



# ANNUAL REPORT 2009 – 2010



**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN**

4, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg, New Delhi-110002

[http: www//ncw.nic.in](http://www//ncw.nic.in)



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## PREFACE

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I take great pleasure in presenting the Annual Report for the year 2009-10 of the National Commission for Women as envisaged in Section 13 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990.

During the year under report, the Commission carried forward the activities of previous year and worked relentlessly towards empowering women by taking up gender issues, suggesting amendments in laws relating to women, taking remedial measures to combat trafficking in women and children, atrocities on domestic workers, generating awareness about women's legal rights, explaining economic opportunities available to them, redressing grievances of women complainants as well as taking *suo-moto* cognizance of incidents of atrocities committed against women with a view to helping women victims.

In accordance with the mandate of the Commission, the Commission reviewed the scheme for Relief and Rehabilitation of victims of rape, suggested amendments in Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 and drafted the Domestic Workers Welfare and Social Security Act, 2010 and discussed alleged misuse of section 498A of IPC.

The Complaints and Investigation Cell, the core unit of the Commission accessed a large number of cases of women in distress for redressal of their grievances. Apart from dealing with the complaints, the Commission also took up investigation of many cases by taking *suo-moto* cognizance or basing on complaints of atrocities, committed against women, such as murder, rape, sexual assault, harassment at work places, dowry death, eve-teasing, NRI marriages, sale of minor girls to foreign nations, police brutality etc. and sent recommendations to the concerned authorities for necessary corrective actions.

During the year 2009-10, the Commission resolved 15985 complaints. The NCW has also started an online registration of complaints through its website so that the Commission can be accessed from the remotest corners of the country.

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

Besides, the Commission organized several workshops, conferences and consultations and public hearings on issues such as Domestic Violence Act, Female Foeticide, declining sex ratio, maternal health services, impact of armed conflict on women and children in the North East region, empowerment of women, sexual



harassment at work place, human rights of women, role of women in Panchayati Raj institutions, child marriage, rights of tribal women, awareness generation on HIV/AIDs, implementation of Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC &PNDT) Act, etc.

The special activities/programmes initiated by the Commission 'Save the Home Save the Family' continued during the year 2009-2010. The objective of 'Save the Home Save the Family' initiative was to train and sensitize police personnel in dealing with the cases of atrocities against women, emphasise on reconciliation method in cases of marital disputes, implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, complaints under section 498 A, IPC and ensuring proper networking amongst NGOs, NCW etc for the purpose. The programme is being part funded by NCW and implemented in association with the Delhi Police Women Cell.

One of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee on Empowerment of Women (EWC) (14<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Plight of Indian Women deserted by NRI husbands' was to evolve a well defined/ coordinated mechanism to deal with the issue of problematic NRI marriages to enable the aggrieved women to get a respectable solution to the problem. This recommendation was deliberated at an Inter Ministerial meeting comprising representatives from Ministries of Overseas Indian Affairs, External Affairs, Home Affairs, Law and Justice, Women and Child Development, National Commission for Women (NCW) and National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). It was decided that the National Commission for Women will be the coordinating agency at the national level to receive and process all the complaints related to Indian Women deserted by their overseas Indian husbands. Thus, the NRI Cell was formally inaugurated on 24<sup>th</sup> September 2009 to carry out the various activities regarding NRI marriages.

For a decade, the Commission has been working tirelessly for implementation of the long pending legislation for 33 *per cent* reservation for women. In the pursuit, the Commission held a press conference on the Women's Reservation Bill and appealed to political parties to extend support to the Bill.

I would like to record my gratitude for the support given to the Commission by various Ministries of the Government, particularly the Prime Minister's Office for its unflinching support and concern for women as well as the Ministry of Women and Child Development, various state Governments and State Commissions for Women, my own colleagues at the NCW, its officers and staff, who have worked shoulder to shoulder and made it possible to achieve our goals and objectives for the current year.

  
**GIRIJA VYAS**  
Chairperson

*National Commission for Women*

# 2

## INTRODUCTION

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

In keeping with its mandate, the Commission initiated various steps to improve the status of women and worked for their economic empowerment during the year under report. The Commission's Chairperson, Members and officers have visited various parts of the country to attend meetings/seminars/workshops/public hearings

organized by NCW/Non Government Organisations (NGOs), and to investigate various cases of atrocities committed against women. Besides, they visited jails, hospitals and attended legal awareness camps on legal rights of women etc; organized by NGOs/Women Study Centres of the Universities to gain first hand knowledge about the problems faced by women there so as to suggest remedial measures and to take up the issues with the concerned authorities. The Commission also constituted an Expert Committee to make recommendations on various women issues.

The Commission received a large number of complaints and also took *suo-moto* cognizance in several cases to provide speedy justice. The Commission sponsored gender awareness programmes, Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats and organized seminars/workshops/consultations and took up publicity against female foeticide, violence against women, child marriages, etc. in order to generate awareness in the society against these social evils. The NGOs played a significant role in organizing these programmes.

### Composition

The details of the Chairperson and Members of the Commission who served during 2009-10 are as follows:-

- i) Dr. Girija Vyas, Chairperson-Joined on 16.02.2005 to 15.02.2008 (Re-nominated and joined on 09.04.2008)

- ii) Ms. Yasmeen Abrar, Member-Joined on 24.05.2005 to 23.05.2008 (Re-nominated and joined on 15.07.2008)
- iii) Ms. Neeva Konwar, Member-Joined on 27.05.2005 to 26.05.2008 (Re-nominated and joined on 15.07.2008 to 12.02.2010)
- iv) Ms. Manju S. Hembrom, Member-Joined on 30.06.2006 to 29.06.2009
- v) Ms. Wansuk Syiem, Member-Joined on 26.09.2008
- vi) Shri S. Chatterjee, Member Secretary-Joined on 10.09.2007 to 26.03.2010
- vii) Ms. Zohra Chatterji, Member Secretary-Joined on 26.03.2010

The functions of the Commission are mainly divided into four cells, Complaints and Investigation Cell, NRI Cell, Legal Cell and Research Studies Cell. The activities of each of these cells are presented in Chapter numbers 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 respectively. The organization chart of the Commission is placed at Annexure-I.

### **Gist of decisions taken in the meetings as of the Commission**

During the year 2009-10, the Commission held a number of meetings to decide on important issues concerning women. A brief account of the meetings is given below :-

#### **1. Commission Meeting held on 18<sup>th</sup> June, 2009 :-**

The issue for creating legal awareness among tribal women about the various provisions meant

for the welfare of women as provided in the Constitution of India and laws formulated by the Central and State Governments was discussed at length. It was agreed that a special scheme on the Legal Awareness programme (LAP) for organising in tribal belts of the states of Rajasthan, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh needs to be chalked out. The Awareness Programme in the scheme would be of two hours duration and the provision of funds would range from ₹ 5000 to ₹ 7000 per programme. The programme may be organized in at least 50 blocks of these states. For this purpose, districts having concentration of tribal population in different states need to be identified.

#### **2. Commission Meeting held on 24<sup>th</sup> August, 2009:-**

Regarding item No. 18.2 of the action taken report on the recommendations contained in the 209<sup>th</sup> Report of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Demand for grants (2008-09) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, it was apprised that as per the latest data for the financial year 2008-09, the pending cases were 5386 against 12895 complaints received. 2320 Action Taken Reports (ATRs) had been received, 7509 complaints attended and 1077 cases closed. Regarding clearance of pending cases, a committee comprising of experts on different subjects such as dowry, sexual harassment etc; and social activists was constituted to deal with and assist the Commission on the complaints received. It was decided that the experts would sit with the concerned Member for expeditious finalization of the pending cases year wise. Copies of ATRs would be sent to the complainant and if no reply is received within a reasonable time, the case

would be treated as closed. Regarding closed cases, it was agreed that these can be reopened if the complainant insisted at a later stage. Responsibility for proper maintenance of files of closed cases would be that of the Custodian/concerned Counselor.

### **3. Commission meeting held on 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2009 :-**

- (i) Regarding pendency of LAP for the year 2007-08 and 2008-09, the Commission after deliberations decided that in those cases where no acceptance had been received for holding the programme/conducting the study during the period of one and half years i.e till March 2009, the cases should be treated as closed. In cases of files being non- traceable, copies of bill/vouchers etc. should be procured from the organizations to reconstruct the file for further processing. In future, the time table laid down for processing of cases after screening committee approval should be strictly followed. The custodians of files would be responsible for safe keeping of files. Regarding deployment of personnel on temporary basis for six months for maintenance of records of LAP and files of R&S Cell, it was decided that there was no requirement for deployment of fresh engagement of personnel. The work should be undertaken by the existing staff.
- (ii) Regarding report of the Inquiry Committee to enquire into the incident wherein Mrs. Komal Singh, an employee of Air India alleged that she was sexually molested and assaulted by the pilots of Air India flight No.IC-884 on 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2009, the recommendations of the

above committee of NCW established that a physical push by the captain had indeed taken place. Whatever be the provocation, this sort of behavior was unacceptable. Therefore, the Commission did not agree with the point of the report which sought to 'justify the action'. The Commission asserted that physical push and unparliamentary language used against Ms. Komal Singh by the Captain was unwarranted and affected the dignity and honour of the victim both as a professional and as a woman. The Commission condemned such behaviour and that the dignity and honour of the women should be maintained at all costs.

The interim report of the Committee along with the above comments of the Commission was to be sent to all concerned authorities for appropriate action. Further enquiry would also take the opinion of the various concerned associations for framing further guidelines for prevention of recurrence of such events.

### **4. Commission meeting held on 21<sup>th</sup> January, 2010:-**

- (i) It was decided that major national level seminars/workshops to be held in 2010 need to be planned in the month of February and March.
- (ii) Regional and State level seminars to be conducted at Chittorgarh, Udaipur, Sawai Madhopur, Dibrugarh, Jorhat and Sibsagar. The R&S Cell was to suggest topics for the same which could be conducted through local NGOs, universities, district administration.

(iii) The Commission also noted that action on renovation of the NCW premises had not gained any momentum. The Administration was directed to take immediate necessary action so that proper seating and other arrangements could be done without further delay.

**5. Commission meeting held on 12<sup>th</sup> February, 2010:**

- (i) Regarding delegation of financial powers in NCW, the Member Secretary shall exercise financial powers upto ₹ one lakh. Expenditure beyond the amount would require the formal approval of the Commission. In urgent situations and in cases the Commission is unable to meet, any expenditure beyond ₹ one lakh shall be exercised by the Member Secretary in consultation with the Chairperson and ex post facto approval taken by the Commission as and when the Commission would meet.
- (ii) The preliminary report in respect of Mrs. Preeti Kohali, Agra was also placed before the Commission for approval. The same had been noted, as the Commission had already taken up the matter with the Government of Uttar Pradesh and the Ministry of Home Affairs to initiate investigation by appropriate police authorities and take subsequent action as may be warranted.
- (iii) The chairperson directed to put all other reports of various Committees of Inquiry in the agenda of the Commission's next meeting. All Members were directed to submit at the

earliest completed reports of pending enquiries, if any, undertaken by them.

**Visit of Foreign Delegates and other Delegates to the Commission:**

**1. Parliamentary Committee of Timore-Leste Visits NCW**

A Parliamentary Committee on Poverty Reduction, Rural Development and Gender Equality Delegation of the National Parliament of Timore-Leste led by Mr. Osorio Florindo (President of the Committee) recently visited the National Commission for Women and interacted with the Chairperson, the Members and the officers.

After the brief presentation on NCW, the Chairperson explained that the Commission has three important units – the Complaints and Investigation Cell, the Research and Study Cell and the Legal Cell. She explained that the Legal Cell proposed and reviewed laws related to women while the Research and Study Cell conducted research on women – related issues and generated awareness about the rights and problems related to women.

On the question regarding working of the Commission, Dr. Vyas said that the Commission takes up suo-moto cognizance of cases and sets up inquiry committees to investigate into the cases and thereafter the inquiry reports are sent to the concerned state or departments for remedial action.

**2. Visit of Mexian delegates**

Mr. Cicilio Garza, Coordinator-in-Chief of the World Youth Conference 2010 visited National Commission for Women and interacted with the Chairperson and Members of the Commission.

Welcoming the visiting delegates, Dr. Girija Vyas, Chairperson, NCW deliberated on the similarities between Mexico and India. Then, Mr. Garza gave a brief on the World Youth Conference 2010 which is to be held in Mexico. He opined that years back in 1985, United Nations had declared the year as the International Year of Youth, and now it was time for its review and rejuvenation. The main agenda would be to have a more integrated, comprehensive and coherent public policy for the youth.

Mr. Garza further urged upon the Commission for support and input. Dr. Vyas assured the visiting delegation that the Commission would certainly respond positively.

### **3. Nepali delegates visits NCW**

A delegation of 12 women editors and journalists from various media organizations of Nepal visited the NCW and interacted with Chairperson, Members, Member-Secretary and officers.

Welcoming the delegates, Member Secretary, Shri S. Chatterjee explained some of the main functions of NCW, which comprised of redressal of complaints, review of laws, research on women issues and proposing amendments to laws, etc.

Answering a question, NCW Chairperson, Dr. Girija Vyas said that India had quite a few stringent laws relating to atrocities committed against women but their implementation was tardy. She said that the civil society and the media had a big role to play in creating awareness about such laws among women.

Intervening in the discussion, Law Officer Shri Yogesh Mehta said that Government of India was reviewing the law on rape and widening the definition of rape as well as drafting relief, rehabilitation and

rescue programmes for women victims of sexual assault.

Members of the Nepali delegation expressed their concern about the issue of trafficking which plagues both India and Nepal and hoped that India and Nepal would work together to combat problems that were common to both the countries.

### **4. Visit of the Chairperson and the Members of Bihar Legislative Council**

The Chairperson and the Members of Bihar Legislative Council visited the National Commission for Women and interacted with the Commission Members and Officers to discuss bilateral issues.

Some of the suggestions that emerged after the meeting were:-

1. The Commission would write to the Ministry of Railways to reserve separate compartments for women in trains which apparently is being discontinued in many trains.
2. The Commission would write to the Bihar Government for implementation of Compulsory Registration of Marriage.
3. Implementation of Swadhar Yojana may be taken up with the State Government.
4. The Commission would extend support in organizing seminars and conferences on women issues to the State Commission for Women, who will send proposals in this regard.

### **Foreign Visits of the Chairperson, Member**

#### **1. Chairperson's Bhutan Visit :-**

Dr. Girija Vyas, Chairperson visited Bhutan for a period of four days as a Member of Indian Parliamentary Delegation from Lok Sabha.

## **2. NCW Chairperson attends United Nations General Assembly meeting at New York:-**

Dr. Girija Vyas, Member of Parliament and Member of the Indian Parliamentary Delegation spoke at the Second Committee of the 64<sup>th</sup> Session of the United Nations General Assembly Meeting held in New York on the issue of eradication of poverty and other developmental issues.

She mentioned that eradication of poverty had gained urgency in the context of on-going economic crisis which due to massive unemployment had pushed millions of people into poverty and threatened to reverse the years of development gains. It was, therefore, imperative that poverty eradication continued to receive the highest attention of the United Nations and the International community.

In this context, she said the United Nations have a very important role to play in ensuring that developing countries are assisted in the development process through improved market access, debt relief and transfer of critical technology at affordable rates. Human development in all its aspects should not be lost sight of while pursuing globalization of economy. Greater flexibilities are also required in international regimes to ensure primacy of the development dimensions.

On the issue of role of women in development, she said that gender equality and empowerment of women are vital as this has a multiplier effect on the socio-economic growth. It is, therefore, essential that active involvement of women and their participation is ensured in planning and decision

making, education, improved access to productive resources.

Dr. Girija Vyas also endorsed the view of the United Nations on US Embargo on Cuba. Dr. Vyas said that for the last 17 years in a row, the General Assembly, while deliberating this agenda item, "has categorically and overwhelmingly rejected the imposition of laws and regulations with extra-territorial impact". "Unfortunately, these repeated resolutions remained unimplemented", she said. "The nearly five decade-old United States embargo on Cuba, including its extra-territorial aspects, continues to remain in force. We share the views expressed by the international community in its opposition to the embargo" she added.

### **Press Conferences**

#### **1. Press Conference on July 4<sup>th</sup>, 2009 at Conference Room, NCW on Schemes for Rape Victims:-**

Deeply disturbed by the rising incidents of rape, gang-rape, NCW had asked for early implementation of the scheme for relief and rehabilitation of the rape victims. NCW had written to the Prime Minister to make the anti-rape law effective by extending it to cover the heinous nature of sexual crimes against women and children.

Briefing media persons, NCW Chairperson Dr. Girija Vyas said that the need for a review of laws on sexual assault was felt by NCW as the present law did not define and reflect newer forms of sexual assault on women and children. She urged the Government to change the definition of rape to include in its various other types of sexual assault. The recommendations were based on the National Consultations held on the issue organized by NCW.

**2. Press Conference on 25<sup>th</sup> July, 2009 at Symposia Hall, NASC Complex, Pusa, New Delhi during the National Seminar on Schemes for Rape Victims :-**

Speaking on the occasion to media persons, Dr. Girija Vyas said that the rape victims were not only subjected to mental and physical trauma but also confronted with stigma and social ostracism for being victims of such a heinous crime. She said that the rape victims undergo two crises – one when she is raped and second during trial. The scheme was an attempt to enable the victim to live with dignity. She said that a budget of '68 crore as rehabilitation grant had been set aside for this scheme.

**3. Press Conference on 24<sup>th</sup> August, 2009 at 12.30 P.M. in the Silver Oak Hall, India Habitat Centre, New Delhi on the recommendations on amendments to Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 :-**

Perturbed over indecent representation of women on television, NCW was in favour of necessary changes in the law to bring in its ambit the electronic media.

The NCW has proposed certain amendments in the Prohibition of Indecent Representation of Women and Children Act, 1986 to make punishment for those violating it more stringent and make the law applicable to television channels.

A recommendation in this regard has been sent to the Ministry of Women & Child Development, NCW Chairperson Dr. Girija Vyas said at a press conference here today.

To widen the scope of the Act and its applicability, the definition of "advertisement" is also proposed to be amended.

Advertisement will include any notice, circular, label, wrapper or other document, besides visible representation made by means of any light including laser light and smoke, Vyas said.

**4. Press Conference on 27<sup>th</sup> August, 2009 at India Islamic Cultural Centre during the inauguration of NRI Cell:-**

The NCW has launched a special NRI cell which will be a non-stop shop for all issues related to NRI weddings and related disputes.

Speaking to media Dr. Girija Vyas said that the Commission receives a lot of complaints from Indian women being deserted by their NRI husbands. Through the cell for which the Overseas Affairs Ministry had named the Commission as a nodal agency women can get their disputes solved through mediation. The cell would accept and process all complaints related to Indian women deserted by their spouses abroad.

**5. Press Conference for launch of NRI Cell (at NCW office) on 24<sup>th</sup> September, 2009 at 11.00 a.m. at its premises at No. 4, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg, ICCW Building, New Delhi :-**

Speaking to press, the NCW Chairperson said that the NRI cell would function as a nodal agency for dealing with complaints regarding NRI marriages. The body has been nominated as the coordinating agency at the national level for dealing with issues pertaining to NRI marriages by the Overseas Indian Affairs Ministry, she said.

**6. Press Conference on 5<sup>th</sup> October, 2009 in the Conference Room on relief and rehabilitation to victims of acid attacks:-**

Dr. Girija Vyas, while interacting with the media, said the NCW prepared a draft of the Prevention of Offences (by Acids) Bill, 2008. The Bill proposes to classify acid attacks as a separate offence. The bill which has been sent for approval to the Union Ministry of Women and Child Development specifically deals with acid attacks. It includes schemes to treat and rehabilitate victims.

**7. Press Conference on 13<sup>th</sup> October, 2009 at 3.30 p.m. in the conference room on Section 125 of Cr.P.C. regarding maintenance to Women and Children:-**

Addressing reporters on the issue of major changes to Section 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code relating to maintenance, Dr. Vyas said the procedure for filing claims should be made simplified and made time bound with a cap on disposing claims within five hearings. Also, alternative methods of serving of means and private courier services should be explored.

**8. National Conference on implementation of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 on 13<sup>th</sup> November, 2009 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi :-**

Speaking to the press, NCW Chairperson Dr. Girija Vyas said that from cradle to grave women were subjected to emotional, physical and psychological violence. She said Uttar Pradesh topped the list of domestic abuse cases across India with 3,892 cases registered under the Act. Delhi was second with 3,463 cases while Kerala with 3,190 cases occupied the third slot.

**9. Press Conference on Ruchika's case on 23<sup>rd</sup> December, 2009:-**

Expressing deep anguish over the recent judgment giving a light sentence to former Haryana Director General of Police S P S. Rathore for molesting a minor girl, the National Commission for Women asked the Haryana Government to reinvestigate the case.

"The NCW is anguished as efforts are alleged to have been made to hamper proper investigation at every stage in this particular case", Dr. Vyas said.

Dr. Vyas has written to the Haryana Chief Minister to identify the lacunae in investigation in the case and explore the possibility of filing an appeal against the judgment. The Chairperson said, "It is learnt that the charge of abetment to suicide was withdrawn by the police". Though the cop had been held guilty, he was given just six months jail.

**10. Press Conference on Activities of NRI Cell on 21<sup>st</sup> January, 2010:-**

Holding a Press Conference on the issue of NRI marriages, NCW Chairperson, Dr. Girija Vyas suggested that there should be a comprehensive separate legislation for Non-Resident Indian (NRI) affairs as the phenomenon of holiday husbands – NRI grooms, who marry in India for dowry and desert their wives – was on a steady rise.

Dr. Vyas said the Commission's NRI Cell, which was set up six months back, had received as many as 177 complaints relating to marital discord. About 331 such complaints have been received by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs in the past one year. "A maximum of 130 complaints were received from the US followed by Britain 44 and Canada 37. Among the states, maximum of 87 complaints were

received from Punjab, followed by Delhi 59 and Haryana 21," Dr. Vyas added.

### **11. Women Reservation Bill, 6<sup>th</sup> March, 2010:-**

The NCW held a press conference at the Commission on the Women's Reservation Bill. Apart from the media, representatives from various women organizations attended the press meet. Chairperson thanked political parties like the Congress, BJP, JD(U) and the Left for supporting the Bill for providing 33% reservation for women in the Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies.

She appealed to the Samajwadi Party and the Rashtriya Janata Dal to support the Women's Reservation Bill.

### **Important Meetings/workshops organized by the Commission:**

1. Seminar on 'Violence against Women' held in Mumbai.
2. Seminar on relief to rape victims conducted at NASC Complex, Pusa, New Delhi on 25<sup>th</sup> July 2009.



*Dr. Girija Vyas addressing the Inaugural Session on the Seminar on "Relief and Rehabilitation to Victims of Rape".*



*At the Interactive Session on "Seminar on Relief and Rehabilitation to Victims of Rape". (From Right) Dr. Girija Vyas.*

3. A consultation on PC & PNDT Act was held in December 2009 at Jodhpur in Rajasthan.
4. National Consultation on 'Maintenance' was held in Bangalore in October, 2009.
5. Regional level Conference on 'Women's Right' was held at Shillong in February, 2010.
6. Seminar on 'Child Marriage' was held at Chittorgarh in March, 2010.
7. Seminar on 'Marriagable Age' was held on 27<sup>th</sup> August, 2009 at Vigyan Bhawan.



*Dr. Girija Vyas addressing Inaugural Session of Seminar on "NRI Marriages" at India Islamic Centre, New Delhi*



*(From Right) Dr. Girija Vyas releasing a report on the occasion of a Seminar of NRI Marriage at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi*

8. Seminar on Implementation of PWDV Act was held at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 13<sup>th</sup> November, 2009.



*Dr. Girija Vyas addressing a Seminar on "Implementation of PWDV Act" at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi*

9. Consultation on 'Dayan Pratha' was held at Udaipur in December, 2009.
10. A workshop on 'Child Marriage' was held at Jodhpur in December, 2009.

#### **Commission's NewsLetter : Rashtra Mahila**

Rashtra Mahila, a monthly newsletter of the Commission, published in English and Hindi,

continues to disseminate information about the Commission's programmes to women activists, members of legal fraternity, administrators, members of the judiciary, representatives of NGOs, scholars and students all over the country.

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

#### **NCW will be Coordinating Agency for NRI Marriages:-**

One of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee on Empowerment of Women (EWc) (14<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) on the subject "Plight of Indian Women deserted by NRI husbands" was to evolve a well defined/ coordinated mechanism to deal with the issue of problematic NRI marriages to enable the aggrieved women to get a respectable solution to the problem. This recommendation was deliberated at an Inter Ministerial meeting comprising representatives from Ministries of Overseas Indian Affairs, External Affairs, Home Affairs, Law and justice, Women and Child Development, National Commission for Women (NCW) and National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). It was decided that the National Commission for Women will be the coordinating agency at the national level to receive and process all the complaints related to Indian Women deserted by their overseas Indian husbands.

The State Governments/ Union Territories Administration and Indian Missions/ Post abroad have been requested to take note of this decision and to take further action accordingly.

### **Memorandum Of Understanding Signed With UNIFEM**

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed on 28.1.2010 between the National Commission for Women and UNIFEM. The scope of agreement of the MOU is as follows:-

- a) engage in developing strategies to reduce all forms of violence against women including developing of strategies and organizing policy dialogues to end trafficking of women in India and through studies , action research and other methods map areas in India that are vulnerable or prone to trafficking of all kinds and the interventions would also focus on Prevention in source areas; Law enforcement; Rehabilitation; Strengthening policies.
- b) Organizing policy dialogues on the convention on ending all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW) which would include creating public awareness, reviewing the progress made by the Government of India on implementation of the said Convention
- c) Assist in rendering all possible assistance to the complaints relating to women abandoned by their NRI spouses, including networking with NGO's , community organizations in India and abroad and recommend the Government on any policy or issue relating to the NRI marriages.

Organize consultations, workshops on any issue relating to women Consequent upon the agreement, a working group has been constituted consisting of two officials from UNIFEM , two officials from NCW and representatives from Ministry of Women & Child Development , NHRC and MHA.

### **Visit to Custodial Institutions**

As per Section 10 (10) 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 take up with the concerned authorities for remedial action, if found necessary. In order to assess and analyze the condition of women in custody, the Members of the Commission visited the following jails during the year 2009-10 and made the following observations/ recommendations :-

#### ● **Sawai Madhopur Jail in Rajasthan**

A Member of the Commission inspected the Sawai Madhopur Jail on 05.07.2009 and observed that the area given to female inmates was very small leading to overcrowding. The inmates had been accommodated more than the capacity. The environment of the jail was not neat and clean. The inmates of the Jail made a request to provide them television sets in their rooms.

The matter regarding pending cases was also discussed with the Jail Superintendent. The Jail Superintendent was directed to make a proposal and submit to State Government for increasing the area to be earmarked for the female inmates in the

jail to reduce overcrowding and providing television sets in their rooms for recreation purposes.

● **District Jail for Women Shillong :-**

A Member of the Commission visited the District Jail for women, Shillong on 22<sup>nd</sup> September, 2009 and met the Jail officers including Medical Officers. On inspection it was found that there are two dormitories available for inmates which are very well kept and maintained. There were seven inmates housed in the jail. Though the building was old but the surrounding was very clean and orderly maintained.

The facilities available were Vocational Training and Income Generation Activities like basket weaving, candle making, tailoring. The training for these activities were provided by a NGO called WISE. There was a kitchen garden and facilities for outdoor and in-door games were also available. The inmates were also provided Counseling by the Counselors of North Eastern Hill University. The health needs/ problems were well attended by a Medical Officer. The inmates were looking satisfied, healthy and happy.

However, the following recommendations were made:-

1. That the Meghalaya State Commission for Women (MSCW) should help the inmates of the jail to get Legal Aid for speedy disposal of the cases as the Commission has a Lawyer.
2. That the Meghalaya State Commission for Women can follow – up these cases.
3. That the Counseling and psychological support be given by NSCW and its partner NGOs.

Further, as a result of interaction between the Member of the NCW, MSCW, Jail Officers and Media, the following points emerged for consideration:-

- a) Setting up of a Special Cell for women in Ganesh Das Hospital for women victims whereby they could be given speedy treatment and examination of rape victims, counseling etc. The Cell has to be women friendly.
- b) Non- functioning of Women's Desk at the Police Stations.
- c) NCW has to extend more help to Meghalaya with regard to Crimes against women as the number of cases was rising rapidly.

● **Jowai District Jail:-**

Member of the Commission visited the Jowai district jail on 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2009 and met the District Jail Officials and Medical Officer. At the time of inspection, there was only one female inmate of 40 years of age. The Jail was well maintained with the provision of television for recreation and vocational training like stitching, art and craft. The Member was very much concerned about the safety and welfare of the lone inmate housed in the jail.

It was suggested that the State Commission for Women should provide legal help to the inmate. The Secretary of the Jaintia Youth Federation agreed to bail her out. There was also interaction with the media.

● **Sikkim State Prison, Rongyek and District Prison, Namchi :-**

The jails were visited by a Member of the Commission on 26<sup>th</sup> September, 2009. She met the

senior Superintendent of Police (Prisons) and other jail officials who briefed her about the cases of the inmates and the facilities provided to the inmates. In all there were nine women prisoners. The prison was based on the ideology of Mahatama Gandhi. The prison administration has initiated the uphill task of reformation, rehabilitation and reintegration of criminals back to society with an honest approach and challenge to reform the criminals in suitable ways by introducing the vocational programmes/trades like mushroom cultivation, furniture making with Buddhist carving, preparation of handmade tea from prison tea garden, bamboo crafts and products, tailoring, envelope making, floriculture and orchid farming, goetery, dairy farming, bakery and confectionery and screen printing etc. There was also a proposal to start a hardware and networking computer course, a mechanical workshop, an unit each for welding works, masonry, plumbing, electrical wiring etc. The proposal for a tourist spot had already gone to the State Government. The facilities provided to the inmates were satisfactory in District Prison Namchi and good in Sikkim prison.

- **Sawai Madhopur Hospital:-**

A Member of the Commission visited the hospital on 27.11.2009 and inspected the facilities

being provided to the patients. The hospital was in worst condition. Animals were roaming in the premises of the hospital. The life line drug store, Female and Labour wards were also inspected. There was mismatch in the accounting of number of medicines given free of cost to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families. It was reported that the posts of Radiologist, Anesthetist and Surgeon are lying vacant, Further there was need for one police outpost near the hospital.

The hospital administration was instructed to make arrangements for constructing boundary wall of the hospital and fixing the main gate at the entrance so as to prohibit the entry of the animals in the premises of the hospital. It was also instructed to the Hospital Administration for taking action against those employees who were not discharging their duties properly. For filling up the vacant posts in the hospital, it was suggested that they should take up the matter and coordinate with the Health Ministry of the State Government. The Member also met a woman patient who gave birth to her eighth female child and as a result her husband left her. The Hospital administration was impressed upon to help the patient out.

# 3

## COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATION CELL

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

### **Procedure of the Complaints and Investigation Cell:**

As soon as any complaint is received in NCW (by whatsoever mode), it is forwarded to the C & I Cell, entered into the complaints register containing particulars such as date of Receipt, number, sender's name and address, case number, Category and State, etc. This registration is done within 24 hours from the date of receipt of the complaint. Thereafter, without prejudice to the Chairperson's power to set up an Inquire Committee, generally complaints in which cognizance has been taken are serially noted and equally distributed among the various Counsellors in the Complaint and Investigation Cell. Each Counselor is in turn attached to a Member who is the final authority as regards the decision to be taken in a particular case.

The Counsellor prepares the Brief Transmission Report (BTR) of the complaint wherein they suggest/

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

The Chair Person and Member decide on taking suo-moto cognizance of the incidents, calling for Action Taken Reports from the concerned officials, taking decisions on summoning the parties for hearing, conducting of hearings and recording the statements, conducting counseling and bringing about conciliation and making recommendations on the reports. The C & I Cell functions under the supervision of the Deputy Secretary / Joint Secretary and under the overall supervision and guidance of the Member concerned. The concerned Member decides whether to close the matter or to conduct further hearings or to obtain further report from the concerned authorities or to recommend the

constitution of an Inquiry Committee takes the final decision. However, the Committee is constituted only after the due approval of the Hon'ble Chairperson. A letter is generally sent to the complainant in all the cases at the time of final disposal of the complaint whether the Commission has taken the cognizance or not. The procedure and regulations of NCW for handling of complaints at the C & I Cell is delineated in, the "National Commission for Women (Procedure) Regulations, 2005, Part – II (Procedure for Dealing with Complaints)" and "Procedure for Closure of Complaints, (Complaints & Investigation Cell), 2010".

The C & I Cell deals with the complaints received so as to provide adequate relief to the complainant and ensure suitable redressal of the grievances. The complaints are acted upon in the following manner:

- Specific cases of police apathy are sent to the concerned State Governments for investigation and monitored;
- Family disputes / matrimonial disputes are resolved through counseling;
- For serious crimes, the Commission constitutes Inquiry Committees, which make on the spot inquiries, examine various witnesses, collect evidence and submit reports with recommendations. Such investigations help in providing immediate relief and justice to the victims of violence and atrocities. The Commission monitors the implementation of the recommendation of the Inquiry Committees by taking up the matter with the concerned State Governments / Authorities;

- In complaints related to sexual harassment at work place, the concerned Organization / Department is urged to constitute an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) as per the Hon'ble Supreme Court Judgment on Sexual Harassment at Workplace, in **Vishakha Vs. State of Rajasthan (AIR 1997 Supreme Court 3011)**, to inquire into the complaint of the aggrieved woman employee and to submit a report of the same to the commission. For creating awareness, the Commission has also placed advertisements in the leading newspapers of various States emphasizing upon the constitution of an Internal Complaints Committee for enquiring into matters of "Sexual Harassment at Work Place" in Government as well as in the Corporate Sector.

#### **Complaints not ordinarily entertainable :**

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

- a. Complaints illegible or vague, anonymous or pseudonymous; or
- b. When the issue raised relates to civil dispute, between the parties such as contractual rights obligations and the like;
- c. When the issues raised relates to service matters not involving any deprivation of women's rights;
- d. When the issue raised relates to Labour / Industrial Disputes not involving any deprivation of women's rights;

- e. When the matter is sub-judice before a Court/ Tribunal;
- f. The Commission shall not inquire into any matter which is pending before a State Commission or any other Commission duly constituted under any law for the time being in force.
- g. When the matter has already been decided by the Commission;
- h. When the matter is outside the purview of the Commission on any other ground;

### **Online Complaint Registration System**

The Online Complaint Registration System is a facility incorporated for the speedy and easy registering of complaints through the Commission's website i.e., [www.ncw.nic.in](http://www.ncw.nic.in) and also through the e-mail of the Commission i.e., [ncw@nic.in](mailto:ncw@nic.in). Anyone can log in to the said site from any part of India / World and register his / her complaint. The said complaint is given a Registration Number and allotted to a particular counselor. The complaint is then disposed of in the same manner as those received through post / by hand, etc. If the complainant wants to know about the progress of the case, he / she may simply log in to the site and after typing their case number and relevant password, get the details of the action taken in the matter and also the progress of the case.

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

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

- (1) Acid Attack
- (2) Attempt to Murder
- (3) Attempt to rape
- (4) Bigamy / Adultery
- (5) Custody of Children
- (6) Cyber Crime
- (7) Desertion
- (8) Divorce
- (9) Domestic Violence / Matrimonial Dispute
- (10) Dowry Death
- (11) Dowry Harassment
- (12) Female Infanticide / Foeticide
- (13) Harassment at Work Place
- (14) Harassment for Dowry / Cruelty
- (15) Kidnapping / Abduction
- (16) Maintenance
- (17) Miscellaneous
- (18) Molestation / Eve Teasing
- (19) Murder
- (20) Non-mandate
- (21) NRI Marriages
- (22) Police Apathy
- (23) Police Harassment
- (24) Property (Widow's Property, Parent's Property, Stree-dhan Property)
- (25) Rape
- (26) Sexual Harassment at Work Place
- (27) Shelter / Rehabilitation

**Complaints Registered during the financial Year 2009 – 2010 (Category-wise and State-wise)**

During the year under report, **15985** number of complaints / cases were registered in the commission. The Category-wise, State-wise State-wise distribution of the complaints registered by the Commission for the Financial Year 2009 – 2010 is enclosed as Annexure : **A-II, A-III** wherein the complaints have been registered under 27 categories/heads.

The Category-wise segregation of the complaints / cases received by the Commission for the Financial Year 2009 – 2010 is enclosed as Annexure : **A – II**. The largest number of complaints numbering **2234** received by NCW was regarding Police Apathy, followed by **2155** complaints of Domestic Violence / Matrimonial Dispute and **1339** complaints of Dowry Harassment. The complaint relating to Dowry Death numbered **521**, of Molestation / Eve Teasing were **461**, Kidnapping / Abduction were **174**, Police Harassment complaints amounted to **516**. The complaints related to Attempt to Rape were **249** and that of rape were numbered **543**. **65** complaints related to Sexual Harassment at Work Place were received while **401** complaints of Harassment at Work Place. Cases of Bigamy / Adultery were **107** and that of Property (Widows Property, Parents Property, Stree-dhan Property, etc.) were **764**. Complaints of Divorce were **02** and that of Desertion were **02**. **04** cases of Acid Attack were registered. **6376** complaints registered were Miscellaneous.

Top Ten Categories (In Descending Order) which have been registered in a large number is as follows :-

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Category *</b>	<b>Nos. of Complaints</b>
1.	Police Apathy	2234
2.	Domestic Violence/ Matrimonial Dispute	2155
3.	Dowry Harassment	1339
4.	Property (Widows Property, Parents Property, Stree-dhan Property, etc.)	764
5.	Rape	543
6.	Dowry Death	521
7.	Police Harassment	516
8.	Molestation / Eve Teasing	461
9.	Harassment at Work Place	401
10.	Attempt to Rape	249

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

The State-wise segregation of the complaints/ cases received by the Commission for the Financial Year 2009 – 2010 is enclosed as Annexure : **A-III**. The Commission has received **8644** number of complaints / cases from Uttar Pradesh whereas **2094** complaints from Delhi, Rajasthan with **1339** number of complaints is at 3<sup>rd</sup> position, Haryana with **710** complaints at 4<sup>th</sup> position and Madhya Pradesh with **674** cases is at 5<sup>th</sup> position.

Top Ten States (In Descending Order) which have registered large number of complaints / cases during 2009-10 :-

S. No.	State	Nos. of Complaints
1.	Uttar Pradesh	8644
2.	Delhi	2094
3.	Rajasthan	1339
4.	Haryana	710
5.	Madhya Pradesh	674
6.	Bihar	465
7.	Maharashtra	409
8.	Uttaranchal	304
9.	Punjab & Jharkhand	209 Each
10.	Tamil Nadu	158

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

**Selected Successful Complaints Dealt With By The Commission : -**

1. Smt. X, a 66-year-old woman, approached NCW alleging that she had been subjected to physical and mental harassment by the Secretary, Jan Kalyan Trust, Anand Niketan Vridh Sevashram, Noida, and has been later thrown out from the Ashram. She submitted that she was denied food and was always

compelled to vacate the old age home. She contended that she would only leave after she is refunded ₹ 1,00,000/-, which she had earlier deposited as donation to the Trust. However, the Trust people refused to refund her the said amount stating that it was donation and was non-refundable. The complainant being immensely perturbed and aggrieved filed her complaint before NCW for the refund of her money. The NCW took up the matter wherein the complainant & the Secretary, Jan Kalyan Trust, Anand Niketan Vridh Sevashram, Noida, were called to the Commission for a hearing. After a detailed hearing, the Trustees agreed to refund ₹ 60,000/- to the complainant, as they wanted to resolve the dispute amicably. Consequently, Smt. X was refunded ₹ 60, 000/- vide cheque issued by the Trust where after she vacated the room after taking away all her belongings.

