

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

Annual Report 2008-09



Ministry of Women & Child Development

National Commission for Women

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

9.2 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 Members and officers have visited various parts of the country to

attend meetings/seminars/workshops organized by NCW/NGOs, to investigate various cases of atrocities committed against women, visited short stay homes, orphanages, hospitals, legal awareness camps on legal rights of women, jails, etc. to gain first hand knowledge about the problems faced by women there, suggest remedial measures and to take up the issues with the concerned authorities.

9.3 The NCW received a large number of complaints and acted suo-moto in several cases to provide speedy justice, took up the issue of child marriage, sponsored Legal Awareness Programmes, Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats and organized workshops/consultations, constituted expert committees on economic empowerment of women, conducted gender awareness programmes and took up publicity campaign against female foeticide, violence against women, child marriages, etc. in order to generate awareness in the society against these social evils.

Composition

9.4 The present composition of the Commission is as follows:-

- (i) Dr. Girija Vyas, Chairperson - 16.02.2005 to 15.2.2008. Re-nominated and joined on 9.4.2008



Launch of awareness programme "Jago" to stop atrocities against women organized by NCW on 16th Jan. 2009

- (ii) Ms. Yasmeen Abrar, Member - 24.05.2005 to 23.5.2008. Re-nominated and joined on 15.7.2008
- (iii) Ms. Malini Bhattacharya, Member - 26.05.2005 to 11.5.2008
- (iv) Ms. Neeva Konwar, Member - 27.05.2005 to 26.5.2008. Re-nominated and joined on 15.7.2008
- (v) Ms. Nirmala Venkatesh, Member - 15.07.2005 to 14.7.2008. Re-nominated and joined 24.9.2008 and continued till 27.2.2009.
- (vi) Ms. Manju S. Hembrom, Member - 30.06.2006 to 29.6.2009
- (vii) Ms. Wansuk Syiem, Member - 26.9.2008

- (viii) Shri S. Chatterjee, Member Secretary - 10.09.2007

Complaints and Investigation Cell

9.5 The Complaints and Investigation Cell is the core unit of the Commission. It processes oral / written complaints / newspaper reports and takes *suo moto* cognizance of cases under Section 10 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1992. The complaints received relate to various categories of crimes against women such as domestic violence, dowry demand and harassment, torture, murder, kidnapping / abduction, complaints against NRIs / NRI marriages, desertion, bigamy, rape, police harassment / brutality, cruelty by husband, deprivation of women rights, gender discrimination, sexual harassment / harassment

at work place, etc. During the period 1st April, 2008 to 31st March, 2009, 12895 complaints were registered at the Complaints and Investigation Cell of the Commission. The category-wise and state-wise details of the complaints are placed as **Annexures** - 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 makes on the spot inquiries, examines various witnesses, collects evidence and submits reports with recommendations. 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**, to inquire into the complaint of the aggrieved woman employee.
- For creating awareness, the NCW 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 Corporate Sector.



Smt. Girija Vyas, Chairperson, NCW flanked by members of Dalit Commission of Nepal during their visit to NCW

9.6 The aggrieved women can also access the Commission through its website i.e. www.ncw.nic.in as there is facility of on-line registration of complaints. With this facility, the complainant can access the Commission from any part of the country, without having to even visit the Commission's Office. The registration is done on-line and the complainant is accordingly informed.

Successful interventions of the Commission

9.7 The National Commission for Women received a complaint from Mr. X, a resident of Mathura, Uttar Pradesh. The complainant alleged in his complaint that his daughter had been subjected to dowry demand and harassment / torture by her husband and in-laws. When she failed to bring one lakh rupees as demanded by them, she was turned out of home. The complainant made various attempts to reconcile but all his attempts proved to be in vain. The complainant approached the NCW for help. The matter was taken up by the Commission and an action taken report was sought from the Senior Superintendent of Police, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh.

Outcome / Result :

On NCW's intervention, an enquiry was conducted and both the parties were called wherein they reached mutual compromise.

