

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 5: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower all women and girls

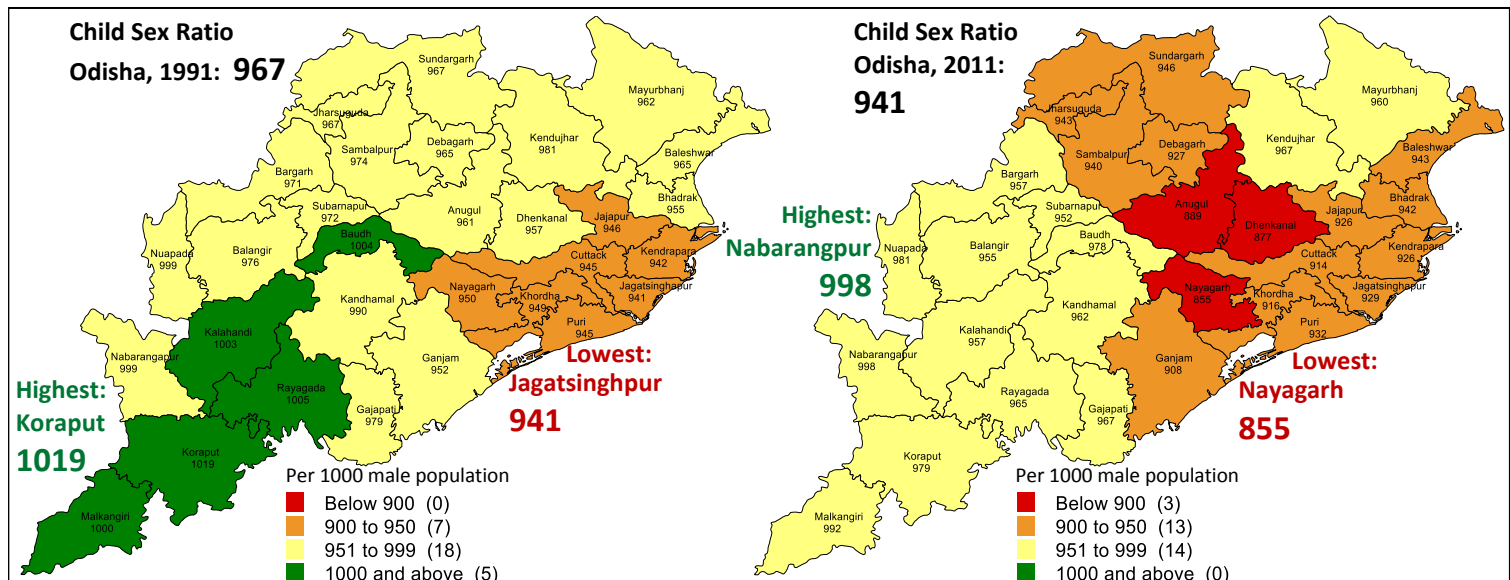
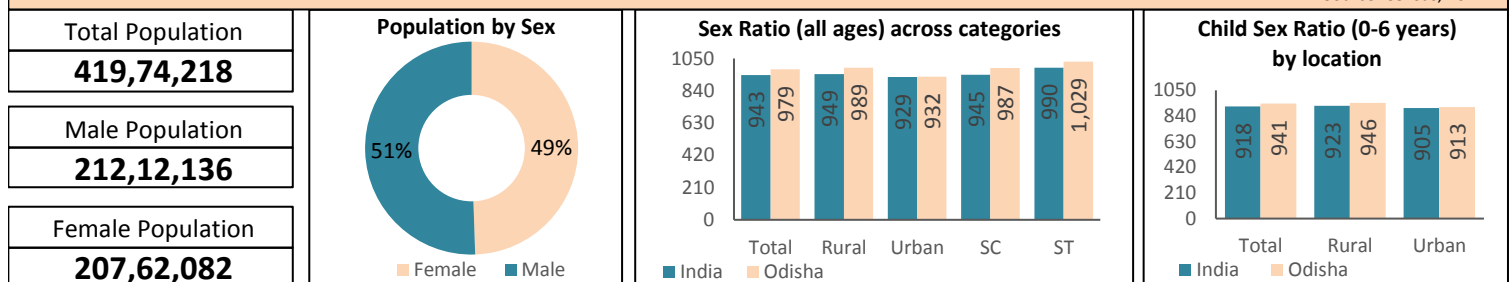
SDG 5 Targets:

- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.
- 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.
- 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilations.
- 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.
- 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life.
- 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the ICPD and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conference.

