SABARMATI UNIVERSITY
(Formerly, Calorx Teachers' University)

GUIDELINES FOR INTERNAL COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE

I. Objective

The occurrence of sexual harassment in the workplace, any reference to sexism, gender stereotyping or gender based discrimination and need for healthy, safe environment for all workers including women has been taken note of and the Hon'ble Supreme Court has laid down guidelines for its prevention and deterrence in 1997. Whereas the sexual harassment results in violation of fundamental rights of a women to equality under Article 14 and 15 of the Constitution of India ("Constitution") and right to life and live with dignity under Article 21 of the Constitution and her right to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business which includes right to safe working environment. The protection against sexual harassment and right to work with dignity are universally recognized human rights by international conventions and instruments such as Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women ("Convention"), which has been ratified on 25th June, 1993 by the Government of India. Based on the guidelines framed by the Hon'ble Supreme court of India in Vishaka versus State of Rajasthan and the statute ratified vide Convention, the Government of India, Ministry of Law and Justice has constituted the "The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 ("the Act") and made it effective from December 09, 2013.

In deference to the aforesaid guidelines, SU is committed to providing and promoting a safe, healthy and congenial atmosphere irrespective of gender, caste, creed or social class of the employees. SU in its endeavour to provide a safe and healthy work environment for all its employees has developed a policy to ensure zero tolerance towards verbal, physical, psychological conduct of a sexual nature by any employee or stakeholder that directly or indirectly harasses, disrupts or interferes with another's work performance or creates an intimidating, offensive or hostile environment such that each employee can realize his / her maximum potential.

This policy is meant to sensitize the employees about their fundamental right to have safe and healthy environment at their workplace and what conduct constitutes sexual harassment, the ways and means which we are adopting to prevent occurrence of any such event, and in the chance of an occurrence, to enable a fair mechanism for dealing with such conduct SU has constituted an **Internal Complaint Committee ("ICC")** of SU Infrastructure be referred to as the "Committee".

II. Scope

The Prevention of Sexual Harassment Policy is applicable: -

a) To all consultants and employees of SU Infrastructure Finance Limited SU Equipment Finance Limited, which as per section 2 (f) of the Act, means any person who has been employed as regular, temporary, ad hoc or on daily wages basis either directly / through an agent / contractor (with/ without the knowledge of the principal employer, with or without remuneration / voluntary under express / implied terms of employment and shall include contract worker / probationer / apprentice / Executive Trainees / Management Trainees, etc. hereinafter defined as "Employees /Consultants"

b) To employers, which as per section 2 (f) of the Act, shall mean any person authorized / designated to be the employer within the means of the Act by SU.

c) On office premises and all areas which can be termed as notional extension of employer's premises. It also includes any place visited by the employee arising out of or during the course of employment including transportation provided by the employer for undertaking such journey. The incident is covered during / after office hours.

d) All the visitors & vendors associated with us & visiting any premises of the company, or whose premises our employees visit during the course of business. The ICC is required to enquire all Complaint made under the provisions of the Act and as per this Policy / guideline in just and fair manner and submit their report to the respective Employer (s), as the case may be. It is pertinent to mention that the Employer only has the right to punish any accused hereunder and ICC is an advisory body to meet the ends of justice. Any act of sexual behavior is included if such an act is perceived to be detrimental to a healthy and congenial work environment. This act is only applicable when both or either the alleged harasser i.e the Respondent (defined hereinafter) & a Person who has been subject to Sexual Harassment i.e the Complainant (defined hereinafter) are employees / consultants of the company. In the event any employee experiences any act of sexual harassment at any place other than its workplace and / or extended workplace, the Employer is obligated to provide all the assistance, support and help to the said employee for redressal of his / her Complaint.

III. Guidelines

It is mandatory on all employees / consultants to follow this policy and the guidelines formulated herein. Sexual Harassment at the work place will be deemed to be a violation/breach of terms of employment, and a criminal offence in addition to violation of gender equality guaranteed under the constitution.

IV. Definition of Sexual Harassment

For the purpose of this Policy, Sexual Harassment shall include:

1. Any form of verbal or physical behaviour which is unsolicited and unwelcome and interferes with an individual's work performance by creating an intimidating/insecure working environment.
   Unwelcome sexually determined behaviour (whether directly or by implication) in any form, such as:
   a) Physical contacts and advances;
   b) A demand or a request for sexual favours;
   c) Sexually coloured remarks;
   d) Showing pornography;
   e) Any other unwelcome physical, verbal/non-verbal conduct of sexual nature.
2. Where any of these acts is committed in circumstances where the Complainant has a reasonable apprehension that in relation to the Complainant's employment or work whether drawing salary, or honorarium or voluntary, whether in public or private enterprise such conducts can be humiliating and may constitute a health and safety problem.This list is illustrative and not exhaustive and applicable irrespective of gender.

3. Definitions for reference:

Complainant: can be a Person who has been subject to Sexual Harassment and / or any Person reporting an incident of Sexual Harassment. A third party can also be a Complainant, however, a written Complaint from the Person who has been subject to Sexual Harassment is mandatory to be filed with the ICC as the case may be.

Respondent: The person who is alleged / reported to have committed an act of Sexual Harassment.

V. Preventive Measures

1. Each of the Committees will meet regularly. Minutes of the Meeting ("MoM") of the same will be prepared and submitted on quarterly basis / as decided by the Committee to the Employer. The quorum for the meeting of the Committee would constitute of at least three members present in person or at least fifty percent of the total members of Committee whichever is higher.

2. At the end of every calender Year an annual report containing all the details like number of Complaints filed, the stage of each Complaint and number of Complaints redressed will be prepared and furnished by the respective Employer, should be reported in their annual report.

3. Sensitization programmes / workshops would be organized, meetings would be convened for all employees as well as special meetings to be conducted with only the women employees by the ICC on a regular basis in order to do the following:

    a) To sensitize employees about their right to have safe and healthy work environment
    b) To spread awareness about same either by way of publication, advertisement or by convening meetings
    c) To discuss with women employees on general issues involving challenges faced by them at work place, if any and workshops on various aspects of the Act
    d) Increase awareness amongst employees and overcome the hesitation and discomfort in discussing issues involving Sexual Harassment at work place by convening meetings so that employees can come up in open and share their views and ideas;
    e) The Committee would also assist Complainants if required to file a Complaint

4. Introduce a system to record names of employees who have to stay late (beyond 8PM) in office with reasons. Security on duty need to visit the work places every half an hour post 8 PM.

5. Maintain records of all sexual harassment cases and findings

6. Display penal provisions of sexual harassment

VI. Reporting of Sexual Harassment Complaints

Any aggrieved person who feels / presumes that he / she has been subject to sexual harassment by a person, including a supervisor, manager, employee of other organisation or vendor by way of any action or words should immediately report or complain the incident to the ICC as set forth below as the case may be or to any member of ICC within three months from the date of occurrence of the said incident and in case of a series of incidents within a period of three months from the date of the last incident. Delay in reporting makes it more difficult to establish the facts of a case and may contribute to the repetition of offensive behavior. If a Complaint cannot be made in writing, any member of the ICC as the case may be shall render all reasonable assistance to the aggrieved person for making the Complaint in writing.

VII. Confidentiality

The company will do everything consistent with enforcement of this policy and with the law to protect the privacy of the individuals involved and to ensure that the Complainant and the Respondent are treated fairly. Information about individual Complaints and their disposition is considered confidential and will be shared only on a “need to know” basis. However, the ICC members and / or Employer shall not be held responsible under present confidentiality clause in the event the Complaint is filed by a third party and / or material facts with regard to Complaint are already known to other persons / individuals.

Further, once the Complaint is redressed by the ICC, as the case may be the Employee should share the information with all employees with regard to the filing, redressal and disposal of the Complaint in a fair and timely manner without disclosing name of the Complainant and Respondent.

