



PARLIAMENT OF INDIA
RAJYA SABHA

**DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
EDUCATION, WOMEN, CHILDREN, YOUTH AND SPORTS**

**THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY FOURTH REPORT
ON**

**Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations of
the Committee contained in its Three Hundred and Sixteenth
Report on Issues Related to Safety of Women**

(Presented to the Rajya Sabha on 4th February, 2022)
(Laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 4th February, 2022)



Rajya Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi
February, 2022 /Magha, 1943, (Saka)

Hindi Version of this publication
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DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, WOMEN, CHILDREN, YOUTH &
SPORTS

(Constituted w.e.f. 13th September, 2021)

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RAJYA SABHA

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31. Shri Ashok Kumar Yadav

* Nominated w.e.f. 27.09.2021

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Smt. Oindrila Roy, Deputy Secretary
Shri Arun Bakshi, Under Secretary
Smt. Suman Khurana, Executive Officer
Shri Agam Mittal, Assistant Committee Officer

PREFACE

I, the Chairman of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Education, Women, Children, Youth and Sports, having been authorised by the Committee to present the Report on its behalf, do hereby present this Three Hundred and Thirty Fourth Report of the Committee on the Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Three Hundred and Sixteenth Report on the subject, “Issues related to Safety of Women”. The Action Taken Notes were received from the Ministry of Women and Child Development *vide* their communications dated the 20th August, 2020, 16th February, 28th June and 29th July, 2021.

2. Three Hundred and Sixteenth Report of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Education, Women, Children, Youth and Sports was presented to Rajya Sabha on 19th March, 2020 and simultaneously laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 19th March, 2020 and Replies of the Government to the observations/recommendations contained in the Report were considered by the Committee at its meeting held on the 1st February, 2022.

3. The Committee considered the Draft Report and adopted the same in its meeting held on 1st February, 2022.

NEW DELHI
1stFebruary,2022
Magha/ 1943 (Saka)

Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabudde
Chairman
Department-related Parliamentary
Standing Committee on Education, Women,
Children, Youth and Sports

ABBREVIATIONS

ASP	Assistant Superintendent of Police
BPR&D	Bureau of Police Research and Development
CAPT	Central Academy of Police Training
CBSE	Central Board of Secondary Education
CDTI	Central Detective Training Institute
DoJ	Department of Justice
DoSE&L	Department of School Education and Literacy
EC	Empowered Committee
ER	Elected Representative
ERSS	Emergency Response Support System
EWR	Elected Women Representative
FSL	Forensic Sciences Laboratories
FTSC	Fast Track Special Court
FY	Financial Year
IG	Inspector General
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoHUA	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
MoPR	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
MoR	Ministry of Railways
MoRTH	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
MWCD	Ministry of Women and Child Development
NCERT	National Council of Educational Research and Training
NCRB	National Crime Records Bureau
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OBC	Other Backward Class
OM	Office Memorandum
OSC	One Stop Centre

POCSO Act	The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
UT	Union Territory
VC	Video Conference
WHL	Women Helpline

REPORT

This Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Committee on Education, Women, Children, Youth And Sports deals with the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in its 316th Report on the subject “Issues related to Safety of Women”, which was presented to the Rajya Sabha and laid on the table of Lok Sabha on 19th March, 2020.

2. The Action Taken Notes in respect of recommendations contained in above mentioned Report were received through the Ministry of Women and Child Development *vide* their communications dated 20th August, 2020 and 16th February, 28th June & 29th July, 2021. These have been categorized as follows.

Chapter I: Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government

Paras - 73 I (i), 73 III (i), 73 III (ii), 73 III (iii), 73 III (iv), 73 III (v), 73 III (vi), 73 III (vii), 73 III (viii), 73 III (x), 73 III (xii), 73 IV (i), 73 IV (ii), 73 IV (iii), 73 IV (iv), 73 V (i) , 73 V (iv), 73 V (v)

Total - 18

Chapter II: Recommendations which the Committee does not desire to pursue in view of Government's replies:-

Paras - 73 I (ii), 73 I (iii), 73 II (ii), 73 II (iii), 73 II (iv), 73 III (ix), 73 III (xi), 73 IV (v), 73 IV (viii), 73 V (iii)

Total - 10

Chapter III: Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee:-

Paras- 73 II (i), 73 IV (vi), 73 IV (vii), 73 V (ii)

Total - 4

Chapter-IV: Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government is still awaited:-

Paras- Nil

CHAPTER-I

RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

Recommendation

1. *The Committee notes that a number of legislations have been framed for the welfare, security and benefits of women and also to eliminate gender-based bias, discrimination and violence against women. In spite of the legislative framework being in place, women continue to face severe forms of inequality, discrimination bias and violence which is a cause of grave concern for the Committee. As security and safety of women is of utmost priority, instances of violence against women indicate that the legislations are not being implemented in true letter and spirit. The Committee, accordingly, recommends for strict implementation of the legislations relating to safety and security of women.*

[Para-73 I (i)]

Action Taken

MoWCD *vide* O.M. dated 20th August, 2020 has submitted that 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, it is the primary duty of the State Governments to prevent, detect, register and take action on complaints related to gender-based bias, discrimination and violence against women and penalize the perpetrators responsible for such crime. The Ministry of Women and Child Development supplements the efforts of State Governments through various Schemes such as Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, One Stop Centre, Women Helpline etc. In addition, the Ministry, from time to time, sensitizes all the States/UTs to ensure effective implementation of legislations meant for safety and wellbeing of women.

MoWCD *vide* O.M. dated 16th February, 2021 has also conveyed that it also issues various advisories from time to time and has meetings/ video conferencing with State Governments/ UT Administrations to ensure strict implementation of Legislation. An endeavor would be made to create a rating system for the States/ UTs on the count of women safety quotient in consultation with concerned stake holders.

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Recommendation

2. *To address the crime against women in more effective manner, the Committee recommends that the Ministry of Home Affairs should set up women cells in all the police stations of the country with female police officers/staff, who are trained to handle cases related to gender based violence. This would increase the presence of women in the police force and the victims of sexual violence would have the confidence to enter the police stations to lodge their complaints. The Committee further recommends that the Ministry of Home Affairs should discuss the possibility of conducting special recruitment drives with the States to induct women in the police force to increase their presence at the ground level, which would help provide a sense of empowerment to the women especially in the rural areas.*

[Para-73 III (i)]

Action Taken

MoWCD vide O.M. dated 29th July, 2021 has conveyed that MHA has informed that it has released a total of Rs. 107.49 crores to States/UTs for setting up of Women Help Desks in 10,749 Police Stations across the country. MHA has also issued advisories from time to time advising States/ UTs for providing 33% reservation to women in police.

Recommendation

3. *The Committee strongly recommends that the Ministry of Home Affairs should provide a single help-line number for registering all complaints and for seeking help in cases of safety of women related issues. This number should be prominently displayed at all railway stations, public transport and other public places.*

[Para-73 III (ii)]

Action Taken

MoWCD vide O.M. dated 29th July, 2021 has conveyed that MHA has informed that a single number '112' Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) is now functional in 35 States/ UTs.

Recommendation

4. *The Committee took note of the submissions made by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding setting up of forensic laboratories in the country. The Committee in this reference is of the view that a strong network of forensic laboratories is of utmost necessity as the forensic evidence is of crucial importance in convicting the offenders. Currently the conviction rate is only 32% as against filing of chargesheets in 86.6% rape cases. The Committee therefore recommends that Ministry of Home Affairs should setup one forensic laboratory in every state in the country in every state capital within 2 years time. This would help the prosecution in building a strong case against the offenders as with the collection of evidence the conviction rate would certainly go up.*

[Para-73 III (iii)]

Action Taken

MoWCD *vide* O.M. dated 29th July, 2021 has conveyed that MHA has informed that as per information available with them, Forensic Sciences Laboratories (FSLs) have been setup in 32 States/UTs. In remaining 4 UTs of Chandigarh, Daman Diu Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Ladakh, police utilize the forensic sciences facilities available in their neighbouring States or in the Central Forensic Sciences Laboratories. Further, strengthening of capacities in the Forensic Sciences Laboratories for dealing with cases on crimes against women, though a State subject, is a high priority activity for MHA. As a multi-pronged strategy towards timely and effective investigation, MHA has initiated a series of measures and programs, including strengthening / modernization of State / Central Forensic Sciences Laboratories.

Recommendation

5. *The Committee took note of the Ministry of Home Affairs 'Safe City Proposal' for 8 cities. In this regard the Committee feels that this is highly inadequate as there is a need to develop safe cities across the country. The Country has already identified and is working on making 100 smart cities. Committee recommends that Ministry of Home Affairs should integrate safe city plan within Ministry of Urban Development for all the 100 smart cities. In addition to this the Ministry of Home Affairs should also expand this project and cover all States including both rural and urban areas and design.*

[Para-73 III (iv)]

Action Taken

MoWCD *vide* O.M. dated 29th July, 2021 has conveyed that MHA has informed that Safe City Projects are comprehensive and integrated projects developed by the Police and/or Municipal Corporations of the city, in keeping with the demands of their women residents and to plug any gaps in existing infrastructure. Safe City Projects guidelines provide for integration with other schemes including the Smart City Scheme, wherever, applicable.

