

**A STUDY OF ADMINISTRATION OF SWADHAR GREH  
IN AIZAWL DISTRICT**

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**A STUDY OF ADMINISTRATION OF SWADHAR GREH  
IN AIZAWL DISTRICT**

**BY**

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**Submitted**

**In partial fulfilment of the requirement of the Degree of Master of Philosophy in  
the Department of Public Administration Mizoram University,**

**Aizawl**

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## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled “**A Study of Administration of Swadhar Greh In Aizawl District**” is a bonafied research work carried out by **Babie Zorinpuii Hmar** under my supervision for her M.Phil Degree and that this has not been submitted for award for any degree in this or any other University or Institute.

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## **DECLARATION**

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December, 2019

I, Babie Zorinpuii Hmar, hereby declare that the dissertation entitled, “**A Study of Administration of Swadhar Greh in Aizawl District**” is a record of work done by me, that the contents on this dissertation did not form any bias of the award of any previous degree to me or to do the best of my knowledge to anybody else, and that the dissertation has not been submitted by me for any research degree in any other University/Institution.

This dissertation is being submitted to Mizoram University for the degree of Master of Philosophy in Public Administration Department.

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Dated:

(BABIE ZORINPUII HMAR)

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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

SSWB	State Social Welfare Board
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OSC	One Stop Centre
RITC	Residential Institute and Training Centre for Women in Distress
MWCD	Ministry of Women and Child Development
ZDRB	Zoram Driver Ramthim Board
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
CDS	Child Development Schemes
MoTA	Ministry of Tribal Affairs
NMEW	Mission for Empowerment of Women
DLSA	District Legal Service Authority
CHC	Community Health Centers
PHC	Primary Health Care
BCs	Business Correspondents
PSC	Project Sanctioning Committee
WCD	Women and Child Development

UT	Union Territory
PWED	Public Work Engineering Department
CPWD	Central Public Works Department
MU	Monitoring Unit
MHIP	Mizo Hmeichhia Insuihkhawm Pawl
KTP	Kristian Thalai Pawl
QPR	Quarterly Progress Report
DBT	District Benefit Transfer
LDC	Lower Divisional Clerk
NCVT	National Council of Vocational Training
SRCW	State Resource Training for Women
CA	Chartered Accountant
MSK	Mahila Shakti Kendra
PMMVY	Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandhan Yojana
PMJDY	Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
PMSBY	Pradhan Mantri Surakhsha Bima Yojana
PMJBY	Pradhan Mantri Jivan Bima Yojana

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The progress of a nation is judged from the socio- economic status of its population especially of the weaker sections of the society like women, children, Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, old aged people etc. It is of utmost importance that these segments of the society receive the earnest attention of the policy makers and welfare administrators. Since 1985, the Department of Women and Child Development, Government of India started functioning under the Ministry of Human Resources Development. It became an independent ministry on 30<sup>th</sup> Jan 2006. It was constituted with the intention of addressing gaps in State action for women and children for promoting inter-Ministerial and inter-sectoral convergence to create gender equality and child centered legislation, policies and programmes.

The main vision of the Department is to uplift women in India from difficult circumstances. It is also to provide a safe and protective environment for children with full opportunities for development and growth. It is also to promote social and economic empowerment of women through different policies and programmes, creating awareness about their rights and provides them legislative support to enable them to realize their human rights and develop to their full potential. There are many policies and programmes under this Ministry which will benefit women all over the States.

For this, shelter home for women and girls in difficult circumstances was set up by social welfare department way back in 1969. The home is to provide short stay,

civic amenities and minimum support services to female who are the victims of social problems, vulnerable to moral degradation. As a result, a new scheme called Swadhar was created by the department during 2001-2002 with a similar aims and objectives of short stay home. Since 1969, the Government of India has had various schemes to provide shelter for women in need, recognizing this need, the Swadhar Scheme was set up in 2002 and run by the Ministry of Women & Child Development in order to provide temporary accommodation for women in distress. There are 311 Swadhar Homes across the country including Gujarat and Maharashtra. The total number of women rehabilitated under the scheme as of 2014-2015 is 4247. Swadhar Greh has not been set up in Mumbai.

Social Welfare Department, Government of Mizoram was created as a small wing under Education Department during the year 1973-74 with one State Social Welfare Officer, one District Social Welfare Officer and a skeleton supporting staff. During 1974-75, Social Welfare Wing was strengthened by posting one Programme Officer and further strengthened by creating two more posts of District Social Welfare Officers with minimum supporting staff for Lunglei and Chhimtuipui Districts during 1979-80. Today, there are as many as 576 staff belonging to different grades working under the Department covering the whole of Mizoram. The Department of Social Welfare under Government of Mizoram implements many schemes mainly for the development and upliftment of women and children, handicapped persons, old persons and management of correctional institutions and social defense, strengthening of voluntary organizations and development of rural infrastructure. Some of the Schemes and Programmes for the development of women undertaken by the Department of

Social Welfare are, Residential Institute and Training Centre for Women in Distress (RITC); State Resource Centre for Women (SRCW); One Stop Centre (OSC) and Umbrella Scheme for National Mission for Empowerment of women, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY); Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK); Swadhar Greh- A Scheme for Women in Difficult circumstances, etc. There is also Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 which is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted to protect women from domestic violence.

