO and their outcomes

- To ensure inter-departmental and stakeholder convergence and coordination in PWDVA implementation
- To ensure that quality capacity-building inputs for functionaries within the Unit of the PO as well as of other stakeholders is taking place
- To monitor the reports being generated by the MIS and highlight issues which emerge out of it.
- To submit a report at the end of every meeting to the Regional and/or State Coordinators
- To function as a forum for grievance redressal, and take necessary action against concerned parties within the administrative structure of the Act, against delays, non-compliance, or lack of sensitivity in PWDVA implementation, non-performance, fraud and collusion
- To advocate for further action and resources which may be required to enhance implementation of PWDVA, 2005.

Composition of the Coordination Committee: Coordination Committee will be at Taluka, District and State Level

The Coordination Committees at the Taluka/ Block level will consist of the following members:

Chairperson – Magistrate/ Additional Judicial Magistrate

Member Secretary – Programme Officer, Department of Women and Child Development

Other Members -

One Representative from Dept. of Home, Deputy Superintendent of Police

Protection Officers from Talukas

One Regional Protection officer & Coordinator

One Representative from Department of Health Medical Officers

One Representative from Legal Services Authority

Two Representatives from Women's Rights Groups/women's federations/ Service Provider that have experience of working on issues of violence

The Coordination Committees at the District level will consist of the following members:

Chairperson – District Magistrate/ Chief Judicial Magistrate

Member Secretary – Programme Officer, Department of Women and Child Development



Other Members -

- One Representative from Department of Home (e.g. Superintendent of Police at district level)
- Two Protection Officers in Rotation from Talukas of the said district
- One Regional Protection officer & Coordinator
- One Representative from Department of Health (e.g. Chief Medical Officers)
- One Representative from Legal Services Authority
- Two Representatives from Women's Rights Groups/women's federations/ Service Provider that have experience of working on issues of violence

The Coordination Committees at the State level will consist of the following members:

Chairperson – Secretary Law and Judiciary Dept

Member Secretary – Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development Secretary, Department of Home

Other Members -

- Chief Protection Officer & State Coordinator
- Two Regional coordinators on Rotation
- One Representative from Department of Health
- One Representative from Legal Services Authority
- Two Representatives from Women's Rights Groups/women's federations/ Service Provider that have experience of working on issues of violence

At least 50% members on this Committee must be women. Membership of the Coordination Committees must be reviewed every two years and revised if necessary by the nodal dept..

The Coordination Committee at the District level must meet quarterly and that at the State level must meet once a year. The Regional and State Coordinators have the responsibility for convening and facilitating these meetings, and ensure that they are attended by at least two-thirds of the member. The Coordination Committees will assist the Regional and State Coordinators to design monitoring formats and indicators to assess effective implementation of PWDVA.

The Units of the POs and Coordination Committees at Block level will submit a brief report of emerging issues and action to be taken to the District Committee and Regional Coordinators. The

District Committees will submit their report to the Regional and State Coordinators. In subsequent meetings, the Coordination Committees must also report on Action Taken Reports.

In addition, the Ministry of Women and Child Development will annually evaluate the functioning of the scheme based on the reports of the Coordination Committees, and Regional and State Coordinators. The content and design of the management information system (MIS) for monitoring and evaluation should be developed in consultation with academic Institutions/NGOs.

The PWDVA Council

At the national level, there will be a PWDVA Council which will be the sole authority for monitoring the implementation of the scheme under PWDVA. This will be an advisory body whose task is to annually review the state reports on effective implementation of PWDVA and take necessary action to ensure that gaps in implementation are filled. The council will bring out an annual report, documenting best practices, and lapses in implementation in each state as per the indicators that have been set along with recommendations for the following year. The recommendations of the national council will be binding on state monitoring committees.

This Council will be chaired by the WCD Minister (Government of India), Member Secretary would be the Secretary WCD, and other members would include select WCD Secretaries from the states, civil society experts working on gender based violence, and select women Members of Parliament. The size of the Council should not exceed 11 members, and the tenure will be two years.

D. Synergy with Gram Nyayalayas:

The provisions of the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 has come into force in the areas to which this Act extends from October 2, 2009. The Gram Nyayalayas Act has been enacted to provide for the establishment of the Gram Nyayalayas at the grass roots level for the purpose of providing access to justice to the citizens at their door steps.

The Gram Nyayalaya is a court of Judicial Magistrate first class and its presiding officer (Nyayadhikari) is appointed by the State Government in consultation with the High Court.

The Gram Nyayalaya is to be established for every Panchayat at intermediate level or a group of contiguous Panchayats at intermediate level in a district or where there is no Panchayat at intermediate level in any State, for a group of contiguous Panchayats.



Gram Nyayalaya has the power to try criminal cases, civil suits, claims or disputes which are specified in the First Schedule and the Second Schedule to the Act and Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 is covered in the First Schedule. Gram Nyayalaya Act could be able to provide speedy justice that within 60 days to the woman as envisioned by the PWDV Act.

As per Sec 4 of the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008, the headquarters of every Gram Nyayalayas Act is being located at the headquarter of the intermediate panchayat in which the Gram Nyayalayas is being established

E. Awareness Generation

Often a scheme or programme remains under-utilised because of lack of information about it. It is utmost important to generate mass awareness about the scheme and women's entitlements under the scheme. The list of POs, addresses of the Units of the POs and details of SPs should also be readily available and posted widely so that women have easy access to it. Regional and State Coordinators have the responsibility to ensure publicity for the Scheme, in collaboration with other Departments. They will have the freedom to explore local media to widen the reach of the scheme. In addition, a national web portal will be created which will have all the necessary information.

Special attention should be given to the fact that the messages given out through these media should be free from existing social and moralistic attitudes, the language/images/symbols should adhere to a framework of women's right to a violence-free society, and the messages should create an environment that is enabling and encouraging for women survivors of violence to access justice.

F. Training and Capacity Building

Evidence and experience from the ground suggests that attitudes of the key actors in PWDVA, both State and non-State are a major barrier to achieving the objectives enshrined in the law. At the heart of the challenges related to this are attitudes and perspectives related to gender and sexuality. These linkages have not yet been recognized or addressed adequately in PWDVA implementation. Despite the serious implications of existing attitudes on women's access to justice, the extent and nature of capacity building inputs for implementers of the PWDVA continues to be very limited. This Scheme hopes to address this gap.

It is envisaged that through these trainings, there would be greater access and a more enabling environment for all survivors of violence. These trainings should be geared towards ensuring that the responses from POs, police, lawyers and judges on cases of domestic violence are informed by a

women's rights framework as well as by the complex nature of gender and sexuality issues, instead of being influenced by moral judgments and 'reconciliatory' options.

For POs and for members of the Unit of the PO, an induction training of 10 days' duration must be conducted, as well as sustained refresher trainings every year. For other stakeholders involved in PWDVA implementation, namely, SPs, police, lawyers and judges, there should be a minimum of three days' inputs every year. It is the task of the Regional and State Coordinators to ensure that quality capacity-building inputs are carried out, and that there is inter-departmental convergence on this.

For trainings, the modules and course curricula will have to be developed. The basic minimum topics to be covered in these trainings must include skills and perspective-building on gender, sexuality, patriarchy, violence and the law. Necessary linkages must be made with institutions and individuals that have expertise on gender and sexuality training, such as educational institutions, non-governmental organisations, judicial academies, and other relevant experts to develop and consistently update the training modules.

G. Untied Funds for Immediate Relief to Survivors

As mentioned earlier, among the critical limitations in PWDVA implementation is the delay in shelter and medical facilities. Each Unit of the PO must have a dedicated fund called 'untied funds' (or distress / emergency funds to support the woman) that may be used as contingency to support survivors in the short run for food, housing, medical care, travel and other immediate needs. Priority for this financial help would be given to women who are single, poor, have no steady source of income, no support system and have dependents to look after. The Unit of the PO will have the discretion to distribute these funds based on the broad criteria stated above.

H. Funding of the Scheme

The Central Government will provide financial assistance (**See Annex - I**) to States for effective implementation of PWDVA. This will be a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and shall be implemented through the State Governments and Union Territories with bulk assistance from the Central government. In the 12th Five Year Plan, the Centre and State share will be 75:25, except for North East and Jammu & Kashmir where the ratio will be 90:10. In addition, all non-recurring expenses will be fully funded by the Central Government. The funds from the Central government will be provided in two equal instalments.



Budget : Annex 1

Assumptions:

- Two Protection Officers at the Block level with support of 2 Messengers and a Data Entry Operator.
- 1 Protection Officer at the level of a cluster of Districts (Regional PO) supported by a Data Entry Operator cum Clerk. For calculation of budget, on an average one PO per 5 Districts has been taken.
- At the State level, there will be a State Coordinator assisted by a Documentation Officer and an Accountant.
- Since it is left to the State governments to decide the location of the POs, budget has been computed for infrastructure and support staff of PO.
- It is assumed that there is atleast one Service Provider in a District.

Estimated Resources for Implementation of PWDVA

I. Unit of PO at Block level

Budget Head	Details	Total (₹)
A. Non Recurring Expenses		
1. Furniture (Tables, Chairs, Cupboards etc.)	₹ 75,000*5924 Blocks	444300000
2. Office Equipment (2 Computers and 1 Printer cum Scanner cum Photocopier)	₹ 35,000*2 Computers + ₹ 70,000 for 1 Printer cum Scanner cum Photocopier* 5924 Blocks	829360000
B. Recurring Expenditure		
1. Salaries		
1.1. Protection Officer 1	₹ 15,000 per month*12 months* 5924 Blocks	1066320000
1.2. Protection Officer 2	₹ 15,000 per month*12 months* 5924 Blocks	1066320000

Budget Head	Details	Total (₹)
1.3. Messenger	₹ 7,000 per month*12 months* 2 Messengers* 5924 Blocks	995232000
1.4. Data Entry Operator	₹ 8,000 per month*12 months* 5924 Blocks	568704000
2. Office Expenses		
2.1. Rent	₹ 8,000*12 months*5924 Blocks	568704000
2.2. Telephone (Landline & Mobile Expenses)	₹ 4,000*12 months*5924 Blocks	284352000
2.3. Electricity, Water	₹ 1500*12 months*5924 Blocks	106632000
2.4. Stationary (Record Book, Photocopy etc.)	₹ 5,000*12 months*5924 Blocks	355440000
2.5. Printing	₹ 5,000*12 months*5924 Blocks	355440000
2.7. Transportation Allowance	₹ 20,000*12 months*5924 Blocks	1421760000
2.8. Contingency	₹ 5,000*12 months*5924 Blocks	355440000
Total of Part (I)		8418004000

II. Unit of the PO at the District Level

Budget Head	Details	Total (₹)
A. Non Recurring Expenses		
1. Furniture (Tables, Chairs, Cupboards etc.)	₹ 1,00,000*128 Districts	12800000
2. Office Equipment (2 Computers and 1 Printer cum Scanner cum Photocopier)	₹ 35,000*2 Computers + ₹ 70,000 for 1 Printer cum Scanner cum Photocopier* 128 Districts	9035000
B. Recurring Expenditure		
1. Salaries		
1.1. Protection Officer at the level of a cluster of districts	₹ 30,000 per month*12 months* 128 Districts	46080000



Budget Head	Details	Total (₹)
1.2. Data Entry Operator	₹ 12,000 per month*12 months* 128 Districts	92160000
2. Office Expenses		
2.1. Rent	₹ 12,000*12 months*128 Districts	18432000
2.2. Telephone (Landline & Mobile Expenses)	₹ 4,000*12 months*128 Districts	6144000
2.3. Electricity, Water	₹ 2000*12 months*128 Districts	9216000
2.4. Stationary (Record Book, Photocopy etc.)	₹ 5,000*12 months*128 Districts	7680000
2.5. Printing	₹ 5,000*12 months*128 Districts	7680000
2.7. Transportation Allowance	₹ 30,000*12 months*128 Districts	46080000
2.8. Contingency	₹ 5,000*12 months*128 Districts	7680000
Total of Part (II)		262987000

