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## **A STUDY ON WOMEN'S RIGHT UNDER NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN IN INDIA**

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### **ABSTRACT:**

An analysis of Role of National commission for ladies operating within the field of girls rights and freedom " girls in Bharat, as is documented haven't been treated well even at reception or whereas at work. The matter has right along been agitated within and out of doors the parliament by Parliamentarians, by common men, by organizations and societies for the welfare of the ladies. many commissions had been discovered by the govt to see into the matter of states of girls within the Indian society. The consecutive Commission of girls has noted in their reports the unequal standing of girls in each sphere of life and had recommended the fitting of workplace to satisfy the police investigation functions likewise to facilitate redress of the grievances of girls. many girls activists and voluntary action teams have conjointly been creating persistent demands for fitting a commission for ladies. This is a abstract paper that highlights the idea of girls authorization, styles of girls authorization, would like for ladies authorization, girls authorization in Bharat, its historical background, constitution of Bharat and ladies authorization, specific laws for ladies authorization in Bharat, government policies and schemes for ladies authorization, modification within the position of girls, characteristics of girls authorization, promotional schemes for ladies in Bharat, impact on girls authorization and challenges of girls authorization.

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**KEYWORDS:** Women, National Commission, laws, rights, women committee.

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### **INTRODUCTION :**

Owing to the overpoweringly patriarchal structure of our society, girls are relegated to a secondary standing and are subject to varied legal and social discriminations. The framers of the Constitution recognized the requirement to get rid of such inequities, and created special provisions to redress a similar. The requirement was felt for a structure to uphold the rights associated with implementing the provisions of helpful legislations in an organized and institutionalized manner. The National Commission for Ladies (NCW) could be a statutorily established body beneath the National Commission for Ladies Act.1990. The NCW consists of a chairman. 5 members and a member-secretary, all appointed by the Central Government in step with pointers provided for within the Act. The commission carries on varied functions like to analyze and examine all matters concerning the safeguards provided for ladies beneath the constitution In Asian country, too, because the national machinery evolved and as Asian country was responding to the stress of women's movements and initiatives of global organization, the debates at intervals and outdoors the movement continued on on what quite mechanisms would yield best results. Overtime associate assessment of mechanisms thus created has principally been negative, because it has start off from a essential examination of the character of presidency response to queries of gender, structures, agencies and programmes, action plans and state policies and state initiatives that has been finished a read to grasp whether or not there are gaps in conceptualizing gender problems at intervals governance, or there are issues at the implementation level or there aren't enough areas obtainable to girls to influence policy and processes for delivery needed changes. The policy documents of the State have incorporated the rhetoric of gender progressive views and therefore the documents most freely use the vocabulary of 'empowerment', equity, development, justice, and rights of ladies, increasing the capabilities and participation of ladies etc. with none comparable amendment within the position of ladies in Indian society. And whereas there are some efforts to amend laws with a read to create them gender simply, the changes haven't been requisite. At the political views level too, up women's rights in property and their access to different productive resources has not become a priority issue. **Evolution** The Committee on the Status of Women in India (CSWI) recommended nearly two decades ago, the setting up of a National Commission for women to fulfill the surveillance functions to facilitate redressal of grievances and to accelerate the socio-economic development of women. Successive Committees/Commissions/Plans including the National Perspective Plan for Women

(1988-2000) recommended the constitution of an apex body for women. During 1990, the central government held consultations with NGOs, social workers and experts, regarding the structure, functions, powers etc. of the Commission proposed to be set up. In May 1990, the Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha. In July 1990, the HRD Ministry organized a National Level Conference to elicit suggestions regarding the Bill. In August 1990 the government moved several amendments and introduced new provisions to vest the commission with the power of a civil court. The Bill was passed and received the notice of the President on 30th August 1990. The First Commission was constituted on 31st January 1992. Government initiatives National commission for women Parirank Mahila Lok adalat PNDT Act, 1994 Legal awareness programmes. Factors affecting NCW lacks concerted legislation power. NCW has no power to take legal actions against the internal complaint committees. NCW function are dependant on the grants offered by the central government NCW doesn't have power to choose its own members