Since, the objectives of Short Stay Home and Swadhar is similar, it was decided in 2015 to merge these two into one scheme called Swadhar Greh. It operates as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and share the cost of 90:10 with the State Governments and became effective from 1-1-2016. The scheme is to provide the basic needs and medical needs to regain their emotional strength, to provide legal aid and to rehabilitate women under difficult circumstances. The number of Swadhar Greh could be increased according to the population of the cities or districts. Population having more than 40 lakhs can have more than one Swadhar Greh as per requirement. There are many implementing agencies functioning in all the states of India funded by the Government of India. The present study focuses on the administration of Swadhar Greh in Aizawl District which is one of the schemes for women's welfare under the Government of India.

Short Stay Home which was also called Shelter Home in Aizawl was set up in Mizoram under the Directorate of Women and Child Development which is under Social Welfare Department, Government of Mizoram. In order to provide shelter for women in distress, the department of Social Welfare took initiative to set up Shelter

Home in Aizawl District alongside with Protective Home. So, in 2005 Shleter Home was established under Women and Child Development, Government of Mizoram. Buildings were constructed immediately and it started functioning in 2009. But changes were made in 2015 by the Ministry of Women and Child, Government of India to merge Short Stay Home and Swadhar Scheme into one scheme called 'Swadhar Greh' since the objectives of both the scheme are similar. So, the scheme which was earlier known as Short Stay Home came to be known as Swadhar Greh. Swadhar Greh is implemented by Directorate of Women and Child Development alongside with Protective Home in one complex. The office of Protective Home and Swadhar Greh is located at Hunthar, Aizawl. Currently, there are about 6 workers under Swadhar Greh, one Resident Superintendent, one Counselor, a visiting nurse, all multi- purpose worker, one warden, guard and also legal authority services provided by Para Legal Volunteer whenever needed and there is one Superintendent who is the overall in- charge of the home. Currently there are 16 inmates, including children. There is another Swadhar Greh at Kelsih, which is looked after by Zoram Driver Ramthim Board (ZDRB). There are currently six workers in this Swadhar Greh. One Superintendent, Counselor, Office Assistant, Instructress, Watch Man and a part time Doctor. The main vision of this scheme is to provide temporary institution/home for victims of women who are under difficult circumstances to enable them to start a new life. It provides basic necessity including security for women and girls. It also provides that women who needs special treatment are left unattended which could lead to their exploitation.

The main objective of the scheme is to provide temporary home for women in distress. To provide them with food, clothing, shelter, training, counselling, legal services etc. so that they could again live a normal life. Women admitted to Swadhar Greh must not be below 18 years of age. They should be under difficult circumstances such as poor and homeless victims of violence and women affected by HIV/AIDS and are without social and economic support etc.

### **Statement of the Problem**

Today there are many social problems in every society. Women are the worse victims of these social problems. Mizoram is no exceptional in these kinds of social problems and specially women in the State. Even though the Department of Social Welfare is implementing many schemes meant for women upliftment and promotion of women welfare. But the problem faced by women is on the increase due to many factors such as social change, socio-economic development and others. Women are now becoming the victims of abuse, domestic violence and due to this many are forced to leave their home which leads them to prostitution or drug addiction. Therefore, it is required to study a programme and scheme meant for uplifting and preventing women from economic exploitation and victimization of social problems. Due to this given reason and unidentified factor, it is required to carry out a research work on the implementation of such policy and programme like Swadhar Greh. A scheme that aims to rehabilitate women in difficult circumstance. Since no one has done a proper research in this issue this attempt will be very important as it will be the first of its kind.



## **Review of Literature**

A brief review of literature forms an important part in research. It helps to understand better the research. Some of the books and journals are reviewed as follows:

S.L. Goel (2010) in his book '*Social Welfare Administration*' wrote about how challenging it is to provide welfare to the weaker sections of the society. To improve the quality of the life of the weaker sections of the society the main objective is to mobilize the material and human resources through well planned social welfare. Social Welfare Administration in India is carried out by a number of agencies be it formal or non-formal, Ngo's, Governmental or non-Governmental at the central, state and local levels. The planning process, execution and decision making of the policies and programmes take a lot time. There is a need of proper administration to manage and carry out these policies and programmes for the SCs, STs and other disadvantaged groups of the society. This book examined the problems of Social Administration and provides alternative for solving the problem. In order to solve the problem and needs of the disadvantaged groups of the society there is a need of sound organizational structure. So, under Social Welfare Administration the Government set up various commissions, schemes, policies and programmes for the welfare of the people. This book mentioned the organization and working of these commissions and programmes and how these policies help in bridging the gap between the weaker sections of the society.

H. Sudhir and Jubita, Hajarimayum (2005), the existence of violence against women and girl children particularly in the Northeast is recognized, yet there is no

action or initiative taken under this circumstance. Study examines various areas of violence against women, the structural factors, trends, dimensions etc. It highlights some policy for the issue and not only that provides suggestions, ideas to solve the issues affecting women and girl children of the northeast. Violence against girls and women starts at a very young age, in Indian society there is preference of a male child than girl child because of this violence against women is more common than in men. Chapter -5 of this book talk about alcohol and drug-related against women. Women are vulnerable to alcohol and drug related violence. If the head of the family alcohol intake increases there is increase in wife and child abuse. The most important strategy to eliminate or reduce alcohol or drug related violence is to empower women. Economic independence is the ultimate key. Various steps have been taken to curb violence against women. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has written to all State Home Ministers the need for including gender sensitization modules as a component of training courses in the State level.