9.8 A complaint from Mall Road, Delhi alleged that her husband had extra-marital affair with some woman and he used to disappear for 5 – 6 months. She further alleged that her husband never used to give any maintenance to her for meeting the day-to-day need of her family. The Commission took up the matter and both the

parties were called for a personal hearing at the Commission wherein after counseling they agreed to an amicable settlement.

Outcome / Result :

The complainant's husband agreed to meet maintenance of the family and stay with his family.

9.9 A complaint from Tilak Nagar, New Delhi, alleged dowry demand and harassment meted out to her by her husband and in-laws. The Commission took up the matter and both the parties were called for a personal hearing at the Commission so that the matter could be sorted out at the initial stage itself. On further attempts of the Commission, both the parties reached an amicable settlement that the complainant and her husband would reside separately from their in-laws and that their in-laws would not interfere in their personal lives.

Outcome / Result :

The complainant and her husband are residing separately from their in-laws. The complainant's husband also assured the Commission that he would take proper care of his wife.

9.10 The National Commission for Women received a complaint about physical and mental torture meted out to a minor girl Ms. A, aged about 13 years, by her employers where the girl was employed a domestic help. As the matter was serious, the Commission immediately sent a team headed by Ms. Manju S. Hembrom, Member, NCW, along with members of Child Line (An NGO from Gurgaon) to rescue the girl from her employers. The team visited the house and the girl was rescued from her employers. Thereafter, the NCW requested the Chief Minister, Government of Haryana, to personally intervene in the matter and to ensure that

proper investigation is carried out in the case. The CM, Haryana, directed the DGP, Haryana Police, for looking into the matter and getting it investigated through some Senior Officer and take appropriate action against the employers of the girl.

Outcome / Result :

The rescued girl Ms. A, has been taken to a Rehabilitation Centre.

9.11 The National Commission for Women received a complaint from Mrs. S, a resident of Bundi district, Rajasthan, wherein the complainant alleged that she has been subjected to harassment / torture by her husband and in-laws. She requested the Commission to ask her in-laws to return her “Streedhan : Dowry money, jewelry items, valuable goods, etc”. The matter was considered by the Commission and an action taken report was sought from the Superintendent of Police, Bundi, Rajasthan, as regards the recovery of ”Streedhan” from the in-laws of the complainant.

Outcome / Result :

The complainant got back all her “Streedhan” which included dowry money, jewelry items, valuable goods, etc. which were given at the time of her marriage.

Suo Moto Cognizance taken by NCW

9.12 The National Commission for Women took suo moto cognizance of the incident wherein a 12-year-old minor girl was reportedly raped in a moving car by a Traffic Constable at Swaroop Nagar in Outer Delhi Area. The matter was taken up by the Commission and the Chairperson, NCW, requested the Commissioner of Police, New Delhi, for initiating action in the matter.

Thereafter, the NCW received an action taken report from the Delhi Police, wherein it was informed that :

- An F.I.R. has been registered against the accused persons ;
- The police swung into action and two accused persons i.e., the Constable and one other accomplice were arrested ;
- The accused Traffic Constable has been dismissed from his services ; the vehicle used in the commission of the crime has been seized by the Police ;
- The matter is still under investigation.

9.13 The National Commission for Women took *suo moto* cognizance of the press clipping “Gharelu Naukrani Ki Fande Mein Jhulti Lash Mili” published in the Dainik Tribune. As the matter was serious, the Commission immediately took up the matter and action taken reports were sought from the Director General of Police, Haryana, Inspector General of Police, Faridabad, District Magistrate, Palwal and Superintendent of Police, Palwal. Thereafter, the NCW received action taken reports wherein it was informed that :

- An F.I.R. U/s 302, 363, 366 and 32 of IPC has been registered against the accused persons ;
- The deceased’s body has been handed over to her brother for her last rites ;
- The investigation is still under process and the concerned Police Officers have been directed to investigate the incident thoroughly.

9.14 The National Commission for Women took *suo moto* cognizance of the incident wherein a German girl was reportedly molested

in September, 2008, in Chandigarh, Punjab. The Commission took up the matter and action taken report was sought from the Punjab Police. The following action was taken by the Punjab Police after NCW's intervention :

- An F.I.R. has been registered in the case;
- All the accused persons have been arrested and sent to Jail;
- The exhibits taken in the case have been sent to the Director, CFSL, for examination;
- The investigation has been completed and the Challan has been presented in the Court on 21.11.2008. The proceedings before the Hon'ble Court are under process.

