

REVIEW OF INITIATIVES TOWARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR WOMEN'S SAFETY IN DELHI

2010-2013

Policies, Structures, Programmes/Projects, Services	Brief Note	Source of Authority/Office Responsible	Comments
1. Urban Planning and Design of Public Spaces			
Twelfth Five-Year Plan (2012-2017)	Talks of inclusiveness; acknowledges “women & children constitute 70% of the population thus, needs special attention in terms of the reach of relevant schemes...”	Government of India	
	Report of Working Group on Women’s Agency and Empowerment provided as input into the Plan document	DWCD	
Delhi Master Plan 2021	Gender-blind; no disaggregated data. Women is not a consideration in the framework, let alone women’s safety &/or gender equality thus, no appropriate provision on any of the sections even under urban design, transportation, shelter, social infrastructure (except for the mention of women hostel alongside provision for men, elderly, mentally unsound and various other groups of people), etc. (highlights of law relating to this under strategy 5, below)	Delhi Development Authority	Notified in 2007
City Development Plan	Mentions “safe and inclusive” in its vision but document gender-blind and short of any specific mention of women & girls under any of its sections.	Government of NCT Delhi	Developed in 2006-2007

<p>Delhi Human Development Report (HDR)</p>	<p>First brought out in 2006, explicitly mentioning women's safety as one of the key challenges facing Delhi. A Public Perception Survey was undertaken to help develop the document which noted that while traditional approach to women's safety was based on restriction, fear and self-preservation, HDR should adopt paradigm shift based on the recognition of "women's right to life free from fear and violence."</p> <p>A document titled Safety in Delhi prepared by the Institute for Human Development, Delhi has been prepared as input to the HDR 2013 outlining Delhi's context, state of crime, public perceptions and policy & recommendations based on the analysis of Delhi's realities – e.g. law reform to deal with violence against women and girls; schemes and initiatives for women, children & elderly; suggestions from sources like the Draft Framework for Women's Safety in Delhi (2010), viz: better policing; participatory & inclusive planning; effective public service provision; safer public transport; building of civic sense.</p>	<p>Government of NCT Delhi</p>	
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INTACH	Planned to integrate the walled city of Shahjanabad with New Delhi vide an Urban Design Proposal and create urban spaces that are inclusive and respect the right of all people, including women, to live, work and move around without fear or difficulty. Conducted Safety Audit in Delhi with Jagori (2010),thus: : •Conducted a survey of approx 150 women using the methodological tools of safety audits. Identified the areas that are have a high volume of women users. •Identified the areas where women face sexual harassment . Concrete follow-up action by INTACH awaited.	INTACH, Jagori	
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<p>United Traffic & Transportation Infrastructure Planning & Engineering Centre (UTTIPEC)</p>	<p>To address the issue of crimes against women on roads, UTTIPEC decided in 2010 to design roads and monitor projects from the viewpoint of women's safety; focus on preventing crimes through proper road designs. For example, on Mathura road crime rate is quite high. Crimes may be far higher in isolated areas but the rampant construction of boundary walls also seems to aid criminals, he added. The visibility of streets from the houses should also be unhindered. Further, hawkers and vendors on streets are also essential from point of view of women's safety.</p> <p>UTTIPEC has made it mandatory for all the agencies submitting the project on roads to work as per street guidelines. UTTIPEC monitors how many roads have been designed as per the guidelines. Further, the existing roads were planned to be upgraded and the inactive areas made active under transit oriented development plan of the UTTIPEC.</p> <p>Source: Governance Now http://indiagovernance.gov.in/news.php?id=535 06.01.10</p>	<p>Delhi Development Authority (DDA)</p>	<p>Set-up in 2008</p>
	<p>Multi-utility zone Following women safety concerns after the December 16 gang rape, it has been decided that a pilot project will be kick-started in the capital where planning body, UTTIPEC, will pick one location to adopt women safety measures which are not related to police.</p> <p>Ref-Basu, I., TNN 19.01.13</p>		

	<p>Conducted a study (2012) in four most vulnerable spots in Delhi on understanding gaps in urban planning from women's safety perspective. Uttipeec was going to prepare a pilot plan for a micro-level project involving other city planning and engineering agencies, including municipal corporations, to suggest measures to make these areas safer for women.</p> <p>Presented study findings with gender sensitive recommendations to the Governing Body Meeting chaired by the Lt. Governor, Delhi, who, in a Governing Body meeting ... agreed that organized street vending at vulnerable and secluded spots would ensure safety while providing a livelihood to people... Acknowledges the Street Guidelines from women's safety perspective, as an important reference on future projects. On the same occasion, other decisions taken included proper lighting of dark patches and vulnerable areas for women around the city..., adequate provision of public toilets with regular upkeep and maintenance, and pedestrian gates of residential colonies to be opened for easy access.</p> <p>http://uttipec.blogspot.in/2012/12/action-points-for-how-to-make-delhi.html; http://www.slideshare.net/UTTIPECworks/women-safety-action-points-27-dec-2012</p>	<p>UTTIPEC with Jagori</p>	
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Policies, Structures, Programmes/Projects, Services	Brief Note	Source of Authority/Office Responsible	Comments
2. Provision and Management of Urban Infrastructure and Services			
Gender-Responsive Budget	<p>Gender budget analysis undertaken in few departments;</p> <p>Gender –responsive budget (GRB) noted as “an avowed goal of the Government, budget and financial statements brought out by the Government provided only broad indications, without specifying the funds spent specifically on activities, projects and schemes benefiting women, either directly or indirectly.”</p> <p>e.g. DWCD – mentions VAW but limited to rape and DV; schemes like Ladli & GRC do not emphasise issues like sexual harassment or lack of safety for women and girls in public spaces;</p> <p>e.g. Dept of Education – budget for maintenance & renovation of schools across the city but no data to show how these efforts benefited girl-students vide all-girls’ schools, toilets, improved lighting/classroom conditions.</p> <p>Only scheme that has a bearing on safety is the provision of transport services to ferry girl students to & from rural areas, but this facility is available only for residents of villages in 3 districts – North West (A), North West (B) and South West (B) where schooling is not available.</p>	Government of NCT Delhi	

<p>Delhi Commission for Women</p>	<p>Established in 1994, operational since 1996, mandated to investigate and examine all matters relating to the rights and safeguards provided to women under the Constitution and other laws.</p> <p>Takes suo motu cognizance of cases on VAW and sexual harassment at the workplace.</p> <p>“sahyogini” and ‘Helpline” provide online/assistance and counseling to women in distress.</p> <p>Established networks with NGOs for economic and legal empowerment of women through self-help groups and Mahila Panchayats.</p> <p>Imparts training on “Gender Appropriate Behaviour” (2010) to make Delhi citizens and service-provider gender-sensitive ahead of Commonwealth Games.</p> <p>Set up Crisis Intervention Centres (CIC), 2000 to extend support system for the victims where trauma of rape becomes a permanent scar on their psyche, undertaken with NGOs. Crisis Intervention Centres are now functioning in all nine Police districts of Delhi, viz. North-East Delhi, East Delhi, Central Delhi, North Delhi, North-West Delhi, South Delhi, South-West Delhi, New Delhi, West Delhi.</p> <p>The Rape Crisis Cell started in September,2005 in view of the rising trend of sexual abuse of women in Delhi. The prime responsibility of this cell is to aid and assist the rape victims and their families in order to overcome the trauma caused by the assault by providing immediate relief, emotional counseling, assistance in filing of FIR etc. and follow-up.</p> <p>Established Gender Desk for the Commonwealth Games.</p>	<p>Government of NCT/Delhi</p>	
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<p>Mahila Pnachayats</p>	<p>Offer crisis intervention and legal aid at the community level by tackling local level legal disputes and assist in responding to VAW.</p> <p>Initiated in February 2001, now over 80 units across Delhi. Members who are both men and women are trained in legal issues, dispute-redressal mechanism, laws relevant to crimes against women, existing legal position regarding property, maintenance, marriage, custody, etc. They are also given training in counseling, FIR writing, pursuing cases with the police station, how to proceed for legal recourse.</p>	<p>Delhi Commission for Women</p>	
<p>CCTV</p>	<p>3,000 CCTV Cameras will be installed across the city by March 2013</p> <p>(ref-Raj Shekhar, TOI, 19.01.2013)</p> <p>CCTV to be mandatory for all shops in Delhi which are 250 sqm or bigger in size.</p> <p>Shopkeepers will keep recording for at least 30 days; mandatory to monitor the camera.</p> <p>Ref-http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/delhi/Womens-safety-CCTVs-to-be-mandatory-in-Delhi-shops/articleshow/18325569.cms</p> <p>CCTV outside liquor shops (2009)</p>	<p>Delhi Police</p> <p>Decision by the Special Task Force constituted by the Home Ministry after Dec 16, 2012, tasked to look into women's safety.</p> <p>Decision by the 3 municipal corporations to amend trade licensing policy to include CCTV provision.</p> <p>Order by North Delhi Municipal Corporations.</p>	<p>Traders' Association want tax benefits for installing CCTVs.</p>
<p>Multi-Utility Zone (MUV)</p>	<p>a pilot project will be kick-started in the capital where planning body, UTTIPEC, will pick one location to adopt women safety measures which are not related to police.</p>	<p>UTTIPEC</p>	