NCW lacks constitutional status and thus no legal powers to summon police officers or witnesses Current trends NCW to challenge Bombay HC judgement on sexual assault 70% of the complaints to NCW helpline in 2020 on "Right to live with dignity" Half of women officers selected for the permanent commission GFP writes to the National commission for women, calling for people to probe into the trampling of women. Comparison US The president's commission on the status of women was established to advise the president of the US on issues concerning the status of women. The advisory commission was established on December 14, 1961, by the U.S. President John F. Kennedy to investigate questions regarding women's equality in education, in the workplace, and under the law. EUROPEAN President and female European Commission promoting equal economic independence for women and men, closing the gender pay gap, advancing gender balance in decision making, ending gender based violence and promoting gender equality beyond the EU. FRANCE The National Council of French Women is a society formed in 1901 to promote women's rights. The first members were mainly prosperous women who believed in using non-violent means to obtain rights by presenting the justice of the cause. The aim of the study is to study whether the NCW is effectively working in women's issues.

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## OBJECTIVES

- To analyze whether the NCW is enabling women to achieve equality and equal participation
- To study whether women rights are being secured
- To study whether there are suitable policy formulation
- To study the legislative measures
- To analyze the effective enforcement of laws and devising strategies for specific problems or situations.

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## LITERATURE REVIEW

(Singhal, n.d.) Employment may be a method that permits girls to realize access to, and management of, material, intellectual and human resources. authorization is the distribution of power that challenges paternal ideology and male dominance. Political authorization of girls is an element of the authorization method. Political participation may be a major path to women's authorization and participation within the decision-making method or enhanced decision-making power can cause women's authorization within the true sense of the term. (Singhal, n.d.; Rai 2018) The author examines the transient history of the National Commission for girls in Asian nation that was setup in 1990. The author conjointly examined the structure and functions of the commission. He conjointly known the strengths and weaknesses of the commission. (Arya 2010) The paper can discuss 3 things - the differing perceptions of women's organizations and therefore the government over the look of the NCW, the impact of the composition, power, autonomy and standing of the NCW on its functioning, and therefore the effectiveness of the functioning of the Commission through its handling of violence against girls. (Vijayavargiya 1992) The paper scrutinizes the enactment keeping visible of assorted issues of Indian girls confronted with, to boost sure problems and counsel sure enhancements within the legislation. This analysis is preceded by transient historical perspective, constitutional frame, relevant legislation, decisional law, governmental and voluntary action. (Rao and Mazumdar 2017) The participants of the Colloquium appreciated the efforts created by the State Governments/Union Territories and therefore the Union Government to border and implement population policies, and, once having deliberated on these population policies and therefore the connected human rights problems, united to: acknowledge the importance of getting a population policy framed by the Central and State Governments to attain population stabilization goals of the country; and to any emphasize that for a in implementation of any programme for population stabilization, a rights-based approach is much simpler than a powerful approach supported disincentives. (Inam, n.d.) The United Nations bodies and alternative funders in the international donor community have directly inspired and supported each technically and financially the expansion of those establishments. The international community lends its support as a result of it considers the method of creating NHRCs to be a sign that a government is willing to abide by international human rights norms. (Liao and Liao 2001) institution of autonomous commission for defense and promotion of human rights reflects real intention of international instruments, composition and alternative aspects. (Adami 2018) A majority of delegates to the Commission on Human Rights vote for Indian Hansa Mehta's proposals to the Declaration which will cause a lot of comprehensive language to women's rights. Had all the suggestions of the ladies delegates to the Commission on the standing of girls been followed, the Declaration would have many alternative wordings comprehensive of the rights of girls within the articles, because the chapter specifies. (Reilly 2019) This book provides a comprehensive introduction to the broad spectrum of human rights issues and violations as they are experienced by women and sexual minorities across civil, political, social, economic, and/or cultural domains, in different regions, countries, and contexts. It offers cogent summaries of concepts, debates, and trends vital to understanding the field and informing practice to advance the human rights of women. (Hellum and Aasen 2013) As an instrument which addresses the circumstances which affect women's lives and enjoyment of rights in a diverse world, the CEDAW is slowly but surely making its mark on the development of international and national law. Using national case studies from South Asia, Southern Africa, Australia, Canada and Northern Europe, Women's Human Rights examines the potential and actual added value of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in comparison and interaction with other equality and anti-discrimination mechanisms. (Manjoo and Jones 2018) Violence against women remains one of the most pervasive human rights violations in the world today, and it permeates every society, at every level. Such violence is considered a systemic, widespread and pervasive human