VIII. Assurance against Retaliation

This policy seeks to encourage all employees to express freely, responsibly, and in an orderly way opinions and feelings about any problem or Complaint of sexual harassment. Retaliation against persons who report or provide information about sexual harassment or behaviour that might constitute sexual harassment is also strictly prohibited. Any act of reprisal, including internal interference, coercion, and restraint, by an employee, violates this policy and will result in appropriate disciplinary actions. Such disciplinary action will be proposed by the Committee as per the provisions of the Act and as per this Policy / guideline and on the recommendation of the respective Committee the Employer, as the case may be would ensure implementation of same.

IX. Complaint Reporting Channel

Internal Complaints Committee ("ICC")

Composition: As per the Scheduled hereunder:

1. A Complaint should be made in writing.

2. Each member of the Committee will hold office for not more than three years.

3. ICC Committee is mandatorily required to involve an external member (a senior member of an NGO or other body who is familiar with the issues of sexual harassment) during the enquiry of Complaint(s) and formalization of the Report in connection therewith. Provided one-half of the total member so nominated shall be women.

4. In the ICC not less than two members from amongst employees preferably committed to cause of women or who have had experience in social work or have legal knowledge.

X. Complaint Mechanism

1. A Person who has been subject to Sexual Harassment may make in writing a Complaint of sexual harassment at workplace to the Committee within a period of three months from the date of incidence and in case of series of incidences within a period of three months from the date of last incidence. Provided that where such Complaint cannot be made in writing, the presiding Chairperson or any member of the ICC or the chairperson shall render all reasonable assistance to the Complainant for making the Complaint in writing.

2. If the Committee is satisfied that the circumstances were such that prevented the Complainant from filling the Complaint within said period they can extend the time limit not exceeding three months.

3. The Complainant is required to send the written Complaint to the ICC either by way of copies of the letter detailing Complaint. The Complainant may also email the Complaint to a Committee member. The Complaint may be made in the format provided in Schedule B, herein or in such manner containing all the information as provided in Schedule B.

4. It is pertinent to mention that the written Complaint is mandatorily required to be filed by the Complainant with full name and details for seeking any action under this Policy and / or the Act. Any anonymous Complaint shall not be entertained.

5. Where the Complainant is unable to file the Complaint of their own, their legal heirs or parents, spouse, children or sibling can file the Complaint.

6. A third party can also be a Complainant however, a written Complaint from the Person who has been subject to Sexual Harassment is mandatory to be filed with the ICC as the case may be.

7. Both written / emailed Complaint must provide the details of the incident together with the name/s of the Respondent/s and the Complainant/s as available.

Conciliation and Settlement

Before initiating an inquiry, the ICC may, at the request of the aggrieved woman, take steps to arrive at a settlement between the parties. However, no monetary settlement can be made as the basis of such conciliation (Sec. 10(1))

XI. Enquiry Procedure

1. A timely enquiry of Complaints of sexual harassment is of utmost importance. Normally, the enquiry shall be concluded and acted upon at the earliest from the date of the Complaint being made in writing.

2. The ICC, as the case may be will conduct an enquiry and provide an opportunity to the Complainant as well as the Respondent to represent their case and explanations/ reasoning thereto.

3. In the event any Complaint is received, the following procedure shall be followed by the ICC:

a) An enquiry is initiated through the members of ICC, as the case may be as advised by the Chairperson at the earliest after receiving the Complaint in writing / email.

b) The enquiry seeking detailed information / explanation/ reasoning will be conducted with the Complainant as well as Respondent independently by the ICC.

c) The enquiry proceedings convened by ICC should always be minuted and / or video recorded and same to be saved and maintained for records by the ICC as the case may be. The proceedings of the enquiry (while the witness makes his/ her submission) should be recorded on camera.

d) On submission of report the ICC shall consider the report at the earliest and, on being satisfied for the need, may order full enquiry into the Complaint.

e) It is important to mention herein that the ICC on receipt of any Complaint from the Complainant should upfront seek his / her expectation from the ICC with regard to Complaint and the ICC should also brief the Complainant about the option of conciliation available to him / her with the Respondent, if so desired by the Complainant. However, once the enquiry is initiated the option of conciliation cease to exist.

f) The ICC will study the findings and shall then proceed to deal with the Complaint in accordance with the Policy and the Act and redress the Complaint within ninety (90) days from the date of receipt of the Complaint and accordingly submit its detailed finding and advise in connection with the Complaint to the respective Employer, as the case may be.

g) However, the ICC may close the enquiry and / or is not required to initiate same in the event the Complainant fails to appear before the ICC and / or fails to revert to the query(s) raised by the ICC for three consecutive events. The ICC shall record the reasons for closure of the Complaint accordingly. Further, in the event the Respondent deliberately avoids his / her appearance before the ICC, the employer or any person so appointed by the employer should direct / instruct the Respondent to appear before the ICC.

h) Thereafter, the ICC will present the decision including handover of all the collected material i.e. the duly signed statement of the Complainant, Respondent, witnesses, involved parties and material objects if any along with recommendation to the HR head of respective business.

i) In the event that there are no eyewitnesses, the ICC may have to resolve a sexual harassment claim based on the credibility of the

parties. Circumstantial evidence also would play important role during the decision making process by the Committee.

j) The employer may seek clarification from the ICC on the recommendation and will implement the same.

k) The final decision shall be communicated to the Complainant and the Respondent.

l) An enquiry in connection with any Complaint may be initiated / continued irrespective of the fact that police proceeding has also been initiated in connection with the said Complaint.

XII. Procedure of Submission

The enquiry Committee / Member/s of the Committee should be prepared to deal with the Complainant's embarrassment and anger by patiently, but firmly, explaining the detail and documentation that are needed for an accurate enquiry.

1. The Complainant should be interviewed first, to ensure that all important details and witnesses are identified promptly and if any material object is provided the same should be received, numbered and preserved.

2. It is important for the ICC to be objective and non-judgmental and allow the Respondent to respond to each allegation. The ICC should inform the Respondent of the type of disciplinary action that may be taken if the Complaints are found to be true.

3. Both parties should be told to avoid contact with one another, and ways to minimize contact should be implemented.

4. In the vent the Complainant has filed a Complaint against his / her reporting manager or any person placed high on hierarchy then during the course of enquiry the Complainant may:

   a) Either seek a transfer;

   OR

   b) Take leave from employment for a maximum period of 3 months.

5. The Complainant should report any further incidents of harassment or retaliation during the continuance of enquiry.

6. Witnesses should be told as little as possible about the details of the Complaint in order to maintain confidentiality under the Policy.

XIII. Criminal Proceedings

1. Where such conduct amounts to a specific offence under the Indian Penal Code or under any other law, the respective Employer (as the case may be) based on the findings and advice of the ICC may initiate appropriate action in accordance with law by making a Complaint with the appropriate authorities. Detailed list of penal section involving sexual harassment is provided in Schedule C, herein.

2. The ICC would provide assistance to the aggrieved if they chose to file Complaint under the Indian Penal Code.

3. The ICC would ensure that Complainants or witnesses are not victimized or discriminated against while dealing with Complaints of sexual harassment.

XIV. Mala Fide Complaints

1. If the enquiry reveals that the Complaint is unjustified or Complainant had raised the concern with ulterior motives, Employer or any person duly authorized by the Employer will counsel the Complainant and recommend suitable action to prevent recurrence.

2. However, the Employer or any person duly authorized by the Employer will ensure that the Complainant is not victimized.

3. Requisite penal actions, as mentioned in Schedule C may be invoked against Mala Fide Complainant.

XV. Professional Consequences of Violation of the Policy

1. Any employee, supervisor or manager who is found to have violated the harassment policy (whether sexually harassing another employee of opposite sex or the same sex or if any person falsely accuses another person of sexual harassment) shall be subject to appropriate disciplinary action.

