

**Combined Annual Administrative Report  
(2007-2008 & 2008-2009)**

**of the  
Arunachal Pradesh State Commission For Women  
APSCW**



Chairperson of the second body of the Arunachal Pradesh State Commission for Women,  
Ms. Komoh Mossang being welcomed on 7th Dec-2008



Chairperson of the first body of the Arunachal Pradesh State Commission for Women,  
Mrs. Jarjum Ete being welcomed on 7th Jan-2008



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11th-August-2010, Itanagar

## *Foreword*



The Arunachal Pradesh State Commission for Women, a statutory body legislated under the Arunachal Pradesh State Commission for Women Act 2002, has strived hard since inception to determinedly address the issues that affects women and the girl child within the jurisdiction of the State. The APSCW has also responded to such other issues which pertain to physical, moral, economic and health of a child as a whole and family and within the framework of a democratic polity. Our laws, development policies, plans and programmes have always aimed at women's advancement in different spheres.

When I assumed chair as Chairperson with my team of colleagues on 23<sup>rd</sup> June, 2008, we were on the threshold of the journey. As the first body of the APSCW embarked on a mission of creating awareness of women's rights and issues, we, as the succeeding team reinforced commitment of the APSCW by undertaking a series of intensive district tours carrying with us grassroots issues. The APSCW conveyed the message of empowerment through the Panchayati Raj institutes, in response to the clarion call made by Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar to the APSCW during his visit to the state.

We strove to bring a gender perspective to the level of disaster preparedness at the village level by holding awareness programmes in collaboration with

the Directorate of Relief and Rehabilitation & Disaster Management. May we, from the APSCW puts on record that even today Child Marriage is a major concern faced by the APSCW and hence, from our end, we have taken a firm hand to increase awareness on the Prohibition of the Child Marriage Act 2006. The maiden child marriage poster campaign is an effort to tackle this sensitive subject which is a disease, not only to the lives of the girl child but also to the dreams and ambitions of her male counterpart caught in the web of child marriage.

Economic empowerment is another issue that has been dear to our minds and we have not only taken the message of economic empowerment to far flung areas such as Panchao, Hayuliang etc but also collaborated with Arun Vision to form 5000 SHGs till 2011. We are also, therefore, very much grateful to the women's movement and a wide-spread network of Non Governmental Organisations which have strong grass-roots presence and deep insight into women's concerns, who have contributed in inspiring initiatives for the empowerment of women.

We also have been blessed with the honor of meeting Her Excellency The President of India, Smti Pratibha Devi Singh Patil, during her maiden visit to Arunachal Pradesh and I, on behalf of the women of the state placed before Her Excellency the primary need for considering the challenges

for the realization of the goal of women's equality. Similarly, in our meeting with the Honourable Chairperson, SC, ST & Minorities Commission, we took the opportunity to highlight the social and economic status of the women folk of this state.

Being constrained for office personnel and office funds, the APSCW has had to place combined administrative reports for two years and accordingly, it is my humble privilege to place the Combined Annual Administrative report for the year 2007-2008 and 2008-2009. I thank the efforts of my young team of staff, mostly contingent personnel's for their sincerity and devotion to their duties. The APSCW has benefited from the presence of the OSD Shri JK Baruah and of legal counsel Advocate Kani and for this, I am deeply grateful to them. I, put on record deep appreciation for Ms Mamata Riba, the Member Secretary, APSCW for her tireless service and innovative initiatives that she has dedicated to the APSCW. I convey my special gratitude to my team who took office along with me, Mrs Kenyir Ringu (presently not in office) Mrs Tadar Yadir, Mrs Yater Nasi and Mrs Secha Rajkumari for their dedication and team spirit. I also take this opportunity to thank my young and promising colleague, Vice-Chairperson, Mrs

Tadar Mepung for her constant guidance and support. Most of all, I would like to thank Department of Social Welfare and Women & Child Development, ably led by the Honourable Parliamentary Secretary, Shri Newlai Tinkhatra for their continued support, the Honourable Minister Finance, Shri Setong Sena for his blessings and the Honourable Chief Minister, Shri Dorjee Khundu Ji for the benevolence, guidance and appreciation he has showered us with.

Mainstreaming and women's empowerment is central to human development. Empowerment of women could only be achieved if their economic and social status is improved. This could be possible only by adopting definite social and economic policies with a view of total development of women and to make them realize that they have the potential to be strong human beings. With a future vision in hand, we, the team of APSCW, once again promise to the people of this land that we will strive hard in harbouring and balancing the role of the women in our society and support & participate actively in the process of the empowerment of women. Policies, programmes and systems will be established to ensure main streaming of women's perspectives in all developmental processes, as catalysts, participants and recipients.

Smti Komoli Mossang

Chairperson

The Arunachal Pradesh

State Commission for Women,

Government of Arunachal Pradesh,

Itanagar

### **Introducing the Arunachal Pradesh State Commission for Women**

In accordance with the purposes of protecting the interests of women and to guarantee their progress and development, the Government of Arunachal Pradesh constituted the Arunachal Pradesh State Commission for Women, (APSCW) under the Arunachal Pradesh State Commission Act 2005. This is a statutory Commission and has commenced work from 17<sup>th</sup> January 2005

### **Constitution of the Commission**

The Arunachal Pradesh State Commission for Women, when it took office on 2005, consisted of a Chairperson, three other Members and a Member Secretary. The first body of the APSCW relinquished office on March 2008.

1.	Ms. Jarjum Ete –	Chairperson.
2.	Ms. Lomte Riba-	Member.
3.	Ms. Gumri Ringu-	Member
4.	Ms. Jaya Joram –	Member
5.	Ms. Dishu Mihua Mallo-	Member Secretary (till June 2006)
6.	Ms. Mamata Riba-	Member Secretary (w.e.f- June 2006)

### **Members of the second team on the APSCW which assumed office on 23<sup>rd</sup> June 2008.**

The second team of the Commission assumed office on 23/6/2008. The Chairperson of the APSCW, Ms Komoli Mossang, and the first Vice Chairperson Ms Mepung Tadar of the APSCW for the Second body assumed office along with the following members -

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>
1.	Ms. Komoli Mossang	Chairperson
2.	Ms. Mepung Tadar	Vice Chairperson
3.	Mrs. Kenyir Ringu	Member
4.	Mrs. Tadar Yadir	Member
5.	Mrs. Yater Nasi	Member
6.	Mrs. Secha Rajkumar	Member
7.	Mrs. Mamata Riba	Member Secretary

The second body of the Arunachal Pradesh State Commission for Women presently consists of a Chairperson, Vice Chairperson and three non-official Members.

Member Mrs Kenyir Ringu resigned voluntarily from office in 2009 and presently the APSCW is functioning with six constituent members including the Member Secretary, who is an APCS- I (Selection Grade Officer), appointed by the Government as per section 5 and 12 of the Act.



Looking ahead

**Staff Strength of the Commission**

SI	Designation	Number
1.	Legal counsel -appointed	1
2.	Officer on Special Duty OSD (Contractual)	1
3.	Upper Divisional Clerk (Regular)	1
4.	Contingency typist	3
5.	Peon (Regular)	1
6.	Contingency Peon	3
7.	Unskilled worker /Sweeper	2
8.	Chowkidar -	1
9.	Driver ( Regular)	1
10	Driver (Contingency)	4



Standing (left to right) Member Mrs. S. Rajkumar, Chairperson, Ms. K. Mossang, and Vice Chairperson Ms. M. Tadar, Sitting (left to right) Members Mrs. Y. Tadar, Mrs. K. Ringu and Mrs. Y. Nasi

The office of the APSCW functions round the year without break , discharging duties as a head office, as a statutory body participating in policy making decisions and also is further empowered to function as a Family Court, as per powers vested under section 15(p) of the APSCW Act 2002.

**Powers of the Commission**

As per the section (14) of the APSCW Act 2002.

The Commission shall, for the purposes of any enquiry under this Act, have the same powers as are vested in a Civil Court, while trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, (Central Act 5 of 1908), in respect of the following matters namely:-

- (a). Summoning and enforcing the attendance of any witness and the examining him / her on oath.
- (b). Requiring the discovery and production of any document.
- (c). Receiving evidence on affidavits.
- (d). Requisitioning any public records or copy thereof from any public office.
- (e). Issuing Commission's summonses for the examinations of witness.
- (f). Any proceedings before the Commission shall be deemed to be a judicial proceedings within the meaning of section 193 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), (Central Act 45 of 1960) and the Commission shall be deemed to be a court for the purposes of section 195, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Central Act 2 of 1974).

**Functions of the Commission**

According to the section (15) of the APSCW Act 2005

- 1. The Commission shall perform all or any of the following functions, namely-
  - (a). Inquire into any unfair practice, take decision thereon, and to recommend to the government and action to be taken in that matter;

- (b). Cause investigations to be made by the Member Secretary on issues of importance concerning women or issues concerning unfair practice and to report thereon to the Government in the corrective measures to be taken.
- (c). Submit Annual Report to the Government.
- (i). On the defect, inadequacies, or shortcomings in the law enforce which effect the constitutional right to equality and fair treatment of women and also on the remedial legislative measures to be taken to meet the situations.
- (ii). On the monitoring of the working laws, enforce, concerning women with a view to identifying the areas where the enforcement of law is not adequately effective or has not been streamlined and recommending executive or legislative measures to be taken in the effective / better standard thereof.
- (iii). Of the monitoring of the recruitment made to the State Public Service and State Public Undertakings and promotions within the said services and, scrutinizing the rules and regulations governing such recruitment and promotions, with a view to reporting to the Government for action, if any, required to guarantee equal opportunity to women in the matter of such recruitment and promotions;
- (d). (i) Inspect or cause to be inspected, by the Member Secretary or any officer of the Commission duly authorized by the Commission, on its behalf, prisons, police stations, lockups, sub-jails, rescue homes or other place of custody where women are kept as prisoners or otherwise, or shelter for women or, other similar places run by the government, or any of its agencies including agencies receiving aid from the government for the purpose of offering rescue or shelter for women, or hostels intended for women or girls run by any person and all such other places wherein unfair practices against women is complained of and, cause further inquiries to be made about the treatment that women and girls are subjected to at such places and, to report to the government for taking remedial actions;  
(ii). In case where the Commission is of the view that any public servant has been grossly negligent or grossly indifferent in regard to the discharge of his / her duties in relation to the protection of the interest of women, it may be recommended to the concerned disciplinary authority to initiate disciplinary action;
- (e). Recommended to government, the welfare measures to be adopted and implemented by the government with a view to ameliorating the condition of women;
- (f). Formulate a comprehensive and affirmative / good scheme for securing equal opportunities top women and devise a programme for implementing sub scheme which shall be forwarded to the government for approval and, on obtaining approval thereof with or without modification, implement the same or cause the same to be implemented;
- (g). Empower the Member Secretary, to recommended to the appropriate authority to take prosecution proceedings in respects of offences committed against women under any statute providing for penalty for violation of the provisions of such statute;
- (h). Maintain a comprehensive Date Bank relating to the social, economic and political conditions of the women including comparative study, updating the same from time to time, making available such data for use in actions for vindication of the rights of women;
- (i). Recommend to government to initiate legislation for removal of discrimination in the case of inheritance, guardianship, adoption and divorce or for matters relating to the safeguarding of the dignity of women and the honor of motherhood;



- (j). Call for special studies or investigations into specific problems or situations arising out of the discrimination and atrocities against women and identify the constraints so as to recommend strategies for their removal;
- (k). Participate and advise on the planning process of social, political and economic development of women;
- (l). Fund litigation involving issues affecting a large body of women;
- (m). Make periodical reports to the Governments on any matter pertaining to women and in particular, various difficulties under which women toil / suffer;
- (n). Undertake promotional and educational research so as to suggest ways to ensuring due representation of women in small spheres, including monitoring of the academic curricula in the state so as to check gender-bias, sex stereotyping, envisaged in the core curricular area of National Policy of Education, 1986 (Revised 1992).
- (o). Identify factors responsible for impeding the advancement of women, such as lack of access to housing and basic services, particularly for single women and female headed households, and inadequate support services and technologies for reducing drudgery and occupational health hazards, for increasing their productivity;
- (p). Hold Family Court to dispose off the cases related to unfair practices against women;
- (q). Any other matter which may be referred to it by the Government.
- (2). The Government shall lay the recommendations of the Commission under sub-section of section 15, before the Legislative Assembly during its next session and cause action to be taken thereon by the authority concerned within 60 days from the date of laying such recommendations.