2. The NCW received a complaint forwarded by the Hon'ble Chairperson, Meghalaya State Commission for Women, Shillong, regarding the alleged physical attacks on four women by BSF personnel. The matter was taken up by NCW and Action Taken Reports (ATRs) were sought from the Director General, Border Security Force, New Delhi, and Inspector General, Border Security Force, Shillong, requesting them for initiating appropriate action in the matter. Thereafter, the Commission is in receipt of ATR from the Director General, Border Security Force, New Delhi, wherein it has been informed that Court of Inquiry has been ordered by DIG, BSF, Shillong, to investigate into the matter. The

ATR also revealed that the matter has been mutually compromised between the parties and a "Deed of Compromise" has been presented in the Court where after the proceedings has been dropped since all the sections of the case registered at Pynursla Police Station were compoundable. That, this compromise was voluntarily reached at between the parties on their own free, without any force or compulsion whatsoever.

3. The NCW received a complaint from Smt. S, a resident of District Ghazipur, (Uttar Pradesh), stating that her husband Late Sh. X was working with Brook Bond Company, Kolkata. She alleged that she has not received pension / settlement dues of her deceased husband. As a last resort, she approached NCW for help. The matter was taken up by NCW and an Action Taken Report (ATR) was sought from her husband's employer i.e., Hindustan Unilever Limited. In this connection, the Commission is in receipt of a letter from Hindustan Unilever Limited. Mumbai, wherein it has been informed that the ex-gratia payments has been released in favour of the deceased's wife i.e., the complainant.
4. The NCW received a complaint from Smt. X, a resident of East Delhi, regarding the alleged harassment / breach of trust / cruelty / cheating / bigamy, etc. meted out to her by her husband. She stated that her husband has deserted her and that she has no knowledge about his whereabouts. Being immensely aggrieved, she approached NCW for help and intervention. The matter was taken up by NCW and efforts were made to trace the

whereabouts of the complainant's husband, where after the complainant's husband appeared before the Commission. Both the parties were counseled to save their matrimonial home. Consequently, they agreed to mutually resolve their differences in the interest of the only teen-aged daughter's future.

5. The NCW received a complaint from Smt. Y, a resident of East District, Delhi, regarding the alleged harassment / torture / domestic violence meted out to her by her husband and in-laws. The NCW took up the matter and both the parties i.e., the complainant and her husband were called for a personal hearing at the Commission. Thereafter, both the parties appeared before the Commission and were counseled wherein the complainant's husband admitted his fault and assured the Commission in writing that in future he will take proper care of his wife.
6. The NCW received a complaint from Sh. Z, a permanent resident of Orissa, alleging that his sister Smt. Y, has been brutally murdered by her husband and in-laws for want of more dowry. He stated that since the very inception of the marriage, the husband and in-law subjected his sister to dowry demand and harassment and when she failed to fulfill their aggravated demands for dowry, she was brutally murdered in District Anand of Gujarat. The complainant alleged that the police was not taking prompt action in the case and even the Investigation Officer of the case was about to drop Section 304 (B) of IPC i.e., "Dowry Death". The NCW took up the matter and

Action Taken Reports were sought from the Director General of Police, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, District Magistrate & Collector, Anand and Superintendent of Police, Anand, wherein they were requested to initiate appropriate action. Thereafter, the Commission received an ATR from the Gujarat Police wherein it was informed that the issue was re-examined where after the charge-sheet has been presented in the concerned court and Section 304 (B) of IPC has not been dropped during the investigation.

7. Smt. J, a resident of New Delhi – 18 approached NCW alleging that she has been subjected to “Sexual Harassment / Harassment at Work Place” by the Chairman of the school where she was employed. She alleged that she was harassed and tortured by the said perpetrator on one or the other pretext. She further stated that her harassment has aggravated further after the alleged perpetrator came to know that she has filed a complaint against him before the NCW alleging “SHWP”. She was even suspended / terminated on flimsy grounds. The Commission considered the matter and Action Taken Reports were sought from the Director, Dte. of Education, Govt. of NCT., Delhi and the President of the Management Committee of the School. Thereafter, the Commission received an ATR from the Dte. of Education, wherein it was informed that an Inquiry Committee was constituted to conduct an inquiry into the matter which has submitted its report to the Directorate along with its findings and recommendations thereof. Based on the Inquiry Report, the Directorate directed the management of the school to re-instate the complainant and also to initiate action against the alleged perpetrator who has been found guilty by the Committee. The Commission, later, was informed that the complainant has been re-instated and action has also been taken against the perpetrator.
8. A woman from Muzafarpur, Bihar, approached the NCW alleging that she was being harassed by her parents as she had married as per her own choice. Her parents were trying to implicate her husband and her in laws in a false case of kidnapping. She filed a complaint before NCW praying for saving her matrimonial life. The Commission took up the matter and a letter was sent to I.G.P Muzarpur Range, Bihar, along with the statement of the complainant, with a proof of her age. The Commission also spoke to the police, mentioning that the she had personally appeared in the Commission and gave statement about her marriage as well as provided proof of her age. Thereafter, the police did not register F.I.R. against the husband and her in laws.
9. A lady approached the National Commission for Women alleging that one Mr. Y impersonated as an AIIMS doctor and provided wrong medication to her son; due to which, her son’s kidney failed. An FIR was registered against the fake doctor in Hari Nagar Police Station, West District, New Delhi, against which Mr. Y filed for anticipatory bail. The bail was, however, denied by the court

but the police did not arrest him. The Commission took up the matter and SHO of Hari Nagar Police Station was given a notice to appear before the Commission for a personal hearing along with the detailed ATR on the said complaint. The SHO deposed before the Commission and submitted an action taken Report wherein it said that the alleged accused had been arrested and presented before the court and the court had sent him to judicial custody for two days. Thereafter at Commission's intervention, his company removed the accused medical representative from service.

10. A woman complainant had alleged that her in-laws subjected her to physical and mental torture and her husband also was not interested in continuing the marital relationship. As a result, he did not take care of her. She appealed to the Commission to get her 'Stridhan' back. The Commission called both the parties for a personal hearing. After 5-6 hearings in the Commission, both the parties reached an amicable settlement wherein the couple agreed for a mutual divorce and the groom's side returned the 'Stridhan' to the complainant at the Commission.
11. A woman complainant from Delhi, approached the National Commission for Women alleging that she was subjected to physical/mental torture/cruelty and threat for dowry by her husband and in-laws. She was told that unless she brought handsome dowry, her husband would terminate all relations with her, and

marry another girl. She appealed to the Commission to get back her 'Stridhan' as well as punish the culprits and ensures her security. The Commission called both the parties for a personal hearing. A notice was also issued to SSP Haridwar to ensure the presence of the opposite party for hearing. After four hearings in the Commission, both the parties reached an amicable settlement, wherein the groom's side returned the 'Stridhan' and ₹ 2.0 lakh as compensation to the complainant. Further, both the parties agreed to withdraw all cases pending before the authorities.

12. A resident of Uttar Pradesh approached the Commission alleging that her husband and in-laws subjected her daughter to dowry demand/harassment/mental & physical torture/ cruelty. She also alleged that the other party was not allowing her family to meet her daughter and the police was not taking any action in the matter. She appealed to the Commission to let her meet her daughter. The Commission sent a notice to Superintendent of Police, Bijnore, Uttar Pradesh, to come to the Commission along with a detailed Action Taken Report, for the hearing. Thereafter with the Commission's intervention, the police lodged an FIR against the husband and in-laws.
13. A complainant alleged that her daughter was killed by her in-laws for not fulfilling demands of dowry. The police arrested the husband, the mother-in-law and the father-in-law but did not arrest the brother-in-law as his name was dropped from the FIR. The complainant

said that although an FIR has been registered and only three of the accused persons i.e. the husband, father-in-law and the mother-in-law have been arrested. The Commission took up the matter and the concerned police officers were called for a hearing at the Commission, the brother-in-law was also arrested.

14. The Commission received a complaint from a woman, who had alleged that her senior officer subjected her to sexual harassment at workplace. When she complained about it to the HR Head, she was treated discriminately by the authorities due to which she thought of leaving the job. However, the company refused to return the original documents of the complainant. The Commission sent a notice to the HR Manager of the company asking him to appear before the Commission for a personal hearing. The HR Manager deposed before the Commission and subsequently returned the original documents to the complainant. The Commission is now examining the complaint of sexual harassment and has directed the HR Manager to present an Action Taken Report with regard to the complaint of sexual harassment.

#### **Investigations undertaken by NCW under sections 10 (1) and 10 (4) of NCW Act, 1990 :**

The NCW looks into complaints and also takes *sou-moto* cognizance of matters relating to deprivation of women's rights and non-implementation of laws enacted to provide protection to women. Some of these selected cases have been discussed in detail here-in-below :

#### **1. Bhopal Gang Rape Case :**

National Commission for Women Act, 1990 constituted an Inquiry Committee to inquire into the incident of alleged gang-rape of a married woman (Aged about 25 years) in a moving car in Bhopal District of Madhya Pradesh. A Committee consisted of three members, who visited Bhopal to inquire into the incident.

The inquiry committee visited the place on 24.06.2010 to inquire into the incident. The Committee met all the concerned including the victim to find out about the alleged incident. The case registered under Sections 376 (G), 506 of IPC. The Committee has submitted its report. The report had been forwarded to the Commission the State Government.

#### **2. Surat Gang Rape Case:-**

The Commission took suo-moto cognizance on the incident of alleged gang-rape of a girl student (Aged about 17 years) in Surat District of Gujarat. An Inquiry Committee was duly constituted by the Commission, to inquire into incident under the provision of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 and to investigate the matter.

A three-member Committee visited Surat on 15.06.2009 and met the concerned Police officials investigating the case, the victim's family member's (the victim was going through a traumatic phase and was in a state of shock) and inspected the place of incident. The case was registered under Section 363, 366, 376 (4), 502 (2), 114 of IPC at Khatodra police station, Surat. The Report was also forwarded to the State Government.

**3. Virginity tests / Medical tests on women in Shahdol District in Madhya Pradesh:-**

The Commission took suo-moto cognizance of newspaper report, wherein virginity tests / medical tests of women in Shahdol District of Madhya Pradesh. A three member Inquiry Committee of the Commission was constituted which visited Shahdol where camp was organised in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh on 16<sup>th</sup> July 2009. The Committee met the entire concerned officials and the victims and took their statements. The Report of the Enquiry Committee submitted. The Report was also forwarded to the Ministry of Women & Child Development, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

**4. Trafficking of Adivasi Girls from Rajasthan to Gujarat :-**

Trafficking of Adivasi Girls from Rajasthan to Gujarat (about incident of alleged mysterious deaths of adivasi girls who were taken for work from Southern Rajasthan (Udaipur and Dungarpur District) to Banaskantha district and Sabarkantha district in Gujarat).

Based on a complaint filed by Dakshin Rajasthan Mazdoor Union (DRMU), Dungarpur and Prayas Centre for Labor Research and Action, Udaipur, Rajasthan, the National Commission for Women had taken Suo- moto cognizance of the incident of deaths of children and adolescent girls of South Rajasthan tribal areas of Udaipur and Dungarpur. The complaint alleged that children and adolescent girls are taken in large numbers to work in the Bt. Cottonseed (GM) farms in North Gujarat for cross-pollination work, which is highly labour intensive and very seasonal, between the months of July and September every year.

Inquiry committee consisted of six members. Inquiry committee visited the affected areas in Rajasthan and also met all concerned including the parents of the victim. The Report forwarded to Government of Rajasthan and Gujarat for appropriate action in view of the recommendations.

**5. Incident wherein the debt ridden farmers allegedly sold wives to survive drought in Bundelkhand area, Jhansi :-**

Preliminary report of the Inquiry Committee to inquire into the incident wherein the Debt Ridden farmers sell wives to survive drought in Bundelkhand area, Jhansi on 10.09.09:

The NCW had taken *suo moto* cognizance on the news clippings telecasted on CNN-IBN channel on 07.09.2009, titled "women on sale" and debt ridden families sell their wives to survive drought in Bundelkhand area, Uttar Pradesh. An Inquiry Committee was constituted by the Commission on the same day under the provision of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990, to investigate the matter. The Inquiry Committee visited the village Bundelkhand on 10.09.2009. The committee consisted of four members.

**6. Allegation of harassment beating up of women by the police in Amethi District of Uttar Pradesh :**

The National Commission for Women, in exercise of its powers conferred under Sections 8 (1), read with Sections 10 (1) and 10 (4) of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990, took *suo-moto* cognizance of the incident wherein women were reportedly harassed and beaten-up by the Police in Amethi Town, District Sultan of Uttar

Pradesh, and consequently an Committee consisting two members visited Amethi on 30.07.2009 to inquire into the incident.

**7. Case of Shiney Suraj Ahuja :**

The NCW had taken *suo-moto* cognizance of the press clipping and constituted an Inquiry Committee to inquire into the incident of rape of a maid servant by Shiney Ahuja, an actor. The Committee was constituted by three members. The team visited the spot area and met the victim and her family members including the senior police officials on 18.06.2009. The case was registered under Section 376, 346, 506 of IPC at Oshiwara police station, Mumbai. The accused was arrested and the matter went to the court.

**8. Case of Ms. Komal Singh, Air Hostess, Air India, regarding the alleged "Sexual Harassment at Work Place":**

An Inquiry Committee was constituted by the Commission on to investigate into the incident of Ms. Komal Singh, an employee of Air India regarding her alleged sexual harassment / molestation / assault by the Pilot(s) of Air India (Flight No.IC-884).

A Committee constituted by six-members. An Inquiry Committee visited the Air India office to understand the complete situation and the place where the incident took place on 12.10.2009 and the statements of the all Air India officials including the accused and victim were taken whoever was involved to find out about the alleged incident. As per the Committee report submitted to the Commission, the allegation of sexual harassment cannot be found substantial. Report had been forwarded to the Ministry of Civil Aviation, New Delhi

and Ministry of Women & Child Development, for appropriate action in view of the recommendations.

**9. Ms. Ruchika Girhotra, Chandigarh :**

The National Commission for Women took *suo moto* cognizance of a media report to inquire into the incident wherein Ms. Ruchika Girhotra of Pankula (Haryana) committed suicide due to harassment caused by Shri SPS Rathore, a former Haryana Cadre IPS Officer.

**10. Kidnapping of Girls in Azamgarh District of Uttar Pradesh :**

The NCW had taken suo moto cognizance of the alleged report in Nai Duniya dated 11.09.2009 alleging kidnapping/abduction of girls from Azamgarh, Uttat Pradesh for supplying to middle-east countries and constituted an Inquiry Committee under the NCW Act, 1990. The Committee consisted of four members. The committee visited the Azamgarh on September 15<sup>th</sup>, 2009. The committee submitted its report to the Commission.

**11. Abduction and rape of 23 years old girls by four men for more than 42 days at New Delhi :**

NCW had taken suo moto cognizance of a gang rape at Delhi on the basis of a news item published in Asian Age dated 29<sup>th</sup> September, 2009. The Commission then sought an Action Taken Report from the Commissioner of Police, Delhi.

A Senior Police Officer investigated the matter. FIR was registered under Sections 376, 366, 344 of IPC at Tilak Nagar police station, Delhi. The accused was arrested on 3.10.2009 and after two day' thereafter sent to the judicial custody on 06.10.2009.

# 4

## NRI CELL

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The NRI Cell deals with complaints received from India and abroad resulting due to cross country marriages wherein there is any deprivation of women's rights or any issue involving grave injustice to women. A lot of Indian women are being deserted by their husbands-Non Residents Indians (NRI's) and People of Indian Origin (PIO's). The unsuspecting wives are either left in India with a fake promise of being taken later or taken to the country of the husband and in several cases subjected to cruelty, mental torture, physical and sexual harassment. In many other cases, the husband is found to be already married or a fugitive or an illegal migrant himself. This issue acquired alarming proportion lately and the wives in foreign land found themselves helpless in absence of any local support. National Commission for Woman was nominated as the Coordinating agency at the National level for dealing with issues pertaining NRI marriages by Government of India vide Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs order dated 28<sup>th</sup> April, 2009. In furtherance of this, the NRI Cell was formally inaugurated on the 24<sup>th</sup> of September, 2009, attended by Ms. Anne F. Stenhammer, Regional Programme Director of UNIFEM, and South-East Asia Sub-Regional Office.

### Functioning of the NRI Cell

The function of the NRI Cell broadly consists of the following:-

- a) It is a coordinating agency to receive and process all the complaints related to Indian Women deserted by their Overseas Indian husbands.
- b) It renders all possible assistance to the complaints including conciliation, mediation between the parties and advising the complainant on related issues.
- c) Associating, networking with NGO's, community organizations in India and abroad and State women Commissions for wider area coverage, so as to facilitate easy reach and provide support services
- d) It endeavors toward a coordinated response amongst various Government agencies/ organizations such as State Governments, The National Human Rights Commission, Indian Embassies and Mission, concerned Ministries etc.
- e) Providing assistance to the aggrieved woman in litigation and other issues pertaining to the complainant/case.
- f) Maintaining a data bank record of cases registered
- g) Seeking reports from the State Government and other authorities on the complaints filed and action taken thereon.
- h) Advising and recommending the government on any policy or issue relating to the NRI marriages.

- i) Analyzing various legal treaties on the issue and advising the Government on the subject, wherever required.
- j) Constituting an Advisory Committee panel of reputed advocates/NGOs, both in India as well as abroad which shall periodically review the functioning of the cell, cases filed and policy issues.
- k) Carrying out awareness campaigns for the masses on the issue. For this, all the available media services would be utilized by the Cell.
- l) Encouraging /supporting 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.
- m) Regulating its own procedures in accordance with the National Commission for Women Act 1990
- n) Performing any other function as assigned to it by the Commission/Central Government.

#### **Receipt and Registration of Complaint:**

The NRI Cell receives complaint from Indian women, both India and abroad. Since its inception in 2009 till 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2010, approximately 200 cases have been received. The complaints are received by post, on line and by email. The online complaint registration system is a facility incorporated for the speedy and easy registering of complaints through the Commission's website i.e. [www.ncw.nic.in](http://www.ncw.nic.in) and also through the email of NRI Cell, [nri-ncw@nic.in](mailto:nri-ncw@nic.in). This has resulted in speedier registration and

providing registration acknowledgement to the complainants at much less costs without difficulty. Anyone can log on to the said site from any part of India/ world and register his/her complaint. If the complainant wants to know about the progress of the case, he/she may simply log in to the site and after typing their case number and relevant password, get the details of the action taken in the matter and also the progress of the case.

#### **Examination of the Complaint**

The complainants in most cases are victims of proceedings of Exparte divorces being initiated against them, complainants stranded in India due to their passports being in the custody of the husband or In-laws, financial constraints in taking up their cases abroad, failure to bring the opposite party to fight the cases in India, non service of summons, implementation of decrees and orders passed in India to parties abroad etc.

Subsequent upon registration of the complaint, process is initiated for verification of the complaint so as to ascertain the veracity of the same and may seek further information from the parties if so considered necessary. Notices are sent to the opposite parties for reply, Action Taken Reports (ATRs) are sought from the relevant Police Station in cases where the Complaints have been made to them or FIR's have been registered. In cases where it appears relevant for the Embassies or Consulates to take action letters are forwarded for appropriate action. Counseling services is provided to the aggrieved wherein she is told about the status of law and various options available to her.

Research of relevant laws and Conventions in NRI matters is done in order to look into the influence of laws of different countries in resolving an issue in India. India has signed Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties in Civil Matter with three countries while with 22 countries, India has signed Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties in Criminal matters. Impact of such treaties signed in NRI marriage issues is a field of vast research.

### **Achievements of NRI Cell**

The main points of relevance and achievements of the NRI Cell are:

- 1) The complaints are attended to in co-ordination with concerned Embassies/ Consulates/ Ministries and public authorities, who also respond.
- 2) Ministry of Law and Justice is being approached for execution of warrants of arrest or orders given by Indian courts.
- 3) The issue of feasibility of dual passport to women who marry NRIs/PIOs was taken up with Ministry of External Affairs and Ministry of Law and Justice. However under existing Passport Act, 1967 the same is not feasible, the MEA has assured the following:
  - i) If a wife is harassed and deserted and is without her passport and if the original passport is valid and the husband has that in his custody, she can make an application to the Passport Office and a new passport will be given after verifying passport particulars from original Passport issuing authority, in case she does not have any record or photocopy of her old passport.
  - ii) If the wife has the photocopy and record of the old passport, a new passport will be issued fairly fast after canceling the old one in the system. Registration of FIR is not essential in such cases.
  - iii) In case she is on a dependent visa, and the visa has been cancelled, the matter will have to be taken up with the concerned country.
  - iv) In case Non Bailable Warrants (NBWs) have been issued, application may be made directly to the Passport Authority for revocation of the passport of the person against whom such Non Bailable Warrants have been issued, since it is a discretionary power of the Passport Office.
- 4) Action Taken Report received from Police Authorities, relating the action taken or the reason for inaction in respect to respective complaints.
- 5) Ministry of Law and Justice are given approx. 100 copies of Brochure of Dos and Dons for onward submission to all State Governments.
- 6) Maintaining a data bank record of cases registered for further references and guidelines.

In accordance with the mandate of the commission, under Section 10 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990, the Commission during the year 2009-10 reviewed various laws. The recommendations on enacting of fresh legislations/policies as well as the amendments to the existing laws, affecting and concerning women are briefly given as under:-

#### **Review of Laws undertaken during the period**

##### **1. Scheme for Relief and Rehabilitation for Victims of Rape, 2008**

The National Commission for Women had prepared the above scheme in pursuance of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India's Judgement in Delhi Domestic Women's Forum V's. Union of India & Others (Writ Petition No.362/93). The scheme provides for monetary compensation for counseling and rehabilitation of the victim. Rehabilitation of the victim includes counseling, medical and legal aid including provision for shelter. A National Consultation on the Scheme was organized on 25<sup>th</sup> July, 2009 to discuss the matter. In the light of the recommendations made during the Consultation the scheme was redrafted and sent to the Ministry (**Annexure IV**).

##### **2. Amendments to Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986.**

The National Commission for Women after consultation with NGO's and advocates working in the field have prepared the recommendation on

Amendments to Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986. The Recommendations have been sent to the Ministry of Women and Child Development. Salient features of the recommendations may be seen under the **Chapter on Recommendations**.

##### **3. Tenancy Rights Of Deserted/Divorced Women: Amendment In The Rent Act Of States**

A memorandum dated 09.06.2009, addressed to the Hon'ble Chairperson, for and on behalf of an NGO, PRAGATHI was sent to the Commission. The issue was primarily upon the tenancy rights of deserted/divorced wives whose husband had entered into the tenancy. Vide the said memo; intervention of the Commission has been sought for in light of the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in the case of **B.P Achala Anand Vs. S. Appi Reddy (ILR 2005 Kar 1721)**. Vide the said judgment, the Hon'ble court had exercised its power vested under Article 142 of the Constitution and had stated about the need for the tenancy rights of deserted and divorced women and had opined that all the States of India should amend the Rent Act to that effect.

The Karnataka legislature has tabled an amendment bill before the Legislative Assembly, for affecting necessary amendments in the Rent Act, in accordance with the Hon'ble Supreme Court Judgment. The said amendment proposes to incorporate the following changes within its ambit.

The amendment appears to be in conformity with the said judgment. In the **Karnataka Rent (Amendment) Bill, 2008**, amendment of Section 3, in clause (n), after item (ii), the following to be inserted, namely:-

- (iii) A deserted wife of a tenant who has been or is entitled to be in occupation of the matrimonial home or tenanted premises of husband; and
- (iv) A divorced wife of a tenant who has a decree of divorce in which the right of residence in the matrimonial home or tenanted premises has been incorporated as one of the conditions of the decree of divorce.

As of now, the Rent Acts of various States, though are dealing with the tenancy rights of widow, is silent upon that of the deserted or divorced wives who equally need the same protection..The directions as issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court by invoking the provisions of Article 142 are binding upon the States so as to do "complete justice".

This, however, being within the legislative powers of the State may be taken up with the State Government, so that necessary amendment in the Rent Control Act may be brought into, if deemed fit.

Accordingly, the Commission has written to the Chief Ministers of all the States to introduce an amendment to the Rent Acts dealing with the tenancy rights which will be a step toward empowering deserted / divorced women.

#### **4. Domestic workers Welfare and Social Security Act 2010**

The issue of exploitation of women and children domestic workers is frequent and regularly

reported. With no rights and rules to fall back on, most of the domestic helps have become contemporary slaves. It is also a known fact that many women and children are trafficked and exploited by the placement agencies, which operate openly without any form of restrictions and regulations. In last few decades there has been a tremendous growth in the demand for domestic workers which has led to the trafficking and other forms of exploitation of millions of Women and children of the both sexes and to meet this growing demand there has been a spurt of thousands of placement agencies providing domestic workers in metro-towns of many states who are exploited in various ways as well as trafficked and remain outside the purview of any legislative control.

Absence of any legal protection , has led to severe exploitation women and children which include depriving domestic workers from there entire salary average more then 16-18 hours of work per day, absence of proper food and living/sleeping condition, forced and total cut off from their family members, bounded labour , sexual exploitation by agent during transit, at the office of agency and at the work place in houses of employers, The list of exploitation is endless and frequently reported upon by the media.

The legislations such the recent notification on prohibition of child labour in domestic work under Child Labour (Prohibitions & Regulation ) Act, 1986 cannot be implemented in the absence of any implementation mechanism in this Act. Recently few State Government have taken different initiative such as including domestic workers under minimum wage notification but in the absence of a central legislation

capable of reaching all domestic workers none of these state level measures can really benefit the domestic workers

That only a **Comprehensive Central Legislation** specifically designed to meet the working condition of the domestic workers including registration , who are an important segment of service sector of Indian economy and who have an Multiplier impact on the economy by enabling the women in particular to work by sharing the family burden, can ensure the end of the exploitation of these domestic workers.

That in the public interest that the domestic workers, employing, as it does, a very large number of women and whose conditions of work and living need amelioration and to whom regularity of employment must be assured, Placement agencies must be regulated so that the Directive Principles of the Constitution more particularly the relevant provisions Article 39, 41, 42, 43, and 43-A of the Constitution are given effect to by a law made by Parliament with reference to entries 22, 23 and 24 of List III in the 7<sup>th</sup> Schedule in the Constitution. Draft Bill is at **Chapter on Recommendation**.

## **5. NCW views on Criminal law Amendment Bill 2010**

The criminal law Amendment Bill prepared by the Ministry of Home Affairs seeks to amend the laws relating to rape. Rape and other forms of sexual assault is an experience of humiliation, degradation and violation. Restricting an understanding of rape to an outdated notion of penile/vaginal penetration and to treat sexual violence, other than penile/vaginal penetration, as lesser offences falling under either Section 377 or 354 of the IPC and not as a

sexual offence under Section 375/376 IPC is highly restrictive . It has been found that offences such as sexual abuse of minor children and women by penetration other than penile/vaginal penetration, which would take any other form and could also be through use of objects whose impact on the victims is in no manner less than the trauma of penile/vaginal penetration as traditionally understood under Section 375/376.

This view was recognised by the Apex Court in *Sakshi vs. Union of India* Writ Petition (Crl.) No. 33 of 1997. The court went on to observe that “The suggestions made by the petitioners will advance the cause of justice and are in the larger interest of society. The cases of child abuse and rape are increasing at alarming speed and appropriate legislation in this regard is, therefore, urgently required. We hope and trust that the Parliament will give serious attention to the points highlighted by the petitioner and make appropriate legislation with all the promptness which it deserves”

The existing laws neither define nor reflect all kinds of sexual assault undergone by women. There is a standard notion of rape - the penetrative one - while other forms of penetration by other parts of the body as well as by objects have never come under the ambit of sexual assault. Recognising these lacunae, the Supreme Court in *Sakshi versus Union of India* had suggested that the legislature bring about the required changes.

Subsequently, the apex court directed the Law Commission to examine the law and suggest changes. The law commission examined the entire law relating to rape and sexual assault in IPC and suggested a complete overhauling of the law, in its

172<sup>nd</sup> report. In the meantime the National commission for Women also drafted a Bill relating to sexual assault, independently, which was on the same lines as the Law Commission report, with some additional provisions.

The Department of Legal Affairs prepared a Draft Bill called "Criminal Law Amendment Bill" based on these recommendations with some modifications .The Bill recognizes new categories of sexual assault and consolidated them in section 375/376 of IPC . The salient features of the proposed amendments based on the recommendations of NCW are :-

1. Substitution of new Sections of 375 and 376 wherein Section 375 is now being proposed to be defined as Sexual Assault and includes various forms of Sexual Assault.
2. However as already written to Ministry of Home Affairs earlier some important points may be included in the draft Bill, which were also by and large accepted by the states
  - (a) Section 304 B (1): In 304 B(1), the words "soon before" used in section 304-B(1) must be deleted and replaced by the words "anytime before".

The minimum punishment in Section 304 B (2) be raised from seven years to ten years. After the words "imprisonment for life" occurring in section 304 B(2), the words "or death" may be added.
  - (b) Section 354 IPC: An additional Section 354 (A) be added saying "whoever strips a woman, attempts or abets to strip a woman in a public place, shall be

punishable for a term of not less than one year, which may extend upto 7 years rigorous imprisonment" the bill does not recognize marital rape.

3. Section 354 of IPC needs to be amended and punishment made stringent, presently the provision is bailable and cognizable. However States like Andhra have made this provision cognizable and non bailable.

## **6. Report of the National Commission for Women on the Alleged rape of the Domestic Maid at Mumbai.**

### **Introduction:**

The victim aged about 18 years is a domestic maid and resident of Anand Narayan Society, building No. 4, first floor, flat No. 408, Manvel Pada Road, Yirar ( East), District Thane, Mumbai. The victim is originally from district Raigad, and has been working as a domestic maid at the house of accused, Shiny Ahuja, Resident of flat No. 390, 7<sup>th</sup> floor, M -block, Tarapur Tower, New link road, Andheri West Mumbai -53 since May, 2009. She complained to the police that she had been subjected to rape by Shiny Ahuja on 14.06.2009.

The National Commission for Women acting under its mandate, took suo-moto cognizance of the case and constituted an Inquiry Committee to inquire into the reported incident of rape. The Committee comprised of the following:-

1. **Dr. Girija Vyas**, Chairperson, National Commission for Women - Chairperson of the Inquiry Committee
2. **Ms. Yasmin Abrar**, Member, NCW, Member of the Inquiry Committee

**3. Shri Yogesh Mehta**, Law Officer, NCW - Member of the Inquiry Committee

The terms of reference of the Committee was:-

- a) To inquire into the incident and action taken by the concerned authorities.
- b) To meet the concerned police officials, victim and her family members etc.
- c) Recommend remedial measures and strategies to tackle such incidents.

The Committee proceeded to Mumbai on 18.6.2009 and held detailed discussions with the followings :-

1. The victim and her family members.
2. The investigating officers.
3. The Police Commissioner and senior officials of the Mumbai Police.
4. Mrs. Anupama Ahuja, wife of the accused .
5. Shri Mahesh Bhat , film producer and director

**Findings:**

1. A case under Section 376, 346, 506 IPC has been registered vide CR No. 188/09 at Oshiwara Police Station, Mumbai.
2. The case has been registered on 14.6.2009 at about 19.55 hrs. and the reported date of offence is 14.6.2009 between 1500 hrs to 1700hrs.
3. The case has been registered based upon the statement of the victim.
4. The accused Shiny Ahuja has been arrested on 15.6.2009 at 0415 hrs.

5. The Police has also taken charge of the clothes belonging to the victim, spot Punchnama of the place of the offence has also been conducted including seizure of the clothes of the accused.
6. The medical examination of the victim was also carried out by the police;and the medical report has suggested that the victim has been subjected to violent rape.
7. The accused has also been sent for medical examination and is presently now in judicial custody till 2.7.09.
8. The report of the chemical analyzer including DNA test is awaited.
9. The Committee met the victim, who appeared to be in trauma. She has stood by her statement made before the Police. The Committee also met wife of Shiny Ahuja who stressed that her husband was innocent and claimed that her husband had been framed. She requested the Chairperson that antecedents and whereabouts of the maid should be inquired into.
10. The Committee also met the Police Commissioner, Mumbai Police and other senior officials. The police has assured the Committee that they have been taking all the possible steps to ensure proper investigation and protection to the victim. The Chairperson also had an opportunity to meet the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Maharashtra who assured of all possible assistance including relief and rehabilitation to the victim.

11. Shri Mahesh Bhatt , noted film producer and director, was also present during the meeting. he indicated that one case should not vitiate the name of the film industry and that the case be speedily investigated to ensure justice.

**Recommendations:**

1. The Committee is of the considered view that the victim's statement under Section 164 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 should be recorded expeditiously. The Mumbai Police has however assured that such action is being taken by them.
2. The case has revealed lacunae in the parent law. Section 376 IPC provides for punishment of rape and caters to situations such as Police officer committing rape (Section 376 (2)), intercourse by public servant with woman in his custody ( Section 376B), intercourse by Superintendent of Jail, remand home etc. (Section 376 C) and intercourse by any member of the management or staff of a hospital(Section376D).

However, no specific provisions exist in cases where the employer, rapes or has intercourse with an employee including a contract worker. The National Commission for Women in its recommendations on rape laws and the draft Bill, amending Section 37, 376 and other provisions has recommended amendment to Section 376 IPC, which specifically caters to sexual assault committed by a person in a position of trust or authority towards the complainant, with an increased punishment of not less than 10 years but which may extend to life and with fine.

The Commission recommends that the Central Government considers the proposed amendments seeking giving more teeth to the rape laws.

3. The State Government may consider creation of "Rape Crisis" Cell , as is presently being implemented by Government of NCT, Delhi which co-ordinates, monitors the rape cases right from the point of report to the conclusion of trial and rehabilitation of the victim.
4. The State Government may ensure that the accused should not be brought in the presence of victim except for identification and endeavour made to commit such cases of offence to the Court of sessions expeditiously and preferably within one month.
5. State Government shall ensure that the victim be provided with a Counsel and is protected from all sorts of influence and enlist the support of NGO in order to ensure proper medical and psychological support to the victim at the expense of the Government.
6. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra has assured that the case will be tried in a fast track Court. The investigation should be thorough and should be conducted properly, so that there are no loopholes
7. The manner in which some section of the media has portrayed the case as "breaking news" and given an animated description of the event needs to be restrained , Information and Broadcasting Ministry may issue suitable guidelines in this regard.

# 6

## RESEARCH AND STUDIES CELL

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

During the year 2009-10, the National Commission for Women (NCW) approved programmes on various subjects related to awareness generation on women related problems and protection of their rights. Particular emphasis was given to generate awareness on women related issues in the backward and underdeveloped rural areas where most of the people are illiterate and traditional. A total of 29 Awareness Programmes, 280 Legal Awareness Programmes were organized. 3 Public Hearings were also organized at block and district level and 8 Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalat were organized. Apart from this, 52 National level, Regional level, State level Conferences, Seminars and Workshops were organized and 20 Research Studies were also sponsored to increase awareness and sensitize the public on women related issues and problems. List of organizations to whom financial assistance sanctioned for conducting the Awareness Programmes, Public Hearings, Seminars/Workshops

and Research Studies during 2009-10 is given at Annexure VII, Annexure VIII, Annexure IX and Annexure X respectively.

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

The Commission has approved 280 Legal Awareness Programmes (LAP) and 8 Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats (PMLA) during the year 2009 - 2010. State wise number LAP and PMLA approved is given in the table below. List of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to whom financial assistance sanctioned for conducting Legal Awareness Programmes, PMLAs and Awareness Programmes during 2009-2010 is given at Annexure-V, Annexure-VI and Annexure-VII respectively.

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>States</b>	<b>Total No. of LAPs</b>	<b>Total No. of PMLAs</b>
1	Assam	22	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	08	-
3	Arunachal Pradesh	02	-
4	Bihar	12	-
5	Chattisgarh	02	-
6	Delhi	17	-
7	Gujarat	01	-
8	Haryana	45	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	04	-

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>States</b>	<b>Total No. of LAPs</b>	<b>Total No. of PMLAs</b>
10	Jammu & Kashmir	02	-
11	Jharkhand	02	-
12	Karnataka	02	-
13	Madhya Pradesh	10	-
14	Maharashtra	04	-
15	Meghalaya	04	-
16	Manipur	07	-
17	Orissa	12	-
18	Rajasthan	36	-
19	Tamil Nadu	18	-
20	Tripura	01	-
21	Uttar Pradesh	59	08
22	Uttarakhand	03	-
23	West Bengal	08	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>08</b>

### **Save the Home Save the Family Project**

The National Commission for Women has also initiated a Pilot Project with Delhi Police in May, 2008. The Project called 'Save the Home, Save the Family' is intended to sensitize police personnel at the Thana/ Police Station level in order to deal with women issues effectively. Phase II of the Project has been initiated in March, 2009 for setting up three special cells for women and children in Delhi based on Maharashtra model. The major function of the cells would be to handle cases of violence against women (VAW), provision of police assistance on criminal complaints, referral to family service

agencies, counseling, legal aid and generating awareness on VAW. The Project is funded by the National Commission for Women and is functioning in association with Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS). It also emphasizes on adoption.

### **Awareness Programmes sponsored by NCW**

1. Two day Awareness Programme on 'The role of women in panchayats in India creating a new space for leadership with special focus on Haryana State' - by Women Welfare & Educational Development Society, Dist. Sonapat, Haryana.
2. Awareness Programme on the Members of the Mahila Panchayat/Sarpanches to educate them - by Sanmati Social Samiti, North Raj Mohala, Indore, Madhya Pradesh.
3. Awareness Programme on 'Effect of female literacy in villages of Rajasthan' - by Masoom Society for Social Services, Kabutro Ka Chowk, Jodhpur, Rajasthan.
4. Awareness Programme on 'Status of women education and health in District Sambalpur, Orissa' – by Pulse Welfare Society, Distt. Sambalpur, Orissa.
5. Awareness Programme on 'Women with disability in Warangal District of Andhra Pradesh' – by Vignan Educational Society, Distt. Warangal, Andhra Pradesh.
6. Awareness Programme on 'Role of Women in Panchayat in Tq-Ausa, District Latur, Maharashtra' – by Vyankatesh Bahuud Deshya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Latur, Maharashtra.

