

General

1. The Committee addressed a first request, at its 29th session, to the State party to indicate the anticipated date of submission of the combined second and third periodic reports, including information on the events in Gujarat and their impact on women. Similar requests were submitted to the State party at several subsequent sessions of the Committee (see A/58/38, part II, para 459; A/59/38, part I, para 425, and Part II para 442). The second and third periodic report does not provide the requested information on the events in Gujarat and their impact on women. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women reported that extensive violence against women took place in Gujarat in 2002, and that following the Gujarat riots, a culture of impunity was created where sexual violence was allowed to continue and that women victims of violence were denied access to justice (E/CN.4/2003/75/Add.1 (2003) para 988). Please provide information on the events in Gujarat and their impact on women. This should in particular indicate the steps the Government has taken to ensure access to justice and rehabilitation for women victims of violence in conjunction with the Gujarat events. It should also include information on the steps taken to investigate and prosecute perpetrators of violence against women committed during the events, which provisions have the accused been charged under, the status of arrests, if any; the status

Petitions have also been filed in the Supreme Court for transfer of eight other cases outside the State of Gujarat. Writ Petition 221 © of 2002 – Dr. Mallika Sarabhai and other Vs Union of India on communal violence in Gujarat is pending before the Supreme Court. This petition, along with some other Writ Petitions, has been tagged with Writ Petition

In the Indian Army, systematic education, training and sensitization in human rights of all ranks is ensured. This is done during the pre-commission as well as post-commission training. Both at Indian Military Academy, Dehradun and Officers Training Academy, Chennai, all issues of human rights, including gender perspectives when operating in

2004 to review the Armed Forces Special Powers Act. The Committee has already submitted its recommendations to the Government.

Every allegation of sexual abuse or exploitation is rigorously enquired into. Where misconduct or crime against women is/are established, immediate and exemplary punishment is meted out, as per the law. A total of 33 complaints dealing with misconduct or crimes against women were received against Indian Armed Forces personnel during the last three years, including

4. Please provide information on the process of preparing the combined second and third periodic report. This information should indicate which Government departments were involved and the nature and extent of their participation, whether consultations were held with non-governmental organization (NGOs) and if the report was presented to Parliament.

Reply Q.4

The Ministry of Women and Child Development has set up an Inter-Ministerial Committee in June 2004 to monitor and review the implementation of the provisions contained in CEDAW. The Committee was chaired by the Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development, and officers of all the Ministries/Departments concerned as well as the Chairpersons of the National Commission for Women and the National Human Rights Commission, as its Members. The Combined Second and Third Report of CEDAW was prepared in consultation with the members Committee representing Ministries/Departments concerned. The draft Report was also placed in the Ministry's website seeking comments of interested citizens, including the NGOs. The Report was also sent to all the State Governments for their comments and suggestions. The draft Report was also published in the leading national daily newspapers. The Report was not presented in the Parliament.

5. The report notes in paragraph 36 that the National Commission of (dnt)3.9r215 0 menhns e63.4 evi eantad idcrs i gges T e i a m m

sphere is still a challenge to be addressed'. Please indicate what steps and strategies are being contemplated to fully address discrimination in the domestic/private sphere, including whether the enactment of a Sex Discrimination Act in line with the Committee's recommendations is being considered.

Reply Q.6

The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act has been passed in 2005 to

mandatory consultations by Government on policy matters has been under severe pressure by Government at various times. The Commission should not be a subordinate office of the Department of Women and Child Development. As per Section 10(4) of the Act, the Commission has the powers to summon and enforce the attendance of any person from any part of India and examine him / her on oath. The provision of the Section can be properly exercised only if the status of the Chairperson and Members of the Commission is suitably enhanced. For this, the Chairperson should be of the rank of Cabinet Minister and the Members should have the status of Minister of State.

- iv) The Commission must be given financial autonomy. There should be a three tier system whereby the financial powers are shared amongst the Secretary, the Chairperson and the Whole Commission depending upon the nature of the expenditure to be incurred.
- v) The Commission should have the freedom to appoint its own requisite staff within the allocated funds and till such amendment is

during their visit to the respective states. In inquiries instituted by NCW, state commissions are generally made part of the inquiry team. The NCW has also been organising annual/regional meetings of NCW with the State Commissions for Women.