9.15 The National Commission for Women took *suo moto* cognizance of the incident wherein a girl student was reportedly gang-raped in a car in January, 2009, in Noida, District Gautambudh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh. The Commission took up the matter and an Inquiry Committee was constituted which at once visited the concerned Police Station and the place of incidence. The following action was reported by the police in its report submitted to the Commission :

- An F.I.R. U/s 342, 376, 394 of IPC has been registered at Police Station, Sector 39, Noida, after the incident was reported to the Police regarding the alleged gang – rape of the victim;
- The victim's medical examination has been carried out by the Police in District Hospital, Noida ;
- The Police has also arrested 5 of the accused persons and during the course of

interrogation these accused persons have admitted to having committed the heinous crime. All these accused persons belong to Village Garh Chaukhandi, where the alleged incident took place. Two motor cycles, cricket bat, helmet, three mobile hand sets, etc. have been seized by the Police ;

- The names of 6 other accused persons have also come up during the investigation. As regards the arrest of remaining accused persons, the Police has constituted teams for conducting raids and arrests.

9.16 The National Commission for Women took *suo moto* cognizance of the incident of mysterious death of Ms. Scarlett Eden Keeling, an U. K. girl in Goa. The Commission took up the matter and an Inquiry Committee was constituted which at once visited Goa and enquired into the matter. The following action was taken in the case after NCW's intervention and on the complaint filed by Ms. Fiona Mackeown (Mother of the deceased) :

- After second autopsy on the body of the deceased, an F.I. R. U/s 302 of IPC has been registered at Anjuna Police Station;
- During the course of investigation of the case, Sections 376, 328 read with Section 34 of IPC and Section 8 (1) (2) of Goa Children act, 2003, were added ;
- The accused persons have been arrested and are in Judicial Custody ;

9.17 The National Commission for Women took *suo moto* cognizance of the press clipping "Dayan Ke Aarop Mein Dampatti Ki Hatya" published in Dainik Jagraon, New Delhi Edition. The Commission took up the matter and an

action taken report was sought from the District Magistrate, Gumla, Jharkhand. The following action was taken in the matter :

- An. F. I. R. Under Section - 302, 34 of IPC and Jharkhand Anti Witchcraft Act, 2001, has been registered against the accused persons ;
- The accused person have been arrested by the police and efforts to arrest one of the accused person are being made who is absconding for fear of arrest.

9.18 The National Commission for Women took *suo moto* cognizance of the press clipping “Another slur of Haryana Police : SHO booked for rape” published in the Indian Express, New Delhi Edition. The Commission took up the matter and an action taken report was sought from the Director General of Police, Haryana and District Magistrate, Karnal, Haryana. The following action was reported to be taken in the matter :

- An F.I.R. Under Section 376 (2) (1) of IPC and U/s 3 of SC / ST Act, has been registered at Police Station – Nisingh, Karnal District;
- The medical examination of the victim has been conducted and her vaginal swabs (Specimen) have been sent to the SFL, Maduban for examination;
- The accused person has been arrested and has been sent to Jail.
- In addition to this, the accused Inspector has been suspended from the Department;
- The investigation of the case is still under process.

Legal Cell

A. Review of Laws undertaken during the period

(i) Review of Implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005 .

9.19 The National Commission for Women along with Lawyers Collective organized the 2nd National Conference on implementing the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, on 14th November, 2008. The exercise was undertaken with a view to collate information on the establishment of infrastructure under the PWDVA by the States, examine whether it is adequate in meeting the objective of the law, namely, realizing a woman’s right to a violence-free home.

Recommendation

- Need for appointing full time Protection Officers Contractual appointments could be considered as is being done so in Delhi and Haryana.
- Support system consisting of exclusive Protection Officers with adequate staffing should be set up for the implementation of the PWDV Act, so as to be able to achieve the ends of justice expeditiously.
- Adequate Numbers of Protection Officers should be such that they are able to reach to the Taluka / Block level. The feasibility of every Panchayat having a women justice committee could be considered.
- Notification of Service Providers as per rule 11 of the Act is required. Registration of service providers due verification of their suitability must be done and their

phone numbers and addresses must be published and made available.