7. Awareness Programme on 'Women Rights' - by Vidya Kala Sansthan, Indira Nagar, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
8. Awareness Programme of traditional weavers- by GRASSROOT, Mawkhar Main Raod, Opposite Seng Khasi Hills, Shillong, Meghalaya.
9. Awareness Programme on 'Reproductive and Maternal Health Care System' - by Gnana Sudha Educational Society, Andhra Pradesh.
10. Awareness Programme on 'Child Marriage in Burdwan in West Bengal' -by Kumarsha Rural Development Society, Dist.. Burdwan, West Bengal.
11. Awareness Programme on the 'Role of Women in different field of life at Jodhpur' -by Masoom Society for Social Services, Jodhpur, Rajasthan.
12. Awareness Programme on 'The Role of Women in Panchayat in India, creating a New Space for Leadership' - by Women Development & Educational Society, Distt. Sonipat, Haryana.
13. Awareness Programme on the 'Issues and Challenges of Women at Work Place' -by Mahila Shishu Swasthya Evam Uthan Samiti, Village Ahirka, Haryana.
14. Awareness and Counselling to women regarding harassment at Bhagpat -by Vatsalya Samiti, Hathras, U.P.
15. Awareness Programme on 'Molestation of women and girl child in Andhra Pradesh' - by Tarangini Social Service Society, Andhra Pradesh.
16. Workshop on 'Violence Against Women' -by Manav Kalyan Vidhya Peeth Sansthan, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
17. One day Awareness Programme at Moradabad on 'Brassware industry workers' exposure to health hazards' - by Modern Shiksha Vikas Samiti, Muradbad, U.P.
18. Workshop for NGOs, representative of domestic and gender based violence -by Indian Institute of Youth Welfare, Shivaji Nagar, Nagpur.
19. Awareness Programme on 'Harassment of tribal women farmers at Sundargar District' - by Association for Development and Research in Socio Economic Activity (ADARSA), Distt. Sundargarh, Orissa.
20. Awareness Programme on 'Female Foeticide'- by Jagrook Mahila Sansthan "Parcham", Sharanpur, U.P.
21. Awareness Programme on 'Social Evils in Banchhara Community: Discussion and Solution' - by Shri Sagas Maharaja Sikshan Evam Samajik Vikas Samiti, Vikas Nagar, Neemuch, M.P.
22. Awareness Programme on 'Alcoholism and Domestic Violence' - by Laxmi Mahila Avam Samajik Vikas Samiti, Kalyan Bhawan, Distt. Bulandshar, Uttar Pradesh.
23. Awareness Programme on 'Child Marriage and its impact' - by Education and Regional Development Society, 2/77, Medha Koil Street, Sangau, Village Villapura, Tamil Nadu.

24. Awareness Programme on 'Domestic Violence in West Bengal' – by Seba Sangh, Kantalfully, P.O. Kakhana, Block Falta, District 24 Parganas, West Bengal.
25. Seminar on Women Empowerment – by Santhvanam Social Service Educational and Charitable Trust Chembra, Mahe, Pondichery.
26. Awareness Programme on 'Girl Child Foeticide at JJ Slum of New Delhi' - by Living Water for Dying Souls in India, Christian Charitable Trust, Dwarkapuri, New Delhi.
27. Two days Legal Workshop on 'Valuing of Girl Child–Sex Selective Abortion' – by Akhil Manav Seva Parishad, New Delhi.
28. Workshop on 'Women Empowerment – promoting sustainable livelihood to rural women at Barmer, Rajasthan' – by Nav Rajiv Foundation & Research Center Society, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
29. Awareness Programme on 'Technological Empowerment of Women in Agriculture at Kendrapara Dist. Orissa' – by Netaji Memorial Club, Kendrapara, Orissa.

**Public Hearings sponsored by NCW**

1. Public Hearing on 'Dalit Women' – conducted by Sanjeevani Society, Udaipur (Rajasthan).
2. Public Hearing on 'Health and livelihood development for rural women' – by Shri Maharana Pratap Shiksha Vikas Samiti (Uttar Pradesh).

3. Public Hearing on 'Atrocities to rural women' – by Aravali Institute of Development Research, Jaipur (Rajasthan).

**State Level Seminars, Regional Level Seminars, National Level Seminars/ Workshops sponsored by NCW**

**State Level Seminar/Workshop**

1. State Level Seminar on 'Issues of Gender, Peace and Conflict in Northeast India'- by Department of Political Science, Dibrugarh University, (Assam).
2. State Level Seminar on 'Declining Sex Ratio in India (Causes of Female Foeticide)' –by Jagriti Jan Kalyan Samiti, (Bihar).
3. State Level Workshop on 'Problems of Sex Selection/Determination of Sex of the Foetus at District Banswara' –by Sarvodaya Samegra Vikas & Sanchar Sansthan, Banswara, (Rajasthan).
4. State Level Seminar on Maternal Health Services: A challenge in India –by Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant Institute of Studies in Rural Development, Lucknow (U.P).
5. State Level Conference on 'Impact of armed conflict on Women and Children in Manipur' – by Manipur State Commission for Women, (Manipur).
6. State Level Seminar on 'Problem of molestation and sexual harassment of working women in bricks making and construction site' – by Jana Kalyan Yubak Sangha, Distt. Bolangir, (Orissa).

7. State Level seminar on 'Women Empowerment through Self Help Groups' –by Office of the Principal, M.P. Govt. P.G. College, Chittorgarh (Rajasthan).
8. State Level Seminar on 'Abduction of Women and the Girl Child in Assam' –by New Vision Creative Society, (Assam).
9. State Level Seminar on 'Management Development Programme for Capacity Building of Women under SWA-SHAKTI Programme' in South Rajasthan –by Utthan Shoudh Sansthan, Govind Nagar, Udaipur (Rajasthan).
10. State Level Seminar on 'Awareness to Rural Women on Rights and Policies' at Theog, Himachal Pradesh –by Sahara Samaj Sevi Sanstha, District Shimla, Himachal Pradesh.
11. Seminar on 'Human Rights Women: A North East Perspective' –by Centre for Women Studies Dibrugarh University, (Assam).
12. State Level Workshop on 'Role of Women in Politics in Patna' –by Ambapali Hastakargha Evam Hastashilp Vikas Swawlambi Sahyog Samiti Ltd., Patna (Bihar).
13. State Level Seminar on 'Policy for proactive and effective use of Mass Media and different Communication Channels for Gender Equality and Sensitization' –by Draupadi Trust, New Delhi.
14. State Level Seminar on 'Domestic Violence and its Impact on the health and well being of the formed Families' –by MAITRI, J-92 ARD Complex, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.
15. 'Trafficked domestic Women' in Ambala –by New Millennium Information Technology Centre, New Delhi.
16. Seminar on 'Sexual Harassment at Work Place' –by All India Konark Educational and Welfare Society, New Delhi.
17. Seminar on 'Awareness and Prevention from HIV/AIDS' –by Gramin Mahila Vikas Samiti, Jhazzar, (Haryana).
18. Seminar on 'Women's Role in Panchayati Raj Institutions, SHGs & Micro Credit Schemes' – by VAMIT Educational Trust, Shimla, (H.P).
19. State Level Conference on 'Social Economic and Political Empowerment of the ST, SC, OBC and Weaker Section'- by Parikrama Mahila Samiti, Jabalpur, (Madhya Pradesh).
20. Seminar on 'Phenomenon of Maternal Mortality in India – a dialogue on its socio cultural horzon and prognosis in Indian context' –by R.K. HIV AIDS Research & Care Centre, Mumbai.
21. State Level Workshop for Government Polytechnic Teachers on 'Art of Counseling' – by Puducherry Women's Commission, Natesan Nagar, Puducherry.
22. State Level Seminar on 'Review of Policies and Schemes for Female Bidi Workers' at Ajmer, Rajasthan –by Rural Development and Welfare Society, Jaipur (Rajasthan).
23. Seminar on 'Molestation of Women and Laws against Molestation' at Agartala of District West Tripura' –by AKHANDA, P.O. Siddhi Ashram, Agartala (Tripura).

24. Seminar on 'Women Rights'- by Sant Ram Verma Swatantrata Sangram Senani Smarak Sewa Samiti, (Uttar Pradesh).
25. Seminar on 'Domestic Violence Act –Protection of Women' at Village Mandal - by Ch. Charan Singh Gramodyog Sansthan, Hathras, (Uttar Pradesh).
26. State Level Seminar on 'Killing of Female Foeticide' –by Mahila Jagriti Samiti, Sultanpur, (Uttar Pradesh).
27. State Level Workshop on 'Child Marriage and Women Protection Act' –by Collector Office, Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan.
28. State Level Seminar on 'Legal Rights' –by North Eastern Hill University, Meghalaya.
29. State Level Workshop for Welfare Officers of various Government Departments in Puducherry on 'Art of Counselling' –by Puducherry Women's Commission, Puducherry.
30. State Level Awareness Workshop on 'Declining sex ratio (Causes of Female Foeticide) in NCR, Delhi' –by Manav Jagriti Samiti, C8/293, Yamuna Vihar, Delhi.
31. State Level Seminar on 'Crime against women, eve-teasing, molestation, sexual abuse and Law' –by Human Rights Association of India, New Delhi.
32. Seminar on 'Securing Women from Harassment of NRI Marriages' –by SBS Foundation, New Delhi.
33. State Seminar on 'Role of Media Combating Domestic Violence Against Women in India', at Avinabl Theater, Jammu –by Pooja Welfare Society, Jammu, J&K.
34. Seminar on 'Rights of Tribal Women vis-a-vis forest land MFP CPR' at district Jamshedpur, Jharkhand –by SPEES, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand.
35. State Level Seminar on 'Tribal Women and Political Participation'- conducted by Parikarma Mahila Samiti, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh.
36. Seminar on 'NGOs and Police Officials counselling' at Bhandara Dist, Maharashtra – by Pankaj Bahu-Uddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, Bhandardara, Maharashtra.
37. State Level Seminar on 'Prohibition of Child Marriage' –by Shri Rokedeshwar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Nanded-Waghala, Maharashtra.
38. Seminar on 'Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place' –by Jijamata Bahuudheshiya Mahila Mandal Sawri, Latur, .Maharashtra.
39. Seminar on 'Rights of Tribal Women on forest land in the Tribal Districts' –by PRIYA, Bhubaneswar, Orissa.
40. State Level Seminar at Bolangir Dist, Orissa – by Pushpanjali Cultural Association, Balangir, Orissa.
41. State Level Workshop on 'Elected Women Sarpanch's Vision of Gender Equity and Development' –by Shivcharan Mathur, Udaipur, Rajasthan.

42. Seminar on 'Awareness and Prevention from HIV/AIDS' at district Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh – by Public Welfare Society, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh.
43. Seminar on 'Declining Sex ratio-female foeticide' at Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh –by Shri Mata Prasad Smarak Sewa Sansthan, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
44. Seminar on 'Women Rights and Empowerment' during Maha Shakti Mahila Sammelan –by Mahila Prabodhini Foundation, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh.
45. Seminar on 'Declining Sex Ratio, Status of Muslim Women, Child Marriage and its impact, condition of women in handicraft, embroidery, women in handloom weaving sector' –by Samaj Sewa Samiti Raibareilly, Uttar Pradesh.

#### **Regional Level Seminars**

1. Regional Seminar on 'Implementation and Working of PC & PNDT Act 1994' in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala – conducted by Noble Social and Educational Society, (Andhra Pradesh).
2. Two Days National Seminar on 'Domestic Violence and Atrocities against Women' - by Department of Political Science, Magadh Mahila College, Patna University, Patna (Bihar).

#### **National Level Seminars/Conferences**

1. One day National Seminar on 'Women Rights' during the Silver Jubilee Celebrations –by Akhil Bharat Rachnatmak Samaj, Gandhi Ashram, Delhi.

2. National Colloquium on 'Grassroots level Planning and Local Government Institution in India: Policy Initiatives and People's Participation since 1992'- by Academy of Grassroots Studies and Research of India (AGRASRI), Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh).
3. Three days All India Criminology Conference – by Faculty of Law, University of Kashmir, Hazaratbal, (J&K).
4. National Conference on 'Women, Environmental Education and Climate Change' - by All India Foundation for Peace and Disaster Management, New Delhi
5. Conference on 'Gender and the changing world of work and health' –by UGC, Center for Women Studies, Udaipur, Rajasthan.

#### **Research Studies sponsored by NCW**

1. Research Study on "Women Prisoners and their Children in Jails in Eastern Uttar Pradesh"- by Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi, UP.
2. Research Study on "Status of Single Women present in Himachal Pradesh" by - Ms. Priyanka Bharadwaj, 1-3/100, Sector-16, Rohini, Delhi.
3. Research Study on "Farmers Suicides and its Impact of Women and Families in Andhra Pradesh" - by Noble Social and Educational Society, 303, Akhil Apartments, I.S. Mahal Theatre, Tirupati, AP.
4. Research Study on "Honour Killing in Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh" - by Shakti Vahini, H-11, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Hudson lines, Kingsway Camp, New Delhi

5. Research Study on "Impact of Displacement on Women: with Special Reference to Natural and Development Induced Displacement: A study of Dibrugarh district of Assam" - by Dr. Daisy Bora Talukdar, Director, Center for Women Studies, Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh. Assam.
6. Research Study on "Socio-psychological aspects of Gender Discrimination of Udaipur and Chittorgarh Division" –by Prof. Vijaylaxmi Chauhan, Director, UGC Center for Women Studies, M. L. Sukhadiya University, Udaipur, Rajasthan.
7. Research Study on "Role of Women in Disaster Preparedness through Geographical Information System (GIS) in the National capital region of Delhi" –by All India Foundation for Peace and Disaster Management, 2, Shivam Apartment, Delhi.
8. Research Study on "Crime Against Women in Meghalaya" - by Smt. S. K. Marak, Chairperson, Meghalaya State Commission for Women, Lower Lachumiere, Shillong.
9. Research Study on "Declining Sex Ratio in Jaipur district of Rajasthan State" - by Mrs. Poonam, Secretary, Nav Rajiv Gandhi Foundation & Research Center Society, 25 Shyam Vihar, Behind Chourdia Petrol Pump, Sanganer 302029, Rajasthan.
10. Research Study on "Female Foeticide (declining sex ratio) to be conducted in Thiruvannamalai district of Tamilnadu" - by Fr. A. Pathrose, President, Rural Education Working Society (REWS), No.1128. A, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, 1<sup>st</sup> Street, Thendral Nagar, Vengikkal, Thiruvannamalai-606604, Tamilnadu.
11. Research study on "National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) and its implications on Rural Women in the State of Rajasthan" - by Aravali Institute of Development Research, 297 Tagore Nagar, Yashoda Path, Ajmer Road, Jaipur-302024, Rajasthan.
12. Research Study on "Surrogate motherhood-Ethical or Commercial" - by Center for Social Research, 2, Nelson Mandela Marg, New Delhi
13. Research Study on "Gender Data Gaps in Application of Equality in Resources" - by Ms Shivani Bharadwaj Programme Director, Sathi All for Partnerships, Mayur Vihar Phase-I, New Delhi.
14. Research Study on "The Status and Working Conditions of Women Working in Handicraft Sector Specially Embroidery, Textile, Tie and Dye in Rajasthan" –by Ehsaas Foundation, New Delhi.
15. Research Study on "Suicide among Indian Farmers: A profile of Distress, Destitution, Widowhood & Impact of Government Relief and Packages on Rural Women"– by Association for Development Initiatives, New Delhi.
16. Research Study on "Women in Panchayats in Rohtak District of Haryana State" - by The Rural Organization for Awareness & Development, Rohtak, Haryana.

17. Research Study on "Operations for Socio Economic Empowerment of Tribal Women in Southern Rajasthan" –by Dr. L.N. Dadheech, Udaipur, Rajasthan.
18. Research Study on "Empowerment of Tribal Women through SHGs formed by Women Department in Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh" –by Lok Sewa Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh.
19. Research Study on "Implementation in Equal Access to Participation and Decision Making within (social, political, economic) of Rural Women at Sawai Madhopur" - by Rural Education and Welfare Society, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
20. Research Study on "Role and Status of Women Cultivators in Rajasthan" - by Shiv Charan Mathur University, Udaipur, Rajasthan.

The following Research Studies were completed during the year 2009-2010. The summary of these Research Studies are given as below :

**1. Research study on Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in selected villages in five districts of Bihar- Patna, Nalanda, Khagaria, Saharsa and Rohtas - conducted by Ambpali Hastkargha Evom Hastshilp Vikas Swavlambi Sahkari Samiti, Patna**

**Objectives of the study:**

The objectives of the study were to understand and analyze the phenomenon of maternal mortality and infant mortality in the context of awareness, availability and utilization of the facilities along with

the societal attitudinal factors in three villages each of the five selected districts total fifteen villages and five urban areas. The major objectives were :

- To gather primary information about antenatal care, child delivery characteristics, nutrition, contraception and other prenatal indicators of MMR in the selected villages and urban areas of the five districts of Bihar.
- To collect primary data about feeding, immunization, treatment of childhood diseases, knowledge and use of ORS packages and care of critically ill children and other indicators of IMR.
- To identify the existing gaps in the social infrastructure and delivery system of health care, provision of manpower, equipments and drugs, inter-sectoral coordination, monitoring and evaluation, of sample villages in the five districts as far as maternal and child health are concerned.
- Based on the findings, recommendations for initiatives for action towards better health of common people was suggested.

**Methodology:**

- Quantitative Method - Questionnaire schedule was the main tool of data collection.
- Matri-Shishu Kalyan Survekhshan (Mother Child Welfare questionnaire/interview schedule) was prepared to address the research issues. It included the different aspects and indicators of the IMR and MMR identified on the basis of literature review and pilot fieldwork.

- Discussion was also held with community people, health professionals and NGO workers before finalizing the questionnaire.

**Findings:**

- Sub-optimal functioning of the delivery services, lack of ambulances and poor referral services at rural PHCs and government hospitals make the primary health care of maternal, newborn unavailable to most vulnerable women and children of the sample areas.
- There is no proper hospital or nursing home for care of critically ill newborn.
- Ante Natal Care (ANC), Iron and Folic Acid intake, breast feeding, measuring the height and weight of the newborn, ORS use etc. are very poor among the sample. There is a large difference between the rural and the urban sample in terms of their use of essential prenatal requirements.
- Community based skilled birth attendant for maternal and child health care as a cutting edge factor in reducing Maternal Mortality are not available for our sample community. The traditional Dais (attendants) can not cope-up with delivery time complications.
- Heavy work load of women in agrarian life style is an important factor for poor maternal and newborn health.
- Socio-economic and cultural practices of discouraging pregnant or young girls to go for health centers.
- Pervasive gender inequality is rampant making the women unaware of the need to take care of their own health.
- There is lack of conviction on necessity of antenatal check-up, lack of knowledge of services of antenatal care services especially among the elder generation who control the younger couples.
- There is need to aware the community about the advantages of breastfeeding and disadvantages of outside feed.
- There is need to educate the community about the entire contraceptive scenario. The various factors and their implications for larger health issues of the women. Even the details and the implications of new emergency contraceptive pill have to be informed to them. The implications of the operation at a very young age should also be told to them. The contraceptive awareness programs should have adequate privacy as the young girls are shy to participate in the beginning.
- There are substantial gaps in health sector infrastructure and essential health requirements in terms of ambulance, equipment, emergency drugs and consumables in primary health care institutions
- There is lack of intersect oral synergy at the rural level; means the different facilities available at the Panchayat level are not coordinated. ICDS and Aanganwadi Worker, sanitation campaigns, drinking water; school health programme should be coordinated to

create a positive atmosphere in the rural areas for attitudinal change and utilization of ANC facilities.

- There is poor level of women's empowerment and literacy programs which would also go a long way in influencing the attitudes of the people themselves towards lowering maternal and infant neglect.

Recommendations of the study may be seen under the Recommendation Chapter.

## **2. Research Study on Assessment of socio-economic and health status of tribal women in Orissa - conducted by Sadjyotika, Aparnanagar, Chauliaganj, P.O. Nayabazar, Cuttack (Orissa).**

### **Objectives of the Study:**

- To develop a socio-economic, occupational and health profile of the tribal women in the State of Orissa, with reference to their social and ethnic composition, age, marital status, family structure, education, skill, occupation, employment, income, possession of assets etc.
- To identify the problem faced by the tribal women in Orissa in accessing and availing the Public Health Services.
- To review the ongoing programmes of tribal development with special thrust on social and economic development of women.
- To assess the level of participation of tribal women in various on going poverty alleviation, income generation, community development and allied tribal development programmes.

- To assess the level of participation of tribal women in political, social and PRI institutions.
- To study the employment pattern of the tribal women in various jobs in both organized and unorganized sector.
- To study the earning structure of the tribal women work-force by broad occupation and their educational level and training.
- To study accessibility of the tribal women to micro-credit assistance delivered by credit institutions through SHGs in Orissa.
- To study the health status and fertility rate of tribal women in Orissa.
- To assess the extent of availability, accessibility of family welfare services and utilization of the same by the tribal women.
- To assess the level of awareness of the tribal women about different development schemes (including ICDS) in health and family welfare.
- To assess the level of utilization of health facilities by the tribal women and identify factors responsible for low utilization if any.
- To create baseline data with reference to above mentioned parameters and evolve important socio-economic indicators with reference to tribal women.
- To suggest appropriate strategies and measures to enhance the socio-economic health status of tribal women in Orissa.

### **Methodology:**

- Keeping the diversity of the scheduled tribe communities and socio economic background

in view of the region of Orissa the sample were collected from four districts-i.e. Mayurbhanja, Sundergarh, Kondhamal district of Orissa, represent distinctly different geographical position, types of tribes and literacy status.

- Pertinent Secondary data were collected from different government organizations, viz. ITDA, MADA, ICDS etc.
- Apart from this secondary data a structured stratified multi-stage random sample survey was designed and installed on the adult women to get information on their social, economic, educational, health related issues.
- Representative sample tribal households were visited for detailed interview and investigation through a detail discussion with a structured questionnaire.
- The total sample size of the primary household survey was 400 tribal women of 400 sample tribal households representing different tribes and land holding size, covering four sample districts of Orissa. Sample blocks were twenty.

#### **Findings:**

- Socio economic profile of tribal women reflects that majority (72.7%) of tribal belong to medium sized families i.e. 4-7members.
- About 58.9 percent of married tribal reported that they were married at the age between the age group 19-25 years.
- Around half of the tribal women surveyed belong to small and marginal farming households.
- As a whole, one third of tribal women (33%) are only literate, as against the tribal male literacy (53.3%).
- Nearly 24.4 percent are reported being unemployed, whereas 37.7percent of the adult tribal women of the surveyed households pursue agriculture as their main occupation. About 25.5 percent of working tribal women were reported agricultural wage labour as their main occupation.
- Tribal women contribute to nearly 9.9 percent of the annual family income.
- Majority of the families (i.e. 61.3%) surveyed having family income falling below ₹ 11,000/-. About one third of the families suffer from acute poverty where income ranging from ₹ 4, 800-6, 400/- only.
- None of the female members of the tribal families surveyed are reported having education beyond matriculation level.
- Majority of the surveyed tribal women (i.e.72.7%) do not possess any vocational skill. Only 23.8 percent of the tribal women have received some kind of vocational training.
- Majority (54.2%) of tribal women living in thatched house, but one fifth of the surveyed tribal families were living in one room house. Among them one third of tribal reported living in houses with electric connections.
- Majority (73.5%) of the tribal women reported facing problem in fetching safe drinking water. One third of the tribal depend on tube-well/

hand pump for drinking water, as most of the time in a year hand pumps remain defunct. Still majority collect water from their own community dug well.

- Around 91 percent tribal families do not have toilets of their own; hence they mostly defecate in the open field.
- Nearly 56.7 percent of tribal women are aware about individual and family oriented schemes. Around 57.7 percent of tribal women reported being aware of land reform activities supported through community schemes. Majority (84.3%) of the surveyed tribal women were found being aware of road construction and allied communication infrastructure activities going on in their areas.
- Only 23.4 percent of the adult tribal women have joined local SHGs. Nearly 81.2 percent of the women borrower reported have partly or fully repaid the loans. Out of the total tribal women involved in the SHGs, only 23 percent of the women beneficiaries have received training, while majority of them have received no training at all.
- Among surveyed tribal women, 14.2 percent reported having interest in PRI and 10 percent have some kind of interest in political activities. About one third (30.3%) of the tribal women have strong desire to eliminate poverty and reduce economic backwardness among the tribal community.
- Out of the total surveyed tribal women only one third (33.3%) could avail some kind of

loan. Among the entire credit source SHG is the principal one, providing credit support to nearly 39.5 percent of women. Commercial and Cooperative banks have provided loans to 34.6 percent of tribal women out of them majority (55.5%) of the tribal women avail loan to support various small income generating schemes activities and small business/ trade in their areas. Regarding the income generation programme, nearly 56.7 percent of the tribal women reported the programme to be satisfactory, while 43.3 percent of them expressed their dissatisfaction.

- Nearly 35 percent of surveyed tribal women reported that Government Health Center is located within 1-3 km from their respective communities. About 80 percent of tribal women reported preferring traditional healers and local *Vaidyas* for treatment of minor diseases. Nearly 85 percent of women prefer Government health centers and hospitals for treatment of chronic diseases. The dependence and preference for Government health center is higher compared to private health institutions. Overall incidence of sickness is highest in Kandhamala district, followed by Koraput district. The incidence of sickness is relatively higher among the younger population in the surveyed four districts.
- In the surveyed district majority (66.8%) of the reported deliveries occurred at the age between 18-25 years.

- The numbers of female infant deaths per 1000 live births in the four districts were found to be varying in nature. In Sundergarh it is 94, whereas it is 115 in Kandhamal. As a whole majority 54.8 percent of the reported infant deaths were of female child. About 56.1 percent of the women respondents of the tribal households reported having anti-natal check up 2-4 times prior to their delivery. More than half (59.5%) of surveyed women reported having deliveries conducted at the residence of the tribal women. Nearly 34.3 percent of the reported deliveries were conducted in Government health centers. While majority of (76.4%) of the respondents reported that they were having normal deliveries. But they did not use *Tetanus Toxide* during their delivery. Almost 67.7 percent of surveyed women have not used Iron Folic tablets.
- The awareness about the use of condoms as method of family planning was reported varying from 48 percent in Kandhamala district to 62 percent in Sundargarh among surveyed tribal women.
- ANM and AWW and other health staffs of Government health Centers, and ICDS centers were reported to be the nearest source of information in vasectomy, tubectomy, IUD and MTP among tribal women. In case of oral contraceptives, condoms; private drug shops, general shops friends and relatives were reported as the major source.

Recommendations of the study may be seen under the Recommendation Chapter.

### **3. Research Study on Women in Panchayats in District –Almora, Uttarakhand State (Based on Block-wise Survey) - conducted by Jalagam Samiti Sajgouri, Dist- Almora, Uttarakhand.**

#### **Objectives of the Study:**

- To map the socio-economic profile of elected women representatives in Almora District of Uttarakhand.
- To gauge the quality of participation of elected women representatives in Panchayati Raj Institution in Almora District of Uttarakhand.
- To assess the empowerment of elected women representatives within the household and at the community level in Almora District of Uttarakhand.
- To ascertain the developmental outcome of women panchayat leaders, and whether their leadership has had any impact on the implementation and performance of development activities
- To assess the impact of self help groups, women's organizations and other civil society forum on the participation of elected women representatives.
- To obtain a better understanding of ground realities of conditions of women in Panchayats
- To prepare a profile of the Panchayats led by women in the State of Uttarakhand.
- To identify and study the nature and magnitude of the problems of the rural women in Panchayats.

- To study assistance for implementation of various income generating and economic activities/schemes given by Panchayats led by women.
- To study the problems experienced by women in Panchayats from the concerned Government Department.

### **Methodology**

- Target group for the study were women panchayat members, at all the three levels i.e. Zila Parishad, block and village level.
- Quantitative and qualitative surveys were done for data collection. Quantitative data were collected from Pradhans (female as well as male), Ward members (both sexes), ex-elected women representative, panchayat secretaries and members of the community.

Qualitative data were collected through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and in-depth interviews with Government officials and reviews of the Minutes of Meetings of Gram Sabhas.

- The following schedules were devices for the Quantitative Survey:
  1. Schedule for Pradhans/Ward Members.
  2. Schedule for ex-elected women representatives.
  3. Schedule for Panchayat Secretary.
  4. Schedule for community/household.
- The Guidelines/Semi-structure schedules devised for the Qualitative Survey were:

1. FGD with community.
2. In-depth discussions with government officials.
3. Review of MoMS.

- Study covered following blocks for the study:-

1. Bhikiyasai
2. Chaukhutiya
3. Takula
4. Dwarikhal
5. Syaldey, Sult
6. Tarikhet
7. Dhauladevi
8. Hawalbag
9. Lamgara
10. Bhasialkhana.

- 1363 representatives were selected for the study. Out of 1363 selected PRIs 330 Pradhans and 1033 Ward Members were selected for the study.

### **Findings:**

- Profile of Elected Representatives in their Current Team:
  - The age-wise analysis of elected representatives shows that 45% were between 36 and 50 years. While two-fifths were in the younger (21-25) age group only 17 percent of elected representatives were above 50 years of age.

- Female representatives were found to be generally younger than their male elected PRI.
  - The educational attainment shows that male representatives were more educated than female representatives. 48 % of women representatives were middle pass while 19 % were illiterate.
  - **Primary Occupation on the Basis of Time Spent**
    - High proportion of male Pradhans (47%), reported spending most of their time in panchayat work, followed by farming (36%). Female Pradhans spend their time primarily in household tasks (51%). Only 32 percent activities involved in Panchayat work.
  - **Social Background of Elected Representatives.**
    - A large proportion of the respondents were from the more disadvantaged sections of society (SC-26%). Only 28 percent were from the general category.
    - Religious distribution of Elected Representatives:  
  
The majority of the elected representatives were Hindu (86%). No difference was observed by gender or position as far as the religious background of elected representatives is concerned.
  - **Economic Profile of Elected Representative:**
    - The economic status of more than half (54%) of the elected representatives was above the poverty line.
    - 12 percent PRIs reported inadequate food in some months of the year and the proportion of such cases was higher in the case of Ward Members (14%) than Pradhans (5%).
    - Among elected representatives, 54 percent reported increase in incomes over the past 10 years. This was significantly higher among Pradhans (68%) than the Ward Member (51%).
  - **Role of Parallel bodies**
    - 26 percent of all elected representatives were involved with some local body / CBO before being elected. Majority of the elected members were Pradhans (29%), then Ward members (24%).
  - **Impact of participation of women and community development**
    - 72 percent reported were actively involved in providing civic amenities, while 62 percent said they made efforts in increasing enrolment and mitigating domestic violence.
- Recommendations of the study may be seen under the Recommendation Chapter.

#### **4. Research Study on Present Status of Single Women in Shimla, District Himachal Pradesh: Numeral Indexing and Highlighting Major Issues - conducted by - Priyanka Bhardwaj.**

##### **Objectives:**

- Examining the concept of Single Women from the perspective of its end-users.
- Identification of Single Women in Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh.
- Identification of the problems of the Single Women under legal, economical and social category.
- Recommending such steps, policies or laws which will help and benefit the Single Women in the society.

##### **Methodology:**

- Non-experimental, exploratory formulative research methodology were used in this study.
- Numeral Indexing was based upon the total population size of single women from ten development blocks.
- The population size of single women counted after conducting survey with help of gram Pradhans and field investigators in ten development blocks was 5017.
- Study covered ten development blocks of Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh.
- The population size of single women with government benefits came to be 4781 women.
- The total number of single women present in the district was 9798.

##### **Findings:**

- The present study conducted in the ten blocks of Shimla district were aimed at finding out count of single women and highlighting of issues under the area of legal, economic and social aspect. Below given are conclusions of the present study:
- These single women are demanding governmental help and re-recognition.
- Widowed women receiving pensions are counted out to be 4781 by the official records.
- Total Number of single women present in Shimla district at present i.e. 9798.
- Around 90 percent of single women are unaware of the legal rights of women provided in India.
- Legal help are not promptly and easily available to these women. They have to face extra difficulties.
- Around 80 percent of single women is facing economic harassment and are dependent upon others or struggling for survival.
- Under the social arena, around 85-90 percent of single women feel loss of individual identity.
- Sexually and mentally are more likely to face harassment due to their single status.
- Out of 10 development blocks, single women in Chirgoan block are found to be least legally aware and Mashobra block's single women are found out to be most economically independent. Chirgoan and Chopal appears to be facing most cases of social harassment.

- Around 95 percent of women feel their progressive growth has been hampered due to single women stigma.
- 100 percent single women demand a separate unit under reservation index.
- When answered in group surrounded by peers, single women answers show significant change. Only 20-30 percent of women answered and not even freely. Rest of them was quiet.
- Ninety percent of single women are more likely to suffer from inferiority complex and live under pressure.
- Social fear is the main root cause of not seeking help from any NGOs or administrative setup.
- Eighty to ninety percent of single women are economically and socially struggling without family support.
- "Single women" concept should not be ignored any more. This is a fast growing present phenomenon which needs immediate attention by state and central government.

Recommendations of the study may be seen under the Recommendation Chapter.

**5. Research Study on Impact of Suicides on Families and Women in Handloom and Power loom Sectors in Andhra Pradesh- conducted by Noble Social and Educational Society, Tirupati, A.P.**

**Objectives:**

- To study the socio-economic profile of the weavers families which have become victims of suicide.
- To study the reasons for committing suicide by the weavers.
- To assess the nature of assistance (relief measures) extended to the affected families by the government and other sources.
- To examine the nature of immediate distress as well as difficulties being faced by the women and children in suicide affected weavers' families.
- To examine the changing role of women in victims families and its impact on the family in general and children in particular.
- To suggest appropriate steps to avoid such malaises / tragedies and for development of handloom and power-loom sector in India in general and Andhra Pradesh in particular.

**Methodology:**

- The study was carried out in the state of Andhra Pradesh.
- In the first stage total suicide cases of handloom and power-loom weavers in Andhra Pradesh was collected from the office of Director and Commissioner of Handloom and Textiles, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
- In the second stage, out of the total suicide cases, 200 victim families (both ex-gratia awarded and not awarded cases) were selected randomly. From all the selected 200 sample victim families, one women from each of the family i.e., wife of the deceased was selected.

- Out of the total selected victims district wise distribution of total sample of the study was as under:-

1. Karim Nagar (105 respondent)
2. Warangal (37 respondent)
3. Nalgonda (11 respondent)
4. Prakasam (22 respondent)
5. Anantapur (25 respondent)

- Primary and secondary data were collected for the study. Primary data were collected through interview schedule, interview guide from the selected sample. While secondary data were collected from published books, journals, documents and other relevant offices etc., for the study.
- Collected data were analyzed by using different socio-economic and demographical variables.
- Simple statistical method like 'Percentage' was used in the analysis of data.

#### **Finding:**

- Majority of the families in the sample belonged to 'Padmashali Caste'.
- Though the total population of the sample families was distributed over many occupations but one-fourth were engaged in handloom weaving and less than 10 percent were engaged in power-loom sector.
- All the 200 families are found below poverty line.

- All the families were indebt and money lenders acted as an important source of credit.
- Most of the suicide cases occurred between the years 2003 and 2008 indicating the acute crisis faced by the weaving industry in Andhra Pradesh during this period. The reasons for suicide were under-employment, unemployment and indebtedness.
- 42.50 percent of the total who committed suicide were illiterate and were working in Power-loom (51%) and Pit-loom(48%).
- Overwhelming majority of the widow respondents took charge of their families immediately after the death of their husbands.
- All the 200 widow respondents were engaged in one or the other occupation for their livelihood. Beedi rolling is the major source of income for the majority of the respondent widows followed by handloom weaving.
- While majority of the deceased husbands worked in power looms but only 0.50 percent of the total widows are working in power looms at present.
- Majority of the widow respondents engaged in weaving (pit-looms) are working with master weavers.
- Widows who are self employed (pit looms) in weaving, accessed working capital from ex-gratia, banks and relatives, and all the self employed widow weavers (pit loom) not only accessed raw material but also marketed the finished products by their own efforts.

- Majority of the widow respondents were engaged in handloom weaving (both powerloom and pit loom) spend six hours a day in this work and the rest of them spend between seven to eleven hours.
- Nearly 50 percent of the total sample widows received ex-gratia payment while the other 50 percent did not receive because their cases were rejected by the committee. Among those who had received ex-gratia, more than 60 percent were satisfied with it, the rest were not satisfied.
- In one-fourth of the total 200 sample families, children dropped out from the school after the suicide of their fathers.
- Majority of the widows quickly learned to manage the financial, occupational, educational, health and children's marriages in their respective families.

Recommendations of the study may be seen under the Recommendation Chapter.

**6. Research Study on Status of Women in Uttarakhand: A Comparative Study of Dhari Development Block - conducted by Activist of Voluntary Action for Development of Humanity, Lucknow, U.P.**

**Objectives:**

- To evaluate social, economic and political status of women in the society.
- To find out factors which affect the status of women.
- To know about the status of women age wise.
- To understand positive and negative changes among women due to the modern development in the society.
- To find out the health and nutrition status of women.
- To evaluate the impact of various programmes implemented by the Government on women.
- To understand the effect of gambling, violence against women and alcoholism issue of members on women.
- To find out the status of women in different caste.

**Methodology**

- Both Primary and secondary data were used for the study.
- Total sample size was 529 house hold families from Bodhiban (122), Dhanachuli (211), Aksoda (160) and Kokilbana (36).
- 1031 women and girls were selected for the study.

**Findings:**

- The main occupation of selected house holds (96%) was agriculture.
- Most of the selected women were illiterate (471). Only 26 women had bachelor degree.
- Almost all the women spent most of their time in collection of fuel, fodder and drinking water.
- Though women play important role in the economic activities even then their role in the decision making is negligible.

- Most of the women do not have right to spend their family income as well as earned income by themselves. Most of the time, decisions were taken by their husbands.
  - All most all the women were aware about the existing problems in the society. Unemployment, poverty, girls' safety, illiteracy and addiction were reported as major problem of the society which affects them adversely.
  - Study also indicates that most of the women work for 10 to 14 hours daily even then they have no rights in the family property. Almost 90 percent women have no account in the bank.
  - Average age of marriage varies from 18 to 21 years.
  - Most of the women were involved in agriculture.
  - Study also shows that health status of women was not good. It is found that early marriage and non availability of nutritious food are responsible for gynecological problems and low health status.
  - Study also found that violence against women is increasing gradually over period of time.
  - Study data also revealed that most of the women were not aware about their rights and government's schemes. As a result of this they are unable to take benefits of the Government schemes.
- Recommendations of the study may be seen under the Recommendation Chapter.

# 7

## RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

The Indian Constitution guarantees justice and equality in all the segments of our society irrespective of caste, creed, religion, colour and gender. A number of legislations have been enacted by the Central and State Governments to safeguard the interests of women and amendments have been made in the existing laws with a view to handling crimes against women. Despite these measures, crimes against women like dowry deaths, acid attacks, sexual harassment at work place, rape, domestic violence etc; continue. Given the primary mandate of the Commission to uphold and safeguard the rights of women, the recommendations on legal aspects as enumerated below have been proposed during the year 2009-10 after wide stake- holders consultations for implementation by the Government. Besides, the National Commission for Women has also sponsored research studies on various issues concerning women during the same year, and recommendations as emerged from the studies have also been given below for implementation by the Central and State Governments.

### **Recommendations of the Legal Cell made during the year 2009-10:**

#### **1. Scheme for Relief and Rehabilitation for victims of rape:**

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in Delhi Domestic Working Women's Forum Vs. Union of India and others writ petition (CRL) No.362/93 had directed the National Commission for Women to evolve a "scheme so as to wipe out the tears of unfortunate

victims of rape". The Supreme Court observed that having regard to the Directive principles contained in the Article 38(1) of the Constitution, it was necessary to set up Criminal Injuries Compensation Board, as rape victims besides the mental anguish, frequently incur substantial financial loss and in some cases are too traumatized to continue in employment. The Court further directed that compensation for victims shall be awarded by the Court on conviction of the offender and by the Criminal Injuries compensation board whether or not a conviction has taken place. The Board shall take into account the pain, suffering and shock as well as loss of earnings due to pregnancy and the expenses of child birth if this occurs as a result of rape.