Ujjawala Scheme	Comprehensive scheme for prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation being implemented since 4th December, 2007;	Government of India Twelfth Five-Year Plan	
	Meant for vulnerable women and children, victims of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation and those who are voluntarily in sex work who wish to be rehabilitated.		
	schemes for rehabilitation of sex workers in all cities in India through technical/vocational training	Supreme Court vide its order dated 14.2.2011 had asked the State and Central Governments	
	“(Supreme) Court has (created) a Panel which will make suitable suggestions to the Court on different aspects including rehabilitation of sex workers who wish to leave sex work... and to prioritise problems of sex workers in Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai.”	Supreme Court vide order dated 19.7.2011	
Stree Shakti	<p>Project Stree Shakti is an attempt of the Government of N.C.T. of Delhi to empower women, specially those belonging to the economically weaker section of the society. It is an integrated capacity building project through ‘Bhagidari’ with NGOs to strengthen the ability of women to participate equally in the mainstream of society. This project has prioritised for intervention in the first instance, three areas which significantly impact the process of empowerment of women. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Health ❑ Literacy ❑ Income Generation <p><u>Health</u></p>		

	<p>The status of women's health substantially influences the overall health status of a community. Surveys and studies including the NFHS II have highlighted five major issues of women's health:</p> <p>Anemia in adolescent girls and pregnant women</p> <p>Reproductive Tract Infections/Sexually Transmitted Infections</p> <p>Fully immunized children.</p> <p>High fertility, specially in the economically weaker sections of the society</p> <p><u>Literacy</u></p> <p>The second area of significant impact in empowering women is improving the literacy rate amongst the economically weaker women. Presently, the Adult Education Branch of the Directorate of Education operates 35 Social Education Centers in the rural areas of NCT of Delhi. One of the main activities of these Centers is conducting adult literacy classes for women. In addition, under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, eleven NGOs are running adult literacy centers in JJ clusters among socially and economically weaker sections. However, the effort of providing functional literacy to the women of the target group needs to be greatly expanded.</p> <p><u>Income Generation</u></p> <p>The third area of significant impact in empowering women is the need to provide vocational training to the women of the</p>		
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	<p>target group. Economic empowerment is perhaps the most effective means of social empowerment. Presently, the Training and Technical Education Department has 38 institutions/production centers that are imparting income generating skills. These centers will be able to provide around 100 training centers at their own premises and at the extension centers attached to these institutions. Every center would be able to train approximately 30 women. Assuming a duration of each session to be 3 months and that the Center operates two shifts/day, it is expected that over 24000 women can be provided vocational training under the present facilities in a year.</p> <p>To achieve the objective of the Project Stree Shakti, two intervention mechanisms are presently planned to be used :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Establishment of Gender Resource Centre- Organising Stree Shakti Camps <p>For more info – http://delhigovt.nic.in/shakti.asp#1</p>		
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<p>Gender Resource Centres</p>	<p>The Gender Resource Centre are envisaged as instrument to bring Social, Economic, and Legal empowerment of Women particularly those belonging to the under privileged sections of society.</p> <p>The activities of Gender Resource Centre are to encompass- Social Empowerment Legal Rights Economic Initiatives- skill building, Micro enterprise and entrepreneurship Development Health Aspects Information Sharing and Networking Aspects Non formal functional literacy</p> <p>In keeping with the Bhagidari (Partnership) the project attach Multi stakeholders collaboration with the involvement of stakeholders Keeping this in view, the main constituents of the Gender Resource Centre could be as under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ All the state Government Depts./Agencies concerned with women issues ❑ NGOs working with Women and Children ❑ Legal and Health Experts ❑ Vocational and Educational Experts <p>Expanded mandate to include social empowerment, legal rights, economic development, health aspects, non-formal functional literacy, and information-sharing & networking.</p> <p>As of 2010, 104 GRCs and 20 Extension Centres</p>		
	<p>Department of Women and Child Development have taken initiative to launch a campaign “Awaz Uthao”. For more info – http://www.delhi.gov.in</p>	<p>DWCD/ GNCTD</p>	

<p>Awaz Uthao</p>	<p>“Awaz Uthao”, a campaign by Department of Women and Child Development is meant to address the safety issues of Women and girls.</p> <p>Samajik Suvidha Sangam, Mission Convergence is the Implementing agency under the campaign for the formation of Women’s Collectives at grassroots level to support the women in distress, including situations of Sexual harassment / assault and rape. These collective would not only support the victim rather also majorly work on the preventive measures for the crime of this nature.</p> <p>For taking forward the campaign, 15 GRC are involved in pilot phase, will form 60 Collectives which will have the representation of men, women, boys, girls, local leaders and NGOs.</p> <p>For more info – http://www.delhi.gov.in</p>	<p>DWCD/ GNCTD</p>	
<p>Samajik Suvidha Sangam</p>	<p>a single window service for the under-privileged and the poor so that they can receive welfare services without any problems. The scheme, Mission Convergence (Samajik Suvidha Sangam), was launched by the Delhi Chief Minister in August 2008 & commenced in January 2009.</p> <p>The first Samajik Suvidha Kendra (SSK), which would function as 'single window service' for implementation of 42 different schemes of nine departments involving an outlay of Rs.6.5 billion per year was inaugurated.</p> <p>“Mission Convergence would provide social justice in the best coordinated way to ensure that the under-privileged and the poor regularly receive welfare services for both sustainable growth and eradication of poverty.” This is being</p>		

	<p>described it as an extension of Bhagidari movement, which would help in reaching out to the people for which a survey is being conducted to identify most vulnerable persons.</p> <p>For more info – http://delhigovt.nic.in</p>		
Parivartan Scheme	<p>“It was to provide a safe and violence-free environment to women and children that PARIVARTAN was envisaged. It is a campaign which unleashes the cumulative energies of law enforcement agencies, academics, social workers, NGOs, community, educational institutions and responsible citizens on the perpetrators of violence against women to bring about a cognitive difference in their value system. It is a pioneering effort in the history of Indian Police through which women police officers patrol the beats to combat and prevent crime against members of their own sex. In the last 2 years, Parivartan has conducted various awareness building exercises in the selected 33 beats in the north-west district of Delhi along with the help of some civil society which have given enough confidence to women to report any case of violence against them”.</p>		
Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	<p>Through this project, the central government planned to initially fund 63 cities for developing urban infrastructure and services. The cities have to carry out mandated reforms in return. The mission will last for a period of seven years starting December 2005. The total central government funding will be Rs. 50,000 crores. Adding the contribution of states and municipalities, the amount will go upto to Rs. 1,25,000 crores over the seven year period. The government has extended the tenure of the mission for two years, i.e., from April 2012 to March 31, 2014.</p> <p>REFORMS UNDER JNNURM</p>		

	<p>1. State Level Mandatory Reforms</p> <p>1.1. Effective implementation of decentralization initiatives as envisaged in the Constitution (Seventy-fourth) Amendment Act, 1992</p> <p>1.2. Repeal of Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976</p> <p>1.3. Reform of Rent Control laws, by balancing the interests of landlords and tenants</p> <p>1.4. Rationalisation of stamp duty to bring it down to no more than 5 per cent within seven years</p> <p>1.5. Enactment of public disclosure law</p> <p>1.6. Enactment of a community participation law, so as to institutionalise citizens' participation in local decision making</p> <p>1.7. Association of elected municipalities with the city planning function</p> <p>2. Municipal Level Mandatory Reforms</p> <p>2.1. Adoption of a modern, accrual-based, double entry system of accounting</p> <p>2.2. Introduction of a system of e-governance using IT applications, GIS and MIS for various urban services</p> <p>2.3. Reform of property with GIS, and arrangements for its effective implementation so as raise collection efficiency to 85 per cent</p> <p>2.4. Levy of reasonable user charges, with the objective that full cost of operation and maintenance is collected within seven years</p> <p>2.5. Internal earmarking of budgets for basic services to the urban poor</p> <p>2.6. Provision of basic services to the urban poor, including security of tenure at affordable prices</p> <p>3. Optional Reforms (Common to state and local bodies)</p>		
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	<p>3.1. Revision of bye-laws to streamline the approval process for construction of buildings, development of sites, etc</p> <p>3.2. Simplification of legal and procedural frameworks for conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes</p> <p>3.3. Introduction of Property Title Certification System in ULBs</p> <p>3.4. Earmarking at least 20-25% of developed land in all housing projects (both Public and Private Agencies) for EWS/LIG category with a system of cross subsidization</p> <p>3.5. Introduction of computerized process of registration of land and property</p> <p>3.6. Revision of bye-laws to make rain water harvesting mandatory in all buildings to come up in future and for adoption of water conservation measures</p> <p>3.7. Bye-laws on reuse of recycled water</p> <p>3.8. Administrative reforms, i.e., reduction in establishment by bringing out voluntary retirement schemes, non-filling up of posts falling vacant due to retirement etc., and achieving specified milestones in this regard</p> <p>3.9. Structural reforms</p> <p>3.10. Encouraging public-private partnership</p> <p>The JNNURM is divided into two sub-sectors, e.g. 1) Urban infrastructure & Governance, and 2) Urban Basic Services for the poor. The funds are divided 65:35 between the two sub-sectors.</p> <p>In the case of Delhi, the state govt. developed the City Development Plan (CDP) based on limited participation and without consultation with the Municipalities (MCD, NDMC, DELHI CANTT.). After a controversy, the CDP was made public and submitted to the JNNURM. However, no funds have been released to Delhi out of the funds so far. At the first level, the Delhi assembly rejected the Public</p>		
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	<p>Participation bill (part of the JNNURM reform) that is an essential prerequisite for funds-Delhi has also been seeking funds around projects associated with the Commonwealth Games and JNNURM has not released funds as it only supports "new" projects and Delhi had already initiated work on these projects so they are not considered new. Delhi govt. claims that they couldn't wait as they are operating against a deadline. The other reason, of course, is that the Detailed Project Reports (DPR) has also not been accepted by JNNURM.</p> <p>For more info - http://www.urbanindia.nic.in/moud/programme/ud/jnnurm.htm</p>		