- Provision for honorarium to counselors
- Training and orientation of all Stake Holders involved in implementation of PWDVA and also training manual for Protection Officers, Police and judiciary must be developed separately.
- Translation of act in all regional languages so that it can be easily disseminated and understood
- Adequate allocation of budget for implementation of the Act.

It has been decided to have further regional consultations before sending the recommendations to the Ministry.

(ii) Revised scheme for Relief and Rehabilitation to victims of Acid Attack.

9.20 The Commission had earlier drafted a Bill titled "Prevention of Offences (By Acids) 2008". Subsequently it was suggested to have a scheme on the lines of relief and rehabilitation to victims of rape and accordingly the Commission has formulated a scheme for relief and rehabilitation of Offences (by Acids) on women and girl child which is on the lines of the scheme relating to rape victims. Main features of the scheme are:-

- Scheme would be administered by the NCW.
- The authorities at District and State level shall be the same as suggested for the scheme for relief to and rehabilitation of victims of rape.
- Amount up to Rs 50,000/- to be immediately provided towards treatment, and further

up to the maximum of Rs 5.00 Lakhs.

- Rs 2.00 Lakh earmarked towards rehabilitation of the victim.

The revised scheme has been sent to the Ministry for consideration.

(iii) Finalization of Amendments to Dowry Prohibition Act.

9.21 National Commission for Women had organized a Consultation in September 2008 and based on the recommendations and with inputs provided by delegates and Lawyers Collective, the proposed amendments to Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 were finalized. The revised recommendations have been sent to the Ministry for consideration.

(iv) Revised Bill on Protection to women from Sexual Harassment at Work Place Bill, 2008.

9.22 The draft bill is to provide prevention and redressal of sexual harassment of woman at workplace. The definition of '**aggrieved woman**' **besides any woman employee would include any woman associated with the workplace including students, research scholars in any educational institution, university etc.** It applies to all workplaces in Government as well as private sector, organized and unorganized sectors. The salient features of the draft bill includes:-

- Constitution of the **Internal Complaint Committee (ICC)**
- Appointment of District Officer
- Constitution of Local Complaints Committee by the District Officer.
- Separate provisions for organized and unorganized sector.

- Penalty for publication or making known contents of complaint and enquiry proceedings

The revised Bill has been sent to the Ministry for consideration.

(v) **Recommendations on Review of the Supreme Court Judgement in SR Batra and Anr. Vs. Smt. Taruna Batra, SLP (Civil) 6651-6652 of 2005.**

9.23 The Commission has recommended the Supreme Court decision on shared household as defined in the PWDV Act. In the case, the Court held that wife is only entitled to claim a right to residence in a shared household, a 'shared household' would only mean house belonging to or taken on rent by the husband, or house which belongs to joint family of which husband is a member. The house in question belonged to mother in law of Respondent and not to Respondent's husband – Respondent could not claim any right in said house. The grounds on which review sought are :

- a. That the Court has interpreted the term " shared household" under the PWDV Act 2005 section 2 (s) in a narrow and restrictive sense in its paragraph 19 to 23 of the judgment
- b. Court has not taken into consideration the fact that the aggrieved woman lived in the second floor of the shared household at the given address and was in possession of second floor when she was residing with her husband before she left to reside in her parental home due to matrimonial dispute. Aggrieved woman should not have been dispossessed without due process of law.
- c. The Hon'ble Court has ignored the settled principle of law that PWDVA ensures that every woman in a domestic relationship

shall have a right to reside in a shared household, whether or not she has any right, title or beneficial interest in the same.