To give effect to the aforesaid direction of the Hon'ble Court, the National Commission for women had sent a draft scheme to the Central Government in 1995. The Committee of Secretaries had on this given the following guidelines in this regard:-

- (i) that a plan scheme would be prepared by the NCW/DWCD for disbursing compensation to the victims of rape and the scheme should also provide for interim compensation.
- (ii) the quantum of compensation is to be worked out by the DWCD in consultation with the NCW.
- (iii) provision for budgetary requirements for the Scheme, which would be transferred to the states as Grants-in-Aid.

- (iv) setting up of District level Committees headed by District Magistrate, to consider the claims.
- (v) criminal Injuries Compensation Board to monitor the implementation of the scheme by the State Government and attending to any complaint received in this regard.
- (vi) the MHA would issue suitable directives to state governments for directing the public prosecutors to plead before the competent court to award suitable compensation to the victims.
- (vii) monitoring of the scheme by the National Commission for women.

The NCW has redrafted the Scheme in the light of these guidelines and in formulating the scheme, the Commission has been guided by the parameters given by the Supreme Court as well as its own assessment of the needs of the victims of rape. As per the recommendations made during the National Consultation organized on 25<sup>th</sup> July, 2009, the scheme has been redrafted and sent to the Ministry (Annexure IV).

## **2. Amendments to Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986:**

The extensive amendments have been drafted and sent to the Ministry Women and Child Development. The proposed amendments may be seen at Annexure XI

## **3. Domestic workers Welfare and Social Security Act 2010:**

The Commission strongly recommends that a bill should be enacted for welfare of domestic

workers asnd to provide a social security system for them. After exhaustive consultations, a draft bill titled 'Domestic workers Welfare and Social Security Act 2010' has been sent to the Ministry of Women and Child Development for consideration. Copy at Annexure XII

## **Recommendations of the Research Studies sponsored by NCW and conducted during the year 2009-10:**

### **1. Research study on Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) & Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in selected villages in 5 districts of Bihar- Patna, Nalanda, Khagaria, Saharsa and Rohtas. Conducted by Ambpali Hastkargha Evom Hastshilp Vikas Swavlambi Sahkari Samiti, Patna:**

Maternal mortality and infant mortality rate are considered as a sensitive indicator of development. The highest infant and maternal deaths in the world are recorded in India. The MDGs laid down by United Nations aim for reduction in maternal deaths by 75 percent between 1999 and 2015. It requires reduction rate of 5.5percent per year to achieve the goal.

In comparison to India, the IMR, MMR in Bihar are much poorer. It reflects poor health status and ineffective public health status. The study focuses on those issues, and gave the following suggestive measures to improve the public health system in Bihar.

### **Key Recommendations:**

#### **Central Government:**

- There should be policy level decisions regarding recruitment of doctors. The salary

and facilities provided to the doctors posted at rural areas should be adequate to make it attractive to them so that they work there.

- There should also be a policy regarding posting of skilled birth attendants' at all rural areas.
- The attitude towards baby feed among the communities in Bihar needs to be studied further to understand the dynamics behind the shift away from breastfeeding.
- Central Government should get continuous evaluation done for the functioning of State health services, government hospitals, local services, NRHM etc.
- These findings should be used for drawing up plans for improving the accessibility of the services to the community through small local agencies/voluntary organizations. This can help in implementing the changes required through the local organizations as well.

#### ***State Government:***

- At least one ambulance (in working condition) should be provided at the government hospitals to help patients reach hospitals on time.
- There should be free medicine, iron supplements, ORS packets supplies in the Government hospitals so that whenever pregnant ladies come for check ups they can avail the medical facility.
- Trained and skilled birth attendants, experts, specialist doctors also should be made to attend government hospitals, especially in the rural areas, from time to time.

- Proper maintenance of the government hospitals and primary health centers should be done in terms of cleanliness and hygiene. Some nutrition for the pregnant girls, like fruit juice etc should be made available to the patients. This is important so that people develop faith in the government health centers.
- There should be a separate mobile ambulance-cum-dispensary service for quick servicing of the patients in remote areas.
- A mobile van to supply medicines at reasonable rates can be made available to visit the nearby villages once or twice a week depending upon the population of the village. It should contain general iron supplements, ORS packets, analgesic tablets, tonics, Vitamin-A tablets, condoms, etc. This would create health awareness as well as credibility about the health centers in the minds of the people.
- Should keep monitoring and evaluating the local hospitals and health services and continuously implementing the recommendations immediately after the findings.

#### ***District Level Authorities:***

- The men should not be allowed in the check-up rooms and labor rooms in the health centers and hospitals as it makes the women folk very uncomfortable.
- The hospitals, primary health centers etc. should be in well maintained conditions.

- Free medicines and services should also be available to all needy patients.
- The vacant positions for Doctors, Skilled Birth Attendants and other health staff should be filled regularly.
- There should be health melas at regular intervals .It can provide the vaccinations, supplements, awareness talks on relevant issues, viz, nutrition, hygiene, sanitation, drinking water etc.
- Services for the infants that promote timely and adequate immunization, growth monitoring, care during diarrhea, adequate breast-feeding and weaning need to be strengthened.
- The community should be involved. The local co-operative societies, NGOs can also be involved.

***Local bodies/ Panchayats/ stakeholders:***

- The Primary health centre, ambulances etc should be in good maintenance condition.
- The free medicines/services should be available at the centre.
- Awareness programs regarding each component of the maternal and newborn health care, contraception care, baby feed and other health topics should be held regularly at the village levels.
- There is great need to involve men in the awareness camps. There should be separate camps for men as the women/families are not comfortable within mixed groups.

- There should be co-ordination with the other functionaries, departments, societies, NGOs etc. It will lead to greater utilization of resources and thus be more effective.
- More awareness camps with the help of the Mukhia of the village who should gather the women folk of the area to listen to experts talk on relevant topics that would make them acquainted with the new developments.
- The talk on contraceptive methods and breastfeeding should be at more regular intervals.
- The 'Anganwari' Volunteers should continuously hold awareness programs for health and nutrition of women especially for pregnant women of their area.

**2. Research Study on 'Assessment of socio-economic and health status of tribal women in Orissa' - by Sadjyotika, Nayabazar, Cuttack (Orissa)**

The socio-economic and health status of tribal population in Orissa is lower than non-tribal population. As per the ICMR study (1993) the IMR in tribal areas was 115 per 1000 live births as against 85 per 1000 live births of non tribal population. It reveals the poor accessibility of utilization of public utility and health service facilities by the tribal community. The study assessed the relation between low socio economic condition and poor health status of tribal women in Orissa.

**Key Recommendations:**

Considering socio-economic and health status of tribal women and their participation in various ongoing developmental programmes in the sample

areas, following suggestions and recommendations have been made:

- The major development indicators for tribal in general and tribal women in particular, with reference to their socio- economic status, health, education, should be monitored time to time. Feedback should be given to the concerned agencies.
- Area specific and tribe specific, multi-sectoral projects should be formulated at ITDA level and taken up for integrated development of tribal population with special focus on tribal women.
- Low level female literacy is the key reason behind women development. Full fledged educational complex with all kinds of facilities e.g. vocational training, income generation scheme, health care, nutritional services etc. should be provided to expedite growth among women.
- To attract more tribal women beneficiaries, more and more experienced and competent voluntary organizations should be encouraged for the promotion and implementation of the scheme.
- Lack of awareness among tribal women about various Government supported development programs specially focusing on the employment and income generation is the cause behind their low participation. Local NGOs at village, Panchayat and Block level should be encouraged and assisted to participate in the process of awareness building and motivational effort to enlighten the targeted tribal women groups.
- Short-term technical skill development and vocational training program should be interwoven with income generating schemes.
- SHGs should have diverse means of livelihood. Necessary training may be provided to upgrade their necessary skills to acquire their traditional skills to be familiar with modern production process.
- Success of these poor tribal women depends on micro credit. It is therefore essential to strengthen and expand the coverage of allocation for agriculture, animal husbandry, tribal handicraft, handloom and forest based activities undertaken by tribal women.
- Periodic community health survey should be conducted in the tribal inhabited areas to assess the health and nutritional status of tribal women. Mobile health camps should be organized by the tribal development agencies in co-operation with local health services personnel.
- Local NGOs and women groups should be increasingly encouraged and assisted to organize health awareness and educational campaign to educate tribal community on causes of disease, preventive measures against various diseases, reproductive health, safe motherhood, personal hygiene, sanitation etc. Practice of using safe drinking water, cleanliness should be promoted. Long term IEC strategy needs to be and implemented to improve female literacy, health, personal hygiene sanitation etc.

- Very high level illiteracy has been observed among tribal mothers. Tribal mothers need to be literate to take care of their and their family health, hygiene. Tribal mother need to take care of purification of drinking water, personal hygiene, ORS for diarrhea, immunization for herself and infants.
  - Short term orientation and training should be organized at district and State level on periodic basis, to strengthen the capacity and enhance the knowledge of tribal women representatives and women PRI members to effectively perform their roles and responsibilities in PRI and political set up.
- 3. Research Study On “Women in Panchayats in District –Almora, Uttarakhand State” (Based on Block-wise Survey), Research conducted by Jalagam Samiti Sajgouri, Vill-Sajgouri, P.O- Devlikhet, Dist- Almora, Uttarakhand**

The main objective of the study was to assess participation of elected women representatives in the Almora district and identify the nature and magnitude of the problems of the rural women in Panchayats. Target group for the study were Women Panchayat Members. Quantitative and qualitative data were used for analysis. This study covers ten blocks from the Almora district .

**Key Recommendations:**

- Those who were illiterate or had been educated below the level of primary school should not be encouraged to join politics.

- Younger women should be encouraged to join politics.
- Training should be made mandatory for all elected representatives. It should also be organized regularly, covering multiple dimensions including rules and regulations, administrative issues, budgeting and finance and the implementation of development schemes.
- In order to increase the effective participation of women, they should be given more honoraria.
- At the policy level, the rotation of seats may be discontinued for the women-headed Panchayats and Wards to bring women into the mainstream.
- The effort should be made not only to maintain the representation of women in politics in terms of their percentage, but also their ability to remain in politics.

**4. Present Status of Single Women in Shimla District: Himachal Pradesh: Numeral Indexing and Highlighting Major Issues: Research Study conducted by: Prianka Bhardwaj, New Delhi**

The main objectives of this study were to identify the problems of the Single Woman under legal, economical and social category. None experimental, exploratory formulative research methodology was used in this study. This study covers ten blocks of similar district and 5017 single women.

## Key Recommendations:

- Separate Single Women unit in reservation index is suggested. As this will first give them recognition and second help in providing subsidies in ration cards, electric bills, water bills.
- Legal awareness is required immediately. Books and pamphlets can be printed in Hindi medium and should be given for minimal cost of ₹ 1-/- to them.
- These pamphlets can be explained by appointed Gram Pradhans or their secretaries in interactive sessions twice a month.
- Under economic category, jobs and self-employment is required in huge numbers. For this purpose small cooperative centers with 10-12 persons can be started at distance of 5-7km. This will cover at least 5-7km villages around certain area with the main purpose of easy accessibility for women of those villages.
- These centers can aim at apple farming and its products.
- They can prepare homemade apple products for sale.
- They can also open centers with apple farming tools and raw materials.
- These centers can also be used as **"self-development centers"**. Under this training of women can take place to work under Panchayati Raj schemes which are already existing or will come in future and deployed to there villages to help in implementations of these schemes. This will ensure grass-root involvement. As the centre is located within range and village's own women are working to carry out implementations, it will receive overwhelming successful response. They can be under supervision of sanitation officer/ B.D.O at block level. This will provide them confidence and economic self independence.
- Centers opened in area like Mashobra, Theog, Rampur and Rohur towns can aim at developing crèches. As many women here are working either in jobs or go to farms to look after apples, they need helping hand with small children. This can provide with good alternative to both sides.
- Mid-wife and nurse or first-aid lady can be another way to help these women in economic independence. Centers with such options can provide with easy first aid help doing damage control before patient can travel far to get professional help.
- Pension being one of the popular suggestions; can be considered by the state or central government. Around ₹ 800 can be provided to them to survive efficiently as it can come under some extra help.
- Last but not least, social area is a tricky category under which problems can not be rectified by making one or several laws. It needs conscious efforts from the whole society. Thus, the best way to address the problems of this area is to educate these women about the life outside the typical negative traditional mind- set of their surrounding life-style. This

is indeed not easy task, yet an effort can be put by conducting regular workshops on "today's women and their changing life." This will make them confident to face society without having inferiority complex and thus will enable positive changes in their life styles.

- Single Women is not a liability but can be asset to the society. This concept should not be viewed as another demand for creating category in reservation index, but should be viewed as developing human resource. In the words of Charles Fourier **"The extension of women's right is the basic principles of all social progress."**

#### **5. Impact of Suicides on Families and Women in Handloom and Power loom Sectors in Andhra Pradesh: Study Conducted by Noble Social and Educational Society, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh.**

The main objective of the study was to study the reasons for committing suicide by the weavers and its impact on the family. 200 victim families (both ex-gratia awarded and not awarded cases) were selected for this study randomly.

#### **Key Recommendations:**

- There is an immediate need to identify the weaving families which are going through economic crisis and help them both financially and employment wise to put an end to the suicides.
- Counselling should be given to the members particularly to the widows in the suicide hit

families to bring them out of depression and to strengthen their will power to face the crisis.

- There is need for training programmes to develop skills and leadership quantities among the widows not only to manage activities in their respective household, but also outside.
- There is need on the part of the Government not only to see that no dropouts from school occur in the suicide hit families but also to see that the dropouts are once again enrolled in the schools.
- Since large numbers of the families are living in rented houses and asbestos roofed houses, housing loan should be provided to these families to build pucca houses.
- The weaving equipment (pit looms) of the widows who are self employed is old, hence they may be provided financial assistance to purchase new equipment.
- Raw material depots may be established to supply raw material at concessional rate.
- Efficient means should be found to market the finished products at remunerative prices.
- Since beedi rolling is less remunerative and hazardous to health of the widows of those working in beedi rolling should be provided with alternative employment.
- To reduce the role of money lenders in advancing credit, more accessibility to the banks should be created.
- Full proof method to decide the genuineness of the suicides to extend ex-gratia should be worked out.

- All the widows should be encouraged to be members in SHGs and facilitated to receive credit at low rate of interest so that their income generating activities can be diversified.
- All the welfare schemes of both Central and State Government directed at the weavers in co-operative sector should also be provided to the weavers outside the co-operative sector.

**6. Research study on Status of Women in Uttarakhand: A Comparative Study of Dhari Development Block: conducted by Activist of Voluntary Action for Development of Humanity, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.**

The main objective of the study was to evaluate social, economic and political status of women in the society and find out the factors which affect the status of women. Primary and secondary data were collected for the study. Total sample size was 529 households' families from Bodhiban, Dhanachuli, Aksoda and Kokilbana.

**Key Recommendations:**

- Women need equality in the family and in the society, for this purpose there is a need for

change in the perception of the community through awareness generation.

- Girl's education should be given importance, because it plays important role to empower women.
- Awareness level about women's rights was found very low. Therefore there is a need to organize awareness programme from time to time.
- Health related facilities should be increased for women at village level.
- Women need to be given incentive to increase their activities.
- Work to element evils like gender difference, dowry system etc. need to be done.
- For the real empowerment of women and to establish equality in the society it is necessary to empower women economically. Women share in the family property should be ensured.
- SHGs should be used to change their concepts so that self respect concept is increase among women.



# ACCOUNT OF THE COMMISSION

## BALANCE SHEET (NON PROFIT ORGANISATION) AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2010

<b>CAPITAL FUND AND LIABILITIES</b>	<b>SCHEDULE</b>	<b>CURRENT YEAR</b>	<b>PREVIOUS YEAR</b>
Capital Fund	1	48,857,891.00	46,038,841.00
Reserves and Surplus	2	(9,734,401.00)	(2,314,709.18)
Earmarked/Endowment Fund		—	—
Secured Loans and Borrowings		—	—
Unsecured Loan and Borrowings		—	—
Defere Credit Liabilities		—	—
Current Liabilities and Provisions	3	14,387,813.00	12,500,597.00
		<b>53,511,303.00</b>	<b>56,224,728.82</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Fixed Assets	4	20,291,003.57	21,600,966.22
Investment -From Earmarked/Endowment Funds		—	—
Investment -Others	5	1,415,649.43	862,257.60
Current Assets, Loans & Advances	6	31,804,650.00	33,761,505.00
Miscellaneous Expenditure		—	—
<b>TOTAL (B)</b>		<b>53,511,303.00</b>	<b>56,224,728.82</b>
Significant Accounting Policies	14		
Contingent Liabilities and Notes of Accounts	15		

MEMBER SECRETARY

**INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2010**

**Amount (₹)**

INCOME	SCHEDULE	CURRENT YEAR		PREVIOUS YEAR	
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Income from Sales/Services			—		—
Grants/Subsidies	7	45,574,058.00	43,000,000.00	35,350,082.00	31,132,000.00
Fees/Subscriptions	8	—	3,686.00	—	2,914.00
Income from Investment (Income on Invest. From Earmarked/Endow. Funds transferred to Funds)	9	—	—	—	—
Income from Royalty, Publication etc.		—	—	—	—
Interest Earned	10	—	387,219.83	—	384,427.60
Other Income	11	—	142,326.00	—	610.00
Increase/(Decrease) in stock of Finished goods and WIP		—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL (A)</b>		<b>45,574,058.00</b>	<b>43,533,231.83</b>	<b>35,350,082.00</b>	<b>31,519,951.60</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
Establishment Expenses	12	6,876,260.00	20,713,049.00	5,864,336.00	20,734,073.00
Other Administrative Expenses etc.	13	51,358,668.00	13,450,100.00	36,002,957.00	14,610,666.00
Expenditure on Grants, Subsidies etc.		—	—	—	—
Interest		—	—	—	—
Depreciation (Net Total at the year end)		4,128,904.65	—	6,434,684.78	—
<b>TOTAL (B)</b>		<b>62,363,832.65</b>	<b>34,163,149.00</b>	<b>48,301,977.78</b>	<b>35,344,739.00</b>
<b>Balance Being excess of Expenditure over Income (A-B)</b>		<b>(16,789,774.65)</b>	<b>9,370,082.83</b>	<b>(12,951,895.78)</b>	<b>(3,824,787.40)</b>
Transfer to Special Reserve		—	—	—	—
Transfer to/from General Reserve		—	—	—	—
<b>Balance Being surplus/(Deficit) carried to Corpus/Capital Fund</b>		<b>(16,789,774.65)</b>	<b>9,370,082.83</b>	<b>(12,951,895.78)</b>	<b>(3,824,787.40)</b>

**MEMBER SECRETARY**

## RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2010

Amount (₹)

RECEIPTS	PREVIOUS YEAR		CURRENT YEAR		PAYMENTS	PREVIOUS YEAR		CURRENT YEAR	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
<u>Opening Balances</u>									
Cash in hand	9,483.00	4,457.00	—	—	Establishment Expenses(Sch.-16)	5,864,336.00	15,925,472.00	5,307,373.00	27,143,787.00
Bank Balance	12901864	3,168,740.00	9,928.00	288,287.00	Other Administrative Expenses (Schedule-17)	42,387,165.00	18,392,427.00	40,165,391.00	12,662,842.00
<u>Grants Received</u>	36,000,000.00	31,132,000.00	48,500,000.00	43,000,000.00	Remittance (Schedule-18)	—	4,099,153.00	—	6,258,239.00
<u>Income on Investments</u>									
Endow Funds	—	—	—	—					
Own Funds	—	—	—	—	Expenditure on Fixed Assets	649,918.00	—	2,925,942.00	—
Interest on Investment	—	—	—	—					
<u>Closing Balances</u>									
<u>Interest Received</u>					Cash in hand	—	—	—	—
Bank deposits	—	273,465.00	—	258,706.00	Bank Balances	9,928.00	288,287.00	111,222.00	3,895,070.00
Interest on HBA	—	24,000.00	—	8,694.00					
Loans & Advances	—	—	—	—					
Investment Encashed	—	—	—	—					
Interest on CPF	—	—	—	—					
<u>Other Income</u>									
RTI	—	2,914.00	—	3,686.00					
Miscellaneous	—	340.00	—	142,326.00					
Income	—	270.00	—	—					
Remittance (Schedule-18)	—	4,099,153.00	—	6,258,239.00					
	<b>48,911,347.00</b>	<b>38,705,339.00</b>	<b>48,509,928.00</b>	<b>49,959,938.00</b>		<b>48911347.00</b>	<b>38,705,339.00</b>	<b>48,509,928.00</b>	<b>49,959,938.00</b>

**RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT-PROVIDENT FUND  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2010**

**Amount (₹)**

<b>RECEIPTS</b>	<b>CURRENT YEAR</b>	<b>PREVIOUS YEAR</b>	<b>PAYMENTS</b>	<b>CURRENT YEAR</b>	<b>PREVIOUS YEAR</b>
Opening Balances					
Bank Balances	380,214.00	2,143,758.00	Final Payment/Advance/Withdrawl	673,563.00	2,100,354.00
			Interest paid on CPF	16,307.00	—
Subscription	835,000.00	747,451.00	CPF Investment made	1,182,500.00	785,000.00
Contribution	397,204.00	361,464.00	Bank Charges	165.00	—
Investment Matured	748,582.00	—	Closing Balances		
			Bank Balances	488,919.00	380,214.00
TDS Refunded by Bank	108.00	3,190.00			
Interest Earned from CPF	346.00	9,705.00			
	<b>2,361,454.00</b>	<b>3,265,568.00</b>		<b>2,361,454.00</b>	<b>3,265,568.00</b>

## SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2010

### **SCHEDULE 1 - CAPITAL FUND**

	Amount (₹)		
	Current Year		Previous Year
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan
Balance as at the beginning of the year	46,038,841.00	—	47,204,902.00
Add :- Contribution towards Corpus/Capital Fund	—	—	—
Add/(Deduct) :- Balnce of Net Income/(Expenditure) transferred from the Income and Expenditure Account	—	—	—
Add: Adjustment Entry for Refund of TDS on Interest	108.00	—	3,190.00
Less: Adjustment Entry for sale of Fixed Assets	107,000.00	—	1,819,169.00
Add: Addition of Capital Fund during the year	2,925,942.00	—	649,918.00
<b>Balance At at the Year End</b>	<b>48,857,891.00</b>		<b>46,038,841.00</b>

### **SCHEDULE 2 - RESERVES & SURPLUS**

	Amount (₹)		
	Current Year		Previous Year
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan
1) <b><i>Capital Reserve</i></b>			
As Per Last Account	(2,314,709.18)	—	14,461,974.00
Add/(Deduct) :- Net Income/(Expenditure) transferred from the Income and Expenditure Account	(16,789,774.65)	9,370,082.83	(16,776,683.18)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(19,104,483.83)</b>	<b>9,370,082.83</b>	<b>(2,314,709.18)</b>

**MEMBER SECRETARY**

**SCHEDULE 3 — CURRENT LIABILITIES & PROVISIONS**

		Amount (₹)		
		Current Year		Previous Year
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan
CPF Payable		—	1,871,944.00	1,226,496.00
Salary Payable		—	—	4,808,601.00
Advances to NGO Payable	A+B+C+D	10,869,634.00	—	5,146,035.00
Advances to NGO (NER) Payable	E+F+G	1,646,235.00	—	1,319,465.00
		<b>12,515,869.00</b>	<b>1,871,944.00</b>	<b>12,500,597.00</b>
<b>Special Study</b>	<b>(A)</b>	<b>4,466,650.00</b>		<b>2,591,325.00</b>
Aasra Vikas Sanstha		30,000.00		—
Abhiyan, Chattisgarh		249,000.00		249,000.00
All India Foundation for Peace & Disaster Management		321,300.00		—
Aravali Institute for Development Research		102,690.00		—
Association for Development Initiative, Kota		74,550.00		223,650.00
Centre for Social Development, jaipur		97,050.00		97,050.00
Centre for Studies for cultural identity of weaker		101,400.00		101,400.00
Chaitanya Mohan kothi, Gaya		58,800.00		58,800.00
Dr. L.N. Dhadeech Retd. Sr. Scientist, Udaipur		141,120.00		—
Dr. Shaila Parveen, Lecturer, Varanasi, U.P.		183,000.00		—
Ehsaas foundation, New Delhi		152,400.00		152,400.00
Environics Trust, New Delhi		109,200.00		109,200.00
Institute of Social Development, Udaipur		44,800.00		—
Institute of Social Work, Kolkatta		109,800.00		109,800.00
Jabala Action Research organisation		48,615.00		48,615.00
Jalagam Samiti Sajgouri		43,890.00		131,670.00
Legal services Near Apolo Hospital		65,200.00		65,200.00
Liaqut Ali Khan		120,000.00		—
Masoom society for social Science		111,800.00		111,800.00
Mathura Krishna Foundation, Bihar		41,200.00		41,200.00
Mother Terisa Rural Development Society		108,360.00		108,360.00
Ms. Sheela chaoudhary		49,200.00		49,200.00
Nabakrushna Choudhary Centre for Development Studies		40,000.00		40,000.00

**Amount (₹)**

	Current Year		Previous Year
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan
Nav Rajiv Gandhi Foundation & Research	119,700.00		—
Noble social & Educational Society	193,410.00		99,540.00
Pashim Banga Yuba Kalyan Manch	38,640.00		38,640.00
Priyanka Bhardwaj	52,080.00		—
Prof. Vijaya Laxmi, Udaipur	127,800.00		—
RK HIV AIDS Centre mumbai	257,400.00		257,400.00
Rural Education Working Society	178,290.00		—
Shakti Vahini, New Delhi	124,425.00		—
Shivani Bhardwaj	330,750.00		—
Shri Raj Singh Nirwan	232,000.00		232,000.00
Situational Analysis of Homeless Women	150,000.00		150,000.00
The Association For Development Initiative	142,380.00		—
Women Study & Development, kochi	116,400.00		116,400.00
<b>Legal Awareness Programme</b>			
(B)	<b>3,811,250.00</b>		<b>1,848,610.00</b>
Aakash Seva sansthan, udaipur	30,000.00		30,000.00
Aarti mahila Sewa Sansthan, udaipur	15,000.00		—
Aastha Welfare Society, Agra	15,000.00		—
Acharya Jee Maha Samiti Gorkhpur	15,000.00		—
ADARSA, Orissa	15,000.00		—
Adarsh Gramin Shikshan Samiti, Rajasthan	15,000.00		—
Adarsh Jan Sewa Sansthn , UP	15,000.00		—
AGRID(Ass for Gramarajayam & Rural Integrated Dev.)	10,000.00		—
Aikatan Sangha Village & Post Dara, West Bengal	15,000.00		—
Akhil Bhartiya Nav Yuvak Kala Sangam, Haryana	15,000.00		—
All India Common Wealth Org. Haryana	15,000.00		—
All india Women's conference, New Delhi	—		13,860.00
Aman Gram Udyog Samiti, Haryana	15,000.00		—
Amrita Mahila Kalyan Samiti, UP	15,000.00		—
Annapurna Gramoudhyog MandalUp	15,000.00		—
Aparana Shiksha Samiti Rajasthan	15,000.00		—

	<b>Amount (₹)</b>		
	<b>Current Year</b>		<b>Previous Year</b>
	<b>Plan</b>	<b>Non-Plan</b>	<b>Plan</b>
Aravali Institute of Development Research (LAP)	18,000.00		
Asha Vikas Sansthna, Udaipur	30,000.00		30,000.00
Association for Rural & Technical Education Cent. HP	15,000.00		—
Association for Women's rural Development, Orrisa	15,000.00		—
Ass of People & Nurture Association, jaipur	30,000.00		30,000.00
Astitva Babu Uddeshiya Manav Uthan Sansthan	15,000.00		—
Azad Navyuvak Mandal Sansthan, Rajasthan	30,000.00		—
Azad Sewa Samiti UP	15,000.00		—
Baharpota Premititha Rural Development Society	15,000.00		15,000.00
Balaji Samajik Utthan Samiti, Agra, U.PO	15,000.00		—
Bandhua Mukti Morcha, New Delhi	15,000.00		—
Benodini Centre for Urban & Rural Devl. West. Bengal	15,000.00		—
Bharat Education & Peace Promotional Society, Punja	15,000.00		15,000.00
Bhartiya gramodyog Seva Sansthan, U.P	15,000.00		15,000.00
Bhartiya Kishan Kalyan Samiti, UP	15,000.00		—
Bhartiya Mahila Kalyan Samiti, UP	15,000.00		—
Bhartiya Manav Adhikar Association , Delhi	30,000.00		30,000.00
Bal Avam Mahila Utthan Samiti, Rajasthan	—		45,000.00
Bapu Yuvak Sangha	—		30,000.00
Bijiram Swain Mahila Samity, Orissa	15,000.00		—
Buniyad Education Society, Haryana	15,000.00		—
Centre for Communication Resources D	15,000.00		—
Cente for Education & Social Welfare, Haryana	15,000.00		—
Chattisgarh State Commission for Women	30,000.00		30,000.00
Dalit Mahila Rachnatmak Parishad	15,000.00		15,000.00
Deen Bandhu Sewa Sansthan , UP	15,000.00		—
Deepvidya Mandir Samiti, Rajasthan	30,000.00		—
Dhurav Sansthan, UP	15,000.00		—
Disha Foundation, Bharatpur, Rajasthan	15,000.00		—
District Magistrate & Collector	15,000.00		15,000.00

**Amount (₹)**

	Current Year		Previous Year
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan
Dr. Ambedkar Samiti, UP	15,000.00		—
Dynamic Youth Society	20,000.00		20,000.00
Dyangangabahu Uddeshya Shikshan Sansthan	—		15,000.00
Gandhi sewa sansthan	15,000.00		15,000.00
Gandhi vidhya mandir shiksha samiti	—		15,000.00
Gehlu Gian Bharti ShikshaSamit,Haryana	15,000.00		—
Giridhar society	30,000.00		30,000.00
Gopal Shikshan Awan Grameen Vikash Sansthan	—		15,000.00
Gramin Mahila Vikas Samiti, Jhajjar, Haryana	30,000.00		—
Gramin Shiksha Parishad UP	15,000.00		—
Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Rajasthan	30,000.00		—
Gramin Yova Cikas Mandal, Haryana	15,000.00		—
Gram Sudhar Samiti, Haryana	15,000.00		—
Gramodya jan jagrity Saity	—		15,000.00
Gram Sewa Samiti Balia UP	15,000.00		—
Gyan Dharshan Acadamy	15,000.00		15,000.00
Gyan Sagar, Bihar (LAP)	15,000.00		—
Haryana Gramin VikasShiksah Samiti, Haryana	15,000.00		—
Holi mashini Foundation	—		15,000.00
Human Mirror Trust, Tamilnadu	15,000.00		—
Human rights organisation,Bihar	30,000.00		30,000.00
Husaini Manav Kalyan Evam Shikshan UP	15,000.00		—
Ideal Foundation UP	15,000.00		—
India development foundation, Haryana	15,000.00		15,000.00
Indian Adult Education Association, Delhi	100,000.00		—
Indian Minoritis Youth Association, UP	15,000.00		—
Indian Society, Udaipru	15,000.00		—
Indira Vikas Mahila Mandali, AP	10,000.00		—
Institute of Indo—Public Health, Maharashtra	30,000.00		—
Jagrity Jan Kalyan Samiti Bihar	15,000.00		—

	<b>Amount (₹)</b>		
	<b>Current Year</b>		<b>Previous Year</b>
	<b>Plan</b>	<b>Non-Plan</b>	<b>Plan</b>
Jai sawati gramodhyog sansthan	—		15,000.00
Jai kalyan avam vikas samiti	—		15,000.00
Jan Shakti Mahila Sansthan Udaipur	15,000.00		—
Jan Uday Foundation Nai Mandi, UP	15,000.00		—
J& K State Commission for Women, Srinagar	220,000.00		—
Joint women's Programme	30,000.00		30,000.00
Kalptru Samaj Kalyan Sangh, New Delhi	15,000.00		—
Kalyan sewa samiti	—		30,000.00
Kamalpur babla adarsha jankalyan samiti	15,000.00		15,000.00
Kanak Cultural Foundation Karnataka	15,000.00		—
Kartavya Sewa Sangh Awapur Bihar	15,000.00		—
Kisan bharti vikas sansthan	—		30,000.00
Krishn Gramouthan Samiti MP	15,000.00		—
Lakecity Movement Society, Rajasthan	45,000.00		—
Lakshy Winners Shikshan Sansthan, Rajasthan	30,000.00		—
Maa Draupadai Jansewa Samiti,UP	15,000.00		—
Madhya Pradesh State Commission for Women, Bhopal	30,000.00		—
Maharashtra sikshan prasarak mandal	—		30,000.00
Mahatma shiksha prasar samiti	15,000.00		15,000.00
Mahila Aarthik Sanskritik Shaikshik Vikas Varanasi	15,000.00		—
Mahila Chetna Samiti Jhajjar	15,000.00		—
Mahila Jagriti samiti	—		30,000.00
Mahila jagrukta shiksha & Kalyan samiti	15,000.00		15,000.00
Mahila kalyan evam vidya vikas samiti	15,000.00		15,000.00
Mhila Mother Teresa Seva Sansthan bihar	15,000.00		—
Mahila sewak samaj	30,000.00		30,000.00
Mahila shishu swasthya evam uthan samiti	30,000.00		60,000.00
Mahila Vikas samiti	—		15,000.00
Manav Kalyan Avam Suraksha Samiti, Harayana	15,000.00		—
Manav kalyan sansthan	30,000.00		30,000.00

**Amount (₹)**

	Current Year		Previous Year
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan
Manav Samaj Seva Sansthan Kanpur	15,000.00	—	—
Manav ujwal samaj samiti	—	—	15,000.00
Manav vikas mahila kalyan sansthan	—	—	45,000.00
Manav vikas sansthan	—	—	15,000.00
Maru Kshetriya Vikas Avm Samajik Sansthan, Rajasthan	30,000.00	—	—
Mary Jesus Social Welfare Trust Tamilnadu	15,000.00	—	—
Matra darshan shiksha samiti	15,000.00	—	15,000.00
Matra dhashan shiksha samiti, udaipur	15,000.00	—	15,000.00
Maulan Abdul Kalam Azad Education Society, UP	15,000.00	—	—
Maulasai Sewabhavi Sansthan Maharashtra	15,000.00	—	—
Mayur gramin vikas sewa snathan	—	—	15,000.00
Mewar aJanjati Kalyan Society Udaipr	30,000.00	—	—
Modern shiksha vikas samiti	—	—	15,000.00
Nari samjotham samiti	—	—	15,000.00
Nashter Educational Society	—	—	15,000.00
National Youth Association	40,000.00	—	40,000.00
Native Education & Employment Develp. Society, MP	30,000.00	—	—
Natural Institute of Social Chnge and Resource	15,000.00	—	—
Nav anchal distt nalanda	15,000.00	—	30,000.00
Nav Bihar Udyog Mandal Hilsa , Bihar	15,000.00	—	—
Navedita Kalyan Samiti, MP	15,000.00	—	—
Nav Jagriti Samiti, Lucknow	15,000.00	—	—
Nav Rajiv Gandhi Foundation & Research, Rajasthan	30,000.00	—	—
Naya Sawerra, Haryana	15,000.00	—	—
Hehru Mahalir Mandram, Tamilnadu	15,000.00	—	—
New age foundation	15,000.00	—	15,000.00
New life club	15,000.00	—	15,000.00
Noble Social & Educational Society, Tirupati (LAC)	73,500.00	—	—
North Indian Educational Trust, UP	15,000.00	—	—
OASIS Foundation, Tamilnadu	10,000.00	—	—

**Amount (₹)**

	Current Year		Previous Year
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan
Orissa state commission for women	50,000.00		50,000.00
Parvati Sewa Avam Shikshan Sansthan	—		45,000.00
People Awareness for Rural Action Society	20,000.00		—
Phooleen Mahila Chetna Vikas Kendra	15,000.00		—
Praballa Samaj Sevi Sansthan Jharkhand	30,000.00		—
Prabhat Sagar Gyan Vikas Sansthan, Rajasthan	15,000.00		—
Pradushan Navaran Yuvak Sangathan, UP	15,000.00		—
Pragathi Mahila mandali	—		45,000.00
Prakruti charitable society	—		30,000.00
Prasa Anusandhan Sansthan, Rajasthan	15,000.00		—
Pushpa kekatiya charitable	15,000.00		15,000.00
Puspanjali Cultural Association, Orissa	30,000.00		—
Rabia Mahila Sewa Sansthn, UP	15,000.00		—
Rachheri janta vikas gram udyog sarti	12,500.00		12,500.00
Rajat Gramodhyog vikas snsthan	—		15,000.00
Rural Organisation for Poverty Eradication	15,000.00		15,000.00
Rajendra institute of Education & Social walfare	—		15,000.00
Rajiv gandhi Memorial Women's Rural Dev. Tamilnadu	15,000.00		—
Rishi Sewa & Prasikshan Sansthan Chattisgarh	15,000.00		—
Rural awareness & walfare trust	—		15,000.00
Rural Development & Welfare Society, Rajasthan	30,000.00		—
Rural Environment Awareness Training Instt. Rajsthan	30,000.00		—
Rural Health & Environement Development Tamilnadu	15,000.00		—
Rural Mahila Weva Samithi (RMSS), AP	15,000.00		—
Rural Organisation fo rAwareness & Devlopment, Haryana	15,000.00		—
Rural Organisation for AGRO Development	40,000.00		40,000.00
Sahara Samiti	—		30,000.00
Shaid bhagat sing h yuva snagthan	—		15,000.00
Samadhan Jan Seva Avam Shiksha Praser , Gwalior	30,000.00		—
Samagra Jagruiti Evam Vikas Sansthan, rajasthan	15,000.00		—

**Amount (₹)**

	Current Year		Previous Year
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan
Samaj Jagrat Sewqa Samini Haryana	15,000.00		—
Samaj sansthan & sarvagin vikas sansthan	9,000.00		9,000.00
Samaj uthan samiti	13,250.00		13,250.00
Samta sewa sansthan	30,000.00		30,000.00
Sankalpa District Sivasanagar	—		40,000.00
Sanjeevani Society Rajasthan	30,000.00		—
Sarbangin Unnayan Samiti	20,000.00		20,000.00
Sarojini naidu mahila vikas avam kalyan sansthan	15,000.00		30,000.00
Savera shikshan sansthan	—		30,000.00
SBS Foundation, Fazalpur Delhi	30,000.00		—
Sewahar (Society for Education, Welf & Healt (Haryana)	15,000.00		—
Sewa, Society for Education & Welfare Activities	15,000.00		—
Shakti Manav Sewa Sansthan, UP	15,000.00		—
Shree Ganesh Shiksha Samiti, Haryana	15,000.00		—
Shri Aasra Vikas Sansthan, Udaipur	30,000.00		—
Shri anand vikas samiti	—		15,000.00
Shri Ganesh Prasad Samarak Sewa UP	15,000.00		—
Shri hari krishan shiksha sewa samiti	15,000.00		15,000.00
Shri Rajiv gandhi Memorial Public Sansthan, Rajasthan	45,000.00		—
Shir Sardar Sewa Sansthan, UP	30,000.00		—
Shyam Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan UP	15,000.00		—
Sir Chotu Ram Yuva Club, Haryana	15,000.00		—
Sirijan Mahilavikas Manch , Jharkhand	15,000.00		—
Smt. Chandra Kumari Shiksha Samiti, UP	15,000.00		—
Smt sushila devi educational society	30,000.00		30,000.00
Snegam Multi Social Actio Movement Tamilnadu	10,000.00		—
Social action network group	15,000.00		15,000.00
Social Welfare Organization of the Ladies, Orissa	30,000.00		—
Society for Integrated Rural Improvement (SIRI) AP	15,000.00		—
Society for rural upliftment, Naupada	—		15,000.00

