



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

सी.जी.-डी.एल.-अ.-07022024-251887
CG-DL-E-07022024-251887

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II — खण्ड 2

PART II — Section 2

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 2] नई दिल्ली, शुक्रवार, फरवरी 2, 2024/ माघ 13, 1945 (शक)
No. 2] NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 2022/MAGHA 13, 1945 (SAKA)

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

RAJYA SABHA

The following Bills have been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 2nd February, 2024:—

BILL NO. XCV OF 2022

A Bill further to amend the Right of Children of Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventy-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Act, 2022. Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

35 of 2009

2. In section 2 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act) after clause (g), the following clause shall be inserted, namely,— Amendment of section 2.

“(ga) “health care services and emergency medical aid” means diagnosis, prevention, treatment, cure, or relief of a physical, mental, or behavioural health condition illness, or disease, including mental health and substance use disorders;”.

BILL NO. I OF 2024

A Bill further to amend the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventy- fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Amendment Act, 2024. Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Amendment
of section 9

2. In the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in section 9:—

14 of 2013

(a) in sub-section (1), for the words "within a period of three months from the date of incident" and "within a period of three months from the date of last incident", the words "within a period of one year from the date of incident" and "within a period of one year from the date of last incident" respectively, shall be substituted; and

(b) in the second proviso to sub-section (1), the words "not exceeding three months" shall be omitted.

Omission of
section 10.

3. In the principal Act, section 10 shall be omitted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 represents a significant step towards protection of women against sexual harassment at the workplace. However, considering the lived experiences of the women workforce and the realities of the modern workplace, the Act needs to address two important issues.

Pensions Section 9 stipulates a limitation period of three months for filing complaints, further extendable by three months, provided that the Internal Committee or Local Committee (as the case may be) is satisfied that the circumstances were such which prevented the woman from filing a complaint within the said period. This limitation period is inapposite since in cases involving sexual harassment, women may be so traumatised as to render filing of the complaint impossible until such time they have recouped their strength. Placing a maximum limit of six months on such complaints does great injustice to the aggrieved woman.

Section 10 provides the aggrieved woman with the option of settling the complaint through conciliation. This provision is highly problematic since it fails to take into account the possibility of influencing, coercing, pressuring or intimidating the complainant to arrive at a settlement. While there are certain areas (such as contractual matters) where conciliation may be fruitful, an attempt to reach a compromise in matters of sexual harassment of women greatly undermines the dignity of women.

This Bill intends to remedy these problems by amending the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. It provides that the basic limitation period for filing complaints shall be fixed at one year, which shall be further extendable, without any upper limit, by the Internal Committee or Local Committee (as the case may be), upon satisfaction that the circumstances prevented the woman from filing the complaint within the limitation period. Additionally, it proposes the deletion of the provision for conciliation in its entirety.

This Bill seeks to achieve the above objectives.

SASMIT PATRA.