2. In the event any criminal proceedings are initiated the matter may be referred to Group Head Legal or such other person as may be authorized by the Employer.

3. The organization shall not tolerate any form of retaliation against employees for bringing bonafide Complaints or providing information about harassment.

4. However, as per the findings of the enquiry of a Complaint it is found out that the Complaint was false or was made with a mala fide intent, the Complainant may be subject to disciplinary actions, up to and including termination.

5. If any act of sexual harassment occurs as a result of an act or omission by any third party or outsider, the respective Employer will take all steps necessary and reasonable to assist the affected person in terms of support and preventive action.

XVI. Conclusion

At DPU, we endeavor to provide conducive and healthy work environment where the relationship amongst the employees as well as with the Employer are cordial and supporting in all aspects, so that each employee shall have an enriching experience. The objective of this policy is to ensure our employees that DPU is determined to provide them excellent, comfortable, safe and healthy work environment, so that they can come out with their best in all facets.

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR WORK PLACE*

Sexual harassment is a serious criminal offense which can destroy human dignity and freedom. In an effort to promote the well being of all woman employees at the work place the following code of conduct has been prescribed :-

1. It shall be duty of the employer to prevent or deter the commission of any act of sexual harassment at the work place.

2. Sexual harassment will include such unwelcome sexually determined behaviour by any person either individually or in association with other persons or by any person in authority whether directly or by implication such as :-

   (i) Eve-teasing

   (ii) Unsavoury remarks

   (iii) Jokes causing or likely to cause awkwardness or embarrassment

   (iv) Innuendos and taunts

   (v) Gender based insults or sexist remarks

   (vi) Unwelcome sexual overtone in any manner such as over telephone (obnoxious telephone calls) and the like

   (vii) Touching or brusing against any part of the body and the like

   (viii) Displaying pornographic or other offensive or derogatory pictures, cartoons, pamphlets or sayings.

   (ix) Forcible physical touch or molestation

   (x) Physical confinement against one's will and any other act likely to violate one privacy

and includes any act or conduct by a person in authority and belonging to one sex which denies or would deny equal opportunity in pursuit of career development or otherwise making the environment at the work place hostile or intimidating to person belonging to the other sex, only on the ground of sex.

** in accordance with the Supreme Court Judgement on " Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace in Vishaka & other Vs. State of Rajasthan & others (AIR 1997 SC 3011)*

Explanation :- Where any comment, act or conduct is committed against any person and such person has a reasonable apprehension that,

1. It can be humiliating and may constitute a health and safety problem, or
2. It is discriminatory, as for instance, when the woman has reasonable grounds to believe that her objection would disadvantage her in connection with her employment or study, including or promotion or advancement or when it creates a hostile environment, or
3. It would result in adverse consequences if she does not consent to the conduct or raises any objection, it shall be deemed to be sexual harassment.

3. **Eve-Teasing :-**

Eve-teasing will include any person willfully and indecently exposing his person in such a manner as to be seen by other employees or use indecent language or behave indecently or in a disorderly manner in the work place. It will also include any word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman by making any sound or gesture or exhibit any object intending that such word or sound shall be heard or that such gesture or object shall be seen by such women or intrudes upon the privacy of a woman employee.

4. Sexual harassment of an employee means use of authority by any person in charge of the management or any person employed by it to exploit the sexuality or sexual identity of a subordinate employee to harass her in a manner which prevents or impairs the employee's full utilisation of employment benefits or opportunities . It also includes behaviour that covertly or overtly uses the power inherent in the status of the employer or the head of the institution or management to affect negatively an employee's work experience or career opportunities and/or to threaten, coerce or intimidate an employee to accept sexual advances or making employment decision affecting the individual or create an intimidating, hostile or offensive working environment.
5. It shall be the duty of the employer to prevent or deter the committing of any act of sexual harassment at the work place.
6. All employers should take appropriate steps to prevent sexual harassment of any nature. Express prohibition of sexual harassment should be notified at the

work place and also published for the general information of the employees and evaluated in an appropriate manner periodically.

7. Appropriate working conditions should be provided in respect of work, leisure, health and hygiene to ensure that there is no hostile environment towards women at the work place and no woman employee should have reasonable grounds to believe that she is disadvantaged in connection with her employment in that organisation.

8. Women employees should not be treated as sex objects.

9. No male employee shall outrage or insult the modesty of a female employe at the work place.

10. No male employee shall make any type of sexual advances to woman colleagues or woman subordinates.

11. The head of the organisation shall constitute a Complaints Committee as specified in the Judgement of the Supreme Court, i.e., the Committee should be headed by a woman and not less than half of its members should be women. Further to prevent the possibility of any undue pressure or influence from senior levels such Complaints Committee should involve a third party either a non-government organisation or other body who is familiar with the issue of sexual harassment.

12. **Conducting enquiry by the Complaints Committee :-**

(i) Any person aggrieved shall prefer a complaint before the Complaints Committee at the earliest point of time and in any case within 15 days from the date of occurrence of the alleged incident.

(ii) The complaint shall contain all the material and relevant details concerning the alleged sexual harassment including the names of the contravenor and the complaint shall be addressed to the Complaints Committee.

(iii) If the complaint feels that she cannot disclose her identity for any particular reason the complainant shall address the complaint to the head of the organisation and hand over the same in person or in a sealed cover. Upon receipt of such complaint the head of the organisation shall

retain the original complaint with himself and send to the Complains Committee a gist of the complaint containing all material and relevant details other than the name of the complaint and other details which might disclose the identity of the complainant.

13. The Complaints Committee shall take immediate necessary action to cause an enquiry to be made discreetly or hold an enquiry, if necessary.

14. The Complaints Committee shall after examination of the complaint submit its recommendations to the head of the organisation recommending the penalty to be imposed.

15. The head of the organisation, upon receipt of the report from the Complaints Committee shall after giving an opportunity of being heard to the person complained against submit the case with the Committee's recommendations to the management.

16. The Management of the Organisation shall confirm with or without modification the penalty recommended after duly following the prescribed procedure.

17. **Disciplinary Action :**

Where the conduct of an employee amounts to misconduct in employment as defined in the relevant service rules the employer should initiate appropriate disciplinary action in accordance with the relevant rules.

18. **Worker's Initiative :**

Employees should be allowed to raise issues of sexual harassment at worker's meeting and in other appropriate fora and it should be affirmatively discussed in periodical employer-employee meetings.

19. **Third Party harassment :**

Where sexual harassment occurs as a result of an act or omission by any third party or outsider the employer and the persons incharge shall take all steps necessary and reasonable to assist the affected person in terms of support and preventive action.

The sexual harassment of women at workplace (prevention, prohibition and redressal) Act, 2013

Preamble and background

Object behind the act: "No woman shall be subjected to sexual harassment at any workplace" (clause 3.1)

Introduction:

An Act to provide protection against sexual harassment of women at workplace and for the prevention and redressal of complaints of sexual harassment and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

WHEREAS sexual harassment results in violation of the fundamental rights of a woman to equality under articles 14 and 15 of the Constitution of India and her right to life and to live with dignity under article 21 of the Constitution and right to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business which includes a right to a safe environment free from sexual harassment;

AND WHEREAS the protection against sexual harassment and the right to work with dignity are universally recognised human rights by international conventions and instruments such as Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women, which has been ratified on the 25th June, 1993 by the Government of India;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to make provisions for giving effect to the said Convention for protection of women against sexual harassment at workplace.

Background and provisions

The Act will ensure that women are protected against sexual harassment at all the work places, be it in public or private. This will contribute to realization of their right to gender equality, life and liberty and equality in working conditions everywhere. The sense of security at the workplace will improve women's participation in work, resulting in their economic empowerment and inclusive growth.