	<b>Amount (₹)</b>		
	<b>Current Year</b>		<b>Previous Year</b>
	<b>Plan</b>	<b>Non-Plan</b>	<b>Plan</b>
Sri Krishna Shiksha Prasar Samiti, MP	15,000.00		—
Students Social Organization Village Rampur UP	15,000.00		—
Sumitra samajik kalyan sansthan	30,000.00		15,000.00
Surya (A Social Welfare Asso. UP)	60,000.00		—
Su—Samannaya gita bhawan	15,000.00		15,000.00
S.V.S. sansthan	15,000.00		15,000.00
Swavlambi Gramodhyog & Jan Chetna Vikas Sansthan	15,000.00		—
Tarun chetna	—		15,000.00
The Adarsh Nasha Mukti Samitin Haryana	15,000.00		—
The Millat Educational Economical & Social Reform B	15,000.00		—
The Society for Women & Child Development & Serv. Delhi	30,000.00		—
Vigyan shiksha kendra	45,000.00		30,000.00
Vikas Gram Udyog Mandal, Sonipat Haryana	30,000.00		—
Vishvakaram Adarsh Vidhya Mandir Sansthan Rajasthan	30,000.00		—
Vishva Shanti Vikas Sansthan, UP	15,000.00		—
Women's Welfare Society Tamilnadu	15,000.00		—
Women Association for Right & Development Bankura WB	15,000.00		—
Woment Consumer Protection Association ,Tamilnadu	15,000.00		—
<b>PMLA</b>	<b>390,000.00</b>		<b>195,000.00</b>
	(C)		
Bharat Vikas Sangha	15,000.00		—
Bhartiya Kisan Kalyana Samiti, U.P.	15,000.00		—
Chand Talimi Society, U.P.	30,000.00		—
Dr. Khurshid jahan Girls & Boys Inter College, U.P.	45,000.00		—
Haryana State Legal Service Authority, Haryana	150,000.00		150,000.00
Islamia Maktab Primary Girls School, U.P.	15,000.00		—
Narendra Dev Educational School, Maharashtra	15,000.00		—
Shara Samiti	15,000.00		—
Sant Keema Ram Bal Kalyan Samiti	15,000.00		—
Saravjan jagaran Evam Vikas Snasthan	15,000.00		—
Sainik mahila prashikshan	—		15,000.00

Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan
Shri anand vikas samiti	15,000.00		30,000.00
Surya Vikas Samti	30,000.00		—
Zain Social Welfare Society, Lucknow	15,000.00		—
<b><i>Seminar &amp; Conference</i></b>			
(D)	<b>2,201,734.00</b>		<b>511,100.00</b>
Abhinav kala kendra	30,000.00		30,000.00
Avtar smriti siksha evam kalyan	—		30,000.00
Adarsa, Orissa	15,000.00		—
Akhil Bhartiya Rachnatmak Samaj, Delhi	90,000.00		—
All India Foundation For Peace & Disaster Management	90,000.00		—
All India Konark Educational & Welfare, Delhi	30,000.00		—
ASRA, Delhi	15,000.00		—
Bastar samajik jan vikas samiti	9,000.00		9,000.00
Bhartiya Gramodyog Sewa sansthan	15,000.00		15,000.00
Centre For Social Research, New Delhi	151,674.00		—
Centre For Women's Studies, Udaipur	90,000.00		—
Draupadi Trust, New Delhi	30,000.00		—
Duarshani Saramik Sangha	9,000.00		9,000.00
Education & Rural Development, Tamil Nadu	45,000.00		—
Education & Rural Development	30,000.00		30,000.00
Gnana Sudha Educational Society, Hyderabad	15,000.00		—
Green World Educational Society, Udaipur	30,000.00		—
Harijan Adivashi Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Bihar	15,000.00		—
Helena Kaushik Women's collage	—		30,000.00
Indian Institute of Youth Welfare, Maharashtra	15,000.00		—
Integraed Tribal development for workers	30,000.00		30,000.00
Jagriti Jan Kalyan Samiti, Bihar	30,000.00		—
Jan Kalyan Yuvak Sangha, Orissa	27,540.00		—
Jan Shakti Mahila Sewa Sansthan, Udaipur	15,000.00		—
J & K State Commission	30,000.00		—
Jogrook mahila sansthan parcham	15,000.00		30,000.00

	<b>Amount (₹)</b>		
	<b>Current Year</b>		<b>Previous Year</b>
	<b>Plan</b>	<b>Non-Plan</b>	<b>Plan</b>
Krushi Mahila Mandali, NAWA, AP	30,000.00		—
Kumarsha Rural Development Society, WB	15,000.00		—
Laxmi Women & Social Development Society, UP	15,000.00		—
Mahila Shishu Swasthya Evam Uthan, Harayana	15,000.00		—
Maitri, New Delhi]	30,000.00		—
Manav Kalyan Vidhya Peeth Sansthan, Jaipur	12,420.00		—
Manav Ujjal Samaj Samiti, New Delhi	30,000.00		—
Masoom Society For Social Services	45,000.00		—
Modern Shiksha Vikas Samiti, UP	15,000.00		—
Navyuf social development institute	56,100.00		56,100.00
NAWO, Dr. Pam Rajput Women's Resource, Chandigarh	200,000.00		—
Organasing Secretary, J & K	90,000.00		—
Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant Instt., Lucknow	30,000.00		—
Parikrama Mahila Samiti, MP	30,000.00		—
Principal M.P. Govt. PG College, Rajasthan	30,000.00		—
Pulse Welfare Society, Delhi	15,000.00		—
Rajiv gandhi janseva sansthan	30,000.00		30,000.00
Rani Laxmibai Shikshan Prasarak & Multi Maharashtra	30,000.00		—
R.K. Mossang	—		90,000.00
RK HIV AIDS research & Care centre	80,000.00		50,000.00
Role of women writer in social awakening	18,000.00		18,000.00
Rural Development & Welfare Society, Rajasthan	30,000.00		—
Sabri Educational & Welfare Society, UP	30,000.00		—
Sahara Samaj Sewa Sanstha, Shimla	30,000.00		—
Sammati Social Samiti, MP	15,000.00		—
Sanjeevani, bhuabneshwar	9,000.00		9,000.00
Sanjeevani Society	15,000.00		—
Santhwaran Social Service Educational & Charitable	15,000.00		—
Self Initiative For Total Awareness, Deogarh	30,000.00		—
Shakti Vahini	60,000.00		—



		<b>Amount (₹)</b>		
		<b>Current Year</b>		<b>Previous Year</b>
		<b>Plan</b>	<b>Non-Plan</b>	<b>Plan</b>
Shri Maharana Pratap Shiksha, Hathras		9,000.00		—
Shri Sagas Maharaja Sikshan Evam Samajik, MP		15,000.00		—
Silda swasti unnayan samiti		30,000.00		30,000.00
Society For Health & Educational Development, Hyderabad		15,000.00		—
Taraingini Social Service Society, AP		15,000.00		—
The Education & Rural Development, Tamilnadu		30,000.00		—
Ujjawal, Gurgaon		15,000.00		15,000.00
Uthan Soudh Sansthan, Rajasthan		30,000.00		—
Vatsalya Samiti, Hathras		15,000.00		—
Vidya Kala Sansthan, UP		15,000.00		—
Vigyan Educational Society, AP		15,000.00		—
Vyankatesh Bahud Deshya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal		15,000.00		—
Watershed Management & Environment Development, Rajasthan		30,000.00		—
Women Welfare & Educational Development Society		30,000.00		—
<b><i>Special Study( NER)</i></b>	<b>(E)</b>	<b>203,615.00</b>		<b>244,465.00</b>
Dream Progressive Welfare Association, Assam		36,600.00		109,800.00
Jana Neta Irawat Foundation, Manipur, NER		37,065.00		37,065.00
Jana Samridhi Samiti Imphal. Manipur		32,350.00		—
Omeo Kumar Das Institute A Social Change		48,000.00		48,000.00
Rural Service Agency (RUSA) NER		49,600.00		49,600.00
<b><i>Legal Awareness Programme (NER)</i></b>	<b>(F)</b>	<b>1,091,500.00</b>		<b>985,000.00</b>
Arunachal State Commission of Women, NER		300,000.00		300,000.00
Asha Women & Child Development Society		—		20,000.00
Assam Pradeshik Mahila Samity, Assam		40,000.00		
Assam State Commission for Women, Uzanbazar		80,000.00		50,000.00
Cosmos Mission Assam		—		20,000.00
Craft Society of Tripura		—		20,000.00
Dayita Sewa Mancha , Tripura, NER		20,000.00		20,000.00

	<b>Amount (₹)</b>		
	<b>Current Year</b>		<b>Previous Year</b>
	<b>Plan</b>	<b>Non-Plan</b>	<b>Plan</b>
Dyanamic Youth Society	—		20,000.00
Deera Village Forest Management, Arunachal Prades	20,000.00		—
District Social Welfare Office, Assam	56,500.00		—
Dr. Ambedkar Mission Assam	15,000.00		—
Dreams Assam	20,000.00		—
Groupious Social Welfare Society, Assam	20,000.00		—
Jazy, Guwahati, Assam	20,000.00		20,000.00
Khomidok Muslim Women Welfare Society, Manipur	20,000.00		—
Khumui Burui Bodoool , Tripura	20,000.00		—
Konwar Chtia Sanshani Mahila Samity, Assam	40,000.00		—
Lachima Bikash Samittee	—		20,000.00
Manikuntala Mahila Unnayan Kendra, Assam	15,000.00		—
Mazkazul Maarif Nagaon , aam , NER	15,000.00		15,000.00
Meghalaya State Commission for Women, Shillong, NER	140,000.00		140,000.00
Merit Educational Society, Assam	20,000.00		—
Mizoram State Commission for Women	—		220,000.00
Nayan Mani Pragati Sangha Assam	15,000.00		—
North East Women Entrepreneur	—		20,000.00
Nyia—Ko Society, Arunachal Pradesh	15,000.00		—
Phakun Harmoti Gaon Shrimata Sankar, Assam, NER	40,000.00		40,000.00
Prayas, Assam	20,000.00		—
Rural Mahila Welfare Society , Arunachal Pradesh	20,000.00		—
Socio Oriental Fast Insustrial Association , Manipur	20,000.00		20,000.00
Subansiri Welfare Society, Assam	20,000.00		—
Sun Club Assam, NER	20,000.00		20,000.00
Su prabhat Society	—		20,000.00
The Association for Development of Backward Areas, Manipur	20,000.00		—
The SC/ST Backward Women & Childern Development Manipur	20,000.00		—
Udbodhan Integrated Society of for Development Assam	20,000.00		—



		<b>Amount (₹)</b>	
		<b>Current Year</b>	
		<b>Plan</b>	<b>Non-Plan</b>
		<b>Previous Year</b>	
		<b>Plan</b>	
<b><i>Seminar &amp; Conference (NER)</i></b>	(G)	<b>351,120.00</b>	<b>90,000.00</b>
Assam State Commission for Women		30,000.00	—
Department of Political Science Debrugarh Universal		30,000.00	—
Environment & Economics Management		—	30,000.00
Foundation for Social Development Org. Imphal, Manipur		30,000.00	—
Institute of tai studies & Research		—	60,000.00
Manipur State Commission for Women		30,000.00	—
Nav Rajiv Gandhi Foundation & Research, NER		30,000.00	—
New Vision Creative Society Village & Post Era, Assam		30,000.00	—
PARDA Manipur		30,000.00	—
Sri Matha Mahila Mandali Thotan		141,120.00	—

**MEMBER SECRETARY**



**SCHEDULE 4 — FIXED ASSETS**

Amount (₹)

	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
	Opening Balance	Additions	Deductions	Closing Balance	Opening Balance	On Additions	On Deductions	Total value at end	Current Year	Previous Year
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>										
Land	3,689,781.00	—	—	3,689,781.00	—	—	—	—	3,689,781.00	3,689,781.00
Building	875,174.40	—	—	875,174.40	87,517.44	—	—	87,517.44	787,656.96	875,174.40
Plant & Machinery	5,673,346.57	133,640.00	40,359.65	5,766,626.92	844,948.04	10,810.50	—	855,758.54	4,910,868.38	5,673,346.57
Vehicles	3,175,050.90	—	—	3,175,050.90	476,257.64	—	—	476,257.64	2,698,793.26	3,175,050.90
Furniture & Fixtures	4,634,580.75	1,988,239.00	794.20	6,622,025.55	463,458.08	124,963.68	—	588,421.76	6,033,603.79	4,634,580.75
Computer	2,877,001.60	754,870.00	65,846.15	3,566,025.45	1,726,200.96	394,748.31	—	2,120,949.27	1,445,076.18	2,877,001.60
Publications	676,031.00	49,193.00	—	725,224.00	—	—	—	—	725,224.00	676,031.00
	<b>21,600,966.22</b>	<b>2,925,942.00</b>	<b>107,000.00</b>	<b>24,419,908.22</b>	<b>3,598,382.15</b>	<b>530,522.49</b>	—	<b>4,128,904.64</b>	<b>20,291,003.57</b>	<b>21,600,966.22</b>

MEMBER SECRETARY

## **SCHEDULE 4 — FIXED ASSETS**

	<b>Amount (₹)</b>		
	<b>Current Year</b>		<b>Previous Year</b>
	<b>Plan</b>	<b>Non-Plan</b>	<b>Plan</b>
1) Land	3,689,781.00	—	3,689,781.00
2) Building	787,656.96	—	875,174.40
3) Furniture & Fixtures	6,033,603.79	—	4,634,580.75
4) Machinery & Equipments	4,910,868.38	—	5,673,346.57
5) Computer	1,445,076.18	—	2,877,001.60
6) Vehicle	2,698,793.26	—	3,175,050.90
7) Books & Publications	725,224.00	—	676,031.00
	<b>20,291,003.57</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>21,600,966.22</b>

## **SCHEDULE 5 — INVESTMENT OTHERS**

	<b>Amount (₹)</b>		
	<b>Current Year</b>		<b>Previous Year</b>
	<b>Plan</b>	<b>Non-Plan</b>	<b>Plan</b>
CPF Investment	—	1,237,541.00	785,000.00
Add : Accrued interest	—	178,108.43	77,257.60
	<b>—</b>	<b>1,415,649.43</b>	<b>862,257.60</b>

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**SCHEDULE 6 — CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS & ADVANCES**

	Amount (₹)		
	Current Year		Previous Year
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan
<b>A. <i>CURRENT ASSETS</i></b>			
1) Cash in Hand (Including cheques/drafts and Imprest)		—	—
2) Bank Balance :-			
<i>With Schedule Banks :</i>			
On Saving Account	111,222.00	3,895,070.00	298,215.00
On CPF Account Canara Bank	—	488,919.00	380,214.00
3) Loan, Advances and Other Amount recoverable in cash or in kind or for value to be received :-	—	—	—
<b>A</b>	<b>111,222.00</b>	<b>4,383,989.00</b>	<b>678,429.00</b>
<b>B. <i>LOANS &amp; ADVANCES</i></b>			
<b><i>Under Plan</i></b>	<b>6,147,380.00</b>		<b>11,039,612.00</b>
<b>Advances to Employees</b>	<b>4,726,188.00</b>		<b>11,039,612.00</b>
<i>Seminar &amp; conference</i>			
Abdus Salam	480,109.00		1,125,301.00
Bhavna Kumar	9,000.00		9,000.00
Bhim Singh	42,000.00		—
Kareena Thengamam	—		23,185.00
Mridul Bhattacharya	3,000.00		1,500.00
Rajkumar (Asstt.)	1,500.00		1,500.00
SC Sharma	1,500.00		1,500.00
S.k.gera	—		10,000.00
V.k.Asthana	5,500.00		13,950.00
Yogesh Mehta	3,360,150.00		5,518,176.00
Manju S Hembram	700,000.00		700,000.00
Neeva Kaunwar	—		600,000.00
Nirmala Venkatesh	—		773,700.00
Wansuk Syoem	14,715.00		—
Yasmeen Abrar	—		2,243,000.00

	<b>Amount (₹)</b>		
	<b>Current Year</b>		<b>Previous Year</b>
	<b>Plan</b>	<b>Non-Plan</b>	<b>Plan</b>
Festival Advance TS	21,000.00		14,400.00
Other Advance	83,314.00		—
<i>Motor Vehicle</i>			
Mahender Singh	4,400.00		4,400.00
<b>Advances to NGO</b>	<b>1,421,192.00</b>		<b>—</b>
<i>Seminar &amp; Conference</i>			
ACP, HQ, DDO, Nanak Pura	721,192.00		—
Aparna Bhatt, Advocate	50,000.00		—
CEQUIN, New Delhi	200,000.00		—
Swarlipi Swagat Building, Mumbai	450,000.00		—
<b><i>Under Non Plan</i></b>		<b>553,374.00</b>	<b>1,119,966.00</b>
<b>Advances to Employees</b>		<b>542,221.00</b>	<b>1,108,813.00</b>
<i>Repair &amp; Maintenance Vehicle</i>		<b>5,000.00</b>	<b>2,500.00</b>
Arun kumar		2,500.00	2,500.00
B.S. Rawat		2,000.00	—
Sarabjeet Singh		500.00	—
<i>Office Expnses</i>		<b>9,100.00</b>	<b>4,906.00</b>
Arun kumar		—	806.00
Jai Bhagwan		4,000.00	4,000.00
SC Sharma		100.00	100.00
SC Rana		5,000.00	
<i>Travelling Expenses</i>		<b>202,221.00</b>	<b>736,005.00</b>
Manju S hembram		106,968.00	200,396.00
Neeva Kaunwar		—	99,452.00
Rekha Dawar		—	26,800.00
S Chatterjee		—	4,000.00
Wansuk Syiem		22,000.00	82,342.00
Yasmeen Abrar		70,000.00	116,360.00
Yogesh Mehta		—	206,655.00
Sundari Subramaniam Pujari		3,253.00	—

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		Amount (₹)		
		Current Year		Previous Year
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan
<i>Leave Travel Concession</i>			—	365,402.00
Neelmani Sharma			—	150,037.00
Yogesh Mehta			—	215,365.00
<i>HBA Advance</i>			<b>316,000.00</b>	—
K.K. Das			316,000.00	—
<i>Festival Advance</i>			<b>9,900.00</b>	—
<b>OMCA</b>			<b>11,153.00</b>	<b>11,153.00</b>
Other Motor Car Advane			11,153.00	11,153.00
<b><i>Under NER</i></b>		<b>D</b>	<b>1,495,285.00</b>	<b>1,810,096.00</b>
<b>Advance to Employee</b>			<b>995,285.00</b>	<b>1,810,096.00</b>
<i>Seminar &amp; Confrence</i>			<b>995,285.00</b>	<b>1,810,096.00</b>
<i>Yoesh Mehta (NER)</i>			—	11,596.00
Neeva Konwar			—	300,000.00
Wansuk Syiem			995,285.00	800,000.00
Yogesh Mehta			—	698,500.00
<i>Seminar &amp; Conference (NER)</i>			<b>500,000.00</b>	—
<b><i>Other</i></b>				
Advance to Provident Fund			—	—
CPWD			18,000,000.00	18,000,000.00
ICCW			1,098,400.00	1,098,402.00
		<b>E</b>	<b>18,000,000.00</b>	<b>1,098,400.00</b>
		<b>TOTAL F (B+C+D+E)</b>	<b>25,642,665.00</b>	<b>33,068,076.00</b>
Security Deposit		<b>G</b>	15,000.00	15,000.00
		<b>TOTAL A+F+G</b>	<b>25,753,887.00</b>	<b>6,050,763.00</b>
			<b>33,761,505.00</b>	

**MEMBER SECRETARY**

## **SCHEDULE 7 — GRANTS**

Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1) Central Government				
Grant	48,500,000.00	43,000,000.00	36,000,000.00	31,132,000.00
Less: Amount Grant in aid Capitalised	2,925,942.00	—	649,918.00	—
<b>Total Grant</b>	<b>45,574,058.00</b>	<b>43,000,000.00</b>	<b>35,350,082.00</b>	<b>31,132,000.00</b>

## **SCHEDULE 8 — FEES / SUBSCRIPTIONS**

Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1) Entrance Fees	—	—	—	—
2) Annual Fees / Subscription	—	—	—	—
3) RTI Fees	—	3,686.00	—	2,914.00
	<b>—</b>	<b>3,686.00</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2,914.00</b>

## **SCHEDULE 9 & 10 — INTEREST EARNED**

Amount (₹)

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1) On Saving Bank Account				
(a) With Schedule Bank	—	258,706.00	—	273,465.00
(b) Interest on investment	—	—	—	—
2) Interest on HBA	—	8,694.00	—	24,000.00
3) Interest Earned on CPF	—	346.00	—	9,705.00
4) Interest Earned on FDR	—	119,473.83	—	77,257.60
	<b>—</b>	<b>387,219.83</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>384,427.60</b>

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**SCHEDULE 11 — OTHER INCOME**

	Amount (₹)			
	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1) Income	—	—	—	270.00
2) Mis. Income	—	142,326.00	—	340.00
3) Other Income	—	—	—	—
	—	<b>142,326.00</b>	—	<b>610.00</b>

**SCHEDULE 12 — ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES**

	Amount (₹)			
	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1. Salary :				
CP & Members	—	6,001,605.00	—	9,298,348.00
Officers	—	6,941,409.00	—	5,884,495.00
Staff	—	4,989,055.00	—	5,102,393.00
2. Wages	5,926,018.00	—	5,121,910.00	—
3. Contribution to CPF	—	413,268.00	—	387,034.00
4. Contribution to Other Funds :				
LSC	—	693,971.00	—	61,803.00
PC	—	1,673,741.00	—	—
5. Payment for Professional Fees & Services	950,242.00	—	742,426.00	—
	<b>6,876,260.00</b>	<b>20,713,049.00</b>	<b>5,864,336.00</b>	<b>20,734,073.00</b>

**MEMBER SECRETARY**

## **SCHEDULE 13 — OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES**

**Amount (₹)**

	<b>Current Year</b>		<b>Previous Year</b>	
	<b>Plan</b>	<b>Non-Plan</b>	<b>Plan</b>	<b>Non-Plan</b>
Advertisement Exps.	8,829,017.00	—	6,118,063.00	—
Legal Awareness Programme	8,273,500.00	—	6,454,973.00	—
Printing	687,756.00	—	957,912.00	—
Seminar & Conference	22,718,785.00	—	9,090,938.00	—
Special Study	6,068,528.00	—	8,101,734.00	—
NRCW	168,340.00	—	428,156.00	—
PMLA	795,000.00	—	510,000.00	—
Office Expenses	—	3,030,165.00	—	1,562,350.00
Repair & Maintenance	—	362,081.00	—	289,645.00
Telephone	—	598,507.00	—	703,053.00
Travelling Expenses	—	1,947,360.00	—	3,895,177.00
Audit Fees	—	137,698.00	—	60,080.00
Bank Charges	—	11,016.00	—	33,084.00
Petrol, Oil & Lubricants	—	669,592.00	—	853,490.00
Interest paid on CPF	—	103,114.00	—	74,177.00
Rent, Rates & Taxes	—	6,590,402.00	—	7,139,610.00
Advertisement NER	400,000.00	—	403,330.00	—
Legal Awareness Programme NER	997,776.00	—	2,285,000.00	—
Seminar & Conference NER	2,109,261.00	—	579,590.00	—
Special Study NER	310,705.00	—	1,073,261.00	—
Bank Charges (CPF)	—	165.00	—	—
	<b>51,358,668.00</b>	<b>13,450,100.00</b>	<b>36,002,957.00</b>	<b>14,610,666.00</b>

**MEMBER SECRETARY**

**SCHEDULE 16 — ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES**

	Amount (₹)			
	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1. Salary :				
CP & Members	—	24362807	—	6,443,717.00
Officers	—	—	—	4,826,568.00
Staff	—	—	—	4,206,350.00
2. Wages	4,356,536.00	—	5,121,910.00	—
3. Contribution to CPF	—	413,268.00	—	387,034.00
4. Contribution to Other Funds :-				
LSC	—	693,971.00		61,803.00
PC	—	1,673,741.00	—	—
5. Payment for Professional Fees & Services	950,837.00	—	742,426.00	—
	<b>5,307,373.00</b>	<b>27,143,787.00</b>	<b>5,864,336.00</b>	<b>15,925,472.00</b>

**MEMBER SECRETARY**

## SCHEDULE 17 — OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

		Amount (₹)	
Particulars		Current Year	Previous Year
<b>1. Under Plan</b>			
Advertisement Exps.		8,935,927.00	6,118,063.00
Legal Awareness Programme		6,220,860.00	4,606,363.00
Printing		664,160.00	957,912.00
Seminar & Conference		16,034,465.00	8,579,838.00
Special Study		4,050,278.00	5,510,409.00
NRCW		168,340.00	428,156.00
PMLA		600,000.00	315,000.00
Advances for :- Seminar & Conference		—	11,020,812.00
Motor Vehicle		—	4,400.00
Festival Advance		—	14,400.00
	<b>A</b>	<b>36,674,030.00</b>	<b>37,555,353.00</b>
<b>2. Under Non Plan</b>			
Office Expenses		3,022,375.00	1,562,350.00
Repair & Maintenance		371,425.00	289,645.00
Telephone		597,406.00	703,053.00
Travelling Expenses		1,262,920.00	3,895,177.00
Audit Fees		137,698.00	60,080.00
Bank Charges		11,016.00	33,084.00
Petrol, Oil & Lubricants		669,592.00	853,490.00
Rent, Rates & Taxes		6,590,400.00	9,885,615.00
Advances for:- Office expenses		—	4,906.00
Travelling expenses		—	736,005.00
Repair & maintenance		—	2,500.00
LTC Advance		—	365,402.00
Income Tax paid for previous year		—	1,120.00
RTI		10.00	—
	<b>B</b>	<b>12,662,842.00</b>	<b>18,392,427.00</b>
<b>Note 1</b> Rent for :			
Current Year		5,492,000.00	
Advance (2009)		1,098,400.00	
		<b>6,590,400.00</b>	

**Amount (₹)**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Current Year</b>	<b>Previous Year</b>
<b>3. Under NER</b>		
Advertisement	400,000.00	403,330.00
Legal Awareness Programme	971,276.00	1,300,000.00
Seminar & Conference	1,768,530.00	489,590.00
Special Study	351,555.00	828,796.00
Advances for Seminar & Conference	—	1,810,096.00
<b>C</b>	<b>3,491,361.00</b>	<b>4,831,812.00</b>
<b>Total A+B+C</b>	<b>52,828,233.00</b>	<b>60,779,592.00</b>

**MEMBER SECRETARY**

**REMITTANCE SCHEDULE 18**

Amount (₹)

	Previous year		Current year	
	Addition	Amount Remitted	Addition	Amount Remitted
GPF	1,396,188.00	1,396,188.00	1,822,513.00	1,822,513.00
Licence Fee	93,885.00	93,885.00	69,737.00	69,737.00
Income tax	1,633,159.00	1,633,159.00	3,357,246.00	3,357,246.00
CGHS	29,250.00	29,250.00	23,790.00	23,790.00
PLI	—	—	6,912.00	6,912.00
CGEGIS	16,046.00	16,046.00	15,079.00	15,079.00
HBA	72,759.00	72,759.00	35,980.00	35,980.00
Interest on HBA	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
MCA + (Intt.)	36,000.00	36,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00
OMCA	14,800.00	14,800.00	13,000.00	13,000.00
Interest on OMCA	—	—	—	—
Festival Advance	2,250.00	2,250.00	—	—
Computer Advance	8,040.00	8,040.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
CPF Subscription	767,028.00	767,028.00	864,083.00	864,083.00
Family Benefit fund	—	—	—	—
SFBF-HBA	—	—	—	—
GEH-Fund	—	—	—	—
Life Insurance premium	—	—	—	—
CSIR Thrift Society	9,216.00	9,216.00	1,800.00	1,800.00
Benevolent Fund	132.00	132.00	99.00	99.00
Water Charges	—	—	—	—
Other Recovery	2,400.00	2,400.00	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,099,153.00</b>	<b>4,099,153.00</b>	<b>6,258,239.00</b>	<b>6,258,239.00</b>

MEMBER SECRETARY

## **SCHEDULES -14 FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31.03.2010**

### **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

#### **1. ACCOUNTING CONVENTION**

The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis . Financial statements have been prepared in format for Central Autonomous bodies (Non Profit Organisation and Similar Institution) provided by the office of the CAG Ministry of Finance.

#### **2. INVESTMENTS**

2.1 Investments classified as "short term investments" & "Long Term Investments" are carried at cost in form of Fixed Deposits in the Nationalized bank.

#### **3. FIXED ASSETS**

3.1 Fixed assets are stated the total cost of acquisition inclusive of inward freight, duties and taxes and incidental and direct expenses related to the acquisition. In respect of projects involving construction, related pre-operational expenses, form the part of the value of the assets capitalized.

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

#### **4. DEPRECIATION**

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

#### **5. GOVERNMENT GRANTS/SUBSIDIES**

5.1 Government grants are accounted on realization basis.

## **SCHEDULE-15 FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31.3.2010**

### **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**

Estimated Value of the Building of National Commission for Women is Rs. 6.09 crores.

Rs. 1.80 crore advance payment made to CPWD for construction of Building at Jasola still to be executed.

#### **3. CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS AND ADVANCES**

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

#### **4. TAXATION**

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

## **5. FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS**

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

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

### 5.2 Expenditure in foreign currency :

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

### 5.3 Earnings:

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

6. The presentation of the financial statements is based on the prescribed format given by Office of DGACR applicable to our Commission.
7. No liability towards Gratuity payable on death/retirement and Accumulated leave encashment benefits to the employees has been made in the books of accounts. National Commission for women is an autonomous body. This organization is not having its. Permanent employee. All the employees are either in the deputation from the Central Govt. and Semi Govt. organization or employees working as casual/contract basis to whom no gratuity, pension is payable
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, 2010 is as under:

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Particular</b>	<b>Plan (₹)</b>	<b>Non-Plan (₹)</b>
1.	Unspent balance of Grant at the beginning of the year	9,928	2,88,287
	Unspent balance of Cash in hand at the beginning of the year	—	—
2.	Grants received during the year	4,50,00,000	3,30,00,000
3.	Grants received during the year for North East Regions	35,00,000	—
4.	Unspent balance (including miscellaneous receipts) of the Grant at the end of the year	1,11,222	38,95,070

9. Grants/Financial Assistance to NGO's etc. having similar aims and objectives are being accounted for and booked as expenditure on adjustment of grant/financial assistance.
10. During the year (2009-10) unserviceable Fixed Assets amounting to Rs. 12.76 lakhs were auctioned and their proportionate sale value were written off from the fixed assets register. The necessary entries have been made by written off the sale value of fixed assets.
11. Schedule 1 to 13 and 15 to 18 are annexed to which form an integral part of the balance sheet and the Income and Expenditure account for the year 2009-10.

**MEMBER SECRETARY**

## **AUDIT CERTIFICATE**

Separate Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Accounts at National Commission for Women for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2010.

We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of National Commission for Women as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2010 and Income & Expenditure Accounts/Receipts & Payment Account for the year ended on that date under Section 19(2) of the Comptroller & Auditor General's (Duties, Power & Conditions of financial statements are the responsibility of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990. These financial statements are the responsibility of the National Commission for Women management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on audit.

This Separate Audit Report contains the comments of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India (CAG) on the accounting treatment only with regard to classification, conformity with the best accounting practices, accounting standards and disclosure norms, etc. Audit observations on financial transactions with regard to compliance with the Law, Rules & Regulations (Propriety and Regularity) and efficiency-cum-performance aspects, etc., if any are reported through Inspection Report/CAG's Audit Reports separately.

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

Based on our audit, we report that :

- (i) We have obtained all the information and explanation, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of audit.
- (ii) The Balance Sheet and Income & Expenditure/Receipt & Payment Account dealt with by this report have been drawn up in the format approved by the Ministry of Finance.
- (iii) In our opinion, proper books of accounts and other relevant records have been maintained by the NCW as per section 12(2) of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 in so far as it appears from our examination of such books.

(iv) We further report that :

**A. Balance Sheet**

**A.1 Assets**

**A1.1 Overstatement of assets and understatement of expenditure**

The Commission had disposed of assets of ₹ 12.77 lakh (book value) and the sale proceeds of ₹ 1.07 lakh had been depicted as income in Income & Expenditure account and deducted the assets by the sales proceeds instead of deducting the depreciated value of the assets from the balance sheet. The amount of loss (book value-sale proceeds) had not been depicted as expenditure in income and expenditure.

**B. General**

**B.1 Preparation of Balance Sheet and Income & Expenditure Account of CPF**

The Commission had not maintained the Balance Sheet and Income & Expenditure Account of the CPF.

**C. Grants-in-aid**

During the year 2009-10, NCW had received grants-in-aid of ₹ 915.00 lakh (₹ 450.00 lakh under - Plan, ₹ 35.00 lakh under Plan - North Eastern Region and ₹ 430.00 lakh under - Non Plan). Additionally, the Commission had unspent grants of ₹ 2.98 lakh (₹ 0.10 lakh under plan and ₹ 2.88 lakh under non plan) carried forward from the previous years. It also has internal receipts of ₹ 5.33 lakh under Non-Plan. Thus out of the total Grant-in-aid of ₹ 9.20 crore received during the year (₹ 1.00 crore was received in March), the organization could utilise a sum of ₹ 9.94 crore.

- v. Subject to our observations in the preceding paragraphs, we report that the Balance sheet and Income and Expenditure Account/Receipt and Payment Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the book of accounts.
- vi. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us, the said financial statements read together with the Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts, and subject to the significant matters stated above and other matters mentioned in Annexure to this Audit Report give a true fair view in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in India :

- (a) In so far as it relates to the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the National Commission for Women as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2010 and
- (b) In so far as it related to Income and Expenditure Account of the deficit for the year ended on that date.

For and on behalf of the CAG of India

Place : New Delhi  
Date : 10.11.2010

**Director General of Audit  
(Central Expenditure**

## ANNEXURE

### 1. Adequacy of Internal Audit System

No internal audit wing has been set up in the organization nor is any such audit being conducted in by the Ministry from 2002-03 onwards. Effective follow up action was not taken by the Ministry to get objections settled. 9 paras for the period up to 2002-03 are outstanding.

### 2. Internal Control

#### Monitoring

The Management's response to audit objections is not effective. 27 paras for the period 1998-2000 to 2008-09 are outstanding in respect of external audit.

### 3. System of Physical verification of fixed assets

Physical verification of fixed assets has been completed up to 31.3.2010 and no deficiency had been reported.

### 4. System of Physical verification of inventory

The physical verification of inventory like books and publications, stationery and other consumables for 2009-10 was conducted and no deficiencies had been reported.

### 5. Regularity in payment of dues

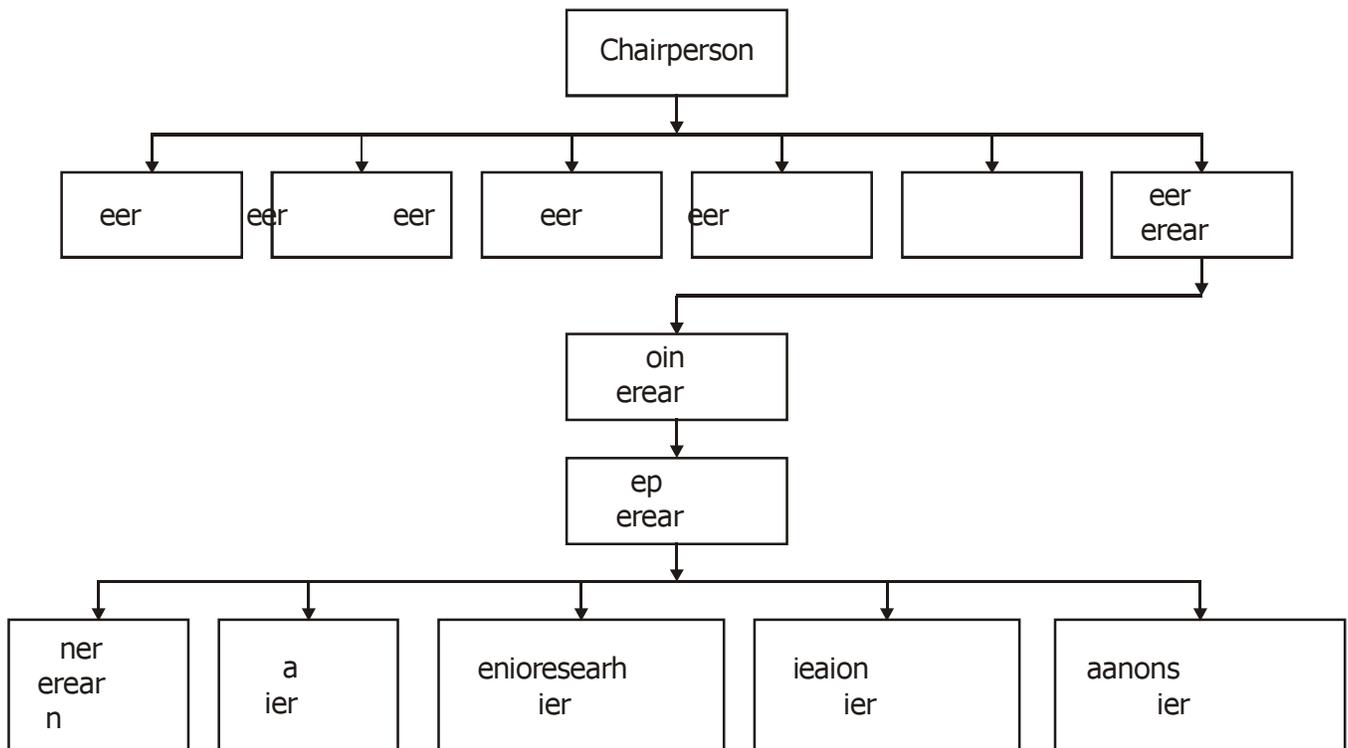
No payment over six months in respect of statutory dues like income tax, sales tax, service tax, customs duty, cess, contributory provident fund and employees' state insurance are outstanding as on 31.3.2010.