Policies, Structures, Programmes/Projects, Services	Brief Note	Source of Authority/Office Responsible	Comments
3. Public Transport			
Delhi Buses	<p>Delhi government's home guards are posted on night buses to ensure the safety of commuters, especially women.</p> <p>Around 120 home guards have been specially roped in to provide security on night buses run by 21 bus depots. The Delhi government took the decision to post home guards after the brutal December 16, 2012 gang-rape of a young woman in a moving bus in south Delhi.</p> <p>Wearing khaki uniforms, these home guards are deployed in Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) buses from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m.</p> <p>http://www.ndtv.com/article/cities/home-guards-keep-delhi-buses-safe-at-night-366417</p> <hr/> <p>As of March 1, 2013, Transport Department amended permit conditions for buses (DTC, DIMTS, privately-operated buses), reserving 25% of their capacity for women.</p> <p>http://www.hindustantimes.com/India-news/NewDelhi/More-seats-for-women-on-buses-from-March-1/Article1-1004187.aspx</p>	DTC	

<p>Delhi Metro</p>	<p>Women-only coaches, introduced in October 2010 against the backdrop of the Commonwealth Games (came into effect on an experimental basis on October 2, 2010 and now a regular feature in Metro across destinations). Ordered by DMRC after a survey conducted by Delhi government revealed that nearly half the women traveling in metro did not feel safe using the public transport.</p>	<p>DMRC</p>	
	<p>Apart from existing reservation of four seats for old and physically challenged in each car of a Metro train; additional four seats will be earmarked for senior citizens and differently abled persons in the DT car (coaches with train operators cabin attached) and additional eight seats in the M car (the middle coaches).</p> <p>http://www.delhimetrorail.com/whatnew_details.aspx?id=lsx6BKym9jUlld</p>		
<p>Display Chart in buses, taxis, autos</p> <p>Ref- http://www.hindustantimes.com/Indianews?NewDelhi/Buse</p>	<p>Regional Transport Offices (RTOs) across Delhi directed to collect information about the drivers and conductors of commercial passenger vehicles;</p> <p>Credentials (names, contact details, photographs) of drivers and staff on vehicles mandatory to be displayed;</p> <p>Display Chart will have the PSV badge number provided by the Transport Department;</p> <p>Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules being revised to fix penalty for violation of the new rule. Soon, DTC and cluster buses will</p>	<p>Circular from the Transport Department, directive from the Delhi Police.</p>	

s-autos-taxis-to-display-details-of-their-staff/Article1-993160.aspx	be connected to GPS system to track their movements.		
Panic Buttons	To be made available or to be reactivated in buses to send distress signal to the driver's dashboard, as announced in Feb 2013. http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2013-02-03/delhi/36721147_1_dtc-buses-low-floor-transport-minister-ramakant-goswami	Delhi Government	Not simultaneously connected to the Delhi Police.
Preventive Security Apparatus	Installation of cameras in buses and all modes of public transport.	Urban Development Ministry vide Circular	
Gender Sensitisation	In the run-up to the Commonwealth Games 2010, the DWCW-Delhi launched series of awareness campaigns as well as mandatory workshops to sensitise people on safety for women in the city. The department focused on five agencies including DTC, Delhi police, education department, Bhagidari/ RWA and market associations. Activities undertaken to further gender sensitization – Gender Sensitisation Programme for DTC conductors organized on ongoing basis. Messages on safe transport for women by DMRC on/every February 14. Display of stickers for women's safety by DMRC; .	Department of Transporation, Jagori	

	<p>There is a guard feature that deflects loose clothing (e.g. sari for women) from getting trapped in the escalator; DMRC imposes penalty for behaviours and acts like “drunken behaviour, vandalism, indecency, use of offensive and abusive language”, “throw(ing) an object to damage any part of the train or its passengers...”, etc.</p>		
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Policies, Structures, Programmes/Projects, Services	Brief Note	Source of Authority/Office Responsible	Comments
4. Policing			
Helplines -			
100 and 1091	Women helpline for responding to women in distress has only one mobile team; Being increased from 60 lines to 100 in 2013.		A Study of Police Helplines, 2012 recommends one helpline number instead of multiplicity of helplines; A comprehensive manual or guide should be prepared detailing, the standard operating procedure of the helpline, roles &
1096	For anti-obscene and anti-stalking calls with 20 cops handling the same. Has been called off, only 1091 is functional presently and all calls diverted thereto.		

			<p>responsibilities, do's & don't's. This should include information about procedures to be followed, forms to be filled, monitoring mechanisms & documentations.</p> <p>Helpline staff needs additional training on –</p> <p>a. Understanding their roles & responsibilities, which go far beyond mechanically receiving calls and transferring the matter to PCR van;</p> <p>b. language skills – familiarity with various accents of spoken Hindi & English</p> <p>c. communication skill – how to communicate with sympathy & give the woman in distress a sense of comfort & confidence.</p>
Gender Sensitisation	Gender Sensitisation Training provided to over 450 operators of 100, 1091 (and 1096) helpline numbers.	Delhi Police with Jagori	
	Gender Training Manual being designed with a core group of women's rights, gender, sexuality and legal experts and organizations constituted under the coordinator ship of Special Commissioner of Police; a Gender Nodal Person appointed for the project. Manual has been shared; training with various officers of IO, SI, ACP ranks. Meeting by NGOs with Lt. Governor every 3 months on safety of women.	Delhi Police with core group of experts	

Special Police Unit for Women & Girls (formerly Crimes Against Women Cell)	<p>Crimes against Women Cell (CAWC) functional since 1983 and focuses specifically on VAW; now named Special Police Unit for Women and Girls.</p> <p>Provides services like self-defence training to women and girls, summer camps, etc. Published a booklet on crimes against women and children.</p>		
Women Officers across Police Stations	<p>All 180 police stations will have women cops 24x7 to handle crimes against women. At least 2 women sub-inspectors and 7 women constables will be deployed in each police station. (ref- Mohan, V, TNN, 04.01.13)</p> <p>Hiring of 2,508 more women police (ref-Mohan, V., TNN, 05.01.13)</p>	Union Home Ministry directing Delhi Police	
Coordination with community	<p>Senior Citizen Security Cell since June 2004; Registration of senior citizens by the police introduced to ensure their protection and safety. Identity cards provided to senior citizens since July 2012. Police visits to senior citizens being undertaken.</p> <p>Verification of servants forms available with the Police (since around 2008) but compliance by citizens concerned very low; gets highlighted every time a crime involving servants happen.</p> <p>http://www.delhipolice.nic.in/home/servant.htm</p>	Delhi Police	
Modernization through CCTV cameras, Criminal Remote Identification	<p>“Computer centre of the Delhi Crime Record Bureau developed web-based application to access the records of criminals as online dossiers”;</p>	Delhi Police	

<p>System, etc</p> <p>(ref-Raj Shekhar, TOI, 19.01.2013)</p>	<p>“Criminal Remote Identification System is being developed for enabling the investigating officers of Delhi Police to verify antecedents of the suspects being investigated by them even when they are not in the police station”;</p> <p>fingerprints of 2.25 lakhs criminals digitized for easy access & identification;</p> <p>Prisoner Management System, Information Exchange with Tihar Jail – “to help DCPs and the superintendent of Tihar Jail to work in tandem and access information about criminals”.</p>		
<p>PCR Vans</p>	<p>Women in PCR Vans (ref-Satija, S & Datta, A, Safety in Delhi, IHD, Delhi, 2013)</p> <p>370 more PCR Vans to be rolled out by mid-2013 to patrol NCR; “... would make the rounds of ... women’s schools/colleges and working women’s hostels, besides public places frequented by women.” (ref-TOI, 21.01.13).</p>	<p>Approved by the Home Ministry</p>	

5. Legislation, justice and support to victims				
Name of Legislation (or Bill) & year enacted (or Proposed)	Punishable Acts	Changes in the law, Definition of Crime, Explanations, etc	Punishment, whether bailable or not	Comments
Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013* (President's assent given on April 2, 2013)		Repeals Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013		criticised for not including some of the recommend-ations by the Justice Verma Committee in its Report , example - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) marital rape (except during the period of separation); 2) reduction of age of consent; 3) amending Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act so that no sanction is needed for prosecuting an armed force personnel accused of a crime against woman.
		Amendments in the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offenses Act , 2012, thus:		
<i>Amendments to the Indian Penal Code (IPC)</i>				

