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

Prepared by: PROJECT SWARAJYA

Ganeshghat, Bakharabad
Dt-Cuttack, State-Odisha-753002, INDIA

Email:dollidash@rediffmail.com
Website:www.projectswarajya.com.
Presentation by Dolli Dash, Secretary
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• Interns of DRC Network Org
• Family members;
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
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

- 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

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<th>Strategy Against Violence</th>
<th>What we do</th>
<th>Networking Practise</th>
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<td>1. Human Rights</td>
<td>Fact Finding, Media, Victim compensation, Re-marriage</td>
<td>Soft Networking</td>
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<td>2. Social Capital</td>
<td>Enterprise Development, Networking with MFI-SHG</td>
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<td>5. Public Health</td>
<td>Dovetail to De-addiction Referral, Family Counselling</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dimensionalise Networking

Focus: Empowerment

Internal Networking

Hard Networking

Soft Networking

External 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 Service .....1

• 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.
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”