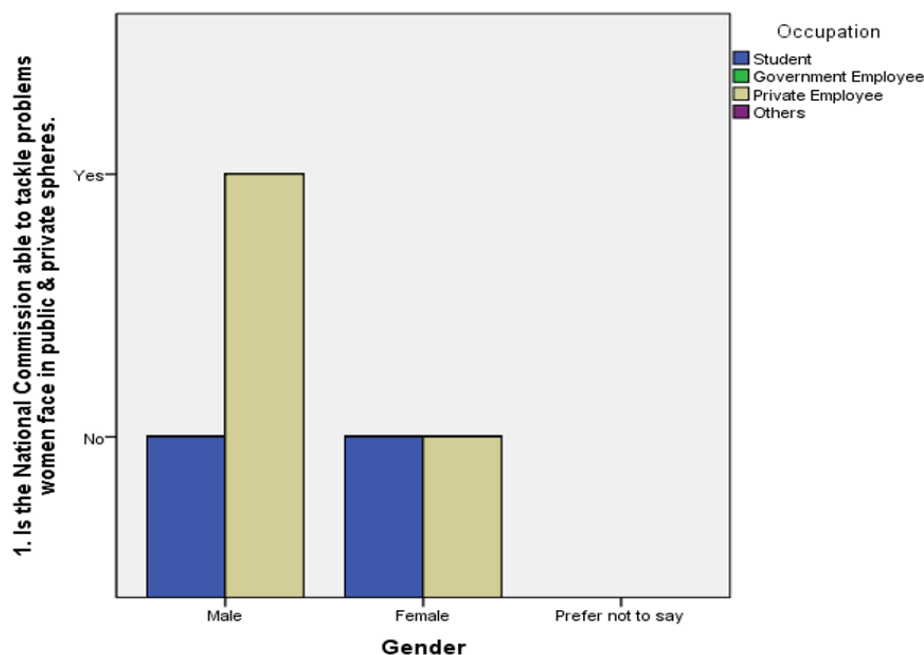
rights violation, experienced largely by women because they are women. (Brundtland 1994) Human rights enforcement mechanism which enforces human rights national and international levels focuses on the need for a strong society. The philosophy of Human rights and fundamental freedom were incorporated. (Garg 2013) The institutionalization on which gender focus is a complex process and active presence promotes the gender dimension visible with political & social relations. The Women's political coordinating Organization deals with it. (Suresh, n.d.) The principle of gender equality is enshrined within the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, elementary Rights, elementary Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not solely grants equality to women, however additionally empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favors of women. Among the framework of a democratic polity, our laws, development policies, Plans and programmes have aimed toward women's advancement in numerous spheres. (Reddy et al. 2012) The study focuses on women studies and violence against women in India. The Government policy in India has different perceptions and also reviewed the Impact of National commission for Women in India. (M and Shenbagam 2019) The present chapter is based on conceptual and descriptive method of study. It is highly unfortunate to see that women constituting nearly half the population are treated with very low priority in our country. This chapter provides the review on a few factors such as education and employment that enables the empowerment and achievement of goals by changing the attitude of the people and brings gender equality. (V. 2018) The concept of empowerment flows from power; it is vesting where it does not exist or exists inadequately. This is a conceptual paper which highlights the concept of women empowerment, types of women empowerment, need for women empowerment, women empowerment in India, its historical background, constitution of India and women empowerment, specific laws for women empowerment in India, government policies and schemes for women empowerment, change in the position of women, characteristics of women empowerment, promotional schemes for women in India, impact on women empowerment and challenges of women empowerment. (Kumar 2005) The paper examines women's empowerment & economic development. The National Bureau of Economic Research Cambridge study argues that the interrelationship of empowerment is the continuity of policy. Empowerment of women would mean equipping women to be economically independent, self-reliant, have positive esteem to enable them to face any difficult situation and to be able to participate in development activities. The empowered women should be able to participate in the process of decision making. (G. and M. 2018) Women herself means epitome of beauty, intelligence, strength, courage, dedication, commitment in every step of life. Today the success of Indian women across various streams of life has rightly proven that they have earned a deserved reputation deservingly. A very deep observation can make us realize that one of the major contributors to Indian society has been the active participation of some much focused dedicated women. These activists have taken a prominent part in the transformation of many social evils & are a great beacon of hope. The following are the examples of Indian women who clearly deserve a standing ovation. (Mathew Rincy and Panchanatham 2018) In an era of unprecedented progress in human rights, the need for women's empowerment is being realized more than ever. It has become a significant topic of discussion in society as well as in the workplace. It has widely been admitted that enhancing the social position of women in a male-dominated society may solve several problems, such as meeting the basic needs of families, advancing overall social advancement, and adding quality resources that may bridge the gap between varied dimensions of socio-cultural existence. In this context the book addresses the following key issues: educating women, encouraging them to develop further in career as well as in life, encouraging women to develop entrepreneurial skills.

