



# ANNUAL REPORT 2015-2016



**National Commission for Women**

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सत्यमेव जयते

मेनका संजय गांधी

*Maneka Sanjay Gandhi*

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महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय  
भारत सरकार  
नई दिल्ली-110001  
MINISTER

MINISTRY OF WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI-110001

## MESSAGE

I am pleased to note that the National Commission for Women has brought out its Annual Report for the year 2015-16, highlighting the major activities and initiatives undertaken by it.

The National Commission for Women is a statutory body constituted on 31<sup>st</sup> January, 1992, under the National Commission for Women Act 1990, to safeguard the legal and constitutional rights of women.

During the year 2015-16, the Commission made continuous efforts to attain its mandate, which included reviewing laws affecting women, taking up complaints of domestic violence, sexual harassment at workplace, exploitation of women and deprivation of their human rights. The Commission also took suo-moto cognizance of specific cases of complaints to ensure that constitutional and legal safeguards are provided to women.

The other activities undertaken by the Commission, included, legal awareness programmes, sponsoring research studies, organizing workshops / seminars / consultations on various issues concerning women as well as undertaking visits to custodial institutions, shelter and remand homes to redress the grievances of the inmates. The Commission also conducted workshops for capacity-building of judicial officers and women police officers. To impart legal awareness at the grassroot level, the Commission developed "Standardized Module for Legal Awareness Programme" regarding Women- Related Laws, recent new legislations and amendments, including, remedies provided under the said laws. The Commission developed a training module for empowering women representatives of Panchayati Raj.

I appreciate the Commission's initiative in starting the project "Violence Free Home-A Woman's Right", offering social services within police stations in eleven districts of Delhi.

I am confident that the Commission will continue its good work in the coming years.

  
(Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi)





कृष्णा राज  
KRISHNA RAJ



राज्य मंत्री  
महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय  
भारत सरकार  
नई दिल्ली-110001  
MINISTER OF STATE  
MINISTRY OF WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI-110001

Date: 05.12.2016

## MESSAGE

It is my great pleasure to note that the National Commission for Women constituted by the Government through the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 to safeguard the legal and constitutional rights of women has come up with its Annual Report for the year 2015-16, highlighting the major activities as well as initiatives undertaken by them.

It is heartening to note that the Commission has made sincere efforts to fulfil the mandate given them, which inter-alia, includes review of laws affecting women, taking up complaints of women affecting the rights of women with appropriate authorities for speedy resolution including taking up suo-moto cases wherever the crimes are severe in nature.

I wish the Commission all success in its endeavours and looking forward towards enhanced activities in achieving its desired mandate.

(Krishna Raj)





ललिता कुमारमंगलम  
LALITHA KUMARAMANGALAM



सत्यमेव जयते

अध्यक्ष  
राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग  
भारत सरकार  
CHAIRPERSON  
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

## PREFACE

I take pleasure in presenting the Annual Report for the year 2015-16 of the National Commission for Women as envisaged in section 13 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990.

Throughout the year, the Commission has worked sincerely to attain its mandate and carried forward the activities of previous years while working relentlessly towards empowering women by taking up gender-related issues, suggesting amendments in laws relating to women and taking suo-motu cognizance of incidents of atrocities committed against women, with a view to helping women victims. Several field visits and inquiries have been conducted by the Commission to investigate into specific problems of situations arising out of discrimination and atrocities against women.

The Commission also reviewed existing gender laws such as the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the Andhra Pradesh Devdasis (Prohibition of Dedication) Act, 1988, Assisted Reproductive Technologies (Regulation) Bill, 2014, Human Trafficking (Prevention) Bill, 2016, etc.

To impart practical knowledge about legal rights and remedies provided under laws for women, the Commission organized legal awareness programmes by introducing "Standardized Module for Legal Awareness Programmes about Women Related Laws", in association with Universities / Law Departments / Colleges and the National Legal Services Authority. The Commission, in collaboration with the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), Ministry of Home Affairs also organized capacity-building workshops for women police officers, with special focus on investigating crimes related to women.

In accordance with its mandate, NCW took diverse steps to bring women to the centre from the peripheries of development structure. During the year, the

Commission organized workshops / seminars on important issues such as Expanding Opportunities for Women Disabilities and Surrogacy issues etc. Besides the Members of the Commission undertook visits to various custodial institutions such as prisons, remand home / shelter homes, etc. in order to examine the condition of women inmates and wherever necessary recommended remedial measures to the concerned authorities. With a view to improving the functioning of the State Women Commission and enhancing coordination, the Commission has organized several interactive meeting with the representatives of the State Commissions.

During the year 2015-16, the Commission had signed MoU, with UN Women for working together in areas of common interest, such as combating trafficking of women and girls. MoU was also signed with Tata Institute of Social Sciences and Delhi Police for Expansion of the Project “Violence Free Home – A Woman’s Right” offering training to social workers/counsellors in Crime against Women Cell (CAW Cell) within police stations, since 2008 in all districts of Delhi. An MoU was also signed for replicating the project in 7 identified states – Odisha, Punjab, Assam, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. During FY 2015-16, 31 social workers across five states and 26 social workers from Delhi. Social workers/counselors assist women and children facing violence by providing them with emotional support, helping them in negotiations to stop violence, linkages to livelihood opportunities and providing them with legal knowledge. The processes are aimed towards achieving a violence free life for the woman. Apart from working with survivors of violence and their aggressors, the social workers also work on the preventive aspect by organizing programmes to create awareness on the issue of violence against women in different communities.

Taking ‘Startup India Standup India’ initiative for women further, the National Commission for Women organized “*Shakti*” a capacity building programme focusing on women entrepreneurship on 8<sup>th</sup> March, the International Women’s Day. Additionally, in order to empower women representatives of Panchayati Raj, the Commission, initiated the development of training modules to enable elected women representatives at the panchayat level to implement and monitor development/welfare programmes of villages under their panchayats. Publicity & awareness has also been generated through advertisement in print media and television channels to create awareness on women centric laws, issues and women emancipation.



I take this opportunity to record my special gratitude for the support given to the Commission by various Ministries of the Government, especially, by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare as well as various State Governments and State Women Commissions, my colleagues, officials and staff of NCW, whose collective efforts and commitment have made it possible to attain our goals and collective objectives. I remain confident that the Commission will continue to make concentrated efforts to ensure that we benefit our stakeholders by going beyond reactive interventions and fulfilling our mandate proactively.



(Lalitha Kumaramangalam)

Chairperson

National Commission for Women





## CHAPTER -1

# INTRODUCTION

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

The Commission takes up studies / research on issues relevant to women, participates and advises in the planning process for socio-economic development of women, evaluates the progress made thereof; inspects jails, remand homes / shelter homes, etc. to examine the condition of women inmates and seeks remedial action wherever necessary.

In keeping with its mandate, the Commission initiated various steps to improve the status of women and worked for their empowerment during the year under report. Representatives of the Commission have visited various parts of the country to attend meetings / seminars / workshops / Legal Awareness Programmes etc. organized by the Commission, in collaboration with State Women Commissions, NGOs and other organizations. These visits have been made to get first hand information about the problems faced by women in various parts of the country in order to suggest remedial measures and to take up the issues with the concerned authorities. The project of locating social service with in police station –“Violence Free Home- A Woman's Right” implemented by the Commission since 2008 in collaboration with Delhi Police, was expanded in eleven districts of Delhi

The Commission has also initiated capacity-building workshops to build capacity of women police officers, who could be investigating officers in the matters of crime

against women and Empower Panchayati Raj Women Representatives at the panchayat level to facilitate planning, implementation and monitoring of development and welfare programmes for overall development of the villages under their panchayat.

As per the mandate of the Commission, steps have also been taken to investigate various cases of atrocities, committed against women. The Commission received a large number of complaints and also took suo-motu cognizance of several cases on the basis of various media reports and complaints relating to deprivation of women rights and non-implementation of laws, to provide speedy justice to the victims. The Commission takes up such matters with the concerned authorities by seeking Action Taken Reports or by constituting Inquiry Committees.

Publicity was also made through print advertisements, audio / video spots etc. to disseminate information so as to create awareness on women empowerment and other women related laws and issues.

### COMPOSITION

As per National Commission for Women Act, 1990, the Commission consists of a Chairperson, five Members and a Member Secretary. The present Commission comprises:-

1. Smt. Lalitha Kumaramangalam, Chairperson from 29.09.2014
2. Smt. Laldinglani Sailo, Member from 19.9.2013
3. Smt. Rekha Sharma, Member from 6.08.2015
4. Ms. Sushma Sahu, Member from 17.08.2015
5. Sh. Alok Rawat, Member from 20.10.2015
6. Smt. Preeti Madan, Member Secretary from 30.07.2015

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

- (i) Complaints and Investigation (C&I) Cell
- (ii) Policy, Programme, Monitoring, Research and Coordination Cell (PPMRC) Cell



- (iii) Legal Cell
- (iv) Non-Resident Indian (NRI) Cell
- (v) North East (NE) Cell
- (vi) Public Relation (PR) Cell

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 2015-16, the Commission held three meetings to decide on important issues concerning women and working of the Commission. The gist of these meetings is as under:-

### **COMMISSION MEETING HELD ON 1<sup>ST</sup> SEPTEMBER, 2015 :-**

- i. The Commission accepted the reports of the Expert committees on “Discrimination faced by Dalit women and suggested Action Plan” and “Violence against women of Minority Communities in India”.
- ii. The Commission approved the research study on, “Addressing Concerns of Women Admitted in Psychiatric Institutions in India: An In depth Analysis” to be conducted by NIMHANS, Bangalore.
- iii. The Commission approved increase in remuneration to the Coordinators and Counsellors working in the project “Violence Free Home – A Woman’s Right”.
- iv. The Commission approved the (New Guidelines for LAPs) “Standardized Module for Legal Awareness Programme about Women Related-Laws” to be used for conducting Legal Awareness Programmes in the field.
- v. The Commission decided to hold a national consultation / seminar on the study conducted on Sec. 498A IPC by Indian School of Women Study and Development, New Delhi, to make policy recommendations on the issue.
- vi. The Commission approved the proposal of Capacity Building of women police officers

on proper implementation of women related laws / investigation in offences against women in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

- vii. The Commission approved the proposal of research study on “Single Mothers” to be conducted by State Women Commissions of North East Region.
- viii. The Commission approved the proposal of organizing Legal Awareness Programmes (LAPs) in collaboration with National Legal Services Authority in districts of all over the country.

### COMMISSION MEETING HELD ON 6<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER, 2015 :-

- i. Regarding expansion of the Project, “Violence Free Home - A Woman’s Right” to all eleven districts of Delhi, the Commission approved the following:-
  - a) The expansion of the project ‘Violence Free Home- A Woman’s Right’, to 11 district of Delhi in collaboration with Delhi Police and Tata Institute of Social Science, Mumbai.
  - b) The Commission considered to support administrative and contingency funds as requested by the Delhi Police and decided to enhance salary for counsellors / social workers.
- ii. The Commission approved to support special cell model of replicating the project of “Violence Free Home- A Woman’s Right” in some districts of the states namely, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Meghalaya, Assam and Bihar.
- iii. The Commission decided to take cognizance of the following matters:-
  - a. Media report in chakra news website appearing on 7th July, 2015 titled “Abducted Hindu Girl case in West Bengal, ignored by Police and Government”.
  - b. News article “care for these mothers” which appeared in “India together” news website on 21st April, 2015.
  - c. Inquiry Committee report of alleged rape and police apathy at Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
- iv. The Commission approved the budget of Rs.9,00,000/- regarding the proposal of developing a module for Empowering Panchayati Raj Women Representatives.



- v. The Commission approved the change in the Nomenclature of “Research & Study Cell” of the Commission to “Policy, Programme, Monitoring, Research and Coordination Cell (PPMRCC).
- vi. The Commission approved the proposal regarding specialized Interns to be placed in the Commission in partnership with leading Universities and the terms of engaging the interns with provisions of stipend, on the basis of the best practices being followed in other government bodies.

### **COMMISSION MEETING HELD ON 2<sup>ND</sup> MARCH, 2016 :-**

- i. The Commission ratified the proposal for conducting Evaluation of Special Police Unit for Women and Children, (SPUWAC) Counselling Units, Delhi Police, Nanakpura, through ERU Consultants Pvt. Ltd.
- ii. The Commission approved the proposal of replicating “Violence Free Home – A Woman’s Right”, (Special Cell) Project in different states towards operational cost of 22 pilot special cells in seven states and Technical Support for establishment of 22 pilot special cells.
- iii. The Commission approved the proposal of Paid Internship Programme in partnership with leading Universities.
- iv. The Commission ratified expansion of the Project ‘Violence Free Home – A Woman’s Right’ to all eleven districts of Delhi.
- v. The Commission ratified the proposals for Seminars / Workshops and Research Studies approved in the meeting of the Screening Committee held on 28th January, 2016.
- vi. Regarding non-receipt of documents, delay in submission of reports from NGOs / Organisations for organising Seminars, Workshops / Awareness Programmes for timely action, the Commission approved the following measures:-
  - a) Lay down strict timelines- The approval letter / 1st sanction for release of funds to the organization may clearly specify that the programme should be organized within three (3) months of receipt of funds, which may vary in cases of research studies (or the date approved on file for conducting the

programme) and all required documents must be submitted to the Commission within two months after undertaking the programme.

- b) The provision for recovery of interest on defaulting- Further delay in submission of documents, beyond two months of organizing of programme, a clause for recovery of interest @10% from the due / remaining instalment or from the bank guarantee, may also be inserted in the terms of sanction order.
- c) An interest @ 10% per annum may be recovered in case the organization does not undertake the sanctioned programme within three months of receipt of funds from the Commission.

## CHAPTER-2

**MEDIA AND OUTREACH PROGRAMMES**

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

**I. Important Seminars / Workshops / Consultations / Meetings / Programmes organized or sponsored by the Commission.**

- i. A consultation on issues related to “Single Mothers” organized by the Commission in collaboration with Meghalaya State Commission for Women on 20<sup>th</sup> – 21<sup>st</sup> April, 2015 at Shillong, Meghalaya.



Smt. Laldingliani Sailo, Member, NCW addressing the participants during the consultation on “Single Mothers” organized by the Commission in collaboration with Meghalaya State Commission for Women on 20<sup>th</sup> – 21<sup>st</sup> April, 2015 at Shillong, Meghalaya

- ii. A National Dialogue on “An Equal Space: Gender Parity in the Media and Entertainment Sector” was organized by National Commission for Women in collaboration with Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and ASSOCHAM on 24th August, 2015 at Hotel Hyatt Regency, New Delhi.



Shri Prakash Javadekar, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Environment, Forests and Climate Change addressing the participants of National Dialogue on “An Equal Space: Gender Parity in the Media and Entertainment Sector” organized by National Commission for Women in collaboration with Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and ASSOCHAM on 24th August, 2015 at Hotel Hyatt Regency, New Delhi

- iii . A National Consultation on “Surrogacy Issues” was organized by National Commission for Women on 15<sup>th</sup> October, 2015 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.



Smt. Lalitha Kumaramangalam, Chairperson, NCW, Smt. Preeti Sudan, Addl. Secretary, MWCD, Dr. Saumya Swaminathan, Director General, ICMR , representatives of the National Commission for Women and NCPCR during National Consultation on “Surrogacy Issues” held on 15<sup>th</sup> October, 2015 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi



iv An interactive meeting with State Women Commissions was organized by the Commission on 4<sup>th</sup> September, 2015 in New Delhi.



Smt. Lalitha Kumaramangalam, Hon'ble Chairperson, NCW Smt. Preeti Madan, Member Secretary, NCW Smt. Laldingliani Sailo, Member, NCW Smt. Rekha Sharma, Member, NCW Smt. Sushma Sahu, Member NCW and Smt. Sudha Chaudhary, Law Officer (former), NCW addressing the participants during Interactive Meeting with State Women Commissions held on 4<sup>th</sup> September, 2015

v The National Commission for Women in collaboration with Bureau of Police Research and Development, BPR&D, Ministry of Home Affairs organized a three day Training programme for "Women Police Officers with special focus on Crime against Women Investigation" at NIPCCD, Hauz Khas, New Delhi from 23<sup>rd</sup> - 25<sup>th</sup> November, 2015.



Ms. Lalitha Kumaramangalam, Chairperson, NCW, Shri. Radhakrishnan Kini A., IPS, Special DG, BPR&D and Ms. Rekha Sharma, Member, NCW during lighting the lamp at NIPCCD, Hauz Khas, New Delhi from 23<sup>rd</sup> - 25<sup>th</sup> November, 2015.

- vi A consultation on “Expanding Opportunities for Women with Disability” was organized by National Commission for Women on 2<sup>nd</sup> December, 2015 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.



Smt. Lalitha Kumaramangalam, Chairperson, National Commission for Women, Sh. Lov Verma, Secretary, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, representatives of the National Commission for Women and other participants during Consultation on “Expanding Opportunities for Women with Disability” held on 2<sup>nd</sup> December, 2015 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi

- vii The National Commission for Women felicitated Drukpa Kung Fu Nuns on 8<sup>th</sup> January, 2016 at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi for their immense grit, strength and will power for undertaking the arduous Cycle Yatra from Kathmandu to New Delhi, across the states of Bihar and UP, to create awareness for women empowerment and environmental consciousness.



Felicitating ceremony of Drukpa Kung Fu Nuns organized by the Commission on 8<sup>th</sup> January, 2016 at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi.



- viii. The National Commission for Women (NCW) organised a National Consultation on 'Marital Cruelty and Section 498-A of Indian Penal Code' on 13<sup>th</sup> January, 2016, in New Delhi.



Ms. Laliitha Kumaramangalam Hon'ble Chairperson, Ms. Preeti Madan, MS, NCW with Justice Ms. Gyan Sudha Mishra (Former Judge of Supreme Court of India) Ms. Rekha Sharma and Mr. Alok Rawat, Members NCW, Ms. Geeta Luthra, Senior Advocate at National Consultation on 'Marital Cruelty and Section 498-A of Indian Penal Code' on 13<sup>th</sup> January, 2016.

- ix. The National Commission for Women, in collaboration with Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy organised a one day Conference on Gender Sensitization held in the High Court of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla on 28.02.2016.



The National Commission for Women, in collaboration with Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy organised a one day Conference on Gender Sensitization was attended by 117 judicial officers and 42 students of various Law colleges held at High Court of Himachal Pradesh on 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2016.

- x. The National Commission for Women in collaboration with Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) and Ministry of Home Affairs conducted a three day Training Programme from 3<sup>rd</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> March 2016, at BTC, ITBP, Bhanu, Panchkula (Chandigarh) for women Police Officers.



Dr.K.P. Singh IPS DGP (Crime) Haryana, Shri. Arvind Kumar, IPS, IG NW FTR, ITBP , Ms. Rekha Sharma, Member, NCW Sh P.S. Papta DIG, BTC, ITBP Force, Ms. Sudha Chaudhary, Law Officer(former), NCW and Ms. Sukham Giran, JTE(Legal), NCW at BTC, ITBP, Bhanu, Panchkula (Chandigarh) for capacity building of women police officers.

- xi Taking the Startup India Standup India initiative a step further for women, the National Commission for Women marked International Women's Day (8<sup>th</sup> March, 2016) by organizing Shakti, aimed at women entrepreneurs.



Ms. Lalitha Kumramangalam, Chairperson, NCW addressing the participants during 'Shakti', organized by the Commission in collaboration with Your Story on International Women's Day (8<sup>th</sup> March, 2016).



## **II. Focus (Thrust) on Public Awareness**

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

- i. Report of the study on “ Marital Cruelty and Section 498 A IPC” A study conducted in two states (Haryana and Tamilnadu) on Legal Redressal for Victims.
- ii. Report of the Interactive Meeting with State Women Commissions organized by the Commission on 4<sup>th</sup> September 2015 at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi.
- iii. Report of the National Consultation on “Surrogacy Issues” was organized by the Commission on 15<sup>th</sup> October, 2015 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.
- iv. Report of the Consultative meeting on “Expanding Opportunities for differently abled Women” on 2<sup>nd</sup> December, 2015 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

## **I. Media and Publicity**

### **i. Publicity through Electronic Media**

- i. A/V spots on Domestic Violence and Empowerment of Women in collaboration with Doordarshan were telecasted during a special Rock Show at Aizwal, Mizoram on 22<sup>nd</sup> August, 2015.
- ii. Video spots on Domestic Violence, Dowry, NRI Marriages and Women Empowerment were telecasted on different Doordarshan Kendras of North East Region through Prasar Bharati, Guwahati during special programmes on Christmas and New Year including Magh Bihu in Assam.
- iii. Video spots on Domestic violence, Eve teasing and NRI marriages were telecasted on National Network DD-I, DD-News of Doordarshan and North East channels of Doordarshan under one month publicity campaign started from 22<sup>nd</sup> February, 2016.
- iv. During March, 2016, video spots on Domestic violence, Eve teasing and NRI marriages were telecasted in Hindi / English private channels to create mass awareness on these issues. The publicity campaign was continued for a month.

### **ii. Print Advertisement**

- i. Advertisements in the News papers of State capitals were released through DAVP on the services provided by the Commission to protect and promote the rights and safeguards of women on 23<sup>rd</sup> August, 2015, 19<sup>th</sup> September, 2015 and 16<sup>th</sup> December, 2015 respectively.
- ii. An advertisement on NRI marriages was released through DAVP in all leading newspapers of the Country especially focusing the States wherein the issue is prevalent, on 12<sup>th</sup> February, 2016.
- iii. The National Commission for Women, in collaboration with Delhi Police announced setting up of Social Service Units for Women Survivors of Violence in all districts of Delhi. To create awareness on the services offered under the project, the Commission published an advertisement through DAVP in all leading newspapers on 22<sup>nd</sup> February, 2016.

### **iii. Outdoor Publicity Campaign**

- i. An outdoor publicity campaign was conducted by NCW in all the State capitals of the country during April, 2015 through DAVP. Under this campaign, posters and hoardings on the subjects “Women safety at workplace” and “Domestic Violence” were displayed at Bus queue shelters, inside the metro rail, railway Stations, bus stands and other public places in the major cities.
- ii. A one month long out-door publicity campaign was carried in Delhi Metro Rail. Under this campaign, posters and hoardings on the subjects “Women safety at workplace”, “Domestic Violence”, NRI marriages and services provided by the Commission were displayed on inside panel of train, metro station display boards to create awareness on the concerned issues.

### **iv. Press Conference and other publicity**

NCW holds Press conferences on various occasions to inform and update the Media on women related laws and issues. During the period under report the Commission organized press conferences on the issues of Surrogacy, Capacity Building of Women Police Officers, issues and challenges faced by Women with Disabilities etc.



Apart from the above, National Commission for Women has frequently issued press releases / press notes to update the media on its role and point of views on different cases / issues dealt with by the Commission. Individual meetings and interviews by the media with the Chairperson and Members of the Commission were also organized during this period.

#### **v. Commission's News Letter: Rashtra Mahila**

Rashtra Mahila, a monthly newsletter of the Commission, published in English and Hindi continues to disseminate information about the programmes of the Commission 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 concerning women. The monthly newsletter is also available on the website of the Commission i.e. [www.ncw.nic.in](http://www.ncw.nic.in).

### **III. Delegation visit**

- i. A delegation comprising twenty-one social activists from Nyay Darshan, Vadodara, Gujarat, visited NCW on 9<sup>th</sup> October, 2015 to interact with the officials of NCW about the role and functions of the Commission.
- ii. A thirty-member delegation comprising students and Professors of Faculty of Law, Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara, Gujarat visited NCW on 6<sup>th</sup> January, 2016 to learn the working and role of the Commission.
- iii. The National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, New Delhi had organized an Orientation Programme on Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women from 11<sup>th</sup> -15<sup>th</sup> January, 2016. As part of the training programme, 30 participants visited NCW on 14<sup>th</sup> January, 2016 to learn about the functioning and role of the Commission in addressing issues related to women.
- iv. A three-member delegation comprising students and Faculty In charge of National Law Institute University, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh visited NCW on 21<sup>st</sup> January, 2016 to learn the functional modalities and role of the Commission.

### CHAPTER-3

## COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATION (C & I) CELL

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

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

- i. The complaints of police apathy / police inaction are forwarded to the concerned authorities for ensuring a timely and fair investigation of the matter. The Action Taken Reports (ATRs) thus received from the concerned authorities are examined and further monitored by the Commission;
- ii. Family / matrimonial disputes are resolved through counseling. Both the parties are called for personal hearing and Commission tries to mediate or counsel the parties, in an attempt to resolve the conflict / marital discords;
- iii. For serious crimes, the Commission constitutes Inquiry Committees, which makes on the spot inquiries, examines various witnesses, collects evidence and submits reports with recommendations to the Commission (such investigations help in providing immediate relief and justice to the victims of violence and atrocities). The Commission monitors the implementation of the recommendation of the Inquiry Committees by taking up the matter with the concerned State Governments / Authorities;
- iv. In respect of complaints related to sexual harassment at work place, the concerned Organization / Department / Authorities are urged to constitute an Internal



Complaints Committee (ICC) as per the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 to enquire into such complaints. Provisions of this Act are also advertised in the leading newspapers of various States to generate awareness among people about the modalities of constitution of an Internal Complaints Committee for inquiring into matters of “Sexual Harassment at Work Place” in all public as well as in the private sectors;

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

#### **I. Online Complaint Registration System**

NCW introduced the system of online registration of complaints in the year 2005 for speedy and easy registration of complaints through the Commission’s website i.e., [www.ncw.nic.in](http://www.ncw.nic.in).

This has resulted in quicker registration and acknowledgement of the complaints. Anyone can log in to the said site from any part of India / world and register his / her complaint. The said complaint is given a Registration number. The complaint is then disposed of in the same manner as those received through post/by hand, etc.

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

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

#### **II. Complaints not ordinarily entertainable**

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

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

### **III. Heads under which complaints are registered**

Presently the mandated complaints received in the Commission are broadly registered under the following categories:

1. Violence against women:-
  - (i) Attempt to rape
  - (ii) Rape
  - (iii) Sexual assault
  - (iv) Acid attack
2. Sex selective abortion; female foeticide / amniocentesis
3. Sexual harassment including sexual harassment at workplace
4. Traditional practices derogatory to women rights i.e. sati pratha, devdasi pratha, witch hunting



5. Indecent representation of women
6. Dowry harassment / dowry death
7. Trafficking / Prostitution of women
8. Outraging modesty of women
9. Stalking / voyeurism
10. Cyber crimes against women
11. Bigamy / Polygamy
12. Right to exercise choice in marriage
13. Right to live with dignity
  - (i) Domestic violence
  - (ii) Cruelty
  - (iii) Harassment
14. Women's right of custody of children in the event of divorce
15. Gender discrimination, including equal right to education & work
16. Free legal aid for women
17. Privacy of women and rights thereof
18. Police apathy against women
19. Reproductive health rights of women

**IV. Analysis of complaints registered during the year 2015-16 (till March 2016)  
(Nature wise and State wise)**

During the year 2015-16 (till March 2016) 19088 numbers of complaints / cases were registered at the C&I Cell. The Nature-wise and State-wise distribution of the complaints registered by the Commission during the period are given below:-

**Nature-wise report of the complaints received by NCW in the financial year: 2015-2016.**

S.No.	Nature-wise	Total
1.	Bigamy / Polygamy	266

2.	Cyber Crime against women	252
3.	Dowry Harassment / Dowry Death	2286
4.	Free legal aid for women	118
5.	Gender Discrimination including equal right to education & work	43
6.	Indecent Representation of Women	109
7.	Outraging Modesty of Women	2753
8.	Police Apathy against women	6768
9.	Privacy of women and rights thereof	146
10.	Reproductive health rights of women	69
11.	Right to Exercise Choice in marriage	634
12.	Right to live with dignity	7314
13.	Sex selective abortion / female foeticide / amniocentesis	34
14.	Sexual harassment including sexual harassment at workplace	542
15.	Stalking / Voyeurism	58
16.	Traditional practices derogatory to women rights i.e. sati pratha, devdasi pratha, witch hunting	17
17.	Trafficking / Prostitution of women	76
18.	Violence against women	2738
19.	Women's right of custody of children in the event of divorce	6
20.	Miscellaneous	145
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24379</b>

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

S. No.	Category	No. of Complaints
1.	Right to live with Dignity	7314



2.	Police Apathy against Women	6768
3.	Outraging modesty of Women	2753
4.	Violence against Women	2738
5.	Dowry harassment/Cruelty to Married Women	2286
6.	Right to exercise choice in marriage	634
7.	Sexual Harassment including Sexual Harassment at Workplace	542
8.	Bigamy/Polygamy	266
9.	Cyber crimes against women	252
10.	Privacy of women and rights thereof	146

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

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

S.No.	Name of the State	Number of Complaints
1.	Uttar Pradesh	14990
2.	Delhi	2867
3.	Haryana	1278
4.	Rajasthan	1069
5.	Madhya Pradesh	693
6.	Bihar	633
7.	Maharashtra	437
8.	Uttarakhand	344
9.	West Bengal	283
10.	Jharkhand	255

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

1. An Inquiry Committee was constituted to inquire into the complaint of alleged dowry death in Motihari, Bihar. A two Member Committee visited the place of

incidence and met District Magistrate and concerned Superintendent of Police. The Committee examined all the facts and recommended to the Superintendent of Police that all the alleged accused should be arrested and proceedings u/s 82/83 Cr.PC should be initiated against other accused without any further delay.

2. An Inquiry Committee was constituted to inquire into a complaint regarding alleged rape and police apathy in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. The Committee visited the place of incident and met the local authorities / concerned police to preliminary inquire into the incident/allegations. The Inquiry Committee submitted its report to the Commission and recommendations were sent to Chief Secretary, Uttar Pradesh to reinvestigate the matter and transfer the concerned Investigating Officer.
3. A three Member Inquiry Committee was constituted on a complaint of alleged rape in Khagria, Bihar. The Inquiry Committee constituted by the Commission, visited the place of incident and met the local authorities / concerned police. The Inquiry Committee recommended for registration of fresh FIR in the matter against all the alleged accused persons.

### State-wise report of the complaints received by NCW in the financial year 2015-2016 (till March 2016)

S.No.	State-Wise	Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	96
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
4.	Assam	28
5.	Bihar	633
6.	Chandigarh	30
7.	Chhattisgarh	106
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2
9.	Daman & Diu	5
10.	Delhi	2867



11.	Goa	5
12.	Gujarat	122
13.	Haryana	1278
14.	Himachal Pradesh	66
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	37
16.	Jharkhand	255
17.	Karnataka	197
18.	Kerala	60
19.	Madhya Pradesh	693
20.	Maharashtra	437
21.	Manipur	2
22.	Meghalaya	3
23.	Mizoram	1
24.	Nagaland	1
25.	Odisha	81
26.	Pondicherry	16
27.	Punjab	257
28.	Rajasthan	1069
29.	Sikkim	2
30.	Tamil Nadu	251
31.	Telangana	156
32.	Tripura	2
33.	Uttar Pradesh	14990
34.	Uttarakhand	344
35.	West Bengal	283
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24379</b>

**Under Section 10(1) and 10(4) of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990** NCW takes suo-motu cognizance of cases on the basis of media reports and complaints relating to violation of women's rights and non-implementation of laws enacted to provide protection to women. Generally, report is sought from the concerned

authorities. Whenever a crime of heinous nature is committed against a woman, inquiry committees are also constituted by the Commission which submit recommendations to the Commission for taking such action as deemed fit against those allegedly involved in the crime.

### **In the year 2015-16 in the following Inquiry Committees were constituted**

#### **1. *“Abducted Hindu girl case in West Bengal during Ramadan by Police and Government”***

The National Commission for Women had taken cognizance of the media report wherein it was reported that a 14 year old minor girl was abducted from her home in the Magrahat district in West Bengal at gunpoint allegedly by several local men affiliated with a criminal gang. According to the FIR filed by the victim’s father the girl was raped repeatedly by the accused and the gang members. The girl was abducted again on learning that victim’s family planned to have her married.

The Commission constituted an Inquiry Committee to look into the matter vide order dated 17<sup>th</sup> July, 2015. The Inquiry Committee consisted of three members: Smt. Lalitha Kumaramangalam, Chairperson, NCW as Chairperson of the Committee, Ms.Sayani Roy Chowdhury, Advocate, and Ms. Sunanda Bose as Members of the inquiry Committee.

The recommendations of the Inquiry Committee have been forwarded to the State Government for appropriate action.

#### **2. *“Care for these mothers”***

The National Commission for Women had taken cognizance of the news article titled **“Care for these mothers”** in village Tirunelli, Wayanad District, Kerala wherein it was reported that the village is home to over 300 unwed tribal single mothers most of whom are victims of seduction.

The Commission had written to the State Government to intervene in the matter and sought an action taken report from the Police, Government of Kerala. However not satisfied with the report so received, an Inquiry Committee was constituted vide order dated 22<sup>nd</sup> September,2015 to probe the matter. The inquiry committee



comprised Ms. Rekha Sharma, Member, NCW, Shri S.Ramanunni, Social Activist and Shri Arvindam, Lawyer as member of the inquiry Committee.

The Committee visited tribal colonies in Thirunelly Village of Wayanad district Kerala and interacted with some of the unwed mothers. With respect to the matter a meeting was held with officials of District Administration, Police and Tribal extension officers etc. The recommendations of the Committee has been forwarded to the State Government vide letter dated 7<sup>th</sup> October, 2015 for appropriate action in the matter.

**3. *“Alleged rape and sexual abuse committed by the Seer”***

The Commission constituted an Inquiry Committee to inquire into the complaint of **“Alleged rape and sexual abuse committed by the Seer”**.

The Inquiry Committee constituted vide order dated 03.08.2015 in the matter, consisted of members viz. Ms. Lalitha Kumarmangalam Chairperson, NCW and Ms. Rama R.Iyer, Advocate.

The victim a professional singer alleged that between the period of October, 2011 and June, 2014, the Seer raped her multiple times. The Seer on the pretend of such programmes wooed her and taking advantage of the victim’s vulnerability sexually abused her by giving her intoxicated substance in the form of *“Prasad”*. She was further threatened not to reveal that if she did, a *“Guru Shapa”* will destroy her entire family. Charge sheet has been filed in the matter.

**4. *“In Chattisgarh, a rape spree goes unpunished”***

The National Commission for Women has taken cognizance of the media report captioned **“In Chattisgarh, a rape spree goes unpunished”** wherein it was reported that, many woman narrated to the reporters about brutality, sexual assault committed by police and paramilitary forces during anti-Maoist operation in Bijapur district from 19th to 24th October, 2015.

The Inquiry Committee constituted vide order dated 08.01.2016 in the matter, consisting of members viz. Ms. Rekha Sharma Chairperson, IC, Ms. Bul Bul Agarwal, Advocate and Ms. Shraddha Bakshi, Social Activist.

Observations and recommendations of the Inquiry Committee have been forwarded to the Chief Secretary of Chattisgarh vide letter dated 15/03/2016 for appropriate action in to the matter.

### 5. **“Bihar MLA accused of rape on the run”**

The National Commission for Women had taken cognizance of the media report captioned **“Bihar MLA accused of rape on the run”** wherein it was reported that, Mr. Rajabhalla Yadav, a Bihar MLA, was suspended by Bihar’s ruling RJD party for allegedly raping a minor.

The Inquiry Committee constituted vide order dated 07.03.2016 in the matter, consisted of members viz. Ms. Rekha Sharma Chairperson, IC, Ms. Sushma Sahu, Member NCW and Mr. Durga Narayan, Advocate as members of the Inquiry Committee.

Observations and recommendations of the Inquiry Committee have been forwarded to the State Government for appropriate necessary action in the matter.

### 6. **“Women commuter’s violated by highway goons”**

The National Commission for Women had taken cognizance of the media report captioned **“Women commuter’s violated by highway goons”** wherein it was reported that, vehicles with woman passengers were stopped on the national highway near Murthal, Haryana dragged out in the field and raped. It was further reported that Police dismissed the report as rumour.

An Inquiry Committee was constituted vide order dated 07.03.2016 in the matter with Ms. Rekha Sharma as Chairperson of the IC.

### 7. **“Involuntary abortion and sexual abuse in Nari Niketan Dehra Dun, Uttarkhand”**

The National Commission for Women had taken cognizance of the media report captioned **“Involuntary abortion and sexual abuse in Nari Niketan, Dehra Dun, Uttarakhand”** wherein it was reported that, a woman had suffered involuntary abortion and sexual abuse in Nari Niketan, another victim had also been talking about a similar case.



An Action Taken Report was received vide letter dated 19/01/2016 reply which stated that as per the directions of the Hon'ble court blood samples of both the victim and accused were sent to FSC, Panditwadi. On FSC report-DNA of girl matched with the foetus of the victim on the basis of which the accused has been arrested and sent to judicial custody.

A four Member Inquiry Committee was constituted vide order dated 13.01.2016 in the matter, consisting of members viz. Ms. Rekha Sharma Chairperson, IC and Mr. Alok Rawat, Member NCW, Ms. Sudha Choudhary, Law Officer, NCW and Mr. Gurpreet Singh, Sign Language Interpreter as member of the Inquiry Committee.

**8. *“Rainbasera ke supervisor ne yuwati se saath kiya dushakaram”***

The National Commission for Women had taken cognizance of the media report captioned **“Rainbasera ke supervisor ne yuwati ke saath kiya dushakaram”** wherein it was reported that, a young girl was being sexually assaulted for the past five months by Aqil, Supervisor of Rainbasera, Jama Masjid. The girl shifted to Delhi five months ago and works as a domestic help in Jama Masjid. The accused had sexual relations with her for five months on the pretext that he loved her and promised to marry. But when she became pregnant two months ago he refused of any such commitment started avoiding her. Owing to such treatment the girl lodged a complaint with the Police who arrested the accused. On investigation it was found that the accused was married with two children.

An two-Member Inquiry Committee was constituted vide order dated 29.03.2016 in the matter, consisting of members viz. Ms. Rekha Sharma Chairperson, IC and Ms. Renu Bhatia, Social Worker.

CHAPTER-4

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

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

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

- i. Shall be the coordinating agency to receive and process all the complaints related to Indian women deserted by their NRI / Overseas husbands.
- ii. Shall render all possible assistance to the complainants including conciliation, mediation between the parties and advising the complainant on related issues.
- iii. Shall associate and network with NGOs, community organizations in India and abroad and State Women Commissions for coverage of wider area, so as to facilitate easy reach and to provide support services.
- iv. Shall endeavour towards achieving a coordinated response amongst various Government agencies / organizations such as State Governments, the National Human Rights Commission, Indian Embassies and Mission, aloud concerned Ministries etc.