Puja, Mondel in his article published on [www.yourarticlelibrary.com](http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com), wrote about women's welfare in India. The Government of India has been giving attention for the development of weaker sections of the society like women, disabled, old aged people etc. Central Social Welfare Board was set up as an apex body to promote voluntary actions to take up welfare activities for women and children. For social and economic development of women, department of Women and Child Development was setup. This department implements various schemes like Swayamsidha, Swashakti Project, Child Development Schemes (CDS), Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women, Swavlamban, Creche/Day Care Centers for the children of

working and ailing mothers, Hostel for Working Women, Swadhar Rajtriya Mahila Kosh, Welfare of Street Children. These schemes will benefit weaker sections like women and children for their development.

Lalhmasai, Chuaungo in her paper '*Importance of Education for Women's Capacity Building*' (2012), wrote about how important it is to have proper education for development of the society. Due to the increase in literacy rate of women, the literacy rate in Mizoram is improving. She wrote about how education is improving the life of women. Women are now becoming breadwinner in the family. When a woman earns more income, she gives importance on the education of her children. This paper talks about how education is improving the life of women and girls. They become more active and participate in the society.

Mousumi, Mahanta (2015), '*Women Society and Mental Health Narratives of Solitude*', this book studied the critical and neglected topic i.e., women's mental and the attitude of the society towards it. Mental health deserves attention from different fields and very often in our society women's mental health is neglected. The author takes a huge risk in studying this topic and tries to study the problems and situations that have been remained hidden for a long time. From her study it is very clear that the women suffering from mental health are the results of past incident or trauma which were never taken care of. She wrote about how women were not allowed to show their illness due to various social norms and taboos. Tracing the history of mental health, it shows that the treatments used to cure are not the same in different cultures. The position and situation of women in India was complicated by the British presence in colonial times. The first wave Feminist focused on the struggles to gain legal rights.

The First- Wave Feminism began in the late 80's and 90's and ended when women in North America gained legal rights regarding their children and property. This book studied different waves of Feminism and how it spread to non-western world. This book has tried to find out the difference between gender discrimination and discrimination against mentally ill women. In this book, it focuses on women of Assam and further studied the attitude of people towards mental illness.

Lalit, Latta (2005), '*Women Development in India- A Statistical Profile*', this book is based on various publications and reports of Government of India, this book concentrates on the statistical profile of the status of women in different spheres like social, economic and political. It provides an insight into the impact of various schemes and development programmes related to empowerment and the upliftment of women in distress. The book comprises of data's and documents of Census of India, Educational Statistics, Employment Review, Crime in India, India Nutrition Profile, Manpower Profile of India, Women Profile etc. The author main objective is to present relevant status of women at one place. This Statistical Profile provides information about women status in education, labour, crime against them, their economic status. The author aims to help future researchers, planners, administrators in their journey to explore the socio-economic status of women in India.

Ram, Krishna Mandal & Minto, Ete (2010), '*Women in North East India*', a research project based on field work about the women of the North East India. The writer talks about the socio-economic status of Galo Women and also mentioned that the Galo family is patriarchal. The writer mentions the community, the livelihood strategies, the writer mentions his findings, that the status of women is very low as

compared to men in the society. This is because of poverty, lack of education and that the society is favouring male more than women. He suggests measures to solve this inequality between women and men in the society by adopting the government policy for women and to protect the rights of women.

R.K, Samanta (2005), '*Empowering Rural Women- Issues, Opportunities and Approaches*', is a volume consisting of 14 chapters contributed by Renowned Administrators, Policy Makers, Professors etc. from all over the world, which focusses on the development and empowerment of rural women. The main aim of the book is to help future researchers, NGOs, development administrators who are working towards the development of rural women. Part I: *Women Empowerment and Development- 'Rural Development through Women Empowerment'* by R.K. Samanta mentioned that for development to happen in rural India, the first and most important is to develop its women folk and empowered them economically and socially. The only means is to lessen poverty and eliminate drudgery in their day to day lives.

Amisteshwar, Ratra (2006), '*Working and Non-Working Women*'. The author adopted full and complete approach for studying the readiness of family life among working and non-working women. The writer mentioned the changing attitude of Indian Women especially regarding family relations. The writer highlights the importance of physical, sexual, psychological preparedness before marriage. The writer also describes various types of marriages in the Indian society. It also talks about the adjustment methods used by both working and non-working women in marriage and techniques used for solving conflicts that exist in any marriages. The author highlights suggestions for future researchers and administrators who are planning to

learn in field of family studies, human psychology etc. It is a book written in simple and clear so that anyone can understand the complex family dynamics among working and non-working women.

Lalnehzovi (2007), '*Women's Development in India*' is a volume comprising of fourteen papers written by various teachers in universities which is about the development of women in India and the problems faced by women who are the victims of poverty, exploitation, inequality, unemployment etc. Lalnehzovi in her paper wrote about the policies and programmes for the upliftment of women in India. India is mostly a patriarchal society because of this the status of women is very low. She mentioned how important it is for the Government to formulate policies and programmes for the upliftment and development of women in India. After independence with the framing of the Indian Constitution, laws and policies were made for the welfare of women. Though there are many policies and programmes for the welfare of women, gender equality and gender justice are still just a dream. The writer highlights various programmes and policies for women like National Perspective Plan for Women, National Commission for Self Employed Women and Women in the Informal Sector, National Expert Committee on Women Prisoners, National Plan of Action for the Girl Child etc. She also mentioned how important it is to have a proper and accountable governance in order to uplift the poor and weaker section of society like women. Nowadays, we have seen women in respectable position in different fields. But they are not fully free from discrimination and harassment of the society. The hopes of women can come true with the help of the Government, women individuals and the nation.