Recommendation

6. *The Committee notices that there is no comprehensive law for the prevention of Trafficking of persons and Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 does not define trafficking comprehensively. The Committee recommends that the Government of India should establish a National Anti-Trafficking Bureau having police officers, NGOs, and other stakeholders and it should have powers to investigate cases involving two or more States. The Committee further recommends that the Bureau should also have power to co-ordinate with international law enforcement agencies and formulate measures for combating and prevention of trafficking in children & women.*

[Para-73 III (v)]

7. *The Committee further recommends that the Ministry and Government should have "Anti-Trafficking Relief and Rehabilitation Committee" for providing relief and rehabilitation services to the victims of trafficking. The Committee strongly recommends that the Ministry and the government should support welfare and rehabilitation of victims and provide them support for their skill development and vocational training and also create community based programmes with specialized professional like Counselors, Translators, Social Workers, Mental Health Care Professionals and other vocational trainers for reintegrating them into the society.*

[Para-73 III (vi)]

Action Taken

MoWCD *vide* O.M. dated 20th August, 2020 has informed that a Bill to comprehensively deal with trafficking of persons was introduced by the Government during the Monsoon Session of

Parliament in 2018. The said Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha on 26th July, 2018. However, the Bill could not be considered in the Rajya Sabha and it lapsed upon dissolution of 16th Lok Sabha. The Bill has been revisited to make it more organised and effective. The recommendations of the Committee have been noted for taking appropriate action. The new Bill is to be placed for kind consideration of the Houses of Parliament in accordance with established procedure.

MoWCD *vide* O.M. dated 16th February, 2021 has informed that the suggestions of the Committee have been noted for appropriate action.

Recommendation

8. *While taking note of the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways submissions the Committee took notice of the fact that multiple agencies/authorities are involved across states for managing public transport. Hence, there is a need for a unified law for governing public transport in the country. Transport Department of each state needs to co-ordinate with the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways so far as providing safety features in public transport in concerned. A special cell could be created to receive and deal with emergency situations.*

[Para-73 III (vii)]

Action Taken

This Ministry is coordinating with respective transport authorities of States/UTs in helping them establish Monitoring Centres for tracking of public service vehicles and handling emergency alerts through panic button and their further redressal through ERS of the concerned States/UTs. This is being done by administering the scheme “Development, Customization, Deployment and Management of State-wise Vehicle Tracking Platform for Safety & Enforcement with AIS 140 specifications under Nirbhaya Fund”.

Recommendation

9. *The Committee noticed that only some States have proposed for CCTV surveillance, panic button and controllers in public transport to make road transport safe for women. However, there is no unified data available to access as to which extent these features have been implemented in reality. The Committee is of the opinion that these proposals are a step in the right direction for ensuring safety of women and accordingly recommends that the Union Ministry of*

Road Transport and Highways should frame a unified policy for mandatory installing of CCTV surveillance, panic button and controllers in public transport across the country in a time bound manner.

[Para-73 III (viii)]

Action Taken

This Ministry had notified Rule 125H in the Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989, Provision of vehicle location tracking device and emergency button is stipulated in this Rule, *vide* G.S.R (1095 (E) dated 28.11.2016. Further, *vide* S.O 5453 (E) dated 25.10.2018, the overall approach for installation of vehicle location tracking device and emergency button on public service vehicles and their integration with VAHAN database was released. However, while majority of States/UTs have not been able to set-up the Monitoring Centres, some have taken steps to install CCTV and panic button in buses. This Ministry has taken the initiative to administer the scheme "Development , Customization, Deployment and Management of State-wise Vehicle Tracking Platform for Safety & Enforcement with AIS 140 specifications under Nirbhaya Fund", wherein requisite funds and technical help is being provided to States/UTs to set up these Monitoring Centres.

Recommendation

10. *The Committee notices that there is no mechanism to register the incidents of sexual harassment and violence in trains. The Committee recommends that the Ministry of Railways in coordination with Ministry of Home Affairs should set up a mechanism to lodge the case in the train itself. The Committee further adds that the Railways should setup complaint centres at each station.*

[Para-73 III (x)]

Action Taken

MoWCD *vide* O.M. dated 29th July, 2021 has conveyed that MHA has informed that Railways have a dedicated helpline 139 where incidents of sexual harassment or crimes against women can be reported. This is being integrated by Ministry of Railways with 112 ERSS.

Recommendation

11. *While agreeing with the anguish and view points of the NGOs working in the field of Women safety, the Committee recommends that gender sensitization drives must be made a regular feature in urban and rural areas; gender sensitization should be made an integral part of the school curriculum from a very early age; equal attention should be given to women safety issues in urban and rural areas; safe cities, safe transport and safe working environment should be provided for women both in rural and urban areas; more shelter homes should be opened near hospitals; cities must have better infrastructures such as better lighting at blind spots, more police patrolling at deserted areas and training in self defense and physical fitness in women to deal with any grave situation.*

[Para-73 III (xii)]

Action Taken

MoWCD *vide* their O.M. dated 29th July, 2021 had conveyed that the mentioned recommendations concern Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Road Transport & Highways and Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs. However, the Ministry of Women & Child Development fully appreciate the concerns of the Committee for Gender sensitization drives and its inclusion in school curriculum, equal attention to women safety in urban and rural areas, safe cities, safe transport and safe working environment for women, need for more shelter homes near hospitals, better infrastructure for cities with better lighting at blind spots, more police patrolling at deserted areas, training in self defense and physical fitness in women to deal with any grave situation. Ministry has taken up the matter with the above mentioned Ministries/Departments for implementation of the recommendations of the Committee and furnishing the ATRs directly to Rajya Sabha Secretariat under intimation to the MWCD *vide* DO letter dated 16.07.2021.

In the meanwhile, in this context *vide* the O.M. dated 29th July, 2021, MHA has informed through MoWCD that Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) conducts regular training programmes, including gender sensitization modules. States/ UTs have been advised to utilise these programmes. BPR&D undertakes training of Investigation Officers, Prosecutors, Judicial Officers. A series of webinars were organised during the pandemic on issues relating to Soft Skills, Community Policing, Role of Intelligence and Safety of Women and Children, under the broad head of 'Road to Effective Policing'. BPR&D has issued Standard Operating Procedures

(SOPs) for investigation of Assault on Women, including POCSO cases, creating and augmenting Women Help Desk in Police Stations across India. BPR&D has also released a Handbook for First Responders and Investigators in the Police. Further, as regards the better lighting at blind spots, more police patrolling at deserted areas, training in self-defence, MHA has also issued advisories to States Governments and Union Territories from time to time.

MoHUA *vide* their O.M. dated 3rd August, 2021 has informed that they have issued an advisory dated 28.07.2021 to the Principal Secretary (UD/LSG) of all the States/UTs regarding better lighting at blind spots, more police patrolling at deserted areas and training in self-defence.

DoSE&L *vide* their O.M. dated 1st October, 2021 has informed that they are implementing the scheme of *Samagra Shiksha*, an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class 12. Bridging gender and social gaps at all levels of school education is one of the major objectives of the *Samagra Shiksha*. The Scheme aims to have gender sensitive, non-discriminatory classrooms free of any bias on the grounds of class, gender, caste or community so that all children learn confidently through healthy inter-personal relationships between learners and teachers.

Samagra Shiksha supports the States and UTs in implementation of the RTE Act, 2009, as amended from time to time. As per the Act, Schools have to constitute a School Management Committee (SMC) consisting of the elected representatives of the local authority, parents or guardians of children admitted in the school and teachers. 50% of the members of the SMC are required to be women.

Special State specific Projects such as Life Skills, Awareness programmes, Incinerators, Sanitary Pad Vending Machines etc. for varied interventions under equity are emphasized under *Samagra Shiksha* for enhancing access, retention and quality for girl students by promoting enrolment drives, retention and motivation camps, gender sensitization modules etc.

Under NISHTHA, a nation-wide integrated teacher training program for elementary teacher under *Samagra Shiksha*; teachers are trained for relevance of Gender Dimensions in Teaching and Learning Process which helps teachers to use and adopt learning activities that foster gender sensitive classroom environment. NCERT has developed a module on *Relevance of Gender Dimension in Teaching Learning Process* and conducted training of KRPs from different States of India.

As per the provision of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, DoSE&L has requested to all States & UTs, KVS, NVS, CTSA and CBSE to constitute separate *Grievance Redressal Committee and Internal Complaint Committee* vide letter No. 13-2/2019-IS-II(Pt.-III) dated 30.08.2020.

Self-Defence training for girls is an activity under *Samagra Shiksha*. To empower girls to tackle risk of assault and for boosting their self confidence, Self defence training is imparted to girls of class VI to XII belonging to Government Schools. Fund for this purpose is provided for three months @ ₹3000/- per school per month for inculcating self-defence skills including life skill for self protection and self-development among the girls. Self defence training is also being given in Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs).

School Health Programme under Ayushman Bharat is a joint collaborative initiative of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Education. A module on Gender Equality for Health and Wellness in School for adolescent children has been developed by NCERT under the initiative. KRPs from different States of India have been trained on the above module.