# 9

## ANNEXURES

### Annexure-I

### ORGANIZATION CHART



**CATEGORY-WISE DETAILS OF COMPLAINTS REGISTERED AT NCW  
(FINANCIAL YEAR : 2009 – 2010)**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Category / Nature of Complaints</b>	<b>Financial Year 2009-2010</b>
1.	Acid Attack	04
2.	Attempt to Murder	08
3.	Attempt to Rape	249
4.	Bigamy / Adultery	107
5.	Custody of Children	02
6.	Desertion	02
7.	Divorce	02
8.	Domestic Violence / Matrimonial Dispute	2155
9.	Dowry Death	521
10.	Dowry Harassment	1339
11.	Harassment At Work Place	401
12.	Kidnapping / Abduction	174
13.	Maintenance	40
14.	Miscellaneous	6376
15.	Molestation / Eve teasing	461
16.	Murder	04
17.	NRI Marriages	16
18.	Police Apathy	2234
19.	Police Harassment	516
20.	Property (Widow's Property, Streedhan Property, Parents Property)	764
21.	Rape	544
22.	Sexual Harassment At Work Place	65
23.	Shelter / Rehabilitation	01
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15985</b>

**STATE-WISE DETAILS OF COMPLAINTS REGISTERED AT NCW  
(FINANCIAL YEAR : 2009 – 2010)**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>State / Union Territory</b>	<b>Financial Year 2009-2010</b>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	104
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	05
3.	Assam	32
4.	Bihar	465
5.	Chhattisgarh	85
6.	Goa	09
7.	Gujarat	110
8.	Haryana	710
9.	Himachal Pradesh	57
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	22
11.	Jharkhand	209
12.	Karnataka	74
13.	Kerala	26
14.	Madhya Pradesh	674
15.	Maharashtra	409
16.	Manipur	02
17.	Meghalaya	09
18.	Mizoram	01
19.	Nagaland	03
20.	Orissa	51
21.	Punjab	209
22.	Rajasthan	1339
23.	Sikkim	03

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>State / Union Territory</b>	<b>Financial Year 2009-2010</b>
24.	Tamil Nadu	158
25.	Tripura	04
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8644
27.	Uttarakhand	304
28.	West Bengal	144
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands (UT)	04
30.	Chandigarh (UT)	13
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (UT)	02
32.	Daman & Diu (UT)	01
33.	Lakshadweep (UT)	NIL
34.	NCT of Delhi	2094
35.	Puducherry (UT)	09
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15985</b>

## **REVISED SCHEME FOR RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF RAPE**

### **STATEMENT OF OBJECT AND REASONS**

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in Delhi Domestic Working Women's Forum Vs. Union of India and others writ petition (CRL) No.362/93 had directed the National Commission for Women to evolve a "scheme so as to wipe out the tears of unfortunate victims of rape". The Supreme Court observed that having regard to the Directive principles contained in the Article 38(1) of the Constitution, it was necessary to set up Criminal Injuries Compensation Board, as rape victims besides the mental anguish, frequently incur substantial financial loss and in some cases are too traumatized to continue in employment. The Court further directed that compensation for victims shall be awarded by the Court on conviction of the offender and by the Criminal Injuries compensation board whether or not a conviction has taken place. The Board shall take into account the pain, suffering and shock as well as loss of earnings due to pregnancy and the expenses of child birth if this occurs as a result of rape.

To give effect to the aforesaid direction of the Hon'ble Court, the National Commission for women had sent a draft scheme to the Central Government in 1995. The Committee of Secretaries had on this given the following guidelines in this regard:-

- (i) That a plan scheme would be prepared by the NCW/DWCD for disbursing compensation to the victims of rape and the scheme should also provide for interim compensation.
- (ii) The quantum of compensation is to be worked out by the DWCD in consultation with the NCW.
- (iii) Provision for budgetary requirements for the Scheme, which would be transferred to the states as Grants-in-Aid.
- (iv) Setting up of District level Committees headed by District Magistrate, to consider the claims.
- (v) Criminal Injuries Compensation Board to monitor the implementation of the scheme by the State Government and attending to any complaint received in this regard.
- (vi) The MHA would issue suitable directives to state governments for directing the public prosecutors to plead before the competent court to award suitable compensation to the victims.
- (vii) Monitoring of the scheme by the National Commission for women. The NCW has redrafted the Scheme in the light of these guidelines in formulating the scheme, the Commission is also guided by the parameters given by the Supreme Court as well as its own assessment of the needs of the victims of rape.

### **SCHEME FOR RELIEF AND REHABILITATION FOR VICTIMS OF RAPE**

1. The scheme may be called the "Scheme for relief and Rehabilitation of Victims of Rape, 2005".

2. The scheme shall apply to the whole of India.
  3. It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may by notification in Official Gazette, appoint.
  4. The scheme shall cover all cases where an application has been filed either by the rape victim herself or by any person/organisation/ department/ commission claiming on her behalf;
  5. "Rape", will have the same meaning as defined in section 375 and 376 of the Indian Penal Code;
  - 6. District Board for Criminal Injuries Relief and Rehabilitation -**
    - (a) There shall be established at every District, a Board called the District Board for criminal Injuries relief and rehabilitation ;
    - (b) The Board shall have exclusive jurisdiction to deal with applications received under the scheme in that district;
    - (c) The Board shall be headed by the Collector or the District Magistrate by whatever name he/ she is called who shall be the President and comprise of four other members namely:
      - 1) Supdt. of Police or his/her nominee,
      - 2) A woman who has experience in the field of empowerment of women and children nominated by the State Government for a period of 1 year at a time ( provided that any nominated member may be nominated twice)
  - 3) District Health and Family Welfare Officer/District Medical and Health officer or his/her nominee;
  - 4) Deputy Director/Project Director/ Gazetted District Officer of WCD of the concerned district, who shall also act as Secretary of the Board, maintain records and act as drawing and disbursing officer
  - 5) Representative of Child welfare Committee (in each district or group of districts )
- Provided that in cases where the State Governments have a relief and rehabilitation scheme in force, the constitution of the Board shall be as per those schemes and the benefits that would be granted to the applicant/victim in the present scheme shall be administered by those Boards;
- 7. POWERS OF THE DISTRICT BOARD –**
- (a) The Board shall be the authority to consider the claims and award financial relief in all cases of rape and order such other relief and rehabilitation measures as deemed fit in the circumstances of the case.
  - (b) The Collector or the District Magistrate as the President of the Board shall exercise the powers conferred upon him under the Cr.P.C. or under any other law by the State/Central Government, for carrying out its functions under the Scheme ;
- 8. FUNCTIONS OF THE DISTRICT BOARD:**
- Upon the Constitution of the Board, it shall:
- (i) consider the claims and award financial relief/ rehabilitation as the case may be in all cases

- of rape in accordance with the procedure prescribed under this scheme;
- (ii) monitor the activities for rendering assistance to the rape victim in the form of any legal, medical, psychological or any other form of aid/ assistance;
  - (iii) make use of any other scheme(s) for rehabilitation of rape victims framed by the State or Central Government;
  - (iv) arrange for psychological, medical and legal assistance to the victims;
  - (vi) provide counselling support to the victims;
  - (vii) initiate suitable measures to ensure the protection of the victim and witnesses till the conclusion of the trial;
  - (viii) periodically review the progress of investigation;
  - (ix) provide support to young victims for education, professional training or training for self-employment;
  - (x) provide any other assistance for appropriate rehabilitation of the victims;
  - (xi) recommend change of investigating officers in appropriate cases on the request made by the victim;
  - (xii) arrange shelter to the victim, for such period as the Circumstances warrant.
  - (xiii) perform any other function as may be deemed expedient and necessary by the Board or as directed by the State/National Board, given

the peculiar facts and circumstances of each case;

## **9. PROCEDURE FOR MAKING CLAIMS BEFORE THE BOARD**

- (a) As soon as an incident of rape is reported and registered, the SHO of the concerned police station, through the SP/DCP, shall forward within 72 hours the copy of the FIR/complaint, medical report and the preliminary investigation report by the IO to the Secretary of the District Board;

- (b) (1) A victim, or her legal heir or any person/voluntary organization espousing the cause of women/ Commissions may also apply to the District Board for financial relief and rehabilitation in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme within 60 days.

Provided that in cases where the application is made after 60 days, the Board may, after being satisfied with the reasons for the delay given in writing, condone the delay;

- (2) Where the applicant is:—

- (i) A child, the application may be made on his/her behalf by a parent, Guardian, by any voluntary organization/commissions;

- (ii) A mentally ill person within the meaning of the Mental Health Act or a mentally retarded person, the

Application may be made by the person with whom the applicant normally resides or a duly authorized medical officer or a voluntary organization;

- (c) The application under clause (b) shall be submitted in the prescribed proforma (Annexure-1) and shall include the copy of the FIR/complaint, Medical report, death certificate in appropriate cases or complaint made to the court in cases where police have not registered the FIR, indicating reasons for non registration of the FIR; Newspaper reports if any.
- (d) Upon award of relief by the Board, the same shall be immediately remitted into the Bank Account provided in the application. As far as practicable the amount may be sent immediately through electronic transfer, so as to provide immediate relief.

**10. RELIEFS THAT MAY BE AWARDED BY THE DISTRICT BOARD:**

- a) The Board may award both financial relief as well as make provisions for rehabilitation;
- b) The relief that is provided by the Board shall not exceed ₹ 2 lakhs; provided that in cases specified under clause 16, the relief may be increased subject to a maximum of ₹ 3 lakhs.

**11. INTERIM RELIEF AND REHABILITATION**

- (a) Upon receipt of the information from the police under clause 9(a), the District Board, shall disburse a sum of ₹ 20,000/- (twenty thousand) in favour of the victim preferably

within fifteen days and in any case not exceeding three weeks as interim relief;

- (b) In cases where the application is made under clause 9 (b) the Board shall, after obtaining police and medical report and having been prima facie satisfied that a case of rape has indeed been made out, order a financial interim relief of ₹ 20,000/- as far as possible within fifteen days and in any case not exceeding three weeks to the victim/legal heir;
- (c) On receipt of the complaint and examination of the victim the board shall on merits of each case examine/determine the nature of rehabilitation measures required to be provided to the victim and initiate appropriate action towards such measures and may incur a maximum expenditure upto ₹ 50,000/- towards rehabilitation of the victim;
- (d) Before awarding the interim and other relief's under clause (b) and (c), the Board shall satisfy itself about the claim, make a preliminary assessment about the nature of the claim as well as take into account the medical report and other evidences;
- (e) The Board may issue appropriate directions for the purposes of the rehabilitation and/or any other special needs of the victim in addition to the financial relief;

**12. FINAL RELIEF**

- (a) Within a period of one month from the date on which the prosecutrix gives her evidence in the criminal trial or within one year from the date of receipt of the application in cases

where the recording of evidence has been unduly delayed for reasons beyond the control of prosecutrix, whichever is earlier, the Board shall direct disbursal of the balance amount of relief upto ₹ 1.30 lakhs as final installment;

- (b) In cases where the final relief is awarded before the recording of the evidence of the prosecutrix, the Board shall give reasons in writing for doing so along with reason for delay in recording of evidence.
- (c) The Board shall be guided by the special needs of the victim in deciding the amount of financial relief to be granted in each case;
- (d) The financial relief that is awarded by the Board is in addition to rehabilitation measures that the Board may suggest/ administer in each case.
- (e) In cases where the victim is a minor, the amount shall be released to her guardian or whoever has filed the application on behalf of the victim, after the Board is satisfied about the proper utilisation of funds in the best interest of and for and the welfare of the child victim. Wherever practicable the written consent of the victim may be taken.
- (f) The Board shall keep the best interests of the victim in mind at all times;

### **13. REJECTION OF THE CLAIMS**

- (a) The Board may reject any application where it is of the considered opinion that:-
  - (i) The applicant failed to take, without delay, all reasonable steps to inform the

police, or other body or person considered by the Board to be appropriate for the purpose, of the circumstances giving rise to the injury; or

- (ii) The applicant failed to co-operate with the police or Courts in attempting to bring the accused/assailant to justice; or
- (iii) The applicant has failed to give all reasonable assistance to the Board in connection with the application;
- (iv) Where the applicant has previously lodged any claim in respect of the same criminal injury under this scheme for the relief and rehabilitation of the victim of crime; or
- (v) Where the incident is so belated that no evidence would be forthcoming;
- (vi) Where the applicant after having filed the complaint deliberately turned hostile in the trial and has not supported the case of the prosecution;
- (vii) In cases of elopement of girls above 16 years of age where a prima facie of case of rape is not made out the Board shall not reject the application but may await outcome of trial, before disbursing any compensation
- (viii) The case prima facie appears to be collusive in nature and the case for rape is not based on verifiable facts

**14. PROCEDURE FOR TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS OF THE BOARD**

- (i) The Board may hear and /or examine the application/complaint at such times and in such places as the Board may determine
- (ii) Ordinarily, the board may on receipt of documents and evidences and on being satisfied that a prima facie case is made out, may dispense with hearing of the victim and/or her agent/representative and order for interim and other relief's. However, in cases where the Board is of the considered view, that examination of the victim and other parties is necessary and may proceed to hear the case, record the evidences and deliberations and pass a speaking order on admissibility or otherwise of interim and other relief's  

Provided further that an application shall not be rejected without giving the applicant an opportunity of being heard and without assigning reasons in writing".
- (iii) Not less than one third of the members shall remain present to complete the quorum at any sitting;
- (iii) The Board shall notify the applicant of the time and place of the hearing of the application.
- (iv) The Board shall have the powers to call for any records/documents and examine any person for examination before coming to a final conclusion about the application;
- (v) The Board shall reach its decision on the basis of evidence and other information available to it at the hearing;

- (vi) The victim and/or her agent shall have a right of oral hearing;
- (vii) The proceedings of the Board shall be in camera and the anonymity of the victim shall be maintained at all times and all circumstances;
- (viii) The proceedings of the Board shall not be printed, published, telecast or posted in any public forum;

**15. PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE DETERMINATION OF THE RELIEF AND REHABILITATION TO THE VICTIM.**

The Board shall while determining the compensation and other relief's be guided by the following Parameters: -

- (i) Where Death results as a consequence of rape:
  - (a) If the victim happened to be a non-earning member of the family, the Board shall award upto ₹ 1,00,000/- (one lakh) towards relief after the postmortem report establishes a prima facie case.
  - (b) In case the victim was an earning member of the family, the Board shall award an amount of ₹ 2,00,000/- (two lakh) to the benefit of minor children after satisfying itself that the victim was an earning member after the post mortem report establishes a prima facie case for the benefit of minor children.
- (ii) the Board shall take into account rehabilitation and other expenses if any subject to a maximum of ₹ 50,000/- which may include:-

- (a) Type and severity of the bodily injury suffered by the victim and expenditure incurred or likely to be incurred on medical treatment and psychological counselling to the victim.
  - (b) Expenditure consequential on pregnancy, if resulting from rape including expenses connected with abortion, if it is resorted to, in consequence to rape.
  - (c) Expenses incurred or likely to be incurred in connection with any education or professional or vocational training or training for self employment to the victim.
  - (d) Loss caused to the victim by cessation or interruption of gainful activity or employment on the basis of an assessment made by the Board;
  - (e) Non pecuniary loss or damage for pain, suffering mental or emotional trauma, humiliation or inconvenience.
  - (f) Expenses incurred in connection with provision of any alternate accommodation in cases where the victim belongs to any other place other than the place where the offence took place.
- (iii) While determining the financial and other relief, the Board shall have due regard to the victim being a child or mentally challenged and may consider higher financial relief and special relief measures to be provided.
- (iv) The Board shall as far as possible make use of the schemes, facilities provided by the State or Central Government and also the organizations funded fully or partly by the Government for relief and rehabilitation measures
- 16. ENHANCEMENT OF RELIEF IN SPECIAL CASES –**
- (i) The State Board with prior consultation with the National board shall have the power to provide for enhanced relief subject to a maximum of ₹ Three lakhs in cases where:
- (a) Offences against children below 13 years of age, which may involve specialized treatment and care
  - (b) Offences against mentally challenged, Handicapped Women and Children which may involve specialized treatment and care
  - (c) Victim becomes infected with STDs including affected by HIV/AIDS as a consequence of rape;
  - (d) Victim gets pregnant as a consequence of rape and due to circumstances beyond her control delivers the child;
  - (e) Where severe medical problems is faced by the victim including both physical and mental.
  - (f) Any other ground as may be prescribed;
- 17. CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE BOARD –**
- (i) The Principal Secretary, Department of women and child or social welfare shall be the Chairperson of the State Board

- (ii) The State Board shall consist of five other members who shall be an officer of the rank of Joint Secretary of Department of Home, an officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary from the Ministry of Law, three Representatives who have experience in working on women's children and legal issues to be nominated by the Department of Women in child in consultation with the State Legal Services Authority; the Member Secretary of the State Commission for women shall be the secretary of the Board or any other officer appointed by the Chairperson
- (iii) The Term of the nominated members shall be for a period of three years with the provision of extension for one more term;

**18. FUNCTIONS OF THE STATE BOARD –**

- (i) The State Board shall coordinate and monitor the functions of the District Board;
- (ii) The State Board shall ensure proper disbursement of the funds allocated to it by the Central Government and any additional amount supplemented by the State Government, to the district Boards.
- (iii) Issue directions to the appropriate authorities for ensuring proper medical, psychological and legal assistance to the victim.
- (iv) The Board may inquire, suo moto or otherwise on a petition presented to it by a victim or any person on her behalf into any complaint alleging rape and /or with respect to any matter in connection with the provisions of the scheme and refer the matter to the District Board.

- (v) The Board shall entertain all appeals against the decision of the District Board
- (vi) In deserving cases of extraordinary circumstances, enhance the compensation amount subject to a maximum limit of ₹ 3, 00, 000/-with prior approval of the National Board.

**19. CONSTITUTION OF NATIONAL BOARD FOR CRIMINAL INJURIES RELIEF AND REHABILITATION**

- (i) There shall be a body known as National Board for Criminal Injuries Relief and Rehabilitation, constituted under the National Commission for Women;
- (ii) The National Board shall consist of: -

The Chairperson, National Commission for Women who shall be the President of the Board, and five other members comprising of Member-Secretary, NCW, an officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary of the Central Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development, one member experienced in law and issues relating to women and children to be nominated by the National Legal Services Authority, one member who has experience in working on issues relating to women and one member who may be a medical practitioner or persons having experience on issues relating to rape, nominated by the Chairperson, NCW. The Member Secretary, National Commission for Women, shall also function as Member Secretary of the National Board.

- (iii) The term of the nominated members of the National Board shall be for a period of three

years with a provision of extension for one additional term;

## **20. FUNCTIONS OF THE NATIONAL BOARD -**

The National Board shall administer the Scheme and to that effect:-

- (i) Lay down policies and procedures for the effective implementation and administration of the Scheme.
- (ii) Review, from time to time, and advise the Central Government on the quantum payable and other relief's provided under the Scheme.
- (iii) Advise the Ministry to issue suitable advisories to state government for directing the public prosecutors to plead before the competent court to award suitable compensation to the victims and appraise the court on the actions initiated as per the scheme.
- (iv) Estimate the requirement of the funds/budget.
- (v) Administer and Allocate funds to the State Boards.
- (vi) Issue directions to the appropriate authorities under the Scheme for ensuring proper medical, psychological and legal assistance to the victim.
- (vii) Frame and issue guidelines on the rehabilitation schemes in consultation with the Central and State government.
- (viii) Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the scheme and seek periodical reports.
- (ix) Co-ordinate and Monitor the functioning of the state and district authorities constituted under

this Scheme for the implementation of the Scheme.

- (x) The Board may inquire or cause to be inquired suo moto or otherwise or on a petition presented to it by a victim or any person on her behalf or by an NGO, into any complaint alleging rape and /or with respect to any matter in connection with the provisions of the scheme and refer the matter to the appropriate District or State Board.

## **21. Finance / Grant in Aid**

- (i) The central government shall provide the budgetary requirements for the implementation of the scheme, to the MWCD which would be transferred to the District Boards as Grant in Aid, through the National Board
- (ii) The budgetary allocations shall be made in consultation with the National Criminal Injuries Relief and Rehabilitation Board.
- (iii) All fines/costs compensation, collected from persons convicted of offences of rape by a competent court would be credited to the National Criminal Injuries Relief and Rehabilitation Board, if so ordered by the court.
- (iv) National Criminal Injuries Relief and Rehabilitation Board would allocate fund to State Criminal Relief Rehabilitation Boards depending upon their requirements. The State Criminal Injuries Relief and Rehabilitation Board would in turn allocate funds to District Criminal Injuries Relief and Rehabilitation Boards.

- (v) The Budgetary allocations shall be used for meeting:-
- a) The cost of assistance provided under this Scheme, including grants made to State CIRRB.
  - b) Any other expenses required for functioning of National, State & District Criminal Injuries Relief and Rehabilitation Boards including the funds required for rehabilitation of the victims.

**22. Accounts and Audit**

The Central, State and the District Boards shall maintain proper accounts and other relevant records and prepare an annual statement of accounts including the income and expenditure account and the balance-sheet. These Accounts will be audited by the C&AG of India.

23. The applications under this scheme will be in addition to any application that may be made under Section 357 /357 A of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

## PROFORMA

1. Name of the victim:
2. Age of the victim:
3. Name of the parents: (a) Father:  
(b) Mother:
4. Address:
5. Date and time of the incident:
6. Place of the incident:
7. Name of the Applicant:
8. Relationship with the Victim (Legal Heir or NGO):
9. Whether FIR has been lodged? : If 'Yes', enclose a copy of the FIR.  
If 'No' give reasons thereof.
10. Whether a complaint has been filed in the court?: If Yes, enclose a copy.
11. Whether medical examination has been done? : If yes, enclose medical report/death certificate.
12. Details of Bank Account:

Date

Signature of the applicant

**LIST OF NGO'S TO WHOM THE LEGAL AWARENESS PROGRAMMES (LAP)  
HAVE BEEN SPONSORED BY NCW DURING 2009-2010**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Address of the NGO/Institution</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>
1.	Merit Educational Society Village-Larama, PO-Sanekuchi, District-Nalbari, Assam	LAP	₹ 40,000/-
2.	Yuva Jyoti, Jyotikuchi, Ramnagar, Guwahati, District-Kamrup, Assam	LAP	₹ 40,000/-
3.	Mission for Integration, Gender Equity, Harmony & Fight Against Threat, H.No. 2, Bhagaduttapur, Beltola Bazar, Guwahati-731 028, Assam	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
4.	Manikuntala Mahila Unnayan Kendra, Near Bharathakur Clinic, Kharghuli, Guwahati, Assam	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
5.	Dr. Ambedkar Mission, Assam, Vill. Dhopatari, P.O. Changsari, Distt. Kamrup – 781101, Assam	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
6.	District Social Welfare Office, Chaliha Nagar, Bye lane-7, Sector-II (Near Namghar) Tinsukia (Assam)-786125	LAP	₹ 28,425/-
7.	National Educational Institute, Dispur, Lakhiminagar, Guwahati-6, Assam	LAP	₹ 40,000/-
8.	Jyotimoy Foundation, At.- Rukminigaon, House No. 401, P.O:- Khanapara, Distt.- Kamrup, Assam	LAP	₹ 40,000/-
9.	For Welfare to all "HEPAH" Bihampur, PO:- Mularkuchi, Dist:- Nalbari, (Assam) – 781303	LAP	₹ 40,000/-
10.	Progressive Development Organisation Suha, P.O. Bhogerpar, Barpeta, Assam	LAP	₹ 40,000/-
11.	Society for Holistic Approach for Rural People Development (SHARPD), Assam	LAP	₹ 40,000/-
12.	Abhijan, Village Deharkuchi, P.O. Sanekuchi, P.S- Ghograper, Distt-Nalbari, Assam	LAP	₹ 40,000/-
13.	North East Peoples Right, Chahinihabi Village, PO-Timon, Dist Sivasagar, Assam-785691	LAP	₹ 40,000/-

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Address of the NGO/Institution</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>
14.	Ittehaad Socio-Cultural Organisation, Nagaria Patty, Po:- Haiborgaon, Distt:- Nagaon, Assam	LAP	₹ 40,000/-
15.	Light of Village Energy, H.O. Jyotikuchi, Ramnagar, Guwahati-34, Assam	LAP	₹ 40,000/-
16.	Marachawalkowa Watershed Association, Vill & PO Kamalabari, Distt Barpeta, Assam	LAP	₹ 40,000/-
17.	PRAYAS, Bijni Town, Po- & P.S- Bijni, Distt-Chirang, BTAD, Assam-783390	LAP	₹ 40,000/-
18.	Dreams, Vill-Dhurkuchi, P.O. Chatama, Distt-Nalbari, Assam-781350	LAP	₹ 40,000/-
19.	Konwar Chatia Sandhani Mahila Samiti Jhanji Hanchara, Jorhat, Assam	LAP	₹ 80,000/-
20.	Assam State Commission for Women, Assam	LAP	₹ 1,20,000/-
21.	North East Bright Society, Arya Bhat Path, Panjabari Guwahati-37, Distt- Kamrup, Assam	LAP	₹ 80,000/-
22.	Lurfua Nava Jagaran Club Distt- Barpeta, Assam	LAP	₹ 80,000/-
23.	Harijana Labour Abhyudaya Sangam, D.No. 16/275-2, Nandalapadu, Tadipatri-515411, Anantpur Distt (AP)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
24.	"IDEAS" Ideal Development & Empowerment Accessory Society, Bhagya Nagar, 4th Lane, 2nd Cross Road, Ongole, Prakasam Dt, AP- 523001	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
25.	Noble Social & Educational Society, 303, Akhil Apartments, Nehru Nagar, Tirupati-517507, Chittoor district, AP	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
26.	Krushi Mahila Mandali, Nawa-India (Network Association of Women Agencies), D.No.5/10, Hospital Road, Muthukar- 524 344, Nellore District, AP	LAP	₹ 20,000/-
27.	Indira Vikas Mahila Mandali, Kadapa, D.No. 7/32-3, Ravi Nagar, Kadapa-516003, AP	LAP	₹ 20,000/-
28.	RMSS (Rural Mahila Seva Samithi), # 3-6-162, Ktika Rangadi Street, Tirupati-517501, Chittoor District, AP	LAP	₹ 30,000/-

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Address of the NGO/Institution</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>
29.	Sri Laxmi Rural Development & Educational Society, D.No.8/883, Jayanagar Colony, Kalyandurg (M) 515761	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
30.	Noble Social And Educational Society Nehru Nagar, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
31.	Arunachal Pradesh State Commission for women	LAP	₹ 4,00,000/-
32.	Association for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribe of Arunachal Pradesh, old Arunachal Times Building below UCO Bank, Tenali, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	LAP	₹ 80,000/-
33.	CENCORED, Centre for Communication Resources Development, A-16, Buddha Colony, Patna-800001, Bihar	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
34.	Gramdeep Madhubani, Vill- Gosaitolla, Po:- Raghopur Blat, Via- Ram pati, Disst:- Madhubani (Bihar)- 847211	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
35.	Mahila Mother Teresa Seva Sansthan, C/o Alam Manzil, Moh:- Jai Prakash Nagar, Ward No-22, Distt:- Khagaria (Bihar)- 851204	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
36.	Nav Bihar Udyog Mandal, Saida Bazar, Hilsa, Distt. Nalanda, Bihar.	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
37.	Jagriti Jan Kalyan Samiti, Shayam Nagar, Bhikhanpur, Bhagalpur, Bihar	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
38.	Harijan Adivasi Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Veer Kunwar Singh Colony, Dalhatta Bazar, Munger, (Bihar)-811201	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
39.	Bhawani Training Centres, Maghara, Po- Maghara, Distt:- Nalanda, Bihar	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
40.	Gramodyog Ashram, Devasthan Gaya Road, Nawada-805 110 (Bihar)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
41.	The Millat Educational, Economical and Social Reform society, Mohalla-Fakira Khan, Urdu Bazar, Darbhanga (Bihar)-846 004.	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
42.	Gyan Sagar, Chhota Bariyarpur, Hawaiiadda Near Chitragupta Mandir, Motihari East Champaran, Bihar-84540	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
43.	Mahila Udyog Kendra, Parmeshwar Bhawan, Mirzapur Linepar, Nawada, Bihar	LAP	₹ 30,000/-

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Address of the NGO/Institution</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>
44.	Harijan Mahila Evam Bal Vikash Sansthan, At + Po:- Janakpur Road Pupri, District- Sitamarhi (Bihar)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
45.	Rishi Sewa & Prasikshan Sansthan, Vill:- Sheoprasadnagar, Po:- Banja, Bhaiyathan, Distt:- Surguja, Chattisgarh.	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
46.	Nirmal Sahyogi Samaj Sevi Sanstha Bilaspur, Near Rly Crossing, Lal Khadan, Bilaspur, Chattisgarh	LAP	₹ 60,000/-
47.	People for Education Research Scholarship & Outward Nutrition, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, 39, Mohammadpur, Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi	LAP	₹ 60,000/-
48.	Ishan Environmental & Rural Developmental Trust, 1327, Sector-A, Pocket-B, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-110070	LAP	₹ 60,000/-
49.	Uni Disaster Management R Rural Development Society, 9 Nyaya Marg, Chankyapuri, New Delhi-110021	LAP	₹ 60,000/-
50.	Mahak Sewa Samiti (Regd.), C8/502, Sultan Puri, New Delhi-110086	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
51.	Nari Jagriti Avm Samajik Uthan Sanghthan, Head Office: House No. 56, Hastal Village, New Delhi-110059	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
52.	SBS Foundation, A-361, Saraswati Marg, Mandawali, Fazal Pur, Delhi-110092	LAP	₹ 60,000/-
53.	Crafts & Social Development Organisation, 3484/1, Narang Colony, Tri Nagar, Delhi-110035	LAP	₹ 60,000/-
54.	Bhagwan Devi Educational and Social Welfare Association, 657/1, Nai Basti Dewali, New Delhi – 110 062	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
55.	Akhil Progressive & Culture, GH-1/80, Top Floor, Paschim Vihar, New Delhi-63	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
56.	Delhi College Distance Learning Educational and Welfare Society, F-10-11-12, Bhagwati Garden Extn, Siddhatri Enclave, New Delhi-110059	LAP	₹ 60,000/-
57.	The Society for women & Child Development & Service, Tirupati Plaza, UG-4, A-212C, GaliNo- 1, Vikas Marg, Shakurpur, Delhi- 110092	LAP	₹ 60,000/-

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Address of the NGO/Institution</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>
58.	Kalptru Samaj Kalyan Sangh, RZ-282-A, Gali No.11, Gopal Nagarm Najafgarh, New Delhi-110043	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
59.	Save Our Soul India, E4/60, Sultanpuri Nagloai, New Delhi	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
60.	Public Health and Medical Technology of India Om Vihar, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
61.	Public Health and Medical Technology of India RZH-163A Kamla Park, Dharampura New Delhi	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
62.	Bandhua Mukti Morcha, 7 Jantar Mantar, Road New Delhi	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
63.	Indian Adult Education Association, IP Estate New Delhi	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
64.	Instt of Social Welfare Action, Naim Park Socirty, Near Maruti Soda Factory, Mali Vad, Vyara District-Tapi, (South Gujarat)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
65.	Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Ramgarh, Office: V.P.O. Ram Garh, Tehsil & Distt Jind, Haryana	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
66.	The Adarsh Nasha Mukti Samiti, New Employees Colony, Near Distt. Jail, Gohana Road, Jind. (Haryana)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
67.	'SEWA' Society for Education & Welfare Activities, Near Power House, VPO, Nangal Choudhary The Narnaul Distt. Mahendergarh (Haryana)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
68.	Vishavkarma Educatioal Society, Gali No.1, Jiwan Nagar, Sonapat, Haryana	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
69.	Gramin Vikas Samiti, Panipat, Regd Office Address : VPO Bhandri, Tehsil Madluda, Distt. Panipat (Haryana)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
70.	Shri Ganesh Shiksha Samiti, Behind govt Hospital, Village & PO Dr. Choudhary Nangal Choudary, The. Narnaul, Distt. Mahendergargh, Haryana – 123023	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
71.	Gramin Yuva Vikas Mandal, New Bhatia Colony, Panipat, Haryana	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
72.	Manav Kalyan Avam Suraksha Samiti, Village Kalwari, PO Dongra Ahir, The & Distt Mahendergarh (Haryana) – 123021	LAP	₹ 30,000/-

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Address of the NGO/Institution</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>
73.	The Rural Organisation for Awareness and Development (ROAD), C/o Batra Niwas, Ward -24, Near Railway Lie, Shiv Park, Shjivam Enclave, Rohtak – 124001 (Harayana)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
74.	R.K. Educational Society(Regd.), Village-Bhani Bharon, Tehsil- Meham, District-Rohtak, Haryana	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
75.	Sona Welfare Society, 192, Old Housing Board, Rohtak-124001	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
76.	Sir Chotu Ram Yuva Club, VPO Beri Distt Jhazzar, Haryana	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
77.	Samaj Vikas Shiksha Samiti, VPO Bahiba, Panna Panri, The Meham & Distt Rohtak	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
78.	Shiv Jan Jagriti Shiksha Samiti, H.No.1809/31, Shiv Nagar, Bhiwani Road, Rohtak	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
79.	Gehlu Gian Bharti Shiksha Samiti, V&PO Boand Kalan, Pana Miran, Tehsil Charkhi Dadri Distt. Bhiwani (Haryana)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
80.	Yuva Sports Samiti, Near Power AHouse, Chaudhani, Julana, Teh. Jind	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
81.	Gramin Mahila Vikas Samiti, Village Birdhana, Jhazzar, Haryana	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
82.	Naya Savera, Heera Bhawan, New anta Colony, Safidon, Haryana	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
83.	Jiwan Jyoti Samiti, Barnala Road, Distt Sirsa-125055 (Haryana)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
84.	SHRADHA, 2131/17, Ashoka Plaza, Delhi Road, Rohtak, Haryana-124 001	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
85.	Akhil Bhartiya Samaj suraksha Samiti, C/o Chaman Lal, H. No. 623/12, Near Royal Palace, Opp Govt Sr Sec School, Bhatti Gate, Jhazzar, Haryana-124103	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
86.	Akhil Bhartiya Nav Yuval Kala Sangam, C/o Sharma Niwas, 54, Foota Road, Vidya Nagar, Bhiwani, Haryana-127021	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
87.	Mahila Chetna Samiti, Bhim Singh Niwas, VPO Chimmi, The Beri Distt, Jhajjar, Haryana	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
88.	The Association for Rural People's Development, C/o Brahma's Kumar, H.No.232/9, Sheela Bypass Chowk, Jasvir Colony, Rohtak, Haryana	LAP	₹ 30,000/-

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Address of the NGO/Institution</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>
89.	Haryana Gram Sudhar Avm Sanskritik Club, Dahleez Pana, VPO Sunaria Kalan, The & Distt Rohtak (Haryana)-124001	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
90.	All India Commonwealth Organisation, 94/22, Luxmi Nagar, Rohtak (Haryana)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
91.	Centre for Education & Social Welfare, 665/20, 20, Prem Nagar, Rohtak (Haryana)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
92.	Samaj Jagrat Sewa Samiti, Near Indian Public School, 54 Foota Road, Vidya Nagar, Bhiwani (Haryana) - 127021	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
93.	Haryana Vikas Sangh, C/o Umrao Singh Niwas, VPO Chimni, The. Beri Distt Jhazzar (Haryana)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
94.	Jan Sewa Samiti, Ward-3, Shiva Market, Teh.:- Meham, Distt.- Rohtak, Haryana - 124112	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
95.	Haryana Gramin Vikas Shiksha Samiti, H.No.636-A/20, Prem Nagar, Rohtak-124001, Haryana	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
96.	The Shiv Welfare Society, VPO Ahirka Tehsil Jind, Distt Jind, Haryana	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
97.	Aman Gram Udyog Samit (Regd.), H.No. 1095, N.H.B. Colony, Urban estate, Karnal	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
98.	Buniyad Education Society, 1560, Sector-2, Rohtak-124001, Haryana	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
99.	Lakshay Education, Art & Cultural Society, C/o Dalal Coplex Office, Office No. 4, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Near Raj Motors, Delhi Road, Rohtak-124001	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
100.	Gramin Mahila Sashktikaran Sangh, Near Bhartiya Vidya Mandir School, Chotu Ram Marg, Arya Nagar, Jhazzar-124103	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
101.	Gramin Vikas Manch, VPO Gollu The Assandh, Distt Karnal (Haryana)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
102.	Hans Education Society, Shiv Nagar, Bhiwani Road, Near Shivalik Sr Sec School, Rohtak-124001	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
103.	Gram Sudhar Samiti, VPO Khanpur Brahman, Teh Nariangarh, Distt Ambala	LAP	₹ 30,000/-

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Address of the NGO/Institution</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>
104.	Sewahar, VPO Laha, Tehsil Naraingarh, Distt ambala, Haryana	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
105.	Vigyan Shiksha Kendra, Vill. Rajana Kalan, PO Budha Khera, The. Pillu Khera, Haryana	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
106.	Gramin Vikas Sansthan VPO Farmana Khas, The- Meham, Distt- Rohtak, Haryana	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
107.	Gramin Yuva Vikas Mandal, YPO Bond kalan, Block-Charkhi Dadri, Distt- Bhiwani, Haryana	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
108.	Golden Future Foundation of India Jind Road Rohtak, Haryana	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
109.	Nalanda Education Society V+Post- Shah Chokha, Block-Punhana, Distt-Mewat, Haryana	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
110.	People Awareness for Rural Action Society(PARA), Village & P.O.- Drahal, Block Chauntra, Tehsil- Joginder Nagar, District- Mandi- 176120, HP	LAP	₹ 40,000/-
111.	Akhil Bhartiya Yuva Vikas Sansthan, Moh. Sukhi Johri, (Behind B.D.O. Office) Dharampur, Distt. Solan, (HP)	LAP	₹ 40,000/-
112.	Sahara Samaj Sevi Sanstha, Hotel Three Star Brothers, Near Petrol Pump, Theog, Himachal Pradesh	LAP	₹ 80,000/-
113.	Jan Jatiye Shiksha Avam Utthan Samiti, Vill-Gangota, Post-Khaniyara, Distt- Kangra, Himachal Pradesh	LAP	₹ 40,000/-
114.	Upkar Swyam Sewi Sanstha, Palamau, Jharkhand	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
115.	Social and Healthy Action for Rural Empowerment (SHARE), P.O.: Sarjamda, Jamshedpur, Distt.: East Singhbhum, Jharkhand- 831002	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
116.	J&K State Commission of Women, 191- Wani House (Near Post Office) Raj Bagh, Srinagar	LAP	₹ 4,40,000/-
117.	J&K State Commission of Women, 191- Wani House (Near Post Office) Raj Bagh, Srinagar	LAP	₹ 1,00,000/-
118.	Kanak Cultural Foundation (R), LIG 80, Hudco Colony, Bidar, Karnataka-585401	LAP	₹ 30,000/-

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Address of the NGO/Institution</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>
119.	Sri Vidya Saraswati Mahila Mandal ® Vidyanagar, PO- Kadirudyavara, Belthangady Taluk, Karnatka	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
120.	Khadi and village Industries Association, Khurkul South, Imphal West District, Manipur, PO-Mantripukhri, PSSekmai-795002, Manipur	LAP	₹ 80,000/-
121.	Traditional Culture & Budhist Research Center (TCBRC), H.O. B.P.O.Ahokpam, Thoubal Distt- Manipur-795138	LAP	₹ 80,000/-
122.	Women and Children Care Center and Rural Development (WCCCRD), Singjamei Thongam Leikai, Imphal West Distt- Manipur	LAP	₹ 40,000/-
123.	Khomidok Muslim Women Welfare Society, Khomidok Dam Makhong, Jama Masjid Manings, S.P.O.- Pangei, Imphal East- 795114	LAP	₹ 40,000/-
124.	Self- Employed Tribal and Backward Women's Association Manipur (SEETA), Porompat PDA Complex, Imphal, Manipur	LAP	₹ 40,000/-
125.	REDCO FOUNDATION (Foundation for Rural Economic Develoment Co-operation), Iram Siphawing Leikai, B.P.O. Iram Shiphai-795008, Imphal West District, Manipur	LAP	₹ 80,000/-
126.	Manipur State Commission of Women, Imphal, Manipur	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
127.	The Kirsty Youth Welfare Organisation, PO-Nongkrem, Shillong-793015, Meghalaya	LAP	₹ 80,000/-
128.	Nongkrem Youth Development Association, East Khasi Hill, District Shillong, Meghalaya-793015	LAP	₹ 80,000/-
129.	Amatsara, Kirow Lower Jail Road Shillong, Meghalaya	LAP	₹ 40,000/-
130.	Meghalaya State Commission for Women, Shillong, Meghalaya	LAP	₹ 80,000/-
131.	Institute of Indo-Public Health Hygiene And Multiple Education, Mitr Nagar, Khori Galli, latur-413439, Maharashtra	LAP	₹ 60,000/-
132.	Bahujan Hitay Bahujan Sukhay Bahuudeshiya Prasarak Mandal, Karad Nagar, Ahmedpur, Distt- Latur, Maharastra	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
133.	Bhartiya Dhyannardhini Lokvikas Sanstha, Latur, Maharastra	LAP	₹ 30,000/-

