

Status of Shelter Home in Odisha and Quality of Services provided through Network Intervention



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Presentation by Dolli Dash, Secretary

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JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM & PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS
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A family for every child
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- Govt High Schools
- Interns of DRC Network Org
- Family members;

Gender Club



Education



Skill Building



Higher Education





Presentation is based on Feedback from Different Sources

- Experience of coming across and working with the inmates of Swarajya Swadhar Greh
- *As received* information from Other Shelter Homes of India
- Other Sources of Narratives and Evidence
 - Trafficking Victims, Victims of Domestic violence & Victims of Sexual Violence outside the Shelter Home
 - Housewives, Women employees under both govt & private sectors, students, adolescents and Children.
- Also from the sources of Govt. Media, Research institution, NGOs & Civil Societies Organisation



Issues & Problems responsible for Gender Based Violence

- Vulnerabilities to Overcome are Societal
 - “Discrimination against Women” dimensionalised as (1) social, (2) human rights (3) legal, (4) economic and developmental and (5) educational and mental (ignorance and inability to cope), (6) physical (7) health
- Women of all age groups placed in subordinate role and ill-treated
 - *Lack choice based on free will:* food, clothes, housing, education, health care, job, maintaining life style of their choosing.
 - *They never think of choosing* their life partners or career
 - Deprived of access to all opportunities available to humankind
 - Their voice against violence inside and outside the family is unheard
- Women did not have right on ancestral property till 2005.
 - They got the right over the property in 2005 after due amendment of women’s property rights act 2005



Some Indicators of Gender Based Violence

- “65% of Indian men believe women should tolerate violence in order to keep the family together” *From a World Bank Study*
 - sex ratio 930 female per 1000 male
 - IMR is 33 in 1000 live birth (Reduced from 57)
 - 55.5% women suffer from malnutrition
 - 63% married women are anemic
 - 52.2% of girl children get married below 18 years.
- According to National Crime Record Bureau
 - 1 in 3 married women experience domestic violence
 - 1 dowry death every 78hr
 - 1 sexual harassment every 59 min
 - 1 rape every 34 min
 - 1 torture every 12 min

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Men are Culpable, Patriarchy is the culprit for GBV



- According to a Study conducted by International Centre for Research on Women
 - 85% men admit they indulge in violent behavior against spouse
 - 57% men admit they sexually abuse their spouse
 - 56% women believe wife beating is justified



Laws for Protection of Women -- 1

- 1956: The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, & Rules, 1959.
- 1961: The Dowry Prohibition Act,
- 1986: Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act,
- 1987: Indecent Representation of Women Rules,
- 1990: The National Commission for Women Act
- 1994: Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act
- 1996: The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 its regulation,
- 2000: Juvenile justice (care & protection) Act-
- 2005: The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act
- 2006 The Prohibition of Child Marriage Rules



Laws for Protection of Women -- 2

- 2006: The Orissa State Commission for Women Rules,
- 2006: The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Rules,
- 2009: The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 & Rules,
- 2009: The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act
- 2010: Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Rules,
- 2012: Protection of Children from Sexual Offence Act, (POCSA)
- 2012: Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act (Amendment) & its rules
- 2013: The Odisha Prevention of Witch Hunting Act
- 2013: The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace
- 2013: Justice Burma Committee & Criminal Law Amendment
- 2015: The Odisha Prevention of Witch Hunting Act

Comment: Laws for Protecting Women are still Evolving as New Forms of Violence takes root due to Modernity



Why GBV is not Reducing

- In spite of all above laws and provision why GBV is increasing.
 - Less or weak Enforcement by executants, Judiciaries, Service Providers
 - Strong patriarchal domination of socio-cultural norms
 - Ignorance of Policy makers
 - Unequal gender representation in development programmes
 - Official forms mention that husbands are guardians of wives
 - Mothers or wives cannot be guardians of their children
- But reason why laws are not able to prevent GBV is that it is applied algorithmically; important aspect of *empowerment* comes in the very end of algorithm, when it is least needed

Algorithmic Processes Feminises Violence



- Because of uncertainty, Algorithmic (linear) process do not reflect reality
- Gender Violence highly non linear and messy:
 - occurrence if predictable can be tackled, but uncertainty makes empowerment difficult
- Safety secured where rule of law is followed
- Strict enforcement of criminal justice needed
- DIFFICULT but not impossible, and costly