- d. Section 17 does not in any way, transfer the title to the property on the woman. Married woman's right to reside in the shared household arises from the status of being married and the said right existed prior to the enactment of PWDVA. This right is thus not dependent on the fact of living for any length of time in the shared household. Hon'ble Court in *Mangat Mal Vs Punni Devi* (1995) 6 SCC 88, categorically stated the word maintenance in Section 14 of Hindu Succession Act 1956, must encompass a provision for residence in addition to food and clothing. Thus right to reside in shared household is a pre-existing right of a married woman. Under Section 17, the aggrieved woman's right to live in a shared household is irrespective of the fact that she had marked presence in a shared household or not. [2007(6) MLJ 205 (MAD) T Vandana Vs Mrs. Jayanthi Krishnamachari]
- e. That the Court has failed to take into consideration that even before the advent of the Act, the right of a wife to reside in the matrimonial home, was recognized as part of her right to maintenance, at least in so far as Hindus are concerned. In **B.P. Achala Anand vs S. Appi Reddu and Another (220) 3 (SCC 313)**, this Hon'ble Court laid down the law on the point as follows :-

" A Hindu wife is entitled to be maintained by her husband. She is entitled to remain under his roof and protection. She is also entitled to separate residence if by reason of the husband's conduct or by

his refusal to maintain her in his own place of residence or for just cause she is compelled to live apart from him. Right to residence is part and parcel of wife's right to maintenance."

- f. It is submitted that such a narrow and restrictive interpretation of "shared household" would give relief to the husband after filing a petition for divorce, or with the intention of filing a petition, connives with the in-laws and deliberately moves out of the house by the in-laws into rented premises and then abandon the wife.
- g. Since the property in question belonged to the mother in law the aggrieved woman could not claim any right in the said house. It is submitted that just because the house was in the name of mother in law it fails to indicate the source of income used to acquire the property. As in the present case the source of income behind the house in question could not be ascertained, the aggrieved woman should not have been denied the right to reside in such shared household.
- h. It's a settled principle of law that the welfare of beneficiary legislation has to be interpreted liberally and in favour of the beneficiary and as PWDVA is enacted for the protection of the aggrieved women in domestic relationship and aims amongst other to secure a house for a woman, an aggrieved woman's right to reside has to be given priority.
- i. That the PWDVA expressly states that the ownership of the shared household is irrelevant to the question of the right to reside in the shared household [section 17(1)]. The court states that the relief

sought cannot be granted because the premises in question is not joint family property, and hence, cannot be "shared household". This too is contradictory to the express provision of Section 17(1). Such an interpretation is sure to have adverse implications on application filed by women in cases of NRI marriages, where the husband brings the bride to his parents' house, lives there for a month and then goes abroad. The wife continues to reside in this house, which quite probably is the self – acquired property of the in-laws. The Batra judgment interpretation would then automatically require the courts to say that since this cannot be considered to be the "shared household", the wife has no right to live there regardless of whether he makes provision for her visa or accommodation in the new home? That such interpretation would defeat the very purpose of the Act.

- j. That such interpretation is bound to create adverse consequences for women fighting for right to shelter. In a case before the Hon'ble High Court at Bombay (appeal from order No 866 of 2007 in suit No.3072 of 2007) Smt Hemaxi Atul Joshi vs. Muktaben Karsandas Joshi and Anr, the Hon'ble Court observed that " That facts in the case of SR Batra and the present matter are almost similar. Taking into consideration the legal position and facts, the appellant cannot claim any legal right of residence in the house belonging to her mother-in-law...."Even here the said house was in fact the matrimonial home, but the Hon'ble Court rejected the argument.

(vi) Amendments to the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition)

Act, 1986 are under consideration of the Commission.

(B) Seminars and Conferences

9.24 Seminars and Conference organized by Legal Cell are :-

1. “Consultation on Surrogacy and Assisted Reproductive Technologies held on 24/4/2008 at National Commission for Women under the Chairpersonship of Dr. Girija Vyas.
2. Workshops on “Indecent Representation of Women in Media ”in Mumbai, Kolkata, Hyderabad. Amendments to the existing law on the subject have been proposed.
3. Consultation on ‘Compensation to Rape Victims.’ was organized by NCW on behalf of MWCD on 19th June 2008 at Delhi. **The Consultation was presided over by the Hon’ble Minister for Women and Child Development, Smt. Renuka Chowdhury.** National Commission for Women after consultations with the NGOs and advocates working in this field have prepared the Scheme, which provides for compensation maximum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs to victims of rape.
4. State level Seminar on ‘Women and Political Participation’ at Lucknow by National Organisation of Voluntary Associations
5. Seminar on ‘Chalo Gaon Ki Ore’ organized by Orissa State Commission for Women
6. Seminar at Sikkim on ‘Problems relating to women in North East’ held at Gangtok on 19th April, 2008.
7. Seminar on “Women working in Night Shifts ” on 15th September, 2008 in Bangalore.