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Address of the NGO/Institution</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>
134.	The Women's Welfare Society, # 146, Sector No, 2 Shivbasav Nagar Belgaum - 590010	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
135.	Native Education & Employment Developing Society, Chamber No. 3 Notary Market, Infront of Minto Hall, Old Vidhan Sabha Road, Bhopal (MP)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
136.	Navedita Kalyan Samiti, 13/164 Manas Nagar (Bara), Rewa (M.P)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
137.	Ch. Roop Narayan Dubey Samal Kalyan Samiti, Kushwah Colony, Etawah Road, Bhind, Madhya Pradesh	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
138.	Samadhan Jan Seva Avm Shiksha Prasar Samiti Tansen Nagar, Gwalior (M.P.)	LAP	₹ 60,000/-
139.	Madhya Pradesh State Commission for Women, 35, Rajiv Gandhi Bhavan, Khand-2 Shyamla Hills, Bhopal (MP)	LAP	₹ 60,000/-
140.	Late Shri Guthu Singh Ji Bohre Shiksha Rashar Samiti, Village & PO PUr, District Bhind, Madhya Pradesh	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
141.	Brilliant Star Education Society, 1203, Anand Nagar, Sagar Tal Road, Bhaodapur, Post – Shabad Pratap Ashra, Gwalior (M.P.)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
142.	Utkarsh Mahila Avam Bal Kalyan Sansthan, Ram Mandir Colony, Police Line, Nai Sarak, Shahjapur, MP	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
143.	Prajapati Mahila Mandal, Sneh Nagar Colony, Near Power House Iahar, Distt- Bhind, M.P.	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
144.	Amit Smriti Bal Kalyan Samiti, S-I, Swapanil Apartment Distt-Bhopal, M.P.	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
145.	Social Welfare Organisation of the Ladies and for the Ladies, 4711, Laxmin Vihar PO- Sainik School, Nandankanan Road, Bhubneshwar, Orissa	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
146.	World Vision, At: Madhuban, Po:- Nagabagicha, Distt:- Puri, (Orissa)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
147.	Association for Women's Rural Development (AWARD), At: Patasara, P.O. Jankoti, Dist. Jagatsinghpur, Orissa	LAP	₹ 30,000/-

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Address of the NGO/Institution</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>
148.	Rural Distress Welfare Association (RDWA), At Nuabudhakera, PO Dipideuli, Distt. Puri, Orissa	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
149.	Bijiram Swain Mahila Samity (BSMS), At Arana, PO Jankoti, Via/Dist Jagatsinghpur, Orissa	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
150.	ADARSA, At Jagda, M.E. School Lane, H.No. C/198, Rourkela – 42, Distt Sundergarh, Orissa	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
151.	Pushpanjali Cultural Association, Behind Tikrapara U.P. School, PO/Dist Balangir-767001 (Orissa)	LAP	₹ 60,000/-
152.	International Welfare Council, PlotNo- 82S/274, Sector – 8, CDA Abhinaba Bidanasi, Cuttack-753014	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
153.	Social Welfare Organization of the Ladies and for the ladies, MIG-11, 10/21, B.D.A. Colony, C.S. Pur, Bhubneshwar-751016	LAP	₹ 60,000/-
154.	Adarsa, Jagda, M.E. School Lane, House No. C/198, Rourkela – 7690042, Distt Sundergarh, Orissa.	LAP	₹ 60,000/-
155.	Sweet Heart, at /Po- Balipatna, Khurda, Orissa	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
156.	Sulochana Educational and Charitable Trust at/Po-Patia, Bhubaneswar, Distt-Khurda, Orissa	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
157.	Sanjeevani Society, Doctor's House, Near Dr. Bamb's Residence, Damani Lane, Madhuban, Udaipur, Rajasthan	LAP	₹ 60,000/-
158.	"DISHA" Development Initiative for Sustainable Human Action, D-218, Jawahar Nagar, Bharatpur, Rajasthan	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
159.	Mewar Jan Jati Kalyan Society, 54, Jenirat Chowk, Joshi Brother's Street, Suraj Pol, Distt. Udaipur (Rajasthan)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
160.	Mewar Jan Jati Kalyan Society, 54, Jenirat Chowek, Joshi Brother's Street, Suraj Pol, Distt. Udaipur (Rajasthan)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
161.	Kasturba Mahila Shiksha Samiti (KMSS), A-133, Bassi Sitarampur Jaipur, Rajasthan	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
162.	Indian Society, 7/71, Kelwa House Bichhu Ghati, Dist-Udaipur, Rajasthan-313001	LAP	₹ 30,000/-

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Address of the NGO/Institution</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>
163.	Aarti Mahila Vikas Sansthan, 709, Surya Nagar, Sec.3, Hiran Margi, Dist- Udaipur, Rajasthan-313001	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
164.	Disha Vikas Sansthan Bikaner, Durga Sadan Behind Babaramdev Tiles Factory, Sharma Colony, Rani Bazar, Bikaner (Raj.)	LAP	₹ 60,000/-
165.	Deep Vidhya Mandir Smiti (DVMS), Gayatri Nagar, Dausa, Teh.+Dist:- Dausa, Rajasthan	LAP	₹ 60,000/-
166.	Rural Environment Awareness Training Institute REATI, Dausa Bhind Hariyana Dham Kanta Gayatri Nagar, Rajasthan	LAP	₹ 60,000/-
167.	Adarsh Gramina Shiksha Samiti, vill:- Boroda, Vaya- Saithal, Teh+Dist:-Dausa, Rajasthan-303507	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
168.	Azad Navyuvak Mandal Sansthan, Ganesh Nagar, Teh.+Dist.- Dausa, Rajasthan-303303	LAP	₹ 60,000/-
169.	Samagra Jagruiti Evam Vikas Sansthan, V/P Barawarda, Via- Dhamotar, Block & Dist.:- Pratapgarh (Rajasthan)-312616	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
170.	Jagrati Seva Sansthan, 25, behind Parwati Garden, Madhuban, Senth, Chittorgarh (Rajasthan)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
171.	Gramin Vikas Sansthan, 1042 Nai Abadi, Post- Mavli JN., Distt:- Udaipur, Rajasthan	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
172.	Aparna Shiksha Samiti, Sector-2/380, Vidyadhar Nagar, Jaipur, Rajasthan	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
173.	Prasa Anusandhan Sansthan, Udaipur, Rajasthan	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
174.	Ruchi Rural Development Sansthan, 107, Krishana Vihar, 5, Sector, Pratap Nagar, Sanganer, Jaipur, 302033	LAP	₹ 60,000/-
175.	Yuva Sanjivini Samiti Bikaner, Kashi Sadan, Hanuman Hatta, Bikaner, Rajasthan	LAP	₹ 60,000/-
176.	Rural Development & welfare Society, 117/20, Agarwal Farm, Jaipur, Rajasthan	LAP	₹ 60,000/-
177.	Arihant Mahila Avam Bal Vikas Samiti, Poot No.2, To-Fit Trailor Wali Gali Building, Aerodrum Circle, Kota (Rajasthan)	LAP	₹ 60,000/-

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Address of the NGO/Institution</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>
178.	Institute for Environmental and social Affairs, 36-K5, Jyoti Nagar, Jaipur - 302005	LAP	₹ 60,000/-
179.	Maru Kshetriya Vikas avm Samajik Sansthan, Gali No.3, Dhobi Talai, Bikaner, Rajasthan	LAP	₹ 60,000/-
180.	Vishwkarma Adarsh Vidya Mandir Sanstha, Gurui Madholal Suroliya Marg, Behind Hariramji Mandir, Chopra Badi, Ganganagar, Bikaner, Rajasthan	LAP	₹ 60,000/-
181.	Nav Rajiv Foundation & Research Center Society, 25 Shyam Vihar, Behind Chourdia Petrol Pump, Jaipur	LAP	₹ 60,000/-
182.	Chittorgarh Zila Gramin Upbhokta Sewa Sansthan Jadana, Tehsil- Rasmi, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan,	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
183.	Madhur Bahujan Kalyan Sewa Samiti, Aligarh (UP)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
184.	Narbada Memorial Samiti, Ajmer, Rajasthan	LAP	₹ 60,000/-
185.	Lakshy Winners Shikshan Sansthan, Sriganganagar, Rajasthan	LAP	₹ 60,000/-
186.	Shri Rajeev Gandhi Memorial Sansthan, Churu, Rajasthan	LAP	₹ 90,000/-
187.	Anjneya Sewa Samiti Shripatinagar Post Dobka Udaipur Rajasthan	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
188.	Social Welfare & Rural Development Society Jghalawar, Rajasthan	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
189.	Human Development & Charitable Society, E-200, Road, Udaipur Rajasthan	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
190.	Gramin Vikas Sansthan Nai Awadi Mawali distt- Udaipur Rajasthan	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
191.	Vashudha Sansthan, Samta Nagar, Hiran Magri, Udaipur Rajasthan	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
192.	Arihant Mahila Avam Bal Vikas Samiti, Kota, Rajasthan	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
193.	"VOICE" Voluntary Organization for Integration of Community & Environment, 48A, Forest Road 6th Street, Theni-625531 (Tamilnadu)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
194.	Rural Education & Development Society (REDS), 6/316, Maruthi Nagar, Trichy Road, Na1makkal post & District- 637001 (Tamilnadu)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
195.	Roja Women Consumer Rights Protection Association, No. 189, Palam Station Road, Sellur, Madurai-625002 (Tamilnadu)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Address of the NGO/Institution</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>
196.	Human Mirror Trust, 4/502-D, KVMS Illum, Andavar Nagar, Namakkal (Tamil Nadu)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
197.	Rajiv Gandhi Memorial Women's Rural Development Social Service Organisation, 202, Poigaikaraipatti, Kallandiri PO, Madurai North Taluk, Madurai District, (Tamilnadu)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
198.	Mary Jesus Social Welfare Trust, 185, Maravankudiyiruppu, Kootur PO, Nagercoil-629002, Kanyakumari District, (Tamilnadu)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
199.	Rural Women Education & Development Trust (RUWED Trust), 21-b, Nadana Gopala Nayaki IV Street, MMW Colony, Thirunagar, Madurai-625006, (Tamilnadu)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
200.	Global Innovation Environment Trust, 111/32, ART Building, Rajambal Nagar, Kallakurichi-6206202, Vilupuram District (Tamilnadu)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
201.	"VWDS" Village Women's Development Society, Vilankuppam Village, Kelur Post, Polur Taluk, Via Vadamathimangalam, Tiruvannamalai District, Tamil Nadu	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
202.	OASIS Foundation, 1025, Society Colony, Oddanchatram, PO- Dindigul District-624619, Tamilnadu	LAP	₹ 20,000/-
203.	Snegam Multi Social action Movement Society, No. 67/62, II cross Street, C.I.T. Nagar, Nandanam, Chennai-35, Tamilnadu-600035	LAP	₹ 20,000/-
204.	AGRID (Association for Gramarajayam & Rural Integrated Development), Sarvodaya Illam, Mettuperumal Nagar, Vadipatti-625208, Madurai District, Tamilnadu	LAP	₹ 20,000/-
205.	Annai Therasal Voluntary Organisation Kamuthi (ATVOK), Savariyar Street, Kamuthi-PO Ramanathapuram District, Tamilnadu	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
206.	Peoples Education and Economic Development Society, 1/26, Paradesipatti Village, Kakangarai (Post), Tirupattur TK, Vellore District – 635 654 Tamil Nadu	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
207.	Women's Welfare Society, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Warad, WaterTank Street, Rashingapuram 625 528, Bodinayakkanur-Taluk, Theni Distict, Tamilnadu	LAP	₹ 30,000/-

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Address of the NGO/Institution</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>
208.	Women Consumer Production Association (WCPA), Alagarnagar 5 <sup>th</sup> street, K. Pudur, Madurai-625007	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
209.	Rural Health and Economic Development Society (Mother Teresa Sewa Center), Myyur village & Post, (VIA) Vanapuram-606753, Tiruvannamalai Taluk Dist- Tamilnadu	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
210.	Thirumanagai Charitable Trust, 58C/ 2, Katchery Road, Kallakurichi Villupuram, Tamilnadu	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
211.	Santi Kali Mission, P/o Birendra Nagar, Jirania, West Tripura-799045	LAP	₹ 80,000/-
212.	Serve Shaikshik Sansthan, P-18, Near Dinara Masjid, Khadra, Distt. Lucknow, UP.	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
213.	Student Social Organisation, Vill-Rampur, Gauri Bazar, Deoria (UP)-274202	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
214.	DARPAN, Music Society of Kairana Gharana (Regd.) India, Katdwar, Dist. Paurigarhwal, Uttara Khand-246149	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
215.	Nawapara Laxminarayan Khadi, Gramonnayan Mahila Sansthan PO-N. Mahadwipa, Birbhum, West Bengal -731234	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
216.	Azad Sewa Samiti, VV Inter College Road, Shamli, Uttar Pradesh	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
217.	Bal Vidya Mandir, Village & P.O. Kuddha District, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
218.	Kisaan Sheshiknik Sansthan, Gram & Po:- Raiso, Block- Bahendra Kalan, tehsil:- Sandila, Distt:- Hardoi, UP.	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
219.	Asma Welfare Sansthan, Sikrori, Andhe Ki Chowki, Hardoi Road, Lucknow (UP)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
220.	Akhil Bhartiya Jankalyan Vikas Samiti, 61 G/10 E Chandpur Salori, Po:-Teliarganj, Allahabad (UP)-211004	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
221.	Shivam Sewa Sansthan, Mohalla & Post- Katra, Gosaiganj, Faizabad (UP)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
222.	Raza Kalyan Samiti, Tashka, Nainital Road, District- Rampur, (UP)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Address of the NGO/Institution</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>
223.	Rosa (Rural Oraganisation for Social Advancement), Village- Kakarmatta (Near- Adersh ball vidyalya), Po- DLW, Dist- Varanasi-221004, UP	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
224.	Balaji Samajik Uthan Samiti, 25/45, Gandhi Nagar, Agra, UP	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
225.	Sankalp Sewa Sansthan, Moh. Pachghara, Tehsail- Fatehpur, Distt- Barabanki (UP)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
226.	Aastha Welfare Society, Sharma Complex, 5/81, Madia Katra, Agra, UP.	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
227.	Bal Avam Mahila Kalyan Samiti, 80, Ismayilganj Fatehpur, U.P.	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
228.	Voice, C/o Mr R.K. Mishra 568/Kha/185, Geeta Palli, Alambagh, Lucknow (U.P.)-226 005	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
229.	Perpetual Reconstructive Institute for Youth Activity (P R I Y A), 141, Kanan Vihar, Phase-II, Bhubneshwar - 751031	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
230.	Dhruv Sansthan (Regd) U.P., Village P.O. Thulai, Hathras - 204102	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
231.	Maheen Sewa Sansthan, G-4, Hata Rasool Kha, Station road, Lucknow	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
232.	Acharyajee Maha Samiti, Vill Gonarpur (Ajayab Tola) Post Rampur Gopal Pur, District Gorakhpur	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
233.	Shyam Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan, Vilage Emilia, Mishr, PO Khorhansa, Gonda, U.P.	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
234.	Gramin Shiksha Parishad, Vill Bahadur, Post – Bahadur, Distt. Basti, U.P.	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
235.	Dr. Ambedkar Samiti, Village and, Post Salempur, Janpad – Mahamayanagar, (U.P).	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
236.	Annapurna Gramoudhyog Mandal, B-499, Avas Vikas Colony, Civil Lines, Budaun-243601 (UP)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
237.	Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad Education Society, Village- Galivpur, Post- Budhagaon, Dist. Aligarh (UP)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
238.	Vishal Sewa Sansthan, Vill:-Jamalpur, Po:- Sahawar Town, Distt:- Kanshiram Nagar, UP	LAP	₹ 30,000/-

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Address of the NGO/Institution</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>
239.	Suprabhat Manav Vikas Sansthan, 25-A, Ahmed Road, Near Khushboo Nursing Home, Ghantaghar, Distt. Meerut-250002 (UP)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
240.	Mahila Aarthik Sanskritik Shaikshik Vikas Sansthan, Ashok Vihar Colony Phase-1 E-59, Varanasi, UP- 221007	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
241.	Saraswati Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Vill. PO.- Garah Kasda, Teh. Chakarnagar, (Etawah) UP-226121	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
242.	Activities of Voluntary Action for development of Humanity, 86/32, Sarojini Devi Lane, Makbool Ganj, Lucknow	LAP	₹ 60,000/-
243.	Macnel Cosmetics Welfare Society, Behind Hig Colony, Jhoosi, Allahabad, (UP)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
244.	Maa Draupadai Jansewa Samiti, Khedopur Koirauna, S.R.N. Bhadohi, UP	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
245.	Jan Uday Foundation, Nai Mandi, Baraut, Dist:- Baghpat, UP	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
246.	Parivartan Adarsh Mahila Sansthan, Tiliya Koat Raebareli (Near Panki Tanki), UP	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
247.	Mahila Sewa Sansthan, ES-1/482, Sec-A, Sitapur Road Yogna, Lucknow, UP	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
248.	NAVIC"National Association for Voluntary Initiative & Co-operation Spinning Mill, Siddiqpur, Jaunpur	LAP	₹ 60,000/-
249.	Sumitra Samajik Kalyan Sansthan, Sumitra Cottage, Rath, Hamirpur, U.P.	LAP	₹ 60,000/-
250.	Amrita Mahila Kalyan Samiti, H.No.79-K, Nai Basti, Babuganj, Lucknow, UP	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
251.	Khadi & Gramudyog Vikash Samiti, Chharra, Aligarh-202130, UP	LAP	₹ 60,000/-
252.	Akhil Bhartiya Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Vishnupuri, Hathras Janpad-Mahamayanagar, U.P.-204101	LAP	₹ 60,000/-
253.	Bhartiya Shiksha Evam Prashikshan Sansthan, K-58/78 Bada Ganesh, Maidagin, Distt:- Varanasi (UP)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Address of the NGO/Institution</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>
254.	Bhartiya Mahila Kalyan Samiti, 167/503, Push Nivas Lakhperabagh Colony, District- Barabanki, (UP)-225001	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
255.	Sri Ganesh Prasad Smarak Sewa Sansthan, 330/148, Adarsh Vihar Colony Kalyan Pur (West), District- Lucknow (UP)-225001	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
256.	Modern Shiksha Vikas Samiti, BL93, Deen Dayal Nagar, Muradabad	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
257.	Shri Sardar Sewa Sansthan, 96, Ambedkar Nagar, Behind Roadways Workshop, Etah, U.P.	LAP	₹ 60,000/-
258.	Bhartiya Kisan Kalyan Samiti, 216, A.B. Nagar, Unnao District (UP)	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
259.	Manav Samaj Sewa Sansthan, 130/571 Azad Nagar, Bakarganj, Distt- Kanpur, U.P.	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
260.	Ajay Gramodyog Sewa Samiti, Vill- Ramgarh Post- Imliya, Distt- Firozabad, U.P.	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
261.	Dr. Ambedker M.E.& R.D. Society, Parsia Jai Ram Giri, Post- Parsia, Distt- Mau, U.P.	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
262.	Kamini Mahila Sewa Sanstha, 65, Azad Road, Bharthana, Itawah, U.P.	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
263.	Surya ( A Social Welfare Association), Lucknow, U.P.	LAP	₹ 60,000/-
264.	Adarsh Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan, Orai Jalaun U.P.	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
265.	Kashi Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan, Kavirchaura, Varansi, U.P.	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
266.	Ayisha Welfare Society Vishal Khand, Gomti Nagar Lucknow	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
267.	Gram Niyojan Ashram Chharra, Aligarh, U.P.	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
268.	Chob Singhshiksha Samiti, Vill+Post – Dadon Distt- Aligarh, U.P.	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
269.	Bajrang Gramodyog Sansthan Gautam Nagar Sadabad, Hathras, U.P.	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
270.	Voluntary Association for the Development of the Hills of Uttranchal, Purani akbari, Ranikhet -263645, Uttrakhand	LAP	₹ 80,000/-
271.	Ambedkar Gramodhyog Grameen Vikas Sansthan, Gram & Po:- Moyal Village, Teh. Ghanshalli, Dist:- Tihri, Gharwal (Uttarakhand)	LAP	₹ 40,000/-

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Address of the NGO/Institution</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>
272.	Himalyan Mahila Avam Jan- Jatiye Hastshilp Vikas Samiti, Near Railway Station, Distt- Haridwar, Uttrakhand	LAP	₹ 40,000/-
273.	Mallabpur People Rural Development Society, Vill-Mallabpur, P.O-Urelchandpur, P.S- Magrahat West Bengal.	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
274.	Women Association for Rights & Development, C/o Syed Habibur Rahaman (Flat), Po-Katjuridanga, Distt-Bankura, West Bengal-722102	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
275.	ONWARD, 15, B, Rakhal Das Auddy Road, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor, Kolkata, West Bengal-700027	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
276.	Durbachati Nabarun Sangha, Village Durbachati 3 <sup>rd</sup> Portion, PO- Pashchim Surendernagar Distt- South 24, Paraganas W.B.	LAP	₹ 60,000/-
277.	Nabin Sangha, At & Post- Baneshwarpur, P.S. Usthi, District-24, Parganas-743375, West Bengal	LAP	₹ 60,000/-
278.	Noorpur subarna Prabhat Samity, Village Simla, P.O.-Mathur, P.S. Diamond Harbou, District – South 24 Pgs.(S) – 743368, West Bengal	LAP	₹ 30,000/-
279.	Mallabpur People Rural Development Society, Village-Mallabpur, PO-Urelchandpur, PS – Magrahat, District South 24 Parganas-743355, West Bengal	LAP	₹ 60,000/-
280.	Sonarpur- Mathurapur Paribesh Sanrakeshan Sanstha, 358, R.G. Pally, P.O. & P.S. Sonarpur, Kolkatta, West Bengal	LAP	₹ 60,000/-

**PARIVARIK MAHILA LOK ADALAT (PMLA)**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Address of the NGO/Institution</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>
1.	Pushpa Mahila Kalyan Sansthan, 241/8, Shivlok Kankarkheda, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh	PMLA	₹ 30,000/-
2.	Smt. Chandra Kumari Shiksha Samiti, 41, Jayantipur, Allahabad-211003, Uttar Pradesh	PMLA	₹ 30,000/-
3.	Swarnim Sansthan, 568/14Cha-7, Kailash Puri "A" Alambagh, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	PMLA	₹ 30,000/-
4.	Bhartiya Kisan Kalyan Samiti, A.B. Nagar, UNnao-209801, Uttar Pradesh	PMLA	₹ 30,000/-
5.	Shri Anand Vikas Samiti, 4/317, Vineet Khand Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010, Uttar Pradesh	PMLA	₹ 30,000/-
6.	Chand Talimi Society, Muaza Barua Amethi Gosaiganj, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	PMLA	₹ 30,000/-
7.	Surya Vikas Samiti, 7 Nagar Nigam Market, Opposite Darulsafa, Hazratganj, Lucknow, UP	PMLA	₹ 30,000/-
8.	Dr. Khursheed Jahan Girls and Inter College, 4A, /58, Vishal Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow UP	PMLA	₹ 30,000/-

**LIST OF NGO'S TO WHOM AWARENESS PROGRAMMES HAVE BEEN SPONSORED BY NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN DURING 2009-2010**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Address of NGO</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>
1.	Women Welfare & Educational Development Society, Dist. Sonipat, (Haryana)	Two day Awareness Programme on "The Role of Women in Panchayats in India Creating a New Space for Leadership with Special focus on Haryana State".	₹ 30,000/-
2.	Sanmati Social Samiti, North Raj Mohala Indore (M.P)	Awareness Programme on the Members of the Mahila Panchayat/Sarpanches to educate them.	₹ 30,000/-
3.	Masoom Society for Social Services, Kabutro Ka Chowk, Jodhpur (Rajasthan).	Awareness Programme on "Effect of Female Literacy in Villages of Rajasthan".	₹ 30,000/-
4.	Pulse Welfare Society, Distt. Sambalpur, (Orissa)	Awareness Programme on "Status of Women Education & Health at District Sambalpur, Orissa".	₹ 30,000/-
5.	Vignan Educational Society, Distt. Warangal (Andhra Pradesh).	Awareness Programme on "Women with Disability in Warangal District" of (A.P).	₹ 30,000/-
6.	Vyankatesh Bahuud Deshya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Latur (Maharashtra)	Awareness Programme on "Role on Women in Panchayat in Tq-Ausa, District Latur, Maharashtra".	₹ 30,000/-
7.	Vidya Kala Sansthan, Indira Nagar, Lucknow, (U.P).	Awareness Programme on "Women Rights".	₹ 30,000/-
8.	GRASSROOT, Mawkhar Main Road, Opp. Seng Khasi Hall, Shillong (Meghalaya).	Awareness Programme on Traditional Weave.	₹ 40,000/-
9.	Gnana Sudha Educational Society, Andhra Pradesh.	Awareness Programme on Reproductive and maternal health care system	₹ 30,000/-
10.	Kumarsha Rural Development Society, Dist.. Burdwan (West Bengal).	Awareness Programme on Child Marriage in Burdwan in West Bengal.	₹ 30,000/-
11.	Masoom Society for Social Services, Jodhpur (Rajasthan).	Awareness Programme on the Role of Women in Different Field of Life at Jodhpur.	₹ 60,000/- 2 Camp

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Address of NGO</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>
12.	Women Development & Educational Society, Distt. Sonipat (Haryana).	Awareness Programme on The Role of Women in Panchayat in India, Creating a New Space for leadership.	₹ 30,000/-
13.	Mahila Shishu Swasthya Evam Uthan Samiti, Village Ahirka, (Haryana).	Awareness Programme on the Issues & Challenges of Women at Work Place	₹ 30,000/-
14.	Vatsalya Samiti, Hathras (U.P)	Awareness and Counselling to Women regarding Harassment at Bhagpat	₹ 30,000/-
15.	Tarangini Social Service Society, (Andhra Pradesh).	Awareness Programme on Molestation of Women and Girl Child in Andhra Pradesh.	₹ 30,000/-
16.	Manav Kalyan Vidhya Peeth Sansthan, Jaipur (Rajasthan).	Workshop on Violence against Women	₹ 24,840/-
17.	Modern Shiksha Vikas Samiti, Muradabad (U.P).	One day Awareness Programme at Moradabad on Brassware Industry Workers, Exposure to Health Hazards	₹ 30,000/-
18.	Indian Institute of Youth Welfare, Shivaji Nagar, Nagpur.	Workshop for NGOs representative of Domestic and Gender Based Violence.	₹ 30,000/-
19.	Association for Development and Research in Socio Economic Activity (ADARSA), Distt. Sundargarh (Orissa).	Awareness Programme on Harassment of Tribal Women Farmers at Sundargar District.	₹ 30,000/-
20.	Jagrook Mahila Sansthan "Parcham", Sharanpur (U.P).	Awareness Programme on Female Foeticide	₹ 30,000/-
21.	Shri Sagas Maharaja Sikshan Evam Samajik Vikas Samiti, Vikas Nagar, Neemuch (M.P).	Awareness Programme on Social Evils in Banchhara Community: Discussion and Solution.	₹ 30,000/-
22.	Laxmi Mahila Avam Samajik Vikas Samiti, Kalyan Bhawan, Distt. Bulandshar, (U.P).	Awareness Programme on Alcoholism and Domestic Violence	₹ 30,000/-
23.	Education and Regional Development Society, 2/77, Medha Koil Street, Sangau, (Village) Villapura, Tamil Nadu.	Awareness Programme on Child Marriage and its Impact	₹ 30,000/-

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Address of NGO</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>
24.	Seba Sangh, Kantalfully, P.O. Kakhana, Blok Falta, District 24 Parganas, West Bengal.	Awareness Programme on Domestic Violence in West Bengal.	₹ 30,000/-
25.	Santhvanam Social Service Educational and Charitable Trust Chembra, Mahe, Pondichery	Seminar on Women Empowerment	₹ 30,000/-
26.	Living Water for Dying Souls in India, Christian Charitable Trust, Dwarkapuri, New Delhi.	Awareness Programme on Girl Child Foeticide at JJ Slum of New Delhi	₹ 45,500/-
27.	Akhil Manav Seva Parishad, New Delhi	Two days Legal Workshop on Valuing of Girl Child-Sex Selective Abortion.	₹ 46,500/-
28.	Nav Rajiv Foundation & Research Center Society, Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Workshop on Women Empowerment – Promoting Sustainable Livelihood to Rural Women at Barmer, Rajasthan	₹ 60,000/-
29.	Netaji Memorial Club, Kendrapara, Orissa	Awareness Programme on Technological Empowerment of Women in Agriculture at Kendrapara dist. Orissa	₹ 30,000/-

**LIST OF NGO'S TO WHOM THE PUBLIC HEARING HAVE BEEN SPONSORED BY NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN DURING 2009-2010**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Address of NGO</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>
1.	Sanjeevani Society, Udaipur (Rajasthan)	Public Hearing on "Dalit Women".	₹ 30,000/-
2.	Shri Maharana Pratap Shiksha Vikas Samiti (U.P.)	Public Hearing on "Health and Livelihood Development for Rural Women".	₹ 30,000/-
3.	Aravali Institute of Development Research, Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Public Hearing on "Atrocities to Rural Women".	₹ 60,000/-

**LIST OF NGO'S TO WHOM THE STATE LEVEL / REGIONAL LEVEL / NATIONAL LEVEL SEMINARS HAVE BEEN SPONSORED BY NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN DURING 2009-2010**

**STATE LEVEL SEMINARS**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Address of NGO</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>
1.	Department of Political Science, Dibrugarh University, (Assam).	State Level Seminar on "Issues of Gender, Peace and Conflict in Northeast India".	₹ 1,00,000/-
2.	Jagriti Jan Kalyan Samiti, (Bihar).	State Level Seminar on Declining Sex Ratio in India (Causes of Female Foeticide)	₹ 1,00,000/-
3.	Sarvodaya Samegra Vikas & Sanchar Sansthan, Banswara, (Rajasthan).	State Level Workshop on Problems of Sex Selection/Determination of Sex of the Foetus at District Banswara	₹ 1,00,000/-
4.	Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant Institute of Studies in Rural Development, Lucknow (U.P).	State Level Seminar on Maternal Health Services: A challenge in India.	₹ 1,00,000/-
5.	Manipur State Commission for Women, (Manipur).	State Level Conference on Impact of Armed Conflict Women and Children in Manipur	₹ 1,00,000/-
6.	Jana Kalyan Yubak Sangha, Distt. Bolangir, (Orissa)	State Level Seminar on Problem of Molestation & Sexual Harassment of Working Women in Bricks Making and Construction Site.	₹ 91,800/-
7.	Office of the Principal, M.P. Govt. P.G. College, Chittorgarh.	State Level Seminar on Women Empowerment through Self Help Groups.	₹ 1,00,000/-
8.	New Vision Creative Society, (Assam).	State Level Seminar on Abduction of Women and the Girl Child in Assam.	₹ 1,00,000/-
9.	Utthan Shoudh Sansthan, Govind Nagar, Udaipur (Rajasthan).	State Level Seminar on Management Development Programme for Capacity Building of Women under SWA-SHAKTI Programme in South Rajasthan.	₹ 1,00,000/-

Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
10.	Sahara Samj Sevi Sanstha, District Simla, Himachal Pradesh	State Level Seminar on Awareness to Rural Women on Rights and policies at Theog, Himachal Pradesh	₹ 1,00,000/-
11	Centre for Women Studies Dibrugarh University, (Assam).	Seminar on Human Rights Women: A North East Perspective	₹ 1,00,000/-
12.	Ambapali Hastakargha Evam Hastashilp Vikas Swawlambi Sahyog Samiti Ltd., Patna (Bihar).	State Level Workshop on Role of Women in Politics in Patna	₹ 1,00,000/-
13.	Draupadi Trust, New Delhi.	State Level Seminar on Policy for Proactive and Effective use of Mass Media and Different Communication Channels for Gender Equality and Sensitization.	₹ 1,00,000/-
14	MAITRI, J-92 ARD Complex, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.	State Level Seminar on Domestic Violence and its Impact on the Health and Wellbeing of the formed Families.	₹ 1,00,000/-
15.	New Millennium Information Technology Centre, New Delhi	Trafficked Domestic Women in Ambala	₹ 1,00,000/-
16.	All India Konark Educational and Welfare Society, New Delhi.	Seminar on Sexual Harassment at Work Place	₹ 1,00,000/-
17.	Gramin Mahila Vikas Samiti, Jhazzar, (Haryana).	Seminar on Awareness and Prevention from HIV/AIDS.	₹ 1,00,000/-
18.	VAMIT Educational Trust, Shimla, (H.P).	Seminar on Women's Role in Panchayati Raj Institutions, SHGs & Micro Credit Schemes	₹ 1,00,000/-
19.	Parikrama Mahila Samiti, Jabalpur, (M.P).	State Level Conference on Social Economic and Political Empowerment of the ST, SC, OBC and weaker section.	₹ 1,00,000/-
20.	R.K.HIV AIDS Research & Care Centre, Mumbai	Seminar on Phenomenon of Maternal Mortality in India – A dialogue on its socio cultural horizon and prognosis in Indian context.	₹ 1,00,000/-

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Address of NGO</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>
21.	Puducherry Women's Commission, Natesan Nagar, Puducherry.	State Level Workshop for Government Polytechnic Teachers on 'Art of Counseling	₹ 1,00,000/-
22.	Rural Development and Welfare Society, Jaipur (Rajasthan).	State Level Seminar on Review of Policies and Schemes for Female Bidi Workers at Ajmer, Rajasthan.	₹ 1,00,000/-
23.	AKHANDA, P.O. Siddhi Ashram, Agartala (Tripura)	Seminar on Molestation of Women and Laws against Molestation at Agartala of District West Tripura.	₹ 1,00,000/-
24.	Sant Ram Verma Swatantrata Sangram Senani Smarak Sewa Samiti, (U.P).	Seminar on Women Rights.	₹ 1,00,000/-
25.	Ch. Charan Singh Gramodyog Sansthan, Hathras, (U.P).	Seminar on Domestic Violence Act – Protection of Women at Village Mandal.	₹ 1,00,000/-
26.	Mahila Jagriti Samiti, Sultanput, (U.P).	State Level seminar on Killing of Female Feticide	₹ 1,00,000/-
27.	Collector Office, Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan	State Level Workshops on Child Marriage and women protection Act.	₹ 1,00,000/-
28.	North Eastern Hill university, Meghalaya.	State Level Seminar on Legal Rights.	₹ 1,00,000/-
29.	Puducherry Women's Commission, Puducherry.	State Level workshop for welfare officers of various Government departments in Puducherry on Art of Counseling.	₹ 1,00,000/-
30.	Manav Jagriti Samiti, C8/293, Yamuna Vihar, Delhi.	State Level Awareness Workshops on Declining sex ratio (Causes of Female Foeticide) in NCR, Delhi.	₹ 1,00,000/-
31.	Human Rights Association of India, New Delhi	State Level seminar on "Crime against women, eve-teasing, molestation, sexual abuse and Law'.	₹ 1,00,000/-
32.	SBS Foundation, New Delhi.	Seminar on Securing Women from Harassment of NRI Marriages	₹ 1,00,000/-
33.	Pooja Welfare Society, Jammu, J&K	State Seminar on 'Role of Media combating domestic violence against women in India, at Avinabl Theater, Jammu.	₹ 1,00,000/-

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Address of NGO</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>
34.	SPEES, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand	Seminar on "Rights of Tribal Women vis-a-vis forest land MFP CPR at district Jamshedpur, Jharkhand	₹ 1,00,000/-
35.	Parikarma Mahila Samiti, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	State Level Seminar on Tribal Women and Political Participation.	₹ 1,00,000/-
36.	Pankaj Bahu-Uddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, Bhandardara, Maharashtra	Seminar on NGOs and Police Officials counseling at Bhandara Dist, Maharashtra	₹ 1,00,000/-
37.	Shri Rokedeshwar ShikshanPrasarak Mandal, Nanded-Waghala, Maharashtra	State Level Seminar on Prohibition of Child Marriage	₹ 1,00,000/-
38.	Jijamata Bahuudheshiya Mahila Mandal Sawri, Latur, Maharashtra	Seminar on 'Sexual Harassment of Women at work place'	₹ 1,00,000/-
39.	PRIYA, Bhubaneswar, Orissa	Seminar on Rights of Tribal Women on forest land in the tribal districts	₹ 1,00,000/-
40.	Pushpanjali Cultural Association, Balangir, Orissa	State Level seminar at Bolangir Dist, Orissa	₹ 1,00,000/-
41.	Shivcharan Mathur University, Udaipur, Rajasthan	State Level Workshop on Elected Women Sarpanch's Vision of Gender Equity and Development	₹ 1,00,000/-
42.	Public Welfare Society, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh	Seminar on "Awareness and Prevention from HIV/AIDS at district Aligarh, UP	₹ 1,00,000/-
43.	Shri Mata Prasad Smarak Sewa Sansthan, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	Seminar on 'Declining Sex ratio-female foeticide' at Allahabad, UP	₹ 1,00,000/-
44.	Mahila Prabodhini Foundation, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh	Seminar on Women Rights and Empowerment During Maha Shakti Mahila Sammelan	₹ 1,00,000/-
45.	Samaj Sewa Samiti Raibareilly, Uttar Pradesh	Seminar on Declining Sex Ratio, Status of Muslim Women, Child Marriage and its Impact, Condition of Women in Handicraft, Embroidery, Women in Handloom Weaving Sector.	₹ 1,00,000/- each

**REGIONAL LEVEL SEMINARS**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Address of NGO</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>
1.	Noble Social and Educational Society, (A.P).	Regional Seminar on Implementation and Working of PC&PNDT Act 1994 in AP, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala.	₹ 2,00,000/-
2.	Department of Political Science, Magadh Mahila College, Patna University, Patna (Bihar).	Two Days National Seminar on Domestic Violence and Atrocities against Women	₹ 2,00,000/-

**NATIONAL LEVEL SEMINARS**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Address of NGO</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>
1.	Akhil Bharat Rachnatmak Samaj, Gandhi Ashram, Delhi.	One Day National Seminar on Women Rights during the Silver Jubilee Celebrations	₹ 3,00,000/-
2.	Academy of Grassroots Studies and Research of India (AGRASRI), Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh).	National Colloquium on 'Grassroots Level Planning and Local Government Institution in India: Policy Initiatives and People's Participation since 1992	₹ 3,00,000/-
3.	Faculty of Law, University of Kashmir, Hazaratbal, (J&K)	Three day All India Criminology Conference	₹ 3,00,000/-
4.	All India Foundation for Peace and Disaster Management, New Delhi	National Conference on Women, Environmental Education and Climate Change.	₹ 3,00,000/-
5.	UGC, Center for Women Studies, Udaipur, Rajasthan	Conference on Gender and the Changing World of Work and Health	₹ 3,00,000/-