- v. Shall provide assistance to the aggrieved woman in litigation and other issues pertaining to the complainant / matter.
- vi. Shall maintain a data bank record of cases registered.
- vii. Shall seek reports from the State Government and other authorities on the complaints filed and action taken thereon.
- viii. Shall advise and recommend the Government on any policy or issue relating to the NRI marriages.
- ix. Shall plan training modules and carry out training on sensitization on the subject to the various agencies entrusted with the task of providing justice, viz. judiciary, police, administration, etc
- x. Shall carry out awareness campaigns for masses on relevant issues. For this, all the available media services would be utilized by the cell.
- xi. Shall encourage / support research and study in the related field like issues of grievances associated with dual citizenship, enactment of new legislation or signing of international treaties, marriage laws of other countries etc.
- xii. Shall look into complaints and take suo- motu notice of any issue brought to the notice of the NRI Cell in accordance with Section 10 (1)(f) of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 read with sub-section 4 of Section 10 and Section 8 of the Act.

Since its inception in 2009, around 2450 complaints have been registered till 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015 in the NRI Cell of the Commission. During the year 2015-16 (till 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015), 344 cases have been registered. State-wise and Country-wise cases so registered are given below:-

#### **State Wise Data of complaints registered in NRI Cell of NCW for the year 2015-16**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Total No. of complaints</b>
1.	Delhi	43
2.	Uttar Pradesh	32
3.	Haryana	32

4.	Punjab	22
5.	Maharashtra	29
6.	Gujarat	26
7.	Andhra Pradesh	29
8.	Tamil Nadu	21
9.	Rajasthan	05
10.	Madhya Pradesh	07
11.	Uttrakhand	09
12.	Kerala	06
13.	Odisha	04
14.	Karnataka	19
15.	J&K	03
16.	Himachal Pradesh	02
17.	Telangana	24
18.	Jharkhand	02
19.	West-Bengal	10
20.	Goa	02
21.	Assam	03
22.	Bihar	03
23.	Chandigarh	02
24.	Chattisgarh	02
25.	Others	01
	<b>Total</b>	<b>338</b>

**Country Wise Data of complaints registered in NRI Cell of NCW for the year 2015-16**

S.No.	Countries	No. of complaints
1.	India	338
2.	USA	24
3.	New-Zealand	03
4.	Oman	04
5.	Indonesia	02
6.	Canada	09



7.	UAE	10
8.	Australia	24
9.	UK	08
10.	Kuwait	02
11.	Singapore	02
12.	Austria	01
13.	Maldives	01
14.	Thailand	04
15.	Uganda	01
16.	China	01
17.	Scotland	01
18.	Bangladesh	02
19.	Kenya	01
20.	Nigeria	01
21.	Sweden	01
22.	Italy	01
	<b>Total</b>	<b>441</b>

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

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

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

### III. Methods / Ways of taking action on complaints

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

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



## CHAPTER-5

### LEGAL CELL

In accordance with the mandate of the Commission, as per Section 10 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990, that is to review the existing provisions of the Constitution and other laws affecting women and recommend amendments thereto so as to suggest remedial legislative measures to meet any lacunae, inadequacies or short comings in such legislations, the Commission during the year 2015-16 reviewed various laws and made recommendations thereto. The Commission is concerned about spreading awareness about the rights and laws related to women and in this regard a number of awareness programmes were organized with the help of Law Colleges, Universities. The commission is also concerned about the capacity building of police officers and in furtherance of the same the Commission jointly organized with Bureau and Police Research Development Training courses for Women Police Officers in Investigation of cases involving Crime against Women. The details are given in the respective sections.

#### **I. REVIEW OF LAWS AFFECTING WOMEN AND LEGISLATIVE MEASURES SUGGESTED BY THE COMMISSION:-**

##### **(I) Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill, 2013**

The Indian Council of Medical Research, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had constituted a Committee specifically to decide on a formula to calculate the minimum compensation to be paid to the surrogate mother under the proposed Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill, 2013. NCW was also a Member in this Committee. NCW after receiving suggestions and examining the various related laws/provisions has taken the view that:- Formula should not be specified in the proposed Act, but needs to be included in the Rules framed thereto, Surrogate mother may be considered as a skilled employee and that since there is no single uniform minimum wage rate across the country, the level of compensation should take into account other factors of health, emotional and psychological costs etc.

Suggestions / Recommendations were sent to Indian Council of Medical

Research, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and MWCD on 10<sup>th</sup> April 2015. The details are given at **Annexure-II**.

**(ii) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973**

NCW organized an interactive meeting with State Commissions for Women to deliberate upon identified issues including a Supreme Court judgment *Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 24 of 2014* relating to the gang-rape of a 20 year old woman in West Bengal on the orders of community Panchayat as punishment for having relationship with a man from a different community has observed that the Code of Criminal Procedure has been specifically amended by recent amendment dated 03.02.2013 in order to advance the safeguards for women. The issue of Section 357 A Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 regarding Victim Compensation Scheme was taken up in the meeting.

The victim compensation scheme under Section 357 A Cr.P.C. 1973 has been notified by the states of Rajasthan, West Bengal, Goa, Assam, Haryana, Delhi and Gujarat. Some State Commissions have stated that there are such schemes in their States which are in the process of being notified under Sec 357 A Cr. PC.

Some recommendations were also put forth which are the following:-

- i. All State Commissions for Women to review the schemes notified by the state governments U/S 357 A IPC , 1860 for victim compensation in rape / acid attack victims.
- ii. In states where such schemes are not notified, the State Commissions are requested to take up the matter with their respective state governments for their earlier notifications.
- iii. Amount of compensation in schemes notified under Sec 357 A IPC need to be enhanced.
- iv. All State Commissions for Women to send status report on implementation provisions of Criminal Law Act 2013 in their states to NCW.
- v. Setting up of psychological and legal counseling centers in hospitals.



- vi. Setting up of One stop crisis in hospitals.
- vii. Speedy trials and fast track courts to be established for crime against women.
- viii. State Commissions for Women recommended setting up of counseling centers and Police *Chowki* within the premises of State Commission Offices.

The recommendations were sent to Ministry of Women & Child Development as well as to the State Governments.

### (III) **The Andhra Pradesh Devdasis (Prohibition of Dedication) Act, 1988**

A Regional Consultation was held on the condition of *devdasis* in India on 23<sup>rd</sup> February, 2015 at Hyderabad in collaboration with State Women Commissions (Andhra Pradesh and Telengana).

The tradition of marrying a woman to a deity – which initially started out as a religious practice of a woman devotee willingly tying herself to God and His temple, and taking upon the responsibility of a caretaker of sorts, has degenerated into a heinous practice wherein the '*Joginie / Devdasi*', as she is called, is forced into prostitution to serve the local village elders of the higher castes.

The Karnataka *Devadasis* (Prohibition of Dedication) Act 1982, The Andhra Pradesh *Devadasis* (Prohibition of Dedication) Act, 1988, The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) *Devadasis* (Prohibition of Dedication) Act, 1947 and The Maharashtra *Devadasi* Protection and Rehabilitation Act 2005 are available on the subject. The tradition is still very much prevalent in states like Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Orissa and Maharashtra etc.

The National Commission for Women has also taken initiatives to end the "*Devadasi* System" predominantly present in Southern States of India.

- i. Immediate Survey has to be conducted and Data Bank has to be prepared regarding the number of Families involved in *Devadasi* System.
- ii. Acts of the State Governments relating to Prohibition of *Devadasi* has to be implemented seriously.
- iii. Social Security Id cards have to be provided in addition to 3 Acres of Government land to the Women in *Devadasi* System.

- iv. Functional Literacy Scheme may be adopted and compulsory education to be provided to Women and their Children in *Devadasi* System.
- v. Medical and Healthcare also have to be provided to the Women of *Devadasi* System.

The recommendations and the Report of the Consultation were sent to Ministry of Women & Child Development and Ministry of Home Affairs for further necessary action.

### **(IV) Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC)**

Ministry of Home Affairs had constituted an Expert Group comprising the official/ academicians from NSCS, Ministry of Home Affairs, CDAC Cert-In, Indian Institute of Technology, Indian Institute of Science and IT experts to study the gaps and challenges, prepare a roadmap for effectively taking cognizant of Cyber Crime in the country and give suitable recommendations to take effective measures to prevent crime against women and children and create awareness in the society about these issues. Accordingly, a scheme for Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC) has been formulated by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The proposed scheme was examined by NCW.

Some of the inputs put forth by the Commission were as below:-

- i. **Online Women specific Crime Reporting Unit**-Interlink with NCW should be made in such a manner that if a woman wants to make a complaint about cybercrime to NCW, it should be sent to MHA Crime Reporting Unit with acknowledgement to NCW and a copy to the complainant. It will encourage quick disposal of the complaints with the assistance of the IT professionals
- ii. **Monitoring Unit for Cyber Crimes**-Monitoring unit should provide monthly reports on the complaints received through NCW
- iii. **National Forensic Laboratory**-Investigations of crime against women are delayed due to pending reports from forensic laboratories so NCW agreed to it.
- iv. **Capacity Building**-It should include capacity building of protection officers appointed under *Domestic Violence Act, 2005*.



The suggested recommendations were sent to the Ministry of Women and Child development for further necessary action.

**(V) The Sexual Harassment at Work Place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013**

The Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 has been enacted to protect women and safeguard her rights at workplace. NCW organized an interactive meeting with State Commissions on 3.2.2015 to deliberate upon the above said Act. The Act and Rules framed thereto have put onus on the employer to constitute Internal Complaint Committee (ICC) and on the district officer to constitute Local Complaint Committee (LCC) to address such complaints.

The broad recommendations that emerged during the discussion were :-

- (i) **Monitoring the constitution of ICC/LCC** – The State Women Commissions should monitor the constitution of Internal Complaint Committees and Local Complaint Committees at district level in their respective States.
- (ii) **Monitoring of working of ICC/LCC** – The State Women Commissions should monitor the working of Internal Complaint Committee and Local Complaint Committees at district level in their respective States. Video conferencing with district officers is recommended.
- (iii) **Awareness Programmes** – The State Women Commissions should regularly hold programmes to disseminate information about provisions of Act and rules thereto in their respective States for its better implementation.
- (iv) **Internal Complaint Committees** – The State Commission should also ensure the constitution of Internal Complaint Committees in their own offices.
- (v) **Collaboration with Organisations** – The State Commissions should collaborate with different organizations for holding workshops, orientation and awareness programmes for members of ICC and to provide resource persons.
- (vi) **Annual Reports** – The copies of the Annual Reports pertaining to the working of the Internal Complaint Committees and Local Complaint Committees should be provided to the State Women Commission by the organizations and district officers.

The suggested recommendations were sent to Ministry of Women & Child Development as well to the State Governments for further necessary action.

### **(VI) Marital Cruelty and Section 498-A of Indian Penal Code**

The National Commission for Women (NCW) organised a National Consultation on 'Marital Cruelty and Section 498-A of Indian Penal Code' on 13<sup>th</sup> January, 2016. The objective was to look into the concerns raised as a result of the decision of *Armesh Kumar vs State of Bihar*, (2014) 8 SCC 273 especially on the dilution of stringency, deterrence for victims and apprehensions regarding the misuse of the section.

- a. The following recommendations / action points were forwarded:-
  - i. A study on incidents of dowry death before and after section 498A was recommended by Mrs. Justice Gyan Sudha Misra, Retired Judge, Supreme Court of India.
  - ii. A national level study regarding the actual usage of section 498A and also the reported marital cruelty and subsequent actions;
  - iii. A gender audit to be conducted in the police stations of NCR to bring about;
    - a. a realistic picture of policy and enforcement of cases relating to offences against women with special focus on 498 A;
    - b. the gender sensitivity of police in handling such incidents;
    - c. the available infrastructure including human resource and institutional facilities for handling such cases;
  - iv. To conduct awareness programmes for women about the instances of marital cruelty and the legal remedies available;
  - v. Conduct awareness programmes for the enforcement agencies including the judiciary to sensitise them about the instances of marital cruelty and the role of socio-political, economic and cultural issues in marital cruelty against women;
  - vi. An intensive media campaign both through written and visual medias and also the social media to highlight the higher rate of marital cruelty on women;



Curative petition on *Arnesh Kumar vs. State of Bihar* should be filed in honourable Supreme Court.

The suggested recommendations were sent to Ministry of Women & Child Development for further necessary action.

#### **(vii) Assisted Reproductive Technologies (Regulation) Bill, 2014**

A National Consultation was organized by National Commission for Women with the technical support of UN Women, ICMR, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Civil Society Experts, State Women Commissions and UNFPA on 15<sup>th</sup> October 2015.

The objective of the National Consultation was as following:-

- i. To critically examine the provisions of the Draft ART Bill particularly in the context of Commercial Surrogacy and to generate concrete recommendations for policy and legislation on ART and surrogacy in India.
- ii. To ensure that the regulatory measures will protect the health and the rights of surrogate women and of children born through surrogacy and for strict implementation.
- iii. To build public opinion amongst diverse constituents on the issue and challenges related to India's emergence as the global hub for commercial surrogacy.

The relevant details are given on **Annexure III**. The recommendation sent to Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for further necessary action.

#### **(viii) Human Trafficking (Prevention) Bill, 2016**

An Inter-Ministerial Committee on comprehensive legislation on Human Trafficking has been constituted by the Ministry of Women & Child Development in compliance of order passed by Supreme Court of India in *W.P(C) No. 56/2004, Prajjawala vs. U.O.I.* and NCW is a member in the said committee. The draft legislation on Human trafficking Prevention Bill, 2016 was received in the Legal Cell and it was duly examined and suggested recommendations for the Human Trafficking Prevention Bill 2016. The details are given in **Annexure-IV**.

The recommendations / suggestions were sent to Ministry of Women and Child Development for further necessary action.

**(ix) Child Pornography**

The Commission received a writ petition in the matter of *Kamlesh Vaswani v. UOI & Ors.* in WP C No.177/2013 vide order dated 26/2/16 and that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed that the National commission for women may give its suggestions to the Union of India for issues related to Child Pornography and means to curb the same. Legal Cell had duly examined and suggested its inputs.

Recommendation sent to Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Communication and Information Technology.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of *Kamlesh Vaswani v. Union of India & Ors.* in *Writ Petition (Civil) No.177/2013* dated 26.02.2016 had directed the National Commission for Women to give its suggestions for issues related to child pornography and suggest means to curb the same. So the following suggestions were put forth for onward transmission to the Ministry of Communication & Information Technology, which are as follows:-

- i. NCW supports the dissemination and improvement of filtering services as well as suggests to adopt various measures towards improvement in the effectiveness of blocking child pornography on the internet and to take measures to eliminate child pornography.
- ii. Similarly for enhancement and to strengthening of protective measures to reinforce support for victims (both child and women) NCW is proactively pursuing measure for empowerment of women by creating awareness among the police and other stake holders for the safety of both women and child.
- iii. To create an expert committee which may include:-
  - IT Experts
  - Ministry of Women and Child Development
  - National Commission for Women
  - National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
  - Ministry of External Affairs, to draft a comprehensive legislation with regard to matters relating to child pornography.



- i. A nodal agency should be setup as a platform wherein people can report about the illegal material on websites. The aim of this platform would be to help investigations of online crimes in the country to share information about all cyber crime, especially child pornography.
- ii. It is recommended that schools colleges, universities, government sectors and government aided sectors and ministries to have an Internet Safety Policy which must include “educating about appropriate online behaviours including interacting with other individuals on social networking websites and in chat rooms and cyber bullying awareness and response”.
- iii. Safer internet programme must be developed so as to create a safer environment through the promotion of hotlines, encouraging self regulation and codes of conduct, developing filtering and rating systems, creating awareness among parents, teachers and children.
- iv. Under the ITA 2000, network service providers are not made liable for third party information or data made available by them as long as it is proved that they have no knowledge or exercised due diligence to prevent the offence (section 79).however the computer emergency response team of India (CERT-In) can block websites which have no constitutional right to free speech (like online child sexual images). So it is suggested to make intermediary liability more in tune with the International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children (ICMEC 2008) recommendations, such intermediaries could be compelled to mandatory report to an agency authorised by the government.

Apart from the above mentioned suggestions there were several initiatives taken by the Commission with regard to the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2012.

- a. Wherein the commission believed that the existing Act lacked teeth and that there was no institutional mechanism to hear complaints and provide decisions.
- b. The provisions of IPC dealing with obscenity were detrimental to the interests of women and let the perpetrator completely free of any liability.
- c. Despite the regulatory and legislative instruments that were available, public debate continued to rage about commoditization of women and

there were deep concerns about depiction of women in the electronic and print media. In this lack drop, the commission proposed the creation of a Nodal Authority to oversee the proper implementation of the Act.

- d. Besides that, the commission also suggested that there should be fast track courts for speedy disposal of such cases.
- e. There was also a need for sensitization of police, judiciary which would result in reducing acquittal and increase in conviction ratio in these cases.
- f. Further it was suggested that prohibition of pornography which was easily available through internet may be brought within the purview of the Act.
- g. The commission also provided suggestions on the guidelines for sanctioning films for public exhibition, i.e., a mechanism should be introduced wherein case complaints of indecency, vulgarity, nudity etc. are voiced.

## II. LEGAL AWARENESS PROGRAMMES

Legal Awareness Generation is of paramount importance for upliftment of women and, particularly, women living in rural areas. They are ignorant about their legal and other rights, their status in the society and in the family and the solutions to the problems faced by them.



Ms. Rekha Sharma, Member, NCW at the LAP organized by Faculty of Law, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi



National Commission for Women has revised guidelines for conducting Legal Awareness Programmes (LAP) and developed a new comprehensive **“Standardized Module for Legal Awareness Programme About Women Related Laws.”** Module describes the syllabus / laws including recent new legislations and amendments such as The Sexual Harassment at Work Place Act 2013 and The Criminal Amendment Laws 2013 etc.



Mr. Alok Rawat, Member, NCW at the LAP organized by Faculty of Law, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi



Mr. Alok Rawat, Member, NCW at the LAP organized by Faculty of Law, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi



A Two-day Legal Awareness Programme organized at Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Financial Assistance has been increased to Rs.1,00,000/- for Non-NER Region & Rs.1,20,000/- for NER Region for holding one camp of two days with 60 participants. Only e-proposals were invited for Legal Awareness Programmes from reputed Universities/Law Departments/Colleges for 2015-16. NCW planned to sponsor 133 programmes for the current Financial Year which will provide Legal Awareness to Approx. 8000 participants.

NCW has also collaborated with National Legal Services Authority/ reputed Universities/ Law Departments/ Colleges from all over the country to implement the module and to impart Legal Awareness about women-related laws.

State wise details of the Legal Awareness Programmes organised by the Commission during the year 2015-16 is given in the **Annexure – V**

### III. Networking with State Women Commissions

1. National Commission for Women (NCW) organized an Interactive Meeting with State Women Commissions **on 4<sup>th</sup> September, 2015 at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi**. It was organized with a view to strengthening the process of NCW's networking with State Women Commissions and to gain from each other's experiences.



Smt. Lalitha Kumaramangalam, Chairperson, NCW, Smt. Preeti Madan, Member Secretary, NCW Smt. Laldinglani Sailo, Smt. Rekha Sharma and Ms. Sushma Sahu, Member, NCW during Interactive Meeting with State Women Commissions held on 4<sup>th</sup> September, 2015

2. The Commission organized an Interactive Meeting with State Women Commissions in collaboration with the Gujarat State Commission for Women on 16<sup>th</sup> February, 2016 at Gandhinagar on the subjects 'Right to Inheritance' and 'Acid Attack Victims and Supreme Court Pronouncement'.
3. Mr. Alok Rawat, Member, NCW held discussions with the Chairperson of Gujrat State Commission for Women and the functionaries of State Women and Child Department at Ahmedabad and also attended one Nari Adalat and one Mahila Sammelan at Vehalav and Khambat in the field respectively.

A visit was under taken on **16<sup>th</sup> March 2016** itself to **GVK Emergency Management & Research Institute**, a joint venture of the State Government with GVK-EMRI Group, which provides an integrated call centre for toll lines 100 (Police Control Room), 101 (Fire Station), 108 (Emergency), 181 (Women helpline).



Mr. Alok Rawat, Member, NCW at GVK Emergency Management & Research Institute, Ahmedabad, Gujarat on 16<sup>th</sup> March 2016.

#### IV. MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

##### 1. MoU Signed Between NCW and Hudco

An MoU was signed between NCW and HUDCO on 7<sup>th</sup> May, 2013 to improve the living conditions of destitute women in the identified areas, a meeting was held on 27<sup>th</sup> April, 2015 wherein final Agreement was signed between NCW and Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO) for structural auditing / reconstruction / renovation of the shelter home, Rasbihari Sadan, Pagal Baba Trust at Vrindavan, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh.

##### 2. MoU Signed Between NCW and UN Women

**A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between National Commission for Women (NCW) and UN Women on 29<sup>th</sup> October, 2015** to provide a framework of cooperation and facilitate in area of common interest including combating trafficking of women and girls, ensuring women's economic empowerment, rights of women workers in informal sector and asset ownership and reviewing and strengthening the work of the NCW.

## V. CAPACITY BUILDING OF JUDICIAL AND POLICE OFFICIAL

### 1. NIPCCD, Hauz Khas, New Delhi from 23<sup>rd</sup> – 25<sup>th</sup> November, 2015.

The National Commission for Women in collaboration with Bureau of Police Research and Development, BPR&D, Ministry of Home Affairs has organized a **three day Training programme for “Women Police Officers with special focus on Crime against Women Investigation”** at NIPCCD, Hauz Khas, New Delhi from 23<sup>rd</sup> - 25<sup>th</sup> November, 2015. The training programme was initiated as a pilot project for building the capacity of Women Police Officers from the level of ASI to Superintendent of Police who could be Investigating Officers in the matters of crime against women. The Commission has decided to train 150 Women Police Officers from all over the country during the year 2015-16.



Participants of the three days Training Programme at NIPCCD, Hauz Khas, New Delhi from 23<sup>rd</sup> - 25<sup>th</sup> November, 2015.



Ms Lalitha Kumaramangalam, Chairperson, NCW, Mrs. Vimla Mehra, IPS, Spl. Commissioner of Police, Delhi Police, Ms. Nirmal Kaur, IG(GI), BPR&D, Shri. *Indraj Singh*, DIG, BPR&D, Representatives of the Commission and participants of three days training programme during Valedictory Session at NIPCCD, Hauz Khas, New Delhi from 23rd - 25th November, 2015.

The Report of the Programme was sent to Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Home Affairs for further necessary action.

Some of the suggestions that emerged after the deliberation are the following:-

1. Recruit more number of WPO sat all entry level.
2. WPOs were suggested not to compromise with the quality of investigation, clear doubts with the experienced / Retd, Seniors Retd, Male I.O's / Senior I,O's of integrity and competence be attached with lady I.O's.
3. There be a fixed percentage of WPO's at all ranks in every Police Station.
4. A vehicle should be provided in every thana to cater to the investigation including medical and going to the Court for ladies.
5. Investigation fund to be fixed for all heinous crime and given to the IO.
6. Clear female Washrooms should be made available for women police officers and keys be kept with lady staff.
7. Fixed and flexible Working hours to be provided to WPOs.
8. Adequate Infrastructure / Resources should be provided for the smooth functioning of the Police forces.

9. Instead of having separate police stations for women, inclusiveness of women in Police working at all levels and in all areas including traffic and general policing, patrolling and Police control room, representation of the women should be everywhere.
  10. To keep up gender sensitive and empathetic approach while dealing with the cases of crime against women.
  11. Treat women with dignity and honour, inculcate confidence in them. Make sure that do not face any harassment when they approach the Police Stations.
- 2. BTC, ITBP, Bhanu, Panchkula (Chandigarh) from 3<sup>rd</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> March, 2016.**

The National Commission for Women in collaboration with Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) and Ministry of Home Affairs had conducted a **three day Training Programme from 3<sup>rd</sup> - 5<sup>th</sup> March 2016, at BTC, ITBP, Bhanu, Panchkula (Chandigarh)** for women Police Officers from the level of ASI to SSP who would be investigating officers including Head Constables in the matters of crime against women.

This training programme at BTC, ITBP, Bhanu, Panchkula (Chandigarh) was attended by 70 women Police Officers from the ranks of Head Constables to SSPs who came from 5 states namely: Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir.



Dr. K.P. Singh, IPS DGP (Crime) Haryana interacting with the Lady Police Officers. Seated: Shri. Arvind Kumar, IPS, IG NW FTR, ITBP, Ms. Rekha Sharma, Member, NCW, Sh P.S. Papta DIG, BTC, ITBP Force and Ms. Sudha Chaudhary, Law Officer, NCW and Ms. Sukham Giran, JTE(Legal), NCW at BTC, ITBP, Bhanu, Panchkula (Chandigarh) for Capacity Building of women Police Officers.



Dr. K.P. Singh, IPS DGP (Crime) Haryana interacting with the women Police Officers at BTC, ITBP, Bhanu, Panchkula (Chandigarh) for Capacity Building of women Police Officers.



Ms. Sudha Chaudhary, Law Officer (former), NCW interacting with the women Police Officers at BTC, ITBP, Bhanu, Panchkula (Chandigarh) for Capacity Building of women Police Officers.



Ms Sudha Chaudhary, Law Officer(former), NCW and Ms. Sukham Giran, JTE(Legal), NCW interacting with the women Police officers at BTC, ITBP, Bhanu, Panchkula (Chandigarh) for Capacity Building of women Police Officers.



Ms Lalitha Kumaramangalam, Chairperson, NCW, Ms. Rekha Sharma, Member, NCW, Shri. Anand Prakash IPS DG/ Director BPR&D, Sh. P.S Papta DIG BTC, ITBP, Ms. Sudha Chaudhary, Law Officer (former), NCW, Ms. Sukham Giran, JTE(Legal), NCW and the participants at the Valedictory Function at BTC, ITBP, Bhanu, Panchkula (Chandigarh) for Capacity Building of women Police Officers.

**Recommendations / Suggestions emerged after long deliberations are as under:-**

**Recommendations / Suggestions for Police :-**

- i. An urgent need for women toilets in Police Stations.
- ii. A need of support for women police officers in their professional capacity by their male counterparts.
- iii. A need of commitment to women human rights must be there.
- iv. As far as possible, a married couple serving in the Police Services should be posted together.

- v. That there is a lack of public safety and the Police should try to change its image of being callous by being pro-active and duly carrying out its duties efficiently.
- vi. The Police should not encourage the victim to compromise because a crime is not only towards the victim, the criminal must be punished in accordance with the law of the land.
- vii. A specialized Police team should be made for investigation of crimes against women with proper knowledge on the laws, proper equipments such as medical kit as applicable to a case.
- viii. One Stop Centre for Rape Victims in every district.
- ix. Strength of Lady Police Officers in Police Stations should be increased rather than setting up of all women Police Station.
- x. Separate funds should be provided for investigations by the State Governments to meet the expenditure to be incurred on purchase of medical kit, transportation to take victims to hospitals or any other such place as per the requirement of the case.

### **Recommendations / Suggestions for Central/State Governments :-**

- i. There is an urgent need of fast track courts to decide matters of crime against women to render speedy justice to victims.
- ii. There should be political will to overhaul obsolete and discriminating laws.
- iii. Sufficient funding for standard material for packing and medical kit for Police officers.
- iv. Special Forensic labs to be constituted in State / District Level with infrastructure and proper technical staff for fast track forensic investigations.
- v. Religious cremation and last rites of unidentified dead bodies should be done by the State Government with corroboration with Religious institutions.
- vi. A need for statistics on DNA to get solution for human trafficking problem.
- vii. That a national policy should be made where a DNA database of every Indian should be kept.
- viii. A need of media sensitization where the media was unscrupulous and portrayed the status of women in poor light thereby influencing the masses.
- ix. Need for educating Medical professions to be duly equip with proper 'Rape Kit', 'Sexual Examination Kit' and 'DNA Evidence Collection Kit.'

- x. A uniform protection for examination/ evidence collection.
  - a. National Guidelines for Medical Examiner
  - b. National Guidelines for DNA Evidence collection
- xi. There is a need of an indigenous server where all the information regarding websites being operated in India should be recorded.
- xii. There should be an indigenous social networking websites operational in India.
- xiii. There is major need for parents to monitor and guide young children on social networking websites.
- xiv. There should be legal awareness programmes for young children in schools on cyber crimes.
- xv. Cyber education should be compulsory in Government Sector.

The Report of the Programme was sent to Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Home Affairs for further necessary action.

### 3. **‘Gender Sensitization’ of Judicial Officers High Court of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla on 28th February, 2016.**

The National Commission for Women, in collaboration with Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy had conducted / organised a one day Conference on Gender Sensitization held in the High Court of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla on 28.02.2016.



The National Commission for Women, in collaboration with Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy organised a one day Conference on Gender Sensitization held at High Court of Himachal Pradesh on 28<sup>th</sup> Feb 2016.

The Conference on Gender Sensitization was attended by 117 Judicial officers and 42 students of various Law Colleges. The topics that were covered were PC & PNDT Act vis-à-vis Human Rights and Empowerment of women are Role of Judiciary in efficient implementation of PC & PNDT Act, Laws relating to crimes against Women: Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act, Dowry Child Marriage, rape, Acid Attack etc and Prevention of Crimes against Women: role of Judiciary, Discrimination and Harassment of Women at Workplace and Rights and Dignity of Women at Workplace- Constitutional Mandate and Guidelines by Hon'ble Supreme Court in Vishaka's Case.

### VI. JAIL AND SHELTER HOME VISIT

As per Section 10 (K) of the National Commission for Women Act, one of the functions of the National Commission for Women 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 taken up with the concerned authorities for remedial action, if found necessary. In order to assess and analyze the condition of women in custody, the Members of the Commission visited the following jails during the year 2015-16:-

- i. Ms. Rekha Sharma, Member, NCW visited Jail and Shelter Homes of Faridabad, Karnal and Chandigarh to inspect the condition of women inmates.
- ii. Ms. Laldingliani Sailo, Member, NCW visited Central Jail to inspect the condition of women inmates on 13th September, 2015. She observed that the building has good architectural value, but there are few which are dilapidated especially in administrative and training wing. With regard to medical facilities, there is just a nurse who provides basic medical redressal and usually the inmates have to go to Government Hospitals.
- iii. Ms. Laldingliani Sailo, Member, NCW visited Central Jail Guwahati, Assam on 12th September, 2015. The conditions of the Central jail are bad, the road is a 'kuccha' path with a 'nalla' and walls full of moss and grime growing in it. The conditions of the toilets are pathetic and non-usable.
- iv. Ms. Sushma Sahu, Member, NCW visited Old Age Homes of Vrindavan, U.P from 9th - 10th September, 2015.



- v. Ms. Preeti Madan, Member Secretary, NCW visited a jail in Shillong, East Khasi Hills district Meghalaya to inspect the condition of women inmates on 5th October, 2015. She observed that there were 10 women inmates and were dressed in clean dresses. However, no proper disposal mechanism for sanitary napkins. The kitchen had a cook and a doctor visited once every week.
- vi. Ms. Preeti Madan, Member Secretary, NCW visited a jail in Ahmedabad, Gujrat to inspect the condition of women inmates in December, 2015. There is of medical facilities, legal facilities to the inmates. However there were large number of under trails in the jail.
- vii. Ms. Rekha Sharma, Member, NCW accompanied with Sh. Praveen Sharma, Counselor, NCW visited Shelter home and Jail of Lucknow from 7th - 9th October, 2015 to inspect the condition of women inmates. She observed that there were 3040 inmates out of which 82 were females. There were 62 toilets for female inmates in good conditions. 78 of these women were under-trials and 4 women were convicted. The jail had no training/ skill learning however, medical aid and legal aid were available.
- viii. Ms. Rekha Sharma, Member, NCW visited Government Psychiatric Hospitals and Meeting with DGP, West Bengal in Kolkata on 3-5th November 2015.
- ix. Ms. Rekha Sharma, Member, NCW visited Varanasi and met the Senior Supdt. of Police, Varanasi and Secretary, District Legal Service Authority and she also visited Widow Ashram and Nari Niketan in Varanasi on 1st – 3rd December 2015.
- x. Ms. Rekha Sharma, Member, NCW visited Govt. Hospital, Allahabad on 10th December 2015.
- xi. Ms. Rekha Sharma, Member, NCW visited NIMHANS, Kerala on 18th to 21st December 2015.
- xii. Ms. Rekha Sharma, Member, NCW visited Uttarakhand Nari Niketan for Inquiry with Inquiry team on 18th – 19th January 2016.
- xiii. Ms. Rekha Sharma, Member, NCW visited Govt. Mental Hospital, Amritsar, Punjab from 1st to 5th February 2016.

- xiv. Ms. Rekha Sharma, Member, NCW visited Jaipur Mahila Jail on 16-20 March 2016 where she observed that there was no greenery and that the inmates were locked up and the children of the inmates were not attending regular school.
- xv. Ms. Rekha Sharma, Member, NCW visited Rainbasera Shelter Home for inquiry with inquiry team on 31st March 2016.
- xvi. Ms. Rekha Sharma Member visited Government Mental Health Centre, Kozhikode, Kuthiravattom, Kerala in 18th – 20th December 2015 where she observed that there was poor hygiene, bed-ridden inmates were kept without proper medical assistance, there is a shortage of staff and specialists, hospital was slowing schooled children to have round of hospital and they are working as zoo animals.

The Jail Visit Reports were sent to the appropriate authorities for further necessary action. Some of the recommendations are stated below:-

1. It is recommended that the Govt. should provide funds for cleaning material and equipments on regular basis.
2. The bathrooms and toilets should be upgraded by putting new fittings,
3. Basic cleaning equipments like acid, cleaning liquids, cloth etc should be provided for better toilet management.
4. The sewage pipes should be checked and if possible, replaced.
5. Proper provision for disposal of sanitary napkins should be made.
6. Basic grooming needs like soap, shampoo, toothpaste, toothbrush etc. should be adequately provided to the inmates.
7. Weekly visits of lady doctors should be organized.
8. A full-fledged infirmary should be created.
9. Provisions for recreation activities like indoor games and television should be provided.
10. A sanitary napkin vending machine should be installed for which the inmates could be given free tokens.
11. Crèche facilities should be made available.



12. There is a need for National Commission for Women and other State Commissions for Women to interact more often with the Police and judicial officers for a continued dialogue on what are the constraints they encounter in processing such cases or in what they view the background/ circumstances of the women accused.
13. The convicts should obtain as a matter of right, all papers including the judicial pronouncements which form the basis of conviction.
14. Legal Awareness Programmes should be regularly held for inmates to ensure legal education to them.
15. Fresh bed sheets, towels, pillow covers should be procured for hygienic living

## VII. OTHER INITIATIVES:-

### (I) Video Conferencing

- i. Under Criminal Amendment Act, 2013, provision has been made to facilitate recording of statement of the complainant under section 164 Cr. P.C., 1973 through video-conferencing. NCW facilitated use of this provision for the first time in the case of a girl who had filed a complaint regarding threat to her life due to her marriage against the wishes of both parents.
- ii. Incidentally, this was the first case, after Criminal Amendment Act, 2013 wherein statement of the complainant under Section 164 Cr. P.C. has been recorded through video conferencing on 9/6/2015 and police has agreed to take further necessary action appropriate as per Law with reference to the said FIR under section 363 and 366 IPC.
- iii. Law Officer (former) of the Commission was nominated as a member of Internal Complaint Committees in various organizations and ministries. Law Officer also participated in orientation/workshops on The Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

## CHAPTER-6

### POLICY, PROGRAMME, MONITORING, RESEARCH & COORDINATION (PPMRC) CELL

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

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

During the year 2015-16, to have focussed research, the National Commission for Women identified a few specific issues / topics for conducting Research / Studies such as Compliance to provisions of Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place with special focus on private sector; comparative analysis of Maternity Benefit Act 1961; protection officers under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005; human trafficking etc. The Commission also identified relevant and specific issues for undertaking Seminars / Conferences / Workshops during 2015-16 such as constraints faced by differently abled women, surrogacy issues, women and environment sustainability, rights of tribal women, empowerment of women through skill development and training etc. and held several consultations and seminars on issues related to safeguarding interests of women.

The National Commission for Women has sponsored Research Studies as well as seminars / conferences / consultations on various issues concerning women during the year 2015-2016. List of organizations to whom NCW sponsored State / Regional level Seminars, Research / Studies during 2015-16 are given at **Annexure-VI and Annexure-VII** respectively and recommendations inter alia as emerged from the completed research

studies and seminars and consultations, for implementation by the Central and State Governments and other Agencies have been given at **Chapter-9**.

## OTHER INITIATIVES :

### 2. MoU signed with Delhi Police and Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai

The National Commission for Women (NCW), is implementing the project 'Violence Free Home – A Women's Right' (Special Cell for Women) in collaboration with Delhi Police (SPUWAC), New Delhi and Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai since 2008-09. The social workers were placed at the SPUWAC Headquarters in Nanakpura, New Delhi and from the year 2010-11 onwards, the services of the social workers were extended to two other CAW Cells (Pitampura and Saket) for similar crisis intervention, in addition to creating a women-friendly atmosphere in police stations/establishments. During the year 2015-16, the Commission decided to expand the project 'Violence Free Home – A Woman's Right' to all eleven districts of Delhi. A tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was also signed between NCW, Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) and Delhi Police on 23.12.2015 for this programme, at conference hall of National Commission for Women for the project. The services of trained social workers are now available in all districts of Delhi.



Smt. Lalitha Kumaramangalam, Hon'ble Chairperson, NCW Smt. Preeti Madan, Member Secretary, NCW  
Smt. Laldingliani Sailo, Member, NCW Shri. Alok Rawat Member, NCW Smt. Rekha Sharma, Member, NCW  
Smt. Sushma Sahu, Member NCW and Representatives of the Commission, Delhi Police and Tata Institute of Social Sciences during signing of MoU regarding expansion / replication of the project 'Violence Free Home – A Woman's Right'

#### **4. Review the Policy for Empowerment of Women 2001**

The National Commission for Women had organized a consultation on 29<sup>th</sup> October, 2015 to Review the policy for empowerment of women 2001 at Conference Hall, NCW, New Delhi to obtain inputs for action plan in the short term, medium term and long term related to revision of National Policy for Empowerment of Women 2001. Stakeholders working in various women related issues attended the consultation and shared their views and ideas for the action plan. The inputs and comments received from various organizations / experts were considered on Gender Based Violence, Urban planning and design of public spaces, Provision and Management of Urban Infrastructure and Services, Public Transport, Policing, Legislation, Justice and Support to Victims, Education etc. The outcome of the consultation has been sent to Ministry of Women & Child Development for necessary action.

#### **5. Developing Module for Empowering Panchayati Raj Women Representatives**

The National Commission for Women developed modules for empowering panchayati raj women representatives developed for training women elected representatives in order to empower them with information, knowledge and to enhance their capacities. The modules cover issues such as provisions to safeguard rights of women, understanding gram sabha and gram panchayat, development schemes and programmes in India, important laws for women, leadership and decision making etc. The module was developed in collaboration with Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai.