	<p>act of throwing or administering acid or attempt to throw or administer acid</p>	<p>section 100, IPC, add “seventhly – An act of throwing or administering acid or attempt to throw or administer acid which may reasonably cause the apprehension that grievous hurt will otherwise be the consequence of such act.”</p>		
	<p>public servant disobeying directions of the law.</p>	<p>Insertion of section 166A, IPC</p> <p>“166A, IPC. Whoever being a public servant –</p> <p>“a) knowingly disobeys any direction of the law which prohibits him from requiring the attendance at any place of any person for the purpose of investigation into an offence or any other matter, or</p> <p>“b) knowingly disobeys, to the prejudice of any person, any other direction of the law regulating the manner in which he shall conduct such investigation, or</p> <p>“c) fails to record any information given to him under subsection (l) of section 154 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, in relation to cognizable offence punishable under section 326A, section 326B, section 354, section 354B, section 370, section 370A, section 376, section 376A, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D, section 376E or section 509...”</p>	<p>166A, IPC “Rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 6 months but which may extend to two years, and shall also be liable to fine.”</p> <p>Bailable.</p>	

	non-treatment of victim	<p>Insertion of section 166B, IPC</p> <p>166B, IPC. “Whoever, being in charge of a hospital, public or private, whether run by the Central Government, the State Government, local bodies or any other person, contravenes the provisions of section 357C of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973...”</p>	<p>166B, IPC “...imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.”</p> <p>Bailable.</p>	
		<p>Amendment of section 228A, IPC, adding “section 376E” in subsection (I)</p>		
	voluntarily causing grievous hurt by use of acid	<p>After section 326, IPC, new provision pertaining to voluntarily causing grievous hurt by using acid is inserted-</p> <p>326A, IPC. “Whoever cause permanent or partial damage or deformity to, or burns or maims or disfigures or disables, any part or parts of the body of a person or causes grievous hurt by throwing acid on by administering acid to that erson, or by using any other means with the intention of causing or with the knowledge that he is likely to cause such injury or hurt...”</p>	<p>326A, IPC “...imprisonment ... for a term which shall not be less than 10 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and with fine:</p> <p>“provided that such fine shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses of the treatment of the victim;</p> <p>“provided further that any fine imposed under this section shall be paid to the victim.”</p> <p>Non-bailable.</p>	<p>Punishment under this section provides that “fine shall be just and reasonable to meet medical expenses for treatment of victim”, while in the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance it was “fine which may extend to Rupees 10 lakhs”.</p>

<p>voluntarily throwing or attempting to throw acid</p>	<p>New provision pertaining to voluntarily throwing or attempting to throw acid is further inserted-</p> <p>326B, IPC. “Whoever throw or attempts to throw acid to any person or attempts to administer acid to any person, or attempts to use any other means, with the intention of causing permanent or partial damage or deformity or burns or maiming or disfigurement or disability or grievous hurt to that person...”</p> <p><i>explanations: for the purpose of section 326A</i></p> <p>—</p> <p><i>1. “acid” includes any substance which has acidic or corrosive character or burning nature, that is capable of causing bodily injury leading to scars or disfigurement or temporary or permanent disability.</i></p> <p><i>2. “permanent or partial damage or deformity shall not be required to be irreversible.”</i></p>	<p>326B, IPC “... imprisonment ... for a term which shall not be less tha 5 years but which may extend to 7 years, and shall be liable to fine.”</p> <p>Non-bailable.</p>		
	<p>Section 354, IPC amended in terms of punishment</p>		<p>354, IPC “...imprisonment ... for a term which shall not be less than one year but which may extend to 5 years, and shall be liable to fine...”</p>	

	<p>Sexual harassment</p>	<p>After section 354, IPC, new sections have been inserted, thus –</p> <p>354A, IPC. “(1) A man committing any of the following acts –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) physical contact and advances unwelcome and explicit sexual overtures; or (ii) a demand or request for sexual favours; or (iii) showing pornography against the will of a woman; or (iv) making sexually coloured remarks, <p>shall be guilty of the offense of sexual harassment.”</p>	<p>354A, IPC “(2) Any man who commits the offence specified in clause (i) or clause (ii) or clause (iii) of subsection (1) shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years, or with fine, or with both.”</p> <p>“(3) Any man who commits the offence specified in clause (iv) of subsection (1) shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with a fine, or with both.”</p> <p>Bailable.</p>	<p>“Clause (v) any other unwelcome physical, verbal or non-verbal conduct of sexual nature” from Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance omitted in this section but included in the Sexual Harassment Act, 2013.</p> <p>Punishment for offence under clause (i) and (ii) has been reduced from five years of imprisonment under Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance to three years under this section.</p> <p>Only a man can commit the offence on a woman.</p>
	<p>Assault or use of criminal force to woman with intent to disrobe</p>	<p>354B, IPC. “Any man who assaults or uses criminal force to any woman abets such act with intention of disroving or compelling her to be naked...”</p>	<p>354B, IPC “... imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than 3 years but which may extend to 7 years, and shall also be liable to fine.”</p> <p>Non-bailable.</p>	

	<p>Voyeurism</p>	<p>354C, IPC. “Any man who wishes, or captures the image of a woman engaging in a private act in circumstances where she would usually have the expectation of not being observed either by the perpetrator or by any other person at the behest of the perpetrator or disseminate such image...”</p> <p><i>explanations: For the purpose of section 354C –</i></p> <p><i>1. “ ‘private act’ includes an act of watching carried out in a place which, in the circumstances, would reasonably be expected to provide privacy and where the victim’s genitals, posterior or breasts are exposed or covered body in underwear, or the victim is using a lavatory, or the victim is doing a sexual act that is not of a kind ordinarily done in public.”</i></p> <p><i>2. “When the victim consents to the capture of the images or any act, but not to their dissemination to third persons and when such image or act is disseminated, such dissemination shall be considered an offence under this section.”</i></p>	<p>354C, IPC “...on first conviction, imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than 1 year, but which may extend to 3 years, and shall also be liable to fine...”, (bailable)</p> <p>354C, IPC “...and be punished on a second conviction or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment ... for a term which shall not be less than 3 years, but which may extend to 7 years, and shall be liable to fine.” (non-bailable)</p>	<p>Only a man can commit the offence on a woman</p>
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	<p>Stalking</p>	<p>354D, IPC. “(1) Any man who –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) follows a woman and contacts, or attempts to contact such woman to foster personal interaction repeatedly despite a clear indicator of disinterest by such woman; or (ii) monitors the use of a woman of the internet, email or any other form of electronic communication, <p>commits the offence of stalking:</p> <p>Provided that such conduct shall not amount to stalking if the man who pursued it probes that –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) it was pursued for the purpose of preventing or detecting crime and the man accused of stalking had been entrusted with the responsibility of prevention and detection of crime by the State; or (ii) it was pursued under any law or to comply with any condition or requirement imposed by any under any law; or (iii) in the particular circumstances such conduct was reasonable and justified.” 	<p>354D, IPC “ ... for the first conviction, imprisonment ... for a term which may extend to 3 years, and shall also be liable to fine... “ (bailable),</p> <p>354D, IPC “...for second or subsequent conviction, imprisonment ... for a term which may extend to 5 years, and shall be liable to fine.” (non-bailable)</p>	<p>Only a man can commit the offence on a woman.</p> <p>The definition (from the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance) has been reworded and broken down into clauses. The exclusion clause and the following sentence has been removed "or watches or spies on a person in a manner that results in a fear of violence or serious alarm or distress in the mind of such person, or interferes with the mental peace of such person, commits the offence of stalking".</p>
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	<p>Trafficking of person</p>	<p>“For section 370, IPC, the following sections shall be substituted, namely:</p> <p>370, IPC. “(1) Whoever, for the purpose of exploitation (a) recruits, (b) transports, (c) harbours, (d) transfers, or (e) receives a person or persons, by –</p> <p>first – using threats, or</p> <p>secondly – using force, or any other form of coercion, or</p> <p>thirdly – by abduction, or</p> <p>fourthly – by practicing fraud or deception, or</p> <p>fifthly – by abuse of power, or</p> <p>sixthly – by inducement, including the giving or receiving of payments or benefits, in order to achieve the consent of any person having control over the person recruited, transported, harboured, transferred or received,</p> <p>commits the offence of trafficking.”</p>	<p>370, IPC “(2) In trafficking, punishable by “rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 7 years, but which may extend to 10 years, and shall also be liable to fine.”</p> <p>“(3) In trafficking of more than 1 person, punishable by “rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 10 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.”</p> <p>“(4) In trafficking of a minor, punishable by “rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 10 years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.”</p> <p>(5) In trafficking of more than 1 minor, punishable by “rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 14 years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.”</p> <p>(6) “if a person is convicted of the offence of trafficking of minor</p>	<p>"Prostitution" in explanation 1 under Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance has been omitted in this section.</p>
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		<p><i>Explanations:</i></p> <p>1. “ ‘exploitation’ shall include any act of physical exploitation or any form of sexual exploitation, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, or the forced removal of organs.”</p> <p>2. “The consent of the victim is immaterial in determination of the offence of trafficking.”</p>	<p>on more than 1 occasion, then such person shall be punished with imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person’s natural life, and shall also be liable to fine.”</p> <p>(7) “when a public servant or a police officer is involved in the trafficking of any person then, that public servant or police officer shall be punished with imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person’s natural life, and shall also be liable to fine.”</p> <p>Non-bailable.</p>	
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	<p>Exploitation of a trafficked person</p>	<p>370A, IPC. (1)“Whoever, knowingly or having reason to believe that a minor has been trafficked, engages such minor for sexual exploitation in any manner, shall be punished ...”</p> <p>(2)“Whoever, knowingly or having reason to believe that a person has been trafficked, engages such person for sexual exploitation in any manner, shall be punished ...”</p>	<p>370A, IPC.. (1) “...with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 5 years, but which may extend to 7 years, and shall also be liable to fine.”</p> <p>370A, IPC.. (2) “...with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 3 years, but which may extend to 5 years, and shall also be liable to fine.”</p> <p>Non-bailable.</p>	
		<p>Substituting sections 375, 376, 376A, 376B, 376C and 376D, IPC –</p>		