III. Coordinator at the State Level

Budget Head	Details	Total (₹)
A. Non Recurring Expenses		
1. Furniture (Tables, Chairs, Cupboards etc.)	₹ 1,00,000*35 States	3500000
2. Office Equipment (2 Computers and 1 Printer cum Scanner cum Photocopier)	₹ 35,000*2 Computers + ₹ 70,000 for 1 Printer cum Scanner cum Photocopier* 35 States & UTs	4900000
B. Recurring Expenditure		
1. Salaries		
1.1. State Coordinator	₹ 40,000 per month*12 months* 35 States	16800000
1.2. Documentation Officer	₹ 30,000 per month*12 months* 35 States	12600000

Budget Head	Details	Total (₹)
1.3. Accountant	₹ 20,000 per month*12 months* 35 States	8400000
2. Office Expenses		
2.1. Rent	₹ 20,000*12 months*35 States	8400000
2.2. Telephone (Landline & Mobile Expenses)	₹ 6,000*12 months*35 States	2520000
2.3. Electricity, Water	₹ 2000*12 months*35 States	840000
2.4. Stationary (Record Book, Photocopy etc.)	₹ 5,000*12 months*35 States	2100000
2.5. Printing	₹ 5,000*12 months*640 Districts	2100000
2.7. Transportation Allowance	₹ 50,000*12 months*35 States	21000000
2.8. Contingency	₹ 10,000*12 months*35 States	4200000
Total Part (III)		87360000

IV. Other Components

Budget Head	Details	Total (₹)
A. Service Providers		
1.1. For SPs that provide legal aid and counselling	2 SPs*30,000*12 months*640 Districts	768000000
1.2. For SPs that provide all services, including shelter (Computed for 5 women)	3 SPs*50,000*12 months*640 Districts	1152000000
B. Training & Capacity Building		
2.1. Induction training of Block POs	10,000 per PO*5924 Blocks (training for 5 days, cost include travel, food, stay, Resource Material and Resource Persons)	59240000
2.2. Induction training of POs at District level	15,000 per PO* 640 Districts (training for 5 days, cost include travel, food, stay, Resource Material and Resource Persons)	9600000



Budget Head	Details	Total (₹)
2.2. Induction training of POs at State level	20,000 per PO*35 States & UTs	700000
2.3. Periodic trainings of different stakeholders (Pos, SPs, Medical Practitioners, Judicial Officers, Police)	6 Trainings*1.5 lakh per training* 640 Districts	576000000
2.4. Developing Resource Materials	3,00,000*35 States	10500000
C. Advertisement & Publicity		
IEC	2,00,000*640 Districts	128000000
D. Meetings of Coordination Committee		
At Block level	5,000 per meeting*3*5924 Blocks	88860000
At District level	10,000 per meeting*2*640 Districts	12800000
At State level	30,000 per meeting*35 States	1050000
E. Monitoring and Evaluation		
Annual Monitoring & Evaluation	50,00,000	5000000
Total Part (IV)		2811750000
GRAND TOTAL (Part I + Part II + Part III + Part IV) = ₹ 1158 crore		

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

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



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

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



PRESENT PROVISION	PROPOSED AMENDMENT	PROPOSED BILL
		Code of Criminal Procedure relating to service of notices, the Magistrate may serve or cause such notice to be served in any manner as deemed fit, either electronically, through process server, courier etc
<p>Explanation - For the purposes of this Chapter-</p> <p>(a) “minor” means a person who, under the provisions of the Indian Majority Act 1875 (9 of 1875) is deemed not to have attained his majority;</p> <p>(b) “wife” includes a woman who has been divorced by, or has obtained a divorce from, her husband and has not remarried.</p>	<p>(b) “wife” includes a woman who has been divorced by, or has obtained a divorce from, her husband and has not remarried</p> <p>(c) “unable to maintain” would mean the absence of actual separate income earned by the claimant and not the possibility of the claimant being able to earn by securing employment.</p> <p>(d) “estate” includes personal income, assets, incomes from fixed deposits, shares and</p>	<p>Explanation - For the purposes of this Chapter -</p> <p>(a) “minor” means a person who, under the provisions of the Indian Majority Act 1875 (9 of 1875) is deemed not to have attained his majority;</p> <p>(b) “wife” includes a woman who has been divorced by, or has obtained a divorce from, her husband and has not remarried.</p> <p>(c) “unable to maintain” would include the absence of actual separate income earned by the claimant and not the possibility of the claimant being able to earn by securing employment.</p> <p>(d) “estate” includes personal income, assets, incomes from fixed deposits, shares and</p>

PRESENT PROVISION	PROPOSED AMENDMENT	PROPOSED BILL
	DMAT accounts details, rents and commissions, bonds, details of sale and purchase, immovable properties including self owned properties, family properties.	DMAT accounts details, rents and commissions, bonds, details of sale and purchase, immovable properties including self owned properties, family properties.

JUSTIFICATION :-

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

(In **Raj kumari Awasthi Vs State of U P - 2008CriLJ2539** the Allahabad High Court observed that Section 125(1)(c) - on a plain reading of the aforesaid provision, it is apparent that a person having sufficient means is only required to maintain his unmarried daughter who has turned major, i.e. after she has crossed the age of eighteen years, only if her inability to maintain herself is due to any physical or mental abnormality or injury, and not otherwise. The position as it stands under this provision is that a college going girl of 18 years, (like the applicant No. 2), who is not yet married, unless she is unable to maintain herself due to any physical or mental abnormality or injury, can be refused maintenance by her father, who is possessed of sufficient means. But to expect that an unmarried daughter, who is still going to college or staying at home awaiting her marriage, and has no source of independent income to maintain herself can be denied maintenance from her father, who possesses sufficient means only because her inability to maintain herself is not due to any physical or mental abnormality as required in Section 125(1)(c) of the Code would be extremely harsh and oppressive and in all likelihood violative of Articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution of India. This provision appears particularly anomalous and



discriminatory because in the other clauses of Section 125(1), i.e. in Clauses (a), (b) and (d), a person with sufficient means is required to maintain his wife, his legitimate or illegitimate minor child whether married or not or his father or mother who are unable to maintain themselves and there is no additional requirement for these categories of persons to demonstrate that their inability to maintain themselves is due to physical or mental abnormality or injury for claiming the benefit of this salutary social legislation. The provision as it stands also seems contrary to the spirit of Articles 15(3) and 39 (e) and (f) of the Constitution of India which veritably enjoin the State to design laws for the welfare of women and children and for ensuring that children and youth are protected from moral and material abandonment. In this view of the matter, I am of the opinion that the said Sub-section 125(1)(c) needs to be amended by the Legislature and the right of to be maintained by a parent having sufficient means should be provided to all unmarried daughters, even after they have attained majority who are unable to maintain themselves. That is the only way to prevent vagrancy and destitution of the girl child, which is one of the prime objectives that these summary provisions for maintenance, which Chapter IX of the Code seeks to address. I, therefore, direct that notice be issued to the Union of India through the Attorney General of India, and the State of U.P. through the Advocate General to show cause within two months as to how they support the legal validity of Section 125(1)(c) of the Code in so far as the said provision has imposed an additional requirement on an unmarried girl who has attained majority, and is unable to maintain herself that she further demonstrate that her inability to maintain herself is due to some physical or mental abnormality or disease. Copy of this order be also forwarded to the Law Commissions of India and U.P. and also to the National and U.P. State Commissions for Women for appropriate intervention by these bodies. The Registrar General is directed to issue the aforesaid notices to the Attorney General of India and the Advocate General of U.P. and to communicate this order to the Law Commissions of India and U.P. and to the National and U.P. State Commissions for Women within two weeks.

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

2. Sec 125 (1) (e) is a new provision: The question is why should a woman who was trapped into marriage by a man having a living spouse, should be made to suffer for no fault of her own? Primary objective of this provisions being to prevent vagrancy, the definition of wife under these

provisions should be broadened to include woman who has lived with the respondent in a relationship in the nature of marriage and wife under irregular or voidable marriage. When the right of maintenance is given to illegitimate child, it is extremely unfair that the mother of illegitimate child should not be granted maintenance.

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

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

The apex court Criminal Appeal No. 664 of 1990 **Vimala (K.) Vs. Veeraswamy (K.)** observed that section 125 of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 - appellant demanded maintenance from respondent - respondent resisted claim on grounds that appellant not legally wedded wife as he



had earlier married another woman - second wife not entitled to maintenance until first marriage subsisting - respondent not able to prove legal and valid marriage with another woman - held, appellant entitled to maintenance.

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

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

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

PRESENT PROVISION	PROPOSED AMENDMENT	PROPOSED BILL
<p>125 (2) Any such allowance for the maintenance or interim maintenance and expenses shall be payable from the date of the order, or, if so ordered from the date of the application for maintenance or interim maintenance and expenses of proceeding, as the case may be.</p> <p>125 (3) If any person so ordered fails without sufficient cause to comply with the order, any such Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, issue a warrant for levying the amount due in the manner provided for levying fines, may sentence such person, for the whole, or any part of each month's allowance for the maintenance or the interim maintenance and expenses of proceeding, as the case may be remaining unpaid after the execution of the warrant, to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or until payment if sooner made:</p>		<p>Deleted – to be part of the summary procedure</p>



Section 125 is the provision of substantive law. The procedural aspect that is laid down in sub clause (2) and (3) are taken into account under section 126 which lays down the procedure

PRESENT PROVISION	PROPOSED AMENDMENT	PROPOSED BILL
125 (4) No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance for the maintenance or the interim maintenance and expenses of proceeding, as the case may be from her husband under this section if she is living in adultery, or if, without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her, husband, or if they are living separately by mutual consent.	The whole sub section (4) be deleted. Now 126(5)	The whole sub section (4) be deleted as part of summary procedure.
125 (5) On proof that any wife in whose favour an order has been made under this section is living in adultery, or that without sufficient reason she refuses to live with her husband, or that they are living separately by mutual consent, the Magistrate shall cancel the order	Now 126 (6)	The whole sub section (5) be deleted as part of summary procedure.

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

Section 126. Procedure **Substituted** with - **Summary Procedure**

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

Justification for the proposed amendments to sec 126(1)

Criminal Appeal No. 431 of 2004 (Arising out of SLP (Crl.) No. 3151/2003)Vijay Kumar Prasad Vs. State of Bihar and Ors. – Criminal procedure Code, 1973 – Sections 125, 126 – Transfer Petition – Territorial Jurisdiction – Maintenance application by father against son – Maintainability of – Respondent 2 filing maintenance application against his son in District Siwan – Appellant son filing an application for transfer of case from Siwan to Patna – Contention that Court at Siwan had no jurisdiction to entertain maintenance application as appellant living and practicing as a lawyer in Patna – Validity - Since Clauses (b) & (c) of subsection (1) of section 126 relate to wife and children under section 125 of code and since benefit given to wife and children to initiate proceeding at place where they reside is not given to parents held that application by father or mother claiming maintenance had to be filed where person from whom maintenance was claimed resided – As Court at Siwan had no jurisdiction to deal with petition, direction given for transfer of case to Patna

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



section (1) of Section 126 – Section 126 provides that father cannot file petition for maintenance at place where he resides – contention of petitioner upheld – held, father to file petition at place where his son stays.