#### **6. Recommendations on the broad guidelines/procedure for certification of films by CBFC**

The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting had constituted a committee of experts to recommend broad guidelines / procedures for certification of films by CBFC and had requested for views of the Commission for finalizing the recommendation of the committee. In this regard, the National Commission for Women forwarded its recommendations inter alia given below:-

##### **1. Composition, role and responsibilities of CBFC**

- i. A fair representation of women action groups and gender sensitive members



- on CBFC should be ensured, in order to screen the contents relating to obscenity, stereotyping, gender discrimination and violence to provide reasonable freedom to film-makers as well as ensure that woman's dignity & status is not compromised under the definition of artistic freedom.
- ii. There should be specific qualification or criteria to select and appoint the members of CBFC.
  - iii. There should be increased transparency in the process of certification and action must be taken against the concerned on violation or non compliance of the guidelines of film certification or Cinematograph Act.
  - iv. As per the Cinematograph Act, if a film is certified as Adult, it cannot be recertified as **U/A** or **U** for showing it on television or elsewhere. Therefore, **A** certified film should not be recertified as **U/A** and shown on television.
  - v. The CBFC members should be sensitized on gender issues.

## **2. Suggestions on the guidelines for sanctioning films for public exhibition**

- i. The public must have a mechanism to voice their grievances if they are unhappy with the certification.
- ii. A mechanism should be introduced where in case complaints of indecency, vulgarity, nudity etc. are voiced, actions are taken on the same. The double meaning songs with vulgar content, foul language and other such expression for public viewership must be censored.
- iii. Strict implementation of Sections 292 (Sale of obscene books, etc.), 293 (Sale, etc., of obscene objects to young person) and 294 (Obscene acts and songs.) of Indian Penal Code, 1860. The Acts mentioned for amendments need to be made more effective to protect dignity of women and portrayal of women in the media.
- iv. The generic guidelines under para 2 (ix) of the notification dated 6th December, 1991 related to 'scenes degrading or denigrating women in any manner' must be duly defined. The reinforcement of gender stereotypes and presentation of women either as vulnerable mother figure or glamour's siren or filmy vamp may be examined for their impact on impressionable minds.

- v. Any content in films which promote derogatory representation of women or promotes discriminatory practices in name of tradition, religion etc. must be censored. For example illiteracy of girl child, child marriage, dowry etc. in case the same is required to be included in films, a statutory warning or a social message for promoting the rights of women must be displayed.

### **3. Emerging issues related to posters/social media etc.**

- i. Posters of the films must be certified by the CBFC. The producers who display Adult posters or trailers on public platform or disseminates the same on any social or public platform must be made liable to penalty and heavy fines.
- ii. The new trend of uploading all scenes deleted by the CBFC or uncensored version uploaded on You Tube which must be made an offence and the producer must be made accountable under section 67 of IT Act, where uploading obscene content is a punishable offence.
- iii. There should be standardization of guidelines for certifying content on films, television and other media for mass consumption for parity.

### **4. Miscellaneous**

- i. The Commission views films as a medium for attitude and mindset change. Therefore, every film must carry a message for gender parity and equality at the beginning of each show like the statutory warning for cigarettes.
- ii. The Cinematograph Act 1952 must cover all mediums including films, short films, serials, television shows, social media etc.
- iii. The objective of films certification should ensure that the medium of films remains responsible and sensitive to the values and standards of society in general and women in particular. The objective should include – promotes unity and integrity of the nation.



## CHAPTER-7

### NORTH-EAST CELL

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

#### **FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WERE UNDERTAKEN DURING THE YEAR APRIL, 2015 - MARCH, 2016 :-**

1. The Meghalaya State Commission for Women in association with NCW organised a National Consultation on issues related to “Single Women” at Shillong on 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> April 2015. Delivering the keynote address Ms. Laldingliani Sailo, Member, NCW, said single mothers, which included widows, divorcees, separated and deserted women, often faced stigmatisation and financial hardships and hence empowerment of these women in socio-economic and educational fields to face these challenges is the need of the hour. Fortunately, most women in the North-East are strong-willed and educated to tackle such problems. However, the government must also take initiative to reduce early marriages, and create an enabling environment to provide care and security to single mothers. Hon’ble Speaker of Meghalaya Legislative Assembly also addressed the gathering on the occasion. The recommendations emerging from the consultation include the following:-
  - i) Data of single mothers should be collected and compiled.
  - ii) Shelter homes/crèche centres for abandoned children should be established.
  - iii) Awareness programmes for single woman should be organized.
  - iv) Legal aid services may be provided.
  - v) Security, health of displaced single mothers needs to be looked into.
  - vi) Need for definition of single mother household.

2. Member Laldingliani Sailo visited Mizoram and held a meeting with the Mizoram State Commission for Women, Mizoram Chief Secretary, and members of Mizoram Law College to discuss the modalities of the newly framed Legal Awareness module of NCW.
3. A meeting was held in Mizoram with the officials of Doordarshan Kendra, Aizwal, to discuss the modus operandi of local media viz-a-viz implementation of NCW's media plan 2015 on 20<sup>th</sup> August, 2015.
4. Member Laldindingliani Sailo embarked upon on a four-day visit to Assam to discuss various women-related issues with the Assam Government which included measures to strengthen the Assam State Commission for Women. In this connection, NCW member along with the Chairperson of the Assam State Women Commission and its Members met the Chief Secretary and requested the enhancement of budgetary support to the State Commission and providing additional technical support.
5. The Sub-Committee meeting on 'Social, Economic and Political Empowerment of Women in North-East States' was held on 19<sup>th</sup> February, 2016, in New Delhi. The meeting chaired by NCW Hon'ble Chairperson Ms. Lalitha Kumaramangalam, was attended by the four (4) Members, Member Secretary and officials of the National Commission for Women, and Chairpersons, Member Secretaries and resource persons of all the eight (8) North-East States. In her address Chairperson said that since the National Commission for Women is a recommendatory body of the Government of India on women's issues, it was necessary to get a first hand picture on the status of women from the ground-level upwards. This, was sought to be done by setting up a State-level Committee in each State and working towards a report through (i) a primary survey based on sample size, (ii) organizing FGDs and (iii) also using secondary data. The work has reached a stage of putting all the State reports in a common structure so as to generate a consolidated report for the North East region and importantly to finalise the recommendations of the States. She added that the last leg, would also, require some additions/ deletions, to ensure that the last mile took us home.



Smt. Lalitha Kumaramangalam, Hon'ble Chairperson, NCW Smt. Preeti Madan, Member Secretary, NCW Smt. Laldingliani Sailo, Member, NCW Shri. Alok Rawat Member, NCW Smt. Rekha Sharma, Member, NCW Smt. Sushma Sahu, Member NCW during sub-committee meeting under the Expert Committee on 'Social, Economic and Political Empowerment of Women in North-East States' was held on 19<sup>th</sup> February, 2016

6. The review meeting on 'Social, Economic and Political Empowerment of Women in North-East States' was held at Don Bosco Institute, Guwahati, Assam, on March 10 and 11, 2016. The meeting chaired by NCW Member, Ms. Laldingliani Sailo was attended by Chairpersons, Members, Member Secretaries and resource persons of all the eight (8) North-East States; and a team from Tata Institute of Social Sciences led by Prof Rajaretnam. Member Ms.Sailo said that in order to refine the available information and fix anomalies, conversion of data to SPSS format was indispensable. She also stressed on the need to bring out a consolidated report of the North-East States at the earliest to make policy-based recommendations.



NCW Member Ms. Laldingliani Sailo with Chairpersons, Members, Member Secretaries and resource persons in Guwahati during review meeting of the Expert Committee on 'Social, Economic and Political Empowerment of Women in North-East States' held on March 10 and 11, 2016.

During the fiscal year 2015-16, the Commission sanctioned the following Legal Awareness Programmes, Seminars/Consultations and Research studies:-

### **LEGAL AWARENESS PROGRAMMES**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>No. of LAPs</b>
1.	Manipur State Commission for Women Imphal West, Manipur	6 LAPs
2.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Regional Campus, Imphal, Manipur	5 LAPs
3.	Sikkim State Commission for Women	1 LAP
4.	Tripura State Commission For Women	9 LAPs
5.	Mizoram Govt.Law College,Aizawl,Mizoram	3 LAPs
6.	Meghalaya State Commission for Women	2 LAPs
7.	Assam State Commission for Women	5 LAPs
8.	Assam University, Dist.: Cachar, ASSAM	5 LAPs
9.	National Commission for Women	2 LAPs



## RESEARCH STUDIES

S. No.	Organisation	Topic
1.	Sikkim State Commission for Women	Research Study on “Socio Economic and Political Empowerment of Women in North East India
2.	Mizoram State Commission for Women	Research study on “Socio Economic and Political Empowerment of Women in North East India
3.	Arunachal Pradesh State Commission for Women	Research study on Socio Economic and Political Empowerment of Women in Arunachal Pradesh
4.	Manipur State Commission for Women, Imphal West, Manipur	Research study on “Socio-Economic and Political Empowerment of Women in Manipur
5.	Assam State Commission for Women	Research study on “ Socio Economic and Political Empowerment of Women in Assam
6.	Mizoram State Commission for women	Research Study on “Issues related to Single Mothers in Mizoram by Mizoram State Commission for Women”

## SEMINARS

S.No.	Organisation	Topic
1.	College of Home Science, Central Agricultural University, Tura Meghalaya	“Constraints faced by differently-abled women in their access to services and education”
2.	Mizoram University	“Women Entrepreneurship in North East India; Issues and Challenges” Mizoram University, Aizwal
3.	Assam University	“Female domestic works in North East India” Challenges and issues Silchar, Assam.
4.	Action for Women and rural development (AWARD)	“Women Empowerment through Skill development and training a critical analysis of Government policies and programmes with regard to gender”
5.	Guwahati TISS Meeting	Review meeting on ‘Social Economic and political empowerment in North East States

6.	Tripura State Commission for women	“Conditions of women in unorganised sector”, Tripura
7.	Global health immigration and population control organization Assam.	“Conditions of women in unorganised sector distress women and girls of our society Nagaon”, Assam
8.	Assam State Commission for women	“ Socio Economic and Political Empowerment of Women in Assam
9.	The Sub-Committee meeting ‘was held on 19th February, 2016, in New Delhi	Social, Economic and Political Empowerment of Women in North-East States’



## CHAPTER-8

### RIGHT TO INFORMATION

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

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

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

Quarter	Opening Balance	No. of applications received as transferred from other Pas/s 6(3)	Received during the Quarter (including cases transferred to other Pas)	No. of cases transferred to other Pas u/s 6(3)	Decisions where requests/ appeals rejected	Decisions where requests / appeals accepted	Opening balance for next quarter 2016-17
Qtr. 1(Apr-Jun, 2015)	132	21	137	12	0	84	194
Qtr. 2 (Jul-Sep, 2015)	194	16	153	8	8	59	204
Qtr. 3 (Oct-Dec, 2015)	204	11	129	4	4	30	306
Qtr. 4 (Jan-Mar, 2016)	306	07	131	21	8	282	133

The first quarter of 2016 was opened with 133 cases.

B. Details of 1<sup>st</sup> Appeals received in the NCW is as under:-

Quarter	Opening Balance	No. of applications received as transferred from other Pas/s 6(3)	Received during the Quarter (including cases transferred to other Pas)	No. of cases transferred to other Pas u/s 6(3)	Decisions where requests/ appeals rejected	Decisions where requests / appeals accepted	Opening balance for next quarter 2016-17
Qtr. 1 (Apr-Jun, 2015)	1	N/A	33	0	N/A	17	16
Qtr. 2 (Jul-Sep, 2015)	16	N/A	18	0	N/A	32	2
Qtr. 3 (Oct-Dec, 2015)	2	N/A	20	0	N/A	11	10
Qtr. 4 (Jan-Mar, 2016)	11	N/A	13	0	N/A	19	05

The first quarter of 2016 was opened with 05 appeals.

It has been a constant endeavor of the Commission to provide as much information to the public at regular intervals through the website so that the public becomes aware and minimum request to move an RTI application to obtain information. The RTI received in Hindi were replied in Hindi most of the cases.

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

The website of NCW has information relating to meeting / Seminar, official visit of Hon'ble Chairperson and Members of the Commission and Press Release, inter alia suo-motu cases, various publications, annual reports, enquiry reports, advertisements of vacancies, tenders, notices etc.



## CHAPTER-9

### RECOMMENDATIONS

The National Commission for Women has sponsored Research & Studies as well as seminars / conferences / consultations on various issues concerning women, during the year 2015-2016, and recommendations inter alia as emerged from the completed research studies and seminars and consultations for implementation by the Central and State Governments and other Agencies have been given below:-

#### A. RECOMMENDATIONS EMERGING THROUGH RESEARCH STUDIES EN-TRUSTED TO ORGANIZATIONS

- (1) **Research study on “Compliance with CEDAW: Ground Realities and Perception of Women in West Bengal”, conducted by Surul Centre for Services in Rural Area (CSRA), West Bengal.**

The study was sanctioned on 08<sup>th</sup> October, 2012 after approval of the Commission. The main objectives of the study were “Assessment of the level of awareness of CEDAW among rural women and other members of the community in the Eight Districts of West Bengal and enumerate the extent of implementation of CEDAW among rural women in the state of West Bengal.” The key recommendations, inter alia, emerged from the study have been given below:-

- (i) While ensuring women’s participation, protection of their rights and entitlements in all social welfare programs, the processes should be transparent and clearly defined in a way where beneficiaries, who are in tremendous need, to be benefitted.
- (ii) Participation of women in local governance should be ensured in a manner not only as member but also create adequate space for them where they may able to participate in decision making process. Therefore, the legal provision under 73rd and 74th amendments needs to be revisited, strengthened and monitored from equality perspective.
- (iii) Women policies have been made at national and state level but opinion of the women living at rural and urban areas are broadly missing in such policy and program implementation. As this study has revealed that lack of information, awareness

and leadership qualities to change cultural attitudes towards women and their roles in various fields. Therefore, it is recommended that to make broad action plan on information, education and communication (IEC) that needs to be linked with every scheme / program of the Government as mandatory component for community sensitisation.

- (iv) Keeping in record of high anaemic situation among rural women, maternal and child nutrition centres need to be established at every Gram Panchayat, therefore budgetary allocation needs to be incorporated with annual health plans of the state and national level. These centres will not only ensure quality health rights but also mitigate gap on access to food and nutrition supplements.
- (v) A reasonable number of women perceived that government should focus on better service delivery mechanism particularly in rural areas, therefore it is recommended for better infrastructures to be developed to guarantee adequate access to facilities (like roads and transportation to ensure access to hospitals or health care centres, safe water and sanitation facilities, health education, better management of hospitals and health care centres, and qualified doctors, etc.) to guarantee the non-discriminatory access to health care by all women.
- (vi) Ensure women-friendly administrative procedures and single-window mechanisms where violence and women's rights are to be protected with highest priority, special attention to be given reformation of police administration. Women police personnel to be deployed proportionately not only at police stations but sub police stations located at Gram Panchayat level too.
- (vii) Area specific inclusive and integrated approach towards nutrition, health, agriculture, education and livelihood program planning and implementation needs to be prioritised in view of the poverty ratio and backwardness.
- (viii) Like NCRB, there are number of databases that have been kept by the Government for measuring the progress of different development programs. In few schemes where strong online management information systems in place. Keeping in line, a special MIS system can be developed only for women with all records and that to be weekly updated for public vigilance and even women beneficiaries too. This may help to monitor the programs particularly designed for the women.



- (ix) During focused group discussion with the respondents it has been explored that majority of the crime against women in rural areas are not reported to the police for several reasons including the social stigma being the most profound of all. Awareness campaign drive should be initiated by the State mobilizing the urban and local bodies to sensitize women to report crimes immediately. This also requires mass orientation with the help of public media reinforced by massive IEC based campaign. Conducive environment must be created to enable rural women to report each and every crimes to the police administration immediately.
- (x) For rapid social mobilisation from feminist perspectives, best practices and successful case studies of rural and urban women should be documented for wider dissemination. This will bring social acknowledgement, increase dignity, motivation and use such stories in the sustainable change in the society.
- (xi) Take necessary measures under legal framework to ensure the realization of women farmers' rights, adequate access to productive resources particularly land rights, relevant information, markets and technology.
- (xii) Like MGNREG Act, Nationwide Special program is to be designed for local governance structures for making mandatory provisions under appropriate act, that Panchayat and Urban local bodies should play key role in spreading awareness of legal rights of women and access to the information.
- (xiii) Create mechanisms to increase women's access to media and communication technology and support the training of media personnel to address core women issues under CEDAW lenses.
- (xiv) Initiate a process for development of appropriate indicators at local to state levels to facilitate monitoring and implementation of CEDAW.
- (xv) In spite of right to education act, 2009, low attainments and wide gender gaps at the upper primary and secondary stages of education are areas of concern. The challenge remains to improve the quality and relevance of the school system, and to integrate early childhood care and education with the schooling system. Actions to address the main determinants of persistent gender inequalities such as illiteracy, deprivation and stereotypical socialization patterns and adverse cultural practices will improve educational and other outcomes.

- (xvi) It is understood that discrimination and violence against women can be prevented by collective political will and influence policy and law enactments irrespective of any party, but due to lack of information and knowledge on the policy and legal issues, this process is still unattended. Therefore, strengthening the capacity of leaders including members of local self-governments, ministers, officers' and even civil society organisations is an essence of this time and also needs to shift their focus from typical welfare programs to implementation of existing policies and monitoring with a focus on the more disadvantaged women belonging to poor and weaker and other vulnerable sections of society.
- (xvii) Trafficking is a criminal offense therefore trafficking of adult persons and trafficking of children should be dealt with two separate laws to make more concentrative effort, especially for girl children.
- (xviii) Gender Budgeting should be made mandatory for all development programs / schemes before its implementation. In that case, women and girl children should be treated as direct and indirect beneficiaries in accordance to their needs and priorities.
- (xix) Only acts for prevention of sexual harassment and domestic violence is not enough, strict guidelines along with imposition of punishment against negligence from authorities should be ensured with specific timeframe to be set for disposal of such cases and strong monitoring mechanisms are also required.
- (xx) Free legal support to be ensured for socially and economically vulnerable groups and usage of laws concerning women and girls - the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989, Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012, Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013, Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006. Therefore, setting up 24 hour helpline for women needs help, establishment of one-stop crisis centres for women at Block level which would be responsible for providing immediate access to quality and free medical attention, psychological counselling, legal aid and other support services as may be required by the victim.
- (xxi) Mandatory provision may be made for all states to develop annual compliance report with the principles of CEDAW for public dissemination.



**(2) Research study on “Socio-economic condition of tribal female headed marginal and small farm households in Jhabua and Banswara district to identify the appropriate strategy for their empowerment: A comparative study”, undertaken by Indian Society for Applied Research and Development (ISARD), Laxmi Nagar, Delhi**

The study was sanctioned on 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2014 after approval of the Commission. The main objective of the study is “(a) to find out the socio-economic condition of tribal female headed marginal and small farm households in Jhabua (Madhya Pradesh) and Banswara (Rajasthan) and (b) to work out an appropriate strategy for their economic empowerment by identifying gaps”. The key recommendations inter alia emerged from the study have been given below:-

I. General :-

- (i) Voice of the Female Headed Farm Households (FHFH's) is to be heard by the State Governments & Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- (ii) Appropriate & adequate measures are not taken by the government & others in ameliorating the poverty among tribal it is clear a case of manmade poverty for which all of us in the society excluding the tribals themselves are squarely responsible.
- (iii) Some NGO's in the state can educate the weak farm households about the prices for various crops as NGOs doing in Karnataka.

II. Government of India:-

- (i) There is need to undertake a similar study of FHFH'S in the predominantly tribal districts in other states to evolve a national policy for the tribal FHFH'S. NCW is the right choice for sponsoring such studies.
- (ii) Every alternate female headed house hold is a female headed farm house holder. There is thus predominance of small & marginal farmers sharing 81% of total ST female headed holdings. Thus, Government of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs may undertake evaluation studies of these female headed farm holders belonging to small & marginal farm sizes in the light of findings of ISARD for evolving national policy.

- (iii) MGNREGA scheme is to be introduced in both the districts to arrest migration of tribals on continuous basis since there is no alternative for tribal households to earn income from other sources. Ministry of Rural Development has to examine this issue especially for tribal areas as special case.
- (iv) Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) & Rajiv Gandhi Water Shed Mission already exists in both the areas but to what extent these are covered to raise rabi crops & other crops have to be looked into & examine them.
- (v) Cropping intensity in both areas needs to be improved for sustainable agriculture. Machine COBB evolved by KVK needs to be popularized in both areas & other parts of India too.
- (vi) Livestock development through supply of cows & buffaloes, goats needs to be expanded.
- (vii) Most of these tribal FHFH'S are unaware of several schemes & thus, Ministry of Tribal Affairs may get their schemes evaluated to study to what extent their schemes have percolated at grass root level & identify / rectify/ modify the schemes for the benefit of tribal FHFH'S.
- (viii) Access to inputs subsidized interests & market for their crops like cotton & soya bean are necessary to reduce their dependency on others.
- (ix) Literacy rate among these FHFH's is hardly 5%. Hence there is a need to convince these FHFH'S to send their children to schools. Dropout rate from schools is as high as 30% & is very significant among the girls. Ministry of Tribal affairs has to work in these issues for filling up the gaps.
- (x) National Agricultural policies & strategies in these states have not fully taken role of women as a farmer & as a beneficiary in to account. Both the states should bring out a separate tribal FHFH'S policy among small & marginal farms.

### III.State Governments:-

- (i) Madhya Pradesh:-
  - i. There is need to focus on the schemes implemented by State Governments on the tribal FHFH'S & identify them for their socio-economic empowerment.



- ii. Tribal Research Institute (TRI) at Bhopal may examine the central schemes & identify those schemes which benefit tribal FHH'S belonging to small & marginal farms for their economic empowerment.
- iii. To arrest migration on continuing basis MGNREGA Scheme & Water Harvesting Schemes need to be undertaken to improve ground recharge. Such schemes may improve irrigation during rabi period & reduce school dropouts of children.
- iv. There is a need to look into the problem of Rural Housing Scheme that why they have not percolated to these households. Ministry of Rural Development Scheme of providing rural housing has to be extended by the State Government.
- v. There is a gap in female literacy among ST households. Government of M.P. is to take action to provide educational facilities by available central schemes.
- vi. Despite Right to Free & Compulsory Education of 2009, Act, dropout of school children at primary school level was observed in the tribal districts of Jhabua & Alirajpur. There is thus a serious gap in the primary school education in the tribal belt of Jhabua district & also in the adjoining districts & these gaps are required to be bridged up by the respective governments.
- vii. Distribution of cycles for school going children by State Government would encourage education among them.
- viii. There is a demand in both the areas for proper functioning of ANM's etc. The vacancies at PHC's are to be filled up by the state govt.
- ix. The fact of water potability has to be checked by the state govt. of M.P. Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation about this scheme of providing drinking water covering these areas.
- x. There are huge gaps in providing rural sanitation. State Govt. Of M.P. has not implemented the scheme of rural sanitation properly under the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation in rural areas.
- xi. State Govt. should emphasize the importance of skill formation & development programs for the benefit of the FHH'S tribal women.
- xii. The existing rate of widow pension is to be raised. Preference may be given to these FHH'S in different schemes under implementation by the state government.

- (i) Rajasthan:-
- (i) Tribal Research Institute at Udaipur may examine the central schemes & identify those which benefit tribal FHFH'S belonging to small & marginal farms for their economic empowerment.
  - (ii) To improve farm income ongoing lift schemes & minor irrigation schemes need to be completed.
  - (iii) There is a need to look into the problem of rural housing schemes that have not percolated to these households. Ministry of Rural Development scheme of providing rural housing has to be extended by the State Govt.
  - (iv) The State figure of female literacy was 44% covering all ST households and literacy rate among male members of the FHFH'S according to survey was more than 60%. The all India figure among female literacy was 42%. Thus there is a gap in female literacy among ST households in the State.
  - (v) There is a serious gap in primary school education in tribal belt of Banswara district & also in adjoining districts. Despite special schemes for the tribal areas in providing educational facilities, the gaps still exist & need to be bridged to some extent by the State Govt.
  - (vi) Distribution of cycles for school going children by the state govt. would encourage the children among these tribal FHFH'S.
  - (vii) Lack of medical facilities force these households opting for deliveries at home with untrained tribal midwives. State Govt. has to fill up the vacancies & put the sub centers into operation.
  - (viii) There is a need to make Water facility available on sustainable basis by implementing ministry of drinking water & sanitation scheme by state govt.
  - (ix) There are huge gaps in providing rural sanitation. State govt. of Rajasthan may implement the scheme of rural sanitation properly under the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation in Rural Areas.
  - (x) State Govt. should emphasize the importance of skill formation & development programs for the benefit of the FHFH'S tribal women. SHG's may be encouraged & identify such schemes.



- (xi) The existing rate of widow pension is to be raised. Preference may be given to these FHFH'S in different schemes under implementation by the State Govt.
  - (xii) There is also need to supplement income of tribal FHFH'S by supplying cows, buffaloes & goats. Rajasthan govt. may identify scheme for supplying the same.
  - (xiii) Non-Financial inputs in form of awareness, knowledge, skill training & marketing knowhow, etc. by SHGs should be treated as an integral part of the program for these FHFH'S to their economic empowerment.
  - (xiv) Proper road Communication is demanded by many of these tribal FHFH'S & state govt. has to address their grievances.
- (IV) Local Self Government:-
- (i) Sarpanchs are aware about the local problems so they should be involved in the beneficiary scheme of the FHFH'S.
  - (ii) Tribal Panchayat should also help in the upliftment of FHFH'S as many of the conflicts amongst the tribal community are settled by them. There is also need to involve local elders to dissuade such expensive marriages so that debt burden is reduced.
- (V) Other Agencies i.e. NGOs etc.:-
- (i) Generally NGO's are motivating tribals to form SHGs by organizing training programs, awareness programs about govt. programs. Some NGOs are implementing women empowerment programs from the support of donor's agencies to improve the health condition including nutritious & other hygienic factors. These NGOs may be involved by paying more attention for the FHFH'S.
- (3) A Study on “Violence against Dalit Women in different States of India by studying the sources of materials that are available and conducting interviews of perpetrators, victims and witnesses”, conducted by Centre for Alternative Dalit Media (CADAM), New Delhi**

The study was sanctioned on 21<sup>st</sup> November, 2013 after approval of the Commission.  
The main objectives of the study are (a) To examine the nature and extent of violence

against Dalit women in cases of witchcraft allegation (b) to explore and analyze the immediate causes / factors of such violence against Dalit women (c) to analyze the debilitating effect of these customs and practices on women's psychological and socio-economic well being (d) to analyze the role of the family / community caste panchayat and enforcement machinery in preventing / abetting these practices and (e) to examine the policy level initiatives. The key recommendations proposed by the organisation at various levels for action are given below:-

(I) Central Government:-

- (i) The Union Ministry of Women and Child Development should organise a national consultation to develop an Act to provide for more effective measures to prevent and protect the women from witch hunt practices and to eliminate their torture, oppression, humiliation and killing by the society by trial of offences related to witch hunt practices and providing for punishment and, for the relief and rehabilitation of women victim of such offences and for any other matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.
- (ii) Considering the continuation of incidence of violence against women, there is need to allocate budgets for Dalit, minority and Adivasi led NGOs so that awareness programmes and campaigns are conducted to aware people about the debilitating psychological and economic impacts on women who are made victim of accusations of being a witch.
- (iii) Special budget for adult education curriculum in the regions in order to engage women in understanding the reason of death and disease that are attributed to women accusing them of being a witch. Adult education should be incentivised for ensuring participation of all illiterate women in order to ensure that that they are not vulnerable to suggestions of those who are prone to make unscientific prescriptions. ASHA should be trained in preventing false accusations reporting on it rapidly to health personnel.
- (iv) Support awareness programmes for eliminating witch hunting to alter the deep-rooted value system of patriarchy that discriminate and subordinate women. There is also need for organising padyatras. NGOs and media have an important role to play in disseminating awareness and advocacy to change such defective value system from society. Central Government needs to create



a mission mode programme for ensuring zero report on the incidence for witch hunting through social audits conducted by reputed Dalit, Adivasi and women organisations.

- (v) Ministry of Panchayat Raj should be creating special budget for training of the panchayat leaders in handling the reports on witch hunting and taking all preventive measures in order to ensure zero incidence of witch accusation related violence on women. Panchayat level training module should be made for step by step communication and action patterns for the accusation of witchcraft for women.
- (vi) Central Government should declare Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Social Justice Award for Sarpanches who ensure zero incidence of the witch hunting and caste based atrocities and discrimination. Indicators for award should include specific activities and its frequency targeted for eliminating violence of SC, ST, minority's men and women who are accused of witchcraft or casting evil spell.
- (vii) The study has shown that witch hunting violence is not formally recorded in many cases. There is a need to address the issues rapidly through seeking report through social audits on the instance of cases where police did not report the cases. Accountability needs to be affixed and due action needs to be taken against negligence of duty. Violence against women through witch hunting cannot be condoned.
- (viii) Ministry of Human Resource Development should be ensuring opening Department of Psychology in all the colleges in order to ensure availability of Clinical Psychologists at block level hospitals. University Grant Commission should be mandated for a targeted introduction of Department of Psychology across the universities in order to generate human resource for addressing the issues of psychological damage that are generated from widespread practice of caste based discrimination, untouchability and violence against SC and ST women.
- (ix) In the interim, NRHM should have component for time bound training of all the health workers specially ASHAs at the village level in order to ensure that mental illness issues are reported objectively and due psychological and psychiatric assistance is provided to cases reported by the ASHAs.

### (II) State Government:-

- (i) The study reveals that in Nalanda district of Bihar only 44.7 % households have their own hand pumps followed by Rohtas 52 % Nawada 72 %, Jahanabad 23.1 %. Therefore, the state government should taken immediate steps to install hand pumps and supply pipe water in Dalit habitations of these districts to resolve drinking water problem.
- (ii) In Odisha state of Koraput district only 16 % Dalits have access to local hand pumps followed by Gajpati 36 %, Sonepur 56 %. It was also found that the Dalit women are subjected to violence and atrocities while fetching water from a distance source owned by dominant caste. Therefore, it is recommended that the government of Odisha should supply drinking water immediately in those districts. This will contribute in reducing the violence against women.
- (iii) In Dumka district of Jharkhand only 36 % Dalits and Adivasi households have access to local hand pumps followed by Giridih 20 %, Hazaribagh 27.1 % and Deoghar 36 %. Therefore, the government of Jharkhand should supply drinking water to these districts immediately.
- (iv) The study revealed that the incidence of witch is highest in Odisha followed by Jharkhand and Bihar in the last 10 years. Therefore, there is need of organising awareness in Odisha on these issues for spreading awareness.
- (v) Special budget should be sanctioned for training the police station heads who would be implementing the laws in order to eliminate the violence on women as a result of accusations of being a witch.
- (vi) Report on the implementation of laws through social audit should be made mandatory with social audits conducted through engaging Dalit, Adivasi and minority led NGOS in order to ensure more organic engagement with the Dalit, Adivasi and minorities where most of the incidence of witch hunting has been reported.
- (vii) Budget for special training of police and Welfare Department Personal, and NGOs working for prevention of witch related atrocities should be allocated.



- (viii) Panchayat level health education trainings should be conducted reaching SC, ST and minorities in order to let them be aware on the scientific understanding of the physical and psychological health and encourage prevention of evil practices though apply their energy for more constructive purposes.
- (ix) Organizing women's groups, community or sanghas at village level to enhance the self-confidence and economic independence of vulnerable women.
- (x) Government should make strong Anti-witchcraft laws and penalties to combat the situation while implementing the existing laws. The Features of the new laws should have punitive actions for police officials who are not lodging FIR on witch violence.
- (xi) Women accused of being a witch should be encouraged to file defamation cases against those who are accusing women of being a witch.
- (xii) Without compromising through sorting out cases, punishment should be given for those engaging in violence against women through giving force feeding them excreta and urine for three years for those engaged in violence. All the applicable legal provisions should be applied to the perpetrators of violence against women accusing them of being witch.
- (xiii) Copies of laws against witchcraft should be made available to all panchayats and these should be available with all the police stations.
- (xiv) Special budget should be given to police stations for travel related to violence against SC, ST women that are reported.
- (xv) Police officials and panchayat leaders not delivering justice should be punished.
- (xvi) Social and economic losses and psychological damage should be compensated by the State.
- (xvii) Government should aim to enforce free universal (at primary, secondary and tertiary levels) female education. There is need to introduce the subject of witchcraft in school textbooks to raise awareness among school children about the ancient practice of witch hunting based on superstitious beliefs, so that it can eventually be discredited and eradicated.

- (xviii) School based programme for science and health education with innovative use of communication engaging children so that children become defender of women rights against all kinds of violence.
- (xix) Government should formulate employment policies and opportunities to enable women to participate in the labour market for gainful occupation in all sectors, formal and informal. There should be special focus on SC, ST and Minorities.
- (xx) Government should provide health facilities to all, whereas women's access to health services needs to be expanded and improved. They should also aid traditional healers/Ojhas learn about the benefits of modern healthcare and sensitize them in favour of modern means of diagnosis. National Rural Health Mission should have special component budget for health education among SC, ST and Minorities.
- (xxi) Mental health assistance for all should be made available at the block level with creation of permanent posts of Psychiatrists assisted by Clinical Psychologists and counsellors considering the fact that system of neurotic and psychotic disorders are attributed to invisible entities while ignoring the psychoneurotic side of the symptoms.
- (xxii) Stringent laws that prevent discrimination against women belonging to SC, ST and Minorities should be enforced.
- (xxiii) Government has to introduce affirmative action programmes in the fields of education, health and employment.
- (xxiv) Strategies need to be formulated to address the root causes of witch-hunting, which would help other non-political organizations working in this sector.
- (xxv) The judicial system should be sensitive to the plight of women. Free legal aid should be provided to the poor and needy women. NGOs should also provide such legal aid to those women who have fallen victims to abuses on charges of alleged witchcraft practices.
- (xxvi) Government should raise the quota system for women in all tiers of government for their socioeconomic uplift.



(III) Local Self Government:-

- (i) Panchayat leaders should be ensuring delivery of justice through due punishment as per the law for those engaged in the violence against women accused of being a witch.
- (ii) All social groups should be encouraged to ensure that accusations are not made for women.
- (iii) Panchayat leaders being responsible for the development of panchayat should be alert to the signs and information on the potential perpetrators in order to prevent the incidence of violence.
- (iv) Panchayats leaders should be encouraged to travel through the panchayat once a week in order to ensure information and news on the potential perpetrators is not ignored. Strategy should be contradicting the accusation at the right time so that violence on women as a result of accusation does not take place and those making the accusation are shamed and educated on the correct reason for death and illness through post mortem and scientific investigation.
- (v) Mandatory post mortems should be ensured for the deaths that are attributed to witchcraft in order to debunk the idea that death could be related to witchcraft or some magical influence.
- (vi) Panchayat leader should be trained for identifying the special health related problems so that they are aware of the psychiatric and psychological condition of women and men whose conditions are wrongly attributed to magic, witchcraft and so on.
- (vii) Panchayat leaders should be made aware that psychological and psychiatric conditions are developed due to various factors and due to ignorance on the aetiology of diseases, there are instance of unscientific diagnosis. Medical and Mental Health professionals including Psychiatrists and Psychologists need to be engaged in health training of the panchayat leader, ASHA, ANM, ICDS workers, primary school teachers and other community based who have public responsibilities.

(IV) Measures to be taken by Police for Prevention & Protection of Women: -

- (i) When a police officer receives any information or a report that witch hunt is likely to be committed or there are reasonable grounds to suspect that witch hunt is committed against a woman, shall forthwith proceed to the place and shall take all suitable measures to prevent the witch hunt and to provide protection to the woman including getting her admitted in the recognized protective or shelter home, in case the woman has no place for such shelter.
- (ii) The police officer shall immediately remove or cause to remove the person and the objects expected to harm the woman. The police officer shall verbally or in writing warn the person or persons accused of having intention or attempting at committing witch hunt against the woman to leave the place immediately and abstain from inflicting any harm upon the woman.
- (iii) In case the situation warrants the police officer may cause arrest of the person or persons and take action in accordance with section 151 of the Code. The person so arrested shall be produced before the executive Magistrate of the area who shall proceed under section 107 and section 116 of the Code.
- (iv) Whenever offence against the woman under the Act is reported to the police officer, in whose jurisdiction the offence is committed, the officer concerned shall record the FIR and shall take suitable action as per the law.
- (v) Whenever such incident is reported to the police officer not belonging to his jurisdiction, the officer shall immediately inform the police officer concerned and also send the copy of the written complaint, if available, for further necessary action.

(V) Other Agencies:-

- (i) NGOs and civil society should provide special skills training to women accused of being a witch who have no access to productive resources and education. Income generating activities need to be expanded to such women in order to let them recover rapidly from the psychological damage experience through violence.



**(4) Research Study on ‘Gender consequences: Understanding sex trafficking in the context of armed conflict in North East’ conducted by Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Guwahati**

The study was sanctioned on 22<sup>nd</sup> February, 2011 after approval of the Commission. The main objectives of the study were (a) to understand the relationships if any between armed conflicts, women’s lives and sex trafficking in the north eastern state of Assam (b) the research sought to identify whether armed conflicts have a gendered effect on Assam society and whether armed conflicts from potential trigger-factor of such large-scale trafficking of women and children in Assam (c) to understand the value systems among different groups, beginning with the community and family attitude, as well as of the government and civil society machineries towards gender roles and relations, in general, and trafficking of women, in particular, in order to find if such value systems add to women’s vulnerability to trafficking and (d) attempt to document the strategies women build creating agencies for themselves to counter such vulnerabilities and the result of such strategies. In this context the study will also look at how much of state sponsored schemes and policies do women use to counter gendered vulnerabilities created in situations of armed conflicts especially regarding vulnerability of trafficking. Some of the recommendations proposed by the institution are given below:-

- (i) Several organisations in the region are working to reduce the level of militarization of India’s North-East. Militarization has to be addressed to bring in stability and development which can help combating in the long run.
- (ii) Poverty has to be addressed in its multi faceted form.
- (iii) Vigorous campaigns have to be undertaken to bring in gender equality in all aspects of women’s lives.
- (iv) Awareness regarding gender equality and trafficking has to be created in a rigorous manner.
- (v) Implementers of anti-trafficking programmes have to be sensitised to the needs of trafficked women.
- (vi) In all policies and packages addressing post conflict situations women have to be made an integral part starting from decision making to implementation of the policies and packages.