## METHODOLOGY

The research method followed here is empirical research. A total no of 200 Samples have been taken out of which is taken through Convenient sampling. The sample frame taken by the researcher is a survey. The Independent variable taken here is, Educational qualification, occupation, Age. The dependent variables are national commission able to tackle the problems women face the public and private sphere, national commission for women is enabling the women to archive the equality and equal participation, Do you think is effective of laws in securing the women's rights.

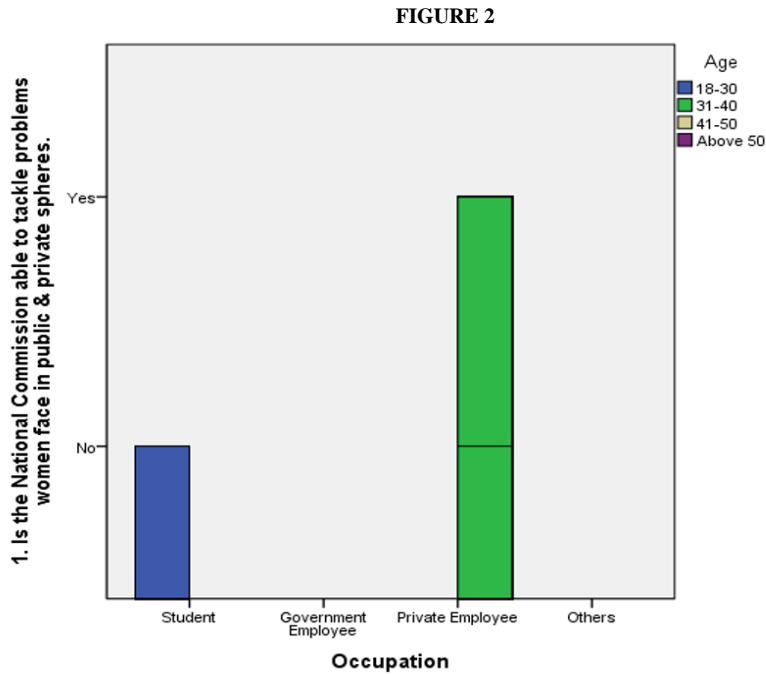
## ANALYSIS

FIGURE 1



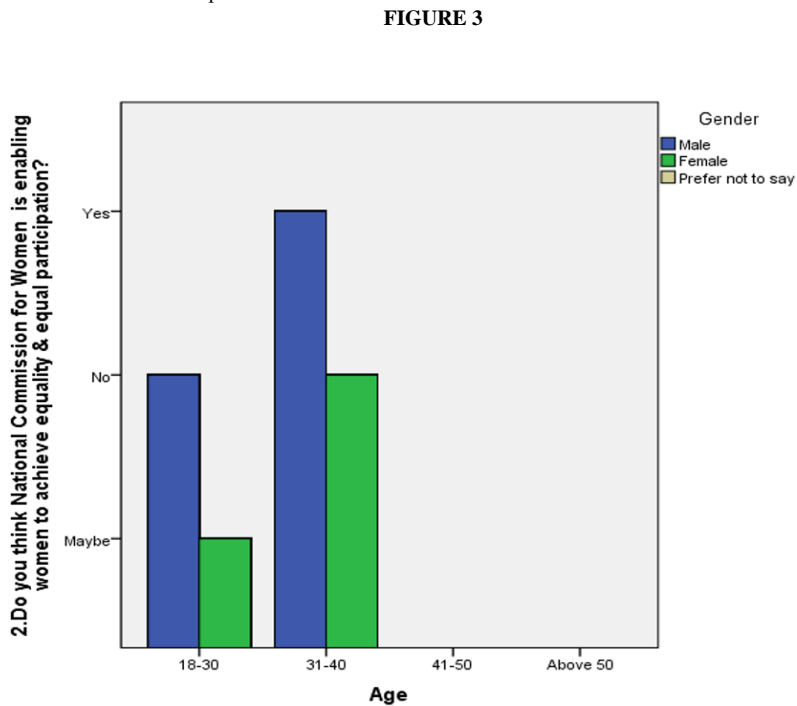
LEGEND:

The Fig.1 graph shows the result of the question posted “ Is the NCW able to tackle problems women face in public & Private Spheres?”. The majority of the respondents in Male category opined “YES” whereas the females opined “NO”.



LEGEND:

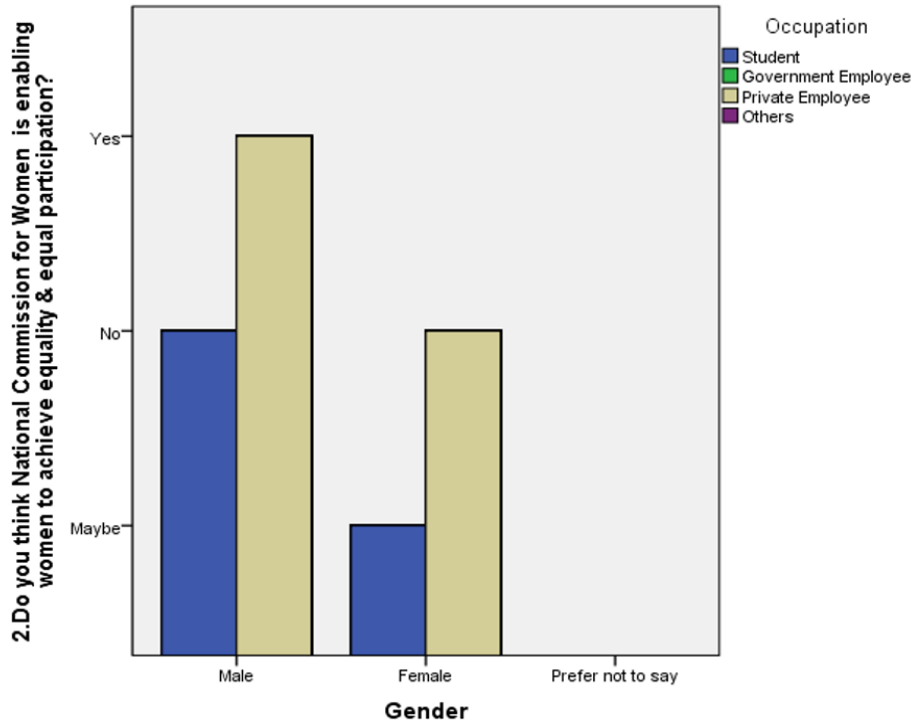
The Fig.2 graph shows the result of the question posted “ Is the NCW able to tackle problems women face in public & Private Spheres?”. The Private employees opined “YES” whereas the Students opined “NO”.