The National Commission of Women was reconstituted in 2005. A proposal for strengthening the Commission by amending the National Commission for Women Act has been under consideration of the Government.

Violence against women and trafficking in women

8. In its previous concluding comments, the Committee recommended the

Deputy Superintendent of Police. Workshop cum Seminars on “Trafficking in persons and Role of Police” are being organized in the States to sensitize their Police Officers of the rank of SHO/ACP/Dy. SP on these issues. Such workshops have already been organized in Mumbai, Delhi, Guwahati, Chennai, Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Anantapur , Goa, Gandhinagar, Udhampur and Jaipur. BPR&D also organized a 3-day Workshop on “Gender Sensitization and Prevention of Violence against Women” with the help of National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, New Delhi from 26-28 July, 2006. BPR&D has published and circulated a Training Manual on Human Rights in English and Hindi and circulated to all States/Central Public Organisations and the Police Training Institutions in the country so that Police Officers could be sensitized on issues of human rights.

State Governments are also being sensitized regarding atrocities against all vulnerable sections of the society, including women by way of including the issues in the agenda items for discussion in the annual conferences of Directors General of Police and Chief Secretaries and also in the Conference of Chief Ministers on Internal Security and Law & Order.

The issue of trafficking in persons has also been of serious concern to the Government. A Working Group to study the issues of cross border trafficking in women and children was constituted by the MHA. The Working Group made some valuable recommendations, which were forwarded to the State Governments emphasizing the urgent need for evolving a comprehensive strategy for effectively dealing with the problem of trafficking. The MHA, in association with the National Human Rights Commission and UNODC organized on 27-28 October, 2005 a two-day National Seminar on combating human trafficking. The recommendations which emerged out of the deliberations in the seminar have been sent to State Governments for taking necessary action. Simultaneously, BPR&D is also organizing regional workshops for sensitizing police personnel towards the safety and security of women. Further a two-year project on strengthening the law enforcement response against human trafficking through training and capacity building has recently been taken up by the MHA in association with the

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1. Arrest of a woman after sunset and before sun rise prohibited barring exceptional circumstances;
 2. Mandatory judicial inquiry in case of rape of a woman while in custody of the police.
 3. Provision for a medical examination of the victim of rape by a registered medical practitioner employed in a hospital run by the Government or a local authority and in the absence of such a practitioner by any other registered medical practitioner.
 4. Insertion of the following Explanation to Section 53 Cr.P.C. regarding examination of an accused by a medical practitioner at the request of the police officer : “examination” shall include the examination of blood, blood stains, semen, swabs in case of sexual offences, sputum and sweat, hair samples and finger nail clippings by the use of modern and scientific techniques including DNA profiling and s. and o.d, bloo

The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Bill 2006 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on

All State Governments have been requested for holding

puppet show or through any other traditional art, and use of radio and local news paper and

- (b) The other component is for rescue and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation and provision of rescue cost, counseling to overcome psychological trauma, shelter home, medical care, legal aid, witness/victim protection, education vocational training, networking with various stakeholders, repatriation and restoration etc.

Action points for regional cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in women and children for prostitution are suggested for discussions in the meetings of the Regional Task Force as well as in the forum of the SAARC Social Charter.

The National Human Rights Commission has designated one of its Members as a Focal Point on Human Rights of Women, including Trafficking issues. The Focal Point undertook several activities, which included among others, an Action Research on Trafficking in Women and Children in India and a National Workshop to 'Review the Implementation of Laws and Policies Related to Trafficking: Towards an Effective Rescue and Post-Rescue Strategy'. A number of recommendations and suggestions, including amendments to be made to the Act, were made in these Workshops. The Commission has formulated a comprehensive Plan of Action to prevent and end trafficking in women and children in India and has disseminated the same to all concerned in the Central Government and State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for guidance and facilitating their actions.

Stereotypes and discriminatory cultural practices.

