

guidelines of the scheme were recommended to ensure a robust and innovative framework of the scheme.

- (iv) Ujjawala – Delhi University evaluated the scheme and recommended for continuation in future as it is aiming at dealing with the practice from grassroots through prevention.
- (v) Women Working Hostel (WWH) – The scheme was evaluated by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and it was recommended for continuation as WWH is providing safe place for women working outside their native place/house.

#### **Tackling of sexual harassment of women**

2987. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) in what manner, the Ministry proposes to implement the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 in wake of the #metoo campaign;

(b) whether the Ministry plans to bring in an amendment to the said Act and if so, by when;

(c) whether the Ministry has planned to set up fast track courts for sexual harassment cases and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) in what manner, the Ministry plans to tackle these cases and ensure justice delivery?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) All Ministries of Government of India and State/UT Governments have been requested to organize workshops and awareness programmes in their Departments/Offices for sensitizing employees about matters pertaining to sexual harassment of women at workplaces.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development issues advisories from time to time to all State Governments/UT Administrations, Ministries/Departments of Government of India and leading business associations including Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM), Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM) etc., to ensure effective implementation of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

Apart from the above, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has

identified resource institutions to provide capacity building programmes *i.e.* trainings, workshops, etc. on the issue of prevention, prohibition and redressal of sexual harassment of women at workplaces.

(b) The Government of India is currently not planning to bring an amendment to “The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013”.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, the proposal for setting up of 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) in the country for speedy disposal of cases of rape and The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 has been appraised and recommended by the Empowered Committee of Officers set up under the Nirbhaya Framework.

### **Poshan Abhiyaan to address malnutrition**

2988. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Government had launched the POSHAN Abhiyaan to address malnutrition through convergence, use of technology and a targeted approach;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Abhiyaan targets to reduce stunting, under nutrition, anaemia and reduce low birth weight by 2%, 2%, 3% and 2% per annum respectively; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) The Government has set up POSHAN Abhiyaan on 18.12.2017 for a three year time-frame, commencing from 2017-18. Under the Abhiyaan, all districts of the 36 States/UTs have been covered for implementation in a phased manner. The Abhiyaan aims to reduce malnutrition in the country through a life cycle approach, by adopting a synergised and result oriented approach. The Abhiyaan ensures mechanisms for timely service delivery and a robust monitoring infrastructure. The targets of the Abhiyaan are to reduce stunting in children (0-6 years), under-nutrition (underweight prevalence) in children (0-6 years) and Low Birth Weight @2% per annum and reduce anaemia among young children (6-59 months), women and adolescent girls @3% per annum. Monitoring at the National, State, District and Block and Anganwadi level is done through ICDS – Common Application Software (CAS) to strengthen service delivery at ground level. Till such