**LIST OF NGO'S TO WHOM THE RESEARCH STUDIES HAVE BEEN SPONSORED  
BY NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN DURING THE YEAR 2009-10**

Sl. No.	Name & Address of NGO	Subject	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi, UP.	Research Study of Women Prisoners and their Children in Jails in Eastern U.P.	₹ 3,05,000/-
2.	Ms. Priyanka Bharadwaj, 1-3/100, Sector-16, Rohini Delhi-110089	Research Study on Status of single women present in Himachal Pradesh	₹ 2,60,400/-
3.	Noble Social and Educational Society, 303, Akhil Apartments, I.S. Mahal Theatre, Tirupati, AP	Research Study on Farmers Suicides and its Impact of Women and Families in AP	₹ 1,56,450/-
4.	Shakti Vahini, H-11, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Hudson lines, Kingsway Camp, New Delhi	Research Study on Honour Killing in Haryana and Western UP	₹ 2,07,375/-
5	Dr.Daisy Bora Talukdar, Director, Center for Women Studies, Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh-786004, Assam	Research Study on 'Impact of displacement on women: with special reference to natural and development induced displacement: A study of Dibrugarh district of Assam.	₹ 2,35,200/-
6	Prof.Vijaylaxmi Chauhan, Director, UGC Center for Women Studies, M. L. Sukhadiya University, Udaipur, Rajasthan.	Research Study on 'Socio-psychological aspects of gender discrimination of Udaipur and Chittorgarh Division'	₹ 2,13,000/-
7	All India Foundation for Peace and Disaster Management, 2, Shivam Apartment, Delhi.	Research Study on 'Role of Women in Disaster Preparedness Through Geographical Information System (GIS) in the National Capital Region of Delhi.	₹ 5,35,000/-
8	Smt. S. K. Marak, Chairperson, Meghalaya State Commission for Women, Lower Lachumiere, Shillong, Meghalaya.	Research Study on Crime against Women in Meghalaya.	₹ 3.05,550/-
9.	Mrs. Poonam, Secretary, Nav Rajiv Gandhi Foundation & Research Center Society, 25 Shyam Vihar, Behind Chourdia Petrol Pump, Sanganer-302029 (Raj.)	Research Study on Declining Sex Ratio in Jaipur district of Rajasthan State'	₹ 1,99,500/-

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Address of NGO</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>
10	Fr. A. Pathrose, President, Rural Education Working Society (REWS), No.1128. A, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, 1 <sup>st</sup> Street, Thendral Nagar, Vengikkal, Thiruvannamalai-606604, Tamilnadu.	Research Study on Female feticide (declining sex ratio) to be conducted in Thiruvannamalai district of Tamilnadu.	₹ 2,97,150/-
11	Aravali Institute of Development Research, 297 Tagore Nagar, Yashoda Path, Ajmer Road, Jaipur-302024, Rajasthan.	Research Study on National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) and its Implications on Rural Women in the State of Rajasthan	₹ 1,71,150/-
12	Center for Social Research, 2, Nelson Mandela Marg, New Delhi	Research Study on 'Surrogate motherhood- Ethical or Commercial'.	₹ 2,52,790/-
13	Ms Shivani Bharadwaj, Programme Director, Sathi All for Partnerships, Mayur Vihar Phase-I, New Delhi.	Research Study on 'Gender data gaps in application of equality in resources'	₹ 5,51,250/-
14	Ehsaas Foundation, New Delhi	Research Study on the Status and Working Conditions of Women Working in Handicraft Sector Specially Embroidery, Textile, Tie & Die in Rajasthan	₹ 2,29,950/-
15	Association for Development Initiatives, New Delhi.	Research Study on Suicide Among Indian Farmers : A profile of Distress, Destitution, Widowhood & Impact of Government Relief and Packages on Rural Women	₹ 2,37,300/-
16	The Rural Organization for Awareness & Development, Rohtak, Haryana.	Research Study on Women in Panchayats in Rohtak District of Haryana state.	₹ 1,98,450/-
17	Dr. L.N. Dadheech, Udaipur, Rajasthan.	Research Study on Operations for Socio Economic Empowerment of Tribal Women in Southern Rajasthan.	₹ 2,35,200/-
18	Lok Sewa Sansthan, UP	Research Study on Empowerment of Tribal Women through SHGs formed by women Dept. in Jharkhand & MP.	₹ 2,33,100/-

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Address of NGO</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>
19	Rural Education and Welfare Society, Jaipur, Rajasthan.	Research Study on Implementation in Equal Access to Participation and Decision Making within (Social, Political, Economic) of Rural Women at Sawai Madhopur.	₹ 1,93,200/-
20	Shiv Charan Mathur, Udaipur, Rajasthan.	Research Study on Role and Status of Women Cultivators in Rajasthan	₹ 2,57,250/-

## **INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (PROHIBITION) ACT, 1986**

### **PREAMBLE**

*Further to amend the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixtieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

- (1) This Act may be called the Indecent Representation of Women(Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2010.
- (2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

### **1. Short title and commencement:**

#### **Definitions**

#### **(i) Amendment to section 2 (a)**

Section 2 – Definitions	PRESENT PROVISION	PROPOSED <b>Chapter II Definitions</b>	Justification
Section 2 (a)	Section 2 (a) “ <b>advertisement</b> ” includes any notice, circular, label, wrapper or other document and also includes any visible representation made by means of any light, sound, smoke or gas;	<b>Section 2 (a)</b> “ <b>advertisement</b> ” includes any notice, circular, label, wrapper or other document and also includes any visible representation made by means of any light including laser Light, sound, smoke, gas, fibre optic, electronic form or any other media for the purpose of promotion of any goods, services, places, persons expenses etc <b>Explanation “electronic forms” means electronic form as defined in section 2 (r) of the information technology Act 2000</b>	To widen the scope of the Act and its applicability

**(ii) Amendment to section 2 (c)**

Section 2 – Definitions	PRESENT PROVISION	PROPOSED <b>Chapter II Definitions</b>	Justification
Section 2 (c)	“distribution” includes distribution by way of samples whether free or otherwise	<b>Section 2 (c)</b> “ <b>distribution</b> ” means all kinds of methods of distribution and includes distribution by way of samples whether free or otherwise and making available for public access by methods such as pasting on websites	To widen the scope of the Act and its applicability

**(iii) Amendment to section 2 (d)**

Section 2 – Definitions	PRESENT PROVISION	PROPOSED <b>Chapter II Definitions</b>	Justification
Section 2 (d)	(c) “indecent representation of women” means the depiction in any manner of the figure of a woman, her form or body or any part thereof in such a way as to have the effect of being indecent, or derogatory to, or denigrating, women, or is likely to deprave, corrupt or injure the public morality or morals;	Section 2 (d) “Indecent representation of women” means (i) <b>depiction, publication, transmission in any manner</b> of women as a sexual object or which is lascivious or appeals to the prurient interests; or (ii) <b>depiction, publication or transmission in any manner</b> of the figure of a woman, her form or body or any part thereof In such a way as to have the effect of being indecent or derogatory to or denigrating women; or which is likely to deprave, corrupt or injure the public morality or morals.”	To widen the scope of the Act and its applicability

**(iv) New definition "publish"**

Section 2 – Definitions	PRESENT PROVISION	PROPOSED <b>Chapter II Definitions</b>	Justification
New definition proposed	—	Section 2 (h) `publish means to prepare, to print or to distribute to anyone for publishing in any book, newspaper, magazine, posters, graffiti or periodicals or any form of printed matter files distributed through audiovisual media including cable, computer, broadband satellite transmission or any other form of distribution  So as to make available to the public by issue of copies or by communicating the work to the public in any form	—

**(v) Amendment to section 3**

Section 3 – Definitions	PRESENT PROVISION	PROPOSED <b>Chapter II Definitions</b>	Justification
Section 3	Sec 3. <b>Prohibition of advertisements containing indecent representation of Women</b>  No person shall publish or cause to be published, or arrange or take part in the publication or exhibition of, any advertisement which contains indecent representation of women in any form	<b>Section 3</b> <b>Prohibition of advertisements containing indecent or derogatory representation of Women-</b> No person shall <b>publish, transmit or cause to be published or transmit</b> , or arrange or take part in any advertisement or in publication or exhibition of any advertisement which contains indecent or derogatory representation of women <b>through electronic or in any form</b>	—

**(vi) Amendment to section 4**

Section 4	PRESENT PROVISION	PROPOSED <b>Chapter II Definitions</b>	Justification
Section 4	<p><b>Prohibition of publication or sending by post of books, pamphlets, etc., containing indecent representation of women</b></p> <p>No person shall produce or cause to produce, sell, let to hire, distribute, circulate or send by post any book, pamphlet, paper, slide, film writing, drawing, painting, photograph, representation or figure which contains indecent representation of women in any form</p>	<p><b>Section 4. Prohibition of publication, transmission, distribution of materials containing indecent representation of women -</b></p> <p>No person shall produce, publish transmit or cause to be produced, sell, let to hire, distribute, circulate or send by post or <b>by electronic or any other means material</b> which contains indecent representation of women in any form or medium</p> <p>Explanation : material means any book, pamphlet, paper, slide, film, audio visual presentations, writing, drawing, painting, photograph, etc.</p>	<p>Widen the scope of the Act inclusion of term “ by any other means”</p>

**(vi) Amendment to section 6**

Section 6	PRESENT PROVISION	PROPOSED	Justification
—	<p><b>Penalty-</b> Any person who contravenes the provisions of Section 3 or Section 4 shall be punishable on imprisonment of either description for a term which may <i>extend to two years, and with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees</i>, and in the even of a second or subsequent conviction with imprisonment for term of <i>not less than six months but which may extend to five years and also with a fine not less than ten thousand rupees but which may extend to one lakh rupees</i></p>	<p><b>Penalty-</b> (1) Any person who Contravenes the provisions of Section 3 and 4 shall be punishable for imprisonment of either description for a term not less than to two months which may extend to <b><i>three years, and with fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees</i></b>, and in the event of a second or subsequent conviction with imprisonment for term of <i>not less than six months but which may extend to five years and also with a fine not less than fifty thousand rupees but which may extend to five lakh rupees.</i></p>	—

**New Section - savings** - anything done or any action taken under the said Act, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of this Act.

## DOMESTIC WORKERS WELFARE AND SOCIAL SECURITY ACT 2010

The draft bill as proposed is as under:

### CHAPTER ONE PRELIMINARY

#### 1. Short title, Extent and Commencement

- (a) This Act may be called the **Domestic Workers Welfare and Social Security Act 2010**
- (b) It extends to the whole of India except the state of Jammu & Kashmir
- (c) It does not apply to such domestic workers emigrating for employment to any other country

It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

#### 2. Definitions- in this Act unless the Context otherwise requires

- (a) **"Appropriate Government" means** the concerned State Government or the Union Territory administration.
- (b) **"Beneficiaries" means** every domestic worker registered as a beneficiary under this Act
- (c) **"Child "** means a person who has not completed eighteen years of age.
- (d) **"Central Advisory Committee "** means an advisory Committee constituted by the central Government under section 4 of the act
- (e) **"District Board"** means the District Board for domestic workers established under Section 8 of the act
- (f) **"Domestic Worker"** means, a person who is employed for remuneration whether in cash or kind, in any house hold 'or similar Establishments' through any agency or directly, either on a temporary or **contract** basis or permanent, part time or full time to do the household or allied work and includes a **"Replacement worker" who is working as a replacement for the main workers for a short and specific period of time as agreed with the main worker;**

EXPLANATION: household and allied work includes but is not limited to activities such as cooking or a part of it, washing clothes or utensils, cleaning or dusting of the house, **driving** , caring/ nursing of the children/sick/old/**mentally challenged or disabled persons.**

- (g) Domestic Workers Welfare Fund** – means the fund under section 19 of the Act
- (h) “Employer”** means any person, authorities, management that engages the domestic worker to do any work in a household whether part time or full time either directly or through any other person or agency and who has an ultimate control over the affairs of the household and includes any other person to whom the affairs of such household is entrusted and in relation to contract labour, the principal employer.
- (i) “Notification”** means a notification published in the Official Gazette.
- (j) “Service provider”** means any voluntary association registered under the society’s registration Act 1860 or a company registered under the companies Act 1956 or any other law for the time being in force, which espouses the cause of domestic work and/or provides or engages in employment of domestic workers and includes any person or an association of such persons or placement agency whether registered or otherwise through whom any such worker is engaged in any household work with the principal employer .

Explanation: **“Placement Agency”** means any agency /bureau /contractor or person(s) or association or organization whether registered or otherwise which provides/ engages in employment of domestic workers or which facilitate the placement of domestic help for prospective employers and includes such agency or person offering such services through any print ,electronic or any form of communication.

- (k) State Board** means the State Advisory Committee for domestic workers established under section 6 of the act
- (l) Workplace** means any household where a domestic worker works.

Explanation: household means any residential place where the domestic worker works

- (m) “Wages ”**means all remunerations expressed in terms of money or capable of being so expressed which would, if the terms of contract of employment, express or implied were fulfilled, be payable to a domestic worker in respect of work done but does not include –
  - (i) the value of any house accommodation, supply of light, water, medical attendance, or any other amenity or wages by general special order of the Government;
  - (ii) any contribution paid by the employer to any pension fund or provident fund or under any scheme or social insurance and the interest which may have accrued thereon;
  - (iii) any travelling allowance or the value of any traveling concession;

- (iv) any sum paid to the domestic worker to defray special expenses entailed on him by the nature of his employment

### **3. Act not in derogation of other laws**

The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of the provisions of any other law, for the time being in force.

## **CHAPTER TWO IMPLEMENTING AUTHORITIES UNDER THE ACT**

### **4. CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

- (1) The Central Government shall, constitute a Committee to be called the **Central Advisory Committee** (hereinafter referred to as the Central Committee)
- (2) The Central Committee shall consist of—
  - (a) A Chairperson to be appointed by the Central Government;
  - (b) such number of members , as the central government may nominate , that shall include association, Union or persons espousing the cause of domestic workers , individuals having expertise in issues relating to labour matters, women and child issues , law and any other interests which in the opinion of the central Government ,ought to be represented on the central Board

Provided further that composition of committee shall be at least 5 members excluding the chairperson

- (1) The number of persons to be appointed as members from the categories specified in sub-section (2), the term of officer and other conditions of service of, the procedure to be followed in the discharge of their functions and the manner of filling up of vacancies shall be such as may be prescribed

### **5. Functions of the Central Committee**

The Central committee shall perform the following functions:

- (a) To review and monitor implementation of the Act and rules made there under and recommend to the Central Government of any changes in the said Act and rules.
- (b) Review and monitor the implementation of the Act in States
- (c ) Advise the State Boards regarding schemes for benefit and welfare of domestic worker such as social security, health, medical, education and other beneficial schemes

- (d) Advise upon such matters arising out of the administration of this Act or any scheme made under this Act or relating to the application of the provisions of this Act to any particular class of domestic workers and employers, and co-ordination and monitoring of the work of various Boards.
- (e) In consultations with State Boards prescribe minimum standards to achieve decent conditions of Work
- (f) Recommend appropriate strategies on elimination of any form of trafficking/ forced/ bonded labour and child labour where the child happens to be below 18 years of age.
- (g) Any other matter as may be prescribed by the central Government.

## **6. State Advisory committee**

- (1) The State Government may constitute an Advisory Committee to advise upon such matters arising out of the administration of this Act or relating to the application of the provisions of this Act to domestic workers and employers or co-ordination of the work of various Boards, as the State Government may refer to it for advice.
- (2) The members of the Advisory Committee shall be appointed by the State Government and shall be of such number and chosen in such manner as may be prescribed:  
  
Provided that, the Advisory Committee shall include an equal number of members representing the employers, domestic workers and the members representing State Government which shall not exceed one third of its total number of members.
- (3) The Chairman of the Advisory Committee shall be one of the members appointed to represent the State Government, nominated in this behalf by the State Government.
- (4) The State Government shall publish in the Official Gazette, the names of all the members of the Advisory Committee.
- (5) The meetings of the Advisory Committee and procedure to be followed thereat shall be such as may be prescribed by the regulations.
- (6) The term of office of members of the Advisory Committee shall be such as may be prescribed.
- (7) The member of the Advisory Committee (not being a member representing the State Government) shall receive traveling and daily allowances for attending meetings of the Committee at such rates as may be prescribed

## **7. Functions of the State Advisory Committee**

The State Board shall perform the following functions:

- (a) The Board may, with the previous approval of the State Government, make regulations consistent with this Act and the rules made there under for all or any of the matters to be provided under this Act by regulations and generally for all other matters for which provision is, in the opinion of the Board, necessary for the exercise of its powers and the discharge of its functions under this Act.
- (b) Review and monitor the District Board constituted for the State and take appropriate steps to ensure its proper and effective implementation
- (c) Allocate funds to the district Board and administer the domestic workers welfare fund and allocate such amounts to district Boards as may be considered necessary
- (d) Prescribe the fees to be charged from the employers, service providers/placement agencies and domestic workers from time to time.
- (e) Prescribe fee for registration as beneficiaries under the Fund and rate per mensem for the beneficiaries of the fund.
- (f) Implement such schemes and welfare measures as formulated in consultation with the central Board
- (g) Prescribe the form of register to be maintained for registration of domestic workers under the fund
- (h) Procedure for renewal of registration certificate
- (i) Entertain appeals with respect to any decision by the district Board
- (j) Ensuring decent conditions of service, including rates of remuneration, hours of work and conditions
- (k) Any other matter as may be prescribed

## **8. District Boards**

- (1) The State Government may for the purposes of preparation and implementation of the schemes for welfare of domestic workers, in a District, by notification in the Official Gazette, establish such number of Boards to be known as "District Domestic Labour Welfare Board":

Provided that, the State Government may constitute such Board for two or more Districts:

Provided further that, the State Government may, by like notification also constitute more than one Board for a District and specify the local limits in which such Boards shall have jurisdiction or authorize any existing Board under any other law dealing with labour related matters.

- (2) The Board shall consist of members nominated, from time to time, by the State Government representing the employers, the domestic workers and the State Government.

- (4) The members representing employers and domestic workers shall be equal in number, and the members representing the State Government shall not exceed one-third of the total number of members representing employers and domestic workers.
- (5) The Chairman of the Board shall be one of the members appointed to represent the State Government, nominated in this behalf by the State Government.
- (6) After nomination of all the members including the Chairman, the State Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, publish the names of all the members of the Board.
- (7) The term of office of members of the Board shall be such as may be prescribed.
- (8) Every member shall be paid (not being a member representing the State Government) from the fund of the Board travelling and daily allowances for attending meetings of the Board at such rates as may be prescribed.
- (9) The meetings of the Board and the procedure to be followed for the purpose and all matters supplementary or ancillary thereto shall be such as may be laid down by the regulations.

**9. Disqualification and removal of member**

- (1) No person shall be chosen as, or continue to be, a member of the Board who,-
  - (a) is a salaried officer of the Board;
  - (b) is or at any time has been adjudged insolvent;
  - (c) is found to be a lunatic or become of unsound mind; or
  - (d) is or has been convicted of any offence involving moral turpitude.
- (2) The State Government may remove from office any member, who,—
  - (a) is or has become subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in sub-section (1); or
  - (b) is absent without leave of the Board for more than three consecutive meetings of the Board;
  - (c) in the opinion of the Government, has so abused the position of member as to render that persons continuation in the office detrimental to the public interest or is otherwise unfit or unsuitable to continue as such member:

Provided that, no person shall be removed under clause (c), unless that person has been given a reasonable opportunity to show cause as to why he should not be removed.

- (3) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provisions of this Act, the members shall hold office during the pleasure of the State Government and if in the opinion of the State Government,—
  - (a) the member representing employers and the domestic workers, ceases to adequately represent the employers or, as the case may be, the domestic workers, or
  - (b) having regard to exigencies of circumstances or services in the State Government, the member representing the State Government cannot continue to represent the State Government, then it may, by an order, remove all or any of them from office at any time.

#### **10. Resignation of office by member**

Any member of the Board may at any time resign his office by writing under his hand addressed to the State Government, and his office shall, on acceptance of the resignation, become vacant.

#### **11. Proceedings presumed to be good and valid**

No act or proceeding of the Board shall be questioned or invalidated merely by reason of any vacancy in its membership or by reason of any defect in the constitution thereof.

#### **12. Secretary and other officers of Board**

- (1) The Board shall, with the approval of the State Government, appoint a secretary and such other officers and employees as it considers necessary for the efficient discharge of its functions under this Act.
- (2) The Secretary of the Board shall be its Chief Executive Officer.
- (3) The functions, terms and conditions of appointment and the salary and allowances payable to the secretary and other officers and employees of the Board shall be such as may be laid down, from time to time, by regulations.

#### **13. Functions of the Board**

The District Boards shall perform the following functions:

- (a) The Board shall carry out or cause to carry out the registration of domestic worker and employers and service providers as per the procedure prescribed under the **Act** either directly or through the WFC and maintain records registration of domestic workers as beneficiaries under the Act;
- (b) to grant following benefits to beneficiaries which they are entitled to under the Act:-
  - (i) provision for immediate assistance to a beneficiary in case of accident;
  - (ii) financial assistance for the education of children of the beneficiary;

- (iii) provision for medical expenses for treatment of ailments of a beneficiary or his such dependent;
  - (iv) provision for maternity benefit to the women beneficiaries:  
Provided that, such maternity benefit shall be restricted in case of two children only;
  - (v) make payment of funeral expenses to the legal heir on the death of the beneficiary;
  - (vi) facilitate the settlement of disputes through conciliation
  - (vii) renewal of registration certificate
  - (vii) Issue of identity card for the beneficiaries
  - (viii) disseminate information on available social security schemes for the Workers
  - (ix) authorize the WFC to act as an authorized intermediary in collecting contributions from the workers and others as mandated under the Act and remit them to the district Board
  - (x) training, imparting skills to domestic workers
  - (xi) implement any schemes or any welfare measures framed by the central Board in consultation with State Boards
  - (xii) such other benefits as may be decided by the Board, from time to time;
- (c) The district Board in consultation with the State Board may make available such schemes as applicable under other laws such as the unorganized sector Act 2009
- (d) Designate any one or more of the following at such areas as maybe considered necessary, as Workers' Facilitation Centres (WFC) for purposes of facilitating registration of workers:
- i) Local Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) or urban local bodies;
  - ii) Resident welfare associations/society;
  - iii) Non-profit organizations working among the Domestic workers;
- Provided further that such Workers' Facilitation Centres (WFC) shall function under the supervision of the district Board
- (e) The board shall maintain such registers and records giving such particulars of domestic workers employed the nature of work performed by the domestic worker, and such other particulars in such form as may be prescribed.

- (f) The board may implement any welfare schemes under any other law with prior approval of the centre or State Government

#### **14. Powers of the District Board**

- (1) Subject to any rules by the State Government in this behalf, the Board may, within the local limits
  - (a) Make such examination and hold such inquiry as may be necessary for ascertaining whether the provisions of this Act have been or are being complied within any place or premises
  - (b) Require the production of any document, record or evidence (written or oral)
  - (c) Enter, with such assistance as it may consider necessary, at all times any place or premises if there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that any domestic worker has or is being subjected to any form of sexual exploitation or wrongfully confined in any such place or premises or rescue any child being used employed as a domestic worker
- (2) Every employer shall accord to the Board, all reasonable facilities in the discharge of his duties under this Act.
- (3) Each District board shall have the same powers as are vested in civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908), when adjudicating a dispute in respect of the following matters, namely -
  - (a) enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;
  - (b) compelling the production of documents and material objects;
  - (c) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses;
  - (d) in respect of such other matters as may be prescribed;

### **CHAPTER THREE REGISTRATION PROCEDURE**

#### **15. REGISTRATION –**

- (a) Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, all domestic workers, employers or service providers shall be registered as per procedure hereinafter prescribed
- (b) Every employer / service provider and domestic worker wherever applicable, shall within one month of the commencement of the employment of domestic worker, in the household, shall submit to the District Board or any person so authorized by the District Board, application along with prescribed fee, for registration , providing such **details as prescribed**

Provided that the Board or any such person so authorized may entertain any such application for registration after expiry of the period fixed in this behalf, if satisfied that the applicant had sufficient cause from making the application in time.

- c) Where a domestic worker undertakes part time work in two or more households and is not engaged through any placement agency, it shall be the duty of such domestic worker to register with the District Board provided further that where such worker is engaged through any agency and works in more than one household, it shall be the duty of such agency to register the worker
- (d) where a domestic worker leaves the work in a district and moves to any other area in any part of the territory of India and takes up work in any household in such part either on his/her own or through any agency or middleman, it shall be the duty of such worker or agency or middleman, to inform the concerned Board where so registered regarding the move and register with the Board At the place where work has been taken up.
- (e) Notwithstanding anything contained in provisions above, where a domestic worker is engaged through a middleman or agency or service provider for work in any household , it shall be the duty of such agency or middleman or service provider and not of the main employer in whose household such worker works , to register as per the procedure prescribed.

#### **16. Registration fee**

- (a) where a employer engages a domestic worker on full time basis, it shall be the duty of such employer to register with the Board on payment of prescribed fee, which shall form a part of yearly subscription, irrespective whether the domestic worker continues in such employment or otherwise or performs any part of household work part time in more than two households
- (b) Where a domestic worker is engaged through a agency or middleman or service provider it shall be the duty of such agency or middleman as the case may be , to provide such details for registration along with the fee as may be prescribed

Provided that the Board may on application made by any service provider exempt such service provider from payment of the fee, if so considered necessary, giving cogent reasons therefore

#### **17. Renewal of registration certificate**

A registration certificate shall be renewed at an interval of one year on the payment of the fee as may be prescribed

#### **18. Employment of a child**

No child shall be employed as a domestic worker or for any such incidental or ancillary work which is prohibited under any law for the time being in force.

**CHAPTER FOUR  
ESTABLISHMENT OF FUND**

**19. Domestic Workers Welfare Fund**

- (1) There shall be formed a Fund, to be called the **Domestic workers Welfare Fund**, and there shall be credited thereto—
  - (a) Any grants made to the Fund by the Central Government and State Government ;
  - (b) Any money received by the beneficiaries
  - (c) all amounts from the District Boards received as registration and other fees
  - (d) Any income from investment of the amounts in the Fund.
  - (e) All fines collected
  - (f) all other sums received by the Board from any other sources
- (2) The Fund shall be administered and applied by the district Board to meet the expenditure incurred in connection with measures and facilities which, in the its opinion is necessary or expedient to promote the welfare of domestic workers; and in particular,—
  - (i) To defray the cost of such welfare measures or facilities for the benefit of domestic workers /beneficiaries as may be decided by the Board ;
  - (ii) To sanction any money in aid of any scheme for the welfare of the domestic -workers including family welfare, family planning, education ,Insurance and other welfare measures;

**CHAPTER FIVE  
REGISTRATION OF DOMESTIC WORKERS AS BENEFICIARIES**

**20. Beneficiaries of the Fund**

- (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, every domestic worker registered as a beneficiary under this Act shall be entitled to the benefits provided by the Board from its Fund under this Act.

Every domestic worker who has completed eighteen years of age, but has not completed **sixty five** years of age, and who has been engaged in any domestic work for not less than ninety days during the preceding twelve months shall be eligible for registration as a beneficiary under this Act.
- (2) An application for registration shall be made in such form, as may be prescribed, to Board in this behalf.

- (3) Every application under sub-section (2) shall be accompanied by such documents together with such fee as may be prescribed.
- (4) If Board under sub-section (2) is satisfied that the applicant has complied with the provisions of this Act and the rules made there under, he shall register the name of the domestic worker as a **domestic worker** under this Act:

Provided that an application for registration shall not be rejected without giving the applicant an opportunity of being heard and without assigning reasons in writing.

- (5) Any person aggrieved by the decision under sub-section (4) may, within thirty days from the date of such decision, prefer an appeal to the state Board and the decision of the State Board on such appeal shall be final:

Provided that the State Board in this behalf may entertain the appeal after the expiry of the said period of thirty days if he is satisfied that the domestic worker was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal in time.

## **21. Identity cards**

- (1) The Board shall give to every beneficiary an identity card with his photograph duly affixed thereon along with passbook to enable them in opening the bank accounts.
- (2) A beneficiary who has been issued an identity card under this Act shall produce the same whenever demanded by any officer of Government or the Board, or any other authority for inspection.

## **22. Cessation of registration**

- (1) A domestic worker who has been registered as a beneficiary under this Act shall cease to be as such when he attains the age of **sixty five years** or when he is not engaged in any domestic work for not less than ninety days in a year:

Provided that in computing the period of ninety days under this sub-section, there shall be excluded any period of absence from work due to any personal injury accident

- (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), if a person had been a beneficiary for at least three years continuously immediately before attaining the age of sixty years, he shall be eligible to get such benefits including pensions as may be prescribed.

## **23. Register of domestic workers**

The district Board shall maintain records / register in such form as may be prescribed showing the details of employment of beneficiaries in the district .

## **24. Contribution of domestic workers**

- (1) A Domestic worker who has been registered as a beneficiary under this Act shall, until he attains the age of sixty years, contribute to the Fund at such rate per mensem, as may be specified / prescribed.

Provided that the Board may, if satisfied that a beneficiary is unable to pay his contribution due to any financial hardship, waive the payment of contribution for a period not exceeding three months at a time.

- (2) A beneficiary may authorize his employer to deduct his contribution from his monthly wages and to remit the same, within fifteen days from such deduction, to the Board.

## **25. Effect of non-payment of contribution**

When a beneficiary has not paid his contribution under sub-section (1) of section 20 for a continuous period of not less than one year, he shall cease to be a beneficiary:

Provided that if the Board is satisfied that the non-payment of contribution was for a reasonable ground and that the domestic worker is willing to deposit the arrears, he may allow the domestic worker to deposit the contribution in arrears and on such deposit being made, the registration of domestic worker shall stand restored.

## **CHAPTER SIX REGULATION OF THE WORKING CONDITIONS**

## **26. Duties of the employer and service provider**

- (1) Every employer and service provider shall provide such particulars of the domestic workers engaged directly or through agency, to the District Board or any person so authorized by the Board , in such form and paying such fees as may be prescribed
- (2) No service provider or a person /agency shall carry on the business of providing domestic worker to any employer unless the said service provider or agency or person is registered under the Act
- (3) The service provider shall maintain the records of all the domestic workers being contracted by them for purposes of employment from any part of the territory of India and provide the details thereof in such form as may be prescribed
- (4) Working hours - No employee shall be required or allowed to work in any household for more than nine hours in any day or for more than forty-eight hours in any week; Working hours are to be defined as per the nature of work and taking 8 hrs as maximum, with sufficient periods of rest

and food for full time workers; provided that the work span should not be more than 12 hours for live – in (with 3-4 hrs. of rest in between), and similarly full time live-out workers, the work span should not be more than 8 hours;

Provided further that any adult employee may be allowed to work in such household premises for any period in excess of the limit fixed under this section subject to the payment of overtime wages if the period of work, exceeds 48 hrs. a week and including overtime work, does not exceed ten hours in any day and in the aggregate fifty-hours in any week.

- (5) Wages for overtime work - Where any employee employed in any household is required to work overtime, she shall be entitled in respect of such overtime work, to wages at the rate of twice her ordinary rate of wages; The overtime rate shall be calculated, shall be calculated at one and half times the average earnings for the days on which they had actually worked during the week immediately preceding the week in which the overtime work has been done;
- (6) Interval for rest - The periods of work for employees in a household shall be so fixed that no period shall exceed five hours and that no employee shall work for more than five hours before she has had an interval for rest of not less than half hour;
- (7) Weekly holidays - Every worker irrespective of being a full-time, part-time, live-in, nights shift workers will be entitled to a weekly day off;

## **27. Minimum wages -**

- (1) The appropriate Government shall by notification
  - (a) fix the minimum rates of wages payable to domestic worker
  - (b) review at such intervals as it may think fit, such intervals not exceeding five years The minimum rates of wages so fixed and revise the minimum rates, if necessary:
- (2) The appropriate Government may fix—
  - (a) a minimum rate of wages for time work (hereinafter referred to as 'a minimum time rate');
  - (b) a minimum rate of wages for piece work (hereinafter referred to as 'minimum piece rate');
  - (c) a minimum rate of remuneration to apply in the case of employees employed on piece work for the purpose of securing to such employees a minimum rate of wages on a time work basis (hereinafter referred to as 'a guaranteed time rate');
  - (d) a minimum rate (whether a time rate or a piece rate) to apply in substitution for minimum rate which would otherwise be applicable, in respect of overtime work done by employees (hereinafter referred to as 'overtime rate');

- (e) Minimum rates of wages may be fixed by any one or more of the following wage- periods, namely:—
  - (i) by the hour,
  - (ii) by the day,
  - (iii) by the month

## **28. Offences and penalties**

- (1) Any service provider who contravenes the provisions of the Act or any rules made there under shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months and with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both, and in the case of a continuing contravention, with an additional fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day during which such contravention continues after conviction for the first such contravention.
- (2) If any person who has been convicted of any offence punishable under subsection (1) is again guilty of an offence involving a contravention or failure of compliance of the same provision, he shall be punishable on a subsequent conviction with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months and with fine which shall not be less than two thousand rupees but which may extend to five thousand rupees or with both:
- (3) Where an employer fails to comply with the provisions of the Act he/she shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees
- (4) any person who willfully obstructs any officer so authorized by the district boards to conduct inspection under the act or refuses or willfully neglects to afford the such officer any reasonable facility for making any inspection, examination, inquiry or investigation authorized by or under this Act in relation to the employer or a service provider to whom, this Act applies, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months and with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both.
- (5) Whoever willfully refuses to produce on the demand of such an inspecting a person so authorized by the district boards, any register or other document kept in pursuance of this Act or prevents or attempts to prevent or does anything which he has reason to believe is likely to prevent any person from appearing before or being examined by an inspecting person acting in pursuance of his duties under this Act, shall be punishable with with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with a fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both.
- (6) Any person who -
  - (i) Knowingly sends, directs or takes any girl or woman to any place for immoral purposes or to a place where she is likely to be morally corrupted or,

(ii) In any manner sexually exploits such woman or child or

(iii) Make available young children as domestic workers

shall be subjected to imprisonment for not less than three years and which may extend up to period of seven years and fine up to ₹ 2000 or both.

**29. No court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act except on a complaint—**

(a) Made by, or with the previous sanction in writing of, the State Board or the district Board or

(b) Made by an office-bearer of a voluntary organization registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (21 of 1860) or any other law for the time being in force ; or

(c) No court inferior to that of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence punishable under this Act.

**30. Limitation of prosecutions**

No court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under this Act unless the complaint thereof is made within **one year** from the date on which the alleged commission of the offence came to the knowledge of the district or state Board .

**CHAPTER SEVEN  
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**

**31. Effect of laws and agreements inconsistent with the Act**

(1) The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law or in the terms of any agreement or contract of service, whether made before or after the commencement of this Act:

(2) Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as precluding any worker from entering into an agreement with the principal employer as the case may be, for granting them rights or privileges in respect of any matter which are more favorable to them than those to which they would be entitled under this Act.

**32. Protection of action taken under Act**

(1) No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any Member of the Board or any non governmental organization for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act or any rule or order made there under.

- (2) No suit or other legal proceedings shall lie against the Government for any damage caused or likely to be caused by anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act or any rule or notification or order made or issued there under.

### **33. Supersession of Board**

- (1) If the State Government is satisfied that, or otherwise is of the opinion that,—
  - (a) The Board is unable to perform its functions, or
  - (b) The Board has persistently made delay in the discharge of its functions or has exceeded or abused its powers, then the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, supersede the Board and re-constitute it in the manner specified, within a period of twelve months from the date of supersession. The period of supersession may be extended for sufficient reasons by a like notification by not more than six months:

Provided that, before issuing a notification under this sub-section on any of the grounds mentioned in clause (b), the State Government shall give a reasonable opportunity to the Board to show cause why it should not be superseded and shall consider the explanations and objections, if any, of the Board.

- (2) After the supersession of the Board and until it is reconstituted, the powers and functions of the Board under this Act shall be exercised and performed by the State Government or by such officer or officers as the State Government may appoint for this purpose.
- (3) When the Board is superseded, the following consequences shall ensue, that is to say,—
  - (a) all the members of the Board shall, as from the date of publication of the notification under sub-section (1), vacate their office;
  - (b) all the powers and functions, which may be exercised or performed by the Board shall, during the period of supersession, be exercised or performed by such persons as may be specified in the notification;
  - (c) all funds and other property vesting in the Board shall, during the period of supersession, vest in the State Government and on the reconstitution of the Board, such funds and property shall reinvest in the Board.

### **34. Power to remove difficulties**

- (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order published in the official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as appears to it to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty:

- (2) Every order made under this section shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before each House of Parliament.

**35. Accounts and Audit**

- (a) The Central, State and district Boards shall maintain proper accounts and other relevant records and prepare annual statements of accounts in such form as may be prescribed.
- (b) The Central Board shall furnish to the Central Government, before such date as may be prescribed, the audited copy of the consolidated account of itself and the Funds together with the auditor's report.
- (c) The state and district boards shall furnish to the State Government before such date as may be prescribed its audited copy of accounts together with the auditor's report.

**36. Power to make rules**

- (1) The Central Government may, subject to the condition of previous publication, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.
- (2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—
- (a) the number of persons to be appointed on the Central Board, the term of their office and other conditions of service, the procedure to be followed in the discharge of their functions and the manner of filling of casual vacancies of the Chairperson and other members of the Board under section 4 of the Act.
- (b) Any other matter which is required to be, or may be, prescribed under section 5 (g) of the Act.
- (c) The form and manner in which the annual statement of accounts together with the auditor's report shall be furnished under section 29 of the Act.
- (3) Every rule made by the Central Government under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

### **37. Power to make rules**

- (1) The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, and subject to the conditions of previous publication except when the rules are made for the first time, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.
- (2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the forgoing provision, such rules may be made for all or any of the following matters, namely:—
  - (a) term of office of members of the Board;
  - (b) rate of traveling and daily allowances to be payable to members of the Board for attending meetings of the Board;
  - (c) form of application for registration as a beneficiary;
  - (d) documents to be accompanied along with application for registration as a beneficiary and fees for the same;
  - (e) registers to be maintained by the Secretary of the Board;
  - (f) form of an application to be made by a beneficiary to the Board and documents which may be accompanied to such application, for grant of payments out of the fund;
  - (g) amount of contribution of the beneficiaries to the fund;
  - (h) form of annual statement of accounts including a balance sheet;
  - (i) form in which and the time when the budget of the Board is to be prepared and forwarded to the State Government;
  - (j) form in which and the time when the annual report of the Board is to be prepared and submitted to the State Government;
  - (k) number of members of the Advisory Committee and the manner in which they may be chosen;
  - (m) term of office of members of the Advisory Committee;
  - (n) rate of traveling and daily allowances to be payable to members of the Advisory Committee for attending meetings of the Advisory Committee;
  - (o) any other matter which is required to be or may be prescribed, for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

- (3) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be, after it is made, before each House of the State Legislature while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made and notify such decision in the Official Gazette, the rule shall, from the date of publication of a notification in the Official Gazette, have effect only in such modified form, or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done or omitted to be done under that rule.