The Act uses a definition of sexual harassment which was laid down by the Supreme Court of India in Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan (1997). Article 19 (1) g of the Indian Constitution affirms the right of all citizens to be employed in any profession of their choosing or to practice their own trade or business. Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan established that actions resulting in a violation of one's rights to 'Gender Equality' and 'Life and Liberty' are in fact a violation of the victim's fundamental right under Article 19 (1) g. The case ruling establishes that sexual harassment violates a woman's rights in the workplace and is thus not just a matter of personal injury.

Under the Act, which also covers students in schools and colleges as well as patients in hospitals, employers and local authorities will have to set up grievance committees to investigate all complaints. Employers who fail to comply will be punished with a fine of up to **Rs.50,000/-.**

Major Features

- The Act defines sexual harassment at the work place and creates a mechanism for redressal of complaints. It also provides safeguards against false or malicious charges.
- The definition of "aggrieved woman", who will get protection under the Act is extremely wide to cover all women, irrespective of her age or employment status, whether in the organized or unorganized sectors, public or private and covers clients, customers and domestic workers as well.
- While the "workplace" in the Vishaka Guidelines is confined to the traditional office set-up where there is a clear employer-employee relationship, the Act goes much further to include organizations, department, office, branch unit etc. in the public and private sector, organized and unorganized, hospitals, nursing homes, educational institutions, sports institutes, stadiums, sports complex and any place visited by the employee during the course of employment including the transportation. Even non-traditional workplaces which involve tele-commuting will get covered under this law.[16]
- The Committee is required to complete the inquiry within a time period of **90 days**. On completion of the inquiry, the report will be sent to the employer or the District Officer, as the case may be, they are mandated to take action on the report within **60 days.**

- Every employer is required to constitute an **Internal Complaints Committee** at each office or branch with 10 or more employees. The District Officer is required to constitute a **Local Complaints Committee** at each district, and if required at the block level.
- The Complaints Committees have the powers of civil courts for gathering evidence.
- The Complaints Committees are required to provide for conciliation before initiating an inquiry, if requested by the complainant.
- Penalties have been prescribed for employers. Non-compliance with the provisions of the Act shall be punishable with a fine of up to ₹ 50,000/-. Repeated violations may lead to higher penalties and cancellation of license or registration to conduct business.

Penal Code:

Main article:

Through the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, Section 354 was added to the Indian Penal Code that stipulates what consists of a sexual harassment offence and what the penalties shall be for a man committing such an offence. Penalties range from one to three years imprisonment and/or a fine. Additionally, with sexual harassment being a crime, employers are obligated to report offences.

For the False complaint: The burden of proof is on the women who complain of harassment. If found guilty of making a false complaint or giving false evidence, she could be prosecuted.

Briefing:

- Sexual harassment in workplace is a serious irritating factor that renders women's involvement in works unsafe and affects right to work with dignity.
- It is unwelcome verbal, visual or physical conduct of a sexual nature that is severe or pervasive and affects working conditions or creates a hostile work environment. Generally sexual harassment is a sexually oriented conduct that may endanger the victim's job, negatively affect the victim's job performance or undermine the victim's personal dignity.
- It may manifest itself physically or psychologically. Its milder and subtle forms may imply verbal innuendo, inappropriate affectionate gestures or propositions for dates and sexual favours. However it may also assume blatant and ugly forms like leering, physical grabbing and sexual assault or sexual molestation.
- To fit in the concept of sexual harassment the relevant conduct must be unwelcome. That is unwelcome to the recipient of that conduct. Conduct is not sexual harassment if it is welcome. So in order to determine if the conduct was welcome or unwelcome, Courts

would naturally look to the complainant's reaction at the time the incident occurred and assess whether the complainant expressly, or by his or her behaviour demonstrated that the conduct was unwelcome.

- If the evidence shows that the complainant welcomed the conduct the complaint of sexual harassment would fail. For this reason, it is important to communicate (verbally, in writing, or by your own actions) to the harasser that the conduct makes you uncomfortable and that you want it to stop.

Background :

Supreme Court guidelines on sexual harassment- A quick recap

The Supreme Court in Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan for the first time recognized, acknowledged and explicitly defined sexual harassment as an – unwelcome sexual gesture or behaviour aimed or having a tendency to outrage the modesty of woman directly or indirectly.

Defining sexual harassment as an act aimed towards gender based discrimination that affects women's right to life and livelihood, the Supreme Court developed broad based guidelines for employers. This mandatory guidelines known as Vishaka guidelines are aimed towards resolution and prevention of sexual harassment. These guidelines bring in its purview all employers in organized and unorganized sectors by holding them responsible for providing safe work environment for women.
The Vishaka guidelines apply to all women whether students, working part time or full time, on contract or in voluntary/honorary capacity. Expressly prohibiting sexual harassment at work place these legally binding guidelines put a lot of emphasis on appropriate preventive and curative measures. (The guidelines include the following as acts of sexual harassment: Physical contact and advances, Showing pornography, a demand or request for sexual favours, Any other unwelcome physical, verbal/non-verbal – such as whistling, obscene jokes, comments about physical appearances, threats, innuendos, gender based derogatory remarks, etc.)
Some of the important guidelines are:

- The onus to provide a harassment free work environment has been laid down on the employers who are required to take the following steps:
- Employers must form a Complaints Committee.
- Express prohibition of sexual harassment in any form and make the employees aware of the implications through in house communication system / posters / meetings.
- Must include prohibition of sexual harassment with appropriate penalties against the offender in Conduct rules.
- Prohibition of sexual harassment in the standing orders under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 to be included by private employers.
- Provision of appropriate work conditions in respect of- work, leisure, health, hygiene to further ensure that there is no hostile environment towards women.
- No woman employee should have reasonable grounds to believe that she is disadvantaged in connection with her employment.

- Victims of sexual harassment to be given an option to seek transfer of the perpetrator or their own transfer.

Thus the Vishaka guidelines stipulated that all organisations would form a complaints committee to look into any such allegation. It would be headed by a woman employee and not less than half of its members would be women. All complaints of sexual harassment by any woman employee would be directed to this committee. The committee would advise the victim on further course of action and recommend to the management the course of action against the person accused of harassment.

However in Medha Kotwal Lele v Union of India coordinator of Aalochana, a centre for documentation and research on women and other women's rights groups, together with others, petitioned the Court highlighting a number of individual cases of sexual harassment and arguing that the Vishaka Guidelines were not being effectively implemented. In particular, the petitioners argued that, despite the guidelines, women continued to be harassed in the workplace because the Vishaka Guidelines were being breached in both substance and spirit by state functionaries who harass women workers via legal and extra legal means, making them suffer and by insulting their dignity.

The Court stated that the Vishaka Guidelines had to be implemented in form, substance and spirit in order to help bring gender parity by ensuring women can work with dignity, decency and due respect. It noted that the VishakaGuidelines require both employers and other responsible persons or institutions to observe them and to help prevent sexual harassment of women. The Court held that a number of states were falling short in this regard. It referred back to its earlier findings on 17 January 2006, that the Vishaka Guidelines had not been properly implemented by various States and Departments in India and referred to the direction it provided on that occasion to help to achieve better coordination and implementation. The Court went on to note that some states appeared not to have implemented earlier Court decisions which had required them to make their legislation compliant with the Vishaka Guidelines.

Salient features of the Act:

- The Act has in fact sought to widen the scope of the guidelines issued by the Supreme Court by bringing within its ambit (amongst other things) a "domestic worker" (Sec 2e) defined to mean 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.