LEGEND:

The Fig.3 graph shows the result of the question posted regarding the role of NCW in helping women to achieve equality and equal participation. The males and females in 18-30 and 31-40 opined ‘NO’ whereas the females in 18-30 opined ‘Maybe’ and males in 31-40 opined ‘YES’.

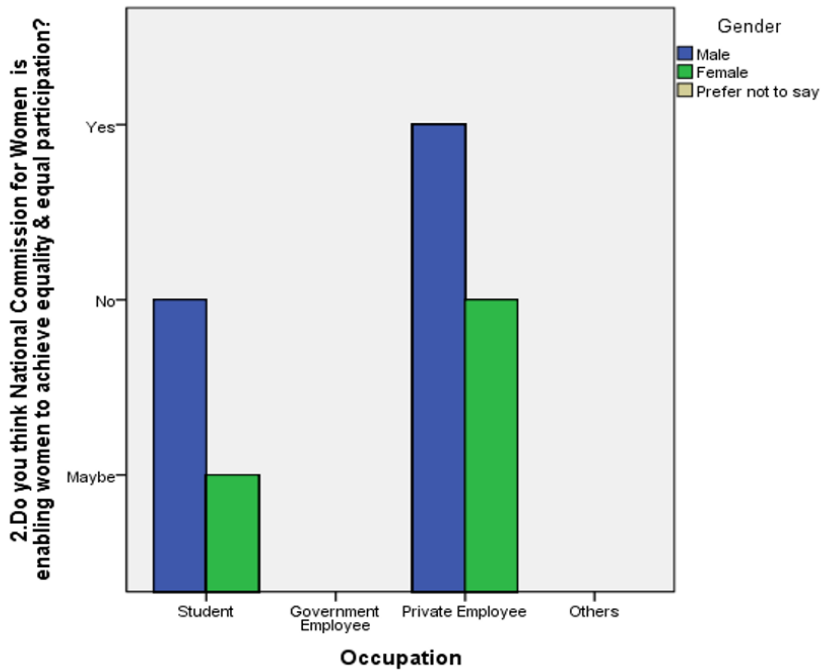
FIGURE 4



LEGEND:

The Fig.4 graph shows the result of the question posted regarding the role of NCW in helping women to achieve equality and equal participation. . The Male students and Female private employees ‘NO’ whereas the Female students opined ‘Maybe’ and Male private employees opined ‘YES’.

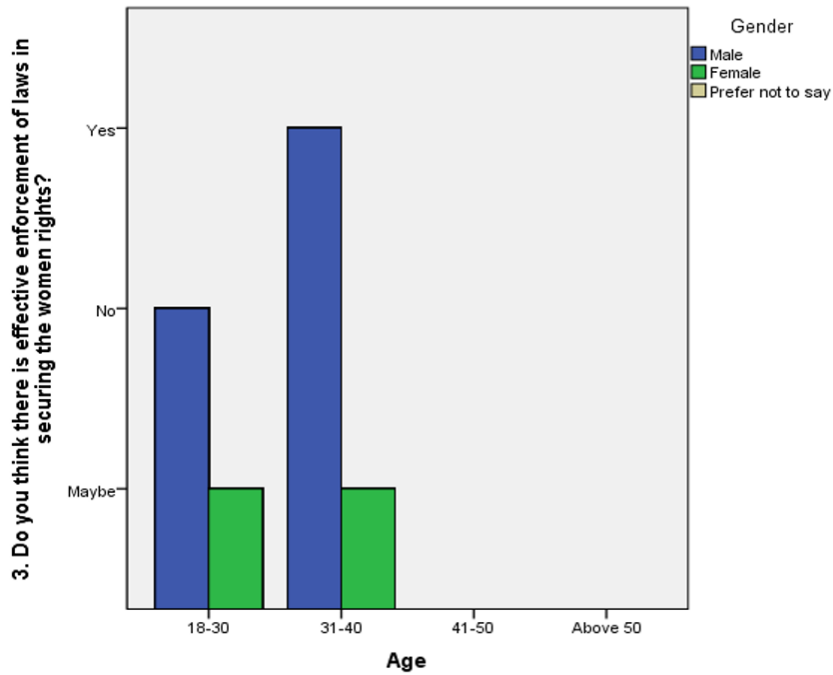
FIGURE 5



LEGEND:

The Fig.5 graph shows the result of the question posted regarding the role of NCW in helping women to achieve equality and equal participation. The males and females in student and private employment opined ‘NO’ whereas the female students opined ‘Maybe’ and Male private employees opined ‘YES’.