### Enquiry into unfair practices

As per the section (16) of the APSCW Act 2002:

1. The Commission shall inquire into any unfair practice:-

- (a). On receiving a written complaint from any woman alleging that she has been subjected to any unfair practices or on a similar complaint from any registered / reputed women's organization of individuals;
- (b). On its own knowledge or information;
- (c). Request from the Government;
- (2). Where the complaint had been made under the clause (a) of the sub-section (1) of section 16, the Commission may, before the issue of any process to the persons complained against, such a preliminary investigation to be made by the Member Secretary, in such manner as it may deem fit, for the purposes of satisfying itself that the case registered to be enquired into.
- (3). Where the persons against whom the complaint had been made, appears and show cause or fails to appear on the day appointed for that purposes, the Commission may proceed to inquire into the matter in the complaint and, take a decision thereon and, if the Commission find that there is a unfair practices, it shall recommend to the Government the action to be taken thereon or initiate prosecution.

(4). The Government shall, within two months (60) days, from the date of receipt of the recommendation of the Commission under the sub-section (3) of section 16, take a decision thereon and, intimate the same to the Commission.

### Initiation of Prosecution and Implementation

As per the section (17) of the APSCW Act 2002:

If, after investigation into any complaint under section 16, the Commission is satisfied that a person has committed any criminal offence and that the person should be prosecuted in a court of law for such offence, then it may pass an order to that effect and initiate prosecution of the person concerned, if there is no necessary for prior sanction, and if, prior sanction of any authority is required for such prosecution, then notwithstanding anything contained in any law, such sanction shall be granted by that authority within forty- five (45) days of the request by the Commission and, if such sanction is not granted within the said period, such sanction shall be deemed to have been granted by that authority. Thereafter, implementation of the prosecution will be carried out by the concerned authorities on the recommendation of the Commission.

### Laying of the Annual Report before the Legislative Assembly

As per the section (18) of the APSCW Act 2002:

The Annual Report submitted to the Government, by the Commission in accordance with sub- clause (a), (b) and (c) of sub- section (1) of the section (15), shall be laid before the Legislative Assembly, as soon as may be after the report is received by the Government.



Hope for the future

### Donations, Contributions etc. to the Commission

As per the section (21) of the APSCW Act 2002:

The Commission may, with the previous sanction of the Government and subject to such terms and conditions as may be specified on their behalf by the Government, receive money from any organization, or person by way of donation, contribution or whatever name called for the purpose of this Act.

### Courts not to Grant Injunctions

As per the section (25) of the APSCW Act 2002:, Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Central Act 5 of 1908), or any other law for the time being in force, no Court shall grant any injunction restraining any proceeding which is being or about to be taken under the provision of this Act.

### Highlights of Awareness generation Activities under taken under Arunachal Pradesh State Commission for Women

1. 7<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> June 2007 - Two days Regional Seminar on Land and Resource Rights of Indigenous Women conducted by APSCW in collaboration with Consult for Women and Land Rights (CWLR) under aegis of the National Commission for Women.
2. As a sequel to the first consultative meeting held on 11<sup>th</sup> October 2006 on Child marriages and Forced Marriages, the APSCW ,



the APSCW, the APSWAB and the APWWS members meeting children of school for the the Visually Impaired in Kullu

held a second Consultative meeting with the Department of Social Welfare, Women & Child Development, the Deputy Commissioner Rapum pare Rajya Sarva Siksha Abhyam Mission, the Itanagar Press Club, and leading NGOs like the Oju Welfare Association to deliberate upon ways and means for rehabilitation of rescued child marriage victims and women under duress, for education of the rescued girls and for sensitization of the people of the state on these concerns. The Consultation evolved in a resolution that while simultaneous activities will be taken up by concerned departments, the Department of Education may take up on

priority the initiative of formulating a special package under the NPEGL Scheme.

3. The APSCW while coordinating the successful hosting of the first ever Panchayat Mahila Shakti Abhyam, launches the Chalo Gaon Ki Ore Abhyam in keeping with the Meera Didi se Puccho initiative of the National Commission for Women- through release of a compendium containing exhaustive information on legal development programmes of the government on 18<sup>th</sup> 19<sup>th</sup>- to Oct. 2007

4. 1st August 2008 -The APSCW organizes a Consultative Meeting with Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, an autonomous body under



The Panchayat Mahila Shakti Abhyam

the Ministry of Culture, The Director Social Welfare, Women and Child Development, and other stakeholders prominent among whom was Social activist Smt Bini Yanga, Chairperson of the Oju Welfare Association including a performing youth organization -the Hornbill Centre for Development to cultivate Arunachal Pradesh as a Girl Child friendly state.

5. With a novel approach to the issue of disaster management the APSCW



VCP Mepung Tadar addressing the Public on Rights of Women with special emphasis on Child Marriage

undertook to embark on a mission to make women and children the most vulnerable group to be affected by any kind of disaster, aware of their role in combating man made & natural disasters. The first ever District level workshop on "Disaster Management with regard to Gender Perspective" was organized at the district level and at the remotest subdivisions of the State, in collaboration with the Department of Relief and Rehabilitation and Disaster Management. The Maiden workshop was flagged off from Daporijo from 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2008. The work-shop was carried to Mechukha, Kanubari, Hayuliang. There was an overwhelming participation especially among the women, Heads of the departments, Panchayat leaders, Women Self Help Groups (SHG), NGOs etc. The district DRRO and Disaster field officer cooperation have been praise worthy in advocating the gender perspective as an important area of concern in disaster management programme plan in the respective districts. (Details Available at Page No. ....)



a girl child holding the poster of campaign against child marriage in the remote village in Nyapin

- 6) **Gandhi Samitri Darshan Samiti girl child friendly programme** was organized at various sub division of the districts. Workshop, Seminars and various interactive sessions were undertaken amongst women Panchayat leaders, Women Self Help Group and NGO representatives. (Details Available in the Chapter - A Birds Overview..)
- 7) **Called upon by the Honorable Minister for Panchayati Raj, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar to spear-head grassroot empowerment ,the APSCW embarked on the mission with District Level workshops on Panchayati Raj** with special emphasis on Mahila Shakti Abhiyan organized in various districts of Arunachal Pradesh. The programme mainly highlighted in promoting gender empowerment of women in the Panchayat through a strong participative process which primarily encouraged the Women Panchayat leaders to be articulate and present in perspective the problems of women Panchayat members and leaders. The programme also incorporated the decentralization of 29 subjects of powers given to the Panchayati leaders. (Details Available in the Chapter - A Birds Overview..)



The APSCW VCP and members called on Madam Girija Vyias Chairperson National Commission for Women on November 2008

represented various Women Panchayat leaders, NGOs from various districts, Government Officials and Advocates .

8) **One day Seminar on “Men & Women to end violence against Women** “was Organized on the Women International Day on 8<sup>th</sup> march 2009 at Banquet Hall Itanagar. The Programme had eminent speakers and was chaired by renowned lady and the first women IFS officer and writer of Arunachal Pradesh Ms. Mamang Dai .Matters Crime against Women in state of Arunachal Pradesh ,Rape Psychology, Child marriage system in Arunachal Pradesh. The participants represented various Women Panchayat leaders, NGOs from various districts, Government Officials and Advocates .



At a workshop

**Inter National, National Level & State Level Workshop attended by Women Commission Team.**

I. Chairperson APSCW Ms. Jarjume Ete attended: a). Inauguration of the ‘Gender Budget Analysis Center’ at Guwahati by the Rashtriya Grameen Vikas Nidhi on 5<sup>th</sup> January 2007.

a). International workshop on: Local to Global’, organized by the IRAW Asia Pacific, an International Women’s Rights Watch group, at New York, on

the 14<sup>th</sup> of January 2007 sponsored by the UNIFEM.

b. Seminar by India women Delegates on the Alternate CEDAW Report at the UN Secretariat, New York, on 17<sup>th</sup> January 2007 for the CEDAW Committee



Members Mrs Kenyir Ringu and Mrs Tadar Yadir with the West Bengal State Commission for Women



with Chairperson and Members of the Rajasthan State Commission for Women in 2007

Members of the United Nations and made presentation on the India situation on matters concerning to women.

c). The CEDAW Committee meeting at the United Nations, New York on 18<sup>th</sup> January 2007 as observer and lobbyist.

d). National Consultative Meeting on Engendering of Planning held at New Delhi by NAWO and sponsored by UNDP and UNIFEM on 14<sup>th</sup> February 2007.

II. Gurni Ringu, Lomte Riba and Jaya Joram, Member APSCW attended the Regional Workshop

on Powers of the Civil Court vested with State Commissions for Women and Interactive Meeting with the SCWs" organized by the NCW on 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> February 2007 at Shillong.