- The Act has defined "sexual harassment" (Sec. 2n) to include any one or more of the following unwelcome acts or behaviour (whether directly or by implication) namely: (i) physical contact and advances; (ii) a demand or request for sexual favours; (iii) making sexually coloured remarks; (iv) showing pornography; or (v) any other unwelcome physical, verbal or non-verbal conduct of sexual nature. Further, the following may also amount to sexual harassment: (i) implied or explicit promise of preferential treatment; (ii) implied or explicit threat of detrimental treatment; (iii) implied or explicit threat about present or future employment status; (iv) interference with work or creating an

intimidating or offensive or hostile work environment; or (v) humiliating treatment likely to affect health or safety.

- The term 'employee' (Sec. 2f) includes regular, temporary, ad hoc, daily wage employees and persons who are working on a voluntary basis i.e. without remuneration. The term also includes contract workers, probationers, and trainees. The Act defines "aggrieved woman" (Sec. 2a) to mean: (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; (ii) in relation to a dwelling place or house, a woman of any age who is employed in such a dwelling place or house.

- As per the Act workplace (Sec.2o) includes:
  - (i) any department, organisation, 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 co-operative society;
  - (ii) any private sector organisation or a private venture, undertaking, enterprise, institution, establishment, society, trust, non-governmental organisation, unit or service provider carrying on commercial, professional, vocational, educational, entertainment, industrial, health services or financial activities including production, supply, sale, distribution or service;
  - (iii) hospitals or nursing homes;
  - (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;
  - (v) any place visited by the employee arising out of or during the course of employment including transportation provided by the employer for undertaking such journey;
  - (vi) a dwelling place or a house.

- **Complaint mechanisms under the 2013 Act**

  - The Act contemplates the constitution of Internal Complaints Committee ("ICC") (Sec. 4) at the work place

  - Every workplace employing 10 or more employees is required to constitute an ICC.

  - The ICC is required to consist of at least four members, and its presiding officer is required to be a woman employed at a senior level. Provisions have been made in case no senior woman employee is available, to nominate a woman presiding officer from another office, administrative unit, workplace, or organisation.

  - Further, one half of the members must be women..

- **Steps involved in the Complaint Process –Empowerment?**

  - **Step I**
    A complaint is to be made in writing by an aggrieved woman within 3 months of the date of the incident. The time limit may be extended for a further period of 3 months if, on account of certain circumstances, the woman was prevented from filing the complaint. If the aggrieved woman is unable to make a complaint on account of her physical or mental incapacity or death, her legal heirs may do so.

  - **Step II**
    Upon receipt of the complaint, the ICC must proceed to make an inquiry in accordance with the service rules applicable to the respondent or in their absence, in accordance with rules framed under the Act.

  - **Step III**
    The inquiry must be completed within a period of 90 days. In case of a complaint by a domestic worker, if in the opinion of the ICC a prima facie case exists, the ICC is required to forward the complaint to the police to register a case under the relevant provisions of the Indian Penal Code.

  - **Step IV**
    Where the ICC finds that the allegations against the respondent are proven, it must submit a report to the employer to: (i) take action for sexual harassment as a misconduct in accordance with the provisions of the applicable service rules or where no service rules exist, in accordance with rules framed under the Act; (ii) to deduct from the salary or wages of the respondent such sum as it may consider appropriate to be paid to the aggrieved woman or to her legal heirs.

  - **Step V**
    The employer must act on these recommendations within 60 days.

  - **Scope for Conciliation and Settlement**
    Before initiating an inquiry, the ICC may, at the request of the aggrieved woman, take steps to arrive at a settlement between the parties. However, no monetary settlement can be made as the basis of such conciliation (Sec. 10(1))

  - In case the ICC is of the view that a malicious or false complaint has been made, it may recommend that a penalty be levied on the complainant in accordance with the applicable service rules (Section – 14). However, an inquiry must be also made. Mere inability to substantiate a complaint will not attract action under this provision.

❖ **The Duties of an Employer**

The Act makes it the duty of every employer to:

a) provide a safe working environment at the workplace which shall include safety from all the persons with whom a woman comes into contact at the workplace;

b) display at any conspicuous place in the workplace, the penal consequences of sexual harassment and the order constituting the ICC;

c) organise workshops and awareness programmes; d) provide necessary facilities to the ICC for dealing with complaints and conducting inquiries;

e) assist in securing the attendance of the respondent and witnesses before the ICC;

f) make available such information to the ICC , as it may require;

g) provide assistance to the woman if she so chooses to file a criminal complaint; h) initiate criminal action against the perpetrator;

i) treat sexual harassment as a misconduct under the service rules and initiate action for such misconduct; and

j) monitor the timely submission of reports by the ICC.

❖ **Penalties**

Where the employer fails to comply with the provisions of the Act, he shall be liable to be punished with a fine which may extend to Rs. 50,000. In case of a second or subsequent conviction under this Act, the employer may be punished with twice the punishment prescribed or by cancellation of his licence or withdrawal of his registration.

रजिस्ट्री सं० डी० एल०—(एन)04/0007/2003—13 REGISTERED NO. DL—(N)04/0007/2003—13

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

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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.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 23*rd April*, 2013/*Vaisakha* 3, 1935 (*Saka*)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 22nd April, 2013, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013

(No. 14 OF 2013)

[22*nd April*, 2013.]

An Act to provide protection against sexual harassment of women at workplace and for the prevention and redressal of complaints of sexual harassment and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

WHEREAS sexual harassment results in violation of the fundamental rights of a woman to equality under articles 14 and 15 of the Constitution of India and her right to life and to live with dignity under article 21 of the Constitution and right to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business which includes a right to a safe environment free from sexual harassment;

AND WHEREAS the protection against sexual harassment and the right to work with dignity are universally recognised human rights by international conventions and instruments such as Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women, which has been ratified on the 25th June, 1993 by the Government of India;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to make provisions for giving effect to the said Convention for protection of women against sexual harassment at workplace.

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

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

Short title, extent and commencement

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of India.

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

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(*a*) "aggrieved woman" means—

(*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;

(*ii*) in relation to a dwelling place or house, a woman of any age who is employed in such a dwelling place or house;

(*b*) "appropriate Government" means—

(*i*) in relation to a workplace which is established, owned, controlled or wholly or substantially financed by funds provided directly or indirectly—

(*A*) by the Central Government or the Union territory administration, the Central Government;

(*B*) by the State Government, the State Government;

(*ii*) in relation to any workplace not covered under sub-clause (*i*) and falling within its territory, the State Government;

(*c*) "Chairperson" means the Chairperson of the Local Complaints Committee nominated under sub-section (*1*) of section 7;

(*d*) "District Officer" means an officer notified under section 5;

(*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;

(*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 a voluntary basis or otherwise, whether the terms of employment are express or implied and includes a co-worker, a contract worker, probationer, trainee, apprentice or called by any other such name;

(*g*) "employer" means—

(*i*) in relation to any department, organisation, undertaking, establishment, enterprise, institution, office, branch or unit of the appropriate Government or a local authority, the head of that department, organisation, undertaking, establishment, enterprise, institution, office, branch or unit or such other officer as the appropriate Government or the local authority, as the case may be, may by an order specify in this behalf;

(*ii*) in any workplace not covered under sub-clause (*i*), any person responsible for the management, supervision and control of the workplace.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-clause "management" includes the person or board or committee responsible for formulation and administration of polices for such organisation;

(*iii*) in relation to workplace covered under sub-clauses (*i*) and (*ii*), the person discharging contractual obligations with respect to his or her employees;

(*iv*) in relation to a dwelling place or house, a person or a household who employs or benefits from the employment of domestic worker, irrespective of the number, time period or type of such worker employed, or the nature of the employment or activities performed by the domestic worker;

(*h*) "Internal Committee" means an Internal Complaints Committee constituted under section 4;

(*i*) "Local Committee" means the Local Complaints Committee constituted under section 6;