National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), an autonomous body under the Ministry of Education, has developed tools for textbook evaluation for analysing textbooks from the view point of gender bias and stereotypes. The present syllabi and textbooks developed by the NCERT across subject areas and classes promote sensitivity towards gender issues and empower children to raise their voices against gender stereotyping. The textbooks of Mathematics, Environmental Studies and Languages of the Primary Stage; and Social Science and Science textbooks of Upper Primary and Secondary Stages have portrayed contribution of women in various aspects. Other issues like equality, understanding gender, diversity and discrimination, people as resource, gender, religion and caste etc. have also been integrated.

NCERT has been working for gender sensitization of various stakeholders at all stages of schools education. In all its capacity building programs there are sessions related to socialization practices, gender related violence, laws for sexual harassment in schools of girls, self-defence techniques for girls, portrayal of gender in media, adolescence education and growing up concerns and gender issues in curriculum, textbook and pedagogy. NCERT is regularly conducting sensitization programs on gender issues focussing on removing gender stereotyping from various

spaces i.e. home, school, classroom, workplaces, among others. These programs include sessions on stereotyped role expectations and work distribution and its reversal in a significant manner.

NCERT regularly designs and conducts research, development and training programs aiming at building a gender equal society and removing gender stereotyping. As a result of its continued advocacy, a paper on ‘Gender, School and Society’ has been introduced in the B.Ed. curriculum as a core paper at the national level.

NCERT has developed training material for teacher educators on Gender Equality and Empowerment – Vol. I: Perspectives on Gender and Society Vol. II; Gender and Schooling Processes Vol. III: Gender and Women’s Empowerment. These volumes are widely disseminated by NCERT in all its programmes and its softcopies are available on NCERT’s website.

An online course on gender sensitization is being developed by NCERT which will include modules like – Socialization and Cultural Conditioning in the Indian Context, Gender Violence and Laws for Safety and Security of Girls and Women and Adolescence Education and Growing up Concerns.

ROLE OF EDUCATION IN SOCIETAL TRANSFORMATION

Recommendation

12. *The Committee is of the view that the Ministry of Human Resource Development is the only Ministry which can help inculcate the values of respect and dignity towards women to the next generation which will lead to change of mindset of people and eventually lead to safety of women.*

[Para-73 IV (i)]

13. *The Committee is of the opinion that violence against women indicates degrading moral values of the society arising out of deep rooted patriarchal mindset and feels that the steps taken by the Ministry to incorporate moral values in the school text books are insufficient. On one hand we are trying to empower girls and on the other hand we are failing to teach the values of respect and dignity towards women in the boys. The Committee examined the school books of NCERT and prescribed books of CBSE and noticed that they do not have enough chapters expressly inculcating moral values. The Committee accordingly recommends inclusion of chapters on moral values in the school curriculum and textbooks.*

Action Taken

MoWCD *vide* their O.M. dated 29th July, 2021 has submitted that the recommendations at this para concern Department of School Education & Literacy and Department of Higher Education under Ministry of Education. However, the Ministry of Women & Child Development fully appreciates the concerns of the Committee for inclusion of chapters on moral values in the school curriculum and textbooks. Ministry has taken up the matter with the Ministry of Education for implementation of the recommendations of the Committee and furnishing the ATRs directly to Rajya Sabha Secretariat under intimation to the MWCD *vide* DO letter dated 16.07.2021. Department of Higher Education *vide* O.M. dated 5th August, 2021 has informed that the ATR would be given by Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education.

Department of School Education & Literacy *vide* O.M. dated 1st October, 2021 has stated that National Education Policy, 2020 has recommended to include in the curriculum ethical reasoning, Indian values and all basic human and Constitutional values (such as *seva*, *ahimsa*, *swachchhata*, *satya*, *nishkam karma*, *shanti*, sacrifice, tolerance, diversity, pluralism, righteous conduct, gender sensitivity, respect for elders, respect for all people and their inherent capabilities regardless of background, etc).

The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), also advocates value/peace education as a holistic, integrated and whole school approach. NCERT has developed curriculum, syllabi, textbooks and other curricular materials for elementary and secondary stages, integrating different aspects of value education and at the same time providing adequate space to study the contents of different subjects. Values have been integrated in textbooks across subjects/stages.

Teachers need to actively reinforce values appropriately while teaching lessons. NCERT textbooks contain guidelines for teachers to transact subject matter in ways which focus on values. Teacher training programmes on education for values and development of guidelines for schools to implement education for values have been organized to enhance the value orientation of teachers and for utilization of opportunities latent in the curriculum. An online course in value education is being prepared by NCERT for teachers/teacher educators.

Recommendation

14. *For this purpose, Ministry should also hold regular workshops and organize participatory discussion with the students to inculcate the correct values in them and also make them aware about the institutional framework available in case of any gender based violence and crime.*

[Para-73 IV (iii)]

Action Taken

MoWCD *vide* their O.M. dated 29th July, 2021 has submitted that the recommendations at this para concern Department of School Education & Literacy and Department of Higher Education under Ministry of Education. However, the Ministry of Women & Child Development fully appreciate the concerns of the Committee for holding regular workshops with students to inculcate the correct values in them to make aware about the institutional framework available in case of any gender based violence and crime. Ministry has taken up the matter with the Ministry of Education for implementation of the recommendations of the Committee and furnishing the ATRs directly to Rajya Sabha Secretariat under intimation to the MWCD *vide* DO letter dated 16.07.2021.

The Department of Higher Education *vide* its O.M. dated 5th August, 2021 has informed the Committee that the UGC has uploaded an advisory dated 25-6-2020 on UGC website which has been sent to the Vice Chancellors of all the Universities for conducting Webinars/Video Conferences on Gender Bias and Stereo-typing Gender Equality and Women's Right with UGC in view of Covid-19.

It was further informed that UGC has also launched SAKSHAM portal (i.e. saksham.ac.in) for grievance related to women and sexual harassment. The following initiatives have been taken by UGC under this portal:

- i. UGC has notified UGC (Prevention Prohibition and Redressal of Sexual Harassment of Women Employees and Students of Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2015, which being statutory in nature, are binding on Universities and Colleges (available on UGC website i.e. www.ugc.ac.in)
- ii. UGC has set up Toll free No. 1800-111-656 for registration of grievances related to Women and sexual harassment.
- iii. UGC has issued following advisories to the Vice-Chancellors of all the Universities (all advisories available on UGC website i.e. www.ugc.ac.in and saksham.ugc.ac.in)

- iv. Annual return on cases of Sexual harassment UGC sends advisory since in a year to the Vice-Chancellors of all the Universities with the request to send the information regarding Annual Return on cases of Sexual Harassment yearly and to constitute an Internal Complaint Committee and also inform the same to your affiliated colleges with request to fill an online compliance of Gender Audit at SAKSHAM web portal. Latest advisory has been uploaded on 10-6-2021 for the year 2020-21
- v. To implement the guidelines of Gender Champions. UGC sends advisory once in a year to the Vice-Chancellors of all the Universities with the request to implement the guidelines of Gender Champions and also inform the same to your affiliated colleges with request to fill an online compliance of Gender Champion at SAKSHAM web portal. Last advisory has been uploaded on 29-09-2020 for the year 2019-20 and latest advisory for the year 2020-21 is under process.

All IIMs have Internal Complaint Committee (ICC) to handle cases of any gender based violence and crime and ICC of concerned Institute conduct annual workshops to create awareness among students, faculty and staff members. Relevant information is disseminated through the institute's website as well.

The Department of School Education & Literacy *vide* its O.M. dated 1st October, 2021 has stated that NCERT has been carrying out gender sensitization programmes for various stakeholders. In its capacity building programs there are sessions related to socialization practices, gender related violence, laws for safety and security of girls and self-defence techniques for girls. In these programs, special care is taken to involve both male and female participants as it is important to sensitize males to confront patriarchy and stereotypes. Besides these, sessions also include cybercrime and POCSO Act.

Training material for teacher educators on Gender Equality and Empowerment in three volumes has been developed by NCERT. Vol. I has a module on “Gender and Violence” and Vol. III has a module on “Protecting the Right of Girls and Women: The Legal Framework”. These volumes are widely disseminated by NCERT in all its various programmes and its coftcopy is available on NCERT’s website.

An online course on Gender Issues in Education is being developed by NCERT with modules like – Socialization and Cultural Conditioning in the Indian Context, Gender Violence

and Laws for Safety and Security of Girls and Women and Cyber Safety and Security which will seek to address cyber-crimes against women among others etc.

NCERT has developed training material for Teachers/Educators on 'Inclusion of transgender children in school education' for sensitization on transgender concerns.

The Adolescence Education Programme (AEP) of NCERT helps empowering adolescents to understand and challenge stereotypes, inequalities and discrimination related to gender, including sex ratio and sex selective abortion. Further it also encourages understanding and reporting of sexual abuse and violence specially related to girls and women.

Recommendation

15. *The Committee also urges the Ministry to make the Universities and Colleges more pro-active to generate awareness about the responsibility of the citizen to make our cities safe for the women. The Universities/Colleges should organise camps in their respective areas to help generate awareness among the people and also the students about the legislative measures available to women for their safety.*

[Para-73 IV (iv)]

Action Taken

MoWCD vide their O.M. dated 29th July, 2021 has submitted that the recommendations at this para concern Department of Higher Education under Ministry of Education. However, the Ministry of Women & Child Development fully appreciate the concerns of the Committee for making the Universities and Colleges more pro-active to generate awareness about the responsibility of the citizen to make out cities safe for the women. Ministry has taken up the matter with the Ministry of Education for implementation of the recommendations of the Committee and furnishing the ATRs directly to Rajya Sabha Secretariat under intimation to the MWCD vide DO letter dated 16.07.2021.