10. Throughout the report, the persistence of stereotypical attitudes, and certain cultural and traditional practices and customs are cited as the major obstacles to achieving de facto equality for women (for example paras 86, 122 and 182). The report also acknowledges that legislative reform to eradicate customary practices which discriminate against women has 'not brought about the desired changes in the role and position of women in India' (para 122). Please provide information on whether a comprehensive strategy exists, including enforcement of all laws to prohibit customary practices which discriminate against women, to develop a socio-cultural climate to the benefit of women, including education and awareness-raising targeted at members in place or anticipated to eliminate discriminatory cultural practices and harmful stereotypes across all sectors and spheres. Also provide information on steps taken to end discriminatory cultural practices through the formal education system, including the details of the National Policy on Education on this regard.

Reply Q.10

The Government has clearly recognized that education and awareness-raising through the medium of appropriate teaching material is a crucial element of any comprehensive strategy that may be framed to address the elimination of discriminatory cultural practices and harmful stereotypes.

the issue of health of the girl child as well as women – through audio-video spots, advertisements, outdoor publicity and posters. Similarly, publicity has been launched on promoting nutrition on behalf of the Food and Nutrition Board, Ministry of Women & Child Development. Advertisements have also been issued highlighting scholarship schemes for 'Single Girl child'. It also issued advertisements on the occasion of International women's Day.

11. The report states that Government has 'provided paternity leave for men' in order to encourage them to participate in caring for children. Please provide details on this initiative, including its scope of application, and what is being done to encourage men to take paternity leave.

Reply Q.11

A male government servant (including an apprentice) with less than two surviving children may be granted Paternity Leave for a period of 15 days during the confinement of his wife for childbirth i.e., 15 days before or six months from the date of delivery of the child. During Paternity Leave, he shall be paid leave salary equal to the pay drawn immediately before proceeding on leave. This leave is in addition to the normal leave entitlement of Government servants. The Paternity Leave can be combined with leave of any other kind. Paternity Leave shall not be debited against the leave account. The details of Paternity Leave are widely circulated among the Government employees directly as well as through Employee Unions. Paternity Leave is normally not refused.

12. Participation in political and public life

Women's participation in the national Parliament has not exceeded nine percent (para 161) and in State legislatures their representation is 'abysmally low' (para 163). Their participation in other decision-making bodies, and specifically in the judiciary and Lokadalar, also continues to be low (para 181). The report states that the 10th Plan will take the 'necessary steps to guarantee equal access to and full participation of women in decision-making bodies' (para 183). Please provide details of the steps envisaged in the Plan, including (Thei)-55((para 16ve)TJ2 inc112.5896 0 TD0oe11.967u

(ii) Affirmative action such as reservations/quotas, including in the higher political, administrative and judicial bodies will be considered. The Plan proposes to expedite action to legislate reservation of not less than one-third seats for women in the Parliament and in the State Legislatures and thus ensure women in proportion to their numbers reach decision-making bodies. The Plan also recognizes the need to initiate affirmative action to ensure at least 30 percent of reservation for women in services in the Public Sector, along with required provisions for their upward mobility;

(iii) Providing easy and equal access to and free education for women and girls at all levels and in the technical and vocational education and training

total number of that House and by a majority of not less than two-third of the Members of that House present and voting. In respect of the State Legislatures, the amendment would in addition also require ratification by not less than one-half of the State Legislatures. Consensus among the political parties is necessary before a Bill seeking amendment of the Constitution is introduced in the Parliament. A meeting was held by the Chairperson of the United Progressive Alliance on 22 August 2005 to evolve consensus among constituents of the UPA and the Left Parties. Subsequently the Prime Minister held a meeting with the leaders of all political parties on 24 August 2005. The Government is continuing with its efforts to forge a consensus on the Bill.

14. The report states that a ‘no-confidence motion’ was passed by elected representatives against women chairpersons in local government. The report ascribes this occurrence to ‘socio-cultural barriers against women leader’ (para 171). Please describe the steps that the Government has taken to remove the barriers to the effective participation of women in political and public life, programmes are in place for elected representative at all levels.