(*j*) "Member" means a Member of the Internal Committee or the Local Committee, as the case may be;

(*k*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(*l*) "Presiding Officer" means the Presiding Officer of the Internal Complaints Committee nominated under sub-section (*2*) of section 4;

(*m*) "respondent" means a person against whom the aggrieved woman has made a complaint under section 9;

(*n*) "sexual harassment" includes any one or more of the following unwelcome acts or behaviour (whether directly or by implication) namely:—

(*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;

(*o*) "workplace" includes –

(*i*) any department, organisation, 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 co-operative society;

(*ii*) any private sector organisation or a private venture, undertaking, enterprise, institution, establishment, society, trust, non-governmental organisation, unit or service provider carrying on commercial, professional, vocational, educational, entertainmental, industrial, health services or financial activities including production, supply, sale, distribution or service;

(*iii*) hospitals or nursing homes;

(*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;

(*v*) any place visited by the employee arising out of or during the course of employment including transportation provided by the employer for undertaking such journey;

(*vi*) a dwelling place or a house;

(*p*) "unorganised sector" in relation to a workplace means an enterprise owned by individuals or self-employed workers and engaged in the production or sale of goods or providing service of any kind whatsoever, and where the enterprise employs workers, the number of such workers is less than ten.

Prevention of sexual harassment

3. (*1*) No woman shall be subjected to sexual harassment at any workplace.

(*2*) The following circumstances, among other circumstances, if it occurs or is persent in relation to or connected with any act or behaviour of sexual harassment may amount to sexual harassment:—

(*i*) implied or explicit promise of preferential treatment in her employment; or

(*ii*) implied or explicit threat of detrimental treatment in her employment; or

(*iii*) implied or explicit threat about her present or future employment status; or

(*iv*) interference with her work or creating an intimidating or offensive or hostile work environment for her; or

(*v*) humiliating treatment likely to affect her health or safety.

CHAPTER II

CONSTITUTION OF INTERNAL COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE

Constitution of Internal Complaints Committee.

4. (*1*) Every employer of a workplace shall, by an order in writing, constitute a Committee to be known as the "Internal Complaints Committee":

Provided that where the offices or administrative units of the workplace are located at different places or divisional or sub-divisional level, the Internal Committee shall be constituted at all administrative units or offices.

(*2*) The Internal Committee shall consist of the following members to be nominated by the employer, namely:—

(*a*) a Presiding Officer who shall be a woman employed at a senior level at workplace from amongst the employees:

Provided that in case a senior level woman employee is not available, the Presiding Officer shall be nominated from other offices or administrative units of the workplace referred to in sub-section (*1*):

Provided further that in case the other offices or administrative units of the workplace do not have a senior level woman employee, the Presiding Officer shall be nominated from any other workplace of the same employer or other department or organisation;

(*b*) not less than two Members from amongst employees preferably committed to the cause of women or who have had experience in social work or have legal knowledge;

(*c*) one member from amongst non-governmental organisations or associations committed to the cause of women or a person familiar with the issues relating to sexual harassment:

Provided that at least one-half of the total Members so nominated shall be women.

(*3*) The Presiding Officer and every Member of the Internal Committee shall hold office for such period, not exceeding three years, from the date of their nomination as may be specified by the employer.

(*4*) The Member appointed from amongst the non-governmental organisations or associations shall be paid such fees or allowances for holding the proceedings of the Internal Committee, by the employer, as may be prescribed.

(5) Where the Presiding Officer or any Member of the Internal Committee,—

(*a*) contravenes the provisions of section 16; or

(*b*) has been convicted for an offence or an inquiry into an offence under any law for the time being in force is pending against him; or

(*c*) he has been found guilty in any disciplinary proceedings or a disciplinary proceeding is pending against him; or

(*d*) has so abused his position as to render his continuance in office prejudicial to the public interest,

such Presiding Officer or Member, as the case may be, shall be removed from the Committee and the vacancy so created or any casual vacancy shall be filled by fresh nomination in accordance with the provisions of this section.

CHAPTER III

CONSTITUTION OF LOCAL COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE

Notification of District Officer.

5. The appropriate Government may notify a District Magistrate or Additional District Magistrate or the Collector or Deputy Collector as a District Officer for every District to exercise powers or discharge functions under this Act.

Constitution and jurisdiction of Local Complaints Committee

6. (*1*) Every District Officer shall constitute in the district concerned, a committee to be known as the "Local Complaints Committee" to receive complaints of sexual harassment from establishments where the Internal Complaints Committee has not been constituted due to having less than ten workers or if the complaint is against the employer himself.

(*2*) The 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 seven days.

(*3*) The jurisdiction of the Local Complaints Committee shall extend to the areas of the district where it is constituted.

Composition, tenure and other terms and conditions of Local Complaints Committee

7. (*1*) The Local Complaints Committee shall consist of the following members to be nominated by the District Officer, namely:—

(*a*) a Chairperson to be nominated from amongst the eminent women in the field of social work and committed to the cause of women;

(*b*) one Member to be nominated from amongst the women working in block, taluka or tehsil or ward or municipality in the district;

(*c*) two Members, of whom at least one shall be a woman, to be nominated from amongst such non-governmental organisations or associations committed to the cause of women or a person familiar with the issues relating to sexual harassment, which may be prescribed:

Provided that at least one of the nominees should, preferably, have a background in law or legal knowledge:

Provided further that at least one of the nominees shall be a woman belonging to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes or the Other Backward Classes or minority community notified by the Central Government, from time to time;

(*d*) the concerned officer dealing with the social welfare or women and child development in the district, shall be a member *ex officio*.

(*2*) The Chairperson and every Member of the Local Committee shall hold office for such period, not exceeding three years, from the date of their appointment as may be specified by the District Officer.

(3) Where the Chairperson or any Member of the Local Complaints Committee —

(a) contravenes the provisions of section 16; or

(b) has been convicted for an offence or an inquiry into an offence under any law for the time being in force is pending against him; or

(c) has been found guilty in any disciplinary proceedings or a disciplinary proceeding is pending against him; or

(d) has so abused his position as to render his continuance in office prejudicial to the public interest,

such Chairperson or Member, as the case may be, shall be removed from the Committee and the vacancy so created or any casual vacancy shall be filled by fresh nomination in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(4) The Chairperson and Members of the Local Committee other than the Members nominated under clauses (b) and (d) of sub-section (1) shall be entitled to such fees or allowances for holding the proceedings of the Local Committee as may be prescribed.

Grants and audit

8. (1) The Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, make to the State Government grants of such sums of money as the Central Government may think fit, for being utilised for the payment of fees or allowances referred to in sub-section (4) of section 7.

(2) The State Government may set up an agency and transfer the grants made under sub-section (1) to that agency.

(3) The agency shall pay to the District Officer, such sums as may be required for the payment of fees or allowances referred to in sub-section (4) of section 7.

(4) The accounts of the agency referred to in sub-section (2) shall be maintained and audited in such manner as may, in consultation with the Accountant General of the State, be prescribed and the person holding the custody of the accounts of the agency shall furnish, to the State Government, before such date, as may be prescribed, its audited copy of accounts together with auditors' report thereon.

CHAPTER IV

COMPLAINT

Complaint of sexual harassment

9. (1) Any aggrieved woman may make, in writing, a complaint of sexual harassment at workplace to the Internal Committee if so constituted, or the Local Committee, in case it is not so constituted, within a period of three months from the date of incident and in case of a series of incidents, within a period of three months from the date of last incident:

Provided that where such complaint cannot be made in writing, the Presiding Officer or any Member of the Internal Committee or the Chairperson or any Member of the Local Committee, as the case may be, shall render all reasonable assistance to the woman for making the complaint in writing:

Provided further that the Internal Committee or, as the case may be, the Local Committee may, for the reasons to be recorded in writing, extend the time limit not exceeding three months, if it is satisfied that the circumstances were such which prevented the woman from filing a complaint within the said period.