III. Ms. Komoli Mossang Chairperson APSCW attended the National Review Meeting on Education at New Delhi organized w.e.f 23rd July to 25th July 2008

III The APSCW with Ms Komoli Mossang as Chairperson, Ms Ms Tadar Mepung as Vice Chairperson, Mrs Kenyir Ringu as Member, Mrs Tadar Yadir as Member, Mrs Yater Nasi as Member, and Mrs Secha Rajkumar as Member and Ms Mamata Riba as Member Secretary undertook extensive awareness camp -aign mostly at sub divisional and circle level which have been enumerated at relevant pages

**Capacity Building & Workshops**

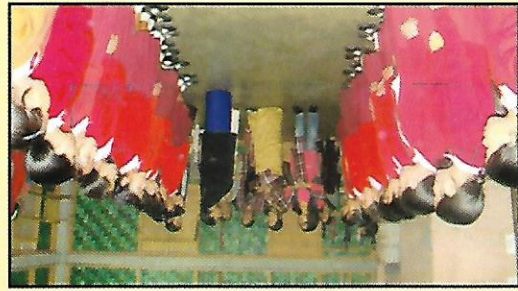
a) The first body of the APSCW lead by Chairperson MsJarjum Eic, along with Chairperson of AP Social Welfare Board Mrs Tadar Yadir and leading Women activists calls upon her Excellency the President of India on 26/10/2007 at the Rashtrapati Bhavan

b) The team also visits Delhi, Chandigarh Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh for orientation w.e.f 25/10/2007 to 31/11/2007, on functioning of Sate Commissions, Mahila Panchayats and Women Development Corporations



APSCW members attending the 2nd National Conference on Monitoring and evaluation of PDVA 2005

VCP Mepung Tadar with Smti Kiran Bedi National Conference on PDVA2005



Visiting Kasturba Gandhi Vidyalaya

2) Other activities are as under -  
a) Member Kenyir Ringu and Member Secretary visits Döllungmukh circle in Lower Subansiri District to enquire into reported atrocity against women in context to NHPC Hydro power project on 13/8/2008

b) National Level Workshop on Domestic Violence Act 2005 was



At Liromoba in the Gandhi Smriti & Darshan Samiti supported advocacy campaign

held on 14<sup>th</sup> November 08 at the Indian Habitat Center New Delhi. The programme was organized by Lawyers's collective and UNIFEM, supported by National Commission for Women. The Vice Chairperson Mrs Mepung Tadar, Mrs Kenyir Ringu Member, Mrs Tadar Yadir Member and Mrs Yater Nasi Member attended the Programme.

The Programme launched the Second Monitoring and Evaluation report on the Domestic violence Act 2005.

c) Gender Budgeting Workshop at the National & Regional level was organized by Ministry of Women & Child, New Delhi. Mrs Komoli Mossang participated in the meeting addressing the key issues of urgent need for gender budgeting in the state Arunachal Pradesh.

d) The National Institute of public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) organized a regional Workshop on Gender Budgeting at NIPCCD regional center Guwahati from 20-22 August 2008. The Vice Chairperson Mepung Tadar Attended the 3 day training programme. The training covered to sensitize the concept and the need for gender based approach for budgeting, appraise the positive contributions to the economic and social development of the country, orientation on the tools of gender budgeting, monitoring mechanism and to dovetail gender budget concept in projects and programmes to be undertaken by them and disseminate information widely.

e) **PUBLICATIONS MADE BY THE APSCW during 2007-2009**

- i) APSCW published a compendium of information of Development activities facilitated by the Government of Arunachal, compiled, authored and dedicated by Shri P.S Lokhande IAS, and Launched it as a part of Chalo Gaon ki Ore Abhiyan on 19th October 2007
- ii) As a partner with the State Micro Finance Coordinator, Director of Social Welfare Women & Child Development, NABARD and allied stakeholders the APSCW published its first ever Pamphlet on advocating the Vision of the Government of Arunachal Pradesh for EMPOWERING ARUNACHAL THROUGH MICRO FINANCE TO SHGS- targeting 5000 SHGs by 2011
- iii) Published the First Combined Annual Administrative Report of the APSCW for the Years 2005-2006 & 2006-2007 and tabled it before the Honorable Legislative Assembly of Arunachal Pradesh.
- iv) The APSCW with support from the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti published its maiden poster on eradication of Child marriage in 2008.
- f) Consultative functions of the APSCW

The Arunachal Pradesh State Commission for Women while discharging its duties with regard to its consultative status in the Government has endeavoured to submit recommendations, whenever called upon to do so, based on its field experience. To highlight a few, recommendations to the Government has been made with regard to framing of

- i) Review of laws affecting women and suggested legislative measures - Study on the Indian Penal code as recommended by the National commission for Women
- ii) Rules for Compulsory Registration of Marriages
- ii) Rules for selection and appointment of Child marriage Protection Officers under The Child Marriage Protection Act 2006

iii) Recommendations submitted to the Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh with a request to place it before the Honorable Learned Committee of Governors on Women Empowerment.

iv) A brief presentation on crime against women with reference to Arunachal Pradesh was submitted by the Member Secretary to the National Commission for Women to be tabled at China Bhavan Gantok during Seminar being held on 19th April 2008 with special focus on North Eastern States.

v) A paper on Socio Economic Cultural & Political Status of Women in Arunachal Pradesh was submitted by the Member Secretary to the AP State Legal Service Authority during March 2008 to be incorporated in the report for the National Conclave of North Eastern States.

vi) Recommendations on Rehabilitation Scheme for victims of rape.

**e) Responses and Feedback from Grassroots**

The overwhelming response received from the women at the grassroots to the initiatives of the body has accentuated a need for creating a forum for the womenfolk to express their concerns and the needs. Few of the concerns issues are enumerated below for record to draw the attention of all concerned about the conditions of the women in general and the tribal women of Arunachal, in particular.

- i) Effective implementation of Child Marriage Prohibition Act 2006.
- ii) Immediate setting up of Short stay homes in areas where atrocity against women is endemic.
- iii) More women in decision making bodies like Nyel, Kebang etc.
- iv) More women to be appointed as Goan Burtis, Political Interpreter.
- v) Vocation – oriented and better quality of education in schools.
- vi) Facilities for better economic opportunities in rural areas.
- vii) Women police and women police stations.
- viii) Women cells in district headquarters.
- ix) Accentuated health facilities for the mother and child in the villages.
- xi) Property rights of women, particularly land rights.
- xii) Need for a crusade against alcohol, opium and drugs abuse.
- xiii) Need for a spread of awareness for Compulsory Registration of Marriage.
- xiv) Better livelihood opportunities for women.
- xv) Adult Literacy Centers.
- xvi) Women's participation in Development Planning.
- xvii) Setting up of Women Activity Centres.
- xviii) Crisis Intervention Centers under aegis of APSCW in every District.
- xix) Need for Working Women's Hostel in all urban areas.

Along the Kameng trail



(xvi) 33 % job reservation for Women especially in group C and Group D Staff.

## **SYNOPSIS OF THOUGHT PROVOKING CASES**

### **CASE STUDY I**

Yami ( not the real name) became an orphan at a very young age. The widowed mother gave her daughter to her distant brother in law who was aged about 38 years old to be the second wife as he wanted a son to carry forward his name. The bride price was a cow and a pig. Yami was 10 years old when she was forced into the marriage. She was forcibly taken to the house on the pretext to educate her for 8 years. She says "I just had my periods for two months. By the third month I was already pregnant" she stated.

Yami heard about the Arunachal Pradesh State Commission for Women from her friend whose relative was also a victim of child marriage. Finally Yami ,3 months pregnant reached the APSCW. By then she was just thirteen years old.

With immediate intervention Yami ,the 13-year old mother to be , was kept in the Short Stay Home run by the Oju Welfare Association .the only organisation which has been providing safety and food to the shelterless and destitutes consistently for more than two decades . Meanwhile the proceedings in the Child marriage case continued in the APSCW . Before conclusion of the case Yami delivered a baby boy in the hospital. The APSCW passed an order to the father of the child to give monthly maintenance for the child. Yami is freed from the child marriage and lives with the mother.

**Comment :** No additional funds have been provided to the APSCW to grant to victims coming before the APSCW and therefore the medical expenses had to be borne by individual contributions .

### **CASE STUDY II**

A complaint of child marriage was forwarded by president the All Nyishi Students Union on April 2008. Anga ( not the real name) at the age of 10 years ,while studying in class I was engaged to Takar ( not the real name) who also was a mere child and was also studying in class vi in the year 2000. In 2008 a hurried forceful marriage was arranged as it was believed by the local ritual that a success venture of marriage was a good time during that year.

According to the evidence recorded before the APSCW , it was during the Examination of class viii that Anga was forcefully taken in to Takars 's village. She was confined to the to the house for two days .Thereafter a traditional ritual called the PAHI was performed to solemnize the marriage. This ritual is a recognition in the society and can performed and considered in the absence of the bride's parents.

After a month the Anga escaped and requested the Arunachal Pradesh Nyshi Students Union to rescue her. The ANSU which as a social body has infact been working towards the cause of eradication of Child marriages, requested the AOPSCW to take up the case. A case of child marriage was registered and the APSCW as per powers vested under the APSCW Act took up the case..Today the girl is freed from the child marriage and has resumed studies. **Comment:** Field support from leading NGOs helps in early settlement of cases.

### **CASE STUDY III**

Yaram (not the real name) aged 11 was given as bride to Taram ( not the real name) ,a man OLDER than the father of the child bride. The old man ,Taram forcibly took the little girl as his third wife. Taram was local priest and when he asked for the young daughter the bride father's had no choice and . He gave away his child to the old man with one mithun as the bride price. In the 10 years of marriage Taram physically and mentally tortured her as he was alcoholic and suffered from insecurity of his young wife having relationship with the others. The concept of



divorce was unthinkable for Taram. He could not accept that there is law which can separate the spouse on merit of evidence and trial. Today the Yaram is freed from the Taram.

**Comment :** Records prove persons in powerful positions at the village level like Gaon Burahs or priests are mostly found to be respondents in cases of child marriages .

#### CASE STUDY IV

Reena ( not real name ) and Bhaskar not real name came to the APSCW with a request for protection .Reena informed that she is a resident of Delhi and had fallen in love with Bhaskar a resident of Assam when she had come to Silapathar to meet her relatives . Reena was eighteen years of age and had decided to marry Bhaskar .However Reenas parents were totally against the marriage and so they had got their marriage registered on their own.They had come before the APSCW to seek protection since it was learnt that parents of the girl had lodged an FIR of kidnap against Bhaskar.

The APSCW provided counselling and legal advise to Reena and Bhaskar and referred the case to New Delhi State commission for Women with information to the Assam Commission for women for providing relief to the girl in securing her right since the place of occurrence was beyond the physical jurisdiction of Assamchal Pradesh .

**Comment:** While many people even outside the state of Assamchal Pradesh are aware of the workings of the APSCW and seeks to avail the APSCW to settle their grievances,they are unaware of the jurisdiction of the APSCW act 2002.

#### CASE STUDY V

Birne ( not real name ) a victim of child marriage and Yaying another victim ( not real name ) were accommodated in a government aided Short Stay home by the APSCW , under information to the District Administration since they had sought shelter and their gaurdians and parents were not in a position to provide them safety. Both girls were being provided education at the short stay home by the APSCW in partnership with the short stay home. One day the Short stay home authorities informed that Birne and Yaying were missing since two days and that they had left the premises on the pretext of going to meet relatives . The APSCW advised the short stay home authorities for filing of missing report immediately. Investigation was done and it was learnt they had presumably gone away with two young persons Jeet (not real name) and Prem (not real name ) to Assam . The police administration, authorities of the concerned short stay home and the APSCW launched a massive search operation and it was informed that four of them had fled to majuki islands and that a marriage ceremony of sorts had been arranged by friends of the boys and that Birne and Jeet and Yaying and Prem had exchanged marriage vows . The police ,braving flood and rains brought back all four of them. While the girls were freed the boys were booked for enticing the girls away and even toady languishes in judicial custody .