STATISTICS FROM A GENDER LENS

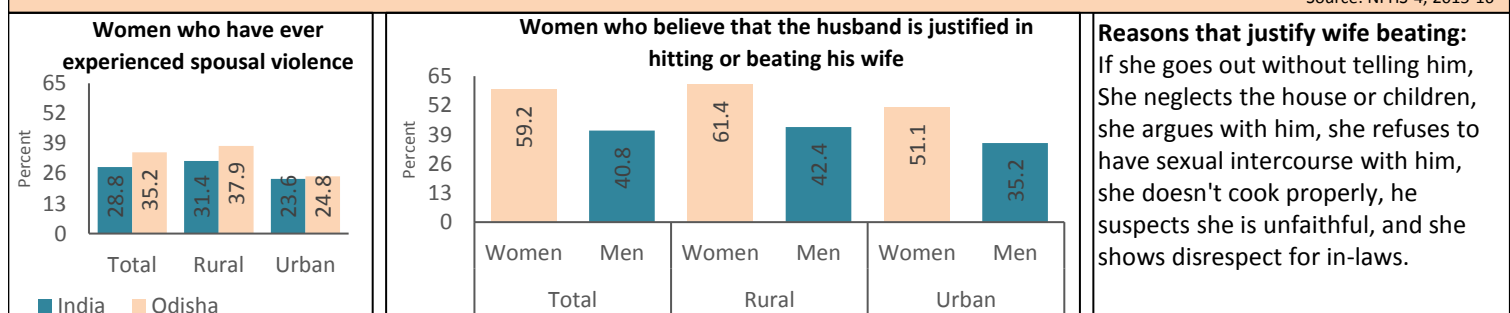
While Odisha reports a higher sex ratio and child sex ratio compared to India across all categories as shown in the charts below, the declining child sex ratio of the state and the district levels presented in the series map questions the right to survival of the girl child in the state. In two decades, Odisha has moved from 7 districts with CSR above 1000 and no district with CSR below 900 in 1991 to no district with CSR above 1000 and 3 districts with CSR below 900 in 2011.

Source: Census, 2011



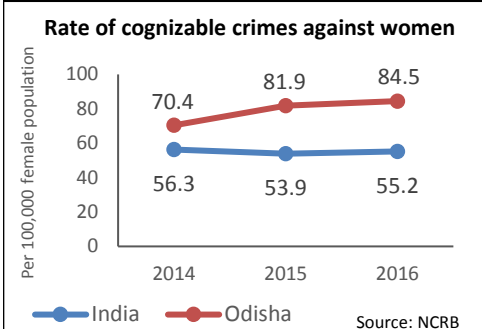
NFHS 4 data below shows that while more than one third of women in Odisha reported having experienced spousal violence; more women than men agreed that the husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for all reasons specified below:

Source: NFHS-4, 2015-16

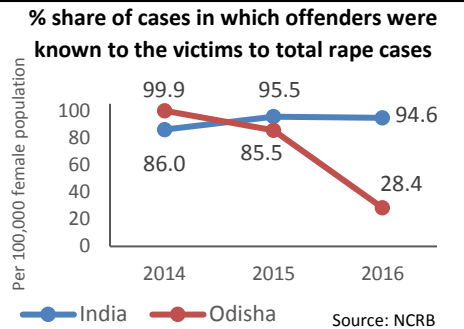




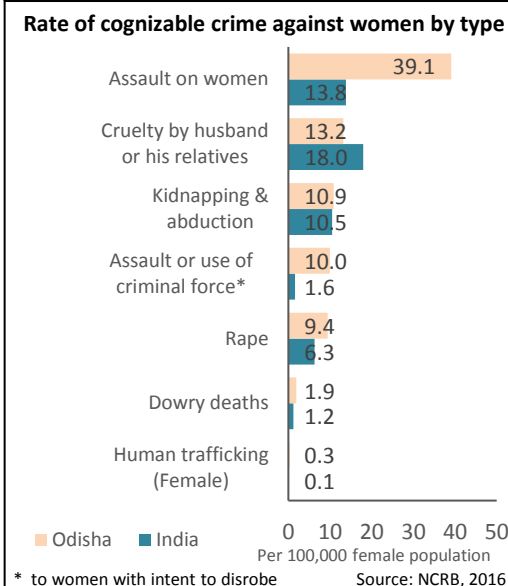
In 2016, Odisha ranked 3rd highest in cognizable crimes against women in India.



