

# Orientation of Mothers' on safety of Girl Child



**School Student Help Line, OPEPA  
School & Mass Education Deptt.  
Govt. of Odisha**

## **Objective:**

In present society the safety of a girl child is a major concern. Abuse cases of children particularly girl child in schools is increasing day by day. The main cause behind it is ignorance of the child on the awareness about what are the objectionable behaviors, what one can do if she is being sexually harassed etc. Mother is the key person who can aware her daughter about such danger situations and prevent her child from being sexually harassed. The relationship between a mother and daughter is vital from birth to adulthood. There is an affinity which they both share in terms of the similarity of their response to hurts, disappointments, failures and various kinds of life-changing circumstances. Particularly in case of girls the role of a mother is very important. Hence a mother has to be aware about such situations prior to inform her child.



Kulihari UPS, Kalahandi

### **Target Group/ Coverage Area**

In order to create awareness among the girls as well as their mother on safety of girls in school environment, School Student Helpline has taken a step to organize an orientation programme of the above target groups in school. The said programme was organized in all the upper primary schools on 26 January 2017. All the girls of class VI, VII and VIII along with their mother participated in the programme. About 22000 upper Primary schools have been covered under this programme.



Betada UPS, Bhadrak

### **Strategy:**

In order to disseminate the message properly, detailed discussion points have been developed and circulated to all the Upper primary schools with an instruction

to assign the discussion work to a senior most lady teacher of the school. Accordingly as far as possible, the discussion was done by the lady teacher as per the availability. A copy of the discussion point is enclosed at Annexure A. The discussion was carried out in the following manner:

The entire discussion was based on three main aspects such as-

- i) What is the difference between good behavior and bad behavior, and how a child can assess from the behavior of the person that his intention is good/ bad.
- ii) The behavioral changes of the child can let the mother know that her ward is passing through some awkward situation.
- iii) What are the possible precautions a child can take to protect her from being sexually harassed?



Phupgun UGUP, Nabarangpur

During discussions, the resource person pointed out that such incidents may happen during recess period, game period & before or after the school hour particularly in the school playground/school yard/outdoor areas/changing rooms/office room/damaged school building/corridors and other areas of unstructured supervision. They explained that one should be aware of the behaviors which can put them in trouble in future. The participants were informed about some of the related activities that are given below:

### **Bullying**

- Teasing
- Name calling
- Taunting
- Threatening
- Ignoring
- Avoiding intentionally
- Spreading false rumors
- Embarrassing someone in public
- Hitting, kicking, Pushing or pinching
- Spitting
- Snatching or breaking someone's things



Singitalia UPS, Jagatsinghpur

## Sexual Harassment

- Using slang language during teaching
- Showing bad gestures to children
- Praising frequently for no reasons
- Touching different parts of the body
- Frequently calling to office room
- Showing nude pictures in mobile.



Lahada UPS, Baragarh

Further they have been informed that such incidents put some negative impact on the behavior of the child. The mother or friends can assess the child from her changed behavioral that she is passing through some unpleasant situation. The expected behavioral changes are given below:

- Avoids traveling alone to and from school or frequently changing of travelling routes & times.

- Remains absent regularly.
- Inattentive in home/ school
- Unwillingness to go to school
- Refusal to attend any gathering or avoid to move freely
- Deterioration in educational performance, loss of concentration and loss of enthusiasm and interest in school;
- Plea of continuous illnesses such as headaches, stomach aches etc.
- Behavioral changes appears positive when the vacation starts and negative when the vacation ends,
- Other visible signs such as. stammering, withdrawing, nightmares, difficulty in sleeping, crying, not eating, vomiting, bedwetting;
- Giving negative comments about either pupils or teachers;
- Missing or destroy things deliberately.
- Increased requests for money or stealing money;
- Reluctant to express what is troubling him/her
- Reluctant to have dialogue with the person of same age group
- Showing aggressive behavior towards fellow friends



Bankia H.S, Keonjhar

This discussion on the behavioral changes was followed by precautions to be taken by both the child as well as mother to avoid such unpleasant situations. How a mother can give her support to the school administration in building a safe environment for the children as well as a moral support to their daughters. Some of the precautions are given below:



M.N High School, Kendrapara

### **Precautions to be taken by the child:**

- One should leave the school soon after the school closes.
- One should not go alone to any lonely place.
- Avoid to take gifts unnecessarily
- If anyone's behavior is giving unpleasant feeling then it should be opposed immediately and reported to any lady teacher or mother.
- Avoid going to toilet/office room alone.