**Comment : a)** Girls are treated as a free inmate and not as criminals to be kept under lock and key in short stay homes . They are also provided education and skills training in the short stay homes Unfortunately often they fail to appreciate the sensitivity of their situation and subsequently fail to abide by rules and regulations meant for their welfare thus giving rise to complex ancillary cases.

Many such cases have been registered in the APSCW till date which conflicts the legal system and the Customary practices and it is big challenge to Assamchal Pradesh State Commission for Women to work towards the justice for our girl child and our women.Many minor girls and young women are raped in the name of Tradition and the strong social sanction towards child marriage.

## Milestones

- ◆ *The Arunachal Pradesh State Commission for Women , submits a representation to the Chairperson of the Scheduled Tribes & Minorities Commission , ! Smti Urmila Singh on 19th June 2009, as under ...*
- *"Tribal Customary practices, especially in context to Arunachal Pradesh ,as a matter of record, does not give due recognition to the land and resource right of its women. Hence submitted that the Honorable Commission for Scheduled Tribes may like to intervene so that protection of the indigenous land and resource rights of tribal women are kept in view in any legislation that may be enacted, so that the land use rights, pertaining to inheritance rights of the tribal women of India are respected . Also submitted that in order to reduce alienation of the tribal population from their rights over land and other natural resources, arising out of developmental activities incorporating widespread land cover under mega project, the Hon'ble Commission for Scheduled Tribe may intervene so that the manner and quantum of compensation, payable, is consume rate to the sacrifice of both- resource and tradition - made by the tribal men and women.*
- *Submitted that the parameters for social-economic welfare, extendable to the tribal women especially of the north eastern region be considered. Submitted that in this perspective, difficult topography, rather than demographic density, be considered as determining criterion.*
- *In spite of various developmental and social schemes introduced by the Government of India , for the benefit of its tribal population, many tribes inhabiting interior pockets of the country , are not able to avail of the schemes due, to poor literacy and minimal exposure. Submitted that an intensive campaign of developmental programmes designed for the Scheduled Tribes should be introduced, through public outreach mediums like hoardings & electronic media, since only maximum coverage will bring maximum benefits.*
- ◆ *The APSCW organizes a Consultative Meeting with Honorable Member of the National Commission for Women Mrs Wansuk Syiem ilc for the North Esaten States on 11<sup>th</sup> Nov 2008 during her maiden Visit to Arunachal Pradesh w.e.f 10/11/2008 .*



Snapshots from the campaign

A humble submission

Presented to Her Excellency the President of the Republic of India Shrimati Pratibha Devi Patil

During her maiden visit.

To the State of Arunachal Pradesh,

dated 1st April 2009.

Respected, Her excellency,

Shrimati Pratibha Devi Singh patil.

The President,

of the republic of India,

On behalf of the sisters and brothers of the State of Arunachal Pradesh, inhabiting the extreme north east of the country, the Arunachal Pradesh State Commission for Women, is honored to extend heartiest welcome to your Excellency, the President of India. It is our privilege to be an integral part of the Era of Women's Empowerment in the country, under the visionary leadership of your Excellency, the First woman Head of State, of the Democratic Republic of India. Words cannot measure our pride, in being able to greet you today, on your maiden visit to this border state of the country.

To commemorate your esteemed visit, Arunachal Pradesh State Commission for women begs to invite attention to a brief charter of request for inclusion in the terms of reference made by the Honorable, Learned Committee of Governors on Women Empowerment. We beg permission to lay down the representation, as under;

1. The parameter for socio economic benefit, extendable to the tribal women, especially of the Northern Eastern region, may be liberalized and difficult topography, rather than population, be considered as determining parameter. A separate Sub Committee for the North eastern Region be considered with eminent ladies of the North East as Members, so that the reservoir of experience they have, may be utilized.
3. A Gender Advisor, preferably in the usage of Chairperson of State Women Commissions be appointed, to monitor the Gender Perspective at the State Planning Body level. The person so appointed, be considered for co-option as a member of the STB.
4. Gender Experts be considered for appointment in all Government Departments, to address the needs of women in the development processes.

The Arunachal Pradesh State Commission for Women, humbly request Your Excellency, The President of India, to kindly accept the hopes and aspiration of the women of this integral tribal state of the north eastern part of the country named Arunachal Pradesh. We join hands together with our sisters and brothers, across the nation, in walking under your benevolent guidance towards the fight of Socio Economic and Political Empowerment.

Presented by:

Smti Komoli Mossang

Chairperson

The Arunachal Pradesh

State Commission for Women,

Government of Arunachal Pradesh,

Itanagar

## Methodologies adopted and lessons learnt by the APSCW In the endeavor for speedy and inexpensive Justice

- *Social investigation i. e by using the social network for acquiring correct and verified information on the cases.*
- *Public Hearing i. e by holding open public hearing on such cases which have a wider issue / social issue embroiled in it. Besides open hearing on the case itself such public hearings are also used as a forum for sensitization on women empowerment.*
- *Fact Finding Mission i. e in such a cases where a major criminal offence has been committed, for example, rape and murder, the Commission had embarked on an independent fact finding mission, especially in cases where procedural technicalities are reported to be delaying the process of delivery of judgement to rule out miscarriage of justice to tardy investigations.*
- *Third party participation of persons of eminence and relevance to the cases on the panel of enquiry or as witnesses are also encouraged in the APSCW functioning. This helps the Commission in engaging representatives from the public with the various problems and issues of concern to the women in Arunachal Pradesh and also sensitizing important citizens.*
- *Investigation through registered bodies of women empowerment i. e those cases which require intensive monitoring, relevant NGOs and affiliate bodies and units have been requested for intensive work in the interest of the aggrieved women / girl child by means of assistance in investigation, enquiries, negotiations, counseling, and rehabilitation.*
- *Recommendations of concerned Administrative authorities / Judicial Heads i. e in such cases where the involved parties belong to far flung areas / remote villages and where personal attendance entails considerable difficulty to the parties owing to poor road connectivity, cases are referred to the DCS / ADCs for settlement as per recommendation of the Commission, in the interest of speedy justice.*
- *Investigation through police i. e cases where criminal offence is a prima facie factor, cases are referred to the local police authorities for registration of cases and investigation as per laws of the land, to ensure redressal to the victims.*
- *Counseling of involved parties has been a major activity especially where it is seen that cases can be settled before issue of processes. Many cases have been resolved through intensive counseling, especially reconciliations in cases of marital disputes.*
- *Ensuring remedial and rehabilitative measures for all aggrieved victims, wherever necessary by contributing to the cause with the individual resources i. e the mental and physical well being of each victim coming 'before the Commission is studied and thereby rehabilitation is recommended accordingly.*
- *As much as possible, the APSCW has been involving the police, district administration and nodal departments in the pursuance of ensuring justice, redressal and amelioration of the problems of the victims. Thus, the achievement of its mandate is through inclusion of other concerned agencies of the state machinery and the traditional social institutions.*

### Signs of Hope

- (1). **Awareness through network** – The Commission has evolved a working relationship with the various women's organizations, both registered and unregistered, in its efforts to raise awareness about the Commission, its mandates, the laws and policies for protection of women's rights and their development etc. And women even in the rural areas are asking for more outreach programs from the government.
- (2). **Awareness through participation in events**- Members of the Commission have participated in the different events and enhanced their perspectives and understanding of emerging issues concerning women in the macro level. Thereby, during the tours and visits to the districts, they have been able to give more information to the public at a large.

- (3). **Sensitive treatment by officers** in fields of Administration, Policing, Health etc. in asserting of rights of the Girl Child-helps the victims. Sensitive dealing by officers has helped in starting a positive trend in the delivery of justice to the victims and securing of human rights. During this period, the Commission had also invariably got good support from the district administration, the police force and the Health services. Further efforts on generating such level of sensitivity would go a long way in the state.
- (4). **Role of Traditional Council Members**- Gaon Buras of the village councils particularly in Kurung Kumey have asked for better information on the legal provisions on the rights of women so that they can also improve upon their traditional attitude to ensure the human rights of the women and girls, thus is a very positive indication. Not just the village council members, but leaders of all levels need to be benefit from some concrete interventions from the state.

### Dark Clouds

- (1). **Prevalence of Child Marriage Cases**- Despite the Child Marriage Prohibition Act 2006, even today the Girl child are treated as tradable commodities. File records indicate that although with the spread of awareness child marriage with men in the older age group is peripherally declining, marriage of under age girls to under age boys is still continuing. As also indicated in the first report tabled before the Honorable Legislative assembly many of the men who have sold or bought child brides for wives or daughter-in-law are men in power and are often seen to be village council elders GBS and HGBs or priests. By the time the child bride comes to her senses, she would have been deprived of basic education, or her childhood, often raped and tortured, kept in captivity. Invariably, these victims are young, poor or helpless orphans and the men are from influential and better off family backgrounds. And not all such victims can access the Commission's office for intervention.
- (2). **Crime against Women: Domestic Violence**: 33% of women in the age group of 15-49 years have experienced physical violence while 10% have ever experienced sexual violence and 36% have ever experienced both physical and sexual violence. Battery, insults, physical, torture and deprivation owing to multiple marriages, rape, gender discrimination, are among the apparent forms that have been reported to the office of the APSCW. There is a palpable lack of knowledge and concern about the human rights of the females, Constitutional guarantees and laws of the land that protects the rights of citizens, particularly the women.
- (3). **Low Legal Literacy**: Although the department of Law & Judicial Affairs have taken up many initiatives for providing free legal aid to needy persons with programmes like the Arnachal Pradesh Legal Literacy Camp Programme 2005, and the APSCW has substantiated the efforts by spreading awareness of free legal aid under the SLA, it is observed that women in the state are still unaware of the facility and most of those who are informed are are apprehensive of availing the facility.
- (4). **Rise in heinous crime against women is a concern that is surfacing over the recent years.** According to available statistics rape and murder of children within age group of 4-10 years, rape and murder of young girls, gang rapes as well as rape of elderly women are being reported at alarming rates.
- (5). **High number of women in unorganized sector**: 79.7% of total workers in Arnachal Pradesh during 2004-2005 were found to be self employed out of which the share of self employed women in rural area was found to be 93% while only 40.5% of their urban counterparts were found to be self employed. There is a need to consolidate this workforce in a systematic manner.

(6). **Women in Decision Making Process-** The Arunachal Pradesh Human Development Report 2005 has observed “The changing values, disintegration of old family systems and differences in the world view of the young and the old, in varying forms and degrees are now changing the balance of power and authority within the household and clans” It also observes “it is difficult to categorise the status and power of women in Arunachal Pradesh” so far as women in decision making is concerned. At a specific level 54% of women participated APSCW has been advocating for able and deserving women ought to have the opportunity to be on the various decision-making bodies in the state.