The Department of Higher Education vide its O.M. dated 5th August, 2021 has informed the Committee that UGC has uploaded on advisory dated 19-04-2020 on UGC website (i.e. www.ugc.ac.in) regarding WOMEN SAFETY and requested Universities and its affiliated colleges to take the following steps:-

To add more content in curriculum in addition to gender sensitization about leadership, sacrifices and the remarkable role placed by women in all walk of life in order to create a feeling of respect for women and help in addressing the negative mindset/ stereotypes that exist in society and to organize online lectures and webinars on "Women Safety" to make the general public aware of the dignity and respect of women.

IIMs undertake projects on responsible citizenship including women and child safety which students can take up e.g. "Make a Difference Project initiative of IIM Trichy, Women's Empowerment Cell at IIM Visakhapatnam.

EFFECTIVE UTILIZATION OF NIRBHAYA FUND

Recommendation

16. *The Committee understands that a victim of gender based violence faces hurdles at every level, be it the filing of a police case, getting the medical examination done and also having to handle the social stigma involved. The Committee recommends that one police officer should be ear-marked in every police station to handle such cases and he should be trained for handling the victims of gender based violence in a more humane and compassionate manner.*

[Para 73 V(i)]

Action Taken

MoWCD *vide* their O.M. dated 20th August, 2020 has submitted that Empowered Committee (EC) of officers under the Framework for Nirbhaya Fund has appraised and recommended a proposal of M/o Home Affairs (MHA) for 'Setting up/strengthening Women Help Desks in Police Stations in all States & UTs (covering 10,000 Police Stations). As informed by MHA, an amount of ₹100.00 Crore has been released to the States/UTs for its implementation.

Ministry of Home Affairs *vide* their D.O. letter dated 16th June, 2021 has stated that, the States/UTs were advised *vide* their advisory dated 4th September, 2009 to ensure that 33% of police forces consist of women. This has been reiterated by MHA in its advisory dated 22nd April, 2013 and 12th May, 2015.

In cases of UTs, MHA *vide* its order dated 26th March, 2015 has mandated 33% reservation for women horizontally and in each category (Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, OBCs and

others) in all direct recruitment in non-Gazetted posts from Constable to Sub-Inspector in the police forces of UTs, including Delhi Police.

In order to facilitate the States/UTs to set up/strengthen the Women Help Desks in Police Stations, the Ministry of Home Affairs has released a sum of ₹100 crores in March, 2020.

The objectives of Women Help Desk includes;

- (i) Make the Police Stations more women friendly and approachable;
- (ii) The Women Help Desk will be the first and single point of contact for any woman walking into a police station;
- (iii) The officials of Women Help Desk will be trained to manage matters related with crimes against women being registered in the police station

Further, as a measure of capacity building in the police forces, the Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) is regularly conducting training programmes for police officials on gender sensitivity in dealing with crimes against women cases.

The Training Division of the BPR&D has conducted a widely participated webinar on 9th June, 2020, on 'Safety of Women and Children during pandemic' in which nearly 1500 Police Officers of all ranks from all over the country participated.

The Training Division of the BPR&D also conducted an online training event- National Police Perspective Management Course - for Police Officers from States/UTs/Central Armed Police Forces/ Central Police Organizations of the rank of ASP to IGs during which an exclusive session was devoted to Policing for Women & Children.

The BPR&D, in association with the States/UTs and their Police Academies organized 260 training courses for Investigators on Women Safety in which 6659 police officers were trained. Similarly, 49 courses were organised for Public Prosecutors in which 1245 officers received training.

In all, a total of 7904 officers were trained in the FY 2018-19 & 2019-20. The trainings are continuing for the FY 2020-21 and the BPR&D plans to conduct 180 courses for 4500 police

officers and 20 courses for 500 Public Prosecutors. During this year, States/ UTs have already conducted 11 courses and trained 370 police officers despite the pandemic.

A total of 100 domestic courses were conducted by the outlying units of the BPR&D (CDTIs & CAPT) on Crime against Women and Children, Training of Trainers on Women Safety and Investigation of Rape Cases. In all, 2035 officers of all ranks from all over the country were trained in FY 2018-19 and 2019-20 during these training events.

MoWCD *vide* their O.M. dated 16th February, 2021 has submitted EC reviews the progress/ status of the implementation of the appraised projects/ schemes on regular basis in conjunction with the concerned Ministries/ Departments for ensuring proper and productive utilization of Nirbhaya Fund. However, suggestions of the Committee for taking initiative and help of Cabinet Secretariat as well as NITI Aayog for proper and productive utilization of Nirbhaya Fund have been noted for taking appropriate action.

The Empowered Committee, under Nirbhaya Fund, in its meeting held on 13th January, 2021 has advised the representative of MHA to undertake a feedback exercise in respect of all major cities in the country by involving local communities, police, NCRB, psychologist *etc.* to assess the overall scenario regarding women safety and also what needs to be done so as to formulate schemes/programmes from Central Government level instead of waiting for the proposals from States.

The EC has also decided that the proposals received from States/UTs in the following areas may be considered by the EC:

- (i) Projects/ schemes for self defence training of female employees working in un-organised sectors;
- (ii) Projects/ schemes for self defence training of girls in educational institutions, where funding support from other sources like M/o Education or State/ UT Government is not available;
- (iii) Projects/ schemes for training of women drivers on women safety in the major tourist places. To begin with, M/o Tourism to identify 50 such cities, where this initiative can be undertaken;

(iv) Projects/ schemes for training on women safety for drivers of public transport in the major cities. To begin with, M/o RTH to identify 50 such cities, where this initiative can be undertaken.

Recommendation

17. *The Committee recommends that the One stop crisis centres should be set-up in each District of the country and counselors trained to handle victims of gender based violence should be associated with these centres. These counselors should help the victim in all their interactions at the hospital, police station etc.*

[Para-73 V (iv)]

Action Taken

MoWCD *vide* O.M. dated 20th August, 2020 has stated that at least 1 (one), One Stop Centre is being set up in each district of the country. As on 31st July, 2020, a total of 733 OSCs have been approved in 730 Districts. Out of these, 683 OSCs have already been operationalized.

Further, MoWCD *vide* O.M. dated 16th February, 2021 has stated that as per the implementation guidelines, all OSCs have to facilitate a range of services such as police facilitation, legal counseling, psycho-social counseling, medical aid and temporary shelter in an integrated manner, under one roof, for violence affected women. The Ministry submitted that to facilitate these services the implementation guidelines provide for a Centre Administrator, Case Worker, Police Facilitation Officer, Lawyer, Paramedic, Counsellor, IT staff, MTS and Security Guard. The appointments are to be done by the concerned States/ Districts. The Ministry in all its meetings and video conferences takes up the matter regarding provision of adequate number of trained counsellors and other staff to facilitate services to the needy women approaching the OSCs.

Recommendation

18. *The Committee notes that the pace of implementation of the projects funded from the Nirbhaya Fund is lethargic and needs to be fast-paced. This would help give the Fund the necessary importance and on the other hand help remove the administrative hurdles faced in the implementation of the schemes/projects, due to ineffective coordination between different Ministries and State Governments. The Committee recommends that a status of implementation of*

the projects/ schemes under the Nirbhaya Fund should be overseen by a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary.

[Para-73 V (v)]

Action Taken

MoWCD *vide* their O.M. dated 20th August, 2020 has informed that EC reviews the progress/ status of the implementation of the appraised projects/ schemes on regular basis in conjunction with the concerned Ministries/ Departments for expediting implementation of the projects/ schemes in a time-bound manner. The recommendation regarding setting up of a Committee under the chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary is under consideration.

On a query of the Committee regarding the present status of setting up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary, the Ministry replied that the proposal is still under consideration.

CHAPTER-II

RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DOES NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLY

LEGISLATIVE FRMEWORK

Recommendation

1. *The Committee further recommends strengthening of legislative measures by fixing a time frame for deciding cases of gender based violence against women. This needs strict implementation of existing laws so that time bound justice is delivered to women, filing of charge sheet in such cases within 30 days, denying bail to the accused and expediting the disposal of pending cases within 6 months' time so that timely justice is imparted.*

[Para-73 I (ii)]

Action Taken

MoWCD *vide* their O.M. dated 16th February, 2021 conveyed that Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Law and Justice are to respond to this, as this issue relates to enforcement of criminal laws and procedure which falls under their domain.

Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice *vide* its O.M. dated 5th November, 2020 has stated that the issues relating to legislative measures does not relate to Department of Justice. The Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice *vide* its O.M. dated 5th October, 2020 has stated that this Department is not administratively concerned with the above mentioned para in accordance with the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961.

Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) *vide* its OM dated 4th January, 2021 stated that 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens including crime against women and girls are with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of law. The Government has enacted Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 which, *inter-alia*, provides for completion of investigation in cases of sexual assault in two months, completion of trial in two months and appeals to be disposed in six months.

Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 also provides that the High Court or the Court of Session shall, before granting bail to a person who is accused of an offence triable under sub-section (3) of section 376 or Section 376AB or section 376DA or section 376DB of the Indian Penal Code, give notice of the application for bail to the Public Prosecutor within a period of fifteen days from the date of receipt of the notice of such application.

In order to facilitate Police in States/UTs to comply with the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, the Ministry has issued advisories to States/UTs from time to time.

The Ministry has also launched an online analytic tool “Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences” on 19th February, 2019 to monitor and track police investigations in two months in sexual offences as per Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018. Law Enforcement Officers can now monitor the progress at the level of Police Station. The progress in compliance to the law is being reviewed with the States/ UTs periodically, including in the Inter-State Zonal Council meetings.’

Recommendation

2. *The Committee is of the strong view that crime against women take place because society sees them in an inferior position in the societal set-up. This is mainly because women are not represented in the decision making process. The Committee is of the opinion that women should be given a decisive role and positions of power in all spheres of society to change the mindset of the people and help provide role models to the next generation. The Committee accordingly recommends that there is an urgent need to address this situation by making thirty-three percent reservations for women at all levels right from Panchayats to Parliament at the earliest.*

[Para-73 I (iii)]

Action Taken

MoWCD *vide* their O.M. dated 16th February, 2021 conveyed that Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice may respond to this as the issue falls under their domain. Thereafter, MoWCD *vide* O.M. dated 28th June, 2021 has conveyed that Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice *vide* OM dated 12th November, 2020 has stated that “a Bill, namely, the Constitution (One Hundred and Eight Amendment) Bill, 2008 providing for reservation of one-third seats for women in Lok Sabha and State Legislative assemblies including the Legislative

Assemblies of the National Capital Territory of Delhi, for a period of 15 years, was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 6th May, 2008. The Rajya Sabha passed the said Bill on 9th March, 2010; but it could not be passed by the Fifteen Lok Sabha. The said Bill lapsed on dissolution of the fifteen Lok Sabha.

Further, Gender justice is an important commitment of the Government and the issue involved needs careful consideration on the basis of the consensus among all political parties before a Bill for amendment in the Constitution is brought before Parliament.

In so far as reservation in Panchayat and other local bodies is concerned, it is stated that this subject matter is administratively concerned with Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs respectively.”

Consequently, as suggested, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and Panchayati Raj were approached *vide* O.M. dated 7th December, 2020 for comments. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs *vide* O.M. dated 14th December, 2020 stated that “Clause (3) of Article 243T of 74th Constitutional Amendment Act provides “Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Municipality shall be reserved for women and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Municipality”. Moreover, as per information available, some states such as Himachal Pradesh, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Sikkim and Tripura have also made provision of fifty percent reservation for women in the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).”

Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) *vide* letter dated 5th November, 2020 has intimated that the Constitution ensures participation of women in Panchayats by reserving not less than one-third seats for them at each of the Panchayats. On the continuous advocacy of the MoPR, twenty States have made provisions for reservation of fifty per cent of total seats for women in Panchayats at levels in their respective States Panchayats Raj Act. As on date out of around 31 lakhs Elected Representatives (ERs) of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), there are around 14.50 lakh Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) which constitute around 46% of the total seats. This has led to substantial increase in the involvement and actives through active participation in Gram Sabha meeting for preparation of Gram Panchayats Development Plans. Beside MoPR has been

advocating for holding of separable Mahila Sabha meetings prior to Gram Sabha meetings enhancing the presence and participation of women in Gram Sabha and Panchayat meetings.

Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice *vide* O.M. dated 5th October, 2020 has stated that as per the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, this Department is not administratively concerned with the above mentioned para.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Recommendation

3. *The Committee notes that simple and accessible justice delivery system is a great deterrent to crimes against women because it provides courage to the victims to come out and file complaints against the perpetrators of the crimes. The Committee is however anguished to note that a number of States like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh have still not given their concurrence for setting up Fast Track Special Courts. The Committee urges the Department of Justice to pursue the matter with the concerned States to ensure that 1800 Fast Track courts become operational at the earliest. The Department should also look into the possibility of according legislative backing to setting up of Fast Track Courts on a permanent basis. The Committee further recommends that Fast Track Special Courts should decide the matter within six months of such incident.*

[Para-73 II (ii)]

Action Taken

MoWCD *vide* O.M. dated 29th July, 2021 has submitted that the recommendations of this para concern Department of Justice (DoJ) under Ministry of Law & Justice as they are implementing the scheme for setting up of FTSCs in the country, under which funds are released to States/UTs for the purpose. However, the MoWCD being duly aware of the concerns of the Committee for setting up of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) on permanent basis and timely decision by FTSCs, has taken up the matter with the DoJ for implementation of the recommendations of the Committee and furnishing the ATRs directly to the Rajya Sabha Secretariat under intimation to the MWCD *vide* D.O. letter dated 16.07.2021. The Ministry will continue to follow up with concerned Department so as to create a safer and better ecosystem for women and girls to grow and prosper.

The Department of Justice *vide* O.M. dated 30th September, 2021 has stated that out of 31 eligible States/ UTs having pending cases 65 and above, 28 have given their consent for the scheme of FTSC including the states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Consent of West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh and Andaman & Nicobar Islands is yet to be received for which matter is being taken up at the level of Chief Minister of the State and Chief Justice of the High Court. There is an another scheme of Fast Track Courts (FTC), for dealing cases pertaining to women, children, senior citizen etc and cases pertaining to property disputes pending above 5 years. Setting up functioning of such FTCs falls within the domain of state governments in consultation with respective High Courts. As per information received from High Courts there are 939 functional FTCs in the country (July, 2021).

Recommendation

4. *The Committee took note that there are 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSC) in 30 States. The Committee further noticed that there is a skewed distribution of Fast Track Special Courts across States likes for example 18 in Andhra Pradesh, 218 in Uttar Pradesh, 14 in Tamil Nadu and 31 in Karnataka. The Committee recommends that the Ministry of Law & Justice should have a balanced distribution of Fast Track Special Courts in States to expedite the disposal of cases and ideally there should be one FTSC within 500 km of radius.*

[Para-73 II (iii)]

Action Taken

The Department of Justice *vide* their O.M. dated 30th September, 2021 has stated that in the scheme of FTSC, for each 165 pending cases, one court is provided. For such States/UTs where pending cases are below 165 but 65 and above, one court has been provided. Earmarking of FTSCs for the States/UTs has been done as per pendency data related to rape and POSCO Act as on 31.03.2018. FTSCs have been earmarked in 31 States/UTs. Presently FTSCs are operational in 27 States/UTs.

Recommendation

5. *The Committee also urges the Department of Justice to look into the feasibility of changes in law to ensure no bail is granted to accused involved in heinous crimes against women. There*

should be filing of chargesheet within 30 days of such a crime and time-bound investigation and conclusion of trial within a year's time to provide timely justice.

[Para-73 II (iv)]

Action Taken

MoWCD *vide* their O.M. dated 29th July, 2021 has submitted that the recommendations of this para concern Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and Department of Justice (DoJ) under Ministry of Law & Justice. However, the Ministry of Women & Child Development fully appreciate the concerns of the Committee for changes in law to ensure no bail is granted to accused involved in heinous crimes against women, filling of charge-sheet within 30 days of such a crime and a time-bound investigation and conclusion of trial within a year's time to provide timely justice to all the needy women and girls. Ministry has taken up the matter with the MHA and DoJ for implementation of the recommendations of the Committee and furnishing the ATRs directly to Rajya Sabha Secretariat under intimation to the MWCD *vide* DO letter dated 16.07.2021. The Department of Justice *vide* its O.M. dated 30th September, 2021 has stated that as per Allocation of Business Rules, 1961, subject related to Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure Code, Criminal offences against women, children etc pertain to Ministry of Home Affairs and hence MoWCD may take up this issue accordingly with the concerned Ministry. MoWCD has conveyed that MHA has furnished certain information against this recommendation, which is as follows:

- (i) Completion of investigation and filing of charge sheet in rape cases in 2 months and trials shall also be completed in 2 months.
- (ii) Appeals against conviction or acquittal to be disposed of within 6 months.
- (iii) Anticipatory bail to the persons accused of rape or gang rape of a girl under 12/16 years of age has been disallowed.
- (iv) If an accused applies for bail, a 15 days' Notice has to be given to the Public Prosecutor by the Court on the application of bail of the accused. The presence of the informant or any other person authorised by him shall be obligatory at the time of hearing of the application for bail to the person under sub-section (3) of section 376 or Section 376A or Section 376DA or Section 376DB of the Indian Penal Code.

Further, amendments to the criminal justice system are an ongoing and continuous process. Further Ministry of Law & Justice have given assistance to States / UTs to set up fast Track Special Courts including exclusive POCSO (e-POCSO) Courts for quick disposal of cases of rape and under POCSO Act.

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Recommendation

6. *To further combat any crime and to take follow up action there is strong case for a creation of a data-base of the drivers, conductors, helpers and associated staff involved in public transport. Committee recommends that such data should be collected immediately which should be made digital and linked with the police stations for the ease of investigations. The name and other details of the driver and conductor should also be displayed on the concerned bus/taxi/auto etc.*

[Para-73 III (ix)]

Action Taken

SARATHI is a flagship application under the e-Transport Mission Mode Project, facilitated for computerization of Driving License related services. The SARATHI database is readily accessible to all the States/UTs, which can utilize these to extract the data as per their requirements. Further, this database can be accessed by the Police and other emergency services based on their respective requirements.