Reply Q.14

The example of ‘no-confidence motion’ as a means to deny leadership role for women in Panchayat (Village Council) has been cited merely to illustrate the challenges still being faced by women to assume leadership role at the grassroots level. It may be clarified that such instances of ‘no-action motions’ are isolated in nature, and in no way represent a general trend. As explained in the reply, the State Legislatures are indeed taking corrective measures to prevent use of such procedural motions to deny women leadership role in village councils.

Among various measures taken by the Government to remove the barriers to effective participation of women in political and public life in rural areas, include:

- § The Ministry of Panchayati Raj is working on a training design with a view to bring innovation resulting in new paradigm shift in the approach for capacity building. Emphasis will be given to weaker sections, neo-literate and women representatives. All newly elected representatives would be exposed to one round of training from 2-4 days within six months of election for creating awareness, building capabilities and to ensure accountability and fiscal prudence. Data base to pool all the resources at national, state and district levels is being updated. The gaps and deficiencies in the programmes so far have to be identified and removed so that the capacity building efforts become truly effective;
- § The approach envisages every Gram Panchayat to be linked to one Extension Training Center, which will be responsible for full coverage. The training institutes or Extension Training Centres which are defunct or not in good condition are being upgraded and strengthened. The training content would include issues on gender, transparency, accountability, Panchayat Extension To Scheduled Area Act, Right To Information Act, NREGA and other issues related to the subject of agriculture, health, education and public distribution system. Books tracts containing such information prepared in sufficient number in the regional languages would be given to each elected representative for creating awareness and capacity building.

- § A National programme on capacity building of panchayats is being prepared. This would comprise of State-wise action plan, training, infrastructure, resource persons required and financial requirement for the progress. A proposal to have the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad as the nodal agency at the national level and the State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) as nodal agencies at the State level is under consideration. SIRDs will also prepare their individual action plans based on a broad plan for each State. Training periods for different levels of participants are being planned. Different kinds of modules have been suggested for varying coverage and intensity depending on the level of participants.
- § The – a movement to strengthen the elected women representatives of Village Councils - has been initiated with the objective of setting up a state level organization of Elected Women Representatives of PRIs. State level conferences have already been held in Rajasthan and Punjab, and conferences in other states are being planned. Through this movement, the Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) of PRIs are taking stock of their achievements, experiences and challenges in order to devise ways for effective empowerment of women at grass root levels
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Year	Primary (I-V)			Middle/Upper Primary (VI-VIII)			High/Hr. Sec./ Inter/Pre-Degree (IX-XII)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1991-92	58.6	42.3	100.9	22.0	13.6	35.6	13.5	6.9	20.4
1992-93	57.9	41.7	99.6	21.2	12.9	34.1	13.6	6.9	20.5
1993-94	55.1	41.9	97	20.6	13.5	34.1	13.2	7.5	20.7
1994-95	60.0	45.1	105.10	22.1	14.3	36.4	14.2	7.9	22.1
1995-96	60.9	46.2	107.1	22.7	14.8	37.5	14.6	8.3	22.9
1996-97	61.4	46.8	108.2	22.9	15.2	38.1	15.3	8.7	24.0
1997-98	62.3	48.0	110.3	23.6	15.9	39.5	16.1	9.3	25.4
1998-99	62.7	49.0	111.7	23.9	16.5	40.4	16.6	10.1	26.7
1999-00	64.1	49.5	113.6	25.1	17.0	42.1	17.2	11	28.2
2000-01*	64.0	49.8	113.8	25.3	17.5	42.8	16.9	10.7	27.6
2001-02*	63.6	50.3	113.9	26.1	18.7	44.8	18.4	12.1	30.5
2002-03*	65.1	57.3	122.4	26.3	20.6	46.9	19.5	13.7	33.2
2003-04*	68.4	59.9	128.3	27.3	21.5	48.8	20.6	14.4	35.0
*provisional									

Article 46 of the Indian Constitution states that, “The State shall promote, with special care, the education and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes”.