(7). **Tribal Customary Inheritance Laws and Practices:** It has been observed that in most tribal socio-cultural set-up, women are barred from inheriting paternal property, and many a times from inheriting even matrimonial property. Widows with no male offspring are barred from inheriting any property of a deceased husband which renders them not only homeless and socially insignificant but also in penury. In a few cases young widows have been dispossessed of her marital property, jointly acquired and owned by her with her deceased husband. Although succor is available in the modern legal system, the people in the state still rely on customary practices on property rights and are unaware of the facilities that can be availed.



Workshop with Gaon Burahs in Upper Subansiri district

(8). **Very low level of HDI:** The Human Development Indices, viz- low literacy rate, high school drop out rate, high IMR, low level of purchasing power, low level of representation in Government job, public sectors etc, highlighted in the Arunachal Pradesh Human Development Report 2005 has underlined the issues needed to be addressed on priority to enhance the status of women in the state along with what needs to be done for the overall human development in the state.

(9). **Low Literacy among Girl Child and high Drop out rates :** Gender gap which is defined as male literacy minus female literacy in education as per the Arunachal Pradesh Development Report is 20.30%. While a certain increase in female literacy is noted, with dropout rates in class I-V coming down from 73.9% in 1981-82 to 46.85% in 2004-2005, school dropouts among girls in the Senior Secondary level remains higher than that of boys. Increase in the number of unorganized sex workers among the indigenous population has been observed in the last two decades and more though there is no study or data available on the same. It is a matter of serious concern for a young and tribal state still grappling with the first shifting modern development paradigms.

(10). **Total Fertility Rate:** The Situational Analysis of Women and Girls in Arunachal conducted by the NCW indicates that the Crude Birth Rate in the state is 34.62 and the Total Fertility Rate is 4.56 compared to 25.40 and 3.20 respectively of the national average. So inference is that owing to the low literacy among women in Arunachal, the total fertility rate and the crude birth rate are higher here compared to the national average.

(11). **Poor Nutritional Status:** 51% of women of Arunachal in the age group of 15-49 years were found to be anemic according to the NFHS 3. A separate study shows that the percentage of women having a Body-Mass – Index (BMI) below 18.5 kg/ sqm is the lowest in the state among all the north eastern states and relatively higher among illiterate women and lowered living standard. These concerns are directly proportional to low literacy rates and low economic independence among women.

(12). **High Infant Mortality Rate:** Female infant mortality rate in the below five age group was estimated to be 137 for the state as a whole as per the APHDR, and is much higher than that of male under five mortality rate. While indicating a gender discrimination in social attitude towards health of girl child and low female literacy the statistics also indicates low health status of mothers and low income level among women, particularly in the rural areas.

(13). **Neglect of the Consultative Status of the Commission:** "As per section 22 of the APSCW Act 2002, the Government shall consult the Commission on all policy matters affecting the women in the State from time to time as and when sought by the Commission". The Commission has not received any single policy paper from any of the departments, agencies of the state government since its inception. It had also written to the government in this regard, the needs immediate attention if genders concerns in the development of the state is to be taken seriously.

(Acknowledgement – the APHDR 2005 conducted by the Rajiv gandhi University, the Situational Analysis of Girls in Arunachal Pradesh conducted by the National Commission for Women, The NHFS 3 and the APDR conducted by the Planning Commission of India )

**Action Taken by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh on few of the recommendations of the APSCW submitted by the APSCW through its Annual Administrative Report for the Years 2005-2006 & 2006 -2007**

The Arunachal Pradesh State Commission for Women gratefully acknowledges the immediate steps taken by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh under the leadership of Honorable Chief Minister Shri Dorji Khandu with regard to few major issues identified, out of the 31 recommendations tabled by the APSCW before the Honorable Legislative Assembly during July 2007- namely

- (I) Appointment of Protection Officers under the Protection of Women against Domestic Violence Act 2005
- (II) Steps taken for framing of Rules for appointment of Child Marriage Prohibition Officers under the Child Marriage Prohibition Act 2006
- (III) Setting up of Womens Study Centre under aegis of the UGC and the Rajiv Gandhi University at Rono Hills
- (IV) Activation of Child Welfare Committees in the Districts and activation of the Juvenile Justice Boards .

**Recommendations being made hereby as per provisions of the Rule 22 of the APSCW Act 2002:**

1. **Substantive posts of Member Secretary, Finance & Accounts Office etc:** Provision of a substantive post of Member Secretary, Finance & Account Officers, Standing Legal Counsel and Office Superintendent along with supporting staff and adequate salary provisions to sustain the zeal of the APSCW and effectively and immediately conveyed to the ground. Till now all the Member Secretaries of the APSCW had been discharging their duties towards the Commission in addition to other responsibilities own substantive posts.

2. **Immediate Conduct of the CCS (Conduct) Rules:** The CCS (Conduct) Rules is something every employee of the government signs at the time of joining the service of the state. These rules are also supposed to govern the conduct of each and every person holding a government job. But today, many government officials are not only committing conducts contrary to their own undertaking signed on joining the services of the government, but also taking the law of the land for granted by violating Rules 21 of the said Rules besides misleading the court of the law in many cases. Many complaints have been received from violated spouses for deprivation of their privileges as family in terms of financial and social security, sometimes causing the destitute of their own loved ones. Yet, there is no known case where action has been taken against anyone under the CCS (Conduct) Rules. And the cases keep rising in total negation of such a positive legal provisions.

3. **Fund requirement and Appointment of Service Providers (under the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act, 2005)** The effective implementation of the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act, 2005 calls upon for putting in place all the machineries that are notified in the PWDV Act 2005. While Protection Officers have been appointed by the Government in 15 districts, performing NGOs are yet to be notified as Service Providers. It is recommended that while provision is kept for appointment of Service Providers, the state plan budget must also have in the plan outlay, funds for implementation of the Act
4. **Early Appointment of Child Marriage Prevention Officer:** The APSCW recommends the early appointment of Child Marriage Prevention Officer as per the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006 the much awaited Act, immediately so that the administrators can ensure complete ban on the practice.
5. **Municipal Corporations and implementation of the 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment in the Urban Areas:**
6. **Women Representative on the A.P State Planning Board:** Inclusion of Women Representative- person with ability, integrity, intelligence and standing, actively involved and working for the cause of women- in the State Planning Board of Arunachal Pradesh, is a felt need to ensure gender parity and equity in the development inputs and the process.
7. **Gender Experts in every Department and agency and Gender Budgetting :** Engendering of the development planning and policy formulation, is not only a priority area but also a sure step to equitable development. The government is requested to consider professionals with requisite educational background of mastery in sociology, or administration, Social Work, Human Resources Management and Development, Rural Development, Human Rights, to work on gender issues in each department so that at least the mandatory 30% of funds of each department may be allocated for gender based identified sectors within the budget plan. The Government may also consider appointment of a Gender Advisor at the state level at par with Cabinet Minister like the Media Advisor, Political Advisor, Financial Advisor etc.

The APSCW recommends initiation of Gender Budgeting of the State Plan. Towards this the Planning Department can start with orientation and sensitization of the Heads of Departments on Gender Budgeting. Further, the government ought to allocate an earmarked amount in each department and agency, especially for Gender Sensitization Program in the respective offices for all their staff and officers to ensure effective delivery.

8. **Provision of adequate salaries to the constituent Members of the APSCW commensurate with their status** The "salary" in the APSCW, Chairperson and Members (Condition of service and Tenure Rules 2004- amounting to Rs 8000/- pertaining to the Chairperson, Rs 7500 for the Vice Chairperson and Rs 7000/- pertaining to the Members do not justify the status held and responsibilities handed by these offices. Therefore, the emoluments of these offices of the Chairperson, the Vice Chairperson and the Members be made commensurate to the status and responsibilities they hold and handle.
9. **Prioritising Investigation of rape and murder cases and provision of support to victims during investigation and trial process**

The APSCW deeply alarmed by the rising instances of crime against women, requests the Government to issue strong directives to concerned authorities for prompt and gender sensitive investigation of cases of rape and murder of women and children and for collateral support to the victims or their families during the investigation and trial process.

10. **Qualifications of Chairperson, Vice- Chairperson and Members of APSCW:** It is recommended that a clause be included in the APSCW Act 2002. Chapter II, Section 5, as sub-section (6), providing for basic minimum education to qualify for nomination on the Commission and be able to deliver the goods to the needy women. Members of the first team of APSCW, on the basis of their personal field experience,



recommended to be eligible to be entrusted with the responsibility of Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson or a Member of the APSCW, one must be at least a graduate from a recognized institution, with sound knowledge of the constitutional provisions and other human rights instruments ratified by the country and basic knowledge of the law of the land, to be able to hold the respective offices in the Commission and also be able to function and deliver their responsibilities as offices bearers of a quasi-judicial statutory body.

**11. Independent Functioning and Status of APSCW:** The APSCW recommends that an independent set up at par with other Commissions viz- APPSC, APSIC, etc. in terms of functioning is a must for the effective delivery by this Commission. At present, even appointments of the staff of the Commission are to be made by the State Government, as and when posts are created. The Commission is just a recommending authority even in the appointment of its own staff. In the process, even after five and half years the office of the APSCW is still without adequate posts and still running short of supporting staff. Further, despite the ceremonial status at par with that of Minister of State for the Chairperson of the APSCW and that of Secretary to the state government for the Members, there is no commensurate privilege, which is required to be provided at par. In fact the protocol mandated for the Vice Chairperson of the APSCW is not yet connoted. Although accommodations to constituent Members of the APSCW require to be provided, as per their entitlements, as on date the chairperson, Vice Chairperson and Members are having to put up in private/rented residences. Therefore, necessary office space and residential accommodations, need to be earmarked for the Chairperson, Vice – Chairperson, and seven Members.

**12. Independent Plan Head for APSCW:** Requirement of an independent Plan Head is required by the APSCW for better functioning. Presently, the Commission is dependent on Grant-in-Aid from the state government being received through the nodal department. This arrangement entails this Commission to submit utilization certificates for even for recurring expenditure of the office like staff salary etc. The resource allocation for APSCW ought to be made under a separate plan head to facilitate the growth and effective functioning of this office. Since, this Commission is not only a statutory body but also a quasi-judicial one with need for functional autonomy, financial autonomy with its own plan head would be most desirable. That would also help in enhancing the status of the office of the Commission to a large extent, as it ought to be.

**13. One time Grant:** One time resources allocation of Rs 6 Crores in order to streamline its activities.

**14. Setting up of Infrastructure for Family Courts:** It is also recommended that the state set up infrastructure and other facilities and allocate resources for effective functioning of the same. Towards this, it may be pertinent to marry the legal provisions, humanitarian values and positive tribal customs to ensure a safe and secure society for the women in the state. Justice must be easily accessible, fast and affordable to the poorest of the poor. This may require the government to consult the State Legal Services Authority, the Bar Council, experts on tribal value system in the state, human rights and women's rights experts and activists along with the APSCW to draw up the framework for Family Courts in the tribal state to help our future generation to retain the positive values of our communities. The state plan budget may have provision for this in the concerned department.

