

WOMEN AND CHILD PROGRAM

Indian Society for Rural Development (ISRD), Ganjam, Odisha has started its activity by focusing on the Women and Child Rights through awareness, sensitization, lobby and advocacy since its inception. ISRD has always been inclined towards a child-friendly society that guarantees the rights and protection of all children.

ISRD has undertaken and started its project as "CHILDLINE" 1098 program since 2006 in Ganjam district, Odisha as District Childline (Collab), Berhampur, Ganjam and later on 2015 started its 2nd program in Gajapati district, Odisha as District Childline (Collab), Gajapati, Paralakhemundi with support of **CHILDLINE INDIA FOUNDATION (CIF)**, India a nodal agency of the Union Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), Govt. of India to reach out to every child in need and ensure their rights and protection.

The objects and mission statements of CHILDLINE

CHILDLINE is India's first 24-hour, toll free, emergency phone outreach service for children in need of care and protection linking them to long term services for their care and rehabilitation. Any child and concerned adult can call 1098 and access the CHILDLINE service any time of the day or night.

Vision

A child-friendly nation that guarantees the rights and protection of all children.

Mission

CHILDLINE will reach out to every child in need and ensure their rights and protection through the 4 Cs:

- Connect through technology to reach the 'last mile'.
- Catalyze systems through active advocacy.
- Collaborate through integrated efforts between children, the state, civil society, corporate and community to build a child friendly social order.
- Communicate to make child protection everybody's priority.

Objectives of CHILDLINE 1098

- i) To reach out to every child in need of care and protection by responding to emergencies on 1098 and by physically reaching out to children.
- ii) To adapt and integrate telecommunication technology, linking all districts to the service of 1098, and making it available to all children in need of care and protection.
- iii) To provide a platform of networking amongst organizations and to provide linkages to support systems that facilitates the rehabilitation of children in need of care and protection.
- iv) To work together with Allied Systems (Police, Health Care, Juvenile Justice, Transport, Legal, Education, Communication, Media, Political and the community) to create child friendly systems.
- v) To advocate for services for children that are inaccessible, non-existent or inadequate.
- vi) To create a body of NGOs and Government organizations working within the national framework and policy for children.
- vii) To be nodal child protection agency in the country, providing child protection services to children in need of care and protection.

- viii) To set up innovative child protection services leveraging technological advancements in areas where such services are inaccessible, non-existent or inadequate.
- ix) To undertake research with the objectives of strengthening the CHILDLINE 1098 service, and studying new and emerging trends in child protection issue.
- x) To contribute and work towards strengthening and participating in a global movement that addresses issues related to child protection and ensures that children's voices are heard.

ISRD has also started its project as "RAILWAY CHILDLINE" at Berhampur Railway Station manages to rescue troubled Children from Indian Railways running passenger trains daily through '**Railway Child Help Desk**' and outreach through its staffs engaged in partner NGOs.

The "**CHILDLINE INDIA FOUNDATION (CIF)**", India is support and nodal agency setting up, managing and monitoring of service delivery and finance, training, research and documentation, creating awareness, advocacy as well as resource generation for the service.

The CHILDLINE program were incorporated in a single centrally sponsored scheme called the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). The ICPS was implemented by the Ministry since 2009-2010. The scheme was then renamed as "Child Protection Services" Scheme in 2017. The CPS Scheme has been now subsumed under Mission Vatsalya from 2021-22 onwards

Vision

To secure a healthy & happy childhood for each and every child in India, ensure opportunities to enable them to discover their full potential and assist them in flourishing in all respects, in a sustained manner. Mission Vatsalya promotes family based non-institutional care of children in difficult circumstances based on the principle of institutionalization of children as a measure of last resort.

Mission

To foster a sensitive, supportive, and synchronized ecosystem for children as they transit different ages and stages of their development. This is envisaged to be done by strengthening the institutional framework of child welfare and protection committees and the Statutory and Service delivery structures in all districts of the country. While children in difficult circumstances are to be addressed by the Statutory and Service Delivery Structures, equal emphasis is to be given to issues around child welfare and protection at the community level integrated with the local development plans and corresponding budgets. Thus, it is envisaged that the committees under the institutional framework will complement the Statutory and Service Delivery Structures in terms of advocacy, awareness generation, capacity building, and preventive measures to build a robust child friendly ecosystem in the community.