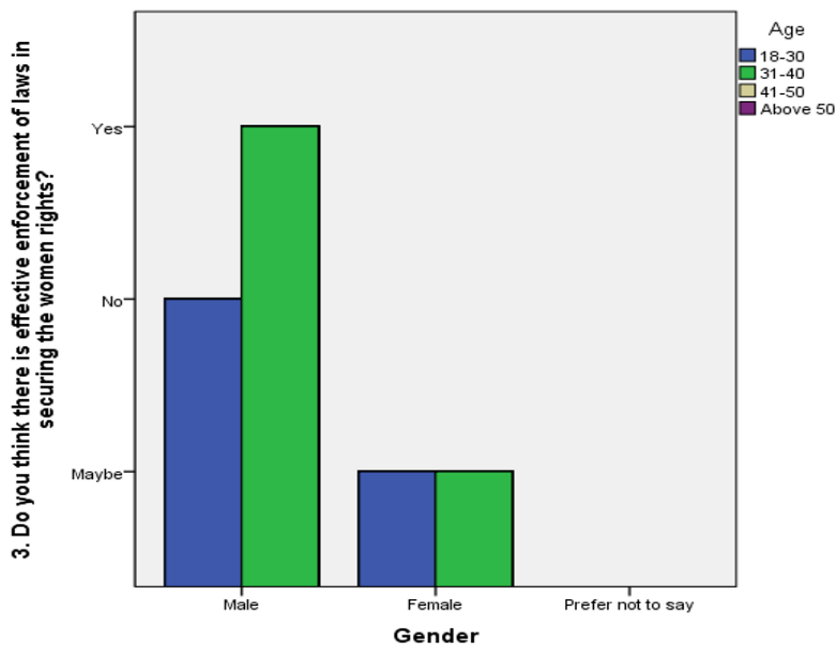
FIGURE 6



LEGEND

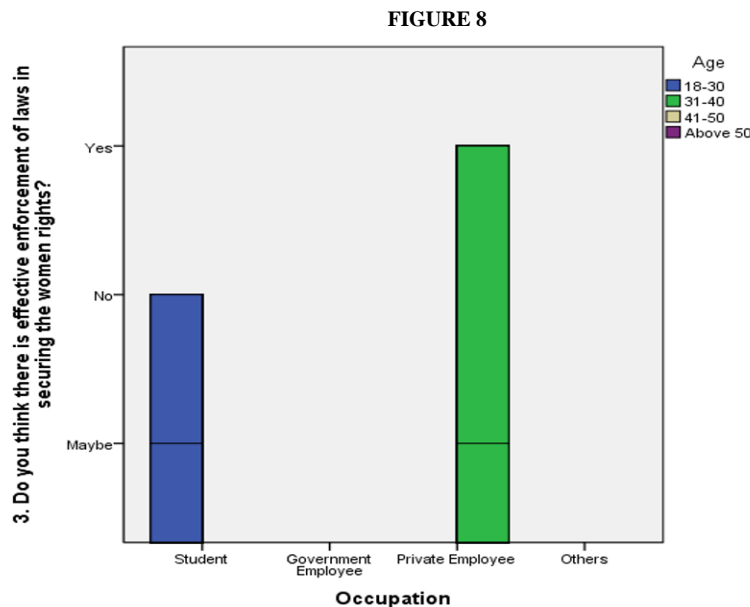
The Fig.6 graph shows the result of the question posted regarding the effective enforcement of law in securing women rights. The males in 18-30 opined 'NO' & Males in 31-40 opined 'YES' whereas the females in both the age categories opined 'MAYBE'.