**15. Setting up of District Grievances Cells:** In order to facilitate easy access of legal aid to victimized women and the girl children, the APSCW requests the Government to notify for setting up of District Grievances Cell in every District headquarters at par with similar bodies in neighboring states. The Deputy Commissioner be made the ex-officio Chairman, with a non-official Secretary, who must be a woman working with the women's issues for a respectable period of time, the Superintendent of Police as an ex-

officio Member and at least four others Members, which will be an equal mix of men and women of good repute and outstanding social commitments with empathy for the cause of women and girl child. This office with the help of women's organization may prepare the panel for nomination and notification by the government. The annual budget outlay of the state may also incorporate this for immediate implementation. The Commission has been functioning without any additional support in terms of knowledge base or expertise of Ad hoc Committees to assist the office of APSCW in special situations. Additional resources allocation by the state for activating ad hoc standing / expert Committees as provided in Rule 9 of the Act is recommended by the APSCW.

16. **Crisis Management Centers for Women and the Girl Child:** Crisis Management Centers for all the districts was envisaged in view of requirement assessed so that traumatized victims can receive immediate succour and guidance, after undergoing atrocity. The State Legal Services Authority and the State Police Administration may consider collaborating with the APSCW for supporting the project .
17. **Awareness generation on provision of free Legal Aid.under Legal Services Authorities Act 1987**
18. **Sexual Harassment Complaint in all institutions and offices:**
19. **A Chapter of Gender Issues in school curriculum at secondary level:**
20. **Crusade against Drugs, Opium and Alcohol:**
21. **Review of the A.P Bill for Protection of Customary Laws and the Social Practices, 1994 and the A.P Land Management and Records Act, 2000:**
22. **Additional Resource Allocations to the APSCW:**
23. **Recruitment System for Domestic Workers / Maid Servants:**
24. **Provisions of facility for women in need of mental health care:**
25. **Activity Centres for Women**
26. **State Policy for Empowerment of Women (SPEW):**
27. **Women Development Corporation (WDC):**
28. **Inclusion of women in State Public Services:**
29. **Inclusion of women in State Public Undertakings:**
30. **Inclusion of women in State Human Rights Commission (SHRC):**



The VCP with Deputy Commissioner Changlang Shri Deepak Kumar in 2008

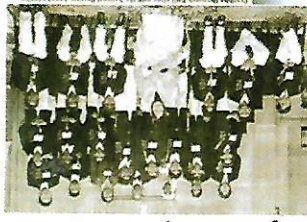
**Wifestones**



Chairperson APSCW, Smti Jarjum Etc along with Member Smti Lomte Riba, Chairperson Arunachal Pradesh Social Welfare Advisory Board, Smti Tadar Yadri, President Arunachal Pradesh Womens Welfare Society, Smti Dharmavati Mammao, Advisor APWWS Smti Kenyir Ringu and Member Secretary APSCW, calls upon Her Excellency the President of India, Smti Pratibha Devi Singh Patil on 26-10-2007 at Rashtrapati Bhavan.

**Every woman in the country must be literate: Prez**

President Pratibha Devi Singh Patil, while addressing a group of women in a meeting in New Delhi, said that every woman in the country must be literate. She said that the government is committed to providing quality education to all women and to ensuring that they are empowered to take decisions for themselves. She also said that the government is committed to providing equal opportunities to all women in the workforce and to ensuring that they are treated with respect and dignity.



**Child marriage could be stopped through education, awareness: Prez**

President Pratibha Devi Singh Patil, while addressing a group of women in a meeting in New Delhi, said that child marriage could be stopped through education and awareness. She said that the government is committed to providing quality education to all children and to ensuring that they are empowered to take decisions for themselves. She also said that the government is committed to providing equal opportunities to all children in the workforce and to ensuring that they are treated with respect and dignity.

**Initiatives on anvil for a girl-friendly Arunachal**

The government is planning to launch several initiatives to make Arunachal Pradesh a girl-friendly state. These initiatives include providing quality education to all girls, ensuring that they are safe and secure in schools, and providing them with the necessary skills and training to enter the workforce. The government is also committed to providing equal opportunities to all girls in the workforce and to ensuring that they are treated with respect and dignity.



**Marginal urban women group ventilates their grievances**

A group of marginal urban women in Arunachal Pradesh met to ventilate their grievances. They discussed the various challenges they face in their daily lives, including lack of access to basic services, unemployment, and discrimination. The group is seeking the attention of the government and the public to address these issues and to improve the lives of marginal urban women.

**APSCW conducts public hearing**

The Andhra Pradesh State Commission for Women (APSCW) conducted a public hearing to address the concerns of women in the state. The hearing was held in a public hall and was attended by a large number of women. The women presented their grievances and sought the attention of the commission. The commission is committed to addressing these concerns and to providing the necessary support to the women.

**NCW member assures to highlight problems faced by women and children of Arunachal**

A member of the National Commission for Women (NCW) has assured to highlight the problems faced by women and children in Arunachal Pradesh. She said that she will be conducting a study on the issues and will be presenting the findings to the government. She is committed to ensuring that the government takes the necessary steps to address these issues and to improve the lives of women and children in Arunachal Pradesh.



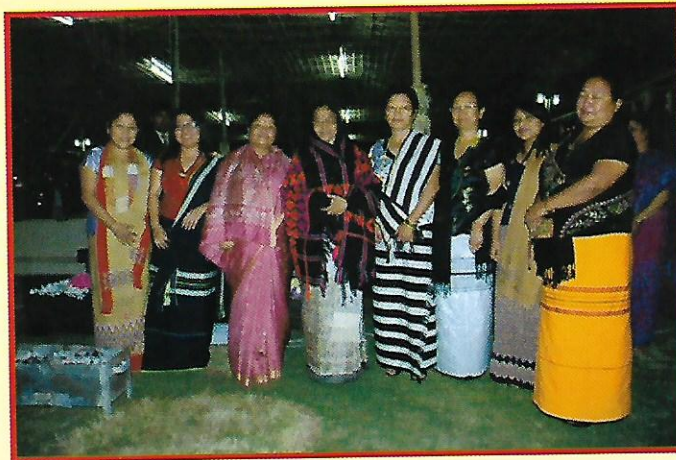
**Modern laws contradict**

The modern laws in India are often contradictory and do not always take into account the needs and realities of women. This can lead to confusion and injustice for women. It is important for the government to review and update the laws to ensure that they are fair and effective for all women.

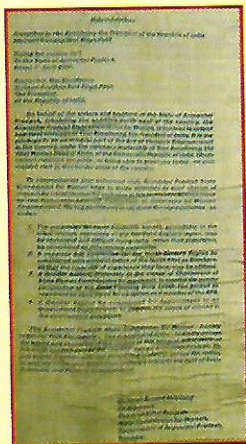


The Arunachal Pradesh State Commission for Women is committed to providing support and assistance to women in the state. We are committed to ensuring that all women have access to the services and resources they need to improve their lives. We are also committed to raising awareness of the issues facing women and to advocating for their rights.

### Milestones



Chairperson APSCW, Smti Komoli Mossang presents a submission to Her Excellency, the President of India, Smt Pratibha Devi Singh Patil, along with Vice Chairperson APSCW, Smti Tadar Mepung, Members Smti Tadar Yadir, Smti Kenyir Ringu, Smti Yater Nasi, Smti Secha Rajkumar and Member Secretary Mamata Riba on 2nd April 2009



Publications by the APSCW besides a compendium titled Chalo Gaon ki Ore



The maiden poster published by APSCW as an advocacy tool against child marriage

Photo profile of the submission made before Her Excellency, the President of India, Smt Pratibha Devi Singh Patil on 2/4/2009

Milestones

features/miscellaneous

"Tee hint"

# Wife's maintenance man's 'natural duty': Supreme Court

NEW DELHI, Nov 28 — In a significant ruling, the Supreme Court has held that a former husband's household 'grabbed' by her. The apex court bench said there was a social purpose behind Section 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which entitles a divorced wife, minor children or old parents to claim maintenance from her husband, father or earning son, respectively. Section 125 gives effect to fundamental rights and natural duties of a man to provide maintenance to his wife, children and parents when they are unable to maintain themselves, the bench said. It is meant to achieve a social purpose. The ruling was given on Tuesday by a bench of Justice Arif Ali Khan and Justice Chandrabudhe. The former state government official to pay Rs 1,500 a month to his divorced wife to maintain herself. The ruling was given on Tuesday by a bench of Justice Arif Ali Khan and Justice Chandrabudhe. The former state government official to pay Rs 1,500 a month to his divorced wife to maintain herself. The ruling was given on Tuesday by a bench of Justice Arif Ali Khan and Justice Chandrabudhe. The former state government official to pay Rs 1,500 a month to his divorced wife to maintain herself.



## Will Women's Bill change things? Yes

The bill, which is expected to be passed in the next few days, will provide for the reservation of 33 per cent of seats for women in all government jobs and posts. The bill is expected to be passed in the next few days. The bill is expected to be passed in the next few days. The bill is expected to be passed in the next few days.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 2010  
RNI NO 40  
**The Arumachal**  
VIEW US AT WWW.ARUMACHALNEWS.COM  
**RS passes historic women reservation bill**  
The bill, which is expected to be passed in the next few days, will provide for the reservation of 33 per cent of seats for women in all government jobs and posts. The bill is expected to be passed in the next few days. The bill is expected to be passed in the next few days.

### Doctors deserve

AMSIU serves 48 hours. After the...  
The bill is expected to be passed in the next few days. The bill is expected to be passed in the next few days. The bill is expected to be passed in the next few days.

Naga won...  
The bill is expected to be passed in the next few days. The bill is expected to be passed in the next few days. The bill is expected to be passed in the next few days.

Book on women's reservation bill...  
The bill is expected to be passed in the next few days. The bill is expected to be passed in the next few days. The bill is expected to be passed in the next few days.

Women's Bill to ensure women participation in political process...  
The bill is expected to be passed in the next few days. The bill is expected to be passed in the next few days. The bill is expected to be passed in the next few days.