8. Seminar on ‘Laws Relating to Marriages-Issues and Challenges’ held on 31st January in Delhi.

(c) Legal Awareness Programmes and Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats conducted.

9.25 The Commission had organized 216 Legal Awareness Programmes and 9 Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats from April, 2008 to March, 2009.

9.26 Important Meetings / Workshops organized by the Commission.

1. National Consultation on “Draft National Policy for Women in Agriculture” on 10th and 11th May, 2008 at India International Centre (IIC), New Delhi.
2. Seminar on “Dayan Pratha” on 18th November, 2008 at Srimanta Kalashetra, Panja Bari, Guwahati (Assam).

9.27 The Seminars, Public Hearings/ Workshops, Awareness Programme sponsored by NCW.

1. State level Seminar on “Development Induced Displacement in Orissa and Women’s Rights” – by Women’s Studies Research Centre, Berhampur University, Orissa.
2. Regional Seminar on “Peace Process and Development of North East India – A Gender Perspective” – by Institute of Tai Studies and Research, (Assam).
3. One day programme for Various Self Help Groups regarding bring down the suicide ratio in Union Territory of Pondicherry – by Pondicherry Women’s Commission, Pondicherry.



National Consultation on Draft National Policy for Women in Agriculture, organised by NCW on 10th-11th May, 2008

4. Conference on “Women Empowerment in Parliamentary and Local Self Government Institutions in India: Role, Status, Participation and Decision Making” - by Academy of Grassroots Studies and Research of India (AGRASRI), Tirupati (A.P).
5. Two day Workshop on Women Police Constables at Pondicherry - by Pondicherry Women’s Commission, (Pondicherry)
6. Regional Conference on” Women in Conflict Situation” - by R.K. Mossang Memorial Society, Dist. Changlang (A.P).
7. State Level Seminar on “ Status and Rights of Muslim Women” - by Jagrook Mahila Sanstha Parcham, Saharanpur (U.P)
8. Public Hearing on “Violence against Dalit Women at Orissa” - by Duarshani Shramik Sangha, Orissa.
9. Public hearing on “Land rights of women in Jalgdalpur, Bastar” – by Bastar Samajik Jan Vikas Samiti, Chattisgarh.
10. Public Hearing on “Issues of Women Atrocities at Puri, Orissa” - by Sanjeevani, Bhubaneswar, Orissa.
11. Two Awareness Programmes on “Women Participation in NREGA” - by Avtar Smriti Shiksha Evam Kalyan Samiti, Morena, (Madhya Pradesh).
12. One Awareness Programme on “Felicitation Women’s Contribution in ensuring Safe Motherhood and Child Survival