Barna, Ganguli (2015), in her article '*Empowering Women*' wrote about how the idea of women empowerment came when the Third International Women's Conference at Nairobi introduced "women empowerment-as a re-distribution of social power and control of resources in favor of Women". In this article the writer talks about how women empowerment can change the life of a woman. When women are educated and healthy they are likely to have more educated and healthier children. Research also shows that when women are involved in the decision making, they tend to make different decisions, maybe better or worse but they reflect more members of the society. She also wrote about the achievements of women in the field of education. The literacy rate of women has also increased and due to this, women are now participating in decision making. Education is an important factor in women empowerment it enables women to respond to the challenges and it change their life. She also mentioned one of the policies of the Government to encourage education for women which is Beti Bachao and Beti Padhao which prevent gender biased sex selective elimination.

Deepak, Khandekar (2018), in her article '*Empowering Tribal Women*' wrote about empowering tribal women. Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) was set up the year 1999, the main mission was to enhance socio economic status of tribal population. She wrote about how important education is for tribal women. One of the flagships programme of MoTA, the Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs), which focuses on the improving access to quality education. More than 50 percent of students in these schools are girls. The main aim of this school is to provide safe and sound environment. Hostels have also been constructed in different places. She talks about

how empowering women is a long and continuous process and MoTA is committed to it. But despite best efforts there are still some challenges which are being addressed.

Archana, Datta Mukhopadhyay (2018), in her paper '*Communication: Overarching Role in Women Empowerment*', wrote about how mass media played a role in benefitting the schemes for women's empowerment and highlighting the issues of gender rights to larger audience. With the advancement of communication and technology, it is making a deep impact on women's empowerment. The growth of ICT has boosted the outreach communication coverage and opportunities for women. With the introduction of National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) Scheme (2016-2017), Women Helpline came into existence to reach out women in distress, not only it help women in distress but also provides job for women. She talks about how the issue of women's empowerment caught the entire nation's imagination when the Prime Minister launched the 'Beti Bachhao Beti Padhao' program at Panipat which is the most effected districts in the State. Mass Media played a critical role in yielding beneficial results from the schemes for women's empowerment. Mass media helps in providing a larger audience base.

K Shanthi, (1998) '*Empowerment of Women*' is a book comprising of 13 papers written by Professors from different Universities. Chandra Periyanyagam in her paper '*Cultural Empowerment of Women through Street Plays*' wrote about the need of women empowerment through street plays. She talks about how majority of Indian women are illiterate; therefore, she stressed the need for women empowerment through street plays so that majority of the women could understand the problems that they are facing. Though the Government started many schemes and programmes for women



they did not produce the desired goals. She mentioned that it was the time when many women's organizations were set up to create awareness among women. But due to the fact that majority of the women in India are illiterate the best way is through street plays. She wrote that the street plays to be in local language and touching upon a particular subject such as child marriages, child labour, mental and physical health, the need for economic independence, marital problems, unemployment etc. She wrote that plays should be according to the need of the particular area and the methods of the play should also be according to the area, e.g. in rural areas since most of the women are illiterate visual effects should also be used. She concludes by saying there is one factor which could be problem i.e. people who are engaged in T.V. programmes but she says that street plays are still very effective for social change.

Rajkumari, Chandraseran (1998) in her paper '*Education Empowers Women*' wrote about how education is the most important instrument for bringing about social change, and she therefore says that women education is the most powerful instrument. She highlights the status of women's Education in India from the ancient times. During this time, women philosophers like Sulabhi, Maitereyi and Gargi made contributions to advancement of knowledge. She mentioned that women enjoyed equal opportunities for education and work during Vedic age. She also wrote that with the arrival of the foreign missionaries and their introduction to English language brought new factors to bear on Indian people. Their arrival brought a lot of changes especially among women. Women literacy rate improved a lot and were now more involved in the society. She wrote that because of education women are becoming more alert about their surroundings and the society.

The above-mentioned literatures provide welfare for development of women especially in the North-East. Articles directly related to the topic have not been published or found.

### **Scope of the Study**

The study focuses on the problems faced by women due to social and economic exploitation in Aizawl District. For this the administration of Swadhar Greh which is one of the programmes under Social Welfare Department, Government of Mizoram in Aizawl District is taken as the main study. Therefore, the main focus of the study is on the organization, functions and role of Swadhar Greh in the upliftment of women who are in need. Attempt is also made on the role played by Swadhar Greh in rehabilitating women in difficult circumstance. The socio-economic profile of inmates of Swadhar Greh is also studied. Issues and challenges of the Swadhar Greh and suggestions for possible remedial measures is also covered in the study.

### **Objectives of the Research**

- i) To study the origin of Swadhar Greh programme in India.
- ii) To study the implementing agency of Swadhar Greh in Aizawl District.
- iii) To examine the role and functions of Swadhar Greh in providing social and economic support for women in distress.
- iv) To find out problem and challenges faced by Swadhar Greh.

## **Research Questions**

- i) What is meant by Swadhar Greh and why it is implemented?
- ii) What are the organization and functions of the implementing agency of Swadhar Greh in Aizawl District?
- iii) What are the roles and function of Swadhar Greh in providing social and economic support for women in distress?
- iv) What are the problems and challenges faced by Swadhar Greh?

## **Research Methodology**

The present work has been based on primary and secondary data. The primary data have been collected with the help of Questionnaire Method, Observation and Interview Method from the staff as well as the beneficiaries of Swadhar Greh. Primary data has been collected and has been analyzed as per the responses.

