

Safeguarding Women

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Safeguarding Women: Legal Measures and Government Initiatives in India

Context:

In recent decades, **women in India have made significant progress across multiple domains**—education, governance, economy, science, and technology. This rise has been supported by **constitutional provisions, legislative reforms, targeted schemes**, and **budgetary allocations** by the Government of India.

However, despite these efforts, challenges such as **domestic violence**, **sexual harassment**, **trafficking**, **and cybercrime** still persist. Recognizing this, the Government has implemented a comprehensive legal framework and safety mechanisms to **ensure the physical**, **mental**, **emotional**, **and economic security** of women.

Legal Measures to Safeguard Women's Security

The Indian legal system has introduced several laws to protect women from violence, exploitation, and discrimination.

- 1. Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023
 - Replaces the Indian Penal Code (IPC).
 - Introduces stricter penalties for crimes against women.
 - Death penalty for rape of a girl below 18 years.
 - Expands definitions of **sexual assault and harassment**.
 - Recognizes **dowry-related harassment** as a criminal offense.
- 2. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012

- Addresses sexual abuse of minors.
- 2019 amendment: Introduced death penalty for aggravated sexual assault.
- Trials under POCSO to be held in **Fast Track Special Courts** (FTSCs).
- 3. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005
 - Provides civil and legal remedies to women in abusive relationships.
 - Covers women in marriage-like relationships, including live-in partners.
 - NFHS-5 (2019-21): Spousal violence reduced to 29.3% from 31.2% (2015-16).
- **4.** Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
 - Criminalizes giving, taking, or demanding dowry.
 - Dowry death: Woman dies within 7 years of marriage under unnatural circumstances → Punishable offense.
- **5.** Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
 - Aims to eliminate **commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking**.
 - Provides for **rescue**, **rehabilitation**, and punishment of offenders.

6. Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA), 2006

- Declares child marriage voidable.
- Child Marriage Prohibition Officers (CMPOs) appointed to prevent and prosecute such cases.

7. Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013

• Mandates Internal Committees (ICs) at workplaces with over 10 employees.

• Local Committees (LCs) for unorganized sectors and small offices.

Government Initiatives for Women's Safety

Nirbhaya Fund

- Established: December 2012 (Post-2012 Delhi gang rape).
- Nature: Non-lapsable corpus fund.
- Total Allocation: ₹7712.85 crore (till FY 2024-25).
- Utilization: ₹5846.08 crore (~76% of total).
- Administered by: Department of Economic Affairs.
- Monitored by: Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD).

Key Schemes Under Nirbhaya Fund

Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD):

- One Stop Centres (OSCs):
 - Launched: 2018.

• Offer medical, legal, psychological and shelter support to women facing violence.

• Women Helpline (WHL - 181):

• 24/7 helpline offering **emergency response and referrals**.

 $\circ\,$ Connected to OSCs and police services.

Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA):

- Emergency Response Support System (ERSS 112):
 - Integrates 100 (Police), 101 (Fire), 108 (Ambulance), and 181 (Women) helplines.
 - Accessible via call, SMS, email, web portal, SOS signals.
- Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs):
 - Prevent trafficking, especially of women and children.
 - Coordinate with Interpol and border forces.
- Women Help Desks (WHDs):
 - Over **10,000 desks** set up in police stations across India.
 - Ensures a women-friendly reporting environment.
- Cyber Forensic cum Training Labs:

• Train police in handling cybercrimes against women.

Safe City Projects:

• Implemented in **8 major cities**: Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Lucknow.

• Focus: Surveillance, smart lighting, and patrolling in public places.

• Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF):

• Financial support to survivors of **rape, acid attacks, trafficking**.

• Compensation: **₹1 lakh to ₹10 lakh** based on severity.

Ministry of Law and Justice:

- Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs):
 - $\circ\,$ Initiated in $\bf 2019$ under POCSO.
 - 1,023 FTSCs operational across India.
 - $\circ\,$ Funded through Nirbhaya Fund to speed up trials.

Ministries of Railways and Road Transport:

• Rail and Road Safety Initiatives:

• Installation of **CCTV**, **panic buttons**, and **GPS** in buses and trains.

• Meri Saheli Initiative:

• Launched by Indian Railways to assist women passengers during travel.

Digital and Community-Based Safety Tools

• SHe-Box Portal:

• Single platform to **report workplace harassment**, available to women in all sectors.

- Mission Shakti (2021-2026):
 - $\circ~$ Umbrella scheme for women's safety and empowerment.
 - Two sub-schemes:

- *Sambal*: Focus on **safety and security**.
- *Samarthya*: Focus on **economic and social empowerment**.
- Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences:
 - Monitors **timely completion of police investigations**.
- National Database of Sexual Offenders (NDSO):
 - Tracks **repeat offenders**, issues alerts to law enforcement.
- Cyber Crime Reporting Portal:
 - Enables online reporting of cyber harassment, threats, stalking.
- Mahila Police Volunteers (MPVs):
 - Act as **community intermediaries**, assisting women in distress and bridging gaps with law enforcement.

What Lies Ahead?

- Expansion of One Stop Centres (OSCs) to every district.
- Better utilization and auditing of the Nirbhaya Fund.
- Introduction of new laws to tackle online abuse, deepfake crimes, and cyberstalking.

• Enhanced digital literacy, legal awareness, and community sensitization programs.

• Encouragement of **crime reporting and reducing social stigma** through nationwide campaigns.