- (vii) Women headed households have to be given special thought.
- (viii) The rate at which the perpetrators are convicted and prosecuted is very slow which also encouraged the traffickers to lure more girls into this business. Therefore, the law enforcing machineries and the legal system in India needs to be amended.

### **B. RECOMMENDATIONS EMERGED THROUGH SOME OF THE SEMINARS/ WORKSHOPS/ CONFERENCES**

1. **A National Consultation on “Surrogacy Issues” was organized by National Commission for Women with technical support from UN Women and UNFPA on 15<sup>th</sup> October, 2015 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.**

The consultation was organized primarily with an objective to inter alia examine the proposed Assisted Reproductive Technology Bill of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to ascertain whether it safeguards the rights of women and children and to deliberate on socio – economic strategies to address the exploitation of surrogate mothers. The consultation was chaired by Smt. Lalitha Kumaramangalam, Hon’ble Chairperson, National Commission for Women. The consultation was attended by representatives from Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Women & Child Development, NHRC, NCPCR, ICMR, Legislative Department and representatives of State Women Commissions, Department of Health & Family Welfare of the States, State Women & Child Departments, women rights activists from Nepal, other experts, civil society representatives, medical practitioners and lawyers etc. Some of the main recommendations emanating from the consultation are as follows:-

#### **A. General Recommendations:-**

- (i) There is urgent need to revisit issues around surrogacy i.e. to ban or regulate in systematic manner, with effective implementation. The rights of the surrogate mother should be suitably incorporated and conveyed in the preamble of the ART bill.
- (ii) A section of the participants supported and recommended that commercial surrogacy for foreign/OCI/NRI couples should be banned. Others however, were of the view that this will be discriminatory.



- (iii) Rights of single women needed greater attention and must be brought under the ambit of the ART Bill.
- (iv) Penal provisions and punishments to be laid in detail along with the authority for enforcing the same.
- (v) The idea of 'surrogacy' based on patriarchal premise of 'a woman bearing biological child is the most important duty of a woman', needs to be challenged and revisited. Infertility as social stigma should not be promoted. 'Child' bearing and rearing may be promoted as an informed choice of individuals rather than a social compulsion to adhere to norms or requirements. Women's right of reproductive choices must be safeguarded.
- (vi) Infertile couple or single women with certification from credible, well defined authority may be allowed under the Bill. The authority/agency to certify the need for surrogacy may also be defined under the draft Bill.
- (vii) Adoption should be the first option which may be promoted.
- (viii) Strong legislation against encouraging medical tourism for surrogacy and graded defined punishment for the same may be incorporated in the Bill.
- (ix) Infertility to be included in the National Health Mission (NHM) agenda for early detection and prevention of the issue. Infertility treatment should be available at the primary level.
- (x) Certain standards of care need to be laid for antenatal and postpartum care of surrogate mothers especially not to be treated as patients restricted in hospital settings during pregnancy.
- (xi) The mechanisms to address complaints in order to resolve them in timely, appropriate manner should be clearly laid. The Safeguards should be well defined in the Bill so that it restricts exploitation or unethical practices.

**B. Issues related to the child/commissioning parent with regard to surrogacy:-**

- (i) The ART (Regulation) Bill, 2014 to draw linkages with Juvenile Justice Act, Section 112 of Indian Evidence Act, Guardianship and Wards Act and other related legislations, in order to avoid contradictory provisions.

- (ii) The issue of breast feeding a child for at least six months is not addressed under the present Bill. The concerns must be examined and suitably incorporated.

**C. Issues concerning Surrogate mother:-**

- (i) Access to information for informed consent may be well defined. The provision for counselling and appropriate agency responsible for certifying the same may be included.
- (ii) Consent of the spouse of the surrogate women is against rights of women. Widow, unmarried or separated/destitute women may all be covered under the proposed Bill.
- (iii) The provision for maternity leave for surrogate and commissioning mother is required.
- (iv) Need to strengthen sections relating to insurance cover for postpartum and longer period impact. The authority for implementing the insurance to be clearly specified.
- (v) The insurance is not clearly defined, especially in cases of premature termination of the pregnancy. Therefore, the matter may be addressed in the Bill.
- (vi) The Commission supported adequate compensation to surrogate mothers.

**D. Specific recommendation related to the provisions of the ART Bill 2014:-**

- (i) The **section 59(19) (a)** of the draft ART Bill 2014 regarding written consent of surrogate mother's spouse should be deleted.
- (ii) The **Section 48(6)** of the draft ART Bill 2014 which provides for '*collection of gametes from person whose death is imminent shall be permissible if spouse intends to avail a child through ART*' raises concerns on using Embryos post death of partner. The clause raises concerns on succession rights of the child as post death of either parent the child born may not be able to revive succession rights and therefore cannot claim to be legitimate child. Therefore, Succession needs to be looked at in the Bill more comprehensively.
- (iii) **Sections 60, 61, 62 of the ART Bill 2014** to be re-examined in light of issues concerning Parentage of the child in surrogacy. **Section 62(1)** provides for root



search by surrogate child on reaching the age of 18 years. The authority for maintaining the information and facilitating the same along with appropriate services like counselling for such cases may also be addressed.

- (iv) **Section 46(4)** related to the Duty of bank i.e. to provide colour - height-weight information to commissioning couple may be rephrased.

The copies of the report have been forwarded to the Ministry of WCD and other concerned departments for necessary action on the recommendations in the report.

**2. The National Commission for Women organized a Consultation on “Expanding Opportunities for Women with Disability” on 2<sup>nd</sup> December, 2015 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.**

The consultation provided a platform to examine the Legal framework viz a viz the provisions for safeguarding the interest / inclusiveness of women with disability and also to highlight *the concerns related to mobility and accessibility, education and health of women with disability*. Recommendations and Key takeaways from the Consultation are listed below:-

- (i) Accessibility continues to remain one of the biggest challenges in key development areas of health, education and employment, as well as areas of transport and ICTs. Accessibility issues in rural areas deprive most Pwds from getting educated or trained in skills development, lack access to sanitation and healthcare facilities which contribute to their misery and dependence on others. This is especially relevant in the case of Wwds in rural areas though Wwds in urban cities also have similar accessibility issues with main areas of concern being in the form of inaccessible transport, structural barriers, inaccessible toilets and sanitation facilities.
- (ii) The Accessible India campaign will address these issues and ensure universal accessibility for Pwds in line with provisions of the UNCRPD. The campaign aims to promote an inclusive society for Pwds where they enjoy fundamental freedom and right to live with dignity, as empowered, contributing members of society.
- (iii) Creating awareness and sensitizing stakeholders in various sectors towards

the challenges of Wwds must be prioritized. It is crucial in addressing core areas of concern that include but aren't limited to:-

- a) Reproductive rights and healthcare.
  - b) Protection of Wwds from sexual assault, rape and other crimes.
  - c) Legislative reforms where necessary.
  - d) Enforceability of existing provisions and legal frameworks through penal action.
  - e) Sensitizing and training police personnel to handle cases involving Wwds with care.
  - f) Inclusive and accessible education, transport, healthcare etc.
  - g) Empowerment Wwds through vocational training and skills development.
- (iv) The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014, provides for a separate chapter on Wwds and children with disabilities and contains penal provisions which ensure enforceability of legal provisions made for their benefit.
- (v) A twin-track approach to include women and girls with disabilities in general provisions but also dedicate special provisions to their protection as required by Article 6 of the CPRD and as requested by the Standing Committee. Also, recognize that Wwds are subject to multiple discrimination and hence amendments to Chapter II, clause 3, sub-section 2.
- (vi) Grassroots intervention through community-based sensitization programmes and awareness campaigns need to be increased in order to address social and cultural barriers and stigmas faced by Wwds.
- (vii) Increased reservation and representation of Wwds can immensely boost their cause as well as help mainstream disability.
- (viii) Develop guidelines and policies for state and national level implementation for the effective inclusion of Wwds.
- (ix) Evaluate the issue of mental illnesses i.e psycho-social disabilities in the context of legal definitions.



- (x) Explore possibilities of creating a convergence mechanism by means of inter-departmental and inter-ministerial coordination that will ensure the effective implementation of disability schemes across all sectors.
- (xi) Explore intervention strategies used in the International community for the inclusion of Pwds and Wwds with an aim to bring social and cultural shifts in the approach towards them.

The copies of the report have been forwarded to the Ministry of WCD and other concerned departments for necessary actions on the recommendations in the report.

**3. A National Dialogue on “An Equal Space: Gender Parity in the Media and Entertainment Sector” was organized by National Commission for Women in collaboration with Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and ASSOCHAM on 24<sup>th</sup> August, 2015 at Hotel Hyatt Regency, New Delhi.**

During the dialogue the current situation and barriers faced by women in the entertainment industry especially in Technical, Creative, Human Resources fields of various mediums was widely discussed and policy recommendations for addressing the issues like wage disparity, access to resources etc. were suggested. Some of the key recommendations of the consultation are as follows:-

- (i) It is crucial to provide access to promising women in the industry for self-independence and financial autonomy at the institutional, as well as policy, level in order to envision gender parity.
- (ii) In addition to creating an enabling environment for women, men should encourage women to take up opportunities for their self-growth and economic empowerment.
- (iii) There is a pressing need to involve women in the decision-making processes, both at industry level as well as policy level. The rights and welfare of women workers should be given prime importance and addressed in the most holistic way.
- (iv) The competitive world now recognizes merit, thus, girls should be encouraged to pursue education and take up formal trainings which will be useful for them

in their professional growth and eventually their economic empowerment. Opportunities should be created through technical training and skilling centres for women to aid in increasing the turnout of more technically-skilled professionals, for instance editors. Training institutes should be set up to provide technical skill courses with proper practical exposures and technical knowledge useful in their field.

- (v) Provide financial assistance in the form of loans/subsidies and security to the women workforce associated in any form with the media and entertainment industry. Organisations and forums must be encouraged to support and voice the concerns of women technicians.
- (vi) A sustainably changing ecosystem of gender parity, equal wages and ready acceptance to equally profitable outputs delivered by women is the need of the hour. Hygiene continues to be an issue plaguing women, thus, washroom/ utility and sanitation facilities must be enhanced for women reporters on various beats.
- (vii) There is a need to create a socially-inclusive environment that will focus on entertaining both men and women audiences alike and simultaneously cater to breaking cultural and traditional gender biases in society. Policy-makers must support and safeguard the interest of women working in the industry.
- (viii) A module should be devised to address safety constraints of women in Media, including no time-bound duties, odd working hours and workplace conditions. The dual responsibilities of women in most circumstances compel them to work harder and deliver equal outputs, yet they receive little to no appreciation, and the credibility of their outputs is doubted. Sensitising men about the issue and concerns of women is a necessity for the empowerment of women at work.
- (ix) An area that requires rigorous enhancement is health care and insurance for women cine workers. Owing to early age of retirement or drop outs between the age of 30-35 years, there is a need to secure their future and provide financial support for women post retirement from work, irrespective of age or nature of job in the media and entertainment industry.



- (x) To achieve gender parity and equal participation of women workforce in media and entertainment industry, emphasis should be laid on providing them trainings, encouraging a workplace environment free of threats, and fears of harassment and exploitation of any kind.
- (xi) Women should work on developing their personality in order to gain command over characteristics like confidence, resource sharing, networking and negotiations that are essential in the present day competitive scenario. Persistence is crucial in gender development and parity at workplace in the sector.
- (xii) There is a need for debates and discussions at national and international forums to target behavioural change to improve perceptions and modify the mindsets of people in society that prevented women from practicing autonomy in its real sense.
- (xiii) There are a range of issues and specific areas that have not been formally discussed at official forums. There is a need to improve the number and quality of training courses related to media and film making at reputed institutions.
- (xiv) Measures need to be adopted to rectify the shortcomings in the proper execution of the Cine-Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1981, which will prove beneficial for cine workers. Besides framing special policies for women, campaigning for awareness building about legislative provisions and safeguards for protection of women cine workers needs to be worked on in partnership with the Media and Entertainment Industry.
- (xv) Media houses should recruit more women and adopt measures such as incentivization and provide them a safe and encouraging working environment in order to achieve gender parity in the industry. There is also a need to treat women with respect and dignity and stringent law enforcement mechanism to check harassment and subsequently penalise offenders.

**4. Seminar on “Interstate coordination on Anti-human Trafficking of girls and Women” organised by Orissa State Commission for Women sponsored by National Commission for Women.**

The seminar was organized with a purpose of developing mechanism for anti human trafficking of women and girls with Orissa and other neighboring States. The major recommendation emerged from the seminar are given below:-

### I. **Community:-**

- a. Identity the vulnerable families specially the girl children and young adults.
- b. Develop a safety net within the community to prevent trafficking.
- c. Keep a vigil on strangers/ new comers in the local area specially those who visit frequently.
- d. Empower the different stakeholders on trafficking issues e.g. Members of Panchayat / Municipalities / Gram Sabha, Teachers, Local eliter, Community leaders, doctors, youth clubs, SHG members, women groups, police etc.
- e. Create an environment and welcome the victim back home and help them to reintegrate.
- f. Not stigmatize the victim.
- g. Ensure that the victim goes back to their respective educational institutions.
- h. Arrange market oriented vocational training/skill development program for the victim's economic independence.
- i. Ensure needed health services required by the victims on return.

### II. **Role of Judiciary/Legal Services:-**

- a. Training of prosecutors on trafficking related issues.
- b. Ensure an expeditious trial.
- c. Link with police and ensure timely protection of witnesses, documents, expert reports, seized articles etc.
- d. Advise the police on legal aspects in investigation.
- e. Move the court for safety and security of the victim & link-up with police to ensure such safety.
- f. Move the court for stringent punishment against the offenders.
- g. Move the court to direct rehabilitative agencies for extending appropriate rehabilitation of the rescued persons.



- h. State Legal Services Authority and District Legal Services Authorities can be involved to generate awareness as well as expedite the prosecution of cases of trafficking and provide legal aid.
- i. Formulate legislation to regulate the placement agencies.

### **III. NGOs/CSO Network:-**

- a. Undertake baseline measurements and enforcing strong monitoring and evaluation that are critical for the interventions to actually reduce human trafficking.
- b. Organise anti trafficking festivals in rural areas to train and sensitise the police and other prosecution stakeholders.
- c. Work together to ensure post rescue rehabilitation of the victims in terms of providing them health care, education and other employment opportunities.
- d. Provide information for rescue of the victims to appropriate authorities.
- e. Assist in the process of rescue as witness and in segregating victims from the accused/traffickers.
- f. Provide counselling to the victims.
- g. Assist law enforcement officers interviewing the victim.
- h. Help empower the victims by different vocational options towards rehabilitation.
- i. Play the role of mediator between various stake-holders.

### **IV. Police/IAHTU:-**

- a. Intelligence collection of victims and offenders.
- b. Rescue of victims.
- c. Apprehend the offenders.
- d. Register crime.
- e. Conduct professional investigation.
- f. Ensure victim's rights.
- g. Production before court and CWC.

- h. Network with NGOs for counselling of victims.
- i. Record of the statements of the victims/witnesses u/s 161 & 164 of cr. PC.
- j. Take help of female police officers / social workers.
- k. Link up with other concerned departments such as missing person's bureau, Women and Child Development etc.
- l. Ensure prosecution of the case.
- m. Convergence with other stakeholders like judiciary, NGO, line departments etc.
- n. Create database by extensive research and putting mechanism in place.
- o. Analyse the reporting of cases under different IPC provisions and under different Laws.
- p. Ensure cooperation from local police on rescue operations.

### **V. Media:-**

Media reaches several hundred thousand viewers and should therefore serve the following important functions:-

- a. Transmit appropriate message to ensure that the victims learn that they are not alone.
- b. Create awareness on places and institutions where victims/survivors can seek help.
- c. Play an important proactive role. Investigators and police managers should capitalize on this. Targeted dissemination of the rights of women and girl children through the media would:-
  - 1. Empower the masses, especially the vulnerable sections.
  - 2. Increase their awareness and alertness to the various issues.
  - 3. Help them to come out of the 'culture of silence' and more towards a culture of 'zero tolerance'.
  - 4. Involve them in the processes of preventing and combating trafficking.
  - 5. Facilitate their wilful participation in addressing the violations.
  - 6. Provide intelligence on trafficker and exploiters.



- d. Authentication of data is a recurring issue for the media. Mostly, the media has to depend on the NGOs. The NGOs are unable to further the cases after a certain point of time. Media should engage with the NCRB, state women commission in this regard.
- e. Reporting ethically with authenticity and use of sensitive language has been a challenge for media. Hence, the media people can be provided with training to deal with such cases.

#### **VI. Role of State Commission of Women:-**

- a. Update websites of SCW and upload all important guidelines, procedures – e.g. SC order on Acid Attack case, how to get compensation, UP and Delhi Government orders, Victim Compensation Schemes.
- b. Play the role of ombudsperson and monitor the anti-trafficking structures. The SCWs can visit the IAHTU and monitor its functioning and provide suggestions for its effective functioning.
- c. Promote and facilitate IAHTU.
- d. Synergize stakeholders in post rescue care .
- e. Capacity building of stakeholders, joint training.
- f. Micro research by Universities: vulnerability mapping, push and pull factors, impact assessment, functional audit of agencies.
- g. Media awareness events.
- h. Prevention strategies: Involve all.
- i. Advisories to all concerned, Government and non-Government.

#### **5. Seminar on “Issues of women migrant / local / domestic workers” organised by AP & Telangana State Commission for Women sponsored by the National Commission for Women.**

The seminar was organized with to deliberate on the issues of women migrant/ local/domestic workers. The major recommendation emerged from the seminar are given below:-

- (i) States should ensure that women and domestic workers enjoy decent working condition and social protection that conform to international human rights and labour standards.
- (ii) States should guarantee that women and domestic workers have access to social protection to achieve their optimum development and protect them from risks and exploitation.
- (iii) States should create decent work opportunities for women to make migration an option not a necessity.
- (iv) States should ensure that development policies at national, regional and international levels promote decent work and gender – sensitive social protection, address gender inequality and promote women empowerment.
- (v) States should ensure that development policies provide mechanisms where women and domestic workers can actively engage in social dialogue in particular in designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating policies that concern them.
- (vi) States should ensure that women and domestic workers have equal access and control over their assets and productive resources and provide opportunities for sustainable investment of their resources and remittances.
- (vii) States should look at the multiple factors and discrimination that contribute to women's poverty and marginalization and ensure that women and domestic workers have equal access to decent work, education, health, and adequate standard of living.

**6. Seminar on “Women Entrepreneurs – Challenges & Solutions with relation to SMEs” organized by Akkai Polycraft Association, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, sponsored by the National Commission for Women.**

The seminar was organized with a purpose of determining the problems faced by women entrepreneurs in the SME Sector. The major recommendation emerged from the seminar are given below:-

**Recommendation of the National Seminar**



- (i) Family, Friends, relatives and society should be motivated to change their attitudes towards women entrepreneurs from Negative to positive with respect to facilitation, motivation, Encouragement and extending support towards creating and entrepreneurial culture & atmosphere in the society.
- (ii) Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDP) of Training should be organised regularly to women entrepreneurs for their facilitation, motivation, skill development and market survey for a duration of 4 to 6 weeks only to equip them with tools & techniques of Enterprise Development particularly small & micro enterprises (SMEs).
- (iii) Industrial visit and interaction with the successful men & women entrepreneurs should be organised for the exposure of women entrepreneurs through face to face interactions.
- (iv) Single window concept may be introduced to women entrepreneurs to make things available at one place to avoid the post to pillar journey. Times saves is money earned.
- (v) On account of domestic violence, women are unable to feel independent and think freely for themselves and welfare of the family. Hence it should control on priority bases.
- (vi) To facilitate women, entrepreneurs loan / financial assistances from Govt. Banks, Financial Institutions and other departments should be make available easily with minimum formations and without unnecessarily delay.
- (vii) Confidence building measures should be taken by the family, friends & society to promote women entrepreneurs to establish their own business / enterprise so that they can become job providers in place of job seekers in the society.
- (viii) Women entrepreneurs shall be given exposures particularly in the field of – Causes of early failures, lack of all – round managerial experience, inadequate accounting system.
- (ix) Similarly they should try to learn new techniques & tools in the field of inadequate statements of cash requirements, lack of knowledge of tax / law related matters and pit falls of the project formulation, project implementation, operation and environmental / external factors.

- (x) Socio Economic Conditions & Techno Economic Feasibility Assessments shall be identified in the beginning during the preparation of preliminary project report preparation.

**7. Seminar on “Awareness of Women towards Electoral Processes in the State of Uttar Pradesh” organized by Janta Vaidik Shiksha Avam Seva Samiti Mehdawal, Sant Kabir Nagar, Uttar Pradesh sponsored by the National Commission for Women.**

The seminar was organized with a purpose of ascertaining the enabling factors for increasing participation of women in electoral processes in Uttar Pradesh. The major recommendation emerged from the seminar are given below:-

**Recommendations for Central Government**

- (i) There should be at least 33 percent reservation for women in legislative assemblies and parliament.
- (ii) Women candidates should be provided adequate security by Election Commission and State Governments so that they could contest elections freely without any threat by opponents.
- (iii) Government should launch awareness programmes to encourage more and more women to participate in electoral processes at all levels.
- (iv) Women willing to contest elections may be given financial assistance from Election Commission and government for meeting part of their election related expenses.

**Recommendations for State Government**

- (i) The state government should make sincere efforts to provide safety and security to those women who are interested in fighting elections.
- (ii) The state government should help women develop leadership qualities through holding training and capacity building programmes for women in rural as well as urban areas with the help of grass root level NGOs.



- (iii) The state government should engage with the education department to direct schools and colleges to organize awareness and training workshops for girls for the purpose of inculcating positive attitude towards women participation in political processes at all levels.
- (iv) The state government should ensure more representation of women in state election commission and related agencies so that they provide needed help and support to women candidates when required.
- (v) The state government should encourage political parties to give more representation to women in election. Political parties should also try to help women come forward and take responsible positions in the party at all levels.

**8. Seminar on “Safety and security of women in educational institutes, public place, transport etc” Organised by Madurai Non – Formal Education Centre, Tamil Nadu, sponsored by the National Commission for Women.**

The seminar was organized with a purpose of finding ways to ensure the safety and security of women in public spaces and transport etc. The major recommendation emerged from the seminar are given below:-

**Recommendations / Action Points**

- I. Those relating to Local Administration and / or its Agencies
  - a. It was unanimously understood and resolved that there necessitated an absolute awareness to be strongly planted in the minds of the major stockholder the men, to safeguard the interest, modesty of women in the society.
  - b. School authorities to instruct parents’ guardian to have ID Proof who bring their wards to school and take them from school.
  - c. Self defence classes to be adopted as extracurricular activities.
  - d. Girl Students should be trained on women laws/rights and crimes against women.
  - e. Counselling should be provided at all educational.
  - f. Gender Equality to be emphasized a school level.

- g. The Department of Police at respective local areas in Districts of Tamil Nadu needs to augment Police patrolling at nights.
- h. A State Administration is to implement fixing CCTV Camera at Educational Institutes, in Buses at Bus Stops and Bus Stand and at Toilet corridors at unorganized sector.
- i. Help Line services to be increased.
- j. Wide spread Mass Awareness Campaigns and Seminars at rural and urban level focusing men's responsibility or safeguard the women from all sexual abuses is a must.
- k. More number of publications at Mass Media Level to be focused all through the year on safety and security of girl children, adolescent girls and women.
- l. Government to implement exclusive Women Security Policy across the country.
- m. To form Women vigilance Committee comprising NGOs, Women Social Activists and High Level Police Personnel at local level.
- n. Create exclusive Legal Defence forum in each District and function for capacity building of women.

**9. Seminar on "Safety and security of women in public spaces: Planning and designing mechanism" organised by Alagappa University Tamil Nadu sponsored by National Commission for Women.**

The seminar was organized with a purpose suggesting women specific recommendation of planning and designing the safe public spaces for women and girls. The major recommendation emerged from the seminar are given below:-

**I. National and Sub-Regional Governments**

- a. Embedding gender equality into the School curriculum.
- b. Increase diverse women's participation in political processes and decision-making.
- c. Collect, analyze and disseminate accurate data at the national and city level disaggregated by sex.
- d. Sustain gender equity, empowerment of women and girls at national, state and local levels.



- e. Gender awareness-raising and capacity-building through gender sensitization in the society.
- f. Gender budgeting at all levels.
- g. Introduction of Women friendly public transport systems.
- h. Fostering support from the community by engaging them effectively across various levels including educational institutions, corporate, tourists and other stakeholders.
- i. Establish collaboration with Women Associations and Voluntary organisations for the progress of policies, programmes, initiatives and outcomes aimed at combating violence against women and girls.

## **II. Local Governments**

- a. Develop meaningful municipality wide plans and initiatives to address women's safety.
  - b. Allocate resources for safe spaces for girls and women in order to build confidence and self-esteem for women and girls.
  - c. Provide reliable and safe transport for women and girls. So that they can easily access to school, home, work and government offices at all times.
  - d. Street lighting has to be intensified throughout the city, especially in nooks and corners, suburban and rural areas.
  - e. Awareness programmes and workshops have given to both men and women on women's safety, especially in rural and suburban areas. In addition, education regarding their rights is very important.
  - f. Ensure the provision of adequate emergency services for women and the victims of violence through public services or civil society and NGOs.
  - g. Initiate capacity-building programme across all pertinent municipal sectors in the prevention of violence against women in private and public settings.
- 10. Seminar on “Preventing sexual harassment at workplace for urban and rural women” organized by Akka Mahadevi Mahila Mandal, Bidar – Karnataka, sponsored by the National Commission for Women.**

The seminar was organized with a purpose of spreading awareness and examining

the loopholes in the implementation of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act. The major recommendation emerged from the seminar are given below:-

### 1. **Recommendations/Action Points**

#### I. **Those related to local administration and or its agencies**

- a. Compulsory formation of internal complaint committee.
- b. Installation of CC TV cameras at all workplaces of women.

#### II. **Those related to State administration and or its agencies**

- a. Putting suggestion box at workplace of women.
- b. To review internal complaint committee meeting on quarterly basis.
- c. Creating awareness about sexual harassment at workplace.
- d. Formation of Task force to review complaints.
- e. Displaying their internal complaint committees at their official websites.
- f. Formation of Special cell in the department of Women and Child to reviewing all the harassment cases.
- g. To make a strong penal law for offenders who harassing the women including prison and heavy penalty.
- h. Nominating the brand ambassador for creating awareness about preventing the sexual harassment.
- i. To motivate the public personalities like sports, Film, Social, Spiritual and academicians to create awareness on the issues.
- j. Creation and activation of Toll free Number at Block, Village, Panchayat, Taluk and District level.

### 11. **Seminar on “Women and Disability: Triumphs & Challenges” organized by Women’s Studies Research Centre, University of Calcutta, sponsored by the National Commission for Women.**

The seminar was organized with a purpose of highlighting the problems faced by women with disabilities. The major recommendation emerged from the seminar are given below:-

**I. Those relating to Local Administration and/or its agencies**

Local level – Kolkata city

- a. To make all transport accessible and sensitize bus drivers/conductors on disability issues.
- b. Making building bye-laws so that universal design is maintained in all new buildings.

**II. Those relating to State Administration and/or its agencies**

- a. To formulate state policy for persons with disabilities.
- b. To make education accessible to all, following steps are recommended.
  1. Books in accessible formats should be easily available.
  2. Special initiatives to bring in girls/women with disabilities to education
  3. Making provision for disabled friendly women hostel.
- c. Firm steps to see that all provisions of PwD act of 1995 are enacted properly & employment backlog is cleared.
- d. Working women's hostels should have seats reserved for disabled women.
- e. Disability Commissioner's office & State women's rights commission should work closely with each other to combat discrimination & violence on women with disabilities.
- f. To ensure that disability certification process is simplified.
- g. To increase amount of disability pension as well as increase number of beneficiaries.
- h. To introduce disability training in curriculum of police/judicial officers.

**III. Those relating to Govt. of India and/or its agencies**

- a. To relook and amend National Policy for persons with disabilities
- b. To implement provisions of PWD act of 1995.
- c. To pass new law namely RPD Bill which is introduced at Rajya Sabha with suitable amendments.
- d. To implement specific provisions meant for disabled women & girls in Criminal Law Amendment Act 2013.

- e. National Crime Records Bureau should keep separate data on violence against women with disabilities.
- f. To enhance budget of Disability affairs department and earmark funds for gender related projects.
- g. To study and research issue of violence against women with disabilities and locate rehabilitation issues.
- h. Awareness programmes for masses and sensitization programmes for all officials on disability & gender issues should be taken up.

**12. Seminar on “Domestic violence and gender based violence” organized by Social Welfare Management & Promotional Organisation, Dibang Vally, Arunachal Pradesh sponsored by the National Commission for Women.**

The seminar was organized with a purpose of determining the current scenario of domestic violence and gender based violence in the country. The major recommendations emerged from the seminar are given below:-

**Recommendation/ Action Plans:-**

- a. Those relating to the state Administration and/or its agencies
  - (i) Necessary to immediate installation of Women Police station in every District Headquarters and Sub-Divisions.
  - (ii) To enact strong laws against all form of polygamy systems.
  - (iii) More reservation of jobs and other development activities in various organisation.
  - (iv) Separate Judicial institution should be formed in immediate necessary.
  - (v) Establishment of Session Court in each District Headquarter.
  - (vi) Old age Traditional Customary laws/personal laws should be repealed or modified as in the line of constitutional Laws.
  - (vii) More and strong enactment of family planning and birth control policy in the State with immediate effect so that it would save from the fast population growth. It would minimize some of the household and economic problems which are creating disturbances to the most of the people of Arunachal Pradesh



**b. Those relating to Govt. of India and/or its agencies**

- (i) No State Human Right Commission in Arunachal Pradesh. It is necessary to establish a State Human Right Institution.
- (ii) There is a need to increase support to NGOs and SHGs working with and for women.
- (iii) There should be immediate enactment of Lokpal and Janlokal Bill.

**13. Seminar on “Women empowerment through Panchayati Raj” organized by Uttarakhand Open University, Nainital, Uttarakhand, sponsored by the National Commission or Women.**

The seminar was organized with a purpose of the representatives and women elected representatives of the Panchayati Raj. The major recommendations emerged from the seminar are given below:-

**Recommendations/Action Point**

- (i) There should be some kind of mechanism that makes women aware about their rights and privileges as provided by the Government to equal participation.
- (ii) Record of Women participation in PRIs should be monitored at regular interval and a mechanism should be developed which keep records of the women political participation, so that a clear cut picture of the status may be known and its will help to find out the reasons behind absenteeism of the women representatives in the meetings if any.
- (iii) Feedback of the people regarding women representatives should be taken at regular interval to know the perception and perspectives of the people towards their respective women representatives.
- (iv) Seminar / Workshop / Training Programmes should be organized for monitoring and evaluating the success, obstacles and various issues related to women representatives in PRIs. These programmes should be designed especially for the women representative's.
- (v) There should be some common platform for the women representatives they where can freely discuss their problems and obstacles coming in the

implementation of the schemes and programmes specially designed from women representatives.

- (vi) Education can play an important role in women empowerment. Education and awareness are interlinked. There is need to review out the adult education centre to enable women to become more educated and aware. It should become mandatory for the less educated women representatives to attain the centre.
- (vii) Award for outstanding performance by women representatives at all levels of the panchayats in the country.
- (viii) ICT training should be given to women representatives at regular interval to empowered women in ICT as ICT is an important tool to enhance the inner capabilities of women and make them aware of the latest updates and make them actively involved in any activities.
- (ix) Exchange programmes should be launched for women Panchayat representatives inside and outside the country.
- (x) Region wise/State wise training programmes should have to be developed keeping in mind the geographical conditions of the state and that of the region.

**14. Consultation on “Mainstreaming the Indian Muslim Women- the Way Forward” organized by the National Commission for Women in collaboration with Rambhau Mhalgi Prabodhini (RMP), Mumbai, Maharashtra.**

The seminar was organized with a purpose of highlighting the issues and concerns of Muslim women in the present scenario. The major recommendations emerged from the seminar are given below:-

**RECOMENDATIONS:-**

- (i) To increase efforts to provide quality education in the schools located in remotest areas for Muslim girls/women.
- (ii) Muslim women should get some rights on the property of her parents as well as the in-laws.



- (iii) Muslim women should be sensitized for providing education to their girl child at least up to class X.
- (iv) More participation of Muslim women is required in decision making processes at all levels. Also their involvement in political and social activism is becoming more and more important as they are now the key persons to bring about social change in the society.
- (v) Certain social and religious issues relating directly to the Muslim Women such as oral divorce (triple talaq), need to be addressed. It is required that a suitable law be made regarding this.
- (vi) More job opportunities should be made available to Muslim girls and more and more career counselling centres should set up to provide guidance regarding job and career opportunities.





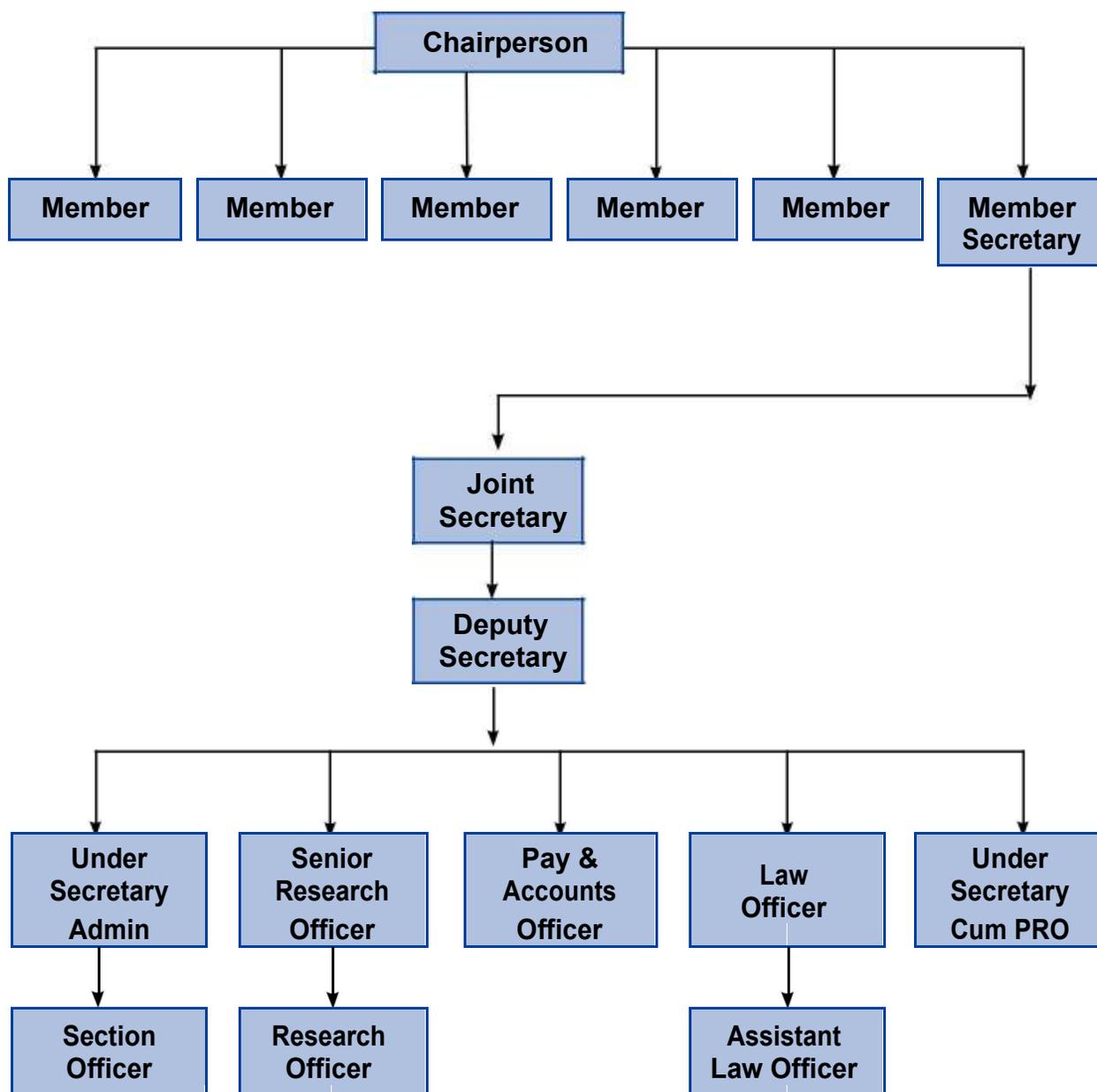
# ANNEXURES





ANNEXURE-I

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



## Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill, 2013

S.No	Laws reviewed by National Commission for Women	Commission's recommendations sent to the Ministry / Deptt.	Remarks
1.	Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill, 2013: developing a formula for minimum compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The Indian Council of Medical Research, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had constituted a Committee specifically to decide <b><i>on a formula to calculate the minimum compensation to be paid to the surrogate mother</i></b> under the proposed Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill, 2013</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> NCW also represented in this Committee as its Member.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> NCW after receiving suggestions and examining the various related laws/provisions has taken the view that:-               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Formula should not be specified in the proposed Act, but needs to be included in the <b>Rules</b> framed thereto</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Recommendations were sent to Indian Council of Medical Research, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and MWCD on 10 <sup>th</sup> April 2015
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ surrogate mother may be considered as a <b>skilled</b> employee</li> <li>➤ Since there is no single uniform minimum wage rate across the country, the level of compensation should take into account other factors health, emotional and psychological costs etc.</li> <li>➤ The period to pay the compensation should be <b>12 months</b>, considering pre natal/post natal procedures and pre natal/post natal care involved</li> <li>➤ The procedure of surrogacy involves extraneous conditions, which also needs to be addressed</li> <li>➤ Possible formula to pay compensation is suggested as: <i>minimum salary of a skilled worker per month x 12months x 5+ cost of specific factors</i></li> </ul>	



## Annexure- III

## Recommendations of National Commission for Women on Assisted Reproductive Technologies (Regulation) Bill, 2014

A National Consultation was organized by National Commission for Women with the technical support of UN Women, ICMR, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Civil Society Experts, State Women Commissions and UNFPA on 15<sup>th</sup> October 2015. The Ministry of Health and Family, Dept. of Health Research had invited comments and suggestions vide notice dated 30.9.2015 from the stakeholders and general public for the proper regulation and supervision of Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill 2014. Therefore, the following comments/ suggestions are put forth:-

### Specific comments/suggestions:-

S. No.	Section from ART (Regulation) Bill 2014	Suggestions Proposed	Remarks/ Justification
1.	Sec 2 (h) “commissioning couple” means an infertile married couple, who approach an assisted reproductive technology clinic or assisted reproductive technology bank for obtaining service’s that the assisted reproductive technology clinic or the assisted reproductive technology bank is authorized to provide;	A Proviso should be added which states the following: <i>“a woman who intends to parent is infertile in such a way that she cannot carry a pregnancy to term. Examples include a woman who has had a hysterectomy, has a uterine malformation, has had recurrent pregnancy loss or has a health condition that makes it dangerous for her to be pregnant.”</i>	i. The definition of ‘infertile’ has been cited in <i>Baby Manji Yamada v. Union of India &amp; Anr</i> (2008) 13 SCC 518 as held by the Hon’ble Supreme Court. ii. A Proviso should be added which interprets the meaning of the word ‘infertile.’
2.	Sec 2 (v) “infertility”, means the inability to conceive after at least one year of unprotected coitus or an anatomical or physiological condition that would prevent a couple from having a child;	The period should be changed from 1 year to 18 months	In today’s time, due to a gross imbalance of work-life ratio, it is essential to give a couple enough time to try and conceive a child themselves before engaging external aid.