The Government has taken number of steps to strengthen the educational base of the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Pursuant to the National Policy on Education 1986 and the Programme of Action (POA) 1992, the following special provisions for SCs and STs have been incorporated in the existing schemes of the Departments of Elementary Education and Literacy and Secondary and Higher Education:

- § Relaxed norms for opening of primary /middle schools; a primary school within 1 km walking distance from habitations of population up to 200 instead of habitations of up to 300 population.
- § Abolition of tuition fee in all States in Government schools at least up to the upper primary level. In fact, most of the States have abolished tuition fees for SC/ST students up to the senior secondary level.
- § Incentives like free textbooks, uniforms, stationery, schools bags, etc., for these students.
- § The Constitutional (86th Amendment) Bill, notified on December 13, 2002, provides for free and compulsory elementary education as a Fundamental Right for all children in the age group of 6-14 years.

To address hurdles faced in girls' education in particular those belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST), specific focus has been given to girls in a number of educational schemes run both by the Central Government as well as the State Governments. In this connection, salient elements in some of the programmes are as follows:

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA): SSA i.e. Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) is a time bound integrated programme implemented in partnership with States aims to provide useful and quality elementary education to all children in the 6-14 age group by 2010. Some of the features of programme focusing on girls, especially belonging to

§ Commission provides financial assistance for extension activities. Under the scheme, all groups of the society are covered, including SCs/STs.

Education of Scheduled Tribe (ST) girls has been treated as high priority sector and therefore, the Draft National Tribal Policy suggests the following measures to improve literacy especially among tribal girls, and reduce drop out rates at elementary and higher levels:

(I) There will be special focus on girls' education, inclusive of context-specific traditional and innovative interventions. Anganwadis/crèches will be linked with schools so that girls are not required to do baby-sitting affecting their education. Special and sustained education initiatives/drives will be continued/launched in low female literacy tribal pockets i.e. in districts having less than 35% ST female literacy with a view to significantly raising the literacy levels among Scheduled Tribe girls by the end of the Eleventh Plan period.

(II) A normative network of primary, secondary and high schools equipped with proper school buildings, hostels and other requisite infrastructure facilities will be worked out for all tribal areas. The norms would generally be one residential high school for ST boys and one residential high school for ST girls in each block in the tribal areas, and at least one primary school and one primary level girl's hostel in every Gram Panchayat.

The Government also implements a fully funded Central Plan Scheme of Area Intensive and Modernisation Programme. The scheme has two components namely, i) Infrastructure Development and ii) Modernisation of .

§ Infrastructure Development: The basic objective of the scheme is to provide basic educational infrastructure and facilities in areas of concentration of educationally minorities which do not have adequate provisions for elementary and secondary education.

§ Modernisation of : Under this component a maximum two teacher's salary is provided through State Governments to for teaching modern subjects such as Mathematics, Science, Social Studies, English, Hindi, etc.

The paramount objective of the scheme is the integrated development and mainstreaming of the educationally backward Minorities. The scheme will provide adequate educational infrastructure and its upgradation in the minority concentration blocks and areas where these facilities are lacking. Another objective of the scheme is to encourage traditional institutions like and to introduce Science, Mathematics, S. Studies, Hindi and English, etc., in their curriculum. The scheme will bring minority educational institutions, including into the national mainstream education system by linking these to State Boards of Education.

National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions: A National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions has been set up in 2004 to advise the Central Government or any State Government on any question regarding the education of Minorities, to look into the complaints regarding violation of the rights of the Minorities, to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice and to permit a minority educational institution to seek direct affiliation to a scheduled Central University. It is

Post Literacy programme is treated only as a preparatory phase for launching Continuing Education with the ultimate aim of creating a learning society. The continuing education programme is a fully centrally-sponsored scheme. The scheme of continuing education is taken up in a district after it has completed the total literacy and post literacy phases to make the learners aware of the power and significance of education. They realise that education is the agency for improving their lives and they tend to find ways to use their literacy skills in their everyday life to make it more meaningful and rewarding. The continuing education scheme is, therefore, multi-faceted and enjoys supreme flexibility to allow grassroots community participation and managerial initiative.