(2) Where the aggrieved woman is unable to make a complaint on account of her physical or mental incapacity or death or otherwise, her legal heir or such other person as may be prescribed may make a complaint under this section.

Conciliation

10. (1) The Internal Committee or, as the case may be, the Local Committee, may, before initiating an inquiry under section 11 and at the request of the aggrieved woman take steps to settle the matter between her and the respondent through conciliation:

Provided that no monetary settlement shall be made as a basis of conciliation.

(*2*) Where a settlement has been arrived at under sub-section (*1*), the Internal Committee or the Local Committee, as the case may be, shall record the settlement so arrived and forward the same to the employer or the District Officer to take action as specified in the recommendation.

(*3*) The Internal Committee or the Local Committee, as the case may be, shall provide the copies of the settlement as recorded under sub-section (*2*) to the aggrieved woman and the respondent.

(*4*) Where a settlement is arrived at under sub-section (*1*), no further inquiry shall be conducted by the Internal Committee or the Local Committee, as the case may be.

Inquiry into complaint

11. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of section 10, the Internal Committee or the Local Committee, as the case may be, shall, where the respondent is an employee, proceed to make inquiry into the complaint in accordance with the provisions of the service rules applicable to the respondent and where no such rules exist, in such manner as may be prescribed or in case of a domestic worker, the Local Committee shall, if *prima facie* case exist, forward the complaint to the police, within a period of seven days for registering the case under section 509 of the Indian Penal Code, and any other relevant provisions of the said Code where applicable:

45 of 1860.

Provided that where the aggrieved woman informs the Internal Committee or the Local Committee, as the case may be, that any term or condition of the settlement arrived at under sub-section (*2*) of section 10 has not been complied with by the respondent, the Internal Committee or the Local Committee shall proceed to make an inquiry into the complaint or, as the case may be, forward the complaint to the police:

Provided further that where both the parties are employees, the parties shall, during the course of inquiry, be given an opportunity of being heard and a copy of the findings shall be made available to both the parties enabling them to make representation against the findings before the Committee.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 509 of the Indian Penal Code, the court may, when the respondent is convicted of the offence, order payment of such sums as it may consider appropriate, to the aggrieved woman by the respondent, having regard to the provisions of section 15.

45 of 1860.

(*3*) For the purpose of making an inquiry under sub-section (*1*), the Internal Committee or the Local Committee, as the case may be, shall have the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 when trying a suit in respect of the following matters, namely:—

5 of 1908

(*a*) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;

(*b*) requiring the discovery and production of documents; and

(*c*) any other matter which may be prescribed.

(*4*) The inquiry under sub-section (*1*) shall be completed within a period of ninety days.

CHAPTER V

INQUIRY INTO COMPLAINT

Action during pendency of inquiry

12. (*1*) During the pendency of an inquiry, on a written request made by the aggrieved woman, the Internal Committee or the Local Committee, as the case may be, may recommend to the employer to—

(*a*) transfer the aggrieved woman or the respondent to any other workplace; or

(*b*) grant leave to the aggrieved woman up to a period of three months; or

(*c*) grant such other relief to the aggrieved woman as may be prescribed.

(*2*) The leave granted to the aggrieved woman under this section shall be in addition to the leave she would be otherwise entitled.

(*3*) On the recommendation of the Internal Committee or the Local Committee, as the case may be, under sub-section (*1*), the employer shall implement the recommendations made under sub-section (*1*) and send the report of such implementation to the Internal Committee or the Local Committee, as the case may be.

Inquiry report.

13. (*1*) On the completion of an inquiry under this Act, the Internal Committee or the Local Committee, as the case may be, shall provide a report of its findings to the employer, or as the case may be, the District Officer within a period of ten days from the date of completion of the inquiry and such report be made available to the concerned parties.

(*2*) Where the Internal Committee or the Local Committee, as the case may be, arrives at the conclusion that the allegation against the respondent has not been proved, it shall recommend to the employer and the District Officer that no action is required to be taken in the matter.

(*3*) Where the Internal Committee or the Local Committee, as the case may be, arrives at the conclusion that the allegation against the respondent has been proved, it shall recommend to the employer or the District Officer, as the case may be—

(*i*) to take action for sexual harassment as a misconduct in accordance with the provisions of the service rules applicable to the respondent or where no such service rules have been made, in such manner as may be prescribed;

(*ii*) to deduct, notwithstanding anything in the service rules applicable to the respondent, from the salary or wages of the respondent such sum as it may consider appropriate to be paid to the aggrieved woman or to her legal heirs, as it may determine, in accordance with the provisions of section 15:

Provided that in case the employer is unable to make such deduction from the salary of the respondent due to his being absent from duty or cessation of employment it may direct to the respondent to pay such sum to the aggrieved woman:

Provided further that in case the respondent fails to pay the sum referred to in clause (*ii*), the Internal Committee or, as the case may be, the Local Committee may forward the order for recovery of the sum as an arrear of land revenue to the concerned District Officer.

(*4*) The employer or the District Officer shall act upon the recommendation within sixty days of its receipt by him.

Punishment for false or malicious complaint and false evidence

14. (*1*) Where the Internal Committee or the Local Committee, as the case may be, arrives at a conclusion that the allegation against the respondent is malicious or the aggrieved woman or any other person making the complaint has made the complaint knowing it to be false or the aggrieved woman or any other person making the complaint has produced any forged or misleading document, it may recommend to the employer or the District Officer, as the case may be, to take action against the woman or the person who has made the complaint under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*) of section 9, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of the service rules applicable to her or him or where no such service rules exist, in such manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that a mere inability to substantiate a complaint or provide adequate proof need not attract action against the complainant under this section:

Provided further that the malicious intent on part of the complainant shall be established after an inquiry in accordance with the procedure prescribed, before any action is recommended.

(2) Where the Internal Committee or the Local Committee, as the case may be, arrives at a conclusion that during the inquiry any witness has given false evidence or produced any forged or misleading document, it may recommend to the employer of the witness or the District Officer, as the case may be, to take action in accordance with the provisions of the service rules applicable to the said witness or where no such service rules exist, in such manner as may be prescribed.

Determination of compensation

15. For the purpose of determining the sums to be paid to the aggrieved woman under clause (*ii*) of sub-section (*3*) of section 13, the Internal Committee or the Local Committee, as the case may be, shall have regard to –

(*a*) the mental trauma, pain, suffering and emotional distress caused to the aggrieved woman;

(*b*) the 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 and financial status of the respondent;

(*e*) feasibility of such payment in lump sum or in instalments.

22 of 2005

Prohibition of publication or making known contents of complaint and inquiry proceedings

16. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Right to Information Act, 2005, the contents of the complaint made under section 9, the identity and addresses of the aggrieved woman, respondent and witnesses, any information relating to conciliation and inquiry proceedings, recommendations of the Internal Committee or the Local Committee, as the case may be, and the action taken by the employer or the District Officer under the provisions of this Act shall not be published, communicated or made known to the public, press and media in any manner:

Provided that information may be disseminated regarding the justice secured to any victim of sexual harassment under this Act without disclosing the name, address, identity or any other particulars calculated to lead to the identification of the aggrieved woman and witnesses.

Penalty for publication or making known contents of complaint and inquiry proceedings

17. Where any person entrusted with the duty to handle or deal with the complaint, inquiry or any recommendations or action to be taken under the provisions of this Act, contravenes the provisions of section 16, he shall be liable for penalty in accordance with the provisions of the service rules applicable to the said person or where no such service rules exist, in such manner as may be prescribed.