S. No.	Section from ART (Regulation) Bill 2014	Suggestions Proposed	Remarks/ Justification
3.	<p>Sec 2 (w)</p> <p>“Insurance” means an arrangement in which a company undertakes to provide guarantee of compensation to the family / nominee/ beneficiary of surrogate mother/ oocytes donor in case of death and the compensation of medical expenses incurred in case of medical emergency to the surrogate and oocytes donor themselves and in case of any complications that have arisen during pregnancy which are likely to continue for the rest of life of surrogate and oocytes donor;</p>	<p>“Insurance” means an arrangement in which a company undertakes to provide guarantee of compensation to the family / nominee / beneficiary of surrogate mother / oocytes donor in case of death and the compensation of medical expenses incurred in case of medical emergency to the surrogate and oocytes donor themselves and in case of any complications that have arisen during pregnancy <i>and after delivery</i> which are likely to continue for the rest of life of surrogate and oocytes donor <i>including sickness benefits or medical, surgical or hospital expense benefits, whether in-patient or out-patient travel cover and personal accident cover.</i></p>	<p>This definition should aim at being clear and precise and should be inclusive of all possible scenarios as well as inclusive of both periods of pregnancy and post delivery period.</p>
4.	<p>Sec 2 (zs)</p> <p>“surrogacy agreement” means an agreement between the commissioning couple availing of assisted reproductive technology and the surrogate mother;</p>	<p>“Surrogacy agreement” means an agreement between the commissioning couple availing of assisted reproductive technology and the surrogate mother and <i>it should be an agreement without consideration which is a promise to compensate, wholly or in part, the surrogate who has already done something for the commissioning couple.</i></p>	<p>Such an agreement falls under the ambit of Sec 25 (2) and can be enforced under the Specific Relief Act, 1963.</p> <p>It also aims at safe-guarding the interests of the parties. The surrogacy issue is similar to the case of <i>Dhiraj Kuar v. Bikramajit Singh (1881) I.L.R. 3 All. 787, 788</i> wherein the learned Judges observed, when a man promises to pay a woman a certain allowance in consideration of past cohabitation, it simply comes to this that he undertakes to compensate the woman for past services voluntarily rendered to him, for which no consideration would be necessary.</p>



S. No.	Section from ART (Regulation) Bill 2014	Suggestions Proposed	Remarks/ Justification
5.	Sec 22 (3) (d)  A nominee of an National Commission for Woman – Member	A nominee of a National Commission for Woman – Member <i>and or State Com-missions for Women</i> should also be included.	There is a need to involve the State Commission for Women to participate in such endeavors.  It is at the State Level and should be handled at that level.
6.	Sec 44 (1)  Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Registration Authority made under this Act may, within such period and in such manner and form as may be prescribed by the State Government, prefer an appeal to the State Board.	A specific time period needs to be specified and should not be ambiguous.	
7.	Sec 45. (1)  Any person aggrieved by the decision of the State Board made under this Act may, within such period and in such manner and form as may be prescribed, prefer an appeal to the National Board.	A specific time period needs to be specified and should not be ambiguous.	
8.	Section 46(4):  Either of the parties seeking assisted reproductive technology treatment or procedures shall be entitled to specific information in respect of donor of gametes including height, weight, ethnicity, skin colour, educational qualifications, medical history of the donor, including HIV/AIDS:	Related to the duty of bank i.e. to provide color, height and weight information to commissioning couple may be rephrased.	

S. No.	Section from ART (Regulation) Bill 2014	Suggestions Proposed	Remarks/ Justification
	<p>Provided that the parties shall not be entitled to specific information in respect of the individual identity, name and address of the donor</p>		
9.	<p>Sec 47. (1)</p> <p>No assisted reproductive technology clinic shall perform any treatment or procedure of assisted reproductive technology without the consent in writing of all the parties seeking assisted reproductive Duties of assisted reproductive technology clinics and banks to 33 technology to all possible stages of such treatment or procedures including the freezing of human embryos</p>	<p>No assisted reproductive technology clinic shall perform any treatment or procedure of assisted reproductive technology without the 'informed' consent in writing of all the parties seeking assisted reproductive technology to all possible stages of such treatment or procedures including the freezing of human embryos.</p>	<p>There is a need to have an <i>informed</i> consent of the concerned parties because most often the surrogate mothers are from economically weaker sections of society and unable to read or write. Thus they are unable to understand the task that they agree to undertake. Therefore, it should be explained properly to them and her 'informed' consent should be taken.</p>
10.	<p>Sec 49 (5)</p> <p>Where a multiple pregnancy occurs as a result of assisted reproductive technology, the concerned assisted reproductive technology clinic shall inform the patient immediately of the multiple pregnancy and its medical implications and may carry out foetal reduction after appropriate counseling.</p>		<p>It should be the duty of the assisted reproductive technology clinic to ensure that multiple pregnancies should not occur or chance of multiple pregnancies should be eliminated.</p> <p>The professional opinion of learned doctors should be taken on record.</p>



S. No.	Section from ART (Regulation) Bill 2014	Suggestions Proposed	Remarks/ Justification
11.	<p>Sec 52 (3)</p> <p>The assisted reproductive technology banks shall obtain semen from males between twenty one years of age and forty five years of age, both inclusive, and arrange to obtain oocytes from females between twenty three years of age and thirty five years of age, both inclusive, and examine the donors for such diseases, sexually transmitted or otherwise, including HIV/AIDS as may be prescribed, and all other communicable diseases and conditions such as cardiovascular disease, thyroid problem etc. which may endanger the health of the commissioning couple, or any one of them, surrogate or child.</p>	<p>The age of the males should be changed from 25 years to 30 years.</p>	<p>At 21 years, the males are still too young and at an impressionable age. Some of them may use 'sperm donation' as a way to make quick bucks.</p> <p>At 45, the sperm count drops. Since we are demographically a young country, we have the availability of young donors.</p>
12.	<p>Sec 52 (8) (a)</p> <p>Oocyte donor shall be an ever married woman having at least one live child of her own with minimum age of three years and shall be allowed to donate oocytes only once in her life and not more than seven oocytes shall be retrieved from the oocyte donor.</p>	<p>This provision need to be re-examined from the point of view single women, restitute women and widows.</p>	<p>This section is discriminatory against other women who may be single, destitute or widows.</p>
13.	<p>Sec 52 (8) (b)</p> <p>The written consent of oocyte donor's spouse shall be required before she may act as oocyte donor.</p>	<p>The written consent of oocyte donor's spouse <i>may</i> be required before she may act as oocyte donor.</p>	<p>It should not be made mandatory and the word 'shall' should be replaced by the word 'may.'</p> <p>This saves both the institution of marriage as well as upholds women empowerment.</p>

S. No.	Section from ART (Regulation) Bill 2014	Suggestions Proposed	Remarks/ Justification
14.	<p>58. (1)</p> <p>Subject to the provisions of this Act and the rules and regulations made there under, the option of assisted reproductive technology, except option of surrogacy shall be available to all married infertile couple</p>	<p>This section needs to be re-framed.</p>	<p>This section is not clear whether surrogacy is made available to infertile married couple or not.</p>
15.	<p><b>Sec 59 (6)</b></p> <p>Appropriate formula and mechanism needs to be developed under Rules for payment of compensation to the gamete donor and to transfer the funds to the bank account of the gamete donor.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. <b>Surrogate mother may be considered as a skilled employee</b></li> <li>ii. <b>To establish a fair wage for surrogates, the minimum wage policy/ compensation policy as per Minimum Wages Act, 1923 will have limitations in addressing the biological and emotional labour in the transnational commercial surrogacy industry.</b></li> <li>iii. <b>The period to pay the compensation should be 12 months.</b></li> <li>iv. <b>In addition, following other specific factors also need to be considered, while calculating the formula;</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <b>Surrogate mother's health and life insurance</b></li> <li>b. <b>Child care and house-keeping costs if the surrogate is put on bed rest.</b></li> <li>c. <b>Psychological support to the surrogate, if needed.</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. <b>The changes proposed in the adjacent column have already been sent to the Ministry of Women and Child Development on 10<sup>th</sup> April 2015.</b></li> <li>ii. <b>It was further brought to the Ministry's notice that such changes should be made in the 'Rules' and not the Act as amending the Act becomes very difficult.</b></li> <li>iii. <b>A surrogate mother should be considered a 'skilled' worker because she is a worker par excellence who implicates not only her body but also her sense of self, who can be considered capable for discharging her duties with responsibility.</b></li> <li>iv. <b>The period needs to be enhanced from 9 months to 12 months considering pre-natal and post-natal procedures and care.</b></li> </ul>



S. No.	Section from ART (Regulation) Bill 2014	Suggestions Proposed	Remarks/ Justification
		<p>v. Although there should be uniformity in payment but charging higher amount from NRI, OCI, and other foreigners seems justified to some extent.</p> <p>vi. Possible Formula = Minimum salary of a skilled worker per month X 12 months X 5 + cost of specific factors.</p>	<p>v. In India, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 provides for fixation and enforcement of minimum wages in respect of scheduled employees. Further, there is no single uniform minimum wage rate across the country and this is not a routine job, the level of compensation should take into account other factors like health, emotional and psychological costs.</p> <p>vi. The doctors may tend to misuse/overcharge from NRI, OCI and other foreigners but the surrogate mother does not get her dues. Therefore, higher charges from NRI, OCI and other foreigners must float to the surrogate mother.</p>
16.	<p>Section 59(19) (a)</p> <p>The written consent of surrogate mother's spouse shall be required before she may act as surrogate.</p>	<p>Written consent of surrogate mother's spouse should be deleted.</p>	<p>i. The section has been quoted wrong by the R &amp; S Cell. The correct provision is Sec 60 (19) (a) of the said Bill and needs correction in the Report.</p> <p>ii. Mandatory requirement of consent of the spouse of the surrogate women is against rights of women. Widow, unmarried or separated/destitute women may also be covered under the proposed Bill.</p>

S. No.	Section from ART (Regulation) Bill 2014	Suggestions Proposed	Remarks/ Justification
17.	<p>Sec 60. (1)</p> <p>The couple commissioning surrogacy through the use of assisted reproductive technology, and the surrogate, shall enter into a surrogacy agreement which shall be binding on the parties.</p>		<p>Such an agreement must fall under the ambit of Sec 25 (2) and can be enforced under the Specific Relief Act, 1963.</p> <p>It also aims at safe-guarding the interests of the parties.</p>
18.	<p>Sec 60 (2) (a)</p> <p>All expenses, including those related to insurance if available, of the surrogate related to a pregnancy achieved in furtherance of assisted reproductive technology shall, during the period of pregnancy and after delivery as per medical advice, and till the child is ready to be delivered as per medical advice, to the commissioning couple, shall be borne by the couple commissioning surrogacy.</p>	<p>i. Insurance cover should be made mandatory and the commissioning couple should take it for the surrogate mother.</p> <p>ii. 'All expenses during the period of pregnancy and after delivery' the period must be specified and preferably till 3 months after delivery.</p>	
19.	<p>Sec 60 (2) (b)</p> <p>If there are any complications that have arisen during pregnancy (i.e. Gestational Diabetes, Chronic Hypertension etc.) which are likely to continue for the rest of her life then it shall be covered appropriately under insurance.</p>	<p>The term 'during pregnancy' is very vague.</p> <p>The term 'during pregnancy' should be inclusive of the time of delivery.</p>	<p>Making it clear at this point will be helpful at a later stage. There should be no ambiguity in law.</p>



S. No.	Section from ART (Regulation) Bill 2014	Suggestions Proposed	Remarks/ Justification
20.	<p>Sec 60 (3) (b)</p> <p>Appropriate formula and mechanism shall be developed under Rules for payment of compensation to the surrogate mother and to transfer the funds to the bank account of the surrogate mother at different stages starting from signing of the agreement till the child/children is/are handed over to the commissioning parents.</p>	<p>i. To establish a fair wage for surrogates, the minimum wage policy/ compensation policy as per Minimum Wages Act, 1923 will have limitations in addressing the biological and emotional labour in the transnational commercial surrogacy industry.</p> <p>ii. In addition, following other specific factors also need to be considered, while calculating the formula;</p> <p>a. Surrogate mother's health and life insurance.</p> <p>b. Child care and house-keeping costs if the surrogate is put on bed rest.</p> <p>c. Psychological support to the surrogate, if needed.</p> <p>iii. Possible Formula = Minimum salary of a skilled worker per month X 12 months X 5 + cost of specific factors.</p>	
21.	<p>Sec 60 (5)</p> <p>Surrogate mother shall be an ever married Indian woman with minimum twenty three years of age and maximum thirty five years of age and shall have at least one live child of her own with minimum age of three years:</p>	<p>There is a condition on the women who want to be surrogate mothers.</p>	<p>The conditions should be specific and not ambiguous.</p>

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Section from ART (Regulation) Bill 2014</b>	<b>Suggestions Proposed</b>	<b>Remarks/ Justification</b>
22.	<p>Sec 60 (5) (b)</p> <p>provided that surrogate mother shall be subjected to maximum three cycles of medications while she is acting as surrogate mother</p>	<p>This provision is again ambiguous and it needs to be certain as to which '3 cycles' of medication are being referred to and over how long a period they need to be administered to the surrogate mother.</p>	
23.	<p>Sec 60 (6)</p> <p>Any woman seeking or agreeing to act as a surrogate shall be medically tested for such diseases, sexually transmitted or otherwise, including HIV/AIDS as may be prescribed, and all other communicable diseases and conditions such as cardio-vascular disease, thyroid problem etc. which may endanger the health of the child or children, and must declare in writing that she has not received a blood transfusion or a blood product in the last six months.</p>	<p>There should be a proper format of the declaration and it should be given at the end of the Act as a schedule.</p>	
	<p>Sec 60 (19) (a) of the said Bill</p>		<p>The clause raises concerns on succession rights of the child as post death of either parent the child born may not be able to revive succession rights and therefore cannot claim to be legitimate child. Therefore, Succession needs to be looked at in the Bill more comprehensively</p>



S. No.	Section from ART (Regulation) Bill 2014	Suggestions Proposed	Remarks/ Justification
24.	<p>Sec 60 (20)</p> <p>A surrogate shall be given a certificate by the commissioning couple who shall avail of her services, stating unambiguously that she is / has acting / acted as a surrogate for them</p>	<p>The certificate must be attested by at least two witnesses and it must be notarized by the Notary duly authorized by the Court.</p>	
25.	<p>Sec 60(21) (c) (i) (c)</p> <p>If Overseas Citizen of India or Citizen of Indian Origin or foreigner married to an Indian commissioning surrogacy fails to take delivery of the child or children born to the surrogate commissioned by the Overseas Citizen of India or Citizen of Indian Origin or foreigner married to an Indian, the local guardian shall be legally obliged to take delivery of the child or children and be free to hand the child or children over to an adoption agency, if the commissioned party or their legal representative fails to claim the child within one month of the birth of the child or children: (c) If Overseas Citizen of India or Citizen of Indian Origin or foreigner married to an Indian who commissioned surrogacy in India fails to take the custody of the child or children born then as per the insurance coverage</p>	<p>The well being and maintenance of the child or children till the age of twenty – one year's shall be taken care of by the Insurance Agency, whose further duty is to ensure that the Court appoints a guardian under section 7 of The Guardian and Wards Act, 1890 for such a child.</p> <p>The application for the guardianship of such a child shall be made to the District Court having jurisdiction in the place where the surrogate mother normally resides.</p>	<p>This ensures that the child is taken care of or accounted for, right from the initial period when he is considered to be abandoned by Overseas Citizen of India or Citizen of Indian Origin or foreigner married to an Indian who commissioned surrogacy in India and failed to take the custody of the child or children born.</p>

S. No.	Section from ART (Regulation) Bill 2014	Suggestions Proposed	Remarks/ Justification
	signed at the time of agreement, the well being and maintenance of the child or children till the age of twenty – one years shall be taken care of by the Insurance Agency.		
26.	<p>Sec 60 (23)</p> <p>A commissioning couple shall not have the service of more than one surrogate at any given time.</p>	A specific punishment must be prescribed for violation of the provision and it should be declared an offence.	
27.	<p>Section 60 (28)</p> <p>The assisted reproductive technology bank shall act as a legal representative and mental health counselor of the surrogate mother and on behalf of her, the assisted reproductive technology bank shall fight any legal case, if arises, during the course of surrogacy agreement free of cost.</p>	<p>The assisted reproductive technology bank shall act as a legal representative and mental health counselor of the surrogate mother and on behalf of her <i>the assisted reproductive technology bank shall engage a lawyer for the surrogate mother to fight any legal case, if arises, during the course of surrogacy agreement free of cost.</i></p>	The assisted reproductive technology bank in itself does not have the authority to act as a legal counsel and therefore, needs to engage one for the surrogate mother if the need so arises.
28.	<p>Sec 60 (30)</p> <p>Under the circumstances when the life of the surrogate mother is in danger at the time of delivery then the life of surrogate mother shall be protected over that of the unborn child and surrogate mother shall get the complete payment as agreed under the agreement under such type of condition.</p>	A specific punishment must be prescribed for such an act and it should be declared an offence.	



S. No.	Section from ART (Regulation) Bill 2014	Suggestions Proposed	Remarks/ Justification
29.	<p>Section 60 (31)</p> <p>The minimum compensation to be paid to a surrogate mother by an Overseas Citizen of India, People of Indian Origin Cardholder, Non Resident Indians and foreigner married to an Indian citizen shall be different than the amount to be paid by an Indian commissioning couple.</p>	<p>The minimum compensation to be paid to a surrogate mother has been determined and the changes proposed have already been sent to the Ministry of Women and Child Development on 10<sup>th</sup> April 2015. (Please refer to Point 14 of</p> <p>Specific comments / suggestions of the Legal Cell)</p> <p>The amount should be inclusive of the complete pre-natal as well as post natal care. In addition, following other specific factors also need to be considered, while calculating the formula;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Surrogate mother's health and life insurance.</li> <li>b. Child care and house-keeping costs if the surrogate is put on bed rest.</li> <li>c. Psychological support to the surrogate, if needed.</li> </ul>	<p>The action of 'fixing' a minimum compensation ensures that the surrogate mother is not exploited by the commissioning couple.</p>
30.	<p>Sec 61 (3)</p> <p>In case of married couple separates or gets divorced, as the case may be, after both parties consented to the assisted reproductive technology treatment but before the child or children are born, the child or children shall be the legitimate child or children of the couple.</p>	<p>The provision must state the further course of action and ensure the welfare of the child as per law.</p>	<p>This ensures that the welfare of child is secure and well taken care of.</p>

S. No.	Section from ART (Regulation) Bill 2014	Suggestions Proposed	Remarks/ Justification
31.	Sec 61 (7)  If Overseas Citizen of India, People of Indian Origin and a foreigner married to an Indian citizen seeks sperm or egg donation, or surrogacy in India, and a child or children are born as a consequence, the child or children, even though born in India, shall not be an Indian citizen but shall be entitled to Overseas Citizenship of India under Section 7A of the Citizenship Act, 1955.	This provision is overlapping with Sec 60(21) (c) (i) (c). In Sec 61 (7) we are not giving the citizenship to such a child and then in section 60(21) (c) (i) (c) we are appointing the Insurance Agency who will care for the well being and maintenance of the child or children till the age of twenty – one year.  Therefore, there is overlapping of laws and needs clarity.	
32	Section 62(1)  A child or children may, upon reaching the age of eighteen, ask for any information, excluding personal identification, relating to the donor or surrogate		The authority for maintaining the information and facilitating the same along with appropriate services like counseling for such cases may also be addressed.

**Issues related to the child / commissioning parent with regard to surrogacy**

1. The ART (Regulation) Bill, 2014 to draw linkages with Juvenile Justice Act, Section 112 of Indian Evidence Act, Guardianship and Wards Act and other related legislations, in order to avoid contradictory provisions.
2. The issue of breast feeding a child for at least six months is not addressed under the present Bill. The concerns must be examined and suitably incorporated.

**Issues concerning Surrogate mother:-**

- i. Access to information for informed consent may be well defined. The provision for counseling and appropriate agency responsible for certifying the same may be included.



- ii. The provision for maternity leave for surrogate and commissioning mother is required.
- iii. Need to strengthen sections relating to insurance cover for postpartum and longer period impact. The authority for implementing the insurance to be clearly specified.
- iv. The insurance is not clearly defined, especially in cases of premature termination of the pregnancy. Therefore, the matter may be addressed in the Bill.

## Human Trafficking (Prevention) Bill, 2016

An Inter-Ministerial Committee meeting was held on 17<sup>th</sup> February, 2016, wherein an updated copy of the draft Legislation on Human Trafficking was circulated to all the members. The draft legislation on Human trafficking Prevention Bill, 2016 was duly examined. Therefore, the following comments / suggestions / recommendations for the Human Trafficking Bill 2016 are put forth:-

S. No.	Section from Human Trafficking Prevention Bill 2016	Suggestions Proposed	Remarks/ Justification
1.	The title of the bill is "Human Trafficking Prevention Bill, 2016"	The title of the bill should be changed to, "Human Trafficking (Prevention, Prohibition & Rehabilitation) Bill 2016. act & to Rehabilitate the Victims.	The aim of the bill should not only be to Prevent Human Trafficking but also to Prohibit the
2.	Statement of Objects & Reasons	It is suggested that there A should be Statement of Objects & Reasons	review of the working of the Bill would indicate that much greater attention is required to be given to the survivors of trafficking, especially children & women.
3.	Sec 2 (1d) "Basic Material Support" means and includes education, health care, shelter, counseling and nutritional requirements".	" <i>Vocational training</i> " to be included in this definition	This definition should also aim in empowering & safe-guarding the life of the victim by helping them to restart their life independently.
4	Sec 2(1e) "Forced Placement" means any kind of placement of a person for the exploitative purposes with a promise of subsequent payment to another trafficker for the placement of the person on whom the trafficking is caused to writing off a debt already owed to another trafficker;	This definition should be Re-defined.	The present definition is Ambiguous & vague



S. No.	Section from Human Trafficking Prevention Bill 2016	Suggestions Proposed	Remarks/ Justification
5	Sec 2(1h)  "CODE " means the code of criminal procedure code, 1973	The term "CODE "should also include <i>Indian Penal Code 1860</i> .	
6	Sec 2(1l)  "Human Trafficking" means the offence as defined in section 370 of Indian Penal Code, 1860.  Explanation 1- the expression" exploitation: shall include any act of physical exploitation or any form of sexual exploitation, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, or the forced removal of organs.	<i>"Human Trafficking" means the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons (whether dead or alive) by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over the another person, for the purpose of exploitation.</i>	In today's time not only a person who is alive is trafficked but even the dead are being used for grisly trade.
7	Sec 2(1l) (2)  Enhancement of punishment;  (a) If a person is convicted of the offence of trafficking of persons on more than one occasion, then such person shall be punished with imprisonment not less than 15 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and with fine	This provision need to be re-examined,  <i>"Community Service"</i> where in it will evoke responsibility on the offender for his / her action along with the system of incarceration therefore funds raised from convict shall be deposited in the fund as mentioned under this Act.  Fine may be imposed up to Rs 50 lakhs.	Community service provides an opportunity for the offender to see first –hand the indirect injuries caused by his / her offence. Moreover, the offender is provided with a constructive, proactive means of repairing the injuries caused by his / her crime. It can also be a tremendous resource to government & non-profit organizations. The emphasis of community service is not only on punishment rather it is on accountability.  In our country punishment mostly is in the form to deter from committing crime, how

S. No.	Section from Human Trafficking Prevention Bill 2016	Suggestions Proposed	Remarks/ Justification
	<p>ever in the present situation the accused must not only be imprisoned but punishment should be in the form wherein it should retaliate to the victim's injury i.e., by providing financial assistance to the victim.</p>		
8	<p>Sec 2 (1p) Servitude means involuntary bondage;</p>	<p>It should also include the term "<i>Forced Labour</i>".</p>	
9	<p>Sec 2 (1q) "Sexual exploitation" shall include the exploitation of any person including forced prostitution, sex slavery, sex tourism and pornography. It also includes a situation where a person under coercion is explicitly portrayed either physically,</p>	<p>To include the term "<i>bestiality</i>" &amp; to exclude the term "<i>Forced Prostitution</i>".</p>	<p>To include all forms of unnatural sex, therefore the term <i>bestiality</i> is suggested.  The term "<i>FORCED PROSTITUTION</i>" is already in the ITPA &amp; it will overlap the legislations.</p>
	<p>or through any form of media including print, electronic, internet in a sexual manner, for the benefit of other person through monetary gains, or compensation, or favors ,or any other arrangement, causing unlawful gain as a result of such act to any person.</p>		



S. No.	Section from Human Trafficking Prevention Bill 2016	Suggestions Proposed	Remarks/ Justification
10.	Sec 2 (1u)  New Proposed Definition  "VICTIMS"	To define the term Victim,  <i>"Victims "mean persons who, individually or collectively, have suffered harm, including physical or mental injury, emotional suffering, economic loss or substantial impairment of their fundamental rights, through acts or omissions that are in violation of criminal law.</i>  <i>A person may be considered a Victim, regardless of whether the perpetrator is identified, apprehended, prosecuted or convicted &amp; regardless of the familial relationship between the perpetrator &amp; the victim".</i>  The term victim includes, where appropriate, the immediate family or dependants of the direct victim & persons who have suffered harm intervening to assist victims in distress or to prevent victimization.	As per the suggested definition it will be applicable to all, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, age, language, religion, nationality, political or other opinion, cultural beliefs or practices, property, birth or family, status, ethnic or social origin, & disability, so as to prevent & prohibit trafficking among humans.
11.	Sec 2 (1v)  New Proposed Definition  "HUMAN"	To define the term Human,  The species of Homo sapiens, sapiens including male, female, child and others either living or dead.  Exception: Medical Purposes	There is a need to define the term Human as the title of bill is "HUMAN TRAFFICKING PREVENTION BILL, 2016

S. No.	Section from Human Trafficking Prevention Bill 2016	Suggestions Proposed	Remarks/ Justification
12.	Sec3. Offences & Punishment- whosoever directly or indirectly attempts to indulge or knowingly assists or knowingly is a party or is actually involved in any process of offence	It is proposed to include... <i>“or has the reason to believe that the act in which he is assisting, aiding, helping or is involved is of such a nature as mentioned under this Act shall”</i>	
13.	<p>Sec 6.(c)</p> <p>The human trafficking investigation agency will provide technical support and capacity building, sensitization &amp; training to law agencies, anti Human trafficking units &amp; prosecution personnel &amp; help the states / UTs in investigation if they so desires.</p> <p>(f) The agency may also coordinate with designated agencies for rescue, rehabilitation of victims and preventive actions.</p>	<p>The human trafficking investigation agency may provide technical support and capacity building, sensitization &amp; training to law agencies, anti Human trafficking units &amp; prosecution personnel &amp; help the states / UTs in investigation.</p> <p>The term <i>“Prohibition”</i> is to be inserted.</p>	<p>Since it is discretionary so the word “will” should be replaced by the word ‘may ‘.</p>
14.	<p>Sec 9. National Advisory Body (NAB)-</p> <p>National Advisory board shall have members from ministry of women &amp; child development &amp;</p>	<p>It is suggested that National Commission for Women should be made a part of National Advisory Body.</p>	
	<p>ministry of Health &amp; Family Welfare&amp; from states (at least two members from each zone) who shall be deputed on rotation basis &amp; in alphabetical order, one representative from UTs on rotation basis &amp; four members</p>		



S. No.	Section from Human Trafficking Prevention Bill 2016	Suggestions Proposed	Remarks/ Justification
	from NGOs/ professionals who have extensive experience & interested in dealing with cases of human trafficking.		
15	<p>Sec. 10. State Advisory Body (SAB)-</p> <p>There shall be a state advisory Body in every state / UT headed by chief Secretary, officers from the state government &amp; 4-5 members from civil society Organizations.</p>	State commission for women should be made a part of State Advisory Body.	
16	<p>Sec.13. Confidentiality- The state government, wherever it appears necessary shall keep the whereabouts of the victim confidential</p>	The state government, Central government, NAB, SAB, wherever it appears necessary shall keep the whereabouts of the victim confidential	

## Legal Awareness Programmes

**State wise list of organizations conducted legal awareness programme (LAP) sponsored by NCW during the 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015 to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2016**

SL. No.	Name & Address of the NGO/Organizations/Institute	Number of Legal Awareness Programme / Thrust Area and place where held	Amount Sanctioned (In Rs.)
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana State Commission for Women Hyderabad, A.P.	Twelve Legal Awareness Programme About Women Related Laws at Andhra Pradesh & Telangana.	Rs.12,00,000/-
<b>Andaman &amp; Nicobar</b>			
	Jawaher Lal Nehru Rajkiya Mahavidyala, Port Blair, Andaman & Nicobar	Two Legal Awareness Programme on Women related issues at Port Blair.	Rs,2,00,000/-
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>			
3.	Sanskar Gyan Peeth Shikshan Samiti, Bilaspur, M.P.	Two Legal Awareness Programme on Women related issues at Bilaspur.	Rs.1,00,000/-
<b>Delhi</b>			
4.	Faculty of Law, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi	Five Legal Awareness Programme About Women Related Laws at delhi.	Rs.5,00,000/-
5.	Ranjana Royal Educational Welfare & Cultural Association Delhi	Two Legal Awareness Programme on Women related issues at Delhi.	Rs.1,00,000/-
<b>Gujarat</b>			
6.	Gujarat National Law University, Gandhi Nagar, Gujarat	Two Legal Awareness Programme About Women Related Laws at Gandhi Nagar.	Rs.2,00,000/-
7.	Gujarat State Commission for Women, Gandhinagar, Gujarat	Five Legal Awareness Programme About Women Related Laws at Gandhinagar.	Rs.5,00,000/-
<b>Haryana</b>			
8.	Department of LAW, M.D. University, Rohtak, Haryana	One Legal Awareness Programme About Women Related Laws at Rohtak.	Rs.1,00,000/-



<b>Jharkhand</b>			
9.	Jharkhand State Commission for Women, Ranchi, Jharkhand	Five Legal Awareness Programme About Women Related Laws at Ranchi.	Rs.5,00,000/-
<b>Kerala</b>			
10.	Kerala State Legal Service Authority, Kochi, Kerala	Two Legal Awareness Programme About Women Related Laws at Malappuram, Thiruvananthapuram.	Rs.2,00,000/-
<b>Karnataka</b>			
11.	Cultural Action for Rural Development, Bangalore Rural, Karnataka	Two Legal Awareness Programme on Women related issues at Bangalore.	Rs1,00,000/-
<b>Maharashtra</b>			
12.	Lokseva Mahila Yuvak Va Balvikas Sevabhavi Sanstha, Solapur, M.H.	Two Legal Awareness Programme About Women Related Laws at Solapur.	Rs.1,00,000/-
13.	State Legal Service Authority, Sriganganagar, Mumbai, M.H.	Three Legal Awareness Programme About Women Related Laws at Mumbai, Thane & Yavatmal.	Rs.3,00,000/-
<b>Punjab</b>			
14.	Central University of Punjab, Bathinda, Punjab	Three Legal Awareness Programme About Women Related Laws at Bathinda.	Rs.3,00,000/-
<b>Rajasthan</b>			
15.	Kanoriya PG Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jaipur, Rajasthan	One Legal Awareness Programme About Women Related Laws at Jaipur.	Rs.1,00,000/-
16.	Faculty of Management Studies & Law, Banasthali Vidyapith, Tonk, Rajasthan	Four Legal Awareness Programme About Women Related Laws at Tonk.	Rs.4,00,000/-
17.	District Legal Service Authority, Alwar, Rajasthan	One Legal Awareness Programme About Women Related Laws at Alwar.	Rs.1,00,000/-
18.	District Legal Service Authority, Sriganganagar, Rajasthan	One Legal Awareness Programme About Women Related Laws at Sriganganagar.	Rs.1,00,000/-
19.	District Legal Service Authority, Udaipur, Rajasthan	One Legal Awareness Programme About Women Related Laws at Udaipur.	Rs.1,00,000/-

<b>Telangana</b>			
20.	Mahatma Gandhi National Institute of Research & Social Action (MGNIRSA), Hyderabad, Telangana	Three Legal Awareness Programme About Women Related Laws at Nizamabad, Medak, Nalgonda.	Rs.3,00,000/-
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>			
21.	Bharathiar University, Nilgiri, Tamin Nadu	Two Legal Awareness Programme About Women Related Laws at Nizamabad, Medak, Nalgonda.	Rs.2,00,000/-
22.	Nandha Engineering College, Erode, Tamil Nadu	One Legal Awareness Programme About Women Related Laws at Erode.	Rs.1,00,000/-
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>			
23.	Amity Law School, Amity University, Gautham Budha Nagar, U.P.	Five Legal Awareness Programme About Women Related Laws at Uttarakhand, Haryana, Chandigarh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh.	Rs.5,00,000/-
24.	National P.G. College, Lucknoe, U.P.	Six Legal Awareness Programme About Women Related Laws at Lucknow & Unnao.	Rs.6,00,000/-
25.	Manav Sewa Ashram Vanoshidhi Gramaudyog Sanstha, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh	Two Legal Awareness Programme About Women Related Laws at Saharanpur.	Rs.1,00,000/-
26.	Vaishnav Naree Sewa Sansthan, Sitapur, U.P.	Four Legal Awareness Programme About Women Related Laws at Sitapur.	Rs.2,00,000/-
27.	HMU Hashmi Law College, Amroha, U.P.	Two Legal Awareness Programme About Women Related Laws at Amroha.	Rs.3,00,000/-
28.	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, U.P.	Five Legal Awareness Programme About Women Related Laws at Aligarh.	Rs.5,00,000/-
29.	Bareilly College, Bareilly, U.P.	One Legal Awareness Programme About Women Related Laws at Bareilly.	Rs.1,00,000/-
<b>West Bengal</b>			
30.	Visva Bharati University, Birbhum, W.B.	Three Legal Awareness Programme About Women Related Laws at Birbhum.	Rs.3,00,000/-



31.	District Legal Service Authority, Hooghly, W.B.	One Legal Awareness Programme About Women Related Laws at Hooghly.	Rs.1,00,000/-
32.	District Legal Service Authority, Jalpaihuri, W.B.	One Legal Awareness Programme About Women Related Laws at Jalpaiguri.	Rs.1,00,000/-
33.	Tarasankar Panchgram Sewa Samiti, Birbhum, W.B.	Four Legal Awareness Programme About Women Related Laws at Birbhum.	Rs.2,00,000/-
34.	District Legal Service Authority, North 24 Pargana, W.B.	One Legal Awareness Programme About Women Related Laws at North 24 Pargana.	Rs.1,00,000/-
35.	District Legal Service Authority, Nadia, W.B.	One Legal Awareness Programme About Women Related Laws at Nadia.	Rs.1,00,000/-
36.	District Legal Service Authority, Murshidabad, W.B.	One Legal Awareness Programme About Women Related Laws at Murshidabad.	Rs.1,00,000/-
37.	District Legal Service Authority, Kolkata, W.B.	One Legal Awareness Programme About Women Related Laws at Kolkata.	Rs.1,00,000/-

**State wise list of Organization who conducted legal awareness programme (LAP- Legal Cell) sponsored by NCW during the 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015 to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2016**

SL. No.	Name of the States	Number of CAMPs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12
2.	Andaman & Nicobar	2
3.	Chhattisgarh	2
4.	Delhi	7
5.	Gujarat	7
6.	Haryana	1
7.	Jharkhand	5
8.	Karnataka	2
9.	Kerala	2
10.	Maharashtra	5
11	Punjab	3

12	Rajasthan	8
13	Telangana	3
14	Tamil Nadu	3
15	Uttar Pradesh	25
16	West Bengal	13
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>



## ANNEXURE –VI

### List of Seminars / Workshops /Conferences sponsored by NCW during 2015-16.

S. No.	Name of the NGO/Institution	Topic	Amount Sanctioned (Rs.)
1.	Samajik Sanskritik Samiti, Ballia, Uttar Pradesh	Seminar on “Disparities and discriminations faced by women in Indian politics.”	Rs. 2,00,000/-
2.	Federation of Indian Women Entrepreneurs, New Delhi	Seminar on “Women entrepreneurs, challenges and solutions with special focus on SMEs.”	Rs. 3,00,000/-
3.	Akkai Polycraft Association, Lucknow	Seminar on “Women entrepreneurs, challenges and solutions with special focus on SMEs.”	Rs. 3,00,000/-
4.	Shivam Jankalyan Shiksha Samiti, Barreli, Uttar Pradesh	Seminar on “Condition of women in handloom weaving sector / hosiery industry”	Rs. 1,00,000/-
5.	Social Welfare and Development Organization, Dumka, Jharkhand	Seminar on “Issues and challenges faced by sportswomen.”	Rs. 1,00,000/-
6.	Jalana Rural Development Society, Chikkaballapur, Karnataka	Seminar on “Acid attack – aftermath and rehabilitation of victims, scope and measures”	Rs. 1,00,000/-
7.	Janta Vaidik Shiksha Evam Sewa Sansthan, Sant Kabeer Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	Seminar on “Awareness of women towards the electoral process in the State of UP”	Rs. 3,00,000/-
8.	Navjeevan Rural Development Society, Andhra Pradesh	Seminar on “Enforcement of labor laws and socio – economic measures to protect the interests of women workers in unorganized sector.”	Rs. 2,00,000/-
9.	Dharti Foundation, New Delhi	Seminar on “Democratic rights and existing status of marginalised women, unwed mothers and women in difficult circumstances in tribal dominated regions of central – east India.”	Rs. 2,00,000/-
10.	Ullhas Foundation, New Delhi	Seminar on “Matrimonial property rights of women.”	Rs. 1,00,000/-