	<p>Rape</p>	<p>“375, IPC. A man is said to commit ‘rape’ if he—</p> <p>“(a) penetrates his penis, to any extent, into the vagina, mouth, urethra or anus of a woman or makes her to do so with him or any other person; or</p> <p>“(b) inserts, to any extent, any object or a part of the body, not being the penis, into the vagina, the urethra, or anus of a woman or makes her to do so with him or any other person; or</p> <p>“(c) manipulates any part of the body of a woman so as to cause penetration into the vagina, urethra, anus or any part of body of such woman or makes her to do so with him or any other person; or</p> <p>“(d) applies his mouth to the vagina, anus, urethra of a woman or makes her to do so with him or any other person, under the circumstances falling under any of the following 7 descriptions –</p> <p>first – against her will</p> <p>Secondly – without her consent</p> <p>Thirdly – with her consent, when her consent has been obtained by putting her or any person in whom she is interested,</p>	<p>“376, IPC. (1) Whoever, except in the cases provided for in subsection (2), commits rape, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than 7 years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>(2) whoever –</p> <p>(a) being a police officer, commits rape –</p> <p>(i) within the limits of the police station to which such police officer is appointed; or</p> <p>(ii) in the premises of any station house; or</p> <p>(iii) on a woman in such police officer’s custody or in the custody of a police officer subordinate to such police officer; or</p> <p>(b) being a public servant, commits rape on a woman in such public servant’s custody or in the custody of a public servant</p>	<p>The word <i>sexual assault</i> replaced by <i>rape</i>.</p> <p>Only a man can commit the offence on a woman.</p> <p>The clause in the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance related to touching of private parts is not covered in the provision.</p>
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		<p>in fear of death or of hurt</p> <p>Fourthly – with her consent, when the man knows that he is not her husband and that her consent is given because she believes that he is another man whom she is or believes herself to be lawfully married</p> <p>Fifthly – with her consent when, at the time of giving such consent, by reason of unsoundness of mind or intimidation or the administration by him personally or through another of any stupefying or unwholesome substance, she is unable to understand the nature and consequences of that to which she gives consent.</p> <p>Sixthly – with or without her consent, when she is under 18 years of age.</p> <p>Seventhly – when she is unable to communicate consent.”</p> <p><i>Explanations: “for the purpose of this section –</i></p> <p><i>1. “ ‘vagina’ shall also include labia majora”.</i></p> <p><i>2. “ ‘consent’ means an unequivocal voluntary agreement when the woman by words, gestures or any form of verbal or</i></p>	<p>subordinate to such public servant; or</p> <p>c) being a member of the armed forces deployed in an area by the Central or a State Government commits rape in such area; or</p> <p>(d) being on the management or on the staff of a jail, remand home or other place of custody established by or under any law for the time being in force or of a women’s or children’s institution, commits rape on any inmate of such jail, remand home, place or institution; or</p> <p>(e) being on the management of or on the Staff of a hospital, commits rape on a woman in the hospital; or</p> <p>(f) being a relative, guardian or teacher of, or a person in a position of trust or authority towards the woman, commits rape on such woman; or</p> <p>(g) commits rape during communal or sectarian violence; or</p>	
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		<p><i>Non-verbal communication, communicates willingness to participate in the specific sexual act.”</i></p> <p><i>3. “Provided that a woman who does not physically resist to the act shall not by the reason only of that fact, be regarded as consenting to the sexual activity.</i></p> <p><i>“Exception 1 – a medical procedure or intervention shall not constitute rape.</i></p> <p><i>“Exception 2 – sexual intercourse or sexual acts by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under 15 years of age, is not rape.”</i></p>	<p>(h) commits rape on a woman knowing her to be pregnant; or</p> <p>(i) commits rape on a woman when she is under 16 years of age; or</p> <p>(j) commits rape on a woman incapable of giving consent; or</p> <p>(k) being in a position of control or dominance over a woman, commits rape on such woman; or</p> <p>(l) commits rape on a woman suffering from mental or physical disability; or</p> <p>(m) while committing rape causes grievous bodily harm or maims or disfigures or endangers the life of a woman; or</p> <p>(n) commits rape repeatedly on the same woman,</p> <p>shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 10 years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the</p>	
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			<p>remainder of that person's natural life, and shall also be liable to fine." Non-bailable.</p> <p><i>Explanations: For the purpose of this subsection –</i></p> <p><i>1. "armed forces means the naval, military and air forces and includes any member of the Armed Forces constituted under any law for the time being in force, including the paramilitary forces and any similar forces that are under the control of the Central Government or the State Government;</i></p> <p><i>2. "hospital" means the precincts of the hospital and includes the precincts of any institution for the reception and treatment of persons during convalescence or of persons requiring medical attention or rehabilitation;</i></p> <p><i>3. "police officer" shall have the same meaning as assigned to the expression "police" under the Police Act , 1861;</i></p>	
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			<p>4. <i>“women’s or children’s institution” means an institution, whether called an orphanage or a home for neglected women or children or a widow’s home or an institution called by any other name, which is established and maintained for the reception and care of women or children.</i></p>	
	<p>Causing death or resulting in persistent vegetative state of the victim</p>	<p>376A, IPC. “Whoever, commits an offence under subsection (1) or subsection (2) of section 376 and in the course of such commission inflicts an injury which causes the death of the woman or causes the woman to be in a persistent vegetative state...”</p>	<p>376A, IPC. “... shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 20 years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of the person’s natural life, or with death.” (non-bailable)</p>	
	<p>Sexual intercourse by husband upon his wife during separation</p>	<p>376B, IPC. “Whoever has sexual intercourse with his own wife, who is living separately whether under a decree of separation or otherwise, without her consent...”</p> <p><i>explanation:</i></p> <p><i>1. in this section, ‘sexual intercourse’ shall mean all the acts mentioned in clauses (a) to (d) of section 375.</i></p>	<p>376B, IPC. “...shall be punished with imprisonment ... for a term which shall not be less than 2 years but which may extend to 7 years, and shall also be liable to fine.”</p> <p>Bailable.</p>	

	<p>Sexual intercourse by a person in authority</p>	<p>376C, IPC. “Whoever, being –</p> <p>(a) in a position of authority or in a fiduciary relationship; or</p> <p>(b) a public servant; or</p> <p>(c) superintendent or manager of a jail, remand home, or the place of custody established by or under any law for the time being in force, or a women’s or children’s institution; or</p> <p>(d) on the management of the hospital or being on the staff of a hospital,</p> <p>abuses such position or fiduciary relationship to induce or seduce any woman either in his custody or under his charge or present in the premises to have sexual intercourse with him, such sexual intercourse not amounting to rape...”</p> <p><i>explanations –</i></p> <p><i>1. “sexual intercourse” – acts per clauses (a) to (d) of section 375.</i></p> <p><i>2. For the purpose of this section, explanation 1 to section 375 shall also be appliucation</i></p> <p><i>3. “superintendent” in relation to jail,</i></p>	<p>376C, IPC. “...shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment ...for a term which shall not be less than 5 years, but which may extend to 10 years, and also liable to fine”.</p> <p>Non-bailable.</p>	
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		<p><i>remand home or other place of custody or a women's or children's institution, includes a person holding any other office in such jail, remand home, place or institution by virtue of which such person can exercise any authority or control over its inmates.</i></p> <p><i>4. "hospital" and "women's or children's institution" shall respectively have the same meaning as in explanation in subsection (2) of section 376.</i></p>		
	<p>Gang rape</p>	<p>376D, IPC. "Where a woman is raped by 1 or more persons constituting a group or acting in furtherance of a common intention, each of those persons shall be deemed to have committed the offence of rape..."</p>	<p>376D, IPC. "... shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 20 years, but which may extend to life which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, and with fine.</p> <p>Provided that such fine shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses and rehabilitation of the victim;</p> <p>Provided further that any fine imposed under this section shall be paid to the victim."</p> <p>Non-bailable</p>	

	Being repeat offenders.	<p>376E, IPC. “Whoever has been previously convicted of an offence punishable under section 376 or section 376A or section 376D and is subsequently convicted</p> <p>Of an offence punishable under any of the said section...”</p>	<p>376E, IPC. “...shall be punished with imprisonment for life..., or death.”</p> <p>Non-bailable.</p>	
		<p>Amendment of section 509, IPC.</p> <p>“In section 509, for the words “shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to 1 year, or with fine, or with both”, the words “shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 year, and also with fine” shall be substituted.”</p>		
Amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (CCP)				
		<p>Amendments to Section 26, CCP, in the proviso clause (a) to read: “offence under section 376, section 376A, section 376B, section 376C, section, section 376D or section 376E of the Indian Penal Code” shall be substituted.</p>		