Secondary data has been collected from different sources such as books, magazines, articles, journals, reports and documents concerned with the department, and electronic medium such as internet, websites etc. was also used as an important source for the collection of data.

## **Chapterization**

Chapter I : Introduction

Chapter II : Working and organization of Swadhar Greh

Chapter III : Functions and Role of Swadhar Greh in Aizawl District

Chapter IV : Results and Discussion

Chapter V : Conclusion

## **CHAPTER II**

### **WORKING AND ORGANIZATION OF SWADHAR GREH**

The Directorate of Women and Child Development, under Social Welfare Department Government of Mizoram took initiative in setting up Swadhar Greh in Aizawl District. Swadhar Greh – which is a short stay home for women in difficult circumstances and who are without any financial support, Swadhar Greh was set up in 2005 at Hunthar alongside Protective Home which is also a home for women victims of Drug Abuse and Prostitution who are without home. The Directorate of Women and Child Development, under Social Welfare Department is the implementing agency of Swadhar Greh in Aizawl District. The Directorate of Women and Child Development looked after both Swadhar Greh and Protective Home in one complex and each home have separate buildings, but the programmes and activities performed are the same for both the homes for better and effective management for the implementing agency. Currently, there are 13 staff under Directorate of Women and Child Development, Government of Mizoram and 6 staff for Swadhar Greh and there is one Superintendent who is the head and overall in-charge of both the homes. Details of existing staff of Directorate of Women and Child Development, Social Welfare Department, Government of Mizoram as on 2-11-2019 are given in Table 1.

Under this, Swadhar Greh can be set up with 30 inmates capacity in every districts and cities as per the guidelines.

The main objectives of Swadhar Greh is to provide basic needs of women who are in need due to economic, social and medical problems. This Swadhar Greh has

been established to restore and regain normal life and to provide rehabilitation. Apart from that, in order for them to be economically stable vocational and skill trainings will be provided. Legal aid and guidance also to be provided and counselling through telephone. Swadhar Greh in Aizawl District provides all these objectives. There are 16 beneficiaries here along with the beneficiary's children admitted to this centre. Deserted women by their families or other circumstances, women who survived natural disasters and are left without any economic support can availed temporary home at Swadhar Greh. Women victims of drug abuse, prostitution or are affected by HIV/AIDS and are without any economic support are also admitted to Swadhar Greh. Necessary arrangements are made by the workers regarding the beneficiaries. Women could stay up to a maximum period of 5 years and older women above the age of 55 years may be accommodated till the age of 60 years if they needed so. But they will be shifted to the appropriate home. Children of the inmates should also be provided the same facilities. But above 18 years of girl child and 12 years boy child are not permissible to stay with their mother in the centre.

**Table - 1**

**Overview of the Organizational Structure:**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Name of Post</b>	<b>No of Post</b>
1.	Superintendent	1
2.	Case Worker	1
3.	LDC	1
4.	4 <sup>th</sup> Grade	3
5.	LDC (Master Roll/MR)	1
6.	Social Worker	1
7.	Counsellor	1
8.	Accountant	1
9.	Medical Doctor (part time)	2
10.	Guard	1

**Source:** Interview with Accountant of Directorate of Women and Child Development.

**Implementing Agencies and Eligibility Criteria**

The agencies/organizations that can implement Swadhar Greh are discuss as follows:

- a) State Government agencies including Women Development Corporations set up by the Government of the State.
- b) Autonomous Body (Central or State)
- c) Urban Local Bodies.
- d) Cantonment Boards.

- e) Rural Local Bodies and Co-operative Societies.
- f) Government Departments.
- g) Public Trusts registered under the Law.
- h) NGO's/Civil Society registered under the Government.

As given who are under the permissible limit.

### **Components of the Scheme**

- a) Construction grant for construction of the building will be admissible to the implementing agencies. Public land must be used for this purpose. Wherein meaning of public land for the purpose of scheme is the land owned by the Central/ State/ Local Government which also include public land obtained by any organization from Government or Government organization on lease hold basis for at least a period of 30 years and on renewable terms for construction of working women hostel.
- b) Meaning of public land for the purpose of schemes is the land owned by Central/ State/ Local Government which would also include public land obtained by any organization from Government organization on lease hold basis for at least a period of 30 years and on renewable terms for construction of Swadhar Greh.
- c) The condition of public land should not be insisted upon in respect of the proposals of North East where peculiar land holding system is different from the rest of the country as safeguarded by Article 371 of the Constitution of India exist. Land and its resources belong to the



private individuals and community. Monitoring of the project shall be entrusted to the District Collector who shall ensure that the project is completed as per approval and the building is used only as Swadhar Greh. The District Administration needs to ensure that the property is not alienated to any other third party.

- d) Cost of rent (if rented).
- e) Financial support.
- f) Provision of civic amenities including medical care etc.
- g) Counselling, legal services, vocational programme and supervision should also be provided.

#### **Pattern of Assistance**

For running the Swadhar Greh, the Central Government, Ministry of Women & Child Development will provide 100% as Grant-in-aid to the implementing agencies. Besides this, if other facilities are available to assist women who are in difficult circumstances only few assistances can be sought. Government shall provide financial support to start Swadhar Greh.