S. No.	Name of the NGO/Institution	Topic	Amount Sanctioned (Rs.)
11.	Akka Mahadevi Mahila Mandal, Bidar, Karnataka	Seminar on "Creating awareness about preventing sexual harassment at workplace for urban and rural women."	Rs. 3,00,000/-
12.	Unique Vikas Sansthan, Lucknow	Seminar on "Constraints faced by women with disabilities in their access to services and education."	Rs. 3,00,000/-
13.	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Rural Development Society, Karnataka	Seminar on "Sexual harassment at workplace for rural/urban women workers."	Rs. 1,00,000/-
14.	Action Research for Health & Socio Economic Development, Odisha	Seminar on "Problems faced by women entrepreneurs in EME Sector."	Rs. 1,00,000/-
15.	Manav Utthan Society, Dehradun, Uttrakhand	Seminar on "Safety and security of women in educational institutions/public places/transport."	Rs. 3,00,000/-
16.	Madurai Non Formal Education Centre, Tamil Nadu	Seminar on "Safety and security of women n educational institutes, public spaces and transport etc."	Rs. 3,00,000/-
17.	Arunodaya, Andhra Pradesh	Seminar on "Enhancing women empowerment through access of information in rural and urban areas of Andhra Pradesh."	Rs. 98,748/-
18.	Peace Reconciliation Ministries, Andhra Pradesh	Seminar on "Planning and designing safe public spaces for women and girls."	Rs. 1,00,000/-
19.	Jeevan Vikas Snasthan, Maharashtra	Seminar on "Information, education, communication and its effect on women."	Rs. 3,00,000/-
20.	Awaaz –e- Niswaan, Mumbai	Seminar on "National convention on Muslim Women"	Rs. 2,18,600/-
21.	Education & Rural Development Society, Tamil Nadu	Seminar on "Constraints faced by differently abled women in their access to service and education."	Rs. 1,90,300/-
22.	GHG Khalsa College, Ludhiana, Punjab	Seminar on "Women empowerment and social development."	Rs. 2,85,500/-



S. No.	Name of the NGO/Institution	Topic	Amount Sanctioned (Rs.)
23.	Ravindra Nath Tagore Gramotthan evam Shiksha Prasar Sansthan, Lucknow	Seminar on "Women empowerment and social development."	Rs. 1,27,000/-
24.	Health Agricultural & Rural Development Society, Andhra Pradesh	Seminar on "Sustainable livelihood opportunities for women through skill development, training and information communication technology."	Rs. 2,01,000/-
25.	Maa Purna Jan Kalyan Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh	Seminar on "Women & environmental sustainability: Legal, administrative, social and economic issues."	Rs. 1,44,400/-
26.	National Industrial Training & Consultancy, Jammu	Seminar on "Empowerment of women through skill development and training: A critical analysis of government policies and programmes with regard to gender."	Rs. 1,07,000/-
27.	Sundarban Dreams, West Bengal	Seminar on "Women and environmental sustainability: Legal, administrative, social and economic issues."	Rs. 1,73,200/-
28.	Hastakshep Welfare Social Society, Madhya Pradesh	Seminar on "Issues related to single women and women in difficult circumstances."	Rs. 2,00,600/-
29.	Department of Women Studies, Alagappa University, Tamil Nadu	Seminar on "Safety and security of women and girls in public places: Planning and designing mechanism"	Rs. 2,00,000/-
30.	Centre for Gender Studies, National Law University, Jodhpur, Rajasthan	Seminar on "capacity building among women in India: Entrepreneurship & estate."	Rs. 2,00,000/-
31.	Rashtriya Mahila Sansthan, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Seminar on "Empowerment of dalit women."	Rs. 2,00,000/-
32.	Women Studies & Research Centre, Calcutta University, West Bengal	Seminar on "Women and disability: Triumphs and challenges"	Rs. 3,00,000/-
33.	Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University, Patan, Gujarat	Seminar on "Sexual harassment of women at educational institutes – prevention, prohibition and redressal."	Rs. 3,00,000/-

S. No.	Name of the NGO/Institution	Topic	Amount Sanctioned (Rs.)
34.	Uttar Pradesh State Women Commission, Lucknow, UP	Seminar on “Economic empowerment of women through skill development and training – the tool to prevent domestic violence against women.”	Rs. 2,41,000/-
35.	Odisha State Women Commission, Bhubaneswar	Seminar on “Interstate coordination on anti human trafficking of women and girls.”	Rs. 3,00,000/-
36.	State Women Commission for Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	Seminar on “Issues of women migrant / local / domestic workers.”	Rs. 2,52,000/-
37.	Bharthiyar Institute of Engineering, Tamil Nadu	Seminar on “Rights of tribal women vis-à-vis forest land.”	Rs. 43,500/-
38.	Rani Durgawati Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	Seminar on “Marginalization of women – challenges and prospects towards empowerment.	Rs. 3,00,000/-
39.	Bharthiyar Institute of Engineering, Tamil Nadu	Seminar on “Access to health, service, education for disabled girls.”	Rs. 42,500/-
40.	National Law University Jodhpur, Rajasthan	Seminar on “Insurance as a vehicle for weaving social security systems for women .”	Rs. 2,85,500/-
41.	College of Education & Research, Mumbai	Seminar on “Towards equality, Women and development.”	Rs. 1,27,300/-
42.	Holy Cross Institute of Management & Technology, Kerala	Seminar on “Constraints faced by differently abled women in their access to education and services.”	Rs. 2,85,500/-
43.	Amrita Vishwavidyapeetham University, Tamil Nadu	Seminar on “Issues and difficulties of women headed families while carrying out their responsibilities.”	Rs. 2,18,500/-
44.	University of Mysore, Karnataka	Seminar on “Empowering women through skill development; Challenges and opportunities.”	Rs. 2,85,500/-



## ANNEXURE-VII

### List of Research / Studies sponsored by NCW during 2015-16

Sl. No.	Name of the NGO/Institution	Subject	Amount Sanctioned (Rs.)
1.	Economic Development Trust, Saket, New Delhi	Study on the effect of female literacy in villages of Sapaul district in Bihar	2,40,450/-
2.	Sarthak, 210, Rohini Complex, WA-107, Shakarpur, Delhi	Socio-Economic Status of Women of Denotified & Nomadic Communities in Delhi	2,49,375/-
3.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), V N Purav Marg, Sion Trombey Road, Deonar, Mumbai - 400088	"Mapping Gender Equity at the Workplace: A Special Study of a few Departments of Government of India"	30,78,900/-
4.	Shrinivas Bahu – Uddeshiya Sanstha, "Nayantara", 81, Fulmati Lay Out, Jayavant Nagar, Gali No.5, Near NIT garden, Rameshwari Ring Road, Nagpur, Maharashtra	A Study on Gender Bias/Non-Sexual Harassment Faced by Women Employees in Government and Non-Government Sector: Reference to Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra State	3,27,075/-
5.	Gujarat National Law University, 'Attalika Avenue', Knowledge Corridore, Koba, Gandhinagar, Gujarat	A Study of Implementation of Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and its Comparison with Other Schemes	3,75,900/-
6.	Bharathidasan University Constituent College, Kurumbalur (PO), Perambalur District, Tamil Nadu	A Special Empirical Research on Challenges in the use of ICT among Rural Women for Economic Development and Empowerment with Special Reference to Farming Practices	2,85,600/-
7.	Central University of Rajasthan, Bandarsindri, NH-8, Kishangarh, Ajmer, Rajasthan	The Study of Gender Bias in Higher Education Institutions (HEIs): Gender Audit of State Universities in Rajasthan	3,33,900/-
8.	Centre for Social Research, 2, Nelson Mandela Marg, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi	Financial Inclusion of Women – A study on the Banking Needs, Habits and Practices of Women in North Eastern and Southern Region	4,27,350/-
9.	Central University of Rajasthan, Bandarsindri, NH-8, Kishangarh, Ajmer, Rajasthan	Financial Exclusion: A Study of Muslim Women Weavers of Rajasthan	2,45,700/-

Sl. No.	Name of the NGO/Institution	Subject	Amount Sanctioned (Rs.)
10.	National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore, Karnataka	Addressing Concerns of Women Admitted in Psychiatric Institutions in India: An In-depth Analysis	10,02,750/-
11.	HNB Garhwal University, Campus Pauri, Uttarakhand	Analysis of the Dietary Patterns and Nutritional Status of Females and Factors Affecting them in the Hill Rural Areas of Uttarakhand: A Study of District Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal and Rudraprayag	2,25,225/-
12.	The National University of Advanced Legal Studies, NUALS Campus, HMT Colony P O, Kalamassery, Kochi, Kerala - 683503	Protection Officers under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005: How far they are Successful in Providing Solace to the Victims	2,05,800/-
13.	Indian Institute of Public Administration(IIPA), Indraprastha Estate, Ring Road, New Delhi	“Exploring the Possibility of Estimating the Monetary Value of Women’s Contribution to GDP”	19,47,000/-
14.	Central University of Gujarat, Sector-29, Gandhinagar, Gujarat - 382030	Understanding Gender, Caste and the Symbolic Economics of Violence: A Study in the Boudh District of Odisha	3,21,300/-
15.	ERU Consultants Pvt. Ltd., K-21, Hauz Khas Enclave, Third Floor, New Delhi – 16	“Evaluation of Special Police Unit for Women and Children (SPUWAC) Counseling Units, Delhi Police”	13,19,900/-
16.	Women’s Studies Research centre, University of Calcutta, 1, Reformatory Street, Kolkata	Social Discrimination, Access to Credit and Women’s Empowerment	4,33,650/-
17.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), V N Purav Marg, Sion Trombey Road, Deonar, Mumbai	National Research on Human Trafficking in India	34,73,400/-
<b>OTHER INITIATIVES TAKEN UP BY THE COMMISSION DURING THE YEAR 2015-16</b>			
18.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), V N Purav Marg, Sion Trombey Road, Deonar, Mumbai - 400088	Developing Module for Empowering Panchayati Raj Women Representatives	9,00,000/-



Sl. No.	Name of the NGO/Institution	Subject	Amount Sanctioned (Rs.)
19.	Special Police Unit for Women and Children, Nanakpura, New Delhi	Expansion of the Project 'Violence Free Home – A Women's Right' to all 11 Districts of Delhi	73,30,000/-
20.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), V N Purav Marg, Sion Trombey Road, Deonar, Mumbai	Technical Support Expansion of the Project 'Violence Free Home – A Women's Right' to all 11 Districts of Delhi	21,61,472/-
21.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), V N Purav Marg, Sion Trombey Road, Deonar, Mumbai	Replicating the Violence Free Home – A Woman's Right (Special Cell) Project in different states to be supported by NCW	1,82,33,627/-





CHAPTER-10

# **ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 2015-16**

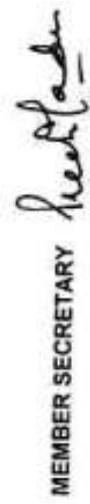
**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN**

**BALANCE SHEET (NON PROFIT ORGANISATION)  
AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2016**

CAPITAL FUND AND LIABILITIES	SCHEDULE	CURRENT YEAR		PREVIOUS YEAR		(Amount in ₹)
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	
Capital Fund	1	26,97,41,740.00	1,13,70,323.00	28,11,12,063.00	38,79,540.00	22,84,18,379.00
Reserves and Surplus	2	-	-	-	-	-
Earmarked/Endowment Fund	3	-	-	-	-	-
Secured Loans and Borrowings	4	-	-	-	-	-
Unsecured Loan and Borrowings	5	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Credit Liabilities	6	-	-	-	-	-
Current Liabilities and Provisions	7	5,40,66,979.00	23,49,141.00	5,64,16,120.00	16,86,007.00	3,93,75,821.00
		<b>32,38,08,719.00</b>	<b>1,37,19,464.00</b>	<b>33,75,28,183.00</b>	<b>16,86,007.00</b>	<b>26,77,94,200.00</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>						
Fixed Assets	8	23,63,29,785.00	-	23,63,29,785.00	-	2,17,98,662.00
Investment -From Earmarked/Endowment Funds	9	-	-	-	-	-
Investment -Others	10	-	-	-	-	-
Current Assets, Loans & Advances	11	9,28,36,156.00	83,62,242.00	10,11,98,398.00	24,57,93,213.00	24,59,95,538.00
Miscellaneous Expenditure		-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>32,91,65,941.00</b>	<b>83,62,242.00</b>	<b>33,75,28,183.00</b>	<b>26,76,91,875.00</b>	<b>26,77,94,200.00</b>
Significant Accounting Policies	24					
Contingent Liabilities and Notes of Accounts	25					

  
Pay & Accounts Officer

श्रीमती सुमित्रा शशि/ RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA  
आम वित्त विभाग अधिकारी, Pay & Account Officer  
एन सी सी महिला आयोग, National Commission For Women  
एन सी सी, जसोडा इंस्टीट्यूशनल एरिया, नई दिल्ली-110025  
Post No. 21, Jasoda Institutional Area, New Delhi-110025

  
MEMBER SECRETARY

श्रीमती प्रीति मदान  
आम वित्त विभाग अधिकारी, Pay & Account Officer  
एन सी सी महिला आयोग, National Commission For Women  
एन सी सी, जसोडा इंस्टीट्यूशनल एरिया, नई दिल्ली-110025  
Post No. 21, Jasoda Institutional Area, New Delhi-110025



**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN**

**INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT (NON - PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2016**

(Amount in ₹.)

INCOME	SCHEDULE	CURRENT YEAR		PREVIOUS YEAR	
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Income from Sales/Services	12	-	-	-	-
Grants/ Subsidies	13	16,22,65,390.00	5,14,76,000.00	21,78,74,796.00	4,79,40,000.00
Fees/ Subscriptions	14	-	8,505.00	-	10,898.00
Income from Investment (Income on Invest. From Earmarked Endow. Funds transferred to Funds)	15	-	-	-	-
Income from Royalty, Publication etc.	16	-	-	-	-
Interest Earned	17	20,57,848.00	5,74,631.00	12,13,427.00	2,50,270.00
Other Income	18	27,95,311.00	67,958.00	35,51,373.00	5,96,474.00
Increase/(Decrease) in stock of Finished goods	19	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in stock of Finished goods & works-in-progress		-	-	-	-
Previous Year Adjustments		-	-	-	-
Other Income (Depreciation charged on Building from 2008-09 to 2011-12)		-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL (A)</b>		<b>16,71,19,549.00</b>	<b>5,21,27,094.00</b>	<b>22,26,39,596.00</b>	<b>4,87,97,642.00</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
Establishment Expenses	20	1,47,19,825.00	2,72,21,573.00	1,36,35,039.00	3,33,59,767.00
Other Administrative Expenses etc.	21	5,36,27,483.00	1,74,14,738.00	2,70,53,840.00	1,91,23,480.00
Expenditure on Grants, Subsidies etc.	22	7,33,79,489.00	-	3,94,44,036.00	-
Interest	23	-	-	-	-
Depreciation (Net Total at the year end)		21,04,600.00	-	24,06,613.00	-
Loss on sale of Fixed Assets		1,62,861.00	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL (B)</b>		<b>14,39,94,258.00</b>	<b>4,46,36,311.00</b>	<b>8,25,39,528.00</b>	<b>5,24,83,247.00</b>
<b>Balance Being excess of income over Expenditure (A-B)</b>		<b>2,31,24,291.00</b>	<b>74,90,783.00</b>	<b>14,01,00,068.00</b>	<b>(36,85,605.00)</b>
Transfer to Special Reserve		-	-	-	-
Transfer to/from General Reserve		-	-	-	-
<b>Balance Being surplus/(Deficit) carried to Corpus/Capital Fund</b>		<b>2,31,24,291.00</b>	<b>74,90,783.00</b>	<b>14,01,00,068.00</b>	<b>(36,85,605.00)</b>

  
Pay & Accounts Officer

राजेश कुमार अंगण/RAJESH KUMAR ANGUJA  
अधीनस्थ लेखा अधिकारी, Pay & Accounts Officer  
राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग/National Commission For Women  
एड्रेस: ए-21, आर्वा इन्स्टीटयूशनल एरिया, नई दिल्ली-110025  
Post No. 21, Jasola Institutional Area, New Delhi-110025

  
MEMBER SECRETARY

श्रीमती हिरी/प्रीति माडगुकर  
हिरी/प्रीति माडगुकर, Member Secretary  
राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग/National Commission For Women  
एड्रेस: ए-21, आर्वा इन्स्टीटयूशनल एरिया, नई दिल्ली-110025

**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN**  
**RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT (NON - PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2016**

RECEIPTS	CURRENT YEAR		PREVIOUS YEAR		PAYMENTS	CURRENT YEAR		PREVIOUS YEAR	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Opening Balances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash in hand	-	35,115.00	-	29,479.00	-	-	-	-	-
Postage stamps in hand	-	18,779.00	1,25,99,844.00	21,35,507.00	-	-	-	-	-
Bank Balance	1,56,55,981.00	-	-	-	Establishment Expenses (Sch.-26)	1,79,47,076.00	2,65,91,290.00	1,36,28,194.00	3,17,86,075.00
Grants Received	18,43,44,000.00	5,14,76,000.00	22,73,99,674.00	4,85,15,574.00	Other Administrative Expenses (Schedule-27)	9,21,22,290.00	1,76,50,962.00	17,40,40,322.00	1,79,93,827.00
Income on Investments	-	-	-	-	Prior Period Expenditure	-	-	-	11,50,832.00
Endow Funds	-	-	-	-	Payment made against funds for various projects (Sch-28)	5,41,10,610.00	-	3,74,36,213.00	-
Own Funds	-	-	-	-	Remittance (Schedule-29)	-	53,25,257.00	-	98,09,531.00
Interest on Investment	-	-	-	-	Security Deposit	-	2,500.00	-	6,000.00
Interest Received	-	-	-	-	Deposit Receipts	-	6,000.00	-	-
Bank deposits	20,57,848.00	5,74,531.00	12,13,427.00	2,50,270.00	Expenditure on Fixed Assets	30,78,610.00	-	6,62,204.00	-
Interest on HBA	-	-	-	-	a) Fixed Assets	1,90,00,000.00	-	-	-
Loans & Advances	-	-	-	-	b) Work in Progress	-	-	-	-
Investment Encashed	-	-	-	-	Closing Balances	-	-	-	-
Interest on CPF	-	-	-	-	Cash in hand	-	32,284.00	-	35,115.00
Other Income	-	-	-	-	Postage stamps in hand	1,62,81,559.00	79,92,559.00	1,56,55,981.00	18,779.00
RTI	-	8,505.00	-	-	Bank Balances (Sch -30)	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Income	1,27,841.00	65,451.00	2,01,405.00	10,868.00					
Mis Income Prior period	3,37,965.00	-	3,264.00	-					
Remittance (Schedule-29)	-	53,25,257.00	-	98,09,531.00					
Security Deposit	25,000.00	68,614.00	5,300.00	30,000.00					
	<b>20,25,48,635.00</b>	<b>5,75,92,352.00</b>	<b>24,14,22,914.00</b>	<b>6,08,02,159.00</b>		<b>20,25,48,635.00</b>	<b>5,75,92,352.00</b>	<b>24,14,22,914.00</b>	<b>6,08,02,159.00</b>



**Pay & Accounts Officer**

राधा शर्मा/राजेश कुमार अह्लुजा  
 Plot No. 21, Jeevan Institutional Area, New Delhi-110025



**MEMBER SECRETARY**

श्रीमती प्रीति/प्रीति मदान  
 श्रीमती प्रीति/प्रीति मदान  
 श्रीमती प्रीति/प्रीति मदान  
 श्रीमती प्रीति/प्रीति मदान  
 प्लॉट नं. 21, जीवन संस्थान इलाहाबाद, नई दिल्ली-110025



**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN  
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2016**

	(Amount in ₹)		
	Current Year Plan	Non-Plan	Previous Year Plan
<b>SCHEDULE 1- CAPITAL FUND</b>			
Balance as at the beginning of the year	22,45,38,859.00	33,79,540.00	6,58,52,322.00
Add - Transfer from Reserves & Surplus Add(Deduct) - Balance of Net Income/Expenditure transferred from the Income and Expenditure Account.	-	-	1,79,22,242.00
Add: Adjustment Entry for Refund of TDS on Interest	2,31,24,291.00	74,90,763.00	14,01,00,068.00
Add: Rectify Entry for sale of Fixed Assets	-	-	-
Add: Addition of Capital Fund during the year	2,20,79,616.00	-	6,52,204.30
<b>Balance At at the Year End</b>	<b>26,97,41,740</b>	<b>1,13,70,323.00</b>	<b>22,46,38,839</b>

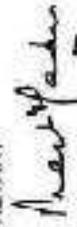
**SCHEDULE 2- RESERVES & SURPLUS**

1: Capital Reserve	-	-	1,79,24,242.00
As Per Last Account	-	-	(1,79,24,242.00)
Less: Transfer to Capital fund Schedule 1	-	-	(75,55,145.00)

**TOTAL**

  
Pay & Accounts Officer

**MEMBER SECRETARY**



**श्रीमि. हृत्प्रीति मदन**  
अधीन अधिकारी/Member Secretary  
राष्ट्रीय आयोग महिला आयोग, नेशनल कमिशन फॉर वूमन  
एडिज. नं. 21, जॉइंट इंस्टीट्यूशनल एरिया, नई दिल्ली-110025  
Flat No. 21, Jassals Institutional Area, New Delhi-110025

श्रीम. सुरेश कुमार अग्रवाल/RS. JESH KUMAR AGRAWAL  
अधीन अधिकारी/ Pay & Accounts Officer  
राष्ट्रीय आयोग महिला आयोग, नेशनल कमिशन फॉर वूमन  
एडिज. नं. 21, जॉइंट इंस्टीट्यूशनल एरिया, नई दिल्ली-110025  
Flat No. 21, Jassals Institutional Area, New Delhi-110025

	(Amount in ₹)			
	Current Year Plan	Non-Plan	Previous Year Plan	Non-Plan
<b>SCHEDULE 3- EARMARKED/ENDOWMENT FUNDS</b>	NIL			
<b>SCHEDULE 4- SECURED LOANS AND BORROWINGS</b>	NIL			
<b>SCHEDULE 5- UNSECURED LOANS AND BORROWINGS</b>	NIL			
<b>SCHEDULE 6- DEFERRED CREDIT LIABILITIES</b>	NIL			
<b>SCHEDULE 7- CURRENT LIABILITIES &amp; PROVISIONS</b>				
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>				
Salary Payable for the month of March, 2016	1,18,789.00	17,35,873.00	-	13,50,594.00
Security Deposit	4,70,51,185.00	2,22,179.00	96,289.00	1,33,565.00
Advances to NGO Payable	68,97,005.00	-	3,19,61,219.00	-
Advances to NGO (NER) Payable	-	-	56,32,306.00	-
Remittance Payable for the month of March, 2016	-	3,91,069.00	-	2,01,858.00
<b>A+B+C+D+F+G+H+J+K</b>	<b>5,40,86,979.00</b>	<b>23,49,141.00</b>	<b>3,76,89,814.00</b>	<b>16,86,007.00</b>
<b>E+H+L</b>	<b>1,37,21,765</b>		<b>83,31,279</b>	
<b>A</b>	<b>77385</b>		<b>232155</b>	
<b>Special Study</b>			<b>39640</b>	
Academy of Grassroots Studies & Research-AP-SPST	136318		408954	
Activit of Voluntary Action for Development, Lmw (SS	134150		134190	
Administrative Staff College of India, Hydrabd Sp S	135000		135000	
Anjneya Sawa Samilee Rajasth-Sp St	164430		164430	
Association for Develp & Research (ADARAS)-Sp St	171360			
Astha Mahila Vikas Avam Panyavaran Kota Spst	142380		142380	
Bharathidasan University Collage-Sp St			28086	
Bomongram Resham Khadi Pratishan-Sp St	141120		141120	
Center for Social Research, New Delhi-Spst	347760			
Center for Women Studies, Assam-Sp St				
Central University of Rajasthan-Sp St				
Centre for Alternative Dalit Media(CADAM) Delhi-Sp	256410		56910	
Centre for Social Research, Vasant Kunj, Delhi(Sp St	101400		47940	
Centre of Studies for Cultural Identity of Weaker			101400	

राजस्थान ग्रामीण विकास/राजस्थान कृषि विकास  
 योजना का विकास अधिनियम, 1966  
 राष्ट्रीय महिला विकास आयोग (NER)  
 एक्ट नं. 21, संसदीय अधिनियम सं. 46, 1964  
 Plot No. 21, Jasoal Institutional Area, New Delhi-110045



(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year	Non-Plan	Previous Year	Non-Plan
	Plan		Plan	
Chaitanya Mohan Kothi, Gaya(Bihar)	58900		58900	
Chhayadeep Samai Village Rajkhetra Chatigar- Sp St	158760		158760	
Chikhali Vikas Pralishan Maharashtra- Sp St			164430	
Dhanvanthri Mentally Retarded & Drug Addictors(Sp	220710		220710	
Dhara Jharkhand-Sp St	49980		149940	
Director Karve Institute of Social Sciences Pune-Sp	73500		220500	
Dr. Shaifa Parveen, Lecturer, Varanasi UP	61000		61000	
Dr. Usha Tandon Associate Professor.(SP St)			60060	
Economic Development Trust Bihar-Sp St	48090			
Environics Trust, New Delhi	109200		109200	
ERU Consultants Pvt. Ltd - Sp St.	791940			
Forum for Fact Finding Documentation & Advocacy-Sp	140730		140730	
Gujrat National Law University-Sp St	225540			
Gyanodaya Foundation Itharwa Bihar-Sp.St.	204120		204120	
HELP Organisation Jajpu-Sp St.			131670	
HNB Garhwal University-Sp St	135135			
Indian Council Fo Roscientific Research & Develop Sp	65100		65100	
Indian Institute of Public Administration Delhi-Sp	1232460		114660	
Indian Institute of Technology WB-Sp St.	64050		64050	
Indian Society for Applied Research& Devipt-Sp St.			182070	
Institute for Monitoring Economic Growth Kerala-Sp			164430	
Jabala Action Research Organisation	48615		48615	
Jan Kalyan Parishad Chhattisgarh-Sp St.	133560		133560	
Kalyani Rural Development Foundation, Ajmer Sp St	48720		48720	
Kundan Welfare Society-Sp. St.	116550		116550	
Legal Services Near Apollo Hospital Delhi	65200		65200	
Liaquat Ali Khan	40000		40000	
Lok Sewa Sansthan UP-Sp St	46620		46620	
Masoom Society for Social Science (Spcl Study)	38600		38600	
Mathura Krishna Foundation, Bihar	41200		41200	
Mother's LAP Charitable Org (Sp St.)	15000		15000	
Mother Teresa Women's University Tamilnadu-Sp St	134820		134820	
Mother Therisa Rural Development Society, Andhra Pr	108360		108360	
Ms. Sheela Choudhary	49200		49200	
Nabakrushna Choudhary Centre for Development Studie	40000		40000	
National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Sci Kar	270063			
National University of Advanced Legal Studies Sp St	41160			
Nav Rajiv Gandhi Foundation & Research(Sp St.) Raja	119700		119700	
Paschim Banga Yuba Kalyan Manch, Kolkata	38640		38640	
Phagwara Environment Association Punjab-Sp St	119700		119700	

राजेश कुमार/ RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA  
 अधीकृत, नेशनल कमिशन फॉर वूमन, एन सी  
 वाई, प्लॉट नं. 21, मंगल, एन सी वाई, 110025  
 प्लॉट नं. 21, मंगल, एन सी वाई, 110025  
 Plot No. 21, Mangal, National Commission for Women, New Delhi-110025

	(Amount in ₹)			
	Current Year Plan	Non-Plan	Previous Year Plan	Non-Plan
Principal University College Kerala-Sp St	115920	-	115920	-
Prof. Vijaya Laxmi, Director, UGC Centre, Udaipur	42600	-	42600	-
Registrar Central University of Gujarat-Sp St	192780	-	-	-
Registrar, Jamia Millia Islamia Univer-Sp St	-	-	86400	-
Registrar, TATA Inst. of Social Sci.(TISS)-Sp St	1847340	-	-	-
Registrar University of Madras-SP St	140580	-	421740	-
Rural Developt. and Welfare Society, Rajasthan-SpSt	115930	-	115930	-
Rural Education Working Society, Tamilnadu	178290	-	178290	-
Rural Organisation for Social Improvement Sp St	128520	-	128520	-
Sahas Brotherhood Uplifting HP-Sp.St	56280	-	168840	-
Samajik Nyay Sanstha Delhi-Sp. St	319725	-	319725	-
Sarthak Shakarpur-Sp.St	149625	-	-	-
School of Communication, Manipal University -Sp St.	144774	-	144774	-
Seva Yatan Jeevo Kalyan Sansthan-Sp. St. Rajasth	-	-	48720	-
Shiv Charan Mathrsocial Policy Research Inst	51450	-	51450	-
Shrinivas Bahu Uddeshiya Sanstha Mahrastra-Sp.St	196245	-	-	-
Situational Analysis of Homeless Women	150000	-	150000	-
Society for Universal Welfare Jaipur-Sp.St.	50820	-	50820	-
Southern India Education Trust-Sp.St	-	-	211680	-
South Vihar Welfare Society for Tribal-Sp St	-	-	141750	-
Srijanta Lucknow-Sp.St	-	-	243810	-
Surul Centre for Services in Rural Area-Sp St	1921540	-	-	-
Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS)-Sp St	47460	-	47460	-
The Association for Deveipt. Initiative Delhi(Sp.St	59640	-	178920	-
Thendral Movement Tamilnadu-Sp.St	48040	-	48040	-
United Trust PTR Nagar,Tamilnadu-Sp.St	48930	-	-	-
Vijaya Odisha-Sp.St	260190	-	146790	-
Women's Studies Research Centre University Kolka Sp	116400	-	116400	-
Women Study & Development, Kochi	-	-	-	-
<b>Networking of NCW</b>	<b>160800</b>	-	-	-
Gujrat State Commission for Women-Networking	75000	-	-	-
State Commission for Women Secunderabad AP-Network	85800	-	-	-
<b>Capacity Building of Judicial &amp; Police Officials</b>	<b>565734</b>	-	<b>780984</b>	-
ACP/HQ/DOO, SPUWC Nanakpura-Capacity Building	112140	-	112140	-
Centre for Social Defence & Gender -Capacity Buildg	152869	-	152869	-
DIG.BTC.ITBP Panchkula Capacity Building	-	-	-	-
Director Police Academy Moradabad-Capacity Build	56700	-	56700	-
Haryana Police Academy Madhuban-Capacity Buildg	-	-	82950	-

  
 राजेश कुमार अहुजा  
 अहमदाबाद, 21.03.2016  
 सचिव, राष्ट्रीय आयोग/राजेश कुमार अहुजा  
 अहमदाबाद, 21.03.2016  
 सचिव, राष्ट्रीय आयोग/राजेश कुमार अहुजा  
 अहमदाबाद, 21.03.2016



(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Association for Women's Rural Develpt. Orissa	15000	-	15000	-
Associatin for Women & Rural Enrichment-(AWARE)	-	-	100000	-
Astitha Babu Uddeshiya Manav Uthan Sansthan	15000	-	15000	-
Belaji Sarvagden Vikash Samiti-LAP	-	-	50000	-
Bai Niketan Siksha Samiti, UP (LAP)	15000	-	15000	-
Bal Vikas Education Society, Faridabad-LAP	30000	-	30000	-
Bareilly Cllege Bareilly UP-LAP	50000	-	15000	-
Benodini Centre for Urban & Rural Devi W. Bengal	15000	-	15000	-
Bhagwati Developt Samities, Jharkhand-LAP	-	-	100000	-
Bharathiar University Arts & Science College-LAP	-	-	-	-
Bharatiya Seva Samithi AP, LAP	100000	-	-	-
Bharatpur Conija Handicap School WB-LAP	-	-	50000	-
Bharat Uday Sansthan- Rajasthan-LAP	-	-	100000	-
Bharatvasi Seva Sansthan UP-LAP	50000	-	50000	-
Bharatiya Dhyavardhini Lokvikas, Maharashtra-LAP	50000	-	50000	-
Bharatiya Shasthika Prasar Sansthan-LAP	15000	-	15000	-
Bharatiya Shipkar Samaj Kalyan Samiti, UP LAP	25000	-	25000	-
Bijiram Swain Mahila Samity, Orissa	15000	-	50000	-
Budtha Institute of Pollution Control & Social Weir	-	-	15000	-
Center for Action on Disabled Right AP LAP	-	-	75000	-
Central University of Punjab-LAP	15000	-	15000	-
Chandipur Gramin Developt WB-LAP	150000	-	-	-
Chattisgarh State Commission for Women	50000	-	50000	-
Chikka Federation of India Bihar-LAP	30000	-	150000	-
Ch.Surender Singh Memorial Sports Hary LAP	-	-	25000	-
Club Bright Star Orissa-LAP	-	-	50000	-
Committee for Legal Aid to Poor Odisha-LAP	-	-	50000	-
Core for Rural Employment Advancement Technology, L	-	-	30000	-
Crafts & Social Development Org, Tri Nagar-LAP	30000	-	50000	-
Cultural Action for Rural Developt Karnataka LAP	50000	-	15000	-
Dalit Mahila Rachnaimak Parishad, Ahmedabad, Gujara	15000	-	-	-
Dalit Solidarity Peoples Delhi-LAP	-	-	-	-
Daya Krishna Samaj Kalyan Samiti MP LAP	100000	-	15000	-
Deen Avam Berozgar Sakha Bihar -LAP	-	-	50000	-
Department of Law, M.D.University Rohtak-LAP	-	-	100000	-
Deprive in Havlent Society for Himalayan Utarakd	-	-	-	-
Development of Rura Education Agriltur Tamilnadu LAP	25000	-	25000	-
Dharmadip Nagar Pragati Sanskrutic Maharashtra-LAP	-	-	50000	-
Digambarpur Angikar, WB-LAP	-	-	50000	-
Dist, Legal Service Authority -North 24 Pargana WB	50000	-	-	-

  
 RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA  
 Director, Rural Development & Accounts, Dept.  
 of Rural Development, Government of India  
 Office # 21, 1st Floor, 1st Floor, 1st Floor  
 Plot No. 21, JBS Road, JBS Road, New Delhi-110025



(Amount in ₹)

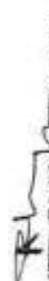
	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
India Evangelical & Educational Rural Devlop AP LAP	-	-	50000	-
Indian Minorities Youth Association , UP	15000	-	15000	-
Indian Social Service AP-LAP	-	-	50000	-
Indian Society, Udaipur	15000	-	15000	-
Indira Vikas Mahila Mandali , AP	10000	-	10000	-
Indo Nippal Women Welfare Society-LAP	-	-	15000	-
Ihsal Foundation UP-LAP	-	-	100000	-
Institution of Social Welfare Action, Gujrat (LAP)	15000	-	15000	-
Jagan Meiha Mahila Sangam AP LAP	-	-	50000	-
Janasadhana Odisha-LAP	50000	-	50000	-
Jan Hiteshini Kalyan Samiti Ultrakhand-LAP	45000	-	45000	-
Jan Jagrukta Uthan Kalyan Samiti-UP-LAP	-	-	50000	-
Jan Jai Vikas Samiti, Chhatisgarh-LAP	-	-	100000	-
Jannanas Evam Pariywas Samiti MP-LAP	-	-	50000	-
Jarmanias Society for Social & Environitl Delhi-LAP	50000	-	50000	-
Jan Sewa Samiti, Rohlak Haryana-LAP	15000	-	15000	-
Jeevan Jyoti Sanshan Bihar, LAP	-	-	25000	-
Jeevan Jyoti Kendra Bihar-LAP	-	-	125000	-
Jharkhand State Commission of WomenLAP	250000	-	-	-
Jivan Jyoti Samiti ,Haryana-LAP	15000	-	15000	-
Joint Women's Programme, New Delhi	30000	-	30000	-
Kadambani Shikshan Evam Samaj Kalyan Sewa MP-LAP	15000	-	15000	-
Kanoria PG Mahila Mahavidyalaya Jaipur-LAP	50000	-	15000	-
Kaushal Seva Sanshan Rajasthan-LAP	-	-	75000	-
Kerala State Legal Services Authority-LAP	100000	-	-	-
Khadi Gramooyog Kala Niketan Jharkhand-LAP	-	-	50000	-
Koti Reddy Subbi Reddy Amarnath AP-LAP	-	-	75000	-
Kriti Sanshan -Rajasth-LAP	-	-	25000	-
Lakecity Movement Society, Rajasthan	-	-	45000	-
Lakshay Education, Art & Cultural Society, Haryana-	15000	-	15000	-
Lokseva Mahila Yuvak , Maharashtra, LAP	50000	-	50000	-
Maa Draupadai Jansewa Samiti, UP	15000	-	15000	-
Maa Saraswati Shikshan Rajhin-LAP	-	-	50000	-
Maharashtra State Legal Services Authority =LAP	150000	-	-	-
Mahatma Gandhi National Institute of Research & -LA	150000	-	-	-
Mahatma Sarvam Pratisthan Maharashtra-LAP	25000	-	25000	-
Mahaveer Shiksha Samiti- LAP	50000	-	50000	-
Mahila Evam Bai Kalyan Sanshan-UP-LAP	-	-	50000	-
Mahila Jagrukta Shiksha & Kalyan Samiti,Bilaspur	15000	-	15000	-
Mahila Janjati Sewa Samiti- Uttarakhand-LAP	-	-	50000	-

  
 राजेश कुमार अहुजा / RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA  
 महासचिव, राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग, दिल्ली  
 सचिव, राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग, दिल्ली  
 पत्र # 21, 2015-16, दिनांक 15.08.2015  
 Pdf No. 21, 1501-16, 15.08.2015