The Mission aims to:

- i) Support and sustain Children in difficult circumstances;
- ii) Develop context-based solutions for holistic development of children from varied backgrounds;
- iii) Provide scope for encouraging innovative solutions; iv) Cement convergent action.

Objectives The key objectives of Mission Vatsalya are:

- i) Prioritisation of children in the scheme of Administration keeping Centrality of the Child during all the activities and actions taken under the Mission.

- ii) Best interest of the Child while designing or delivering projects and programmes and to take affirmative action to ensure right to grow in happy family environment with strong social safety net to support families.
- iii) Ensuring Children's right to Survival, Development, Protection and Participation.
- iv) To establish essential services and strengthen emergency outreach, noninstitutional care within the family and community, and institutional care counselling and support services at the national, regional, state and district levels.
- v) To ensure appropriate inter-sector response at all levels, coordinate and network with all allied systems to promote convergent efforts for seamless service delivery to children.
- vi) To strengthen child protection at family and community level, equip families and communities to identify risks and vulnerabilities affecting children, create and promote preventive measures to protect children from situations of vulnerability, risk and abuse.
- vii) Encourage private sector partnerships and interventions to support children within the framework of law.
- viii) Raise public awareness, educate public about child rights, vulnerabilities and measures for protection sponsored by government and engage community at all levels as stakeholder in ensuring the best interest of children.
- ix) To build capacities of duty holders & service providers at all levels.
- x) Monitor progress on objective parameters against well-defined Outputs and Outcomes, and
- xi) Participation of Panchayats and Municipal Local Bodies at the village level and at the ward and the urban cluster level within the urban municipal ward, for sustained assessment of the issues deserving attention, implementation of appropriate interventions, regular monitoring to develop a robust social safety net for children.

Mission Vatsalya will be implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme as per prescribed cost sharing ratio between the Centre and State/UT Governments.

WOMEN PROGRAM:

Gender Based Violence (GBV) is a global health, human rights and development issue that transcends geography, class, culture, age, race and religion to affect every community and country in every corner of the world. The Article 1 of UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence 1993 provides a definition of gender - based abuse, calling it "any act of gender - based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life".

In India, gender-based violence has many manifestations; from the more universally prevalent forms of domestic and sexual violence including rape, to harmful practices such as, dowry, honour killings, acid attacks, witch - hunting, sexual harassment, child sexual abuse, trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation, child marriage, sex selective abortion, sati etc.

Ministry of Women and [Child Development](#) (MWCD), formulated a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for setting up One Stop Centre as a sub - scheme of Umbrella Scheme for National Mission for Empowerment of women including Indira Gandhi Matritav Sahyaog Yojana. Popularly known as Sakhi, the scheme is being implemented since 1st April 2015.

Since 2022-23, the scheme is subsumed into Sambal sub-scheme of [Mission Shakti](#).

Indian Society for Rural Development (ISRD), Ganjam, Odisha has started its One Stop Centre (Sakhi) program firstly in the Ganjam district and the center was opened at MKCG Medical campus, Berhampur in the month of October 2018 and the two other One Stop Centre (Sakhi) was also lunched under ISRD partnership at Medical Campus, Nabarangpur in Nabarangpur district and other one at Medical Campus, Paralakhemundi in Gajapati district in the month of August 2019. The One Stop Centre (Sakhi) program is a centrally Sponsored Scheme (NMEW) under Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), Govt. of India. Later on the program is subsumed into Sambal sub-scheme of Mission Shakti since 2022- 23.

Objective:

One Stop Centres (OSC) are intended to support women affected by violence, in private and public spaces, within the family, community and at the workplace. Women facing physical, sexual, emotional, psychological and economic abuse, irrespective of age, class, caste, education status, marital status, race and culture will be facilitated with support and redressal. Aggrieved women facing any kind of violence due to attempted sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, trafficking, honour related crimes, acid attacks or witch-hunting who have reached out or been referred to the OSC will be provided with specialized services. The objectives of the Scheme are:

- To provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence, both in private and public spaces under one roof.
- To facilitate immediate, emergency and non - emergency access to a range of services including medical, legal, psychological and counselling support under one roof to fight against any forms of violence against women.