### **Precautions to be taken by the Mother:**

- Each mother should be watchful about the school timings of her ward. That means the child should reach the school just before school time starts.
- If the school is far away, let the children go to school in group.
- Discuss the day to day happening in school with the child i.e behavior of the male teacher as well as co friends.
- Mother should make her child aware about how she will maintain distance from her co friends as well as male teachers.
- Mother should frequently visit the school and discuss with the teacher about the behavior of her child so that she can rectify the behavior.



Bata Bihari Bidyapitha, Dhenkanal



Khalinali UPS, Deogarh

### **Different Acts for Protection of Child Right:**

At the end of the discussion, the resource persons gave a brief idea about the Acts that have been implemented for the protection of the child right as well as the punishments for the culprit.

- a) The Protection of Children from Sexual Offence Act 2012.
  - Imprisonment for 3 to 10 years/Life long imprisonment
  - Fine according to the gravity of the offence as decided by the court
- b) Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of children) Act 2000.
- c) Child Labor( Prohibition & Regulation) Act 1986.
  - 1st time offender : 3 months imprisonment and/or 10,000/- fine
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> time offender : Six months imprisonment
- d) Prohibition of child Marriage Act, 2006.
  - Two years imprisonment and/or 10,000/- fine

e) Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1986.

- 7 years to life long imprisonment
- 10 years imprisonment and one lakh fine
- If the offender is a hotel owner then his license is likely to be cancelled.



Nuanai NUPS, Puri

**Feedback Received from Field:**

During discussion following suggestions came from the side of participants;

- This programme has given an opportunity to mothers to discuss freely with the teachers regarding the safety of their children.
- It is a good beginning and it should be conducted time and again in all schools with certain intervals.
- Safety and security of children should be incorporated in text book.
- Self defense training to girls to be introduced in all schools.

- Awareness on this issue to be created through small documentaries.
- If proved, the culprit should be punished so vigorously that he never dare to commit such heinous act in future.

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## Annexure : A

### ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟରେ ପିଲାମାନଙ୍କ ସୁରକ୍ଷାପାଇଁ କେତୋଟି ପଦକ୍ଷେପ

ପିଲାମାନେ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ଭିତରେ ତଥା ବାହାରେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାର ଅଶାଳୀନ ବ୍ୟବହାର( Bullying)/ ନିର୍ଯ୍ୟାତନା(Harassment) ସମ୍ମୁଖୀନ ହେଉଛନ୍ତି। ପ୍ରଥମେ ଅଶାଳୀନ ବ୍ୟବହାର( Bullying)/ ନିର୍ଯ୍ୟାତନା(Harassment) କହିଲେ ଆମେ କାହାକୁ ବୁଝିବା:

#### **ଅଶାଳୀନ ବ୍ୟବହାର( Bullying)**

- ଚିତାଇବା
- ବ୍ୟଙ୍ଗ କରି ଡାକିବା
- ଅଶ୍ଳୀଳ ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ ଦେବା
- ଉପହାସ କରିବା
- ଧମକାଇବା
- ଜାଣିଶୁଣି ଉପେକ୍ଷା କରିବା
- ପିଲାମାନଙ୍କୁ ନ ମିଶିବା ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରବର୍ତ୍ତାଇବା
- ଅପପ୍ରଚାର କରିବା
- ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣରେ ଲଜିତ କରିବା
- ଧକ୍କା ଦେବା , ଗୋଇଠା ମାରିବା ଓ ଚିମୁଟିବା
- ଛେପ ପକାଇବା
- ଅନ୍ୟର ଜିନିଷ ଛଡ଼ାଇବା ଓ ଭାଙ୍ଗିଦେବା

#### **ନିର୍ଯ୍ୟାତନା(Harassment)**

**ଯୌନ ନିର୍ଯ୍ୟାତନା( sexual Harassment):** ଶିଶୁ ଘରେ, ବାହାରେ ଓ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟରେ ଏହାର ଶିକାର ହୋଇଥାଏ ।

- ଅଶାଳୀନ ସଙ୍କେତ ଦେବା
- ଶ୍ରେଣୀରେ ଅଶୋଭନୀୟ ଭାଷା ପ୍ରୟୋଗ କରିବା ।
- ଝିଅ ପିଲାଙ୍କ ପ୍ରତି ଖରାପ ଲଜିତ କରିବା ।
- କୌଣସି କାରଣ ନ ଥାଇ ଉପହାସ ଦେବା ।
- ବିନା କାରଣରେ ବାରମ୍ବାର ପ୍ରଶଂସା କରିବା ।

- ବିନା କାରଣରେ ଶରୀରର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଅଙ୍ଗକୁ ସ୍ପର୍ଶ କରିବା ।
- ଶିକ୍ଷକ ନିଜ କୋଠରୀକୁ ଏକୁଟିଆ ବାରମ୍ବାର ଡାକିବା ।
- ଶ୍ରେଣୀରେ ଅଳ୍ପଳବ୍ଧ ଚିତ୍ର ମୋବାଇଲ ଦ୍ଵାରା ଦେଖାଇବା ।