- a) Financial assistance for construction of buildings, rooms, huts etc. and facilities like bathroom, kitchen, electricity, dining room, office room, hall etc. for the residents of beneficiaries and workers. The grant shall be subject to ceiling of 3,000 sq. ft for 30 women.
- b) Assistance for Rent: There is admissible limit for Swadhar Greh at the rate of Rs. 6,000/- to Rs. 40,000/- for grade A cities and

grade B cities in other places Rs 25,000/-, subject to rent assessment. The list of Grade A and B cities is annexed. The buildings should not be located in areas where rent is high. But certified reasonableness of the rent should be obtained from the authorized agency.

The resident should be provided with a space of approximately 80 sq. ft for personal utilities excluding other utilities and also multi-purpose hall should also be made where training, entertainment etc. will take place. The premises of Swadhar Greh should be clear and no other residential programme should be operate within the premises of Swadhar Greh even if it is run by the same implementing agency.

c) Administration and Management: The provision of posts of staff for Swadhar Greh with 30 beneficiaries would be as under:

- Resident Superintendent
- Rehabilitation Officer
- Counselor
- Office Assistant cum DEO
- Legal Aid Officer/ Lawyer (part time support service)
- Medical Doctor (part time support service)
- Guards (2)

Table-2 relates to consolidated remuneration provided for staffing requirements for a home of 30 beneficiaries. Staff components/ post maybe increased for homes of 50-100 beneficiaries.

**Table - 2**

**Remuneration provided for Staff**

<b>Amount for remuneration of staff</b>	2,00,000 pm	24,00,000 yearly
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**Source:** Modifications in the guidelines of Swadhar Greh Scheme,2018

The organization is to ensure that the staff is appointed on contract basis and other than guards, female employee should be appointed. The organization shall ensure that the staff employed are empathetic of needs of the beneficiaries. The staff should undergo proper medical check-up by the Government hospitals/authority and should not suffer from any communicable diseases. Periodic health check-up of the staff shall be ensured. All the staff must have thorough background checks to ensure that there are no past criminal records. This is to be verified by a Police authority before deployment in the Home. Table 3 shows recurring expenditure that shall be sanctioned for Swadhar Greh with 30 beneficiaries.

**Table - 3**

**Recurring Expenditure to be Sanctioned for Swadhar Greh**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Essentials</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b>Expenses (Once-a-month)</b>	<b>Expenses (Annually)</b>
1	Expenses on nutrition	Per Household		15,00,000/-
2	Expenses on dress	Per Household		
3	Expenses on drugs, personal sanitization, goods etc.	Per Household		
4	Allowances	Per Household		
5	Expenses on entertainment activities	Per Household		
6	Contingency charges including telephone	Per Household		
7	Compensation of charges for professional training	Compensation of training of test fee for woman fixed by the Ministry of Skill Development or as the District Local Administration deems fit.		To be reimbursed on actual basis
8	Maintenance charges for all homes (minor repairs, plumbing, electricals repairs, whitewash etc.)	Per Household		50,000/-
9	Rent	Per Household	60,000/- 40,000/- 25,000/-	7,20,000/- 4,80,000/- 3,00,000/-
<b>Total</b>				46,70,000/- 44,30,000/- 42,50,000/-

**Source:** Modifications in the guidelines of Swadhar Greh Scheme,2018

All courses should promote the improvement of economic self-sufficiency of the beneficiaries. Training in traditional handicrafts, stitching, knitting etc. should also be encouraged.

Expenditure for more than 30 beneficiaries can be increased proportionately.

- a) 2/3 of the expenses will be given to the children of Swadhar Greh.
- b) Irregular Spending: All homes must have CCTV at the main entrance/reception area and in common areas only, with a provision to keep video back up of at least 15 days. Rs. 50,000/- will be given for purchasing for Closed Circuit Television (CCTV). Rs.5,000/- each will also be given to women for buying their day to day basic needs. During the 5 years of implementation, the Project Sanctioning Committee will approve the suitable amount if the project is successful but should not exceed the previous funding.

**Table - 4**

**Qualifications/Duties of the Staff of Swadhar Greh**

<b>Post</b>	<b>Qualification</b>
Resident Superintendent	Preferably Post Graduate in Social Work/Psychology/Sociology with 2-3 years supervisory experience in running of such Homes. The resident superintendent must live at the home and provide overall supervision to ensure smooth functioning of the home.
Rehabilitation Officer	Preferably Post Graduate in Social Work/Psychology/Sociology with at least 2-3 years experienced working on
Counsellor	Clinical Psychologist
Lower Divisional Clerk (LDC)	Graduate (knowledge in Computer)
Security Guard	Middle School

**Source:** Modifications in the guidelines of Swadhar Greh Scheme,2018

If the staff have worked in the homes for more than 5 years, the above conditions may be exempted (with the exception of counsellors).

**Amenities Maintenance**

*a) Legal Facilities*

The legal needs of the inmates shall be met by the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA). If the DLSA cannot provide legal aid, the Implementing Agency should authorize legal aid by engaging a lawyer/legal aid officer.

*b) Vocational Programme*

The Implementing agency would deliver vocational education to the beneficiaries through Vocational Training Institute recognized by the concerned department. After they completed their training, the examination and training cost would be refunded to the beneficiaries by the institute on the submission of the certificate. During their training, the transportation cost of the beneficiaries will be given from the emergency fund.

*c) Medical Aid*

To provide aid and medical check-up, the home should be linked with the Local Govt. Hospitals. For the better convenience of the beneficiaries, a part time Medical Officer or Nurse who can visit the home at least once a week should be employed by the implementing agency. The cost of the medicines recommended by the Medical Officers should be given by the Head in-Charge of Medical Facilities.

*d) Counselling*

Counselling will be given as per the needs of the beneficiaries by the proposed counsellor.