## STATISTICS

**1. CASE STATISTICS OF EAST SIANG DISTRICT W.E.F.-2007-2008**

Sl. No.	During the Year	Number of Cases
1.	Year 2007	11
2.	Year 2008.	4
3.	Year 2009	1

**2. CASE STATISTICS OF LOWER SUBANSIRI DISTRICT W.E.F.-2007-2008**

Sl. No.	During the Year	Number of Cases
1.	Year 2007	6
2.	Year 2008.	6
3.	Year 2009	1

**3. CASE STATISTICS OF UPPER SUBANSIRI DISTRICT W.E.F.-2007-2008**

Sl. No.	During the Year	Number of Cases
1.	Year 2007	3
2.	Year 2008.	3
3.	Year 2009	1

**4. CASE STATISTICS OF UPPER SIANG DISTRICT W.E.F.-2007-2008**

Sl. No.	During the Year	Number of Cases
1.	Year 2007	4
2.	Year 2008.	Nil
3.	Year 2009	Nil

**5. CASE STATISTICS OF ANJAW DISTRICT W.E.F.-2007-2008**

Sl. No.	During the Year	Number of Cases
1.	Year 2007	Nil
2.	Year 2008.	Nil
3.	Year 2009	Nil

**6. CASE STATISTICS OF UPPER DIBANG VALLEY DISTRICT W.E.F.-2007-2008**

Sl. No.	During the Year	Number of Cases
1.	Year 2007	Nil
2.	Year 2008.	Nil
3.	Year 2009	Nil

**7. CASE STATISTICS OF LOWER DIBANG VALLEY DISTRICT W.E.F.-2007-2008**

Sl. No.	During the Year	Number of Cases
1.	Year 2007	1
2.	Year 2008.	Nil
3.	Year 2009	Nil

**8. CASE STATISTICS OF CHANGLANG DISTRICT W.E.F.-2007-2008**

Sl. No.	During the Year	Number of Cases
1.	Year 2007	Nil
2.	Year 2008.	1
3.	Year 2009	1

**9. CASE STATISTICS OF WEST KAMENG DISTRICT W.E.F.-2007-2008**

Sl. No.	During the Year	Number of Cases
1.	Year 2007	1
2.	Year 2008.	Nil
3.	Year 2009	Nil

**10. CASE STATISTICS OF TAWANG DISTRICT W.E.F.-2007-2008**

Sl. No.	During the Year	Number of Cases
1.	Year 2007	1
2.	Year 2008.	Nil
3.	Year 2009	Nil

**11. CASE STATISTICS OF TIRAP DISTRICT W.E.F.-2007-2008**

Sl. No.	During the Year	Number of Cases
1.	Year 2007	4
2.	Year 2008.	2
3.	Year 2009	Nil

**12. CASE STATISTICS OF LOHIT DISTRICT W.E.F.-2007-2008**

Sl. No.	During the Year	Number of Cases
1.	Year 2007	2
2.	Year 2008.	5
3.	Year 2009	1

13. **CASE STATISTICS OF KURUNG KUMEY DISTRICT W.E.F.-2007-2008**

Sl. No.	During the Year	Number of Cases
1.	Year 2007	12
2.	Year 2008.	11
3.	Year 2009	19

14. **CASE STATISTICS OF EAST KAMENG DISTRICT W.E.F.-2007-2008**

Sl. No.	During the Year	Number of Cases
1.	Year 2007	3
2.	Year 2008.	7
3.	Year 2009	3

15. **CASE STATISTICS OF WEST SIANG DISTRICT W.E.F.-2007-2008**

Sl. No.	During the Year	Number of Cases
1.	Year 2007	6
2.	Year 2008.	9
3.	Year 2009	1

16. **CASE STATISTICS OF PAPUM PARE DISTRICT W.E.F.-2007-2008**

Sl. No.	During the Year	Number of Cases
1.	Year 2007	13
2.	Year 2008.	37
3.	Year 2009	24



Participation at the grassroots, Mechukha



Disaster Management camp, Roing



PHOTO GALLERY



Chairperson of Arunachal Pradesh Panchayat Raj Sangathan, Smti Jarjum Ete, seen with the APSCW team led by Chairperson Smti Komoli Mossang, Vice Chairperson Tadar Mepung and Members, when calling upon Honorable Minister DONER, Government of India, Shri Mami Shankar Aiyar, with a submission for support under DONER

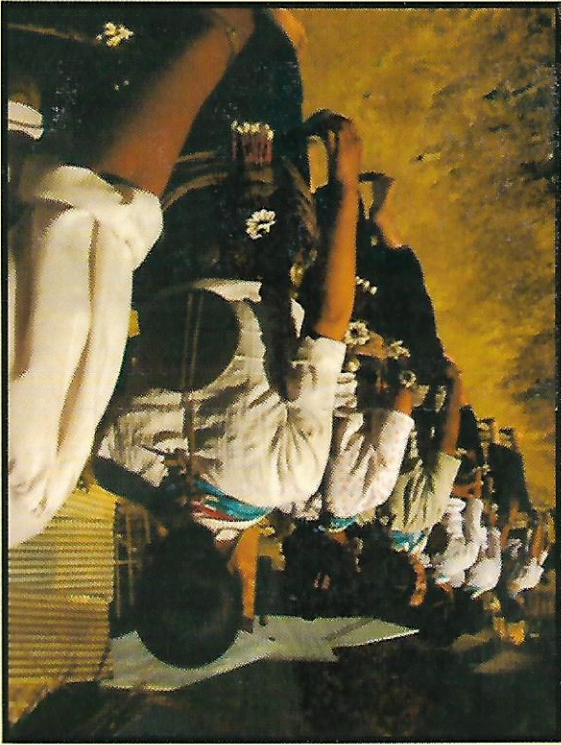


Children of KGBV, of Changlang district performing at an awareness camp organised by the APSCW



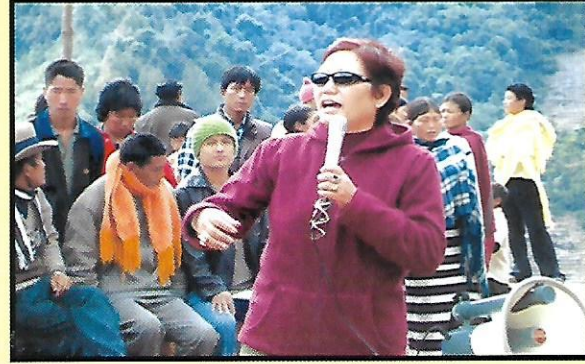
Awareness camp at Panchao, Tirap District

Women, welcoming APSCW at Monigong, West Siang District





Chairperson and Vice Chairperson attending an ICCW meeting for creche workers



Member Smti Tadar Yadir - Spreading awareness at the grassroots

## Financial statement For the year 2007-2008

A. Opening Balance

i.	Cash in hand	Rs.8244.00
ii.	Cash in Bank (Apex)	Rs.3897.00
iii.	Cash in Bank (UCO)	Rs.4011.50

**Total Rs.16, 152.50**

B. Receipt being grants in aid from the State Govt. vide D/D No. 122307.Dated 04/04/08, :  
Rs.40,00,000.00

C. Receipt being bank interest: Rs.79, 720.00

**Grand Total (A+B+C) : Rs.40, 95,872.50**

2. Expenditure statement of year 2007-2008.

a) Recurring expenditure.

i.	Contingency exp.(misc)	- Rs.4,866.00
ii.	Honorarium/Salary	- Rs.9,66,337.00
iii.	TA/DA/MR	- Rs, 1,58,786.00
iv.	Pol/Maint.	- Rs.4, 32,794.00
v.	Stationery/Elec/Tele/Mobile bills etc.	- Rs.3, 56,740.00
vi.	Sumptuary allowance	- Rs.30,000.00
vii.	Other charges:-	
(I).	Meeting/Seminars/Workshops/ Awareness/Printings of booklets etc.	- Rs.1,78,628.00
(II)	Exp. incurred for Regional workshop on Land & Resource Rights of Indigenous women of North Eastern Region and Rashtriya Mahila Kosh.	- Rs.10, 5,506.00

**Total 'A' - Rs.22,33,657.00**

\*\* The Accounts of the APSCW is operated jointly by the Chairperson, the Member Secretary and Accountant

B'	Non recurring exp:-	i.	Iron Chest	Rs. 80,990.00					
		ii.	Purchase of Vehicle	Rs. 5,54,465.00	-				
		iii.	LCD Projector/laptop/electronics/ Furniture/Extension of office/ Toilet/Renovation.	Rs. 11,80,291.00	-				
		<b>Total 'B'</b>		<b>Rs. 18,15,746.00</b>	-				
		<b>Grand Total (A+B)=(22,33,657+18,15,746) =</b>		<b>Rs. 40,49,403.00</b>	-				

**For the year 2008-2009**

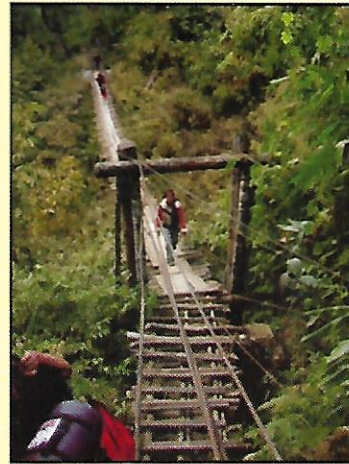
A.	Opening Balance:	i.	Cash in hand	Rs. 6737.00					
		ii.	Cash in Bank (Apex)	Rs. 3897.00					
		iii.	Cash in Bank (UCO)	Rs. 35,835.50					
		<b>Total Rs. 46,469.50</b>							
B.	Receipt being grants in aid for 2 (Two) vehicle from the State Govt. vide D/D No. 122542.Dated 05/03/09, Rs. 14,89,000.00	C.	Receipt being grants in aid from the State Govt. vide D/D No. 122623.Dated 31/3/09, Rs. 33,08,000.00	D.	Receipt from Oriental Insurance Company vide D/D No. 022620, dated 30/10/09. Rs. 21,000.00	E.	Receipt being bank interest.: Rs. 70,448.00	2.	Expenditure statement of year 2008-2009.
		<b>Grand Total: Rs. 49,34,917.50</b>							

A'	Recurring expenditure.	i.	Contingency exp.(misc)	Rs. 4,860.00					
		ii.	Honorarium/Salary	Rs. 13,12,403.00	-				
		iii.	TA/DA/MR	Rs. 1,45,716.00	-				
		iv.	Pol/Maint.	Rs. 6,30,827.00	-				
		v.	Stationery/Elec/Tele/Mobile bills etc.	Rs. 3,70,402.00	-				
		vi.	Sumptuary allowance	Rs. 30,000.00	-				
		vii.	Meeting/Seminars/Workshops/ Awareness/Printings of booklets etc.	Rs. 28,650.00	-				
		<b>Total 'A'</b>		<b>Rs. 25,22,858.00</b>	-				

B'	Non recurring exp:-	i.	Purchase of vehicle, insurance	Rs. 13,39,488.00					
		ii.	Purchase of electronic items/ Furniture/repairing of office room extension/retaining wall	Rs. 10,30,737.00	-				
		<b>Total 'B'</b>		<b>Rs. 23,70,225.00</b>	-				
		<b>Total expenditure (A+B)=(25,22,858 +23,70,225) =</b>		<b>Rs. 48,93,083.00</b>	-				

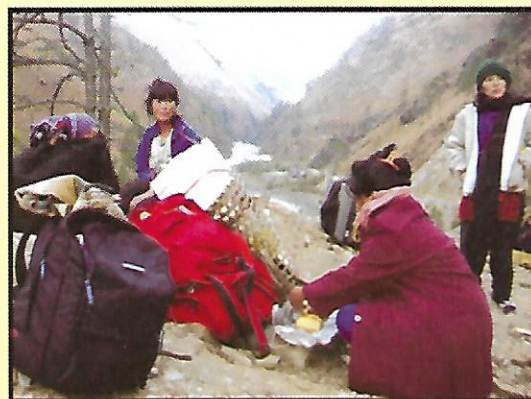
EXTRA ACTIVITIES DONE BY APSCW BETWEEN 2007-08 TO 2008-09.