Recommendation

7. *The Committee took note of the fact that the Ministry of Railways has planned only two projects of Video Surveillance System at 983 stations and 67 stations of Konkan Railway, which is highly inadequate if safety of whole nation is being considered. Since Railways has more than 8500 operational railway stations across the country with over 9200 trains operating daily, therefore, Committee recommends that such Video Surveillance System should be implemented at all the stations across the country.*

[Para-73 III (xi)]

Action Taken

MoWCD *vide* their O.M. dated 29th July, 2021 has submitted that the recommendations at this para concern Ministry of Railways (MoR). However, the Ministry of Women & Child Development fully appreciate the concerns of the Committee for implementation of Video Surveillance System at all the stations across the country. Ministry has taken up the matter with the MoR for implementation of the recommendations of the Committee and furnishing the ATRs directly to Rajya Sabha Secretariat under intimation to the MWCD *vide* DO letter dated 16.07.2021.

Ministry of Railways *vide* its O.M. dated 12th October, 2021 has informed the Committee that Railway have approved works for provision of CCTV at all stations except halt stations. CCTV based video Surveillance System has been provided at 814 Stations (till June 2021) to ensure safety of women.

ROLE OF EDUCATION IN SOCIETAL TRANSFORMATION

Recommendation

8. *The Committee impresses upon the Ministry to urge more and more Universities and colleges to open Department of Women Studies so that the students of these Departments can form groups to counsel and support distressed women.*

[Para-73 IV (v)]

Action Taken

MoWCD *vide* their O.M. dated 29th July, 2021 has submitted that the recommendations at this para concern Department of Higher Education under Ministry of Education. However, the Ministry of Women & Child Development fully appreciate the concerns of the Committee for opening of Department of Women Studies at more Universities and Colleges. Ministry has taken up the matter with the Ministry of Education for implementation of the recommendations of the Committee and furnishing the ATRs directly to Rajya Sabha Secretariat under intimation to the MWCD *vide* DO letter dated 16.07.2021.

The Department of Higher Education *vide* its O.M. dated 5th August, 2021 has informed that fresh proposals will be invited/ processed after the finalization of revised guidelines of women Studies. IIMs are specialized institutions offering management education through programs like MBA. They have been conducting Women leadership programmes to equip the participants to take

leadership roles in organizations. Some IIMs have set up Entrepreneurship Centres where a solid launch pad is provided to women entrepreneurs with diverse backgrounds and innovative start up ideas.

Recommendation

9. *The Committee recommends that Public awareness programmes through press and media should be mandatorily conducted to educate public about laws in place for safety and security of women along with consequences for violating of these laws. Mindset change through Nukakad Natak, plays. Advertisement etc. to inculcate a share of responsibility and respect towards women should be adopted.*

[Para-73 IV (viii)]

Action Taken

MoWCD vide their O.M. dated 29th July, 2021 has submitted that the recommendations at this para concern Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Information & Broadcasting. However, the Ministry of Women & Child Development fully appreciate the concerns of the Committee for need of Public Awareness Programmes through press and media to educate public about laws in place for safety and security of women alongwith consequences for violating of these laws. Ministry has taken up the matter with the Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Information & Broadcasting for implementation of the recommendations of the Committee and furnishing the ATRs directly to Rajya Sabha Secretariat under intimation to the MWCD vide DO letter dated 16.07.2021.

In the meanwhile, MHA has informed that the Government issued various advisories to the States/Union Territories for strengthening measures for the safety and security of women and SC/STs. These advisories, inter-alia, include sensitization and training of the police personnel/law enforcement agencies; programmes for creating awareness among vulnerable sections of the society, legal recourse open to them, adopting appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to public servants found guilty of neglect of duty; improving effectiveness of schemes for the welfare and rehabilitation of victims of crime, gender sensitization of police personnel, participation of general public/NGOs in women safety etc.

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting *vide* its O.M. dated 20th October, 2021 has informed the Committee of the activities by Prasar Bharati which are as under:-

Prasar Bharati through its constituents AIR & DD is engaged in its endeavor to plan and mount programmes concerning women, which include awareness programmes to educate public about the existing laws for safety, security, the rights and privileges available to women and initiatives taken by the government through various schemes to empower women, and give them safe and secure environment in society and at workplace. AIR & DD has made concerted efforts to produce these content driven programmes in the local dialect and language. The details are as follows:-

- i. All India Radio regularly broadcasts programmes on women, child & health which cover subject such as safety and security of women that generally aim at creating social awareness on the issues relating to female foeticide, gender discrimination, awareness about the rights and privileges of women through the propagation of legal literacy. **Different traditional folk forms are used in communicate with the rural audience.**
- ii. AIR stations across the network have been regularly advised to give due publicity to the laws, rules, regulation and guidelines related to the **Indecent Portrayal of Women in media** and sensitize the public through **positive portrayal of women**. In these programmes, information about the legal provisions and the remedies available under the existing laws and regulations on indecent portrayal of women is also being disseminated. Information about these programme broadcast are regularly shared with Ministry of Information and Braodcasting. Similarly stations across its network are also advised from time to time to give due publicity to the laws, rules, regulation and guidelines related to the sexual crimes against women and to broadcast programs in different formats for creating mass awareness about the legal provisions and punishment for violation of such provisions as per the judicial pronouncements.
- iii. Instructions to all stations have also been issued for creating awareness and publicizing the campaign on "National Mission for safety of women' which covered diverse issues related to women and girl child and to keep special focus on programmes linked to women's rights and their safety on the lines of the recommendations received from National Human Rights Commission.

- iv. Similarly, the News Services Divisions (NSD) of All India Radio and its 46 Regional News Units (RNUs) have taken several initiatives to educate the public on different issues related to women empowerment. It broadcasts programmes to create awareness among women on gender equality. Wide coverage is given to events to mark BBBP/ Girl Child Day / International Women's Day in the news bulletins, news-based programmes and social media platforms in English, Hindi and Regional languages.
- v. On the occasion of International Women's Day 2021, NSD ran a special series highlighting the achievements of women in various fields. Special talk shows were organized on the theme # DeshkiBeti to discuss and recognize women achievers who have left their mark in a range of fields in connection with National Girl Child Day 2021.
- vi. Special Broadcast of 7 Unique stories highlighting them, "Women Entrepreneurship & Empowerment Initiative ' was done by NSD in August 2020 which aims at college going students to middle-aged housewives to embrace entrepreneurship as a viable and fulfilling career option.
- vii. Various channels of Doordarshan Network telecasts programmes for educating public about laws in place for safety and security of women along with the consequences for violating of these laws on regular basis. Doordarshan Network telecast panel discussion/ expert talk on various topics like women's rights, protection from child marriage, POCSO act, Legal aid services, Protection against domestic violence safety at work place, rehabilitation, and economic empowerment of women etc. from time to time.

Further the details regarding the Press Release and other Social Media Activity done by PIB on issues related to the Safety of Women are given in Annexure-I.

EFFECTIVE UTILISATION OF NIRBHAYA FUND

Recommendation

10. *The Committee took a note that many of the states have not yet utilized the total funds allocated to them under One Stop Centers (OSC), Women Helpline (WHL) Schemes. The Committee further notices that only 20 to 30 percent of the fund has been utilized by majority of the States. The Committee therefore recommends that the Ministry of Women and Child*

Development should have direct meetings with the State Governments and UT administration quarterly to monitor the expenditure of funds on the above mentioned schemes.

[Para-73 V (iii)]

Action Taken

MoWCD *vide* O.M. dated 20th August, 2020 has stated that the Ministry regularly reviews the status of implementation of OSC and WHL schemes with the officials of States/ UTs through meetings and video conferencing. Besides, follow up action is also taken through telephone calls and e-mails. Even during the lockdown period and the crisis situation created due to COVID-19, Ministry has continued its follow up with the States/ UTs through VCs, telephone calls and using electronic media.

Further, MoWCD *vide* O.M. dated 16th February, 2021 has stated that as per the seventh schedule of the Indian Constitution, maintaining public order is a State subject and the Ministry issues various advisories from time to time and have meetings/video conferencing with State Government/UT Administrations to ensure strict implementation of Legislation. However, in view of the suggestions of the Committee, endeavour would be made to create a rating systems for the States/ UTs on the count of women safety quotient in consultation with concerned stakeholders.

CHAPTER-III

RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Recommendation

1. *The Committee is of the opinion that the these two Ministries i.e. Ministry of Law and Justice and Ministry of Home Affairs need to work in well coordinated manner because both are critical in providing institutional structure and justice delivery system. The quest for justice for Nirbhaya which is a blot on our collective conscience and the public hailing of police action in Hyderabad case echoes the sentiment of the society that the guilty be punished immediately. This is a call for introspection for both the Ministry of Law and Justice and Ministry of Home Affairs along with the associated law enforcement agencies as the system is not functioning to provide timely justice. Therefore, there is a need to bring about integrated changes at all levels in the entire system.*

[Para-73 II (i)]

Action Taken

MoWCD *vide* their O.M. dated 29th July, 2021 has conveyed that MHA has informed that the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2018 provides for:

- (i) completion of investigation and filing of charge sheet in rape cases in 2 months and trials shall also be completed in 2 months.
- (ii) Appeals against conviction or acquittal to be disposed of within 6 months.
- (iii) Anticipatory bail to the persons accused of rape or gang rape of a girl under 12/16 years of age has been disallowed.
- (iv) If an accused applies for bail, a 15 days' Notice has to be given to the Public Prosecutor by the Court on the application of bail of the accused. The presence of the informant or any other person authorised by him shall be obligatory at the time of hearing

of the application for bail to the person under sub-section (3) of section 376 or Section 376A or Section 376DA or Section 376DB of the Indian Penal Code.