		<p>In section 54A, CCP, the following proviso shall be inserted –</p> <p>“Provided that, if the person identifying the person arrested is mentally or physically disabled, such process of identification shall take place under the supervision of a Judicial Magistrate who shall take appropriate steps to ensure that such person identifies the person arrested using methods that person is comfortable with:</p> <p>Provided further that if the person identifying the person arrested is mentally or physically disabled, the identification process shall be videographed.”</p>		
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		<p>In section 154, CCP, in subsection(1), the following provisos shall be inserted, namely –</p> <p>“Provided that if the information is given by the woman against whom an offence under section326A, section 326B, section 354, (sections 354A/B/C/D), section376, (sections 376A/B/C/D/E) or section 509 of the (IPC) is alleged to have been committed or attempted, then such information shall be recorded, by a woman police officer or any woman officer.”</p> <p>Provided further that –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) in the event that the person against whom an offence under section 354, (sections 354A/B/C/D), section376, (sections 376A/B/C/D/E) or section 509 of the (IPC) is alleged to have been committed or attempted, is temporarily or permanently mentally or physically disabled, then such information shall be recorded by a police officer, at the residence of the person seeking to report such offence or at a convenient place of such person’s choice, in the presence of an interpreter or a special educator, as the case may be.”(b) The recording of such information shall be videographed;(c) The police officer shall get the statement of the person recorded by a Judicial magistrate under clause (a) of subsection (5A) of section 164 as soon as possible.”		
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		In section 160, CCP, in subsection (1), in the proviso, (substitute with) “under the age of 15 years or above the age of 65 years or a woman or a mentally or physically disabled person.”		
		In section 161, CCP, in subsection (3), after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely- “Provided further that the statement of a woman against whom an offence under section 354, (sections 354A/B/C/D), section376, (sections 376A/B/C/D/E) or section 509 of the (IPC) is alleged to have been committed or attempted shall be recorded, by a woman police officer or any other woman officer.”		

		<p>In section 164, CCP, after subsection(5), the following subsection shall be inserted, namely –</p> <p>“(5A) (a) In cases punishable under section 354, (sections 354A/B/C/D), subsection (1) or subsection (2) of section376, (sections 376A/B/C/D/E) or section 509 of the (IPC), the Judicial Magistrate shall record the statement of the person against whom such offence has been committed in the manner prescribed in the subsection (5), as soon as the commission of the offence is brought to the notice of the police:</p> <p>“Provided that if the person making the statement is temporarily or permanently mentally or physically disabled, the Magistrate shall take the assistance of an interpreter or special educator in recording the statement:</p> <p>“Provided further that if the person making the statement is temporarily or permanently mentally or physically disabled, the statement made by the person, with the assistance of the interpreter or a special educator, shall be videographed.”</p> <p>(b) A statement recorded under clause (a) of a person, who is temporarily or permanently mentally or physically disabled, shall be considered a statement in lieu of examination-in-chief, as specified in section 137 of (IEA,</p>		
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		1872) such that the maker of the statement can be cross-examined on such statement, without the need for recording the same at the time of trial.”		
		In section 173, CCP, in subsection (2), in subclause (h) of clause (i), (to be substituted with) “or 376D of the (IPC)”.		
		In section 197, CCP, after subsection (1), the following explanation shall be inserted, namely: “Explanation – For the removal of doubts it is hereby declared that no sanction shall be required in case of a public servant accused of any offence alleged to have been committed under section 166A, section 166B, section 354, (sections 354A/B/C/D), section 370, section 375, section 376, (sections 376A/C/D) or section 509 of the (IPC).”		
		After section 198A, CCP, the following section shall be inserted, namely – “198B. No Court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under section 376B of the (IPC) where the persons are in marital relationship, except upon prima facie satisfaction of the facts which constitute the offence upon a complaint having been filed or made by the wife against the husband.”		

		<p>In section 273, CCP, before the explanation, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely: –</p> <p>“Provided that where the evidence of a woman below the age of 18 years who is alleged to have been subjected to rape or any sexual offence, is to be recorded, the court may take appropriate measures to ensure that such woman is not confronted by the accused while at the same time ensuring the right of cross-examination of the accused.”</p>		
		<p>In section 309, CCP, for subsection (1), the following subsection shall be substituted, namely: -</p> <p>“(1) In every inquiry or trial the proceedings shall be continued from day-to-day until all the witnesses in attendance have been examined, unless the Court finds the adjournment of the same beyond the following day to be necessary for reasons to be recorded:</p> <p>Provided that when the inquiry or trial relates to an offence under section 376, (sections 376A/B/C/D) of the (IPC), the inquiry or trial shall, as far as possible be completed within a period of 2 months from the date of filing of the charge sheet.”</p>		
		<p>In section 327, CCP, in subsection (2), ... “or section 376D of the (IPC)” shall be substituted with “section 376D or section 376E of the (IPC)”.</p>		

		<p>After section 357A, CCP, the following sections shall be inserted, namely: -</p> <p>“357B. The compensation payable by the State Government under section 357A shall be in addition to the payment of the fine by the victim under section 326A or section 376D of the (IPC).”</p>		
		<p>“357C. All hospitals, public or private, whether run by the Central Government, the State Government, local bodies or any other person, shall immediately, provide the first-aid or medical treatment, free of cost, to the victims of any offence covered under section 326A, 376, (376A/B/C/D or E) of the (IPC), and shall immediately inform the police of such incident.”</p>		
Amendments to the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (IEA)				
		<p>After section 53 , IEA, the following shall be inserted, namely: -</p> <p>“53A. In a prosecution for an offence under section 354, (sections 354A/B/C/D), section 376, (sections 376A/B/C/D or E) of the (IPC) or for attempt to commit any such offence, where the question of consent is in issue, evidence of the character of the victim or of such person’s previous sexual experience with any person shall not be relevant on the issue of such consent or the quality of consent.”</p>		

		<p>For section 114A of (IEA), the following section shall be substituted, namely: -</p> <p>“114A. In a prosecution for rape under [clauses (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n)] of subsection (2) of section 376 of (IPC), where sexual intercourse by the accused is proved and the question is whether it was without the consent of the woman alleged to have been raped and such woman states in her evidence before the court that she did not consent, the court shall presume that she did not consent.”</p> <p>“Explanation – in this section, “sexual intercourse” shall mean any of the acts mentioned in caluses (a) to (d) of section 375 of the (IPC).”</p>		
		<p>For section 119 of (IEA), the following section shall be substituted, namely: -</p> <p>“119. A witness who is unable to speak may give his evidence in any other manner in which he can make it intelligible, as by writing or by signs; but such writing must be written and the signs made in open Court, evidence so given shall be deemed to be oral evidence:</p> <p>Provided that if the witness is unable to communicate verbally, the Court shall take the assistance of an interpreter or a special educator in recording the statement, and such statement shall be videographed.”</p>		

		<p>In section 146 of (IEA), for the proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely: -</p> <p>“Provided that in a prosecution for an offence under section 376, (sections 376A/B/C/D or E) of the (IPC) or for attempt to commit any such offence, where the question of consent is an issue, it shall not be permissible to adduce evidence or to put questions in the cross-examination of the victim as to the general immoral character, or previous sexual experience, of such victim with any person for proving such consent or the quality of consent.”</p>		
Amendment to the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO)				
		<p>For section 42 of (PCSOA), the following sections shall be substituted, namely: -</p> <p>“42. Where an act or omission constitutes an offence punishable under this Act and also under sections, 166A, 354A/B/C/D, 370, 370A, 375, 376, 376A/C/D/E or section 509 of the (IPC), then, notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, the offender found guilty of such offence shall be liable to punishment under this Act or under the (IPC) as provides for punishment which is greater in degree.”</p>		

<p>Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prohibition, Prevention and Redressal) Act 2013*</p> <p>(President's assent given on April 23, 2013)</p>	<p>Sexual harassment at workplace</p>	<p>2. (n) "sexual harassment" includes any one or more of the following unwelcome acts or behaviour (whether directly or by implication) namely: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) physical contact and advances; or (ii) a demand or request for sexual favours; or (iii) making sexually coloured remarks; or (iv) showing pornography; or (v) any other unwelcome physical, verbal or non-verbal conduct of sexual nature. 		
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		<p>Definitions-</p> <p>(2) "... unless the context otherwise requires-</p> <p>(a) "aggrieved woman" means -</p> <p>(i) "in relation to a workplace, a woman, of any age whether employed or not, who alleges to have been subjected to any act of sexual harassment by the respondent;</p> <p>(ii) "in relation to a dwelling place or house, a woman of any age who is employed in such a dwelling place or house.</p> <p>(e) "domestic worker" means a woman who is employed to do the household work in any household for remuneration whether in cash or kind, either directly or through any agency on a temporary, permanent, part time or full time basis, but does not include any member of the family of the employer;</p> <p>(f) "employee" means a person employed at a workplace for any work on regular, temporary, ad hoc or daily wage basis, either directly or through an agent, including a contractor, with or, without the knowledge of the principal employer, whether for remuneration or not, or working on voluntary basis or otherwise, whether the terms of employment are express or implied and includes a co-worker, a contract worker,</p>		
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		<p>probationer, trainee, apprentice or called by any such name”;</p> <p>(o) “workplace” includes –</p> <p>(i) “any department, organization, undertaking, establishment, enterprise, institution, office, branch or unit which is established, owned, controlled or wholly or substantially financed by funds provided directly or indirectly by the appropriate government or the local authority or a Government company or a corporation or a cooperative society;</p> <p>(ii) “any private sector organization or a private venture, undertaking, enterprise, institution, establishment, society, trust, non-governmental organization, unit or service provider carrying on commercial, professional, vocational, educational, entertainment, industrial, health services or financial activities</p>		
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		<p>including production, supply, sale, distribution or service;</p> <p>(iii) "hospitals or nursing homes;</p> <p>(iv) "any sports institute, stadium, sports complex or competition or games venue, whether residential or not used for training, sports or other activities relating thereto;</p> <p>(v) "any place visited by employee arising out of or during the course of employment including transportation provided by the employer for undertaking such journey;</p> <p>(vi) "a dwelling place or a house".</p>		
		<p>Employer to constitute "Internal Complaints Committee" composed of Presiding Officer who is a woman & at senior level among employees, not less than 2 members from employees, a member from NGO or association committed to women's cause or a person familiar with issues relating to sexual harassment. Half of total number must be women.</p>		

