

**ACTION TAKEN REPORT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN  
THE ANNUAL REPORT 2009-10 OF NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN**

S.No.	Recommendation	Action Taken
	<b>Ministry of Women &amp; Child Development</b>	
Page 61-62	<p>1. <b><i>Scheme for Relief and Rehabilitation for victims of rape:</i></b></p> <p>The Hon'ble Supreme Court in Delhi Domestic Working Women's Forum Vs. Union of India and other 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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>The Expenditure Finance Committee which met on 19.10.2010 recommended the scheme to be implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) with 100% Central funding at an estimated cost of Rs. 175 crore during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan Period. The Ministry of Finance has also conveyed concurrence of the Finance Minister for the scheme subject to the approval of full Planning Commission.</p> <p>Planning Commission has decided that the scheme will operate as an Additional Central Assistance (ACA). The modalities of transfer of funds to the State Governments to implement the scheme are being worked out in consultation with Planning Commission.</p>

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.	
Page 62	<b>2. Amendments to Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986:</b>	The amendments suggested by NCW were deliberated upon by an Inter Ministerial Group constituted for the purpose, based on which the provisions were fine tuned to align them with the provisions of other acts like IT Act, 2000 etc. and draft Bill prepared in consultation with Ministry of Law & Justice. The draft amendment Bill was circulated to all concerned Ministries/ Departments on 28.02.2011 for comments. The comments received are under examination.
Page 66-67	<p><b>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.</b></p> <p>(i) 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.</p> <p>(ii) Pension being one of the popular suggestions; can be considered by the state or central government. Around Rs.800 can be provided to them to survive efficiently as it can come under some extra help.</p> <p>(iii) Last but not least, social area is a tricky category under which problems cannot 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</p>	<p>The Government implements several schemes/ programmes for the welfare of women which can also be availed by single women, on meeting the specific requirements prescribed there under.</p> <p>The issue is being placed before the working group of the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan for suggestions.</p> <p>National Commission for Women have separately informed that they have placed on their website some demands raised regarding the rights of single women, inviting comments &amp; suggestions.</p> <p>After receiving the suggestions both from the working group &amp; the NCW, the</p>

	<p>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.</p>	<p>matter will be examined.</p>
<p>Page 69</p>	<p><b>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.</b></p> <p>(i) 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.</p> <p>(ii) Girl’s education should be given importance because it plays important role to empower women.</p> <p>(iii) Awareness level about women’s rights was found very low. Therefore there is a need to organize awareness programme from time to time.</p> <p>(iv) Health related facilities should be increased for women at village level.</p> <p>(v) Women need to be given incentive to increase their activities.</p> <p>(vi) Work to element evils like gender difference, dowry system etc. need to be done.</p>	<p>The empowerment of women is the Mission of the Government. The National Policy for Empowerment for Women, 2001 has advancement, development and empowerment of women as the main goal. But this has to be achieved against several odds such as societal attitudes, long standing social norms and deeply entrenched social perceptions about women, to mention a few. Being the nodal Ministry, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has taken and is taking a number of measures for socio-economic empowerment of women. These include interventions in the form of protective and enabling legislations, policies, schemes/ programmes as well as advocacy campaigns. National Mission for Empowerment of Women has been set up to strengthen coordination and convergence of scheme and programmes of all participating Ministries/ Departments.</p>

	<p>(vii) 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.</p> <p>(viii) SHGs should be used to change their concepts so that self respect concept is increase among women.</p>	
Page 62	<p><b>Point 1 – Research study on Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) &amp; 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.</b></p> <p>(i) 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.</p> <p>(ii) There should also be a policy regarding posting of skilled birth attendants' at all rural areas.</p> <p>(iii) The attitude towards baby feed among the communities in Bihar needs to be studied further to understand the dynamics behind the</p>	<p>Research study was entitled Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in selected villages in 5 district of Bihar- Patna, Nalanda, Khagaria, Saharsa and Rohtas. Conducted by Ambpali Hastkarga Evom Hastshilp Vikas Swavlambi Sahkari Samiti, Patna.</p> <p>Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) proposal of the State Government for providing incentive and facilities to doctors posted in hard to reach areas contained in the Annual Programme Implementation Plan of the State are supported. The State has also been requested to carry out reforms in the recruitment process to expedite the same.</p> <p>For providing quality care services, Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA) training is being imparted to the Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs) (grass root level services provider). As per the guidelines all the trained ANMs should be posted in facilities having high case load of deliveries, where they could optimally utilize their learnt skills.</p> <p>Counselling during Ante Natal Care (ANC) is focused on early initiation of breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding of 6 months and no additional feeding.</p>

	<p>shift away from breastfeeding.</p> <p>(iv) Central Government should get continuous evaluation done for the functioning of State health services, government hospitals, local services, NRHM etc.</p> <p>(v) 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 organisations as well.</p>	<p>Concurrent evaluation of NRHM was done recently by the Indian Institute of Population Sciences, Mumbai. Beside this. Annual Common Review Mission is launched to review the function of NRHM in the State. The State teams comprise of senior officers of the Ministers, Public Health experts, representative of developments partners and civil Society. Beside this, performance of NRHM is reviewed through the Financial Monitoring Report, quarterly progress report and periodic review meeting with the State.</p> <p>NRHM framework for implementation already has provision of involvement of voluntary organizations for planning and monitoring. Local Panchayat Raj Institution for communities also involved in Health Care Delivery through RKS and Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committees.</p>
<p>Page 62</p>	<p><b>Point 3 – Domestic Workers Welfare and Social Security Act 2010</b></p> <p>The Commission strongly recommends that a bill should be enacted for welfare of domestic workers and 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.</p>	<p>Ministry of Labour &amp; Employment has constituted a Task Force to evolve a policy frame work for Domestic Workers in the context of regulatory mechanism and providing social security. The Task force has submitted its first report which recommended extension of welfare schemes, such as health and maternity benefits, death and disability benefits etc., extension of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to domestic workers, registration of domestic workers by Labour Department, fixing minimum wages registration of placement agencies, drafting of National Policy and providing skill and re-skill training programmes to the domestic workers.</p> <p>In pursuance of the Task Force Report, following actions have been taken by the M/o Labour &amp; Employment:-</p>