Appeal

18. (*1*) Any person aggrieved from the recommendations made under sub-section (*2*) of section 13 or under clause (*i*) or clause (*ii*) of sub-section (*3*) of section 13 or sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*) of section 14 or section 17 or non-implementation of such recommendations may prefer an appeal to the court or tribunal in accordance with the provisions of the service rules applicable to the said person or where no such service rules exist then, without prejudice to provisions contained in any other law for the time being in force, the person aggrieved may prefer an appeal in such manner as may be prescribed.

(*2*) The appeal under sub-section (*1*) shall be preferred within a period of ninety days of the recommendations.

CHAPTER VI

DUTIES OF EMPLOYER

Duties of employer

19. Every employer shall –

(*a*) provide a safe working environment at the workplace which shall include safety from the persons coming into contact at the workplace;

(*b*) display at any conspicuous place in the workplace, the penal consequences of sexual harassments; and the order constituting, the Internal Committee under sub-section (*1*) of section 4;

(*c*) organise workshops and awareness programmes at regular intervals for sensitising the employees with the provisions of the Act and orientation programmes for the members of the Internal Committee in the manner as may be prescribed;

(*d*) provide necessary facilities to the Internal Committee or the Local Committee, as the case may be, for dealing with the complaint and conducting an inquiry;

(*e*) assist in securing the attendance of respondent and witnesses before the Internal Committee or the Local Committee, as the case may be;

(*f*) make available such information to the Internal Committee or the Local Committee, as the case may be, as it may require having regard to the complaint made under sub-section (*1*) of section 9;

(*g*) provide assistance to the woman if she so chooses to file a complaint in relation to the offence under the Indian Penal Code or any other law for the time being in force; 45 of 1860.

(*h*) cause to initiate action, under the Indian Penal Code or any other law for the time being in force, against the perpetrator, or if the aggrieved woman so desires, where the perpetrator is not an employee, in the workplace at which the incident of sexual harassment took place; 45 of 1860.

(*i*) treat sexual harassment as a misconduct under the service rules and initiate action for such misconduct;

(*j*) monitor the timely submission of reports by the Internal Committee.

CHAPTER VII

DUTIES AND POWERS OF DISTRICT OFFICER

Duties and powers of District Officer

20. The District Officer shall,—

(*a*) monitor the timely submission of reports furnished by the Local Committee;

(*b*) take such measures as may be necessary for engaging non-governmental organisations for creation of awareness on sexual harassment and the rights of the women.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS

Committee to submit annual report

21. (*1*) The Internal Committee or the Local Committee, as the case may be, shall in each calendar year prepare, in such form and at such time as may be prescribed, an annual report and submit the same to the employer and the District Officer.

(*2*) The District Officer shall forward a brief report on the annual reports received under sub-section (*1*) to the State Government.

Employer to include information in annual report

22. The employer shall include in its report the number of cases filed, if any, and their disposal under this Act in the annual report of his organisation or where no such report is required to be prepared, intimate such number of cases, if any, to the District Officer.

Appropriate Government to monitor implementation and maintain data

23. The appropriate Government shall monitor the implementation of this Act and maintain data on the number of cases filed and disposed of in respect of all cases of sexual harassment at workplace.

Appropriate Government to take measures to publicise the Act

24. The appropriate Government may, subject to the availability of financial and other resources,—

(*a*) develop relevant information, education, communication and training materials, and organise awareness programmes, to advance the understanding of the public of the provisions of this Act providing for protection against sexual harassment of woman at workplace;

(*b*) formulate orientation and training programmes for the members of the Local Complaints Committee.

Power to call for information and inspection of records

25. (*1*) The appropriate Government, on being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest or in the interest of women employees at a workplace to do so, by order in writing,—

(*a*) call upon any employer or District Officer to furnish in writing such information relating to sexual harassment as it may require;

(*b*) authorise any officer to make inspection of the records and workplace in relation to sexual harassment, who shall submit a report of such inspection to it within such period as may be specified in the order.

(*2*) Every employer and District Officer shall produce on demand before the officer making the inspection all information, records and other documents in his custody having a bearing on the subject matter of such inspection.

Penalty for non-compliance with provisions of Act.

26. (*1*) Where the employer fails to—

(*a*) constitute an Internal Committee under sub-section (*1*) of section 4;

(*b*) take action under sections 13, 14 and 22; and

(*c*) contravenes or attempts to contravene or abets contravention of other provisions of this Act or any rules made thereunder,

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees.

(*2*)If any employer, after having been previously convicted of an offence punishable under this Act subsequently commits and is convicted of the same offence, he shall be liable to—

(*i*) twice the punishment, which might have been imposed on a first conviction, subject to the punishment being maximum provided for the same offence:

Provided that in case a higher punishment is prescribed under any other law for the time being in force, for the offence for which the accused is being prosecuted, the court shall take due cognizance of the same while awarding the punishment;

(*ii*) cancellation, of his licence or withdrawal, or non-renewal, or approval, or cancellation of the registration, as the case may be, by the Government or local authority required for carrying on his business or activity.

Cognizance of offence by courts

27. (*1*) No court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act or any rules made thereunder, save on a complaint made by the aggrieved woman or any person authorised by the Internal Committee or Local Committee in this behalf.

(*2*) No court inferior to that of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence punishable under this Act.

(*3*) Every offence under this Act shall be non-cognizable.

Act not in derogation of any other law.

28. The provisions 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.

Power of appropriate Government to make rules.

29. (*1*) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) the fees or allowances to be paid to the Members under sub-section (*1*) of section 4;

(*b*) nomination of members under clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 7;

(*c*) the fees or allowances to be paid to the Chairperson, and Members under sub-section (*1*) of section 7;

(*d*) the person who may make complaint under sub-section (*2*) of section 9;

(*e*) the manner of inquiry under sub-section (*1*) of section 11;

(*f*) the powers for making an inquiry under clause (*c*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 11;

(*g*) the relief to be recommended under clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 12;

(*h*) the manner of action to be taken under clause (*i*) of sub-section (*3*) of section 13;

(*i*) the manner of action to be taken under sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*) of section 14;

(*j*) the manner of action to be taken under section 17;

(*k*) the manner of appeal under sub-section (*1*) of section 18;

(*l*) the manner of organising workshops, awareness programmes for sensitising the employees and orientation programmes for the members of the Internal Committee under clause (*c*) of section 19; and

(*m*) the form and time for preparation of annual report by Internal Committee and the Local Committee under sub-section (*1*) of section 21.

(*3*) Every rule made by the Central Government under this Act shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

(*4*) Any rule made under sub-section (*4*) of section 8 by the State Government shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of the State Legislature where it consists of two Houses, or where such Legislature consists of one House, before that House.

Power to remove difficulties.

30. (*1*) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as may appear to it to be necessary for removing the difficulty:

Provided that no such order shall be made under this section after the expiry of a period of two years from the commencement of this Act.

(*2*) Every order made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament.

P.K. MALHOTRA,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

CORRIGENDA

THE PREVENTION OF MONEY-LAUNDERING (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2012

(2 of 2013)

At page 18, in line 2, *for* "Arts", *read* "Art".

At page 21, in line 14, *for* "Protection", *read* "(Protection)".

CORRIGENDUM

THE UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION) AMENDMENT ACT, 2012

(3 of 2013)

At page 6, in line 22, *for* "clause", *read* "clause".

CORRIGENDUM

THE BANKING LAWS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2012

(4 of 2013)

At page 8, in line 29, *for* 'sections 30",' *read* 'section 30,",'.

CORRIGENDUM

THE APPROPRIATION ACT, 2013

(9 of 2013)

At page 1, in the marginal heading to section 2, *for* "4715,54,00,000", *read* "49715,54,00,000".

GMGIPMRND—354GI(S4)—23-04-2013.