Odisha had a sudden drop in the cases where offenders were known to victim.

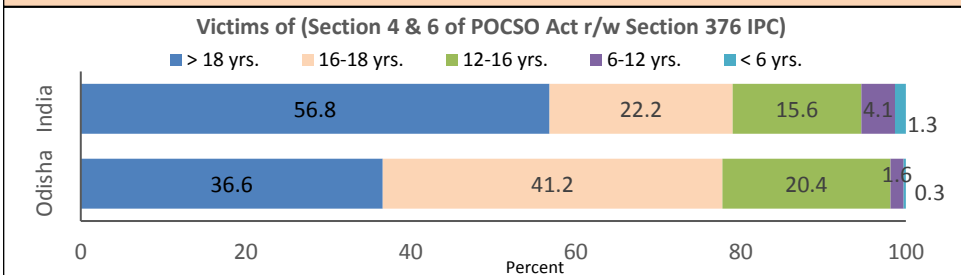


Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty was reported highest in Odisha.



More than 60% rape victims in Odisha were below 18 years of age; rape was reported highest in age group 12-16 years. Crime against women at India level was reported highest in age group above 18 years.

Source: NCRB, 2016



Women in Odisha Legislative Assembly (OLA)

8.2%

Women in Lok Sabha

11.8%

Women in Indian Cabinet

18.5%

Source: Women in Politics Map 2017

Women in OLA Cabinet

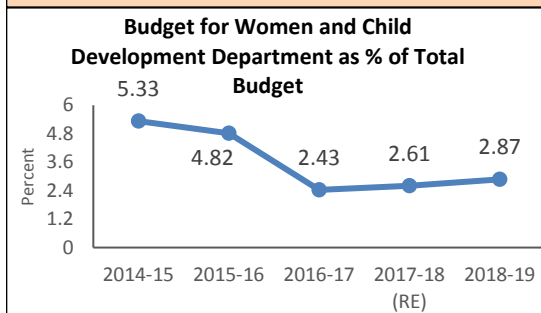
7.7%

Source: Odisha Legislative Assembly

PROGRAMMES, SCHEMES & BUDGET

Source: OBAC, What does your Budget Say, 2018

Allocation of 500 crores towards a new scheme for financial support to SHGs and increase in Mukhyamantri Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojna from 90 crore to 500 crore has led to the increase in department's budget estimated for 2018-19.



Budget for Atrocities against women (Rs. In Crore)

Heads of Account	2016-17	2017-18 RE	2018-19 BE
78510- Swadhar Greh**	1.52	5.00	10.00
78589- One Stop Centre	0.00	0.92	0.43
78590- Beti Bachao Beti Padhao	0.00	0.15	0.15
78679- Mahila Shakti Kendra	0.00	0.00	0.92
1180- Rehabilitation of Distressed Women	0.00	0.03	0.03
2393- State Commission for Women	2.60	3.09	3.10
3105- Biju Kanya Ratna	2.00	1.00	0.50
3247- Prevention of Violence against Women	0.00	0.72	1.15
3243- Ujjwala	0.00	3.53	2.00

** (Rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances)

Odisha ranks 3rd highest in rate of cognizable crimes against women in India. Its ranks in different types of crimes against women ranges from highest (assault or use of criminal force to disrobe) to 13th highest (Rape) rate of crime in the country. The department of Women and Child Development (W&CD) does not seem to have given attention to these statistics while allocating budget for programmes and schemes addressing atrocities against women.

KEY CONCERNS

- Need more focussed interventions on issues of violence against women.
- Special Women's Gram Sabha at Village and Gram Panchayat level with agenda on violence, discrimination and alcohol needs to be organised.
- More budget required for providing lodging facility for victims of violence.
- Inadequate facilities of Government Hostels for Students and Working Women.
- Strict monitoring of Ashram Schools, other residential schools for girls, and other homes for girls and women to ensure safety.
- Committees formed under all acts for women and girls need to be made functional, accessible and sensitive.
- Sex disaggregated reporting for all programmes and schemes should be a must.