Establishment of Continuing Education Centres (CECs) and Nodal Continuing Education Centres (NCESSs) is the principal mode of implementing continuing education programmes. The centres follow an area-specific, community-based approach. The scheme envisages one CEC for each village to serve a population of about 1,500-2,000 people. About 10 such centres form a cluster with one more acting as the nodal CEC. The CECs, including the nodal one, are set up in active consultation with the user community and its programme is designed to meet their demands. The stress on imparting literacy skills to non-literates is sustained. Teaching of primers, identification of target groups, environment-building activities, and other items of work if connected with basic literacy eradication continues. Wide acceptance and local sustainability is achieved by involving NGOs, voluntary agencies, social workers, Panchayati Raj institutions in the planning and implementation of the scheme of continuing education. Various development departments, technical institutions and professional groups provide inputs needed by the programme. State Resource Centres and Jan Shikshan Sansthan join hands by giving the necessary resource and training support.

While the Central government does provide financial assistance for initial establishment and running of CECs, in the long run all such CECs are expected to become self-sustaining. The scheme, therefore, envisages provision of financial assistance from the Central government and the State governments for the first five years. The central government provides 100 per cent financial assistance to a district for the first three years. In the fourth and fifth year, the cost is to be shared on a 50:50 basis by the central and state governments. Central support to the programme may be liberalised as more and more encouraging results are obtained.

The continuing education scheme is visualised as a mechanism for integrated human resource development. Well-organised and coordinated infrastructure for continuing education is critical for advancing the course of literacy in India leading to the rise of a learning society.

17. Employment

The report points out the 93 percent of women workers are in the informal sector, including in agriculture, and in low paying jobs (para 238). The report further states that Government plans to ensure that ‘women in the informal sector are given special attention with regard to improving their working conditions’ (para 244). In para 14 of the report, it is stated that the central Government proposed to introduce the Unorganized Sector Workers Bill, which will regulate the employment and conditions

employment through skill training/development. Under this program, a separate Women's Training Wing has been set up at DGE& T Headquarters, which is responsible for designing and pursuing long term policies related to providing vocational training to women in the country.

As part of the Women's Vocational Training Program, one national and ten regional Vocational Training Institutes have been set up in different parts of the country. These Institutes organize regular skill/vocational training courses at basic, advanced and post advanced levels, for women who have passed 10th or 12th standard and fulfill the specified eligibility conditions laid down for various courses. Besides the structured long-term courses, these institutes also organize need-based short term/ad-hoc courses for general women groups - housewives, students, school drop-outs, etc. and refresher training programs in advance skills/pedagogy for ITI instructors. So far, about 43,336 trainees have been trained in the above Institutes, and about 3332 seats are being currently offered annually to trainees in various courses.

In the State Sector, a network of exclusive Women Industrial Training Institutes (WITTs) has been set up under the administrative control of the State Governments. These institutes provide basic skill training to women. At present, there are 837 Women Industrial Training Institutes (WITIs) and women Training Wings in General ITIs offer 47391 training seats every year. In addition, the Employment Exchanges -cater to job needs of women registered with them. A number of protective provisions have been incorporated in various labor laws e.g. provision of crèches, prohibition of employment of women in mines, maternity benefits etc.

19. Please provide information on what is being done to address the persistence of wage gaps between men and women (para 238).

Reply Q.19

The Equal Remuneration Act 1976 ensures equal pay to men and women workers for same work or work of a similar nature. The Act is implemented at two levels viz. Central Sphere and State sphere. In the Central sphere, the enforcement of Equal Remuneration Act 1976, is entrusted to the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) who heads the Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM). The Regional Labour Commissioners have been appointed as appellate authorities to hear complaints in respect of cases decided by the Assistant Labour Commissioners. In cases where the State Governments are the appropriate authorities, the officials of the State Labour Departments do the enforcement of the provisions of Equal Remuneration Act 1976. The Central Government monitors the implementation of the provisions of the Act by the State Governments.