		<p>(a) It has been decided to extend RSBY to domestic workers.</p> <p>(b) The State Governments have been requested to take necessary steps for fixing minimum rates of wages for domestic workers.</p> <p>(c) State Governments have been requested to take necessary steps for registration of placement agencies providing domestic workers.</p>
Page 66	<p><b>Point 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.</b></p> <p>(i) Those who were illiterate or had been educated below the level of primary school should not be encouraged to join politics.</p> <p>(ii) Younger women should be encouraged to join politics.</p> <p>(iii) 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 scheme.</p> <p>(iv) In order to increase the effective participation of women, they should be given more honoraria.</p> <p>(v) All the policy level, the rotation of seats may be discontinued for the women-headed Panchayats and Wards to bring women into the mainstream.</p> <p>(vi) The effort should be made not only to maintain the representation of women in politics in terms of their</p>	<p>The constitution and functioning of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are governed by Statutes of the States/ UTs. The matter about prescribing any essential educational qualification for being elected in any tier of PRIs or holding any office therein has to be considered and decided by the concerned States/UTs. A study conducted by Ministry of Panchayati Raj on Elected Women Representatives in Panchayati Raj Institution shows that lower levels of education show no correlation with performance of EWR, it becomes significant only at middle, and higher levels of education. It is doubtful if a higher level of minimum education will stand the test of Constitutional validity. This can be wished for but is not actionable with Government initiative. Under the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY), the States/ UTs are providing training for capacity building of Elected Representatives, including EWRs of PRIs, on various aspects including</p>

	<p>percentage, but also their ability to remain in politics.</p>	<p>implementation of programmes/schemes, budgeting, accounting, administrative matters etc. Training has positive correlation with performance as the above study shows. This programme gives the opportunity for training of all Elected Representatives. In addition to this, the sensitization programmes under Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA) are conducted for the capacity building of EWRs and EYRs. Honorarium is an issue that requires to be addressed by the respective States/UTs. The issues regarding rotation of seats are to be decided by the States. Non-rotation has other implication, like men do not get any opportunity to contest from reserved constituencies. The continuation of an EWR in politics is more likely, if EWR have taken more interest in the Panchayats in the previous tenure. Government can help in this direction through capacity building. Federation of EWR is already supported under PMEYSA.</p>
<p>Page 64</p>	<p><b>Point 2 – Research study on ‘Assessment of socio-economic and health status of tribal women in Orissa’ – by Sadjyotika, Nayabazar, Cuttack (Orissa).</b></p> <p>(i) 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.</p> <p>(ii) Areas specific and tribe specific, multi-sectoral projects should be formulated at Integrated Tribal</p>	<p>• <b>Projects under ITDA</b></p> <p>Ministry of Tribal Affairs release funds to State Governments under the special area programme of (i) SCA to TSP and (ii) Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India for welfare/development of STs in accordance with guidelines applicable for both the programmes. The State Government allocate funds to the</p>

<p>Development Agency (ITDA) level and taken up for integrated development of tribal population with special focus on tribal women.</p> <p>(iii) 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.</p> <p>(iv) 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.</p> <p>(v) 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.</p> <p>(vi) Short-term technical skill development and vocational training program should be interwoven with income generating schemes.</p> <p>(vii) 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.</p>	<p>Integrated Tribal Development Programmes/ Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDPs/ITDAs). The ITDPs/ITDAs also implemented for various others programme of the State/Central Governments from funds received through various sources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Income generation activities under SCA to TSP.</b></li> </ul> <p>Under SCA to TSP, funding is made for income generation activities meant for BPL ST families (also SHGs/Communities) as an additive to the State Plan in accordance with guidelines in vogue. Proposals received from State Governments are generally relating to activities in agriculture, horticulture, watershed programmes, linkage to markets training for employment generation etc.</p> <p>30% of the beneficiaries under the above programmes are to be women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Programmes of line Ministries.</li> </ul> <p>The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) strategy stipulates allocation of funds by Central Ministries/Departments inter-alia in proportion to the Scheduled Tribe population in the Country. For the year 2011-12 onwards, the Planning Commission has made a classification of Central Ministries/Departments for the purpose of TSP. A total of 27 Ministries/Departments have been identified for differentiated earmarking of plan funds under TSP. The Planning</p>
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	<p><b>(viii)</b> 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.</p> <p><b>(ix)</b> 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.</p> <p><b>(x)</b> 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 need to be and implemented to improve female literacy, health, personal hygiene, sanitation etc.</p> <p><b>(xi)</b> 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</p>	<p>Commission has requested the other Ministries/Departments also to make efforts to provide allocations under TSP on voluntary basis in the interests of Scheduled Tribes. The feedback on the progress of the new policy introduced would be available only by end of 2011-12.</p>
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	<p>and infants.</p> <p><b>(xii)</b> 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.</p>	
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