Quick Response to protect Women from GBV

- There is provision for shelter homes in India
- **Swadhar Greh** for women and their children survivors of Domestic Violence or Gender Based Violence
- **Ujjawala Home** for Women and children survivors of trafficking & used for commercial sexual exploitation
- **One Stop Centre** open for round the clock for immediate responses & relieve to the survivors of violence.
 - They provide integrated support at one time such as shelter, police protection, legal aid and health care for 15 days
- *These shelter facilities need to sustain.*
- *Networking reduces Social and Economic Risk to these facilities that mitigate GBV*



Networking Enables Reducing Vulnerability of Rehabilitated Inmates

- Motivation to survivors to Build up networking among themselves along with stakeholders.
- Skill and Capacity building for the survivors to strengthen the network
- Networking among the shelter home service providers along with their capacity building
- Networking shelter home service providers with all stakeholders; namely police, medical and paramedical staffs, judicial executives, social scientists, psychologists, lawyers, & policy makers

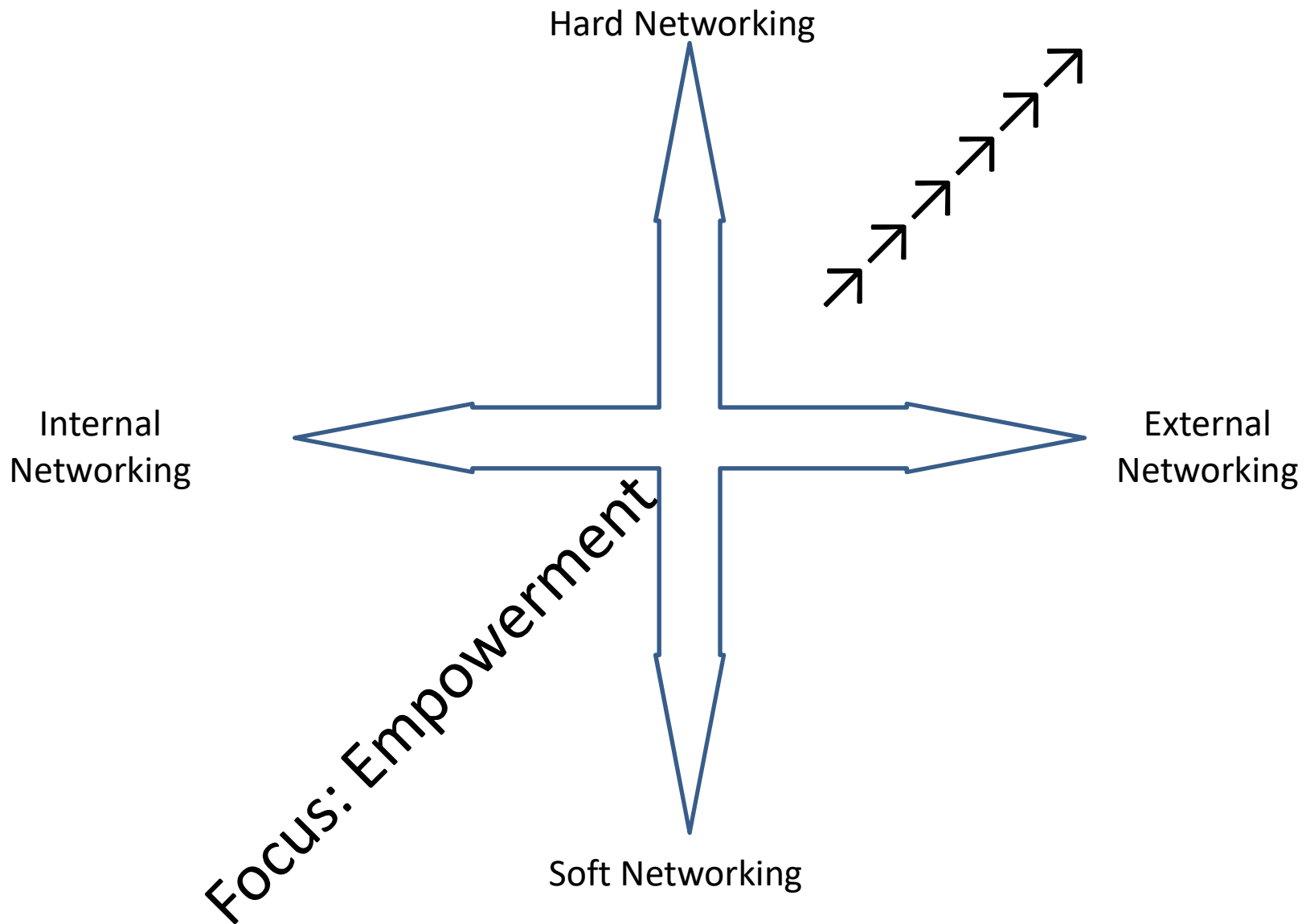


“Behind the Scenes” Networking Necessary for Quick Response to GBV

Strategy Against Violence	What we do	Networking Practise
1. Human Rights	Fact Finding, Media, Victim compensation, Re-marriage	Soft Networking
2. Social Capital	Enterprise Development, Networking with MFI-SHG	External Networking
3. Conflict Transformation	Sexual Harassment Committee	Internal Networking
4. Criminal Justice	Rescue and Rehabilitation, Cooperate with Police	Hard Networking (Technology based)
5. Public Health	Dovetail to De-addiction Referral, Family Counselling	Soft Networking



Dimensionalise Networking





Soft Networking for Human Rights



- Members of Home Committee
- Constitution
 - Superintendent of Police
 - Advocate
 - Secretary of NGO
 - District Welfare Officer
 - Medical Officer
- Bottom: PRI Training





Hard Networking for Criminal Justice



- Arrest of Violence Perpetrator with help of Police
- Coordination involved use of communication technology
 - Wireless
 - Facebook
 - Social Media



External Networking for Social Capital



- Skill Building
- Enterprise Development
- Participating in Sales in Exhibition organised by Govt Department



Internal Networking for Conflict Transformation





Quality: Definition and Scope

- Quality Function has a duality of definitions based on Human Capital and Social Capital
 - Human Capital Definition:
 - High Quality based on skill and knowledge of service provider, e.g. healthcare
 - Social Capital Definition:
 - Appropriate hierarchical structure created by Social Capital to enforce a behavioural norm of empowerment
- In Networking, the Social Capital definition dominates
 - it reduces risks, facilitates access to Resources
 - Quality Circles for Quality improvements through *Kaizen* (continuous improvement) creates Social Capital



Scoping of Quality Service1

- Ensuring Service Provider follows Quality norms