During the enactment of the scheme, connections should be made with the State Government of Government of India programmes such as Non-Formal Educations, Skill Developments etc.

Implementing agencies must ensure registration of beneficiaries for insurance and access to good quality healthcare under schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan

Yojana (PMJDY), Pradhan Mantri Surakhsha Bima Yojana (PMSBY, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Bima Yojana (PMJBV) etc.

The beneficiaries should be ensured by the implementing agencies to open a bank account through Kiosk and business correspondence of banks.

The beneficiary's data must be kept and updated at all times by the implementing agencies in direct benefit transfer portal and NGO portal.

To give assistance to beneficiaries affected by HIV/AIDS, the implementing agency will work with State Aids Control Societies.

To improve the working and quality of the services provided in the home, the State Govt. will select eligible agencies for training programme.

The facilities and the money sanction for items or services and also the name and telephone number of district level officer should be display written in local language at the Swadhar Home.

#### **Financial Assistance for New Projects (Swadhar Greh)**

- a) The State Government will identify the number of implementing agency in their own state and the same maybe inform to the Joint Secretary of the controlling agency under the Govt. of India during the month of September. It is the discretion of the Central Govt. to decide the number of projects to be approved along with the required data.



- b) It is also the responsibility of the State Govt. to invite the tender qualified implementing organisations or agencies and place before the sanctioning committee formed by the State Govt.

The newly approved Swadhar Greh will be sanctioned for the first 5 years and the continuation for the financial support will be decided on its performance.

### **Mode of Release of Grant**

Implementing agencies will be released the financial assistance as given:

#### **a) Construction of building**

- i. To construct a building, funds shall be released on instalment basis for 3 times on the ratio of 50:40:10. For purchasing furniture and common facilities will be made at the rate of 10% of the construction in the final instalment.
- ii. The first instalment of the grant will be released to the newly approved agency.
- iii. After the first instalment, the implementing agency will apply the second instalment along with the following:
  - a) The utilization duly signed by the Chartered Accountant (CA).
  - b) The physical progress work for construction will be submitted to the State Govt.
- iv. The final and the third instalment of construction funding will be released only after the completion of the construction of the building.  
The following documents will be produced:

- a) Completion certificate issued by the State Public Work Engineering Department (PWED) and Central Public Works Department (CPWD).
- b) Consolidated utilization certificate duly signed by the Chartered Accountant (CA) of the first, second and the final instalment will be submitted by the implementing agency.
- c) Proved evidence such as photographs of the newly constructed building with a signboard will be submitted to the funding agency.

### **Swadhar Greh in Rented Building**

Swadhar Greh may be in a rented building, and financial can be availed. But funding may be released in two equal instalments every year along with one-time non-recurring fund in the first instalment.

- i. The implementing agency has to furnish photographs of the building showing signboard and has mentioned that Swadhar Greh has been funded by Govt. of India.
- ii. The first and the second instalment will only be released after the fulfilment of the terms and conditions laid down by funding authority on productions of the following documents:
  - a) Utilization certificate on actual expenditure incurred duly signed by the competent authority.
  - b) Inspection report including the details of the Swadhar Greh given by the authority of District Administration.

### **Process of the Funding**

The release of funding will be 60:40 basis by the Govt. of India and the concern states. For North Eastern and Himalayan States the funding pattern will be 90:10 basis by the Central Govt. and State Govt. But for Union Territories it is 100% basis by the Central Govt.

### **Monitoring of Mechanism**

#### *i. District Level Monitoring Mechanism*

For the smooth and effective functioning of Swadhar Greh, the District level monitoring mechanism will be set with the following composition:

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| a) District Collector/Deputy Commissioner                                     | - Chairperson |
| b) Chief Medical Officer of the concerned District                            | - Member      |
| c) Superintendent of Police of the concerned District                         | - Member      |
| d) District Women and Child Development Officer                               | - Member      |
| e) Member of District Legal Service Authority                                 | - Member      |
| f) Representative of the local bodies   | - Member      |
| g) Eminent citizens nominated by District Collector or<br>Deputy Commissioner | - Member      |

There should be two women members of district committee. They shall meet at least once in three to four months.

The implementing agency will present a report of the inmates quarterly.

*ii. Observation at the State Level*

There shall be one Chairperson for the scheme. The Secretary in-charge of social welfare in the State Govt./UT will be the Chairperson. The Chairperson will select the members of the committee and there shall also be representative from the Central Govt. as a member of the committee. The committee will meet twice a year to discuss the functioning of the projects. The sanctioning of funds to the implementing agency will be decided according to the performance of the agency which is determined by the concerned committee.

*iii. Observation at the Central Level*

The concerned authority of the Central Govt. shall check the functioning and working of the Swadhar Greh from time to time with the State Govt. and Union Territories authorities. The officers of the WCD shall inspect the projects regularly also the ministry will try and explore to place web/IT based monitoring system for effective functioning of the project.

**Violations or Breach of Provision**

- i. Swadher Greh will cease to exist at any time and all the assets will be returned to the Govt. of India if violations or breach of provision are committed by the implementing agency. Criminal action can also be taken if warranted.
- ii. If there is any case of misuse of funds by the implementing agency, the concerned Govt. will take necessary action by filing an FIR against the agency. Legal action will also be taken to recover the fund with a rate of interest agreed by the agency.

- iii. If found that there is misuse of the funds provided for the construction of the building, the Govt. of India will take over the building and all the property that was given under the scheme.
- iv. If the members of the implementing agencies or the staff violates the law of the scheme such as sexual, physical and mental abuse or fabrication of records, the concerned authority will take action by stopping the grant the home received.