		<p>District Officer to constitute "Local Complaints Committee to receive sexual harassment complaints from establishments where Internal Complaints Committee has not been constituted due to having less than 10 workers or if the complaint is against the employer himself.</p> <p>District Officer shall designate one nodal officer in every block, taluka and tehsil in rural or tribal area and ward or municipality in the urban area, to receive complaints and forward the same to the concerned Local Complaints Committee within a period of 7 days.</p> <p>The jurisdiction of the Local Complaints Committee shall extend to the areas of the district where it is constituted.</p>		
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		<p>Local Complaints Committee – composition:</p> <p>Chairperson – eminent woman in the field of social work and committed to cause of women;</p> <p>1 member – woman working in block, taluka or tehsil or ward or municipality;</p> <p>2 members – 1 woman from NGO or association committed to cause of women or person familiar with issues relating to sexual harassment.</p> <p>Provided, 1 member with legal background;</p> <p>Provided further, 1 member from SC or ST or other backward classes or minority</p> <p>Concerned Officer dealing with the social welfare or women and child development in the district, shall be a member ex officio.</p>		
		<p>Complaint to be made within 3 months (may be extended by Committee), in writing by aggrieved woman (or in her inability or death, by her heir). If required, assistance shall be provided to woman for complaint to be made in writing.</p>		<p>Mechanism of filing complaint bureaucratic.</p>

		<p>Conciliation to be facilitated before inquiry; settlement may be entered into and for which, no further inquiry will be undertaken.</p> <p>Inquiry to be undertaken within 90 days, will be governed by rules of service, if any; in case of domestic workers, where there is a prima facie case, complaint shall be forwarded by the Committee to the police within 7 days.</p>		Provision on conciliation before inquiry raises questions.
		Conviction under section 509, IPC shall not preclude order of appropriate sums to be paid by offender to aggrieved woman per section 15 of this Act.		
		Aggrieved woman may be granted leave up to 3 months and other reliefs as may be recommended by the Committee, during the pendency of the complaint.		
		<p>Inquiry Report to be provided to employer or District Officer within 10 days from completion; where charges proven to be true, punishment shall be recommended by Committee.</p> <p>Employer or District Officer shall act within 60 days from receipt of report.</p>		
		If charges are proved to be untrue, punishment will be given for false or malicious complaint or false evidence.		Punishment for false complaint may deter women from filing charges.

		<p>Committee shall determine the amount to be paid to aggrieved woman based on –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) mental trauma, pain, suffering and emotional distress caused to aggrieved woman; (b) loss in the career opportunity due to the incident of sexual harassment; (c) medical expenses incurred by the victim for physical or psychiatric treatment; (d) the income or financial status of the victim; (e) feasibility of such payment in lump sum or in installments. 		
		<p>Employer has the responsibility to ensure safe work environment at the workplace.</p> <p>Employer will include information on sexual harassment case and their disposal in its Annual Report.</p> <p>Employer shall incur penalty for non-compliance with the act.</p>		
		<p>Court (Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate) to make cognizance of offence under this Act on complaint by aggrieved woman or person authorized by Committee.</p>		
		<p>Provision of this Act shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the provisions of any other law for the time being in force.</p>		

Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Amendment Bill 2012**	indecent representation of women through - advertisements or publications, writings and paintings (primarily the print media), and	<p>Introduced in the Rajya Sabha on December 13, 2012; seeks to amend the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, which prohibits indecent representation of women through advertisements or publications, writings and paintings (primarily the print media) and widen the scope of the Act to cover new forms of communication such as the internet, satellite based communication, cable television etc.</p>	<p>The Bill enhances penalties for various offences. For representing women indecently, the penalty for the first offence was increased to imprisonment of three years from two years and a fine between Rs 50,000 and Rs 1 lakh from Rs 2,000. For a subsequent offence, the term of imprisonment shall be between two and seven years and fine between Rs 1 lakh and 5 lakh</p>	
	new forms of communication such as the internet, satellite based communication, cable television	<p>The Bill prohibits the publication or distribution of any material, which contain indecent representation of women.</p> <p>This provision does not apply to material, which may be published in the interest of science, literature or art or for bona fide religious purpose or for sculptures in ancient monuments or temples.</p>		

	<p>etc.</p>	<p>New definitions added –</p> <p>“Indecent representation of women” means the depiction of the figure or form of a woman in such a way that it has the effect of being indecent or derogatory or is likely to deprave or affect public morality.</p> <p>“Electronic form” means any information generated, sent or stored in media, magnetic and optical form (as defined in the Information Technology Act, 2000).</p> <p>“Publish” includes printing or distributing or broadcasting through audio visual media.</p> <p>It amends the definitions of “advertisement” and “distribution” to include all types of media (printed and electronic).</p>		
		<p>The Bill authorizes any police officer of the rank of Inspector or above to investigate offences committed under this law.</p>		
<p>National Capital</p>		<p>Introduced in the Lok Sabha on December 12,</p>		

Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Bill, 2011**		<p>2011 and passed by the Lok Sabha on the date of introduction, and by the Rajya Sabha on December 14, 2011.</p> <p>The Master Plan for Delhi 2021 was notified by the central government on February 7, 2007. It provides for strategies for housing for urban poor as well as for dealing with the informal sector. Since 2007, the central government has annually extended the deadline for finalizing policies for achieving the Master Plan's targets by a year. The Bill extends the deadline of December 31, 2011 by three years to December 31, 2014.</p>		
		<p>The central government shall finalize policy guidelines and make arrangements to deal with the problem of encroachment and unauthorized development. These include arrangements for:</p> <p>a) relocation and rehabilitation of slum dwellers and <i>Jhuggi-Jhopri</i> clusters in Delhi; b) regulation of urban street vendors; and c) regularization of unauthorized colonies, village <i>abadi</i> areas and their extensions.</p>		
		<p>Status quo shall be maintained: a) in respect of encroachment or unauthorized development as of January 1, 2006; b) in respect of unauthorized colonies, village <i>abadi</i> areas that existed on March 31, 2002 and where construction took place up till February 8, 2007; and c) in other areas as specified in the Bill.</p>		

		Protection is provided against punitive action by any local authority. All notices issued by local authorities against encroachment or unauthorised development in respect of areas specified in the Bill shall be suspended till December 31, 2014.		
		Protection from punitive action will not extend to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) encroachment on public land not covered under policies approved by the central government; and b) removal of slums and <i>Jhuggi-Jhompri</i> dwellers, hawkers and urban street vendors, unauthorized colonies, village <i>abadi</i> areas and their extensions for clearance of land required for public projects. 		
New Delhi Municipal Council (Amendment) Bill, 2010**		<p>Introduced in the Lok Sabha on August 3, 2010 to amend the New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1994 (Principal Act).</p> <p>The Principal Act established the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC). The Bill seeks to make certain changes to the composition of the Council. The number of members of the Legislative Assembly shall be reduced from three to two. After delimitation, only two constituencies fall within the NDMC area. It also seeks to add the Member of Parliament representing the New Delhi area in the Lok Sabha in the Council with voting rights. Under the Principal Act, he was a special invitee to the Council without voting rights.</p>		

		The Bill increases the number of members to be nominated by the central government in consultation with the Chief Minister of Delhi from two to four in the Council. These members are chosen among lawyers, doctors, engineers, chartered accountants, artists, media persons etc.		
		Out of the 13 members, at least three shall be women and two shall belong to the Scheduled Castes (one of whom shall be from the nominated members		
		The Bill also proposes to revise the procedure for presiding over the meetings of the Council. The Principal Act states that a meeting shall be presided over by the Chairperson or Vice Chairperson (appointed from among officers of the central government) or by such other members to be decided by the council in case both are absent. The Bill gives the order of preference in which a member shall act as the presiding officer in case both the Chairperson and the Vice Chairperson are absent.		
		The order of preference is: (a) the Chief Minister of Delhi; (b) a Member of Parliament who is a Minister representing the New Delhi Area; (c) or a member of the Legislative Assembly who is a minister in the government of the National Capital Territory representing the New Delhi area; and (d) Member of Parliament who is not a Minister but represents the New Delhi area.		