1. Conducted Workshop on “Advocacy for girl arrange in collaboration with Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti .
  - i. At Dumporijo on 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> Dec’08
  - ii. At Liromoba on 4<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> Dec’08.
  - iii. At Tezu on 22<sup>nd</sup> Dec’08This also included advocacy on womens issues through the All India Radio Tezu and All India RadioPasighat where Chairperson and members of the APSCW participated.
2. Conducted Workshop on “Disaster Management” in collaboration with Director of Relief & Rehabilitation/ Disaster Management.
  - i. At Dumporijo on 3<sup>rd</sup> Dec’08.
  - ii. At Mechuka on 7<sup>th</sup> Dec’08.
  - iii. At Namsai on 20<sup>th</sup> Dec’08.
  - iv. At Hayuliang on 21<sup>st</sup> Dec’08
  - v. At Roing on 22<sup>nd</sup> Dec’08
  - vi. At Nyapin on 8<sup>th</sup> Jan’09.
  - vii. At Kanubari on 19<sup>th</sup> Jan’09.
  - viii. At Changlang on 22<sup>nd</sup> Jan ’09.



Braving 40 kms of footmarch to reach the unreachable

6. Conduction of Situational Analysis on Social Context of School Drop – Out among School Children with special reference to Girl Child. The 1 (one) year programme is started from 14<sup>th</sup> May’09 in collaboration with the Rajya Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Kurung Kumey District.
7. Various programmes on Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 ,and on activities of the APSCW has been relayed through the electronic media under aegisof the All India Radio Itanagar and the Doordarshan Kendra Itanagar .



Tea break with women leaders at Sheet village during footmarch in 2008

## A BIRDS EYE VIEW



Catching the early dawn at Anjaw to rush to Roing

### A. Nature of powers delegated to the APSCW:-

- (i) vested with same powers as are vested in a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure 1908(Central Act 5 of 1908 ) for the purpose of any Inquiry
- (ii) vested with powers of a Court for the purpose of section 195 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 (Central Act 2 of 1974)
- (iii) Vested with powers of a Family Court

### B. Head-wise Budget allocated to your Commission to meet the expenditure:-

Functions on annual grants in aids received from the Govt of Andhra Pradesh.

1. The Salary of Chairperson-Rs 8000/only per month
2. The Salary of Vice Chairperson-Rs 7,500/ only per month
3. The Salary of Members -Rs 7000/only per month
4. Since the post of the Member Secretary has not yet been sanctioned the salaries of the Member Secretary is being drawn from a substantive post of District Administration in her own grade and pay. No deputation allowance or additional honorarium has been paid to the Member Secretary
5. The Honorarium of Legal Counsel -Rs 6000/(Six thousand ) only per month.

The First body of the APSCW in its combined report for 2005-2006 & 2006-2007 had made a recommendation to the Government for enhancing the emoluments payable to the constituent members of the APSCW. Subsequently the second body of the APSCW has also made request to the Government to consider raising the emoluments at par with others statutory bodies of the state.

### D. Infrastructure available with the Commission:

#### Land/Building

- a) Land along with building allowed to APSCW by Govt. of Andhra Pradesh
- b) Extension created by APSCW for purposes of
  - (i) A court room
  - (ii) Chairperson's Chamber
  - (iii) Staff Washroom.
- c) Vehicles - 7 Nos.

#### Areas of Need

- a) No provision for providing immediate medical help to victims.

- b) No provision for separate Short Stay Home under the APSCW to provide rehabilitation to victims since most of the victims do not want to go back to the families where they faced atrocity.
- c) Most of the girl child victims, specially those who have suffered child marriage, and are waiting for disposal of cases are in an age group where they need to continue education or where they need to earn through learning economically productive skills like weaving, tailoring etc. At the same time, this category of victims are under constant threat of kidnap and APSCW had to intervene in not less than 10 (ten) cases to rescue them after they were taken away by force by the parties to whom they were betrothed. Unfortunately No provision /infrastructure is available to provide interim education / capacity training to the girl child victims under secure premises.
- d) No Security for APSCW Court premises, available
- e) No housing facilities provided to any of the Members

In view of the nascent status of the APSCW which assumed office in 2005 January submitted that the State Government has been supportive compared to similarly placed bodies, however in terms of gravity and quantum of work, the present infrastructure is not adequate.

**F. Number of vacancies against sanctioned post in the Commission**

1 (One vacancy available for Member of the Commission out of six persons appointed to the second body of the APSCW)

**G. Help Facilities**

APSCW had to recommend the state government for opening of District Grievance Cells and Crisis Management Centers for women and the girl child in each district since tele- connectivity in rural areas is still a major hurdle. Present allocation received by APSCW inadequate for setting up of binary infrastructure for District Grievance Cells and Crisis Management Centers for women and the girl child in each district, and help lines in urban areas having tele- connectivity.

**H. Status Report on Infrastrure Available for Implementation of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.**

15 Nos. of Protection officers have been appointed for 16 districts to help in implementation of the PWDV Act 2005. Submitted that the Deputy Commissioners have been requested to appoint Service Providers in respective districts. Further information yet to be received. Only one functional shelter home available. However the same is under general category and not solely under the PWDV Act 2005

**I. Status of the Supreme Court order on October 25, 2007 regarding Compulsory Registration of Marriage**

The Arunachal Pradesh Marriage Registration Rules 2007 was notified on 25<sup>th</sup> Sept 2007 and Compulsory Registration of Marriage has been made mandatory since. The APSCW was consulted while framing of the Arunachal Pradesh Recording of Marriage Bill 2008.

**J. Status of implementation of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006**

-Maximum of the cases are before the APSCW has been disposed under the Child Marriage Restrain Act 1929, earlier and now being disposed under the Child Marriage Prohibition Act 2006.

**P. Pariwarik Mahila Lok Adalat**

On daily basis

**Q. Other Activities**

- a) APSCW has attended various consultation regional national and international forums .
- b) Disaster Management Awareness ness Camp at Daporijo (District HQ) on 3/12/2008
- c) Disaster Management Awareness ness Camp atMechukha (sub divisional HQ) on 7/12/2008
- d) Disaster Management Awareness ness Camp at Namsai (sub divisional HQ) on 20 /12/2008
- e) Disaster Management Awareness meeting at Hayuliang (Sub divisional Head quarter on 21/12/2008
- f) Disaster Management Awareness ness Camp at Roing (Sub divisional HQ) on 23/12/200

**R. Status of setting up Complaints Committees in Government Organizations for dealing with Sexual Harassment at the Workplace.**

A State Complaints Committee has been instituted at the state level and directions for similar Complaints Committee has also been made, which are functioning in few districts

**S. Status regarding framing of State Policy for Empowerment of Women**

The APSCW vide its Annual Administrative Report for 2006-2007 recommended the State Govt. to immediately direct for enactment of the State Policy for Empowerment of Women. Matter under process.



at Kanubari for Disaster Management Campaign



At Mechukha for Disaster Management Campaign

The camps were organised , with kind guidance extended by the Director DRR& DM, 2008, Shri Kapa Kohli under the Department of Relief & Rehabilitation & Disaster Management, Govt of Arunachal Pradesh.

**K. Provision of Awards:**

Letters of appreciation has been awarded to Government officers and Magistrates who have helped the cause of securing justice and development for women. However the minimalist fund position is an impediment towards announcing of any awards or citation worth the cause.

**L. Research Studies conducted/ sponsored by your Commission so far.**

a) Situational Analysis on Social Context of School Drop Out –with special Reference to the Girl Child – conducted for Kurung Kumey District, one of child marriage endemic areas. Project sponsored by the Rajya SSA Mission. with was launched w.e.f. 14th may 2009.

**M. No. of events organized**

**2008-09**

- a) Advocacy Workshop for the Girl Child conducted in collaboration with Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti (GSDS) at Dumporijo sub divisional headquarter on 3/12/2008.
- b) Advocacy Workshop for the Girl Child conducted in collaboration with G.S.D.S at Litromoba sub divisional headquarter on 4/12/2008
- c) Advocacy Workshop for the Girl Child conducted in collaboration with G.S.D.S at Tezu, District headquarters on 22/12/2008.
- d) Public Awareness camp on women issues including motivation on economic empowerment through Self Help Groups at Mahadevpur on 20/12//2008. The APSCW also visits success SHG units in the region.

**N. Legal Awareness Programme**

- a) On 24/2/2007 at Kakatang.
- b) On 25/2/2007 Bhalukpong.
- c) On 7/1/2008 at Mongong.

**O. Public Hearing**

5(Five) On local cases

- a) on 26/11/2007 at Sagalee
- b) on 28/11/2007 at Balijan
- c) on 3/12/2007 at Pasighat
- d) on 12/12/2007 Tezu
- e) on 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Dec 2007 at Koloriang
- f) on 9<sup>th</sup> Dec 2007 at Itanagar
- g) On 6/1/2008 at Ailo.
- h) on 9/1/2008 at Aalo on a single case
- i) on 23/2/2008 at Seppa



Un daunted by bad roads along Sumpura-Roing stretch



Categories of Cases

Remarks	Attempt to Rape
<p>As many as 48 cases were registered for custody of Children, 46 cases were register under Child marriage and 27 cases were registered under atrocity. Further there was a increase in number murder and rape of women and minor children during this period</p>	Bigamy / Adultery
	Custody of Children
	Domestic Violence / Matrimonial Dispute Dowry Death
	Dowry Harassment
	Female Infanticide / Foeticide
	Harassment at Workplace
	Harassment for Dowry / Cruelty
	Kidnapping / Abduction
	Maintenance
	Miscellaneous
	Molestation / Eve Teasing
	Apathy/Harresment by Investigation Authorities
	Property (Stree Dhan, Parental & Husbands Property)
	Rape
	Sexual Harassment at Workplace
	Cases of Domestic Violence Registered
	Cases file under PNDT Act.
	Child Marriage
	Atrocity
	Forced Marriage
Murder Case	



The APSCW team with Shri Hengnum Lollen and Smti Gollo Yallar, and Member Secretary - the journey continues



Advocating the Vision of the Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, for Empowering Arunachal Pradesh

Content and matter

by Tadar Mepung Bage & Mamata Riba Naksang

Records compiled by Tem Yabi, Kam Lehra Sharjo  
& Lukyir Gamlin

Concept, Design and composition by

Mamata Riba Naksang

Edited by Ms. Komoli Mossang

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Arunachal Pradesh State Commission for Women,  
Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh  
C-Sector, Itanagar  
Tel:- 0360-2290544