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

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

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

PRESENT PROVISION	PROPOSED AMENDMENT	PROPOSED BILL
(3) If any person so ordered fails without sufficient cause to comply with the order, any such Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, issue a warrant for levying the amount due in the manner provided for levying fines, and may sentence such person, for the whole, or any port of each month’s allowance for the maintenance or the interim maintenance and	This was earlier in sec 125 (3) and now made a part of procedure under 126	126 (3) If any person so ordered fails without sufficient cause to comply with the order, any such Magistrate may, order interest at the rate of fifteen per cent per annum shall be payable from the date of such default and for every breach of the order, issue a warrant for levying the amount due in the manner provided for levying fines, may sentence

PRESENT PROVISION	PROPOSED AMENDMENT	PROPOSED BILL
<p>expenses of proceeding, as the case may be] remaining unpaid after the execution of the warrant, to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or until payment if sooner made:</p> <p>Provided that no warrant shall be issued for the recovery of any amount due under this section unless application be made to the Court to levy such amount within a period of one year from the date on which it became due:</p> <p>Provided further that if such person offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and she refuses to live with him, such Magistrate may consider any grounds of refusal stated by her, and may make an order under this section notwithstanding such offer, if he is satisfied that there</p>		<p>such person, for the whole, or any part of each month's allowance for the maintenance or the interim maintenance and expenses of proceeding, as the case may be remaining unpaid after the execution of the warrant, to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or until payment if sooner made</p> <p>Provided that no warrant shall be issued for the recovery of any amount due under this section unless application be made to the Court to levy such amount within a period of three year from the date on which it became due:</p> <p>Provided further that if such person offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and she refuses to live with him, such Magistrate may consider any grounds of refusal stated by her, and may make an order under this section notwithstanding such offer, if he is satisfied that</p>



PRESENT PROVISION	PROPOSED AMENDMENT	PROPOSED BILL
<p>is just ground for so doing.</p> <p>Explanation.- If a husband has contracted marriage with another woman or keeps a mistress, it shall be considered to be just ground for his wife's refusal to live with him.</p>	<p>Add "or has been subjecting the woman to domestic violence to be added</p>	<p>there is just ground for so doing.</p> <p>Explanation.- If a husband has contracted marriage with another woman or keeps a mistress or has been subjecting the woman to domestic violence, it shall be considered to be just ground for his wife's refusal to live with him.</p>

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

PRESENT PROVISION	PROPOSED AMENDMENT	PROPOSED BILL
<p>126 (2) All evidence to such proceedings shall be taken in the presence of the person against whom an order for payment of maintenance is proposed to be made, or, when his personal attendance is dispensed with in the presence of his pleader, and shall be recorded in the manner prescribed for summons cases:</p>	<p>Provision renumbered as 126(4)</p>	<p>126 (4) All evidence to such proceedings shall be taken in the presence of the person against whom an order for payment of maintenance is proposed to be made, or, when his personal attendance is dispensed with in the presence of his pleader, and shall be recorded in the manner prescribed for summons cases:</p>

PRESENT PROVISION	PROPOSED AMENDMENT	PROPOSED BILL
<p>Provided that if the Magistrate is satisfied that the person against whom an order for payment of maintenance is proposed to be made is willfully neglecting to attend the court, the Magistrate may proceed to hear and determine the case ex parte and any order so made may be set aside for good cause shown on an application made within three months from the date thereof subject to such terms including terms as to payment of costs to the opposite party as the Magistrate may think just and proper.</p>	<p>Add where the allegations are that the wife is living in adultery the magistrate shall conduct an in camera trial (existing 125 (4))</p>	<p>Provided that if the Magistrate is satisfied that the person against whom an order for payment of maintenance is proposed to be made is willfully neglecting to attend the court, the Magistrate may proceed to hear and determine the case ex parte and any order so made may be set aside for good cause shown on an application made within three months from the date thereof subject to such terms including terms as to payment of costs to the opposite party as the Magistrate may think just and proper.</p> <p>126 (5) No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance for the maintenance or the interim maintenance and expenses of proceeding, as the case may be from her husband under this section if she is living in adultery, or if without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her, husband, or if they are living separately by mutual consent.</p>



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

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

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

PRESENT PROVISION	PROPOSED AMENDMENT	PROPOSED BILL
126(3) The Court in dealing with applications under section 125 shall have power to make such order as to costs as may be just.	Renumbered as 126(7)	126(7) The Court in dealing with applications under section 125 shall have power to make such order as to costs as may be just.

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



PRESENT PROVISION	PROPOSED AMENDMENT	PROPOSED BILL
	a deterrent to the frequent adjournments sought by either party.	party during hearing of the application.
	This provision would apply to both public servant and employees in the private sector. The issue of implementing the order of the Magistrate would be thus effectively addressed. Where the respondent is self employed etc the attachment proceedings of the Estate of the respondent as per Sections 125 and 126 of the Act any sum required by order of the Central Government [or any prescribed officer] to be paid for the maintenance of his wife or his legitimate or illegitimate child or towards the cost of any relief given by the said Government to the said wife or child.	126 (10) The employer of the Respondent where the Person is gainfully employed in services, would take such actions with regard to the deductions in the salary and issue the same to the claimant as required, as per the order of the Magistrate with regard to the payment of monthly allowance.

CERC Vs. National Hydroelectric Power Corp (Supreme Court)

HELD vide order dated 26th July, 2010

In various Courts, the statistical data indicates that on account of delay in progress serving, arrears keep on mounting. In Delhi itself, the input indicates that fifty percent of the arrears in Courts particularly in commercial cases is on account of delay in process serving.

For the above reasons, the following directions, as mentioned herein, are given :

- (i) In addition to normal mode of Service, service of Notice(s) may be effected by E-Mail for which the advocate(s) on record will, at the time of filing of petition/appeal, furnish to the filing counter a soft copy of the entire petition/appeal in PDF format;
- (ii) The advocate(s) on - record shall also simultaneously submit E-mail addresses of the respondent(s) Companies/Corporation(s) to the filing counter of the Registry. This will be in addition to the hard copy of the petition/appeal.
- (iii) If the Court issues notice, then, in that event alone, the Registry will send such an additional notice at the E-Mail addresses of the respondent(s) Companies/Corporation(s) vis E-Mail.
- (iv) The Registry will also send Notice at the E-Mail address of the advocate(s) for respondent(s) Companies/Corporation(s) who have filed caveat Advocate(s) on - record filing caveat shall provide his/her E-Mail address for effecting service; and
- (v) Within two weeks from today, Cabinet Secretariat shall also provide centralized E-Mail addresses of various Ministries/Departments/Regulatory Authorities along with the names of the Nodal Officers, if already appointed, for the purposes of service.
- (vi) Clarification : The above facility is being extended in addition to the modes of service mentioned in the existing Supreme Court Rules. This facility, for the time being, it extended to commercial litigation and to those cases where the advocate(s) on-record seeks urgent interim reliefs.



ANNEXURE-VIII

THE PREVENTION OF EXTRAVAGANCE AND UNLIMITED EXPENDITURE ON MARRIAGE BILL, 2011 INTRODUCED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 5TH AUGUST, 2011 BY PROF. P.J. KURIEN, MP

National Commission for Women is in receipt of a letter from Ministry of Law & Justice, Legislative Departments on the captioned subject. A copy of the Bill on the “Prevention of Extravagance and Unlimited Expenditure on Marriage Bill, 2011” is appended along with the letter for reference. The Ministry has requested the National Commission for Women to furnish the comments on the provisions of the Bill for enabling the Department to take a policy prospective in respect of the Bill.

The Bill is to provide for the prevention and prohibition of sheer extravagance and unlimited expenditure being incurred on marriages and related ceremonies in various parts of the country and the matters connected therewith or incidental thereto .

2(b) **‘expenditure on marriage’** includes expenses incurred, prior to, during and after the marriage celebrations and related ceremonies on invitation cards, hiring and decoration of pandals, banquet hall, hotel, barat ghar, or such other places, as the case may be, illumination and fireworks, the bridegroom’s procession, luncheon or dinner and other refreshments offered to the guests, wedding clothes, ornaments, jewellery, garlands, any kind of gift, in cash or kind, in the form of dowry or any other local custom;

Comment :- The expenditure of marriage is very difficult to quantify, especially when the bride or the bridegrooms parents do not disclose the expenditure entailed. However, if declaration of budget incurred is mandated, it would be possible to put an upper ceiling.

Section 3 : Notwithstanding any tradition or custom prevailing in any religion, community, tribe or sect, the appropriate Government shall prescribe an upper ceiling for the expenditure that can be incurred in any marriage and related ceremonies of a couple, after taking into consideration the demographic details and circumstances of the place concerned: Provided that the appropriate Government may, if it considers necessary, make exceptions and relax the limit of total expenditure in individual cases, based on sound reasons and justifications for such relaxation.

Comment : The exception should be more elaborate, specifying the criteria of individual cases and **‘sound reasons’** should be specified.

Sec 5. Any person, who violates the provisions of this Act, or the rules framed or directions issued there under, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend up to one year or fine which may extend upto rupees one lakh or both

Comment : ‘Any person’ needs to be elaborated as to whether it would include bride or bridegrooms parents/guardians.

Marriages in India have become highly extravagant and lavish affairs, involving lakhs or crores of rupees as lavish spending on guests and ceremonies. In most of such pompous weddings, any unspecified amount of money, costly gifts, jewellery and other articles are exchanged as “Dowry”. The objects and reasons of the Bill sent by Prof. P.J. Kurien is to urge the government to take pro-active steps to curve the tendency of extravagant expenditure in marriages and related ceremonies, by enacting an appropriate Act, to monitor , regulate and control the unlimited wasteful expenditure being incurred in the name of marriages.

The Bill proposed by Hon’ble MP, Shri. P. J. Kurien would address this problem , but the Bill has to be elaborate on deciding the upper ceiling based on income of families, the grounds for giving exception to individuals, the people who would be covered within the ambit of penalty.



ANNEXURE-IX

WOMEN FARMERS' ENTITLEMENT BILL, 2011 BY PROF. M.S. SWAMINATHAN, M.P

Gender norms are an important constraint to increasing agricultural productivity. Inequality in the distribution of resources between men and women is linked with production inefficiency, yet interventions targeting smallholder farmers often fail to redress women's lack of access to, and control of, important agricultural resources. Women are often constrained in access to and control of land, water, and other natural resources; complementary inputs, such as seeds and fertilizer; new varieties and technologies; agricultural extension; labor; credit; markets; and social capital. Oftentimes, interventions will be designed to relieve one constraint, not realizing that gender norms—or constraints in other resources—are more binding and may affect the outcome of the intervention

The salient features of the Bill are as follows:-

- Women constitute more than 50 % of Indian farmers and about 60 % of the workforce in the farming sector.
- The Bill aims to provide for the gender specific needs of women farmers to protect their legitimate needs and entitlement and empower them and get equal returns to equal work. It gives also land and water rights of women farmers.
- The draft Bill defines 'women farmers' as women who are farmers. (irrespective of their marital status or ownership of land) . The Women Farmer Certificate can be issued by the gram panchayat after the approval of gram sabha and authentication by the village administrative officer or an authorized officer.
- The draft bill proposes that every woman shall have equal ownership and inheritance rights over agricultural land in her husband's family.(Section 5)
- Women Farmer shall have equal rights to all water rights connected with the agricultural land to which she is the owner or possessor or uses for agricultural activities. (Section 6)
- A Central Agricultural Development Fund for Women Farmers (CADFWF) shall be set up for empowerment of women farmers which includes incentives, training, capacity building etc.
- The Fund shall operate at the Central, State and District level and Fund shall receive contribution from Central and State Government, user fee etc.

- Central Government would be responsible for overall implementation and monitoring of the Act. Responsibilities of State Government and authorities set up by State Government are also specified in the draft Bill.
- Penalties for non-compliance of this Act are specified in Section 19.

Comments:-

Before starting the analysis, two preliminary observations need to be made. First, in examining natural resource rights in different countries, it must be remembered that the nature and content of these rights may vary considerably across countries (e.g. individual freehold property, use rights in state-owned land and legally recognized customary rights). The focus here is on whether these rights, whatever their nature and content, are differentiated on the basis of sex/gender.