Target Group

The OSC will support all women affected by violence, irrespective of caste, class, religion, region, sexual orientation or marital status.

Services offer in OSCs

The One Stop Centers shall be the main stay of the Ministry at District level for coordination and convergence with other initiatives under Nirbhaya Fund such as Women Helplines, Anti [Human Trafficking](#) Units (AHTUs), Women Help Desks (WHDs), and Special Fast Track Courts (FTSCs), District Legal Service Authority (DLSA) etc.

The Centres will be integrated with a Women Helpline to facilitate access to following services.

- **Emergency Response and Rescue Services** - OSC will provide rescue and referral services to the women affected by violence. For this, linkages will be developed with existing mechanisms such as National Health Mission (NHM), 108 service, police (PCR Van) so that the woman affected by violence can either be rescued from the location and referred to the nearest medical facility (Public/ Private) or shelter home.
- **Medical assistance** - Women affected by violence would be referred to the nearest Hospital for medical aid/examination which would be undertaken as per the guidelines and protocols developed by the [Ministry of Health and Family Welfare](#).
- **Assistance to women in lodging FIR /NCR/DIR**
- **Psycho - social support/ counselling** - A skilled counsellor providing psycho - social counselling services would be available on call. This counselling process will give women confidence and support to address violence or to seek justice for the violence perpetuated. Counsellors shall follow a prescribed code of ethics, guidelines and protocols in providing counselling services.

- **Legal aid and counselling** - To facilitate access to justice for women affected by violence, legal aid and counselling would be provided at OSC through empanelled Lawyers or National/ State/District Legal Service Authority. The aggrieved woman would be provided with an advocate of her choice in case she wants to engage the same to assist the State Prosecutors in trying her case. It would be the responsibility of the Lawyer /Prosecutor to simplify legal procedures for the aggrieved woman and advocate for her exemption from court hearings. In case the trial or inquiry relates to an offence of rape as defined under section 376, 376A - D IPC, it would be the duty of the Prosecutors trying the case to complete the inquiry or trial as far as possible within a period of two months from the date of filing of charge sheet.
- **Shelter** - The OSC will provide temporary shelter facility to aggrieved women. For long term shelter requirements, arrangements will be made with [Swadhar Greh](#) /Short Stay Homes (managed/affiliated with government/NGO). Women affected by violence along with their children (girls of all ages and boys up to 12 years of age) can avail temporary shelter at the OSC for a maximum period of 5 days. The admissibility of any woman to the temporary shelter would be at the discretion of Centre Administrator.
- **Video Conferencing Facility** - To facilitate speedy and hassle-free police and court proceedings the OSC will provide video conferencing facility (through Skype, Google Conferencing etc.). Through this facility if the aggrieved woman wants, she can record her statement for police/ courts from OSC itself using audio - video electronic means as prescribed under sections 161(3), 164(1) and 275(1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure and section 231(1) in line with Order XVIII Rule 4 of the Code of Civil Procedure. This facility will be provided only after consultation among Superintendent of Police, District and Sessions Judge of the concerned district (place of incident).

Accessing One Stop Centre

A woman affected by violence can access OSC in the following manner:

- By herself; or
- Through any person including any public spirited citizen, public servant (as defined under section 21 of Indian Penal Code, 1860), relative, friend, NGO, volunteer etc. , or
- Through Women Helpline integrated with police, ambulance and other emergency response helplines.

SHORT STAY HOME:

Recognizing the need to prevent women from exploitation and to support their survival and rehabilitation, the scheme of Short Stay Home for women and girls was introduced as a social defence mechanism, by the then Department of Social Welfare in 1969. The scheme is meant to provide temporary accommodation, maintenance and rehabilitative services to women and girls rendered homeless due to family discord, crime, violence, mental stress, social ostracism or are being forced into prostitution and are in moral danger

Indian Society for Rural Development (ISRD), Ganjam, Odisha was started its **SHORT STAY HOME** program at Dabugaon in Nabarangpur district of Odisha in 2001. Later on the Govt of India merged the Short Stay Home scheme with another scheme Swadhar (A Scheme for Women in Difficult Circumstances) which was launched by the Department of Women and Child Development, Govt. of

India in 2001-02. The new scheme called “Swadhar Greh” is introduced in 2015 with the similar objectives. The “Swadhar Greh” program was started under **ISRD** partnership since 2016.