(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year Plan	Non-Plan	Previous Year Plan	No
Mahila Kalyan Evam Vidya Vikas Samiti, Kanpur	25000		25000	
Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Punjab-LAP	-		50000	
Mahila Shikshan Samiti UP-LAP	15000		100000	
Mahila Udyog Kendra Parmeshwar Bhawan, Bihar LAP	-		15000	
Makarampur Manishis Juba Kalyan WB LAP	30000		50000	
Malabpur People Rural Development Society WB	-		30000	
Matikarijuna Weker Section Developmt AP-LAP	100000		50000	
Mamatha Makkalay Mandira, Karnataka-LAP	-		100000	
MANASWI SHAHDARA DELHI-LAP	15000		100000	
Manav Kalyan Avam Suraksha Samiti, Haryana-LAP	30000		15000	
Manav Kalyan Samiti, Almora (LAP)	30000		30000	
Manav Kalyan Sanssthan,Dehradun	30000		30000	
Manav Sewa Ashram Vanoshidhi Gramaudyog Sansstha UPL	50000		30000	
Mangal Shantimahila Vikas Charitable Gujrat-LAP	25000		-	
Marudhara Sanssthan Jaipur-LAP	250000		25000	
Matra Darshan Shiksha Samiti, Baswara	15000		250000	
Matra Darshan Shiksha Samiti, Udaipur	15000		15000	
Maulanal Sewabhavi Sanssthan Maharashtra	15000		15000	
Mayank Foundation Samiti MP-LAP	-		15000	
Modern Shiksha Vikas Samiti	15000		50000	
Motherly Association for Social Serv.(MASS)LAP	15000		15000	
Mother Society (Miracle Org.) AP LAP	50000		50000	
Mithunjoy Negar Mukti Tirtha WB-LAP	-		50000	
Mukat Bharti Siksha Samiti Rajasthan LAP	50000		50000	
Murshidabad Adibashi Gramin WB-LAP	-		50000	
Nabin Sangha, West Bengal-LAP	30000		50000	
Nagbhumi Chetna Samiti Uttarakhnad-LAP	-		30000	
Nalanda Educational Society, Haryana-LAP	15000		25000	
Nandha Engineering College Tamilnadu LAP	50000		15000	
Nani Mangal Mahila Samity Odisha-LAP	-		-	
Nari Vikas Mahila Mandal MP-LAP	-		50000	
National Alliance of Women(NAWO)-LAP	225000		50000	
National Council of Social Welfare Bihar-LAP	-		225000	
National Youth Association Assam	40000		75000	
Native Education & Employment Develop.Society.MP	15000		40000	
Natural Institute of Social Change and Resource	15000		15000	
Navdeep Samajik Vikas Sansstha-LAP	-		50000	
Navjeevan Bahudeshiya Sevabhavi Maharashtra-LAP	-		50000	
Navjeevan Sanssthan Rajasthan-LAP	-		50000	
Navrachna Mahila Vikas Trust-LAP	-		25000	

  
**RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA**  
 Joint Secretary, P.W. & Accounts Officer  
 Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India  
 Plot No. 21, Jeevan Bhawan Complex, Connaught Place, New Delhi-110025

(Amount in T)

	Current Year Plan	Non-Plan	Previous Year Plan	Non-Plan
NAWANGAR Chhatragadh-LAP	50000	-	50000	-
New Age Foundation, Varanasi	15000	-	15000	-
New Life Club, Orissa	15000	-	15000	-
Nikkileth Educational Academy-LAP	-	-	50000	-
Nishal Vikas Parishad-UP-LAP	-	-	25000	-
N.J. Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj-Gujr LAP	10000	-	10000	-
OASIS Foundation, Tamilnadu	-	-	25000	-
Om Mahanadi, Bihar -LAP	-	-	100000	-
Organization for Development Rural Eco Odisha-LAP	-	-	50000	-
Orissa State Commission for Women	50000	-	50000	-
Pace Academy, Maharashtra-LAP	-	-	50000	-
Padmavati Bahudeshiya Mahila Mandal Maharashtra-LAP	-	-	100000	-
Panchayati Raje & Gender Awareness-LAP	30000	-	30000	-
Pantihal Sagar Gyan Vikas Sansthan Rajasthan -LAP	15000	-	15000	-
Paryavayi Mahila Vikas Samiti Uttarakhand-LAP	-	-	50000	-
People's Movement for Devlpm't Tamilnadu-LAP	-	-	50000	-
People Education & Awareness Service Socy AP-LAP	15000	-	15000	-
People Voluntary Integral Services Org LAP	25000	-	25000	-
Pragati Mahila Bihauudeshiya, Maharashtra LAP	-	-	100000	-
Pragati Yuva Vikas Kendra MP-LAP	-	-	25000	-
Premchand Educational Devlpt. Socy AP-LAP	25000	-	25000	-
Principal Jawaharlal Nehru Rajeeya Mahavidyalaya-L	100000	-	100000	-
Principal National P.G.College Lucknow-LAP	300000	-	300000	-
Priyadarshini Samsthe Karnataka-LAP	-	-	50000	-
Public Health & Medical Technologi, Delhi-LAP	15000	-	15000	-
Punranchal Vikas Samiti (LAP)	25000	-	25000	-
Puroha Keshariya Charitable Trust	15000	-	15000	-
Rachhvi Janta Vikas Gram Udyog Samiti, Madhya	12500	-	12500	-
Rajapur Gramya Vikas Evam Prashikshan Sansthan-LAP	100000	-	100000	-
Rajasthan Gramin Vikas Rajasthan-LAP	-	-	100000	-
Rajst Gramodhyog Vikas Sansthan, Muradabad ( U P )	-	-	50000	-
Raha Javit Gramin Evam Krichi Sewa Samiti, Uttarakh	25000	-	25000	-
Ranjana Royal Educational Welfare Delhi-LAP	-	-	25000	-
Rashnya Seebhav Sewa Samiti-Hary-LAP	125000	-	125000	-
Reformer Educational & Social Welfare Society-LAP	-	-	50000	-
Roshni National Sewa Gramodhyog Sansthan UP-LAP	-	-	50000	-
Rural Development Society-AP-LAP	75000	-	75000	-
Rural Development Trust Tamilnadu-LAP	25000	-	25000	-
Rural Environment Awareness Legal & Dev Tamil LAP	30000	-	30000	-


  
 RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA
   
 Director (P.O.) Office of Plan & Accounts Officer
   
 Office No. 21, 2nd Floor, Government Buildings, Sector-10, Chandigarh
   
 Date: 21/04/2016



(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Rural Litigation & Entitlement Kendra Dehradun-LAP	-	-	60000	-
Rural Organisation for Poverty Eradication, Orissa	15000	-	15000	-
Samaj Kalyan Samiti Haryana-LAP	15000	-	18000	-
Samaj Sansthan & Sarvegin Vikas Sansthan, Maharashtra	9000	-	9000	-
Samaj Seva Trust Plevu Nursery Jharkhand-LAP	-	-	50000	-
Samaj Uthan Samiti, U.P.	13250	-	13250	-
Samaj Vikas Sewa Sanstha Delhi-LAP	-	-	50000	-
Samta Sewa Sansthan, Uttarpur	30000	-	30000	-
Sarvevone Sarvodaya Sansthan UP-LAP	-	-	50000	-
Sanghansadhan UP-LAP	-	-	50000	-
Sanjivani Educational & Social Developm Sanstha-LAP	-	-	50000	-
Sankalp Sadhana Maharashtra LAP	-	-	50000	-
Sankalp Sansthan Rajasthan-LAP	-	-	50000	-
Sanskar Gyan Peeth Sevakhan Samiti Chattigarh LAP	50000	-	50000	-
Sanskar Odisha-LAP	-	-	100000	-
Sanskar Seva Sansthan Rajasthan-LAP	-	-	50000	-
Sanskritik Samajik Samiti Bera UP LAP	-	-	90000	-
Sarbangin Unnayan Samiti, Assa	20000	-	20000	-
Sarjan Foundation UP-LAP	-	-	50000	-
Sarva Kalyan Mahila Mandai MP-LAP	-	-	50000	-
Sarvodaya Vikas Samiti UP-LAP	50000	-	50000	-
SAVEGE (Society on Action Village Edu)AP (LAP)	15000	-	15000	-
SCRAMC Oddisha-LAP	-	-	25000	-
Sewahar (Society for Education, Well, & Heat) Hary	15000	-	15000	-
Share Education Rural Among Peoples Tamilnadu-LAP	50000	-	50000	-
Shiv Jan Jagriti Shiksha Samiti, Haryana-LAP	15000	-	15000	-
Shiv Shankar Sewa Sansthan - Rajsthan - LAP	50000	-	50000	-
Shree Chandan Bahurudeshiya Mahastha-LAP	-	-	50000	-
Shree Dhruv Charitable Trust Gujrat-LAP	-	-	50000	-
Shree Sidha Dev Gramhoodog Sansthan-LAP	25000	-	50000	-
Shri Anara Vikas Sansthan, Uttaraksh-LAP	100000	-	25000	-
Shri Banashankari Mahila Mandai LAP	25000	-	25000	-
Shri Baleshwar Dayal Samaj Kalyan Samiti-UP-LAP	-	-	100000	-
Shri Bhuvaneshwari Mahila Mandai AP-LAP	-	-	50000	-
Shri Hari Krishan Shiksha Sewa Samiti, Alwar	15000	-	15000	-
Shri Laxmi Narayan Badi Vishal-LAP	30000	-	30000	-
Shri Laxmi Rural Develpt & Educa. Society, AP LAP	15000	-	15000	-
SHRI NARAYAN &VIKAS SANSTHAN -Lap	50000	-	50000	-
Shri Radha Krishna Sewa Samiti-LAP	50000	-	50000	-
Shri Rajiv Gandhi Memorial Public Sansthan , Rajast	45000	-	50000	-
			45000	

  
 Chairperson  
 National Commission for Women  
 15, Sector 17, Connaught Place  
 New Delhi - 110086  
 Ph: No. 27, 280001

(A)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Shri Sri Jan Kalyan Sanskriti Samiti Chatisgarh-LA	-	-	125000	-
Shri Sri Kalyan Samiti Panipat-LAP	-	-	100000	-
Shri Vajreshwar Vyayamshala Maharshi-LAP	-	-	50000	-
Shyam Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan UP	15000	-	15000	-
Siddalingeshwara Humne Nekarara Kamika-LAP	-	-	50000	-
Sir Chotu Ram Yuva Club, Haryana	-	-	50000	-
Srijan Mahavikas Manch, Jharkhand	15000	-	15000	-
Sita Mahila Vikas Prashikshan Sansthan-LAP	-	-	25000	-
Smt. Sushila Devi Educational Society, New Delhi	30000	-	30000	-
Snegam Multis Social Action Movement, Tamilnadu	10000	-	10000	-
Social Action Network Group,Up	15000	-	15000	-
Society for Health Awareness & Rural Enlgt AP-LAP	-	-	75000	-
Society for Integrated Rural Developt-LAP	-	-	60000	-
Society for Nurturing Education Health-AP-LAP	30000	-	30000	-
Society for Social Developt Tamilnadu-LAP	-	-	100000	-
Society for Technical & Environmental Movmt(STEM) L	-	-	75000	-
Society for Training, Amelioration, OrissaLAP	-	-	160000	-
Sosva Training and Promotion Pune-LAP	50000	-	50000	-
Soundarya Rural & Urban Development Association Kar	100000	-	100000	-
Spandan Sitapur UP. LAP	-	-	25000	-
Snguru Ayyappaswamy Educational Trust, Karnataka-L	50000	-	50000	-
Sri Krishna Shiksha Prasar Samiti, MP	15000	-	15000	-
Sri Swami Dharmidhar Sewa Sanstha UP-LAP	50000	-	50000	-
STAIRS, UP-LAP	75750	-	75750	-
Star Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan UP-LAP	-	-	60000	-
Sumitra Samajik Kalyan Sansthan, District Hamirpur,	-	-	30000	-
Suresh Sharma Foundation Rajasthan-LAP	100000	-	100000	-
Surguja Kalyankari Sewa Samiti Chatisgarh-LAP	-	-	160000	-
Sustainable Research & Developt Centre Maharst LAP	50000	-	50000	-
S.V.S Sansthan,Rajasthan	15000	-	15000	-
Swavlambi Gramodyog & Jan Chetha Vikas Sansthan, R	15000	-	15000	-
Tamilnadu Mahalir Nala Sangam -LAP	-	-	50000	-
Tarasankar Panchagram Sewa Samiti WB-LAP	-	-	-	-
T.A.V. Educations & Rural Development, Tamilnadu-LA	50000	-	50000	-
Thamizhali Aeyyu Arakkattalai, Tamilnadu LAP	-	-	50000	-
The Karnataka State Harijan-LAP	-	-	50000	-
The Mother Teressa Memorial Mahila Evam Bal UthanL	30000	-	30000	-
The Society for Women & Child Devlpt & Serv. Delhi	15000	-	15000	-
Thirumanagai Charitable Trust, Tamilnadu-Lap	25000	-	25000	-
Tulsi Gramodyog Sewa Samiti, U.P.	-	-	-	-

  
 Director, Jeevan Jyoti / RA, Jeevan Jyoti, Sector AHUJA  
 Ministry of Water Supply & Sewerage  
 Govt. of NCT of Delhi  
 Plot No. 21, Jeevan Jyoti, Sector AHUJA, New Delhi-110025



(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year Plan	Non-Plan	Previous Year Plan	Non-Plan
Ummid Samiti-Rajasthan-LAP				
Unnayan -Odisha-LAP	30000		30000	
Usha Jan Kalyan Samiti Delhi-LAP	-		50000	
Utkarsh Mahila Avam Bai Kalyan MP, (LAP)	15000*		50000	
Uttarakhand State Commission for Women-LAP	125000		15000	
Vaishnav Naree Sewa Sansthan UP-LAP			125000	
Vanavil Social Welfare Devlopt-LAP	-		-	
Venkaleswara Mahila Mandali-LAP	-		50000	
Vidya Bhushan Yuvak Mandal -LAP	75000		50000	
Vigyan Shiksha Kendra, Haryana	30000		75000	
Vikas Gram Udyog Mandal, Sonipat Haryana	30000		30000	
Vishwamaneva Sruvithomukha Abhirudhi Sanga-Karnataka-			30000	
Visva Bharati University WB-LAP	150000		75000	
Vivekanand Yuvajana Samithi AP--LAP	-		-	
Yamuna Sarishta Rajasthan-LAP	30000		50000	
Youth & Social Welfare Society Bihar-LAP	-		30000	
Yuva Pratisthan Maharashtra LAP			150000	
Yuva Sangharsh Samit Haryana(LAP)	45000		50000	
Yuva Sports Samiti, Haryana-LAP	15000		45000	
			15000	
	<b>4551500</b>		<b>3101500</b>	
<b>Legal Awareness Programms NER</b>				
Abu Tanang Socio- Economic Dev. Soc.	30000		30000	
Amitsara Shillong LAP NER	550000		550000	
Anunachal State Commission of Women, NER			530000	
Assam State Commission for Women, Uzanbazar(LAP			140000	
Assam University- LAP	440000		-	
Deera Village Forest Management , Anuniachal Pradesh	20000		20000	
District Social Welfare Office, Assam	96900		56500	
Dreams Assam	20000		20000	
Hayang Memorial Agro Industry & Education-AP-LAP	40000		40000	
Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Manipur-L	300000		-	
Iitahad Socia-Cultural Organization, Assam-LAP	20000		20000	
Jazzy, Guwahati, Assam	20000		20000	
Jyotimoy Foundation , Assam LAP NER	20000		20000	
Khomdok Muslim Women Welfare Society, Manipur	20000		20000	
Konwar Chatia Sanshani Mahalla Samity, Assam	40000		40000	
Light of Village , Guwahati, Assam	20000		20000	
Longmai Multi-Purpose Association, Manipur-Lap	20000		20000	
Manipur State Commission for Women-LAP	360000		-	
Mascotte Development Society Nagaland-LAPNER	60000		60000	

E

  
 P. V. S. KUMAR AHUJA  
 Member Secretary  
 National Commission for Women  
 Plot No. 21, Jeevan  
 New Delhi-110025

(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year Plan	Non-Plan	Previous Year Plan	Non-Plan
Meghalaya State Commission for Women, Shillong, NER	120000	-	-	-
Merit Educational Society, Assam	20000	-	20000	-
Mizoram Law College - LAPNER	180000	-	-	-
Nandini Welfare Society Assam-LAP NER	30000	-	30000	-
Nayan Mani Pragati Sarigha Assam	15000	-	15000	-
NIMS Educational & Social Asso-Assam (LAP)	40000	-	40000	-
North-East Bright Society, Assam	40000	-	40000	-
North-East People Right, Assam	20000	-	20000	-
Palsari Rural Development Society Assam,NER	-	-	60000	-
Phakun Harmoti Geon Shrinata Sankar, Assam, NER	40000	-	40000	-
Prayags, Assam	40000	-	40000	-
Progressive Development Org Assam, -LAP_NER	20000	-	20000	-
REDCO Foundation, Mambur-LAP	40000	-	40000	-
Rotary Club Shillong-LAP NER(L)	510000	-	510000	-
Rural Area Sarvodaya Proletariat-Manipur-LAP	120000	-	120000	-
Self Employed Tribal & Backwards Women's-LAPNER	20000	-	20000	-
Sikkam State Commission for Women-LAP NER	60000	-	-	-
Sun Club Assam, NER	20000	-	20000	-
Tezpur Social Service Society(TSSS)-Assam LAP	180000	-	180000	-
The Association for Devopt. of Backward Areas,Mani	20000	-	20000	-
The Rural Peoples Welfare Org Manipur-LAPNER	-	-	120000	-
The Sangit Natya, Manipur-LAP NER	60000	-	60000	-
Tripura Commission for Women,Agartala(NER)LAP	540000	-	-	-
United Progressive Society, Assam-LAP NER	60000	-	60000	-
Welfare to All HEPAH, Assam (LAP)	20000	-	20000	-
<b>PMLA</b>	<b>795000</b>		<b>1425000</b>	
Aharnish Sewa Sansthan, Deoria UP(PMLA)	60000		60000	
Asha Mahila Jankaliyan Pratishthan-PMLA	30000		30000	
Aysha Welfare Society UP-PMLA	-		60000	
Dalit Uthan Raastriya Girls Samiti, UP-PMLA	30000		30000	
Haryana State Legal Service Authority, Haryana	150000		150000	
Islamia Maktab Primary Girls School UP	15000		15000	
Jan Samadhan Sewa Sansthan-UP-PMLA	30000		30000	
Kshetriya Mahila Evam Bal Vikas Samiti-PMLA	30000		30000	
Maa Purna Jan Kalyan Sewa Sansthan - PMLA	-		30000	
Manav Kalyan Samiti-Pmla	30000		30000	
Maulana Azad Educational Society UP-PMLA	-		30000	
NarendraDev Educational School, Maharashtra	15000		60000	
Nature UP-PMLA	90000		15000	
			90000	

  
 राजेश कुमार आर्या/RAJESH K. DAS AHUJA  
 जे.पी.ए.के. संस्था, फ.प.ए.  
 एन.डी.ए. संस्था, महाराष्ट्र  
 प्लॉट नं. 21, गौरी नगर  
 प्लॉट नं. 21, Jasoda Industrial Estate, Kharapur, Maharashtra



(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Panchla Reliance Society WB-PMMLA	-	-	30000	-
Preitbha - UP, PMLA	90000	-	150000	-
Sahara Samiti (PMLA), UP	15000	-	15000	-
Sirnik Mahila Prashikshan, Gorakhpur	-	-	30000	-
Saraswati Shishu Shiksha Niketa UP-PMMLA	-	-	120000	-
Sarvodaya Jan Kalyan Sansthan UP-PMMLA	-	-	60000	-
Satyam Shivam Seva SansthanUP-PMMLA	-	-	90000	-
Shri Bodhewar Mahadev Sansthan-PMMLA	-	-	90000	-
Shri Meera Saraswati Shiksha Samiti-PMMLA	30000	-	30000	-
Spandan Sitapur, UP- PMMLA	30000	-	30000	-
The Women's Welfare Society Karnataka (PMLA)	30000	-	30000	-
Yashwant Sevabhavi Bahuddehiya, Latur-PMMLA	60000	-	60000	-
Yuva Chetna Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Delhi (PMLA)	45000	-	45000	-
Zain Social Welfare Society Lucknow UP	15000	-	15000	-
<b>Seminar/Conference National Level</b>	<b>630000</b>		<b>1140282</b>	
Andhra Pradesh State Women Commission-S/C	-	-	105582	-
Bharat Youth Welfare Education & Rural- Karnataka	-	90000	90000	-
Bharthiar University Combatore Tamilnadu-S/C NL	-	-	-	-
Federation of Indian Women Entrepreneurs(FIWE) Del	90000	-	90000	-
Gandhi Smaraka Grama Seva, Kerala-S/C	90000	-	90000	-
Heal India -S/C NL	-	-	-	-
Isabella Thoburn College Lucknow-S/C	-	-	-	-
National Association of the Deaf (NAD) Delhi-S/C	60000	-	90000	-
National Law University Jodhpur-S/C NL	-	-	-	-
Punjab State Commission for Women-S/C	60000	-	-	-
Registrar, Alagappa University Tamilnadu-S/C	90000	-	-	-
Registrar Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University-S	90000	-	-	-
Registrar Jmia Millia Islamia-S/C	-	-	90000	-
Social Development Foundation Delhi-S/C NL	30000	-	74700	-
Society for Community Action AP-S/C NL	-	-	30000	-
The Registrar Uttarakhnad Open University-S/C NL	-	-	90000	-
Udisha Vasant Kunj Delhi-S/C	-	-	90000	-
University Maharani College,Jaipur-S/C NL	-	-	90000	-
University of Kota Rajsth-S/C, NL	-	-	90000	-
Women's Studies & Research Centre University -S/C	30000	-	30000	-

G

  
 दिग्गज सुनील अग्रवाल/RAJESH KUMAR  
 डायरेक्टर जनरल, नेशनल कमिशन फॉर वूमन  
 एन सी वी, नएबी, एन सी वी, नएबी, एन सी वी  
 प्लॉट नं. 21, जलदा, नएबी, एन सी वी, नएबी, एन सी वी  
 प्लॉट नं. 21, जलदा, नएबी, एन सी वी, नएबी, एन सी वी

(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
<b>Seminar Conference NER</b>				
Action for Women & Rural Developt Manipur-S/C	822200	-	1007000	-
Akhanda, Tribuna- NER/S/C	145200	-	-	30000
Assam University -S/C NER	30000	-	-	30000
Center for Women Studies, Assam	30000	-	-	30000
College of Home Science Central Meghalaya S/C NER	30000	-	-	30000
Department of Political Science Debrugsh Universit	30000	-	-	30000
Development Networking Agency, Manipur-S/C NER	30000	-	-	30000
Development/Rural Education & Sporting-S/C NER	36000	-	-	36000
Duruita Charitable Trust, BTAD	30000	-	-	30000
Foundation for Social Devl. Org. Imphal, Manipur	30000	-	-	30000
Global Health Immunization & Population Assam S/C N	-	20000	-	20000
Grassroot, Meghalaya-S/C	30000	-	-	30000
Harang Memorial Agro Industry & Edu,AP S/C NER	30000	-	-	30000
Institute of Social Research & Develpt Manipur S-NER	-	30000	-	30000
Iswarambha Samiti Sangh -S/C NER	30000	-	-	30000
Manipur State Commission for Women-S/C	-	90000	-	90000
Meghalaya State Commission-S/C NER	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya State Commission for Women-S/C	36000	-	36000	-
New Integrated Rural Management Agency (S/C)	30000	-	30000	-
New Vision Creative Society Village& Post Era Assam	30000	-	30000	-
North -East India Centre for Mass Communicatio- S/C N	30000	-	30000	-
North East Network, Assam-S/C NER	135000	-	135000	-
PARDA Manipur	30000	-	30000	-
People's Socio -Cultural Org (PESCO)-S/C NER	-	-	-	-
Regieitrat, Mizoram University Mizoram-S/C NER	30000	-	30000	-
Rural Develpt Society Arunachal Pradesh-S/C NER	-	-	-	-
Social Awareness for Friendly Envirnt-Guwahati NER	-	-	-	-
Social Welfare Managment & Promotional-S/C NER	-	-	-	-
South, Asia Bamboo Foundation-S/C NER	30000	-	30000	-
The Will Association Singamei Imphal-S/C NER	-	-	-	-
Triputra State Women Commission-S/C NER	-	-	-	-
Wangjing Women and Girl Society, Manipur-S/C	-	120000	-	120000
<b>Seminar Conference Regional Level</b>				
All India Society for Social Justice-S/c	240000	-	300000	-
Department-Cum- Centre for Women's Std-S/C	90000	-	90000	-
Indramma Mahila Mandali-S/C	-	60000	-	60000
Nava Bharath Rural & Educational Socly AP-S/C	30000	-	30000	-
Rashtriya Mahila Samsthan UP-S/C	60000	-	60000	-
Shree Raja Shiv Chhatrapati Maharashtra-S/C R	-	60000	-	60000

  
 RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA  
 Director, Planning, Finance & Accounts Officer  
 Office No. 21, 1st Floor, H.O. P.O. Bhanu  
 PIN No. 781 001, Dispur, Assam



(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
<b>Seminar Conference State Level</b>				
Aali-E-Yaseen Human Resources Developt. S/C			30000	
Abhyudaya Seva Samithi AP-S/C			30000	
Adarsha Rural Devlpt. & Training Socity Karmi-S/C			30000	
Adarsh Kalyankari Sewa UP S/C			30000	
Agra Jan Kalyan Sewa Samiti U.P.-S/C			30000	
All India Shiksha Evam Vikas Association-Delhi			30000	
Ambikanur Vikas Samis(AVS), Chatisgarh			30000	
A.R. Foundation AP-S/C	30000		30000	
Arun Institute of Rural Affairs- Odisha-S/C			30000	
Asthana-A-Christia Mahila Mandal-S/C	30000		30000	
Balaji Rural Development Society Karnataka-S/C			30000	
Bankura Mahilas Social Welfare Socity, WB-S/C	30000		30000	
Barbena Chelana Salsang WB-S/C	30000		30000	
Bharatiya Lok Kalyan Sansthan, Jharkhand-S/C			30000	
Bharatiya Lok Kalyan Sansthan Ranchi-S/C SL			6000	
Bhang Welfare Association Orissa-S/C			30000	
Big Ball Vikas Kendra , UP-S/C			30000	
Centre for Alternate Rural (CARE)-S/C	30000		30000	
Chandrasekhar Azad Gramin Vikas Seva -S/C	30000		30000	
Community Rural Welfare Developt-S/C			30000	
C.V.Raman Educational Society AP S/C			30000	
Deep Vidya Mandir Samis (DVMS) Raith-S/C			30000	
Dheeran Kala Sangam UP-S/C			30000	
D.S.Social Society Awas Vikas, UP-S/C	30000		30000	
Ekla Chalo-An Organization for Urban & Rural WB-S/C			30000	
Ganuja Devi Sanstha Mahardhra-S/C SL			30000	
Grammum, Tamilnadu-S/C			30000	
Jai Devi Siksha Prasar Samis MP-S/C	30000		30000	
Jai Kisan Shikshan Prasarak Mandal-S/C	30000		30000	
Jai Maa Bhawani Foundation- MP S/C	30000		30000	
Jai Shree Arunani Yodhya Mandir Bundi-S/C			30000	
Jan Kalyan Samaj Sewa Trust-S/C	30000		30000	
Kamla Nehru Mahavidyalaya -S/C	30000		30000	
KKC Institute PG Studies(KIPS)-AP S/C SL			30000	
Lakshya Seva Sansthan UP S/C SL			30000	
Lok Seva Sansthan- S/C (Statelevel)	30000		30000	
Maharaj's Yograj Kalyan Samis Uttarakhnd-S/C SL			30000	
Manav Seva Kalyan Sansthan MP-S/C			30000	
Manav Seva Samaj Malilal-S/C			30000	
Manav Vikas Foundation -Delhi-S/C	30000		30000	
	<b>11400000</b>		<b>23950000</b>	
	<b>30000</b>			

J

  
 RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA  
 Joint Secretary  
 Ministry of Women & Child Development  
 Government of India  
 New Delhi-110025

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Matoshri Meisahar Ambedkar Gram Vikas- S/C	30000	-	30000	-
Mitra Awareness Social Service-AP-S/C	30000	-	30000	-
Mothers LAP Charitable Org. AP-S/C SL	-	-	30000	-
Mother Teresa Rural & Tribal Develpt. AP-S/C	-	-	30000	-
Mukti Mamta Mahil Mandal-MP S/C	30000	-	30000	-
Nagnik Uthhan Samiti UP-S/C	30000	-	60000	-
Naini Mahila Evam Bal Vikas Samiti Uttarakand-S/C	-	-	30000	-
Navchetan Sarvajenik Trust-Gujrat LAP	-	-	50000	-
Nehru Yuva Club -Haryana-S/C	30000	-	30000	-
Nivedita Kalyan Samiti MP-S/C	-	-	30000	-
Noble Reformation Integration Society -S/C	30000	-	30000	-
Rajdhani College Delhi-S/C	30000	-	30000	-
Rameshwaram Bihar-S/C SL	-	-	30000	-
Rameshwar Mahadev Vikas Sanstha-S/C	30000	-	30000	-
Sadayanodai Ilaiingar Narpani-Tamilnadu-S/C	-	-	30000	-
Safe Society - S/C SL	-	-	30000	-
Sahaya Samajik Sansthan ,Chattisgarh-S/m	-	-	30000	-
Selem District People Service Society -S/C SL	-	-	30000	-
Sankar Gyan Peeth Shikshan Chhattisgarh-S7C	-	-	30000	-
Sanskritik Sahajik Samiti UP-S/C	-	-	30000	-
Sarjan Sewa Sansthan -S/C	60000	-	-	-
Satvinder Shiksha Samiti-S/C SL	-	-	30000	-
Savitribai Fule Bhau Shikshan Sansthan-S/C SL	30000	-	30000	-
SHARE (Socdy for Humanita . Action) Orissa-S/C	30000	-	30000	-
Shree Darpan Charitable Institute-Gujrat. S/C	-	-	30000	-
Shripad Navjeevan Pratishthan Maharashtra-S/C SL	30000	-	30000	-
Shri Rajiv Gandhi Smruti Khadi Gramodyog Trust S/C	30000	-	30000	-
Shri Ram Jan Kalyan Vikas Samiti S/C SL Rajs	30000	-	30000	-
Shyam Kavi Lok Kalyan Sansthan-S/c	-	-	30000	-
Srigun Bodhi Bharati Vocational Institute-S/C SL	-	-	30000	-
Social Action for Rural Poor Karnataka-S/C	30000	-	30000	-
Social Welfare & Research Asso.Delhi-S/C	-	-	30000	-
Society for Promotion of Pragati Sansthan Rajth S/C	-	-	30000	-
Society for Upliftment of Poor in Rural-AP-S/C	-	-	30000	-
Sri Sindhura Nritya Kala Academy Karnataka-S/C	-	-	30000	-
SWAVALAMBAN HP- S/C	30000	-	30000	-
Tarusakha - , Patana-S/C	-	-	30000	-
Vishweshwaraiah Rural Developmt Society Karnataka S/	-	-	30000	-
Voluntary Integrated Developmt Society AP-S/C	-	-	30000	-
Weaker Section Development Society AP-S/C	30000	-	30000	-

  
 राजेश कुमार अहूजा / RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA  
 डी.एम. (ए.डी.डी.) / D.M. (A.D.D.)  
 राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना / National Service Scheme  
 पत्र सं. 21, दिल्ली / Letter No. 21, Delhi  
 Post No. 21, Jaisa Bhandra, J.India. 110028-10000



(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
<b>Seminar Conference Others</b>	<b>19973586</b>		<b>3562174</b>	
ACP/DO/SPUWC Narakpura-S/C Exp	3665000		-	
Action Research for Health & Social Economic Devi-S	-		-	
Adarsa, Orissa (S/C)	15000		15000	
Akalan Singh West Bengal (S/C)	30000		30000	
Akhal Bharatiya Viklang Sewa Sansthan UP-S/C	30000		30000	
Akhal Manav Seva Parishad-S/C	13950		13950	
Akhal Polycraft Association Lucknow-S/C	-		-	
Akkamahadevi Mahila Mandal Karnataka-S/C	90000		-	
All India Foundation for Peace & Disaster mangl.(S/C)	-		30000	
All India Women's Conference Delhi-S/C	30000		30000	
Amity Law School, U.P.(SemiCon)	153750		153750	
Amrita Mahila Kalyan Samiti UP-S/C	-		30000	
Amrita Vishva Vidyapeetham University -S/C	109250		-	
Anundaya Educational & Rural Devipm Society -S/C	29624		-	
Association for Devit & Research Orissa S/C	30000		30000	
Awaaz-E-Niswaan, Mumbai -S/C	109300		-	
Awadh Educational Society Lucknow-S/C	30000		30000	
Bhagidari Jan Sahyog Samiti	30000		30000	
Bharathiyar Institute of Engineering for Women Tamil	-		-	
Bhartiya Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan, U.P.(S/C)	15000		15000	
Centre for Social Research, New Delhi(S/C)	-		151674	
Centre for Women's Studies, Udaipur	90000		90000	
Developing Countries Research Centre DU-S/C	90000		90000	
Dhanvadhini Mentally Retarded Drug-S/C	30000		30000	
Dharti Foundation Delhi-S/C	60000		-	
Director Maya Foundation Chandigarh-S/C	90000		90000	
Director School of Insurance Studies National Law	142750		-	
Divine Touch Delhi-S/C	90000		90000	
Dr. B.R Ambedkar Rural Devypt Socity Kamat S/C	30000		-	
Dr. Hahmemann, Educational Devit Delhi	30000		30000	
Duarshani Saramik Sangha, Orissa	9000		9000	
Educational & Rural Deveipt. Society, Tamilnadu(S/C)	29000		29000	
Education & Rural Development, Tamilnadu(S/C)	95150		30000	
Gandarpurkur Sri Ramkrishna AshramWB S/C	30000		30000	
Geet Mahila Samiti U.P	15000		15000	
GHG Khalsa College Ludhiana -S/C	142750		-	
Grihana Sudha Educational Society, Hyderabad	15000		15000	
Gokhale Education Society , Mumbai-S/C	63650		-	
Gramin Uthan Manav Sansthan Rajasthan-S/C	-		30000	

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राज्यी कुमर अग्रवाल/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA  
 जेनरल एंड सेक्रेटरी (फायंडिंग) एंड  
 एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ऑफ नॅशनल कमिशन फॉर  
 वूमन, प्लॉट नं. 21, जलेश्वर, नई दिल्ली-110022

(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year Plan	Non-Plan	Previous Year Plan	Non-Plan
Green World Educational Society, Udaipur	30000	-	30000	-
Gujrat State Commission for Women-S/C	60000	-	60000	-
Hastakshep Welfare Social Society - S/C	100300	-	-	-
Health Agricultural Rural Devlpm Socity AP-S/C	100500	-	-	-
Helena Kaushik Women's College, Jhunjhunu	90000	-	90000	-
Hemmagar Sunderban Dreame -S/C	86600	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy -S/C	146223	-	-	-
Human Resource Advancement Welfare Delhi-S/C	30000	-	30000	-
Indian Institute of Youth Welfare, Maharashtra	15000	-	15000	-
Integrated Tribal Development for Worker	30000	-	30000	-
Jagruti Jan Kalyan Samiti, Bihar (S/C)	-	-	-	-
Jalana Rural Devlpmnt Society Karnatak-S/C	30000	-	30000	-
Jan Kalyan Kuter Gramodhyog Samstha, (S/C)	30000	-	30000	-
Jaekalyan Orissa-S/C	27540	-	27540	-
Jan Kalyan Yubak Sangha, Orissa	-	-	-	-
Janta Vedic Shiksha Avam Seva Samiti, UP S/C	30000	-	30000	-
Jeevan Prakash Trust Gujrat-S/C	90000	-	-	-
Jeevan Vikas Samstha Maharashtra- S/C	30000	-	30000	-
Jharkhand State Commission-S/C	30000	-	30000	-
Jyomita Bahudeshiya Mahila Latun-S/C	30000	-	30000	-
Kerala Educational Development & Emprtl, Kerala/S/C	30000	-	30000	-
Kranthi Welfare Assoco, Karnataka S/C	60000	-	60000	-
Krusha Mahila Mandali NAWA, AP	30000	-	30000	-
Kumarsha Rural Development Society, WB	15000	-	15000	-
Kundan Welfare Society-S/C	30000	-	30000	-
Lokshikshak Samajik Va Samskrutik Krida-S/C	72200	-	30000	-
Maa Purna Jan Kalyan Seva Sansadhan - S/CUP	-	-	-	-
Madurai Non Formal Education Centre Tamilnadu S/C	30000	-	30000	-
Mahila Sakhi Saheli Samiti, Chhattisgarh-S/C	-	-	-	-
Mahila Uththanam-UP S/c	30000	-	30000	-
Manav Uthan Society Dehradun-S/C	90000	-	-	-
Maulana Azad National Urdu University Hyd	-	-	-	-
Maysa Foundation Chandigarh-S/C	30000	-	30000	-
Nagara Bhavi Urban & Rural Service(NB Urban) S/C	30000	-	30000	-
Nani O Sobi Kalyan Kendra WB-S/C	-	-	36060	-
National Charitable Welfare Society-UP S/C	30000	-	30000	-
National Industrial Training & Consultancy -S/C	83500	-	-	-
Natun Pathar Sathi Kolkata, S/C	30000	-	30000	-
Navjeevan Rural Developmt Society AP-S/C	60000	-	-	-
Nav Rajiv Gandhi Foundation & Research-S/C Jaipur	30000	-	30000	-

  
 RAJESH KUMAR JHA  
 Joint Secretary, Pay & Accounts  
 Ministry of Health & Family Welfare  
 Government of India, New Delhi-110002  
 Date: 21.08.2016



(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year Plan	Non-Plan	Previous Year Plan	Non-Plan
NAWCO, C/o Dr. Pam Rajput Womens Resource, Chandigarh	200000		200000	
Noble Social & Educational Society-S/C	60000		600000	
Odisha State Women Commission-S/C	150000		-	
Ori Adarsh Samiti Dausa-S/C	30000		30000	
Organizing Secretary, 33rd Criminology Conf. J & K	90000		90000	
Paral Welfare Society Haryana-S/C	30000		30000	
Perwas Jan Kalyan Sansthan UP-S/C	30000		30000	
Peace Reconciliation Ministries Andh Pradesh S/C	30000		-	
Pooja Adarsh Vidyā Mandir Sanstha, Rajasthan (S/C)	30000		30000	
Proja Welfare Society J&K-S/C	30000		30000	
Prisuma Mahila Samiti (S/C)	142750		-	
Principal Holy Cross Institute of Managmt Kerala- S	30000		30000	
Principal M.P. Govt. P.G. College, Rajasthan	30000		30000	
Rajiv Gandhi Janseva Sansthan, Raj				
Ramtheco Mhalegi Prabodhini Mumbai-S/C				
Ravindra Nath Tagore Gramothan UP-S/C	63500		-	
RK HIV AIDS Research & Care Centre, Mumbai	60000		60000	
Role of Women Worker in Social Awakening3	18000		18000	
Sabli Educational & Welfare Society, UP	30000		30000	
Sadhabhavana Samanwaya Sansthan UP/S/C	45000		45000	
Sakhi Kendra-S/C	60000		60000	
Sammati Social Samiti, MP	15000		15000	
Sanjeevani, Bhubaneswar	9000		9000	
Sanjeevani Delhi-S/C	30000		30000	
Sanjeevani Society (S/C)	15000		15000	
Sansarika Vikas Evam Nav Kalyan Samiti Uttara-S/C	30000		30000	
Sarvodaya Samigra Vikas & Sanchal Sansthan, S/C	30000		30000	
Self Initiative for Total Awareness, Deoghar (S/C)	30000		30000	
Shakti Vahini (S/C)	30000		30000	
Shyam Janakalyan Shiksha Samiti UP-S/C	-		-	
Shiv Charan Mathur Social Policy-S/C	30000		30000	
Shri Gurraj Ji Maharaj Shiksha, UP-S/C	30000		30000	
Shri Ram Samiti Shiksha Indor- S/C	30000		30000	
Sita Swasti Unnayan Samiti, Medinipur, West Bengal	30000		30000	
Social Welfare and Develpmt Organization-S/C	30000		-	
Society for Health & Edu. Dewlet, Hyderabad	15000		15000	
Stree Mukti Sanghama, Mumbai (S/C)	30000		30000	
Suruchi Kala Kendra, Bihar-S/C	30000		30000	
S.V. Educational Society AP-S/C	30000		30000	
Tarangini Social Service Society, Ap	15000		15000	

  
 राजेश कुमार अहलुजा  
 अध्यक्ष, राष्ट्रीय आयोग महिला  
 सशक्तिकरण, पृथ्वी भवन, नई दिल्ली-110011  
 दिनांक 01 फरवरी 2015

(Amount in ₹.)