Second, even where formal legislation is gender neutral, women may be prevented from acquiring and enjoying natural resource rights by socio-cultural practices. For instance, even where land legislation per se is gender neutral, women's land rights may be curtailed by discriminatory norms of family law (e.g. restricting the legal capacity of married women to administer property) and of succession law (especially where land sales are rare and inheritance is the primary form of land acquisition)

Relevant international law:-

- ❖ **Latin America**, rural women rarely own and administer land, due both to legal and socio-cultural obstacles.
- ❖ **Mexico:** Women members usually obtain their status through succession from their husbands rather than through direct land allocation under the land reform.
- ❖ **Brazil:** Women have actively participated in agrarian movements struggling for access to land. Direct land acquisition is given to women.
- ❖ **South Africa:** Notwithstanding this non-discriminatory tenure reform legislation, socio-cultural practices often prevent rural women from holding land titles.

As for natural resource legislation, the **Indian Constitution** grants states exclusive responsibility on land, water (except for inter-state rivers) and fisheries. Therefore, natural resource legislation varies widely from state to state. Some features of the land reform programmes are gender-biased. Land ceiling legislation may contain discriminatory norms on the calculation of family land. As for calculation, legislation usually fixes a land ceiling for each household of up to five members, allows additional land



for larger households, and considers adult children as separate units. However, in many states (e.g. Bihar and Andhra Pradesh) only adult sons (not daughters) can be counted as separate units. Kerala is an exception, in that it allows both unmarried adult sons and daughters to be considered as separate units.

Considering the social bias and also the fact that women constitute more than 50 % of Indian farmers and about 60 % of the workforce in the farming sector, the draft Bill which considers the rights of women farmers in India as a relevant sector is a great initiative to secure their rights.

However, there are certain observations:-

- Section 13 states that the Central Government shall be responsible for overall implementation and monitoring of the Act. However, it would be difficult for the Central Government for overall monitoring, and rather State Government can do the monitoring and submit report to the Central Government.
- Period of penalty not specified (Section 19)
- In case penalty is imposed, who will be penalized: The Board, the Committee or any other appropriate authority?
- Section 8 which entitle Women farmers or a group of women farmers to get 'Kisan Credit Card' can lead to duplication issues.

The draft Bill on Women Farmer Entitlement covers all aspect for the overall development of women farmers and is a step forward in empowering the section in the agrarian community which plays a vital role in agricultural development.

ANNEXURE-X

STATE WISE LIST OF NGO'S/ORGANIZATIONS TO WHOM AWARENESS PROGRAMMES/PUBLIC HEARING HAVE BEEN SPONSORED BY NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN DURING 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO/Organization	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
Delhi			
1.	Lok Kala Parishad, P-26, Sector-4, Diz Area, Gole Market, New Delhi.	Three Awareness Programmes on HIV/AIDS in Bihar.	₹ 90,000/-
2.	Indian Adult Education, 17-B, IP Estate Ring Road, New Delhi-02.	To Organize 5 Legal Literacy Camps @ 2 in Jhadol (Phalasia), Jhadol (Sarda), Salumver, Mavali, Rajsamund and to organize Regional Conference at AP, Rajasthan, Delhi and W.B.	₹ 1,50,000/-
3.	Nai Bhor Dawn of Life, 39-D, Pocket-A, Sukhdev Vihar, New Delhi.	Ten Awareness Programmes on Women's Rights and other Women's related issues in four district of Uttar Pradesh i.e. Gautam Budh Nagar, Ghaziabad, Hapur and Meerut.	₹ 3,00,000/-
Rajasthan			
4.	Deep Vidya Mandir Samiti (DVMS), Gayatri Nagar, Dausa, (Rajasthan).	Two Awareness Generation Camps on Child Marriage.	₹ 60,000/-
5.	Nav Nirman Mahila Mandal Samiti, Nahari Ka Naka, Jaipur, Rajasthan.	10 Awareness programmes.	₹ 3,00,000/-
Uttar Pradesh			
6.	Pushpanjali, E-200, Sector-F, LDA Colony, Kanpur Road, Lucknow, (U.P).	Project proposal for organizing Mahila Shashakti Karan Awareness Camp.	₹ 30,000/-



Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO/Organization	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
West Bengal			
7.	Gandrapukur Sri Ramkrishna Ashram, Kushabaria, P.O. Barbaria, Dist. Nadia (West Bengal).	Free Legal Aid to Women Awareness Programme regarding.	₹ 60,000/-
PUBLIC HEARINGS			
Chandigarh			
8.	MAYA Foundation, 2064, Sector 15-C, Chandigarh	One Day Public Hearing on NRI Marriages.	₹ 1,00,000/-
Delhi			
9.	Bhartiya Manavadhikar Association, D-45, First Floor, Amar Plaza, Hasanpur, Main Road, I.P. Extension, Delhi-110092.	One day Public Hearing on Harassment to Rural Women at Lucknow UP.	₹ 1,00,000/-

**STATE WISE LIST OF NGO'S/ORGANIZATIONS TO WHOM STATE/
LEVEL/REGIONAL LEVEL/NATIONAL LEVEL SEMINARS HAVE
BEEN SPONSORED BY NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN
DURING 2011-12.**

Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO/Organization	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
Assam			
1.	Assam State Commission for Women, Uzanbazar, Guwahati (Assam).	Conference on Trafficking of Women at Dispur, Guwahati on 15 th July, 2011.	₹ 5,00,000/-
2.	North East Network, Guwahati, Assam.	Seminar on Representation in Decision Making Process.	₹ 4,50,000/-
3.	Dukutia Charitable Trust, Udalguri District, BTAD, (Assam).	Seminar cum Workshop on Trafficking of Women and the girl Child in Assam	₹ 1,00,000/-
4.	Agnikar, Harbala Road, Opp. Ulabari High School, Bora Service, Distt. Kamrup, Guwahati (Assam).	State level Seminar on Domestic Violence.	₹ 1,00,000/-
5.	Assam State Commission for Women, Guwahati (Assam).	State level Seminar on Child Marriage & its Impact.	₹ 1,00,000/-
Arunachal Pradesh			
6.	Hayang Memorial Agro Industry and Education Trust, P.O. & PS Seppa District East Kemeng, Arunahcal Pradesh.	Regional Level Seminar on Women and Girls of NER.	₹ 1,00,000/-
Andhra Pradesh			
7.	Rashtriya Seva Samiti, Seva Nilayam, Annamaiah Marg, Tirupati (A.P).	Seminar on Women Legal Rights and Atrocities on Women and Role of NGO.	₹ 1,00,000/-



Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO/Organization	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
8.	Academy of Grassroots Studies and Research of India, 2-3-375, Venkataramana Layout, Tirupati, (A.P).	Regional Seminar on Political Participation of Women in Decision Making for Inclusive Growth in India: Policy Initiatives and Implementation.	₹ 2,00,000/-
Delhi			
9.	Maathru Bhoomi Foundation, 49-G, Pocket B-5, Mayur Vihar, Phase-III, Delhi-96.	Three Regional Seminar on Protection of Rights of Migrant Women Workers and Recommendations for making the benefits of Government schemes ration cards etc. available to them.	₹ 6,00,000/-
10.	Human Rights Association of India, 45-D Hasanpur, Main Road, I.P. Extension, Delhi-92.	State level Seminar on Vision for Elected Women Sarpanches for Sustainable Integrated Development.	₹ 1,00,000/-
11.	Human Rights Association of India, 45-D Hasanpur, Main Road, I.P. Extension, Delhi-92.	State level Seminar on Women and Political Participation.	₹ 1,00,000/-
12.	Bhartiya Manavadhikar Association, 45-D, Hasanpur, Main Road, I.P. Extension, Delhi-92.	State level Seminar on Challenges before Muslim Women.	₹ 1,00,000/-
13.	Bhartiya Manavadhikar Association, 45-D, 1 st Floor, Amar Plaza, Hasanpur, Main Road, I.P. Extension, Delhi-92.	Three State level Seminars on Legal Rights and Domestic Violence at Uttar Pradesh (Kanpur Dehat and Banda) and Madhya Pradesh (Indore).	₹ 3,00,000/-

Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO/Organization	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
14.	Women Power Connect, A-1/125, 1 st Floor, Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi-110029.	One State level Seminar on Strategizing to effectively address concerns faced by women in Andhra Pradesh on 5 th August, 2011 at Hyderabad.	₹ 1,00,000/-
15.	Women Power Connect, A-1/125, 1 st Floor, Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi-110029.	One State level Seminar on Strategizing to effectively address concerns faced by women on 16.9.2011 at Pune, Maharashtra.	₹ 1,00,000/-
16.	Mahila Shishu Swasthya Evam Uthan Samiti, 308, G1-Block, Dal Mill Road, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi.	State level Seminar on Female Foeticide need to change the mindset of people.	₹ 1,00,000/-
17.	Women Welfare & Educational Development Society, Rohini, New Delhi.	Two days State level Seminar on HIV/AIDS Bill 2006 on matters relating to people living with HIV/AIDS in Delhi.	₹ 1,00,000/-
18.	The Miranda House, Delhi University, Delhi.	International Seminar cum Parliamentary Debating Tournament, Mangar 2012: Changes in Perspective, World Order and governance in our time.	₹ 1,00,000/-
19.	Development Countries Research Centre, University of Delhi, Delhi.	International Conference on Women's Struggles in South Asia.	₹ 3,00,000/-
20.	Bhagidari Jan Sahyog Samiti, Ashok Road, Delhi.	Seminar on the Special Occasion of International Women's Day Celebration-2012 on 3.3.2012	₹ 1,00,000/-
Gujarat			
21.	Gujarat State Commission for Women, Dr. Jivraj Mehta Bhawan Gandhi Nagar, Gujarat.	Seminar on NRI Marriage and Abandoned Women.	₹ 2,00,000/-



Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO/Organization	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
Haryana			
22.	SKOCH, Development Foundation, A-222, Sushant Lok, Phase-I, Gurgaon-122001 (Haryana).	Regional level Seminar on Gender Issues.	₹ 2,00,000/-
23.	Pahal Welfare Society, No.11, 2 nd Floor, Kisan Bhawan, Assandh Road, Panipat, Haryana.	State level Seminar on Prevention from Atrocities against Women at District Karnal.	₹ 1,00,000/-
24.	Institute for Environmental and Social Affairs, 61, Hope Apartment, Gurgaon, (Haryana)	Regional level Seminar on Tribal Women, Health and Education in Aravali Region of Rajasthan.	₹ 2,00,000/-
25.	Kundan Welfare Society, 61, Hope Apartment, Sector-15, Part II, Gurgaon-122001 (Haryana)	Workshop on Women Development Issues and Challenges at Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan on 3.10.2011.	₹ 1,00,000/-
26.	G.V.M. College of Pharmacy, Murthal Road, Sonipat (Haryana).	Two day Seminar on Reproductive and Maternal Health Care System in the country focus on safe use of drug during pregnancy.	₹ 1,00,000/-
Jharkhand			
27.	Jharkhand State Women Commission, Engineers (Hostel No.2), Dhurwa, Ranchi, Jharkhand-634004.	National level Sensitization Workshop on Dayan Pratha on 19.12.2011 at Ranchi	₹ 3,00,000/-
Manipur			
28.	Manipur State Women Commission, LamphelpatImphalm Manipur.	One Day Regional Level Workshop on the Impact of HIV/AIDS on Women and Children at State Guest House, Sanjenthong Imphal.	₹ 2,00,000/-

Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO/Organization	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
29.	Institute of Social Research and Development (ISRD), Lamsang Bazar, Imphal West District, Manipur.	Seminar on Assessment of Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights of Women in Manipur.	₹ 1,00,000/-
30.	Manipur Women Co-ordinating Council, Children Home Complex, Opp. Manipur University, Canchipur, Imphal (Manipur).	Workshop on Domestic Workers Welfare and Social Security Act and suggested measures in Manipur.	₹ 1,00,000/-
31.	New Integrated Rural Management Agency (NIRMA), Nungphou Bazar, Distt. Thoubal, Manipur.	State level Workshop on Divorced, single & disability women in Manipur	₹ 1,00,000/-
32.	Kukumbi Apumba Nupi Lup (KANUL) Kumbi Khuga, Wangma, I.B. Road, B.P.O. & P.S. Moirang-795133, Bisnapur Distt-Manipur.	State level Seminar on Trafficking of Women & Girl Child	₹ 1,00,000/-
Meghalaya			
33.	Director Social Welfare, Govt. of Meghalaya, Shillong, (Meghalaya)	Three Chalo Gaon Ki Ore Programme on Domestic Violence against Women at Garo Hills, West Garo Hills and Tura Dist.	₹ 3,00,000/-
34.	AMATSARAKiron, Lower Jail Road, Shillong, Meghalaya.	One State level Seminar on Women Rights and related issues in Assam.	₹ 1,00,000/-
35.	Director Social Welfare, Govt. of Meghalaya, Shillong, (Meghalaya)	Two Chalo Gaon Ki Ore Programmes on Legal Rights and awareness to Empowerment of Women in Jayantihills Distict of Meghalaya.	₹ 2,00,000/-



Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO/Organization	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
36.	Nongkrem Youth Development Association, P.O. Nongkrem, Shillong East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya.	Two days Seminar on 'Justice for Women Victims of Rape and Sexual Harassment' in East Khasi Hills District in Meghalaya	₹ 1,00,000/-
37.	Social Service Centre, WISE (Women for Integrated Sustainable Empowerment), Mary's Convent, Laitumkhrah, Shillong, Meghalaya.	Awareness on Adverse Impacts of Early Marriage on Health and Livelihood of Women	₹ 1,00,000/-
Madhya Pradesh			
38.	Saraswati Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Shakti Nagar, Madhya Pradesh.	State level Seminar on Role of Women in Panchayats.	₹ 1,00,000/-
39.	Asha Kala Kendra, 330, Main Street, Mhow Cant, DT. Indore, (M.P).	Conference on Women Empowerment and Self Reliance.	₹ 1,00,000/-
40.	Parikrama Mahila Samiti, 1234, J.P. Nagar, Adhartal, Jabalpur, (M.P).	Seminar on Women and their Political Participation.	₹ 1,00,000/-
Maharashtra			
41.	Sainath Bahhudesiya Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Dist. Aurangabad, Maharashtra.	State level Seminar on Effective Role of Women in Panchayats at Aurangabad on 30.9.2011.	₹ 1,00,000/-
42.	Suman Sevabhavi Sanstha, Parbhani, Khandoba Niwas, Vivek Nagar, Nanded (Maharashtra).	6 days National Level Workshop on Gender Bias and Agriculture Productivity/Poor and Diversified Agricultural Techniques for Poor Women Farmers in Prabhani, Maharashtra.	₹ 1,00,000/-

Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO/Organization	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
43.	Chikhali Vikas Pratisthan, At/PO Chikhali, Tal: Shrigonda, District Ahmednagar, Maharashtra.	Three days Seminar-cum-Workshop on Domestic Violence	₹ 1,00,000/-
44.	ILS Law College, Law College Road, Pune, Maharashtra	Conference on Feminism and the Law on 10 th – 12 th February, 2012 at ILS law College.	₹ 3,00,000/-
45.	Dalit Mahila Vikas Mandal, Mutangan 490/A Guruwar Peth, Satara Maharashtra.	State level Consultation on Decline in Child Sex Ratio in the State of Maharashtra.	₹ 1,00,000/-
46.	Dalit Mahila Vikas Mandal, Mutangan 490/A Guruwar Peth, Satara Maharashtra.	One Awareness Programme on PCPNDT Act on the pattern of 'Chalo Gaon Ki Ore' in the State of Maharashtra	₹ 1,00,000/-
47.	Smt. Meeran C. Borwankar Commissioner of Police, Pune City, 2, Sadhu Vaswanj Road, Camp, Pune-411001, Maharashtra.	State level Workshop on Enhancing the Skills of Members of Mahila Dakshata Samiti and Police Personnel.	₹ 1,00,000/-
48.	Stree Mukti Saghatana, Mumbai, Maharashtra.	State level Seminar on Legal Literacy Awareness for rural women	₹ 1,00,000/-
Odisha			
49.	Puspanjali Cultural Association (PCA), At. Behind Tikrapara U.P. School, P.O./Dist. Bolangir, Odisha.	One day State level Seminar on Laws for Protection of Migrant Women Workers on 23.1.2012 in District of Bolangir, Odisha	₹ 1,00,000/-
50.	TYAAG, At-Thakpali, P.O. Chindaguda, Via-Khariar, Distt. Nuapada, Odisha.	State level Seminar on Implementation & Working of PC & PNDT Act, 1994 in Orissa.	₹ 1,00,000/-



Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO/Organization	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
51.	Netaji Memorial Club, Kendrapara, Odisha.	State level Seminar on Stop Violence Women	₹ 1,00,000/-
52.	Social Agency for Farmers Empowerment (SAFE), At Haladi Basnata, Post-Bangurigon, Dist. Puri, Odisha.	Workshop at National level for Poor Women Farmers	₹ 1,00,000/-
53.	Odisha Yuva Sanskrutik Sansad, Convent School Lane, VIP Road, Puri, Odisha.	Conference on Causes & Prohibition of Violence against Women.	₹ 1,00,000/-
54.	VIJAYA, 417 Sahid Nagar, Bhubaneswar, Odisha.	One day Rural Women Awareness Programme in the pattern of 'Chalo Gaon Ki Ore'.	₹ 1,00,000/-
55.	Dharti Foundation, Kusurla, P.O. Jaradobra, Madanpur Rampur, Dist. Kalahandi, Odisha.	Consultation on Rights of Tribal Women	₹ 2,00,000/-
Punjab			
56.	Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Mansa, Punjab.	Seminar on Declining Sex Ratio (Causes of Female Foeticide).	₹ 1,00,000/-
Rajasthan			
57.	Gramin Uthan Manav Sansthan, Bikaner, Rajasthan.	Seminar on Prevention of Child Marriages.	₹ 1,00,000/-
58.	Arihant Mahila Avam Bal Vikas Samiti, Kota, Rajasthan.	One State Level Seminar on Domestic Violence and its related issues at Jhalawar.	₹ 1,00,000/-
59.	Astha Mahila Vikas Avam Paryavaran Samiti, 99, Tilak Nagar, Kota, Rajasthan.	State level Seminar on Laws related to harassment and equal rights to women	₹ 1,00,000/-

Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO/Organization	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
60.	Centre of the Study Values, Udaipur, Rajasthan.	Seminar on Condition of Women in Embroidery and Handicrafts Industries.	₹ 99,500/-
61.	Nav Nirman Mahila Mandali, Chandra Shaker Ki Bagichi, Nahari Ka Naka, Jaipur (Rajasthan).	State level Seminar on Legal Rights of Women.	₹ 1,00,000/-
62.	Kasturba Mahila Shiksha Samiti, A-133, Bassi Sitarampura, P.O. Shastri Nagar, Jaipur, (Rajasthan).	Workshop in Rural Area on Declining Sex Ratio (Causes of Female Feticide).	₹ 1,00,000/-
63.	Jagruti Seva Sansthan, 25, Behind Parwati Garden, Madhuban, Chittorgarh, (Rajasthan).	Regional Seminar on Increasing Reach Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 to Western Region of the Country.	₹ 2,00,000/-
64.	Avil Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Behind Parwati Garden, Madhuban, Senth, Chittorgarh, (Rajasthan).	Regional Seminar on Increasing Reach Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 to Western Region of Country.	₹ 2,00,000/-
65.	Kundan Welfare Society, C/o Shri Anil Sharma, 170/91, Pratap Nagar, Tonk Road, Jaipur Rajasthan.	Five State level Seminar on Domestic Violence against Women and Role of Domestic Violence Act, at University Jaipur, Bikaner, Tijara, Alwar, Bagru of Rajasthan.	₹ 5,00,000/-
66.	Mrs. Helena Kaushik Women's (P.G.) College C/o Dr. Surender Kaushik Vidya Niketan, Malsisar-331028, Dist. Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan	National Seminar on Women's Empowerment through Higher Education in the Rural Areas.	₹ 3,00,000/-



Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO/Organization	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
Tripura			
67.	North East India Centre for Mass Communication & Cultural Research, Agartala, (Tripura).	Workshop on Women and Impact of Domestic Violence Act, 2005 – Tripura Perspective at Agartala.	₹ 1,00,000/-
Tamil Nadu			
68.	Education and Rural Development Society, Villupuram, Tamil Nadu	Seminar on Violence against Dalit Women.	₹ 1,00,000/-
Uttar Pradesh			
69.	Shri Sardar Seva Sansthan, Etah, (U.P).	Workshop on Child Marriage in Deprived Communities of India.	₹ 1,00,000/-
70.	Shri Giriraj Ji Maharaj Shiksha Avm Samaj Uthan Samiti, Oraya, (U.P).	State level Seminar on Prevention from Atrocities against Women in Oraya District, UP.	₹ 1,00,000/-
71.	Samajik Anusandhan Avm Manav Vikas Sansthan, Kushinagar, (U.P).	Workshop on Effective Implementation of Domestic Violence Act, 2005.	₹ 2,00,000/-
72.	Jan Kalyan Sewa Sansthan, Deoria, (U.P).	State level Seminar on Decaying Embryo in Deoria.	₹ 1,00,000/-
73.	Avilambh Sewa Niketan, Raibareilly, (U.P).	State level Seminar on Gender Equality.	₹ 1,00,000/-
74.	Gramodyog Sewa Niketan, Sadhna Vaishali, Dist. Ghaziabad, (U.P).	Regional Seminar on Development Concerns of Muslim and Dalit Women in Poorest States of India.	₹ 2,00,000/-
75.	Nav Prabhat Jan Sewa Sansthan, Moh. Golaghat, Civil Line, No.2, P.O. & Tehsil Sadar, Dist. Sultanpur, (U.P).	State level Seminar on Decaying Embryo in District Sultanpur, UP.	₹ 1,00,000/-

Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO/Organization	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
76.	Wipro Foundation, Ward No. 11, Near State Bank of India, P.O. Anand Nagar, Dist. Maharajganj, UP.	Seminar on Declining Sex Ratio Causes of Female Foeticide.	₹ 1,00,000/-
77.	Pooja Jan Sewa Samiti, J 13/93, Cootonmill Colony, Chaukaghat, Varanasi, (U.P).	Seminar on Women in the Handloom Weaving Sector	₹ 1,00,000/-
78.	Kalika Smarak Shikshan Sewa Sansthan, Vill. Barzi, P.O. Kandharpur, Azamgarh (U.P).	Seminar on Domestic Violence in District Azamgarh.	₹ 1,00,000/-
79.	Manav Swasthya Seva Sansthan, Mathura, (U.P).	Workshop on Declining Female Ratio in Northern Part of India.	₹ 1,00,000/-
80.	Sankalp Sewa Sansthan, Moh. Pachghara, Teh. Fatehpur District Barabanki, (U.P).	State level Seminar on Women Rights in Bahraich, UP.	₹ 1,00,000/-
81.	Antarrashtriya Bhrashtachar Unmulan Avam Samaj Kalyan Parishad, Mathura, (U.P).	Seminar on Early Child Marriage and its Impact.	₹ 1,00,000/-
82.	Sarvbhom Sanskrit Sansthanam, Mathura, (U.P).	Workshop on Educational Development of Minority Women.	₹ 1,00,000/-
83.	Centre for Women's Studies, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, (U.P).	Seminar on Women and Modern Political System	₹ 3,00,000/-
84.	Bharat Bhumi Sewa Sansthan Varanasi, (U.P).	Seminar on Domestic Violence and Atrocities against Women	₹ 1,00,000/-
85.	Om Sai Sewa Sansthan, Barabanki, (U.P).	Seminar on Women Rights	₹ 1,00,000/-
86.	National Youth Foundation, Lucknow, (U.P).	Seminar on Women and Political Participation in India.	₹ 1,00,000/-



Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO/Organization	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
87.	Radha Krishna Shikshan Avam Sewa Sansthan, Deoria, (U.P).	Seminar on Domestic Violence Against Women in Rural Context of U.P. State.	₹ 98,550/-
88.	Sagar Khadi Gramodyog Samiti, Kushinagar, (U.P).	Seminar on Violence against women in U.P.	₹ 1,00,000/-
89.	Bhartiya Bal and Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Raibareli, (U.P).	Seminar on Women in Politics on 27.3.2012 to 28.3.2012 at Raibareli.	₹ 1,00,000/-
90.	Navneet Foundation, Raibareli, (U.P).	Seminar Women in Politics	₹ 1,00,000/-
91.	Shaheed Ashfaque Ullah Khan Memorial Society, Pratapgarh, (U.P).	Seminar on Declining Sex Ratio (Causes of Female Foeticide)	₹ 1,00,000/-
92.	Jan Kalyan Kutir Gramodhyog Sanstha, Narai, Agra, (U.P).	Workshop on Trafficking of Women & Girl Child at Idgah Agra.	₹ 1,00,000/-
93.	Akhil Bhartiya Sarv Utthan Charitable Society, Basti, (U.P).	Seminar on Globalization and its impact on women vendors/traders in Uttar Pradesh.	₹ 1,00,000/-
94.	Nehru Yuva Mandal, Gram Barwala, Muradabad (U.P).	Seminar on Determine the Sex of Foetus & Female Foeticide & its impact on Society & Women Health.	₹ 1,00,000/-
95.	Service Education and Welfare Association (SEWA), Varanasi, (U.P).	Seminar on Domestic Violence against Women in Varanasi	₹ 1,00,000/-
96.	Akhil Bhartiya Viklang Sewa Sanstha, Gorakhpur, (U.P).	Seminar on Government Schemes and Acts for Women	₹ 1,00,000/-
97.	Sudhar Sewa Evam Kalyan Samiti, District Lucknow, (U.P).	Seminar –cum-Workshop on Child Marriage and its Impact in Uttar Pradesh.	₹ 1,00,000/-
98.	Gangotri Foundation, Lucknow, (U.P).	Seminar on Child Marriage	₹ 1,00,000/-

Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO/Organization	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
99.	Mandliya Vikas Sansthan, Mufti Street, Lal Masjid, Dist. Bijnor, (U.P).	Awareness Programme on Social Challenged of Muslim Women	₹ 1,00,000/-
100.	Seema Sewa Sansthan, Indira Nagar, Lucknow, (U.P).	Seminar on Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.	₹ 1,00,000/-
101.	Mahila Jagriti Samiti, Sultanpur, (U.P).	State level Seminar on Status of Muslim Women in Uttar Pradesh	₹ 1,00,000/-
Uttrakhand			
102.	Swavlamban Welfare Society, Dehradun, (Uttrakhand).	Seminar on Women Empowerment	₹ 1,00,000/-
West Bengal			
103.	AASRA,20 Marquis Street, Kolkata-700016 (West Bengal).	National Seminar on "Empowerment of Women is Empowerment of Nation at Kolkata	₹ 3,00,000/-

**ANNEXURE-XII****STATE WISE LIST OF NGO'S/ORGANIZATIONS TO WHOM RESEARCH STUDIES HAVE BEEN SPONSORED BY NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN DURING THE YEAR 2011-12.**

Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO/Organization	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
Andhra Pradesh			
1.	Noble Social and Educational Society, 303, Akhil Apartments, Nehru Nagar, Tirupati, (A.P).	Research Study on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act: A Study of Socio-Economic Empowerment of Women in AP.	₹ 2,30,475/-
Delhi			
2.	Shrine Society, 76/4, Street No.12, East Azad Nagar, Krishna Nagar, Delhi.	Research Study on Domestic Violence Act.	₹ 2,36,250/-
3.	Centre for Social Research, New Delhi.	Study on Analysis of Effective Implementation of Maternity Benefit Act, 1961	₹ 3,79,500/-
4.	Centre for North East Studies (MMAJ Academy of International Studies), Molan Mohamed Ali Jauhar Marg, Jamia Islamia, New Delhi.	Study Discrimination and Challenges before Women from North East India: Case Studies from four Metro New Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bengaluru.	₹ 4,05,500/-
Haryana			
5.	Institute for Environmental and Social Affairs, Gurgaon, (Haryana).	Research Study on Role and Status of Women in Politics: A Study of Alwar, Bharatpur and Jaipur Districts	₹ 2,68,800/-
Odisha			
6.	HELP, At/PO- Dala via Jajpur Road, Distt- Jajpur Odisha.	Research Study on Accessibility of Health care system of women and impact of Scavenging of Dalit women in Jajpur Odisha.	₹ 2,19,450/-

Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO/Organization	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
7.	Association for Development and Research and Socio-Economic Activity (ADARAS), Odisha.	Research Study on Evaluation of the scheme of Kishori Shakti Yojana.	₹ 2,25,000/-
Punjab			
8.	Phagwara Environment Association, Public Hospital, Railway Road, Phagwara, Punjab.	Research Study on Empowerment Project for Widows of Farmers in Punjab and Seminar on Status of Farmers who committed Suicide in Punjab Kapurthala, Punjab	₹ 1,99,500/-
Rajasthan			
9.	Shri Asra Vikas Sansthan, Cha-16, Vinayak Marg, Hiran Magri, Sector-5, Udaipur, Rajasthan.	Research Study on Assessing Domestic Violence with Reference to Legislation Availability of State Protection and Support Services for Victims.	₹ 3,03,450/-
10.	Dr. L.N. Dadheech, 41, Hiran Magri, Sector-3, Near Park, Udaipur, Rajasthan.	Research Study on School drop-out of tribal girls in tribal sub plan area of southern Rajasthan.	₹ 3,85,350/-
11.	Centre of the Study Values, Udaipur, Rajasthan.	Research Study on Condition of Women Workers in the Handicrafts Sector in Mewar Region of Southern Rajasthan.	₹ 2,28,900/-
Tamil Nadu			
12.	Moosa Raza Southern India Education Trust, Chennai, (Tamil Nadu)	Study on Methods to control the menace of violence against women in India.	₹ 3,33,900/-
13.	Moosa Raza Southern India Education Trust, Chennai, (Tamil Nadu)	Study on Property Rights of Women in Tamil Nadu.	₹ 3,33,900/-



Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO/Organization	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
14.	Moosa Raza Southern India Education Trust, Chennai, (Tamil Nadu)	A Comparative Study of the Self Help Groups in India.	₹ 3,33,900/-
15.	Mother Teresa Women's University, Kodaikanal, Dindigul District, Tamil Nadu.	Research Study on Violence against Women with special reference to dowry problems at Kancheepuram district of Tamil Nadu.	₹ 2,24,700/-
Uttar Pradesh			
16.	Samajik Anusandhan Evam Manav Vikas Sansthan, Kushinagar, (U.P).	Research Study on Socio-Economic Condition of Domestic Women Servants in Eastern UP.	₹ 3,26,550/-
17.	Indian Council for Scientific Research and Social Development, S-9/193, A.K. Pandeypur Naibasti, Varanasi, (U.P).	Research Study on Central Sector Scheme of Swadhar Home for Women and Girl in Maharashtra and UP States.	₹ 3,25,500/-
18.	Nagrik Vikas Samiti, Amethi, (U.P).	Research Study on Problems and issues faced by women sarpanches and panches	₹ 2,99,500/-
19.	Laxmi Narayan Gramodyog Vikas Samiti, Badaun, (U.P).	Study on Condition of Women Victims of (Dowry Prohibition, Domestic Violence Act).	₹ 2,16,300/-
West Bengal			
20.	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, Paschim Midnapore, West Bengal.	Research Study on Violence against Women among Urban Slum residents of India.	₹ 3,20,250/-

**STATE WISE LIST OF NGO'S/ORGANIZATIONS TO WHOM THE
LEGAL AWARENESS PROGRAMMES (LAP) HAVE BEEN
SPONSORED BY NCW DURING -2011-2012**

Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO/Organization	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
Arunachal Pradesh			
1	Arunachal Pradesh State Women Commission, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme	₹ 6,60,000/-
2	Women & Child Development Society, Papum Pare, Arunachal Pradesh	L A P-Aawareness programme on Violence against women .	₹ 60,000/-
3	Hime Ohho Mi Enki Sa Society, Lower Subansiri, Arunachal Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme	₹ 60,000/-
4	Abu Tariang Socio- Economic Development Society, Koloriang, Arunachal Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme	₹ 60,000/-
Assam			
5	Assam State Commission for Women, Guwahati, Assam	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme within the State of Assam.	₹ 3,20,000/-
6	Volunteers Guild, Guwahati, Assam	L A P-Two days legal Awareness Camp on women "Jago Mahila Jago Apne Adhikaro Ke Prati Jago"	₹ 1,20,000/-
7	Eight Brothers Welfare Society, Kamrup, Assam	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme	₹ 1,20,000/-
8	International Computes, Raha Natun Chariali, Raha, Nagaon, Assam	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for women.	₹ 60,000/-



Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO/Organization	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
Andhra Pradesh			
9	Center for Action On Disabled Rights & Empowerment- CADRE., Khammam, Andhra Pradesh	L A P-Legal Rights in Tribal areas of Khammam.	₹ 30,000/-
10	Society for Nurturing Education Health and Awareness, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh	L A P-Health and Legal Awareness Programme on women.	₹ 60,000/-
11	Chaitanya Rural Development Social Service Society, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness programme for women.	₹ 60,000/-
12	Noble Social and Educational Society, Tirupathi, Andhra Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for women.	₹ 60,000/-
Bihar			
13	Nav Anchal, Nalanda, Bihar, Nalanda, Bihar	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for rural women.	₹ 50,000/-
14	Gramodhar Kalyan Samiti, Bhagalpur, Bihar	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for women.	₹ 30,000/-
15	Development Integrated Society for Human Action (DISHA), Nalanda, Bihar	L A P-Two days Legal Awareness camp on women.	₹ 60,000/-
16	Development Organization, Darbhanga, Bihar	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for women.	₹ 30,000/-
17	Bihar Gramya Sewa Sansthan, Samastipur, Bihar	L A P-Legal Awareness camps for women.	₹ 60,000/-
18	NAVANCHAL, Nalanda, Bihar	L A P-Legal Awareness camp for women.	₹ 30,000/-

Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO/Organization	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
Chhatisgarh			
19	Maa Dindeshwari Shiksha Samiti, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh	L A P-Legal Awareness camp for women.	₹ 60,000/-
Delhi			
20	SBS Foundation, Delhi,	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for women.	₹ 60,000/-
21	All India Graduates Association (AIGA), New Delhi	L A P-2 days legal Awareness camps on Status of Muslim Women in Aligarh.	₹ 60,000/-
22	Surya Prakash Charitable Association, New Delhi	L A P-Legal Awareness Camps on Women Victims of Dowry Prohibition Act.	₹ 60,000/-
23	Sankalp, Dwarka, Delhi	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme	₹ 60,000/-
24	Maya Care Foundation, Delhi	L A P-Legal Awareness programme for women and Girl for Uttar Pradesh	₹ 60,000/-
25	Sri Sri Marut Nandan Sewa Sanstha, Delhi,	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for women.	₹ 30,000/-
26	HEAL India, Delhi,	L A P-Legal Awareness Camp related to Marriage Law, Separation, Divorce, Maintenance, Adoption, Right to property and Succession and Family Laws.	₹ 60,000/-
27	Basic Foundation, Delhi.	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for women.	₹ 90,000/-
Gujarat			
28	N.J. Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj, Surat, Gujarat	L A P-Legal Awareness on Conventional Method & Practical Life of women in Family	₹ 50,000/-



Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO/Organization	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
Haryana			
29	Shri Gagan Ram Jan Kalyan Manav Sewa Samiti, Rohtak, Haryana	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for Rural Women.	₹ 30,000/-
30	Jan Kalyan Sewa Samiti, Faridabad, Haryana	L A P-Legal Aid Awareness programme for women and girls.	₹ 30,000/-
31	Balvikas Education Society, Faridabad, Haryana	L A P-Legal Awareness camps on Domestic Violence Act, 2005,	₹ 60,000/-
32	Ritika Social & Welfare Society, Panipat, Haryana	L A P-Legal Awareness camps for women.	₹ 30,000/-
33	The Shiv Welfare Society, Panipat, Haryana	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for women.	₹ 30,000/-
34	Shiv Shakti Educational Society, Jind, Haryana	L A P-Legal Awareness camp on Domestic Violence.	₹ 90,000/-
35	Naya Sawera, Jind, Haryana	L A P-Legal Awareness camps for women.	₹ 90,000/-
36	The Rural Organization for Awareness and Developments (Road), Rohtak, Haryana	L A P-Legal Awareness camps on prevention of Female Feticide in Rural Areas.	₹ 30,000/-
37	Buniyad Education Society, H.N. 1560, Sector-2, Rohtak, Haryana	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for Women in district Fatehabad of Haryana.	₹ 30,000/-
38	Manav Kalyan Avm Suraksha Samiti, Mahendergarh, Haryana	L A P-Legal Awareness programme on the topic of Prevention of Social Evils against rural women.	₹ 30,000/-
39	Shree Ganesh Shiksha Samiti, Mahendergarh, Haryana	L A P-Legal Awareness camp on the topic of Awareness on Legal Rights of Women.	₹ 30,000/-

Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO/Organization	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
40	Shiv Jankalyan Samiti, Julana, Haryana	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for women.	₹ 60,000/-
Himachal Pradesh			
41	Uday Bharti, Sita Nivas, Vill-Kathiara, Post-Guga Saloh, Kangra, Himachal Pradesh	L A P-legal awareness camps in District Kangra. Himachal Pradesh.	₹ 60,000/-
Karnataka			
42	Surakshitha Vividodesha Samsthe, Hassan, Karnataka	L A P-Legal Awareness Camp on Violence Against Women.	₹ 2,00,000/-
Madhya Pradesh			
43	Kadambani Shiksha Evam Samaj Kalyan Sewa Samiti, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	L A P-Two days Legal Awareness camp on women, "Jago Mahila Jago Apne Adhikaro Ke Prati Jago"	₹ 30,000/-
44	Gram Bharti Sansthan, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for women and girls.	₹ 60,000/-
45	Mukti Mamta Mahila Mandal, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.	L A P-Legal Awareness Camps for women.	₹ 60,000/-
46	Pragathi Mahila Mandal, Bhind, Madhya Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness camps on Chalo Gaon Ki Ore	₹ 1,00,000/-
47	Satvinder Shiksha Samiti, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Camps.	₹ 1,50,000/-
48	Gram Seva Trust (GST), Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for Minority Women in Balaghat District	₹ 30,000/-
49	Shri Balaji Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Bhind, Madhya Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness programme for women.	₹ 60,000/-
Maharastra			
50	Sant Gadgebaba Bahujan Vikas Pratishthan, Narayan Nagar, Latur, Latur, Maharashtra	L A P-Legal Awareness programme for women	₹ 30,000/-



Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO/Organization	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
51	Gurubhakti Shaikshanik and Sevabhavi Sanstha, Parbhani, Maharashtra	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for women	₹ 30,000/-
Manipur			
52	Organisation for Socio Economic Development, Thoubal, Manipur	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme	₹ 60,000/-
53	Integrated Progressive Rural Development Organisation, Thoubal, Manipur	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme	₹ 60,000/-
54	Leiyaibi Memorial Trust (Leirik Yaima Birendra Memorial Trust), Thoubal, Manipur	L A P-Legal Awareness Camps on Women Empowerment -Health & Education	₹ 1,20,000/-
55	Naotoumai Rural Development Association, Senapati, Manipur	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme	₹ 60,000/-
56	Center for Human Resource and Economic Development, Imphal, Manipur	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for women.	₹ 60,000/-
57	Center for United Brotherhood Association (CUBA), Imphal, Manipur	L A P-Legal Awareness Campaign for women and girls.	₹ 60,000/-
58	Lamjing Thawan Association (LAMTHA), Imphal, Manipur	L A P-Two days Legal Awareness Camp on women education .	₹ 1,20,000/-
59	Association for Rural Advancement (ARADA), Imphal, Manipur	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for women.	₹ 30,000/-
60	Rural Community Development Society, Imphal, Manipur	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme	₹ 60,000/-

Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO/Organization	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
61	Life care Foundation, Thoubal, Manipur	L A P-Legal Awareness programme for women.	₹ 60,000/-
62	Elangbam Tondonbi Singh Memorial Charitable Trust (ETMC), Thoubal, Manipur	L A P-Legal Awareness Camp on Women & Child Education.	₹ 1,20,000/-
Mizoram			
63	Mizoram State commission for Women, Aizawl, Mizoram	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme	₹ 3,20,000/-
Odisha			
64	Mahila O shishu Kalyan Samiti, Balangir, Odisha	L A P-Legal Awareness camps women-Meera didi se pooch	₹ 60,000/-
65	Orissa Multipurpose Development Center, Bhubaneswar, Odisha.	L A P-Three days Legal Awareness Camp for women.	₹ 60,000/-
66	Jatiya Krusak Samukhya, Bhubaneswar, Odisha.	L A P-Three days Legal Awareness Camp on women.	₹ 60,000/-
67	Sampratika, Cuttack, Odisha.	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for women.	₹ 60,000/-
68	Azad Socio Cultural Organisation, Jajpur, Odisha.	L A P-Three days legal Awareness Camp.	₹ 60,000/-
69	Association for Social and Humanitarian Action (ASHA), Nuapada, Odisha.	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for women.	₹ 60,000/-
70	Sardha (Social Association for Rural Development and Health Action), Rayagada, Odisha.	L A P-Legal Awareness Camp for women.	₹ 60,000/-
Punjab			
71	Jan Kalyan Sansthan, Pathankot, Punjab	L A P-Legal Awareness Camp for Women	₹ 50,000/-



Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO/Organization	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
Rajasthan			
72	Richmonds Kala Saithaya Avem Shikshan Society, Bundi, Rajasthan	L A P-LAP along with Mahila Adhikar Abhiyan	₹ 1,00,000/-
73	Uday Sansthan, Bundi, Rajasthan	L A P-Two legal Awareness camp alongwith Mahila Adhikar Abhiyan in Urban areas of Bundi, Rajasthan.	₹ 1,00,000/-
74	Hadhoti Utsav Ayojan Samiti, Kota, Rajasthan	L A P-LAP along with Mahila Adhikar Abhiyan	₹ 1,50,000/-
75	Shri Shakti Sewa Sanstha, Kota, Rajasthan	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme alongwith Mahila Adhikar Abhiyan.	₹ 1,50,000/-
76	Tri Sansthan Sundri, Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan	L A P-Legal Awareness programme	₹ 50,000/-
77	Lakshay Winners Sikhshan Sansthan, Sri Ganaganagar, Rajasthan	L A P-Two days Legal Awareness camp on women.	₹ 30,000/-
78	Yauwan Sanstha, Sri Ganaganagar, Rajasthan	L A P-Legal Awareness Camp for women.	₹ 60,000/-
79	Shri Govind Manav Sewa Sansthan, Bharatpur, Rajasthan	L A P-Legal Awareness Camp for women.	₹ 60,000/-
80	Jagrati Sewa sansthan, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for women.	₹ 30,000/-
81	Ummid Samiti, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan	L A P-Free Legal Aid to Women Awareness Camps.	₹ 60,000/-
82	Mahila Avam Bal Utthan Samiti, Jaipur, Rajasthan	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for women.	₹ 30,000/-
83	Gandhi Smariti Sansthan, Rajsamand, Rajasthan	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme women & Girls.	₹ 60,000/-

Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO/Organization	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
84	Madalsa Sewa Sansthan, 3/155, Housing Board Colony Udaipur, Rajasthan	L A P-Legal Awareness programme for women.	₹ 30,000/-
85	Parbhat Sagar Gyan Vikas Sansthan, Udaipur, Rajasthan	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for Rural and Poor Women	₹ 60,000/-
86	Rajasthan Integrated Development Society, Banswara, Rajasthan	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for women.	₹ 60,000/-
87	Children Educational Society, Bhilwara, Rajasthan	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for women.	₹ 60,000/-
88	Grameen Uthan Manav Sansthan, Bikaner, Rajasthan	L A P-Legal Awareness programme for women.	₹ 60,000/-
89	Sankalp Sanstha Akola, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan	L A P-Legal Awareness programme for women.	₹ 60,000/-
90	Kasturba Mahila Shiksha Samiti, Jaipur, Rajasthan	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme in Rural Area.	₹ 60,000/-
91	Shri Jharkhand Mahila Grah Udyog Sahkari Samiti, Jaipur, Rajasthan	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for women.	₹ 30,000/-
92	Chetana Bal Shiksha Samiti, Karauli, Rajasthan	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for Women.	₹ 60,000/-
93	Shri Aasra Vikas Sansthan, Udaipur, Rajasthan	“Mahila Adhikar Abhiyan”	₹ 1,50,000/-
94	Center of the Study of Values, Udaipur, Rajasthan	“Mahila Adhikar Abhiyan”	₹ 1,50,000/-
Tamilnadu			
95	Sustainable Health and Manpower Development, Tiruvannamalai, Tamil Nadu	L A P-Legal Literacy Awareness Camps for Women	₹ 1,00,000/-



Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO/Organization	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
96	Makkal Valarchi Sangam (MVS), Tiruvannamalai, Tamil Nadu	L A P-Two days Legal Awareness Camps for women.	₹ 60,000/-
Tripura			
97	SANGHDIP, Dharma Nagar, Tripura	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme	₹ 40,000/-
98	Tripura State Commission for Women, Agartala, Tripura	L A P-Legal Awareness programme	₹ 1,60,000/-
Uttar Pradesh			
99	Savitri Bai Fule Jan Sewa Samiti, Gazhipur, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for Women	₹ 50,000/-
100	Yuva Jagriti Evam Vikas Sansthan, Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for women.	₹ 50,000/-
101	Sant Ram Verma Swatantrata Sangram Senani Sewa Samiti, Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for women	₹ 50,000/-
102	Student Social Organization, Deoria, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness programme for women.	₹ 50,000/-
103	Sarvodya Vikas Sansthan, Mahamayanagar, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness for Rural Programme	₹ 50,000/-
104	Benson Computer Education Society, Badaun, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Aid and Awareness programme for women	₹ 50,000/-
105	Jagdev Singh Shatrohan Singh Memorial Gramya Vikas Sansthan, Raibareilly, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness programme on Muslim and Dalit women.	₹ 50,000/-
106	Bhartiya Shakshik Prasar Sansthan, Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Seminar on Legal Aid in the country.	₹ 50,000/-

Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO/Organization	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
107	Agra Jan Kalyan Samiti, Agra, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme "Chalo Gaon Ki Ore"	₹ 50,000/-
108	Parmarth Seva Sansthan, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Five Legal Awareness Camp	₹ 50,000/-
109	Purwanchal Saikchik Avam Samajik Vikas Sansthan, Ballia, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for Women	₹ 50,000/-
110	Kshetriya Mahila Evam Bal Vikas Samiti, Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh	P M L A-3 Days Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalat camp in Bijnor District.	₹ 60,000/-
111	Mahila Utthanam, Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness programme for women.	₹ 50,000/-
112	Manoj Gramodoyog Sansthan, Firozabad, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for women in District -Faizabad.	₹ 50,000/-
113	Ajay Gramodyog Seva Samiti, Firozabad, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme	₹ 50,000/-
114	Marsi Welfare Society, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for women.	₹ 1,00,000/-
115	Sharda Devi Smriti Sewa Sansthan, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness camps on Violence against Rural women .	₹ 50,000/-
116	Akhil Bhartiya Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Hathras, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Camp for Women in Rural Ares	₹ 50,000/-
117	Vivekanand Abhinav Sikshan Sansthan, Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Camp for women under chalo ganon ki ore.	₹ 50,000/-
118	Prag Sarvodya Samiti, Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness programme for Rural women.	₹ 50,000/-



Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO/Organization	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
119	Mahiala Kalyan Evang Vidya Vikas Sewa Samiti, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for women	₹ 50,000/-
120	Shirin Basumata Nari Sansthan, Kushinagar, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Camp for Rural women.	₹ 50,000/-
121	Bahin, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Women Rights Awareness Programme	₹ 50,000/-
122	Akhil Bhartiya Samazik Vikas Samiti, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Educational programme for Rural Women in Lucknow.	₹ 50,000/-
123	Tulsi Gramodyog Sewa Samiti, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-State Level Camps on Sexual Harassment of WOMen at Workplace	₹ 50,000/-
124	Adarsh Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme	₹ 50,000/-
125	Gangotri Foundation, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-”Two days Legal Awareness Programme on women”	₹ 50,000/-
126	Shaheed Ashfaque Ulla Khan Memorial Society, Pratapgarh, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Three Legal Awareness Programme for women.	₹ 50,000/-
127	Samagra Jan Kalyan Samiti, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Camp.	₹ 50,000/-
128	Purvanchal Vikas Samiti (Regd.), Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Camps	₹ 50,000/-
129	Subhashit Jansewa Sanstha, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Camps on Women Right Awareness	₹ 50,000/-
130	Bhartiya Junior High School Samiti, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Camp on “Status of Muslim Women”	₹ 60,000/-

Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO/Organization	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
131	Indo Nepal Women Welfare Society, Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness programme Two different places of Dist. Bahraich (U.P)	₹ 30,000/-
132	Maa Bhagwati Shishu Shiksha Samiti, Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for women.	₹ 30,000/-
133	Gramin Jan Kalyan Sewa Samiti, Gonda, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for women.	₹ 60,000/-
134	Vidya Kala Sansthan, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for women	₹ 60,000/-
135	Sudhar Sewa Evam Kalyan Samiti, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for women.	₹ 30,000/-
136	Shanti Shaikshik Avam Samajik Kalyan Sansthan, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Two days Legal Awareness camp on Women.	₹ 30,000/-
137	Udayaniki, Krishi Anusandhan Samiti, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness programme among women.	₹ 30,000/-
138	Manav Sewa Kalyan Sansthan, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for women.	₹ 30,000/-
139	Abhuday Sewa Sansthan, Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness programme for women.	₹ 30,000/-
140	Sankalp Sewa Sansthan, Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness programme for women.	₹ 30,000/-
141	Gramin Odyogic Vikas Samiti, Lakhimpur-Kheri, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness programme for women.	₹ 30,000/-
142	Bharatvasi Sewa Sansthan, Mahamayanagar, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Camp for "Police Officials & NGOs" at Sasni	₹ 60,000/-
143	Kamla Manav Sewa Samiti, Raibareilly, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness camps for women	₹ 60,000/-



Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO/Organization	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
144	Shri Laxmi Narayan Badri Vishal Shukl Smark Sewa Sansthan, Raibareilly, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness camps for Rural women.	₹ 60,000/-
145	Lok Kala Sanskritik Sansthan, Basti, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for WOmEn and Girls (SC/ST./OBC and Backward)	₹ 50,000/-
146	Deen Dayal Sewa Sansthan, Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness programme for women	₹ 50,000/-
147	Shri Ambikeshwar Sewa Sansthan, Gonda, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Two days Legal Awareness camp on womne	₹ 50,000/-
148	Gramin Mahila Bal Vikas Samiti, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme	₹ 50,000/-
149	Shri Hans Sashnik Avam Sewa Sansthan, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme	₹ 50,000/-
150	Shree Krishna Educational Society, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Camp on Empowerment of Women about their Rights	₹ 50,000/-
151	Gramin Mahila Shilp Kala Kendra, Barabanky, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme	₹ 50,000/-
152	Mother Teresa Foundation, Deoria, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Women Legal Awareness Programme in Rural context of Uttar Pradesh.	₹ 50,000/-
153	Amity Law School, Noida, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme of Amity Law School.	₹ 60,000/-

Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO/Organization	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
154	Nirbal Vikas Parishad, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Camp for women.	₹ 60,000/-
155	Mahila Janjagriti Sansthan, Basti, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for women.	₹ 30,000/-
156	Shyam Kavi Lok Kalyan Sansthan, Deoband, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Proposal for Legal Awareness Programme	₹ 90,000/-
157	MIDT(Men's Institute for Development and Training), Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for women	₹ 60,000/-
158	Gramodyog Sewa Niketan, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Camps on Gender Equality at five rural villages of Muzaffarnagar.	₹ 60,000/-
159	Manav Seva Kalyan Sansthan, Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Two days Legal Awareness programme on women at Distt. Jaunpur, U.P.	₹ 30,000/-
160	Mahila Vikas Samiti, Deoria, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness programme for women.	₹ 60,000/-
161	Anandi Devi Jan Kalyan Shiksha Samajuthan Samiti, Mahamayanagar, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-2 days Legal awareness camps for Rural Women.	₹ 60,000/-
162	Bal Evam Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Fatehpur, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Organizing legal awareness programme on women .	₹ 30,000/-
163	Ideal Rural Development & Environmental Protection Society, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness for Rural women in District Raebarely.	₹ 30,000/-
164	Mahila Kalyan Evam Vidya Vikas Sewa Samiti, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for women.	₹ 60,000/-



Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO/Organization	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
165	Sarvajanic Shikshan Sansthan, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal awareness camps on “Empowerment of women on consumer rights”	₹ 60,000/-
166	Sri Satya Sai Siksha Evam Gramya Vikas Sansthan, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for women.	₹ 30,000/-
167	Shri Smarak Nidhi (Mahila Avam Gramya Vikas Sansthan), Raibareilly, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness camp for Rural women “mahila jago aur apne adhikar jano”	₹ 60,000/-
168	Tatsat Educational Association, Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh	L A P-Legal Awareness Camp in Barabanki	₹ 60,000/-
Uttrakhand			
169	Shri Sidha Dev Gramudiyog Sansthan Nainital, Uttarakhand	L A P-Two days legal awareness programme on Trafficking of women and the girl child.	₹ 50,000/-
170	Himaliyani Gramodhyog Vikas Sansthan, Pithoragarh, Uttarakhand	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme	₹ 50,000/-
171	Uttarakhand State Women Commission, Dehradun, Uttarakhand	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme.	₹ 2,50,000/-
172	Ambika Vikas Samiti, Dehradun, Uttarakhand	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme	₹ 50,000/-
173	Rana Javik Gramin Avam Krishi Seva, Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme	₹ 50,000/-
174	Parvatiya Mahila Vikas Samiti, Nainital, Uttarakhand	L A P-To create legal Awareness programme for women.	₹ 30,000/-

Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO/Organization	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
175	Jan Hiteshini Kalyan Samiti, Pauri, Uttaranchal	L A P-2 days legal awareness camps for women & Girls.	₹ 90,000/-
176	Swavlamban Welfare Society (Regd.), Dehradun, Uttaranchal	L A P-Legal Awareness Camp	₹ 50,000/-
West Bengal			
177	Makrampur Manisha Juba Kalyan Sangha, Midnapore, West Bengal	L A P-Legal Awareness Programme for women	₹ 90,000/-

**ANNEXURE-XIV****STATE WISE LIST OF NGO'S/ORGANIZATIONS TO WHOM THE
PARIVARIK MAHILA LOK ADALATS (PMLA) HAVE BEEN
SPONSORED BY NCW DURING -2011-2012.**

Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO/Organization	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
Arunachal Pradesh			
1	Social Welfare Management and Promotional Organization, Lower Dibang Arunachal Pradesh	P M L A-Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats	₹ 1,20,000/-
Bihar			
2	Magadh Udoyg Kendra, Nalanda, Bihar	P M L A-Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats	₹ 1,20,000/-
3	DISA (Development Integrated Society for Human Action), Bihar Sharif, Bihar	P M L A-Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalat	₹ 60,000/-
4	Nav Anchal, Nalanda, Bihar	P M L A-Parivarik Mahila lok Adalat	₹ 60,000/-
Delhi			
5	Yuva Chetna Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Subhash Park Navin Shadra, Delhi,	P M L A-Parvarik Mahila Lok Adalat	₹ 90,000/-
6	Nai Bhor Dawn of Life, Sukhdev Vihar, Delhi	P M L A-Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalat	₹ 60,000/-
Maharashtra			
7	Asha Mahila Jankalyan Pratishthan, Aurangabad, Maharashtra	P M L A-Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats.	₹ 60,000/-

Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO/Organization	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
Uttar Pradesh			
8	Shri Anand Vikas Samiti, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	P M L A-Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalat at Lucknow.	₹ 90,000/-
9	Sainik Mahila Prashikshan Sansthan, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh	P M L A-Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalat	₹ 30,000/-
10	Swarnim Sansthan, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	P M L A-Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalat.	₹ 60,000/-
	Aharish Sewa Sansthan, Bhatin, Distt-Deoria, U.P.	P M L A-Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalat.	₹ 1,20,000/-
Uttrakhand			
11	Manav Kalyan Samiti, Almora, Uttaranchal	P M L A-Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalat.	₹ 60,000/-
West Bengal			
12	Panchla Reliance Society, Howrah, West Bengal	P M L A-Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats.	₹ 60,000/-



ANNEXURE-XV

RECOMMENDATIONS AND OBSERVATIONS ON NATIONAL SEMINAR ON PREVENTING AND COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN INDIA - INTER-ALIA

A National Seminar on “Prevention and Combating Human Trafficking in India” was jointly organised by NCW and NHRC on 23rd November, 2011 at Vigyan Bhawan in New Delhi and was attended by senior govt. officials, Chairpersons, representatives of State Commissions for Women and representatives of NGOs.

Recommendations interalia

- (a) Rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation of trafficked victims with special focus on child victims.
- (b) Witness protection and support to victims.
- (c) Training, sensitization, education and awareness of all stakeholders.
- (d) Need for convergence with various stakeholders.
- (e) Need for Inter-State investigation as well as mapping the source and destination.
- (f) Need for a National nodal agency.
- (g) Need for regional initiatives to establish a central database and holding regional seminars at vulnerable areas to assess the nature of the problem.
- (h) There should be review of integrated plan of action and Ministry of WCD be urged to finalise the draft of the same.
- (i) Fast track courts to be set up.
- (j) A training manual for prosecutors can be prepared in collaboration with UN agencies.
- (k) There should be sufficient gender budgeting.

Observations

Age of victim was coming down.

Trafficking has become a high-profit and low risk venture with enormous earnings for traffickers and brothel-keepers.

There is need for more awareness, better documentation and sensitization programmes.