Under the Minimum Wage Act 1948, the Government fixes the minimum wages for scheduled employment in their respective jurisdiction. The minimum wages so fixed for workers engaged in the scheduled employments, have no statutory wage differential between men and women workers. The enforcement of the Act is monitored both by the Central Government as well as State Governments. In the Central Sphere, the implementation is secured through the offices of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) while, in the State sphere, the responsibility of enforcement lies with the respective State enforcement machinery. The officers of Central and

implementation of the Preconception and Prenatal

country and NGOs. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has given financial assistance to the IRIA for organizing zonal seminars for its members during 2006-07 for increasing awareness on various aspects of the PC & PNDT Act.

Sale of Ultrasound Machines: The Pre-conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection)

The National Commission for Women (NCW) is also worki

2012. Under the NRHM, the services provided under the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme will be strengthened through:

Implementation of the (JSY) under which cash incentives and services are provided to pregnant women belonging to families Below Poverty Line (BPL). In case of ins

Family Planning Services in the Government sector have been provided as an integrated service along with the primary health care in all the Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and all other levels of health institutions since 1970s. Under the Reproductive and Child Health Project-II (RCH II) and National Rural Health Mission (NHRM) large number of measures are being taken to scale up quality primary health care services in all these health institutions including the family planning services.

The Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) appointed at the village level would provide complete information and knowledge on the contraceptives and counseling to the eligible couples in the community for planning their family, for which ASHA is being provided the requisite training.

Over the next five years, 50% of the Primary Health Centres would be made functional to provide 24-hour delivery services. This would also ensure availability of health providers for providing family planning services at these centres.

Operationalising Community Health Centres (CHCs) as the first referral unit by strengthening their infrastructure and providing requisite manpower - This would also ensure provision of family planning services (

of these programmes as assessed through Review Missions & Consultancy Studies reveals that project interventions have led to:

- An increase in general awareness levels of women farmers

- Substantial increase in production and income levels of women farmers

- Marked increase in farm women's access to information, training & skill up-gradation levels, and

- Visible improvement in the socio- economic status of women farmers.

The Centrally sponsored scheme 'Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms' which has been launched in 2005-06 with the total outlay of Rs. 2260.70 million, provides for allocation of minimum 30% of resources meant for m/Cs6 -m

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- upstream displaced persons and the downstream beneficiaries in case of, say, irrigation projects.
- (ix) There will be mandatory consultations with Tribes Advisory Councils in case of displacement of STs from the Scheduled Areas.
 - (x) STs displaced from Scheduled Areas shall be allotted alternative lands in Scheduled Areas only.
 - (xi) Compensation would be computed not merely on the basis of the replacement value of the individual land rights lost, but on the market value of land, the concept of net present value, loss of opportunity cost, community rights, and livelihoods.
 - (xii) The cash compensation to be made available will be invested in such ventures as yield regular income. For instance, supplemented with institutional loan, it may be invested in housing to be built for the project staff or for shops, yielding monthly rent, etc.
 - (xiii) Land and other assets would be provided in the joint names of both spouses or in the name of the woman of the household.
 - (xiv) Unused land will, after a fixed period of time, be physically handed back to the original owner or heirs in a condition fit for agriculture or other use.
 - (xv) In industrial enterprises set up in the Scheduled Areas (except in small ventures), the community would get suitable benefits, which could be in the form of being made a partner in the said industry or a certain percentage of the profits being utilized for local area development. The displaced would become co-sharers in the fruits of acquisition. Suitable amendments in the Companies Act would be introduced for this purpose.
 - (xvi) The PAFs would have first right to get employment in the project. Training should be organized for the introduction of PAFs even before the project is initiated.
 - (xvii) The implementation of R&R would be upfront to make the process of displacement more humane.
 - (xviii) A ground level monitoring mechanism involving representatives of the PAFs, and post implementation social audit will also be ensured.
 - (xix) In application to Scheduled Areas, the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Project Affected Families-2003, the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 and the National Mineral Policy, 1993 will be amended to harmonize with those of the PESA Act, 1996.
 - (xx) The detailed cost benefit analysis, and proposed rehabilitation package as per the norms of this policy should be spelt out at the stage of the notifications under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act itself to enable people to examine the same. These provisions would be put in place through suitable legislation.

In the Draft National Tribal Policy, the Gender Equity and empowerment of ST women has been recognized as a central issue in