ଅଶାଳୀନ ବ୍ୟବହାର( Bullying)/ ନିର୍ଯ୍ୟାତନା(Harassment)ରେ ପୀଡ଼ିତ ହୋଇଥିବା ପିଲା ପାଖରେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଲକ୍ଷଣ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଦେଖିବାକୁ ମିଳିଥାଏ।

- ଏକୁଟିଆ ସ୍କୁଲକୁ ଯିବା ଆସିବା କରିବା ପାଇଁ କୁଣ୍ଠାବୋଧ କରିବା ।
- ଯିବା ଆସିବା ବାଟ ତଥା ଯିବା ଆସିବା ସମୟର ବାରମ୍ବାର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବା ।
- ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟକୁ କିମ୍ବା କୌଣସି ଜନସମାବେଶକୁ ଯିବା ପାଇଁ ଅନିଚ୍ଛା ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିବା ।
- ପାଠପଢ଼ା, ଏକାଗ୍ରତା, ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟକୁ ଯିବା ନିମନ୍ତେ ଉତ୍ସାହରେ କ୍ରମାଗତ ଅବନତି ଘଟିବା ।
- ମୁଣ୍ଡ ବିନ୍ଧା, ପେଟ କାଟିବା ଭଳି ଶାରୀରିକ ଅସୁସ୍ଥତା ର ଛଳନା କରିବା ,
- ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ଦୀର୍ଘଦିନ ଛୁଟିର ଆରମ୍ଭ ଓ ଶେଷ ସମୟରେ ପିଲାର ମାନସିକ ସ୍ତର/ବ୍ୟବହାରରେ ପ୍ରଭେଦ ଦେଖାଯିବା ।
- ଅଙ୍ଗେଇ ଅଙ୍ଗେଇ କହିବା, ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ପଛଘୁଞ୍ଚା ଦେବା, ରାତିରେ ଠିକ ଭାବରେ ଶୋଇ ନ ପାରିବା , କାରଣ ନ ଥାଇ କାନ୍ଦିବା, ଠିକ ଭାବରେ ନ ଖାଇବା , ବିଛଣାରେ ପରିସ୍ରା କରିବା ଏବଂ ବାଡ଼ି କରିବା ଆଦି ଲକ୍ଷଣଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଦେଖାଯିବା ।
- ବିନାକାରଣରେ ଶିକ୍ଷକ ତଥା ଅନ୍ୟ ପିଲାମାନଙ୍କ ଚରିତ୍ର ଉପରେ ଚିପ୍ପଣୀ ଦେବା ।
- ଜାଣିଶୁଣି ନିଜ ଜିନିଷ ଭାଙ୍ଗିବା ଏବଂ ହଜାଇବା ।
- ବାରମ୍ବାର ଟଙ୍କା ମାଗିବା ଓ ଚୋରି କରିବା ।
- ନିଜର ସମସ୍ୟାଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିବାରେ କୁଣ୍ଠାବୋଧ କରିବା ।
- ବାରମ୍ବାର ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟରେ ଅନୁପସ୍ଥିତ ରହିବା ।
- ଖେଳ ଓ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକଳାପରେ ଭାଗ ନେବାରେ ଅସମ୍ମତି ଦେଖାଇବା ।
- ନିଜ ଶ୍ରେଣୀର ଅନ୍ୟ ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀ ମାନଙ୍କ ସହ ମିଶିବାକୁ କୁଣ୍ଠାବୋଧ କରିବା ।
- ଶ୍ରେଣୀଗୃହରେ ଅନ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କୁ ଓ ଅମନଯୋଗୀ ହେବା ।
- ସହପାଠୀମାନଙ୍କ ସହ ଆକ୍ରମଣାତ୍ମକ ବ୍ୟବହାର ଦେଖାଇବା ।