- Focus: The health, welfare and safety of the patient should be the foremost priority
 - Healthcare and legal (forensic) services provided at the same time in same place by same person(s)
 - Service providers and health worker given special training for dealing with victims of sexual violence.
 - They should have adequate understanding of local protocols, rules and laws applicable to sexual violence



Scoping of Quality Service 2

- Developing Client Centric Services (Focus)
 - Building up strong networking with other service providers which can help and ensure comprehensive care
 - The relationship among the service providers should be constructive and professional
 - They can assist and treat the victim or investigate the crime properly
 - Health workers, legal service providers should be free of bias or prejudices and maintain high ethical standards
 - SOPs should be in place to ensure services are accessible, secure, clean and safe
 - service provision should be used to improve the quality of existing facilities by upgrading technology /communication



Folks Theorem by Networking with International Community

- Knowledge of Quality Practises followed in different countries for addressing GBV mitigation
- Mobilise communities to change cognitions that makes Women *willing/involuntary* victims of GBV
- Globalise pressure to International Government (like United Nations)
 - to persuade individual Governments to take firm, concrete and precise steps against GBV
 - Strengthen CSOs and invest more on Social Spending
- Improved Research on GBV, its causes and mitigation, and to delve into violence pathways



Expectations from This International Community

- Shared Knowledge and *Collective* Individualism binds Communities
- GBV manifests as “Poverty Traps” as highlighted by Abhijit Bannerji, Nobel Prize in Economics, 2019
 - These traps tend to be similar across countries, despite cultural and ethnic differences
- Expected Outcome of International Conference
 - *Shared Knowledge* will help diagnose such “Poverty Traps” due to GBV and help overcome it
 - GBV “Poverty Traps” are Path Sensitive; oftentimes the *cure can be worse than the malady (disease)*



Conclusion: Overcoming Gender Based Violence through Network Intervention

- Developing and managing effective networks to support quality improvement of services of shelter homes
- Networks help to improve the quality of services that provided by service providers through close monitoring and training.
- Networks help in exchanging and sharing knowledge, experience, exposure for quality service improvement.
- Networks have positive roles to bring all stakeholders into a common platform for ensuring human rights of violence survivors.
- Networks plays important role to force policy makers to formulate laws in common interest.
- Networks could provide a bias free and neutral environment where quality service must be achieved.



Thank You

That's what I like about these High School girls, Man. I get older, they stay the same age

David Wooderson in "Dazed and Confused"