SWADHAR GREH PROGRAM IN BRIEF:

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the Swadhar Greh Scheme which targets the women victims of difficult circumstances who are in need of institutional support for rehabilitation so that they could lead their life with dignity. The Scheme envisages providing shelter, food, clothing and health as well as economic and social security for these women.

Beneficiaries

The benefit of the component could be availed by women above 18 years of age in the following categories:

1. Women who are deserted and are without any social and economic support;
2. Women survivors of natural disasters who have been rendered homeless and are without any social and economic support;
3. Women prisoners released from jail and are without family, social and economic support;
4. Women victims of domestic violence, family tension or discord, who are made to leave their homes without any means of subsistence and have no special protection from exploitation and/ or facing litigation on account of marital disputes; and
5. Trafficked women/girls rescued or run away from brothels or other places where they face exploitation and Women affected by HIV/AIDS who do not have any social or economic support. However, such women/ girls should first seek assistance under UJJAWALA Scheme in areas where it is in operation.
6. Women affected by domestic violence could stay up to one year. For other categories of women, the maximum period of stay could be up to 3 years. The older women above the 55 years of age may be accommodated for a maximum period of 5 years after which they will have to shift to old age homes or similar institutions.

Swadhar Greh facilities could also be availed by the children accompanying women in the above categories. Girls up to the age of 18 years and boys up to the age of 8 years would be allowed to stay in the Swadhar Greh with their mothers. (Boys of more than 8 years of age need to be shifted to the Children Homes run under JJ Act/ICPS.)

Objectives

Under the Scheme, Swadhar Greh will be set up in every district with a capacity of 30 women with the following objectives:

1. To cater to the primary need of shelter, food, clothing, medical treatment, and care of the women in distress and who are without any social and economic support.
2. To enable them to regain their emotional strength that gets hampered due to their encounter with unfortunate circumstances.
3. To provide them with legal aid and guidance to enable them to take steps for their readjustment in family/society.
4. To rehabilitate them economically and emotionally.
5. To act as a support system that understands and meets various requirements of women in distress.
6. To enable them to start their life afresh with dignity and conviction.

Strategies

The objectives cited above would be pursued by adopting the following strategies:

1. Temporary residential accommodation with the provision of food, clothing, medical facilities, etc.
 2. Vocational and skill up-gradation training for economic rehabilitation of such women
 3. Counselling, awareness generation and behavioral training
 4. Legal aid and Guidance
 5. Counselling through telephone
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UJJWALA Program:

The major objectives of Ujjawala Scheme 2007 are to prevent women and children from being trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation. Creating awareness through public debate, social mobilization and involvement of local communities, organizing seminars, and other innovative activities.

The Ujjawala Scheme is one of the Government sponsored schemes launched in 2007 to combat the trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation. Children and Women trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation is an organized crime, and it violates human rights. India has emerged as a destination and transit for cross-border and in-country trafficking. The Ujjawala Scheme 2007 recognizes the need to address the root causes of trafficking, such as poverty, lack of education and social exclusion.

Trafficking of children and women for commercial sexual exploitation is an organized crime violating basic human rights. Lack of a protective environment, low status of women, and poverty are a few reasons for trafficking. Ujjawala is a thorough scheme launched by the government for the prevention of illicit trafficking and also for the rescue, reintegration, and rehabilitation of the victims who were trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation.

Ujjawala Scheme Objectives

- Prevention of trafficking of children and women for commercial sexual exploitation by means of social mobilization and awareness generation programmes, the participation of local communities, generation of public debates, and opinions through seminars/workshops and other innovative activities.
- Facilitating the rescue of victims and placing them in safe custody.
- Provision of rehabilitation services to the victims through the provision of basic amenities and needs like food, clothing, shelter, medical help, legal aid, guidance, counselling as well as vocational training.
- For working towards reintegrating the victims into their family and the society at large.
- Facilitating cross-border victims to repatriate into their home country.