- at Nandesari (Gujarat)” - by Deepak Charitable Vadodara, Gujarat.
13. Seminar on Micro Finance and women’s Empowerment – by Mrs. Helena Kaushik Women’s (P.G) College, Malsisar, Dist. Jhunjhun (Rajasthan)
 14. State Level Seminar on Dynamic of Tribal Women Rights Over Minor Forest Produces (MFP) and other Forest Resources in Orissa – by Integrated Tribal Development for Weaker Section (ITDWS), Koraput (Orissa).
 15. State Level Seminar on Women and Political Participation – by Rajiv Gandhi Jan Seva Sansthan, Udaipur (Rajasthan).
 16. State Level Seminar on Role of Media in Women Empowerment at Kanpur – by Draupadi Dream Trust, New Delhi.
 17. State Level Seminar on Child Marriage in West Bengal – by Silda Swasti Unnayan Samiti, Dist. Paschim Medinipur (West Bengal).
 18. Conducting Education and Training through workshop/Seminar /EDN and TRG for poor women headed by house holds – by Abhinav Kala Kendra Vikas Nagar, Ranchi.
 19. Two Awareness Camps on Social Exclusion of Women in India – by Education Rural Development Society, Villupuram Distt. (Tamil Nadu)
 20. One Awareness Programme on Land Rights of Women – Bhartiya Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan, Distt. Hardoi (U.P)
 21. One Awareness Programme on Land Rights of Women – by Ujjawal, Gurgaon (Haryana).
 22. One Awareness Programme on Women Empowerment against Child Marriage – by Nehru Shiksha Gramin Vikas Sanasthan, Dist. Dousa, Rajasthan.
- 9.28 Research Studies sponsored by NCW**
1. Research Study on “Evaluation of Women’s Self Help Group’s Bank Linkage Programme in Manipur” by - Jana Neta Irawat Foundation for Education, Research, Development and Social Service, (Manipur).
 2. Research Study on “Availability of Micro Credit to Women and the Role of SHGs in the District of Sambalpur, Orissa” by - Bharat Integrated Social Welfare Agency (BISWA), (Orissa)
 3. Research Study on “Women, Armed Conflicts and its Impacts: A Prismatic Analysis (Comparative Study of Bodoland Territorial Autonomous District and Karbi Anglong District of Assam” by - Omeo Kumar Das Institute of Social Change and Development, (Assam).
 4. Research Study on “Coal Mines Women Labour at Dhanbad, Palamau and Ramgarh District (Jharkhand)” by - Centre of Studies for Cultural Identity of Weaker and Suppressed (CSWAS), New Delhi.
 5. Study on “Impact of Suicides on Families and Women in Handloom and Powerloom Sectors in Andhra Pradesh” by - Noble Social and Educational Society, Tirupati (A.P)
 6. Study on “Women in Panchayats in District Almora Uttarakhand” by - Jalagam Samiti Sajgouri, Dist. Almora, Uttarakhand

7. Study on “Increasing of HIV/AIDS Women in Imphal East and West Districts of Manipur” by - State Rural Service Agency (RUSA), Imphal (Manipur).
8. Research Study on Women engaged in Agriculture and allied activities in Barpeta, Assam – by Dream Progressive Welfare Association, Barbala, Distt. Barpeta (Assam).
9. Research Study on Availability of Micro Credit to Women and the Role of SHGs – by Mother Theresa Rural Development Society, Komarole, Distt. Prakasam (A.P).
10. Research Study on “A Study of Natural, Extent Incidence and Impact of Domestic Violence against Women in Orissa and Delhi – by Association for Development Initiative, New Delhi.
11. Research Study on Effects of Female Literacy in Villages of Rural Rajasthan – by Massom Society for Social Services, Jodhpur, Rajasthan.
12. Research Study on the Socio-Economic Status of Women Workers with Disabilities in Bihar and Kerala – by Ehsaas Foundation, New Delhi.
13. Research Study on Developing a Counselling Toolkit for Adolescent Girl in NCR of Delhi – by Environics Trust, New Delhi.
14. Research Study on Problems faced by Sarpanches and Panches – by Chaitanya, Gaya (Bihar).
15. Research Study on Availability of Micro Credit to Women and the Role of Self Help Groups – by Institute of Social Work, Kolkata (West Bengal).

Visit of American Delegation to NCW

9.29 US Ambassador and Chief of Protocol, Ms. Nancy Brinker visited the National Commission for Women and interacted with the Chairperson and the Members. The Chairperson explained in detail the activities undertaken by the Commission and the programmes to be undertaken in future. Ms. Brinker, who is closely associated with the cure for breast cancer, narrated how she had been able to raise \$ 1 billion for education, research and health services.

Visit of Norwegian Delegation to NCW

9.30 Norwegian delegation led by Ms. Karianne Robole Soresen, Advisor, Norwegian Immigration Appeals Board visited NCW on 17.10.2008. She was accompanied by Mr. Bernt Sakara and Ms. Eli Melby. The Chairperson discussed the problems of women and gave an overview of the activities of the NCW.