**ନିରାକରଣ:**

- ପିଲାମାନଙ୍କ ମନରେ ଭାଇ ଭଉଣୀ ର ମନୋଭାବ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରାଇବା ଉଚିତ ।
- ଛାତ୍ରୀ ମାନେ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ଛୁଟି ହେବା ସଙ୍ଗେସଙ୍ଗେ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ପରିତ୍ୟାଗ କରିବା ଉଚିତ ଏବଂ କୌଣସି ସ୍ଥାନକୁ ଏକୁଟିଆ ନ ଯାଇ ଅନ୍ୟ ପିଲାଙ୍କ ସହିତ ସାଙ୍ଗ ସାଥ୍ ହୋଇ ଯିବେ ।
- ଯେ କୌଣସି ଅତିହ୍ନା ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି କିମ୍ବା ଶିକ୍ଷକ ଏକୁଟିଆ ଡାକିଲେ ଯିବେ ନାହିଁ କିମ୍ବା ଖାଲିଟାରେ କୌଣସି ଉପହାର ଦେଲେ ନେବେ ନାହିଁ ।
- ପିଲାମାନେ ସମ୍ମୁଖୀନ ହେଉଥିବା କୌଣସି ବ୍ୟବହାର ଯଦି ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ଭଲ ନ ଲାଗେ ତାହେଲେ ନ ଡରି ସଙ୍ଗେ ସଙ୍ଗେ ତାର ପ୍ରତିବାଦ କରିବେ ଓ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ସାଙ୍ଗସାଥ୍, ପିତାମାତା ଓ ଶିକ୍ଷୟିତ୍ରୀଙ୍କୁ ବିନା ସଙ୍କୋଚରେ ଜଣାଇବେ ।
- ବିଶେଷତଃ ବାଳିକାମାନେ ଅସ୍ବାଭାବିକ ବ୍ୟବହାରର ସମ୍ମୁଖୀନ ହେଲେ ନିଜ ମା'ଙ୍କୁ ଜଣାଇବେ ।
- ଯଦି ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟର କେହି ଉଚ୍ଚ ପରିସ୍ଥିତିର ଶିକାର ହୋଇଥିବ ତାହେଲେ ସାଙ୍ଗ ହିସାବରେ ତମେମାନେ ତାକୁ ଏକାକୀ ନ କରି ତା ସହିତ ପୂର୍ବ ପରି ମିଶିବ ଏବଂ ଏଥିରେ ତାର କିଛି ଦୋଷ ନାହିଁ ବୋଲି ତାକୁ ବୁଝାଇବ ।
- କୌଣସି ଅତିହ୍ନା ପିଲା ଯଦି ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ପରିସରରେ ବୁଲୁଥାଏ ତା ହେଲେ ତୁମେ ସଙ୍ଗେ ସଙ୍ଗେ ଶିକ୍ଷକଙ୍କୁ ଜଣାଇବ ।
- ତୁମେ ନିଜେ ଅଳ୍ପଳ ଭାଷା ପ୍ରୟୋଗ କରିବନି କି ଯଦି ଯିଏ ସେପରି ଭାଷା କହେ ତାହେଲେ ମନା କରିବ ।
- ସମୟ ସମୟରେ ସାଙ୍ଗସାଥ୍ମାନଙ୍କର ନିଷ୍ପତ୍ତି ଅସୁବିଧାରେ ପକାଇଥାଏ । ତେଣୁ ଯଦି କୌଣସି ନିଷ୍ପତ୍ତିରେ ହ୍ରାସ ଉପୁଜେ ତାହେଲେ ନିଜର ବାପା, ମା କିମ୍ବା ଅନ୍ୟ ଗୁରୁଜନମାନଙ୍କ ପରାମର୍ଶ ନେବ ।
- ଅତିହ୍ନା ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କୁ ମୋବାଇଲ ନମ୍ବର କିମ୍ବା ଫୋଟୋ ଦେବେ ନାହିଁ / ଫୋଟୋ ପଠେଇବେ ନାହିଁ
- ଇଣ୍ଟର୍ନେଟ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରୁଥିଲେ ପାସୱାର୍ଡ କୁ ଗୋପନୀୟ ରଖିବେ
- ଅଜଣା ଫୋନ କଲକୁ ରିସିଭ କରିବେ ନାହିଁ ସଙ୍ଗେ ସଙ୍ଗେ ଅଭିଭାବକମାନଙ୍କୁ ଜଣାଇବେ

ଶିଶୁ ମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଆଇନ ପ୍ରଣୟନ କରାଯାଇଛି ଏବଂ ଶିଶୁ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଓ ଅଧିକାର କ୍ଷୁର୍ଣ୍ଣ ହେଲେ ଉଚ୍ଚ ଆଇନ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଦଣ୍ଡବିଧାନର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ରହିଛି ।

a) The Protection of Children from Sexual Offence Act 2012.

- Imprisonment for 3 to 10 years/Life long imprisonment

- Fine according to the gravity of the offence as decided by the court
- b) Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of children) Act 2000.
- c) Child Labor( Prohibition & Regulation) Act 1986.
  - 1st time offender : 3 months imprisonment and/or 10,000/- fine
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> time offender : Six months imprisonment
- d) Prohibition of child Marriage Act, 2006.
  - Two years imprisonment and/or 10,000/- fine
- e) Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1986.
  - 7 years to life long imprisonment
  - 10 years imprisonment and one lakh fine
  - If the offender is a hotel owner then his license is likely to be cancelled.