		In case all the four options are absent, the Council shall choose a member from among those present to preside over the meeting.		
Indecent or Surrogate Advertisements and Remix Songs (Prohibition) Bill 2013				
Prevention of Female Infanticide Bill 2013				
Removal of Homelessness Bill 2013				
Abolition of Child Labour Bill 2013**	engagement of children in certain types of occupations	Introduced in the Rajya Sabha on December 4, 2012; seeks to amend the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, which prohibits the engagement of children in certain types of occupations and regulates the condition of work of children in other occupations.	The Bill enhances the punishment for employing any child in an occupation. It also includes penalty for employing an adolescent in a hazardous occupation.	

	<p>The Act prohibits employment of children below 14 years in certain occupations such as automobile workshops, bidi-making, carpet weaving, handloom and power loom industry, mines and domestic work.</p> <p>In light of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, the Bill seeks to prohibit employment of children below 14 years in all occupations except where the child helps his family after school hours.</p>	<p>The penalty for employing a child was increased to imprisonment between 6 months and two years (from 3 months-one year) or a fine of Rs 20,000 to Rs 50,000 (from Rs 10,000-20,000) or both.</p> <p>The penalty for employing an adolescent in hazardous occupation is imprisonment between 6 months and two years or a fine of Rs 20,000 to Rs 50,000 or both.</p>	
	<p>The Bill adds a new category of persons called “adolescent”. An adolescent means a person between 14 and 18 years of age. The Bill prohibits employment of adolescents in hazardous occupations as specified (mines, inflammable substance and hazardous processes).</p>		
	<p>The central government may add or omit any hazardous occupation from the list included in the Bill.</p>		
	<p>The government may confer powers on a District Magistrate to ensure that the provisions of the law are properly carried out.</p>		
	<p>The Bill empowers the government to make periodic inspection of places at which employment of children and adolescents are prohibited</p>		

* The Gazette of India, Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department)

* *PRS Legislative Research <www.prsindia.org>

Policies, Structures, Programmes/Projects, Services	Brief Note	Source of Authority/Office Responsible	Comments
6. Education			

	<p>· A core group under the coordinator ship of SCERT Director has been convened with experts on education system, gender, child rights and women's rights to review the teachers training curriculum and 'YUVA' SCERT life skills programme for student, manual.</p> <p>The curriculum review committee, under the leadership of Minister of Education and being coordinated by SCERT has had six round table discussions to share the concerns on including gender perspective into the teacher training and student curriculum. Every representative has shared their resources and training modules used post a day long workshop was held with teachers to discuss the same. Jagori in partnership with Pravah and Plan India shared a module on gender discrimination and safety that could be included in the training pedagogy for teachers and students of classes 6 – 9.</p>	Department of Education/SCERT with Jagori, Pravah, Plan India	
Gender Sensitisation Training	'safe school intervention' with, teachers, students and Student Management Councils of eight government schools from the south district. Also, safe school campaign and audits in 8 south district secondary government school.	Jagori and Pravah with approval from Directorate of Education	
Delhi University Helpline	A booklet providing information on University policies and to ensure safety of students, with contacts for police, hospitals, etc		
	<p>· A core group under the coordinator ship of SCERT Director has been convened with experts on education system, gender, child rights and women's rights to review the teachers training curriculum and 'YUVA' SCERT life skills programme for student, manual.</p> <p>The curriculum review committee, under the leadership of Minister of Education and being coordinated by SCERT has</p>		

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Policies, Structures, Programmes/Projects, Services	Brief Note	Undertaken by	Comments
7. Civic Awareness and Participation			
Safe Delhi Campaign	<p>Mapping Women's Safety & Access to the City – A Study of Gender Gap Analysis of Five Municipal Wards of South Delhi, 2012 meant to enhance understanding of concerns of safety in public spaces in 5 municipals wards under the jurisdiction of South Delhi Municipal Corporation. This process was initiated as part of the second phase of the Safer Cities Initiative.</p> <p>Identify the gender gaps in essential services and issues related to women's safety with community actors from every community area of the five selected municipal wards. 13 visits were undertaken for the same. Teams and routes were identified on the basis of the criteria listed below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diversity in public spaces in the selected route 2. Diversity in composition of users of public space 3. Accessibility to the route <p>More than 36 meetings were held with different representatives such as Anganwadi workers, students, working women, community women, youth and men, social workers, CBOs, GRCs etc to discuss women safety in public spaces as an concern, introduce the idea of mapping safety concerns in their area, using focus group discussions and women safety audit tool.</p> <p>Over 30 meetings with local service providers to introduce the project, discuss upcoming activities have been held</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Anganwadi centre, ICDS, Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD) · Additional Commissioner of Police, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Inspector, Sub inspector and SHO, South and South-east district. · Councilors and MLAs of Malviya Nagar, Badarpur, Molarband Assembly · Programme Coordinator, Gender Resource Centers of Malviya Nagar, Badarpur, Molarband and Hauz khas · Head, District Resource Centers of south and south east district · Colleges – Institute of Home Economics , Aurobindo College, University of Delhi · Principals of Government Schools –Badarpur and Molarband 	Jagori with various NGOs, local government units, etc	

	<p>Draft Strategic Framework for Women’s Safety in Delhi (2010)</p> <p>With the aim of making the city of Delhi safer for women, 7 strategic entry points have been identified for multi-stakeholder engagement in ensuring safety for women in Delhi, viz.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Urban Planning and Design of Public Spaces 2. Provision and Management of Urban Infrastructure and Services 3. Public Transport 4. Policing 5. Legislation, justice and support to victims 6. Education 7. Civic Awareness and Participation <p>The (draft) document articulates the challenges in each of the strategic areas and outlines proposed short, medium and long-term interventions by various actors.</p>	<p>Jagori, UN Women, UN Habitat with support and endorsement from DWCD/ Government of NCT Delhi</p>	
	<p>A Study on Safety of Women and Girls from Sexual Violence in Public Spaces in Delhi</p> <p>Cross sectional household survey conducted by ICRW between October-November 2012 which looked into-</p> <p>Perceptions of women on safety from sexual violence in public spaces;</p> <p>Women and girls’ experiences of sexual violence in public spaces;</p> <p>Self-reported perpetration of sexual violence by men in public spaces;</p> <p>Witnessing sexual violence in public spaces and responses; and,</p> <p>Attitudes of men towards sexual violence in public spaces.</p>	<p>Jagori, ICRW, UN Women, DWCD/ Government of NCT Delhi</p>	

<p>Delhi Declaration on Women's Safety (2010)</p>	<p>At the conclusion of the Third International Conference on Women's Safety held in Delhi, the participants outlined action points and called upon the following stakeholders for action, thus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and Sub-Regional Governments • Local Governments • UN Agencies and International Organizations • NGOs (Women's Organizations, Grassroots and Community-Based Organizations, Human Rights Organizations) • Business and the Private Sector • Donors • Media • Universities • Research and Training Institutions. 	<p>Third International Conference on Women's Safety (Delhi, 2010) co-organised by Jagori & Women In Cities International</p>	
<p>Guide to Building Safer Cities</p>	<p>Handbook meant as broad introduction to the concept of safe and inclusive cities and the process of creating safe spaces for women and girls. It offers practical tools to facilitating safe and inclusive cities. Drawn from experience by Jagori in India and studies undertaken on the subject.</p>	<p>Jagori</p>	
<p>Action Research Project on Women's Rights and Access to Water and Sanitation in Asian Cities</p>	<p>This action research ensured the participation of the service providers, government officials and a cross-section of the community alongside the women. The process employed women-centric participatory tools which allowed for a meaningful learning experience for all involved. The study had thrown up significant findings and recommendations to be pursued by various stakeholders. Although completed in 2011, sharing of the processes undertaken and the research findings continue to date using different platforms.</p> <p>"The project ... identified 3 areas in which women and engage in dialogue with local governments to improve service delivery and create more secure urban environments.</p> <p>The Women's Safety Audit provided a good basis for discussion with government officials about water & sanitation services. Based on their adaptation and testing of the Safety Audit, project members published a Handbook on Women's Safety Audits in Low-income Urban Neighbourhoods: A Focus on Essential Services, which identifies the key elements of essential services...</p>	<p>Jagori, WICI, IDRC women of Bhalswa and Bawana in partnership with Action India and CGBA</p>	

	<p>The project also made use of India's Right to Information Act to demand accountability from government officials when allocated funds failed to translate into improved services. Women in Bawana community also filed four "right to information" applications to find out who was responsible for maintenance of the community toilets and drains, as well as to get attendance records for drain cleaners and access to other government documents. In the summer of 2011, 300 people in the community signed a petition addressed to the local Members of the Legislative Assembly.</p> <p>Researchers also analyzed New Delhi's municipal budget. They compared the annual opportunity costs for women – that is, wages they were unable to earn because of time spent on collecting water and accessing sanitation – with the New Delhi Government's annual expenditures for water and sanitation services...</p> <p>As a result of this project, poor women began to understand that they have a right to better water and sanitation services, and gained the courage to make demands. This is the first step in their longer struggle for better living conditions.</p> <p>Women also began to discuss their other service needs – including food security, transportation and energy. Inadequate water service is but one deprivation among many faced by low-income people in South Asia's growing cities."</p> <p>http://www.idrc.ca/</p>		
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