

**Recommendations to ensure justice and immediate relief to the victim women and girls:**

1. Quick Justice Procedure should be evolved.
2. First Track Court in each Sub-Divisional Court should be established.
3. Pre-marriage counselling may be arranged by the Family counselling centres to make understanding the responsibilities of both bride and bride-groom and their family towards each others for leading happy family life. So at least one Family Counselling Centre should be established in each Block.
4. Establishment of Short-Stay-Home in each Sub-Division.
5. Posting of separate Protection Officers under PWDV Act.2005, withdrawing the charge of Protection Officer from the CDPOs.
6. Spread of quality education and literacy along with greater economic independence are some of the long term measures to bring about necessary attitudinal changes in the society to support the concerns of women and to check the violence directed at home.
7. There is to be a review of curriculum at all levels to ensure the content and process of education reflects gender equality.
8. Parents have to be sensitised for their attitudes towards the girl child through organising awareness programme.
9. Legal jurisdiction of the Women Commission may be extended so that more legal assistance can be provided to the victim. Some more logistic and man power should be extended to TCW so that proper and immediate action can be taken to assist the victim.
10. Arrangement of financial assistance for boarding and lodging of victim girls of general category provided shelter and education in ST/SC Girls' Hostel in Tripura.
11. Proposal for establishment of Short Stay Home under Tripura Commission for Women.
12. Proposal to entrust the village level child protection committee to see the domestic violence in concerned villages.

**Recommendations for encouraging girls for attaining Higher Education:**

13. Special grants and allowances could be given in the form of book grants, dress allowances, scholarship etc. not only for ST, SC and OBC girls but for girls coming from poor families also.
14. Special Scholarship programme for girls for attaining Higher and Technical Education may be introduced, so that girls could be encouraged to take up technical and professional education.
15. Specific Mechanism and Machinery should be evolved for 100% enrolment of girl child of 6-14 years in the school. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan should make the girl child as the main target group of the programme and her retention in the school system should be ensured. The programmes should be designed in such a way that they reach to the girl child living in remote rural areas of Tripura.
16. Gender specific and gender disaggregated data regarding children and women should be generated and presented in the Census Report so that the position of the girl child and women in the state is better understood and methods can be evolved to ameliorate their condition.
17. Diploma and Degree courses on Women's Empowerment and Development should be introduced in Graduate and Post-Graduate level in Tripura.
18. More and more research studies should be initiated on women issues. And for the purpose fund should be provided to the Women Study Cell of Tripura University and Tripura Commission for Women and other Higher Education Institutions.

19. Gender issues like Negative impact of gender discrimination, Role of women in nation building and all round development of the society, Negative impact of girl child marriage and dowry system etc. should be included in the syllabus of the curriculum of High and Higher Education for making the students understand the requirement of gender justice.

**Recommendations for upgradation of Health Status of Women:**

20. The rural health institutions should be made more effective by posting adequate doctors and staff, ensuring their presence during the working hours, making available the essential medicines and other medical infrastructural requirements.
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22. The post of doctor and other paramedical staff should be created according to the standard ratio of doctor and patient.
23. Periodical sensitization training programme for medical and paramedical staff may be organised.
24. Organising awareness programmes on Cancer detection, pap-smear test, prevention of STD and HIV/AIDS etc. on regular basis.
25. Government budgetary provision on health services is required to be increased.
26. Effective regulation of private health services should be there.
27. Emergency services in rural hospital should be started by engaging doctors on rotation duty and ensuring ambulance services and transport facilities to the employees.
28. All villages need to be covered by safe drinking water, sewerage and cleanliness drive.
29. ASHA workers may be given monthly fixed amount of incentive alongwith their commission so that they can have little financial security, which will encourage them more to serve the pregnant women.
30. One Long time care centre should be established under 'Gharonda' Scheme for mentally ill women whose family deny to return them back to their family or whose families are not traced.

**Recommendations for upgradation of Social Status of Women:**

31. For positive transformation in the mindset of men and women in our society, more and more awareness programme may be arranged by NGOs, CSOs on gender sensitization.
32. For providing quality education, higher education, skill development training to girls' govt. should take special drive. Because, quality education can enrich and make women confident and capable to take firm decision for their own and family, as well as for the community.
33. Atleast one Family Counselling Centre in each Block may be established.

**Recommendations for improvement of Economic Status of Women:**

34. Reservation of 33% post for women in Government and Non-Government service sector without disturbing existing government reservation policy may be initiated by the government.
35. Women should be trained for employment not just in conventional areas like handicrafts and fruit processing, but also in new areas where employment opportunities are available for women like, light motor vehicle driving etc.
36. Women workers are usually at the lowest paid end of all sectors and they are usually termed as unskilled even though their work requires certain level of technique. With open economy, new technologies and fast changing markets tend to make existing skills obsolete and require up gradation of new skills and multi-skilling. Gender disparities in programmes for skill development and training should be reduced. Women should get vocational training, work-place-based training, new technology training and programmes for the training of the unemployed. In order to up

gradation of skill, it is necessary to introduce large-scale skill up gradation programme for women.

37. Every sector needs policies, which would increase employment opportunities for women in unorganised sector. For instance, forestry is a sector where women's employment can be increased many-fold. Reforestation is a priority of the state, and forests need to grow. Reforestation programmes of nursery growing, plantations and tending of plants can be handed over to women's groups. Women in forest areas have the skill of recognizing and using herbal plants.
38. Animal husbandry is another area, if properly trained; women can play a predominant role in dairy operations that is mainly carried out within the household.
39. Another area of expanding opportunities for women is in services of all types. Personal services such as care of children and the elderly, cooking etc. are increasing rapidly in urban areas. Women can avail these opportunities in service sector.
40. Women's employment conditions in the informal sector are worse than men's in several respects and women generally earn significantly lower wages than men. Indeed, the fact that wage inequality among women workers is actually higher than that between men and women suggests that gender based discrimination in the labour market is not the major source of gender inequalities. Gender inequalities in the world of work largely reflect gender inequalities in education and skill. Therefore, up gradation of women's education, training and skill is the need of the hour.

**Recommendations for more effective participation of women in the arena of politics:**

41. At least one-third of the Legislative Assembly seats and one seat in the Lok Sabha, in Tripura should be reserved for women.
42. Periodical training for newly elected women representatives should be conducted.
43. Training-cum awareness building programmes should be initiated for greater impact on male mentality towards their counterparts, so that women are given enough space to exercise their role in political institutions.
44. It may also be suggested that workshops for smaller groups of women should be organised in which a detailed training in resource mapping and participatory planning could be imparted.
45. Economic independence is a pre-condition for political empowerment of women. Elected women representatives have to depend on their husbands or other male members of the family for their living. In such a situation it is difficult for women, mostly coming from the marginalized sections of the society, to perform their responsibilities effectively. Hence, means of livelihood should be ensured for them.