Further, amendments to the criminal justice system are an ongoing and continuous process. Further Ministry of Law & Justice have given assistance to States / UTs to set up fast Track Special Courts including exclusive POCSO (e-POCSO) Courts for quick disposal of cases of rape under POCSO Act.

Comments of the Committee

The Committee observes that the thrust of the recommendation was on developing some mechanism towards taking action in a coordinated manner to bring integrated changes with the associated law enforcement agencies so as to provide timely justice, which has not been addressed adequately. The Committee reiterates that the concerned Ministry may set up a joint mechanism so that the requisite integrated changes that are required to be initiated can be formulated.

ROLE OF EDUCATION IN SOCIETAL TRANSFORMATION

Recommendation

2. *The Committee has noticed that the kind of attention that needs to be given to the victim of gender based violence is generally lacking at the medical centres in most cases. The Centres in rural and remote areas are not equipped to handle such cases. Further, due to lacunae in the medico-legal report the accused tend to escape from the clutches of law. The Committee notices that crucial evidence is lost due to delay in the conduct of medico-legal examination of the victims. The Committee in this respect recommends that the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare should give due attention to strengthening of medical centres especially in rural and remote areas of the country. Further, the doctors and Para-medical staff need to be updated on the legal requirements to ensure that loopholes in the medico/legal report cannot be exploited.*

[Para-73 IV (vi)]

3. *Committee is aware that Doctors & paramedical staff are under tremendous work pressure, however it is required that the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare should sensitize*

them about the psychological condition of the victims of gender based violence and the need to handle them with empathy and due sensitivity.

[Para-73 IV (vii)]

Action Taken

MoWCD vide their O.M. dated 29th July, 2021 has submitted that the recommendations at this para concern Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. However, the Ministry of Women & Child Development fully appreciate the concerns of the Committee for sensitisation programme for the doctors and paramedical staff about the psychological condition of the victims of gender based violence. Ministry has taken up the matter with the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare for implementation of the recommendations of the Committee and furnishing the ATRs directly to Rajya Sabha Secretariat under intimation to the MWCD vide DO letter dated 16.07.2021.

MoWCD *vide* its O.M. dated 25th October, 2021 has conveyed that the MoH&FW has submitted the following response:

- National Health Policy (2017)- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has identified Gender Based Violence (GBV) as one of the priority focus areas. Nirbhaya Nari articulates to institutionalize inter-sectoral coordination at National and Sub-national levels and aims to promote coordinated action against gender violence for improving the environment for health.
- Service delivery- Separate budget head in the Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) have been prepared for demands from states for free treatment of victims/survivors of violence.
- **Guideline & protocol on Medico Legal Care (MLC) of victims/survivors of sexual violence** has been developed.
- Handbook for community level workers (ASHA) _ "Mobilizing for Action on **Violence Against Women**" has been developed for community outreach services.
- Guideline on "Public Health Response to Violence against Women and Children" has been developed.
- Webinar organized in collaboration with Tata Institute of Social Sciences for capacity building of State Programme Officers on Adolescent Health including Gender based violence.
- a series of webinars are organized in collaboration with the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro_Science (NIMHANS) for capacity building of State Child and Adolescent Health program officers, Adolescent Health Counsellors on providing psycho-social support including Gender based violence.
- Capacity building of various categories of Health workers for managing Gender Based Violence in the States/Uts- Building capacities of staff from One Stop Centres on

responding to survivors of violence. Family Counselling Centres and Special Cells for women, from five states (Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan) is being undertaken. Thirteen sessions on themes around mental health, critical laws related to women and girls and linkages with health have been organized thus far. Each session was attended by an average of 4735 participants.

- Adolescent Health.
 - Counselling - Approx.1700 counsellors placed in Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics are providing counselling to adolescent girls on sexual and reproductive health.
 - Peer Educators- under RKSK programme, Gender Based Violence has been included specifically in peer educators training to ensure awareness and sensitization of adolescents.
 - Training curriculum on School Health under Ayushman Bharat, under which trained teachers called Health & Wellness Ambassadors, will hold interactive activities with school children on various themes including Gender & Equality and Prevention of Injuries. The aim is :
 - To encourage school children to develop knowledge and skills to counter gender based stereotypes, discrimination and violence, practice positive gender roles, and promote gender equity and rights in all situations.
 - To develop greater understanding of different forms of abuse, violence, and risky behaviour, demonstrate responsible behaviours, promote collective response to violence and abuse, and advocate for safe environment, encouraging dignified and respectful treatment of all.

Comments of the Committee

The Committee while appreciating the various steps taken, reiterates its recommendation that due attention should be paid towards strengthening of medical centers especially in rural and remote areas of the country.

EFFECTIVE UTILISATION OF NIRBHAYA FUND

Recommendation

4. *The Committee took note of the fact that the total apportioned amount under the Nirbhaya Fund currently stood at ₹7436.66 crores for 32 different projects/schemes across the country. However, an amount of only ₹ 2647.89 crore had been disbursed by the concerned Ministries/ Departments for the various projects/ schemes under the Nirbhaya Fund, which is on extremely*

low side. The Committee recommends that the Ministries/ Departments should be more proactive in the matter and ensure that these projects are implemented on a time bound basis so that the funds are utilized promptly as these projects are crucial for enhancing the safety of women.

[Para-73 V (ii)]

Action Taken

Mo WCD *vide* their O.M. dated 20th August, 2021 has informed that Empowered Committee reviews the progress/status of the implementation of the appraised projects/schemes on regular basis in conjunction with the concerned Ministries/ Departments and issues directions for expediting implementation of the projects/schemes in a time-bound manner.

Mo WCD *vide* their O.M. dated 16th February, 2021 replied that the total appraised amount under Nirbhaya Fund currently stands at ₹9288.45 Crore for 35 different projects/schemes across the country. So far, an amount of ₹3544.06 Crore has been disbursed/ released by concerned Ministries/ Departments including MWCD for the various projects/schemes under Nirbhaya Fund. Besides review by EC on the progress/status of the implementation of the appraised projects/schemes, the Ministry submitted that the concerned Ministries/ Departments/ Implementing Agencies also review the status of implementation on regular basis. Further, the Ministry mentioned that on an average 6-7 meetings of EC are held every year.

Following an interaction with the Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development and Officials of other concerned Ministries on the issue of underutilization of Nirbhaya Fund, Projects/Schemes under it and functioning of the Empowered Committee, the M/o WCD has made available a Ministry-wise list of the Projects being monitored by each Ministry under Nirbhaya Fund along with the details of the date of its appraisal by the Empowered Committee, funds approved, released and utilized towards each Scheme/ Project. The same is at Annexure II.

Comments of the Committee

The Committee notes that underutilization of Nirbhaya Fund has remained a pressing issue of concern for long. At present out of the allocated funds of Rs. 9549 crores and funds released as Rs. 4241 crores, the funds utilized so far stand at around Rs. 2989 crores only. The Committee recommends that the factors which are leading

to such underutilization of the Fund need to be identified. Also State Governments need to be brought onboard in ensuring that the Projects/ Schemes, in which they are stakeholders, get implemented effectively and any issues raised by the State Governments should be addressed expeditiously. The Committee also recommends that the concerned Ministries must develop a robust mechanism for constant monitoring of Projects/ Schemes being handled by them. Also, guidelines may be prepared to ensure that this fund is not utilized for creating routine infrastructure, which even otherwise the relevant Departments have to undertake. The Committee also stresses that wherever there is provision under the guidelines for financial assistance/ compensation to the victims, it should be ensured that the same is made available without any procedural impediments and undue delays.

CHAPTER-IV

**RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT
IS STILL AWAITED**

-Nil-

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE - AT A GLANCE

RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT HAVE
NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE (CHAPTER-III)

The Committee observes that the thrust of the recommendation was on developing some mechanism towards taking action in a coordinated manner to bring integrated changes with the associated law enforcement agencies so as to provide timely justice, which has not been addressed adequately. The Committee reiterates that the concerned Ministry may set up a joint mechanism so that the requisite integrated changes that are required to be initiated can be formulated. (Para 1)

The Committee while appreciating the various steps taken, reiterates its recommendation that due attention should be paid towards strengthening of medical centers especially in rural and remote areas of the country. (Para 2 and 3)

The Committee notes that underutilization of Nirbhaya Fund has remained a pressing issue of concern for long. At present out of the allocated funds of Rs. 9549 crores and funds released as Rs. 4241 crores, the funds utilized so far stand at around Rs. 2989 crores only. The Committee recommends that the factors which are leading to such underutilization of the Fund need to be identified. Also State Governments need to be brought onboard in ensuring that the Projects/ Schemes, in which they are stakeholders, get implemented effectively and any issues raised by the State Governments should be addressed expeditiously. The Committee also recommends that the concerned Ministries must develop a robust mechanism for constant monitoring of Projects/ Schemes being handled by them. Also, guidelines may be prepared to ensure that this fund is not utilized for creating routine infrastructure, which even otherwise the relevant Departments have to undertake. The Committee also stresses that wherever there is provision under the guidelines for financial assistance/ compensation to the victims, it should be ensured that the same is made available without any procedural impediments and undue delays.