	Current Year Plan	Non-Plan	Previous Year Plan	Non-Plan
Tata Institute of Social Science, Mumbai-S/C	10197549	-	-	-
The Collector & Magistrate, Sawai Madhopur	30000	30000	30000	30000
The Commissioner of Police Pune-S/C	30000	-	-	-
Uthas Foundation Delhi-S/C	-	-	-	-
Unique Vikas Sansthan UP-S/C	90000	-	-	-
University of Mysore Karnataka-S/C	142750	-	-	-
U.P.State Commission for Women-S/C	-	30000	-	30000
Uthan Shoudh Sansthan, Rajasthan	-	15000	-	30000
Vashnao Nari Seva Sansthan UP-S/C	-	60000	-	15000
Vidhya Kala Sansthan, U.P	-	30000	-	60000
West Bengal Commission for Women -S/C	-	90000	-	30000
Wipro Foundation-S/C	-	600000	-	-
Women Study & Research Centre MP-S/C	-	-	-	-
Your Story Media Pvt. Limited-S/C	-	-	-	-
<b>Special Study, NER</b>	<b>1523306</b>	<b>1523906</b>		
Arunachal Pradesh State Commission-Sp.St NER	112602	-	-	440400
Assam State Commission for Women-SP St	146800	-	-	131040
Assam University- Sp.St.NER	131040	-	-	36600
Dream Progressive Welfare Association, Assam NER	36600	-	-	37065
Jana Neta Irawati Foundation, Manipur NER	32350	-	-	32350
Jana Samndhi Samiti, Imphal, Manipur	91350	-	-	263151
Manipur State Commission for Women-Sp.St NER	87717	-	-	-
Meghalaya State Commission for Women - Sp Std (NER)	559473	-	-	301200
Mizoram State Commission for Women-Sp St NER	100400	-	-	48000
Nagaland State Commission for Women-SpSt NER	-	-	-	-
Omeo Kumar Das Institute A Social Chage	61908	-	-	234000
Sikkim State Commission for Women-Sp St NER	78000	-	-	-
Tripura State Commission for Women-Sp St	-	-	-	-

  
MEMBER SECRETARY

श्रीमि प्रीति मदन / PREETI MADAN  
 भारत महिला आयोग, Member Secretary  
 राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग, National Commission for Women  
 प्लॉट नं. 21, जवाहर नगर, 2/5, 4/2, प्लॉट-110025  
 Plot No. 21, Jaspal Institutional Area, New Delhi-110025

  
Pay & Accounts Officer

श्रीमान राजेश कुमार अहुजा / RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA  
 वेतन एवं लेखा अधिकारी, Pay & Accounts Officer  
 राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग, National Commission for Women  
 प्लॉट नं. 21, जवाहर नगर, 2/5, 4/2, प्लॉट-110025  
 Plot No. 21, Jaspal Institutional Area, New Delhi-110025



(Amount in ₹)

**SCHEDULE 8- FIXED ASSETS**

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1) Land	35,53,443.00	-	35,53,443.00	-
2) Furniture & Fixtures	79,58,146.00	-	64,13,562.00	-
3) Machinery & Equipments	38,72,928.00	-	45,48,636.00	-
4) Computer	1,19,510.00	-	2,98,776.00	-
5) Vehicle	25,19,815.00	-	24,64,000.00	-
6) Documentary Films	36,083.00	-	37,385.00	-
7) Books & Publications	21,82,69,860.00	-	44,82,860.00	-
8) Building- work in progress				
	<b>23,63,29,785.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,17,98,662.00</b>	<b>-</b>



**Pay & Accounts Officer**

राजेश कुमार आहुजा/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA  
 वेतन एवं लेखा अधिकारी, Pay & Account Officer  
 राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग/National Commission For Women  
 ब्लॉक सं 21, जसोला संस्थान क्षेत्र, नई दिल्ली-110025  
 Plot No. 21, Jasola Institutional Area, New Delhi-110025

**MEMBER SECRETARY**



प्रीति मदन/PREETI MADAN  
 सदस्य सचिव, Member Secretary  
 राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग/National Commission For Women  
 ब्लॉक सं 21, जसोला संस्थान क्षेत्र, नई दिल्ली-110025  
 Plot No. 21, Jasola Institutional Area, New Delhi-110025



(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year Plan	Non-Plan	Previous Year Plan	Non-Plan

**SCHEDULE 9- INVESTMENTS FROM EARMARKED/ENDOWMENT FUNDS**

**SCHEDULE 10- INVESTMENTS-OTHERS**

**SCHEDULE 11- CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS & ADVANCES**

**A. CURRENT ASSETS**

- 1) Cash in Hand (including cheques/drafts and imprest)
- 2) Postage Stamps in Hand
- 3) Bank Balance :-  
Canara bank-- 23274298  
Indian Bank -- 9,99,820

	32,284.00			35,115.00
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With Schedule Banks  
On Saving Account

	1,62,81,559.00	79,92,559.00	1,56,55,981.00	18,779.00
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- 4) Loan, Advances and Other Amount recoverable in cash or in kind or for value to be received -
- 5) Prepaid Expenditure for three months paid to NICSI
- 5) Sundry Debtors

1,27,251.00

<b>A</b>	<b>1,64,08,810.00</b>	<b>80,24,843.00</b>	<b>1,56,55,981.00</b>	<b>53,894.00</b>
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*Rajesh Kumar Ahuja*  
Pay & Accounts Officer

MEMBER SECRETARY

*Preeti Madan*  
श्रीमती प्रीति/ PREETI MADAN

सचिव, महिला आयोग, राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग, प्लॉट नं. 21, जसोबा इन्स्टीट्यूशनल एरिया, नई दिल्ली-110025

श्रीमान राजेश कुमार अहुजा/ RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA  
भुक्त एवं लेखा अधिकारी, भुक्त एवं लेखा अधिकारी, महिला आयोग, राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग, प्लॉट नं. 21, जसोबा इन्स्टीट्यूशनल एरिया, नई दिल्ली-110025

	(Amount in ₹)		
	Current Year Plan	Non-Plan	Previous Year Plan Non-Plan
<b>B. LOANS &amp; ADVANCES</b>			
<u>Under Plan</u>	<u>6,89,75,229.00</u>		<u>22,31,94,394.00</u>
	<u>10,55,866.00</u>		<u>8,63,206.00</u>
Advances to Employees	3,57,109.00		3,57,109.00
Seminar & conference			36,000.00
Abdus Salam			4,60,097.00
Anita Papreja			10,000.00
Manju S Hembram			-
Mridul Bhattacharya			-
Praveen Singh Counsellor-Adv S/C			-
Rekha Sharma . Member-Adv. S/C			-
Richa Ojha- Adv. S/C			-
Smita Jha , Counsellor- Adv. S/C			-
S.Murali Asstt.-Adv S/C			-
Sudha Chaudhary- Adv. S/C			-
Varun Chabria-Adv S/C			-
V.V.B Raju DS-S/C Adv			-
<b>Advance for Machinery Equip.</b>	<b>8000.00</b>		
Ishwar Chandra-Adv. Machinery & Equip	8000.00		
<b>Advance for Advertisement</b>	<b>2,24,55,037.00</b>		<b>55,037.00</b>
Accounts Officer DAVP, Advertisement (Adv.)	2,24,00,000.00		
Editor Employment News Adv. Advt.	55,037.00		55,037.00
<b>Advance for Audio Visual Publicity</b>	<b>2,53,67,734.00</b>		<b>1,19,10,361.00</b>
Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity	1,19,10,361.00		1,19,10,361.00
National Film Develpmt Corporation- Adv Audio Visual	1,34,57,373.00		
<b>Advances to NGO</b>	<b>7,50,000.00</b>		<b>8,76,790.00</b>
<u>Seminar &amp; Conference</u>			
ACP, HQ, DDO, Nanak Pura	1,00,000.00		1,00,000.00
Aparna Bhatt, Advocate			
CEQUIN, New Delhi	2,00,000.00		2,00,000.00
Swarilpi Swagat Building, Mumbai	4,50,000.00		4,50,000.00
<u>Advances for Seminar &amp; Conference</u>			
India Institute of Public Administration (IIPA)			1,26,790.00

  
 राजेश कुमार अहुजा/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA  
 लेखा एवं लेखा अधिकारी, Pay & Accounts Officer  
 राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग/National Commission for Women  
 प्लॉट नं. 21, जवाहर नगर, पृथ्वी नगर, दिल्ली-110025  
 Plot No. 21, Jawahar Institutional Area, New Delhi-110025



(Amount in ₹)

	Current Year Plan	Non-Plan	Previous Year Plan	Non-Plan
<b>Office Expenses</b>	1,45,490.00	6500.00	-	8,700.00
D B Srivastava, JHT		5000.00		-
Ishwar Chandra		20000.00		-
Rajkumar Clerk		12790.00		-
Suruchi Puri		500.00		-
V R Raman		700.00		700.00
Airport Authority of India-Adv OE		100000.00		-
Veena Packers & Movers-O E Adv				-
	<b>78,948.00</b>			<b>12,500.00</b>
<b>Travelling Expenses</b>				
Rekha Shamra		42886.00		-
Sudha Chaudhary, LO		11962.00		12500.00
Varun Chabra		24100.00		-
	<b>8,626.00</b>			<b>1,365.00</b>
<b>Advance for Petrol</b>		4855.00		-
Mahender Singh		1365.00		1365.00
B S Rawat		2406.00		-
Sohan Lal-Adv. POL				-
	<b>19173.00</b>			
<b>Advance to R &amp; M of Furniture</b>		19173.00		-
Rekha Sharma, Member				-
	<b>40,950.00</b>			<b>96,713.00</b>
<b>Salary Advance</b>		25,950.00		11,550.00
Festival Advance		15,000.00		85,163.00
LTC Advance				
	<b>11,153.00</b>			<b>11,153.00</b>
<b>OMCA</b>		11,153.00		11,153.00
Other Motor Car Advane				

  
**Rakesh Kumar Ahuja**  
 Director (Accounts) & Accounts Officer  
 Office of the Director (Accounts)  
 P.O. No. 21, New Delhi-110025



NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2016

(Amount in ₹)

SCHEDULE 12- INCOME FROM SALES/SERVICES

	Current year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
		NIL		NIL

SCHEDULE 13- GRANTS

(Amount in ₹)

1) Central Government	Current year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Grant	18,43,44,003.00	5,14,76,000.00	21,85,37,000.00	4,79,40,000.00
Less: Amount Grant in aid Capitalis	2,20,78,610.00	-	6,62,204.00	-
Total Grant	16,22,65,390.00	5,14,76,000.00	21,78,74,796.00	4,79,40,000.00

SCHEDULE 14- FEES/ SUBSCRIPTIONS

	Current year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1) Entrance Fees	-	-	-	-
2) Annual Fees/ Subscription	-	8,505.00	-	10,898.00
3) RTI Fees	-	-	-	-
		8,505.00		10,898.00
		8,505.00		10,898.00

  
Pay & Accounts Officer

  
MEMBER SECRETARY

राजेश कुमार आहुजा/ RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA  
वेतन एवं लेखा अधिकारी, Pay & Accounts Officer  
राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग/National Commission For Women  
प्लॉट नं 21, जसोला नगर, नए दिल्ली-110025  
Plot No. 21, Jasola Institutional Area, New Delhi-110025

प्रीति मय्या/PREETI MADAN  
सदस्य सचिव/Member Secretary  
राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग/National Commission For Women  
प्लॉट नं 21, जसोला नगर, नए दिल्ली-110025  
Plot No. 21, Jasola Institutional Area, New Delhi-110025



(Amount in ₹)

	Current year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan

**SCHEDULE 19- INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS**

**SCHEDULE 16- INCOME FROM ROYALTY, PUBLICATION ETC.**

**SCHEDULE 17- INTEREST EARNED**

(Amount in ₹)

	Current year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1) On Saving Bank Account:				
a) With Schedule Bank	20,57,848.00	5,74,631.00	42,13,427.00	2,80,270.00
b) Interest on investment	-	-	-	-
2) Interest on MSA	-	-	-	-
3) Interest Earned on CPF	-	-	-	-
4) Interest Earned on FDR	-	-	-	-
	<b>20,57,848.00</b>	<b>5,74,631.00</b>	<b>42,13,427.00</b>	<b>2,80,270.00</b>

**SCHEDULE 18- OTHER INCOME**

(Amount in ₹)

	Current year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1) Liability Written Back	22,10,891.00	-	23,04,351.00	-
2) Misc Income	60,815.00	65,451.00	34,168.00	20,500.00
3) Misc Income Prior Period	5,23,815.00	2,607.00	11,22,834.00	5,75,574.00
	<b>27,95,521.00</b>	<b>67,958.00</b>	<b>34,61,343.00</b>	<b>6,96,474.00</b>

Pay & Accounts Officer

MEMBER SECRETARY

श्रीमती सुमित्रा जगन्नाथ/ RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA  
 सचिव एवं लेखा अधिकारी: Pay & Accounts Officer  
 राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग/ National Commission for Women  
 सचिवालय, प्लॉट नं. 21, जसोदा इन्स्टीट्यूशनल एरिया, नया दिल्ली-110025

श्रीमती प्रीति/ PREETI MADAN  
 सचिव और लेखा अधिकारी: Member Secretary  
 राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग/ National Commission for Women  
 सचिवालय, प्लॉट नं. 21, जसोदा इन्स्टीट्यूशनल एरिया, नया दिल्ली-110025



**SCHEDULE 21- OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPEN:**

	(Amount in ₹)			
	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Advertisement Exps.	40,57,082.00	-	78,43,288.00	-
Legal Awareness Programme	-	-	-	-
Printing	8,69,098.00	-	4,46,473.00	-
Seminar & Conference	59,98,771.00	-	67,73,729.00	-
Special Study	41,42,330.00	-	47,40,423.00	-
Review of Law	1,04,134.00	-	2,75,417.00	-
PMVA	-	-	-	-
Funds for NGO's for Nukkad Natak	-	-	-	-
Audio Visual Publicity-Spot, Documentary Films etc.	2,58,48,375.00	-	-	-
Capacity Building of Judicial & Police official	2,69,016.00	-	-	-
Establishment of 24X7 Help Line & Call Center	-	-	-	-
Repair & Maintenance Plan	-	-	-	-
Land & Building RRT	-	-	-	-
Networking of NCW with SWC & Teleconferencing	6,41,309.00	-	3,72,861.00	-
Printing of Pamphlets, Leaflets & other Materials	3,67,429.00	-	13,94,514.00	-
Office Expenses	-	67,69,237.00	-	58,37,180.00
Repair & Maintenance	-	7,15,984.00	-	7,49,928.00
Telephone	-	5,71,887.00	-	5,58,947.00
Travelling Expenses	-	5,52,582.00	-	15,53,001.00
Audit Fees	-	61,200.00	-	1,40,040.00
Bank Charges	-	17,856.00	-	13,979.00
Petrol, Oil & Lubricants	-	11,20,038.00	-	12,95,077.00
Prior Period Expenditure-Rent	-	-	-	11,50,832.00
Rent, Rates & Taxes	-	76,06,534.00	-	77,25,986.00
Litigation	-	-	-	-
Advertisement NER	1,08,63,104.00	-	52,07,056.00	-
Legal Awareness Programme NER	-	-	-	-
Seminar & Conference NER	3,61,192.00	-	-	-
Special Study NER	2,04,643.00	-	-	-
	<b>5,36,27,483.00</b>	<b>1,74,14,738.00</b>	<b>2,70,53,840.00</b>	<b>1,91,23,480.00</b>

*Rajesh Kumar Ahuja*  
Pay & Accounts Officer

*Preeti Madan*  
MEMBER SECRETARY

श्रीमान कुमर अजुजा/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA  
वेतन एवं लेखा अधिकारी, Pay & Accounts Officer  
राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग, नेशनल कमिशन फॉर वूमन  
प्लॉट नं. 21, जसोला इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ़ न्यू देल्ही-110025  
Plot No. 21, Jasoala Institutional Area, New Delhi-110025

श्रीमती मदन/PREETI MADAN  
सहस्य सचिव/Mentor Secretary  
राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग/ National Commission For Women  
प्लॉट नं. 21, जसोला इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ़ न्यू देल्ही-110025  
Plot No. 21, Jasoala Institutional Area, New Delhi-110025

**SCHEDULE 22- EXPENDITURE GRANT, SUBSIDIES etc.**

	(Amount in ₹)			
	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
<b>Under Plan Head</b>				
Legal Awareness Programme	80,31,840.00	-	1,97,89,645.00	-
Seminar & Conference	3,85,61,785.00	-	79,41,473.00	-
Special Study	1,56,55,358.00	-	52,01,036.00	-
PMLA	-	-	9,55,280.00	-
Funds for NGO's for Nukkad Natak	-	-	3,50,000.00	-
Networking of NCW with State Commissions & teleconfer	5,36,000.00	-	-	-
Capacity Building of Judicial & Police official	6,09,641.00	-	5,79,565.00	-
<b>A</b>	<b>6,43,33,624.00</b>	-	<b>3,46,12,981.00</b>	-
<b>Under Plan-NER Head</b>				
Legal Awareness Programme NER	43,20,000.00	-	21,43,780.00	-
Seminar & Conference NER	21,79,200.00	-	9,86,856.00	-
Special Study NER	24,86,665.00	-	14,47,819.00	-
Printing NER	-	-	52,500.00	-
<b>B</b>	<b>89,85,865.00</b>	-	<b>46,31,055.00</b>	-
<b>Total (A+B)</b>	<b>7,33,79,489.00</b>	-	<b>3,94,44,036.00</b>	-

**SCHEDULE 23- INTEREST**

NIL

  
Pay & Accounts Officer

राजेश कुमार आहुजा/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA  
वेतन एवं लेखा अधिकारी, Pay & Account Officer  
राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग, National Commission For Women  
प्लॉट नं 21, जसोदा इन्स्टीट्यूशनल एरिया, नई दिल्ली-110025  
Plot No. 21, Jasoda Institutional Area, New Delhi-110025

**MEMBER SECRETARY**  
  
श्रीति मदान/PREETI MADAN

सदस्य सचिव, Member Secretary  
राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग/National Commission For Women  
प्लॉट नं 21, जसोदा इन्स्टीट्यूशनल एरिया, नई दिल्ली-110025  
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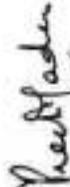


**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN**  
**SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF RECEIPT & PAYMENT AS AT MARCH 31, 2016**  
**SCHEDULE 28- ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES**

	Current year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1 Salary - CP & Members Officers Staff		25473649.00		3,06,44,366.00
2 Wages	9230055.00		1,00,29,690.00	
3 Contribution to CPF				
4 Contribution to Other Funds - LSC PC		1117641.00		1143709.00
5 Payment for Professional Fees & Services	8737021.00		35,99,504.00	
	<b>1,79,47,076.00</b>	<b>2,65,91,290.00</b>	<b>1,36,29,194.00</b>	<b>3,17,88,075.00</b>

  
**Pay & Accounts Officer**

श्रीमती अशोक जगदीश/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA  
 प्लॉ. नं. 21, जसोदा इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ स्टडीज, नई दिल्ली-110025

**MEMBER SECRETARY**  


श्रीमती प्रीति/PREETI MADAN  
 प्लॉ. नं. 21, जसोदा इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ स्टडीज, नई दिल्ली-110025

**SCHEDULE 27- OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES**

	Current Year	Previous Year
	(Amount in ₹)	
<b>Under Plan</b>		
Advertisement Exps.	26457082.00	7748325.00
Legal Awareness Programme	-	-
Printing	869098.00	448473.00
Seminar & Conference	6670021.00	6243344.00
Special Study	4274213.00	4740423.00
Review of LAW	1,04,134.00	2,75,477.00
PMMLA	-	-
Audio visual Publicity	3,93,05,748.00	49,77,418.00
Land & Building work in progress advance	-	10,85,00,000.00
Machinery & Equipment Advances to NBCC	-	1,98,00,000.00
Machinery & Equipment Advances	8,000.00	-
Furniture & Fixtures Advance to NBCC	-	1,00,00,000.00
Advance for Motor Vehicle	6,94,160.00	-
Advance for Computer Advances	1,37,052.00	-
Printing of Pamphlets, Leaflets & other materials for distribution	367429.00	1394514.00
Capacity Building of Judicial & Police officials on proper Implementation of women laws	2,69,016.00	-
Networking of NCW with State Women Commission & Teleconferencing	641309.00	372881.00
Funds to NGOs for Nukkad Natak & local songs etc.	-	-
<b>A</b>	<b>7,97,97,262.00</b>	<b>16,44,98,855.00</b>

**Under Non Plan**

Office Expenses	6906027.00	5843369.00
Repair & Maintenance	743816.00	752429.00
Telephone	571697.00	656847.00
Travelling Expenses	616523.00	1585501.00
Audit Fees	61200.00	140640.00
Bank Charges	17866.00	13978.00
Petrol, Oil & Lubricants	1127299.00	1295077.00
Rent, Rates & Taxes	7606534.00	7725986.00
Litigation	-	-
<b>B</b>	<b>1,76,50,962.00</b>	<b>1,79,93,827.00</b>

राजेश कुमार जगता/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA  
 जेता एव सेता अधिकांश Pay & Account "et  
 मन्त्रालय अर्थ/Ministry Commission for  
 एतः 21, नवम्बर 2015. पृष्ठ 16 सहा 11/11/15  
 Plot No. 21, Jasoda Institutional Area, New Delhi-110025



**Remittance Schedule-29**

	Current year		Previous year	
	Addition	Amount Remitted	Addition	Amount Remitted
GPF	11,49,000.00	11,49,000.00	17,38,900.00	17,39,900.00
Licence Fee	56,723.00	56,723.00	69,335.00	69,335.00
Income tax	20,21,288.00	20,21,288.00	26,20,128.00	26,20,128.00
CGHS	26,875.00	26,875.00	35,475.00	35,475.00
CGEGIS	11,940.00	11,940.00	16,842.00	16,842.00
HBA	16,000.00	16,000.00	-	-
Interest on HBA	12,000.00	12,000.00	28,575.00	28,575.00
MCA + (Intl)	3,348.00	3,348.00	22,400.00	22,400.00
OMCA	-	-	-	-
Interest on OMCA	-	-	-	-
Festival Advance	4,050.00	4,050.00	2,100.00	2,100.00
Computer Advance	11,058.00	11,058.00	20,358.00	20,358.00
Computer Interest	-	-	-	-
CPF Subscription	4,08,509.00	4,08,506.00	6,86,817.00	6,86,817.00
CPF Advance	-	-	-	-
EPF	1,09,372.00	1,09,372.00	1,60,013.00	1,60,013.00
TDS	12,54,411.00	12,54,411.00	44,05,488.00	44,05,488.00
NPS	2,38,886.00	2,38,886.00	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,25,257.00</b>	<b>53,25,257.00</b>	<b>58,09,531.00</b>	<b>58,09,531.00</b>

**Schedule-30**

**Detail of Bank Balances**

	Plan	Non-Plan	Total Bank Balance
1 Canada Bank	1,52,81,736.00	79,92,559.00	2,32,74,295.00
2 Indian Bank	9,99,920.00	-	9,99,920.00
	<b>1,62,81,656.00</b>	<b>79,92,559.00</b>	<b>2,42,74,215.00</b>

*[Signature]*  
Pay & Accounts Officer

*[Signature]*  
MEMBER SECRETARY

श्रीमान श्री अशोक कुमार शर्मा, एम.बी.ए.ए.  
भारत के बैंक अधिकारी, टाटा अकाउंट्स, एम.डी.  
एनडी एलसी, एनडी/एनडी, एम.डी. एम.डी. एम.डी.  
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प्लॉ. नं. 21, जवाहर प्रोबुलिंग एरिया, न्यू देहली-110025

श्रीमान श्री अशोक कुमार शर्मा, एम.बी.ए.ए.  
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## National Commission for Women

### SCHEDULE -24 FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31.03.2016.

#### SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 1. ACCOUNTING CONVENTION

The financial statements have been 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 made by NCW during the year 2015-16 in any form and as on date the balance is NIL.

#### 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 The amount appearing as advances as on 31.3.2015 amounting to Rs. 19.48 crore given to NBCC along with the advance of Rs. 1.90 crores paid to NBCC during 2015-16 have been transferred to Capital work in Progress in compliance with SAR Audit (2014-15) Para No A.A.2 .

3.3 The building has not been capitalized in the books as on 31.3.2016 as the statutory approvals like completion /occupancy certificate, NOC for use of Auditorium are yet to be obtained by NBCC and certain rectification works are being carried by them. The final bill submitted by NBCC is under scrutiny and final amount to be capitalized shall be arrived at only after the scrutiny is complete.

3.4 Fixed Assets includes the books gifted/Donated to NCW are capitalized at book value.

#### 4. DEPRECIATION

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

राजेश कुमार आहुजा/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA  
वेतन एवं लेखा अधिकारी, Pay & Ac.  
राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग/National Commission for Women  
प्लॉट नं 21, जसोला संस्थानिक क्षेत्र, नई दिल्ली-110025  
Plot No. 21, Jasola Institutional Area, New Delhi-110025

**5. GOVERNMENT GRANTS/SUBSIDIES**

5.1 Government grants are accounted on realization basis.

**SCHEDULE-25 FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31.3.2016.**

**NOTES ON ACCOUNTS**

**1. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

- 1.1 Claims against the Commission acknowledged as debts - Rs. NIL (Previous year Rs. NIL)
- 1.2 In respect of :
- Bank guarantees given by/on behalf of the Commission - Rs. NIL (Previous year Rs. NIL)
  - Letters of credit opened by Bank on behalf of the Commission - Rs. NIL (Previous year Rs. NIL)
  - Bills discounted with Commission - Rs. NIL (Previous year Rs. NIL)
- 1.3 Disputed demands in respect of:
- Income - tax Rs. Nil (previous year Rs. NIL)
- Sales - Tax Rs. Nil (previous year Rs. NIL)
- Municipal Tax Rs. Nil (previous year Rs. NIL)
- 1.4 In respect of claims from parties for non-execution of orders, but contested by the Commission Rs. NIL (Previous year Rs. NIL)

**2. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS**

Initial Estimated cost of construction of the office Building of NCW at Jasola was for Rs. 6.09 crore as per estimate given by the CPWD and an amount of Rs. 1.80 crore was paid as an advance to them. But due to the administrative reasons the building could not be constructed. But CPWD had by that time incurred Rs. 32.98 lakhs for boundary walls etc. After that the fresh estimate was called from CPWD as well as from NBCC in which NBCC had quoted the less estimated cost for construction. Hence the fresh SFC was done and the work has been awarded to NBCC. The NBCC has now completed the work but statutory approvals like completion /occupancy certificate, NOC for use of Auditorium are yet to be obtained by NBCC and certain rectification works are being carried by them. CPWD has already been requested to refund the balance amount Rs. 147.02 lakhs of advance paid to them.

  
राजेश कुमार आहुजा/RAJESH KUMAR A.H.  
वेतन एवं लेखा अधिकारी Pay & Accounts  
राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग NWC  
प्लॉट नं 21, जसोला  
Plot No. 21, Jasola Institutional Area



### 3. CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS AND ADVANCES

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

### 4. TAXATION

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

### 5. FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

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

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

#### 5.2 Expenditure in foreign currency :

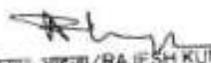
(a) Travel	NIL
(b) Remittances and Interest payment to Financial Institution / Banks in Foreign Currency.	NIL
(c) Other expenditure	NIL
Commission on sales	NIL
Legal and Professional Expenses	NIL
Miscellaneous Expenses	NIL

#### 5.3 Earnings:

Value of exports on FOB basis	NIL
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6. The presentation of the financial statements is based on the prescribed format given by Office of CGA applicable to our Commission.

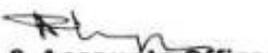
7. No liability towards Gratuity payable on death/retirement and Accumulated leave encashment benefits to the employees has been made in the books of accounts. National Commission for women is an autonomous body. This organization is not having its Permanent employee. All the employees are either on deputation from the Central Govt. and Semi Govt. organization or employees working as casual/contract basis to whom no gratuity/ pension is payable

  
 राजेश कुमार आहुजा/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA  
 पेयन एवं लेखा अधिकारी Pay & Account  
 राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग/National Commission for Women  
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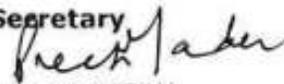
8. The Ministry of Women and Child Development, Govt. of India funds the National Commission for Women. The summarized position of the Grants received by the Commission for the year ending March, 2016 is as under:

S.No.	Particular	Plan(Rs.)	Non-Plan(Rs.)
1.	Unspent balance of Grant at the beginning of the year	1,56,55,981	18,779
2.	Unspent balance of Cash in hand at the beginning of the year	--	--
3.	Unspent balance of Postage stamps in hand	--	35115
4.	Grants received during the year	18,43,44,000	5,14,76,000
5.	Unspent balance (including miscellaneous receipts) of the Grant at the end of the year	1,62,81,559	79,92,559
6.	Unspent balance of Cash in hand at the end of the year	--	--
7.	Unspent balance of Postage stamps in hand	--	32,284

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. The observation of SAR audit 2014-15 in para no. A.1.1 has been complied with by showing payment made to NICS I upto June, 2016 as prepaid expenses for three months i.e April, 2016 to June, 2016.
11. Schedule 1 to 30 are annexed which form an integral part of the balance sheet and the Income and Expenditure account for the year 2015-16.

  
**Pay & Accounts Officer**

राजेश कुमार अहुजा/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA  
 वेतन एवं लेखा अधिकारी Pay & Accounts Officer  
 राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग/National Commission For Women  
 प्लॉट नं 21, जसोला इन्स्टीटयुशनल एरिया, नई दिल्ली-110025  
 Plot No. 21, Jasola Institutional Area, New Delhi-110025

**Member Secretary**  


प्रीति मदान/PREETI MADAN  
 सदस्य सचिव/Member Secretary  
 राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग/National Commission For Women  
 प्लॉट नं 21, जसोला इन्स्टीटयुशनल एरिया, नई दिल्ली-110025  
 Plot No. 21, Jasola Institutional Area, New Delhi-110025



**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN**  
**No. 4-5/2016/NCW**

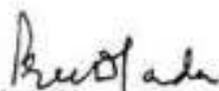
Dated 28.10.2016

**CORRIGENDUM**

The closing balance of previous year for Non Plan under Capital fund and Liabilities shown in Balance Sheet as on 31.3.2016 Rs. 16,86,007/- may be read as Rs. 55,65,547/-

  
Pay & Accounts Officer

राजेश कुमार अहुजा/RAJESH KUMAR AHUJA  
वेतन एवं लेखा अधिकारी/Pay & Account Officer  
राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग/National Commission For Women  
प्लॉट नं 21, जसोला संस्थानिक क्षेत्र, नई दिल्ली-110025  
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Plot No. 21, Jasola Institutional Area, New Delhi-110025

## AUDIT CERTIFICATE

**Separate Audit Report of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India on the  
Accounts of National Commission for Women, New Delhi  
for the year ended 31 March 2016**

We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of National Commission for Women (NCW), New Delhi as at 31 March 2016, Income & Expenditure Account and Receipts & Payments Account for the year ended on that date under Section 19(2) of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers & Conditions of Service) Act, 1971. These financial statements are the responsibility of the NCW's Management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

2. This Separate Audit Report contains the comments of the Comptroller and 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-economy-performance aspects, etc., if any, are reported through Inspection Reports/CAG's Audit Reports separately.

3. We have conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidences supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management as well as evaluating the overall presentation of financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

4. Based on our audit, we report that:

(i) We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;

(ii) The Balance Sheet, Income & Expenditure Account/Receipts & Payments Account dealt with by this report have been drawn up in the format prescribed by the Ministry of Finance.

(iii) In our opinion, proper books of accounts and other relevant records have been maintained by NCW in so far as it appears from our examination of such books.

(iv) We further report that:

A. Balance Sheet

A.1 Liabilities:

A.1.1 Current Liabilities and Provisions (Schedule-7): Rs 5.64 crore

A.1.1.1 NCW has pending bills of Rs. 0.33 lakh in March 2016 towards 'Office Expenses' for which no liability was created for the year ending 31 March 2016. This has resulted in understatement of liabilities & provisions and also understatement of expenditure by the like amount.

A.1.1.2 Provision for electricity expenses for 2015-16 was not made by NCW. Similarly, provision for salary/allowances for the month of March 2016 was also not



made in the accounts. The provision based on actuarial basis needs to be made for retirement benefits as required by uniform format of accounts and AS-15 of ICAI.

A.1.1.3 NCW issued cheques of Rs. 7.75 lakh to various stakeholders between the period March 2010 and November 2015, which remained un-cashed as at 31 March 2016. These time barred cheques were not written back in the accounts, which resulted in understatement of Current Assets (Bank balance) and Liabilities (creditors) by the like amount.

## A.2 Assets:

### A.2.1 Fixed Assets (Schedule-8): Rs. 23.63 crore

NCW incurred expenditure of Rs. 21.38 crore for construction of its office building. The building was inaugurated in October 2015 and put to operation in February 2016. However, NCW had not capitalized the cost of construction and shown it as 'work in progress' instead of 'Fixed Assets'.

This has not only understated the cost of buildings shown in the annual accounts but non-charging of depreciation also resulted in understatement of expenditure and overstatement of fixed assets by Rs. 1.07 crore<sup>1</sup>.

### A.2.2 Current Assets, Loans & advances (Schedule-11): Rs. 10.12 crore

An amount of Rs. 1.37 lakh was depicted under advances given to supplier towards purchase of capital items. The same was supplied and put to use in September 2015. However, the same was not shown under Fixed Assets and accordingly no depreciation was charged. This had resulted in overstatement of Current Assets by Rs. 1.37 lakh and also the Fixed Assets were understated by Rs. 0.55 lakh (considering the depreciation of Rs. 0.82 lakh)

## B. Income and Expenditure:

### B.1 Other Administrative Expenses (Schedule-21): Rs 7.10 crore

Other administrative expenses include Rs. 6.87 lakh prior period expenditure. These expenditure were booked in current year instead of prior period. It resulted in understatement of prior period expenditure and overstatement of current year expenditure by Rs. 6.87 lakh.

## C. Grants-in-aid

NCW received Rs. 2358.20 lakh (Rs. 1843.44 lakh under Plan and Rs. 514.76 lakh under Non-Plan) from Ministry of Women & Child Development. It had unspent balance of Rs. 156.75 lakh (Rs. 156.56 lakh under Plan and Rs. 0.19 lakh under Non-Plan) of previous year's grants. Further, it had other receipts of Rs. 32.85 lakh (Rs. 25.48 lakh: Plan and Rs. 7.37 lakh: Non Plan). Out of the total available funds of Rs. 2547.80 lakh (Rs. 2025.48 lakh under Plan and Rs. 522.32 lakh under Non Plan), it had utilized Rs. 2305.06 lakh (Rs. 1862.67 lakh: Plan and Rs. 442.39 lakh: Non-Plan) leaving unspent balance of Rs. 242.74 lakh (Rs. 162.81 lakh under Plan and Rs. 79.93 lakh under Non-Plan) as on 31.3.2016.

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

<sup>1</sup> At the rate of 10% of the cost of the building as per the income tax rules

v. Subject to our observations in the preceding paragraphs, we report that the Balance Sheet, Income & Expenditure Account and Receipts & Payments Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of accounts.

vi. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said financial statements read together with the Accounting 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 and fair view in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in India;

- a. In so far as it relates to the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the National Commission for Women as at 31 March 2016; and
- b. In so far as it relates to Income and Expenditure Account of the surplus for the year ended on that date.

For and on behalf of C & AG of India



Director General of Audit  
Central Expenditure

Place: New Delhi  
Date: 29.11.2016



### Annexure

#### 1. Adequacy of internal audit system

- Internal Audit of NCW had been conducted up to March 2015 by the Internal Audit Wing, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

#### 2. Adequacy of Internal control System

- Recruitment Rules have not been framed even after more than 20 years of constitution of the Commission.
- The response of the management to statutory audit objections was not effective as 22 audit paras for the period from 2009-10 to 2013-14 were outstanding.
- Sundry creditors of Rs. 172.27 lakh pertained to the period 2008-09 to 2013-14 and for 2014-15, creditors of Rs. 54.21 lakh remained pending as of March 2016. These are pending as the UCs for the first installments are pending.
- Advances amounting to Rs. 7.67 crore extended to NGOs, DAVP, NFDC, etc, were outstanding as of March 2016.
- The fixed assets register and consumable item register does not depict details of all items.
- Physical verification of Assets and inventory was not done in time.  
These have been reported in the previous year's report but despite assurance given by the management, the remedial action has not been taken as yet. Thus, the Internal Control System of NCW needs to be strengthened.

#### 3. System of physical verification of assets

- Physical verification of assets has been conducted up to October 2015.
- The register maintained by NCW did not depict details of all items shown in accounts and thus, the veracity of value of fixed assets depicted in accounts could not be verified.
- The accession register of library books with accession number up to 5000 was lost. Further, a physical verification of library books in 2014 revealed that 696 books were lost and 75 books were not available. Thus, the value of books shown in the accounts of the NCW was not correct to the extent of missing books.

#### 4. System of physical verification of inventory

- Physical verification of inventory has been conducted up to November 2015. However, Physical verification of library has been conducted up to November 2014.
- Register of Consumables items has also not been maintained depicting the details of all items and thus could not be verified.

#### 5. Regularity in payment of dues

- As per accounts, no payment over six months in respect of statutory dues was outstanding as of March 2016.