FIGURE 7



LEGEND:

The Fig.7 graph shows the result of the question posted regarding the effective enforcement of law in securing women rights. The Male students opined "NO" & males in private employment opined 'YES'. Whereas the females in both the age categories opined "MAYBE".



#### LEGEND

The Fig.8 graph is the result of the question posted regarding the effective enforcement of laws in securing women rights. The independent variables are OCCUPATION and AGE. Students opined 'NO' and private Employees opined 'YES' of effective enforcement of laws in securing women 's rights.

## RESULTS

**Fig.1:**The majority of the respondents in Male category opined "YES" whereas the females opined "NO".

**Fig.2:**The Private employees opined "YES" whereas the Students opined "NO".

**Fig.3:**The males and females in 18-30 and 31-40 opined 'NO' whereas the females in 18-30 opined 'Maybe' and males in 31-40 opined 'YES'.

**Fig.4:** The Male students and Female private employees 'NO' whereas the Female students opined 'Maybe' and Male private employees opined 'YES'.

**Fig.5:** The males and females in student and private employment opined 'NO' whereas the female students opined 'Maybe' and Male private employees opined 'YES'.

**Fig.6:** The males in 18-30 opined 'NO' & Males in 31-40 opined 'YES' whereas the females in both the age categories opined 'MAYBE'.

**Fig.7:** The Male students opined "NO" & males in private employment opined 'YES'. Whereas the females in both the age categories opined "MAYBE".

**Fig.8:**Students opined 'NO' and private Employees opined 'YES' of effective enforcement of laws in securing women 's rights.

## DISCUSSION

The majority of respondents are students and they are aware of the reality of the National Commission for Women and its functions. They opined that the National Commission for Women is not functioning effectively, whereas the private employees are of the opinion that the National Commission for Women is Functioning effectively. In a few questions posted, the males in private employment are positive on the functioning of the National commission for Women. But, the females are not satisfied with the functioning of the National Commission for Women at ground level.

## LIMITATIONS

The responses are collected through online mediums and neighbors. There is no scope for collecting responses directly by meeting the respondents. Most of the respondents are students and few of them are private employees. The present image of the NCW shows that however the Commission was made with a ton of expectation and assumption with respect to the women's developments, it has not satisfied these hopes. As the Commission stands today, however it needs both help and authenticity for its work from the women's associations, the truth is that it stands removed from them.

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The requirement for a national level body to raise women issues and to make successful mediations at the law and strategy making levels so as to guarantee government responsibility towards issues concerning women was the raison d'etre for the interest for a National commission for Women. For women's gatherings it was to be a system that would go about 'as a conductor among them and the state, to verbalize a voice and assessment that is

firmly favorable to women around which assembly of the bigger entryways and voting public can occur outside the state space.' Clearly, the women's gatherings envisioned such a component contrastingly and they had elevated standards from it. It is critical to call attention to the fact that the making of the NCW not at all like numerous other such bodies is intently tied up with the meditations of women's developments that attempted to impact the choices identifying with the forces and positions just as the job imagined for the foundation. Subsequently however made by the express, the Commission would in any case stay outside the Government and was relied upon to guarantee that the state completes its duty towards poor people, minimized and denied women, to guarantee that the constitutional objective of uniformity is made an interpretation of into training and to guarantee that women's points of view and their lived encounters are joined in the approaches of the public authority Since the presentation of these jobs required the Commission to fill in as a checking and guarding body over the chief and authoritative wings of government, it was fundamental that the Commission is a self-ruling body. The Commission suggested it must be granted the power to select its own member. The more power to give commission. There should be more public awareness and participation for women oppression so make the work of the National commission for women justifiable. Fair person should be appointed in the commission and they have a knowledge of law and understand society and human behavior. NCW has appointed a person to district level. They have a duty to inform NCW regarding women violation cases at the district level. A number of programmes and policies were launched for the purpose and they have a successful effect in empowering women socially and economically.

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