(Para 4)

Press Release and other Social Media Activity done by PIB on issues related to the Safety of Women.

1. NCW signs MoU with BPR&D for Nation-Wide Gender Sensitization training Programme for Police Personnel, Posted On: 16 JUL. 2021 by PIB Delhi

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePrage.aspx?PRID=1736188>

2. Smt SmritiZubinIrani exhorts Protection Officers to make it possible for the Victims to access all the Legal Rights available to them, NCW in collaboration with LBSNAA Launches training Programme of Protection Officers in addressing Domestic Violence, Posted On: 28 JUN 2021 By PIB Delhi.

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePrage.aspx?PRID=1730983>

3. Over 3 Lakh Women Provided Assistance Through 701 One Stop Centres in 35 States/UTs. Posted On: 22 MAY 2021 by PIB Delhi

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePrage.aspx?PRID=1720843>

4. Protection to Women against Sexual Harassment at Workplace, Posted On: 18 MAR 2021 by PIB Delhi.

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePrage.aspx?PRID=170781>

5. Initiatives by Government for reducing Gender Gap in all aspects of Social, Economic and Political Life, Posted On 25 MAR 2021 by PIB Delhi.

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePrage.aspx?PRID=1707475>

6. Hostel Facilities to working Women, Posted ON: 25 MAR 2021 BY PIB Dehi

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePrage.aspx?PRID=170483>

7. Women Safety Initiatives under Nirbhaya Fund, Postede on 19MAR 2021 BY PIB Delhi

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePrage.aspx?PRID=1705997>

8. Protection to Women against Sexual Harassment at Workplace Posted ON: 18 MAR 2021 by PIB Delhi.

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePrage.aspx?PRID=1705781>

9. One Stop Centres, Posted On: MAR 2021 by PIB Delhi.

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePrage.aspx?PRID=1706000>

The information related to Women Safety was further disseminated through Tweets by @PIBWCD and PIB India and Regional and Branch Offices of PIB. The press releases were also shared with the Beat Correspondents. Regional and Branch Office of PIB also issued the press releases in Regional languages apart from English and Hindi for wider dissemination.

PIB regularly disseminate all the information which is provided by the Ministry including important decisions on women safety and also undertakes efforts to inform the public about various laws in place for security and safety of women including the consequences of violating these laws through press and media.

2. The following activities are regularly undertaken by PIB in general to disseminate information to the masses:

(i) Issuing press releases on various Government initiatives for women and children including laws for security and safety of women, to inform the masses through media.

(ii) Arranging press conferences/briefings for Union Ministers/ MoS /Secretary, as and when desired by them so as to inform public through media about various important decisions of Government.

(iii) PIB also undertakes social media campaign to create awareness on various important issues including those of women and children safety and security through various social media networks such as Twitter/ Facebook/ Instagram.

(iv) PIB also provides regional publicity in vernacular languages so as to reach the last mile in terms of dissemination of information in a language of choice of the masses of that region.

Annexure II**Details of projects/ schemes being implemented under Nirbhaya Fund**

(Rs. in Cr.)

Ministries/ Departments	Sl. No.	Project Name	Date of appraisal by EC	Fund appraised by EC	Fund released as provided by IAs.	Funds utilized as stated by IAs.
Ministry of Home Affairs	1.	Emergency Response Support system (ERSS)	02.02.2014 (CCEA)	321.69	358.46	358.46
	2.	Creation of Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF)	June, 2015	200.00	200.00	200.00
	3.	Cyber Crime Prevention against Women & Children (CCPWC)	06.01.2016	195.83	137.05	137.05
		Sub-project under CCPWC	04.06.2018	28.93		
	4.	Proposal for providing facility of Social Workers/ Counsellors at the District and Sub- Divisional Police Station Level in Delhi	18.02.2016	5.07	5.01	5.01
	5.	New building with women centric facilities for Special Unit for Women & Children (SPUWAC) and Special Unit for North East Region (SPUNER) at Nanakpura	18.02.2016	23.53	16.76	16.76
	6.	Various other activities under Delhi Police 'Safety of Women' Scheme	04.10.2017	10.20	9.96	9.96
	7.	Safe City Proposal for 8 Cities i.e. Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow, Mumbai	01.03.2018	2919.55	1311.69	1311.69
	8.	Establishment of State of Art DNA Lab. at CFSL, Chandigarh	01.03.2018	99.76	33.10	33.10
	9.	Strengthening DNA analysis, cyber forensic & related facilities in SFSLs in 24 States/UTs i.e. Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Goa, Odisha, Puducherry, Jharkhand, Kerala, Karnataka, A&N Islands, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat and Nagaland	16.11.2018, 20.02.2019, 29.03.2019, 18.03.2020, 29.09.2020, 30.09.2021.	206.76	162.33	162.33
	10.	Setting up and strengthening Anti-Human Trafficking Units in all districts of States & UTs.	22.10.2019	100.00	99.86	99.86
	11.	Setting up/ strengthening Women Help Desks in Police Stations in all States & UTs (covering 10,000 Police Stations).	22.10.2019	100.00	107.49	107.49
	12.	Proposal for procurement of Forensic Kits for sexual Assault cases	16.11.2018	7.09	29.03	29.03
13.	Proposal for training of Investigation Officers (IOs)/ Prosecution Officers (POs) through Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) for three years	18.03.2020	7.50			

		Total:		4225.91	2470.74	2470.74
Ministry of Railways	14.	Integrated Emergency Response Management System (IERMS)	18.11.2015	500.00	294.77	94.77
	15.	Provision of Video Surveillance System at Konkan Railway Station	16.11.2018	17.64	17.64	9.25
		Total		517.64	312.41	104.02
MeiTY/ IIT Delhi	16.	Development & Field Testing of panic Switch based safety Device for Cars and Buses for aiding Women's Safety	19.07.2016	3.49	3.49	3.49
Deptt. of Justice	17.	Setting up Fast Track Special Courts to dispose off cases pending trial under Rape & POCSO Act	16.11.2018	767.25	362.23	151.66
		(Extension of the FTSCs for two more years upto FY 2021-22)	05.02.2020	1687.95	0.00	0
M/o Tourism	18.	Safe Tourism Destination for women in MP	19.12.2019	27.98	6.24	0.00
Ministry of Road Transport & Highways	19.	Abhaya Project Proposal for safety of women and girl child, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh	19.07.2016	138.49	58.64	0.00
	20.	Women's safety in public transport, UPSRTC, Govt. of U.P.	21.07.2017	83.50	80.92	31.10
	21.	Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation, Govt. of Karnataka on Training women for heavy passengers vehicles	04.10.2017	56.06	33.64	11.14
	22.	Proposal of C-DAC for customization, deployment and management of State-wise vehicle tracking platform	20.02.2019	465.02	177.03	0.00
		Total		743.07	350.23	42.24
Ministry of Women and Child Development	23.	One Stop Centre (OSC)	April,2015	867.74	639.63	160.00
	24.	Universalisation of Women Helpline (WHL)	April, 2015	155.94	69.31	49.80
	25.	Mahila Police Volunteers (MPV)	20.12.2016	27.76	16.30	3.07
	26.	Chirali Proposal, Women Empowerment Directorate	20.12.2016	10.20	4.71	1.09
	27.	Smart and safe Cities Free from Violence against Women and Girls' Programme, Govt. of M.P.	21.07.2017	1.74	1.04	0.36
	28.	Safety and Security of Women, Govt. of Uttarakhand	21.07.2017	0.72	0.32	0.31
	29.	Nirbhaya Shelter Home, Govt. of Nagaland	21.07.2017	2.84	2.55	2.55
	30.	NICSI for Developing Nirbhaya Dashboard	March,2017	0.24	0.24	0.24
	31.	Proposal of Department of Information, MSME & Export Promotion, Govt. of UP: Mission Shakti for awareness and capacity building program for safety and empowerment of women and girls in industrial sectors	26.03.2021	8.25	2.47	0
	32.	Scheme for critical care and support for accessing justice to rape / gang-rape survivors and minor girls who get pregnant	28.04.2021	74.1	0.00	0
		Total		1149.53	736.57	217.42

D/o School Education and Literacy	33.	Proposal of Department of School Education, Govt. of Bihar: Improving self-defence quality in women and girls' for funding under Nirbhaya Fund	26.03.2021	231.4	0.00	0
M/o Housing & Urban Affairs	34.	Proposal of Department of Local Government, Punjab: Punjab Urban Local Bodies Surveillance Grid for Women Safety (PUNGRID-WS) proposed to be implemented in 167 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) across Punjab	26.03.2021	154.03	0.00	0
M/o External Affairs	35.	Proposal for opening One Stop Centres (OSCs) in 10 Indian Missions abroad	28.04.2021	40.79	0	0
		Grand Total		9549.04	4241.91	2989.57