#### **Terms and Conditions**

- i. Short Stay Home or Swadhar Home in operation if the new guidelines come into force will rename as Swadhar Greh and function on the basis of new guidelines. The concerned governments will identify the requirement and recommended the continuance or otherwise.
- ii. At the times of introduction of new guidelines, all the liabilities accumulated will be reimbursed to the implementing agencies by the funding agency on the recommendation of the concerned government.

#### **Mode of Publicity**

It is the duty of the State Govt. to generate awareness of Swadhar Greh permissible beneficiaries and other facilities available there under. The implementing agency is also responsible to publicise information about Swadhar Greh to public through different kinds of available device.

**Details of revised cost of Swadhar Greh Scheme for 2016-2017 onwards**

**Table - 5**

**The Norms of the Staff for 30 Residents Swadhar Greh:**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of the Post</b>	<b>No. of Posts</b>	<b>Income (Once-a-month)</b>	<b>Income (Annually)</b>
1	Home Superintendent	1	12,000/-	1,44,000/-
2	Home Counsellor	1	10,000/-	1,20,000/-
3	Lower Divisional Clerk	1	8,000/-	96,000/-
4	Medical Officer/Nurse (Part time)	1	6,000/-	72,000/-
5	Security Guard	2	10,000/-	1,20,000/-
<b>Total</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>46,000/-</b>	<b>5,52,000/-</b>

**Source:** Modifications in the guidelines of Swadhar Greh Scheme,2018

**Table - 6**

**Other Recurring Expenditure of Swadhar Greh for 30 Residents:**

S.No.	Name of components	Component	Allowance (Once-a-month)	Allowance (Annually)
1	Allowances for Food	Per Home	1,300/-	4,68,000/-
2	Allowance for cooking	Per Home		30,000/-
3	Allowances for medicines, personal hygiene products etc.	Per Home	175/-	63,000/-
4	Allowance	Per Home	100/-	36,000/-
5	Allowance for Entertainment activities	Merged	per women	12,000/-
6	Refunding of fees for vocational training in which the certificate will be issued to them by the approval of the NCVT.	Refunding of training and test fees.	1800/- per women	27,000/-
7	Telephone charges	Per home		50,000/-
8	Rental fees for Swadhar Greh	Per home	50,000 (Class A City) 30,000 (Class B City) 18,000 (Class C City)	6,00,000/- 3,60,000/- 2,16,000/-
	<b>Total</b>			<b>12,86,000/-</b> <b>10,46,000/-</b> <b>9,02,000/-</b>

**Source:** Modifications in the guidelines of Swadhar Greh, 2018

**Table - 7**

**Change in the Budget of the Home**

Norms of Staff for 30 inmates Swadhar Greh:

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Remuneration (Monthly)</b>	<b>Remuneration (Yearly)</b>
<b>Total</b>	2,00,000/-	24,00,000/-

**Source:** Modifications in the guidelines of Swadhar Greh, 2018

**Table - 8**

**Expenses of Swadhar Greh for 30 inmates**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of components</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b>Expenses (Once-a-month)</b>	<b>Expenses (Annually)</b>
1.	Expenses on food	Per home		15,00,000/-
2.	Expenses on clothing	Per home		
3.	Expenses on drugs, personal sanitization etc.	Per home		
4.	Allowance	Per home		
5.	Expense for entertainment activities	Per home		
6.	Refunding of fees for vocational programme	Per home		
7.	Telephone charges			
8.	Maintenance changes for all homes			50,000/-



9.	Rent for Swadhar Greh	Per home	60,000 (Class A City) 40,000 (Class B City) 25,000 (Class C City)	7,20,000/- 4,80,000/- 3,00,000/-
	Total			46,70,000/- 44,30,000/- 42,50,000/-

**Source:** Modifications in the guidelines of Swadhar Greh, 2018

1. In Swadhar scheme a Monitoring Unit which includes Consultant Data Entry Operator etc. can be set up for day to day work of the section.
2. Monitoring Unit (MU) within the Ministry of Women and Child Development will be set up for Implementation of the Scheme. The MU will be functional under the overall supervision of Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary along with one Director. The MU would also be assisted by one full time coordinator and two data entry operators hired on contractual basis for day to day support in data entry, details of the Human Resource at Monitoring Unit (MU) are below

**Table - 9**

**Details of the Human Resource at Monitoring Unit (MU)**

Total Human Resource – Monitoring Unit				
SL. No.	Particular of Staff	No. Per unit	Remuneration per person per month (In Rupees)	Annual Expenditure Consolidated (In Rupees)
1	Coordinator	1	40,000	4,80,000
2	Data Entry Operator	2	15,000	3,60,000
	Sub Total C	3		8,40,000

**Source:** Modifications in the guidelines of Swadhar Greh, 2018

**Relationship Between the Ministry of Women & Child Development,  
Government of India and Social Welfare Department in Regard to Swadhar  
Greh**

As per the letter of Kirti Saxena dated 17<sup>th</sup> August 2015 addressed to the Principal Secretary/Secretary in charge of the implementing agency of Swadhar Greh in Aizawl District, the agencies namely Swadahr Greh and Short Stay Home are expected to make shelter home to support services to women and girls in difficult situations. Funds to the implementing agencies, which are mainly NGOs, were hitherto released by the Ministry on the recommendation of the State Governments under Swadhar Scheme and by the CSWB after inspection by State/Boards their field officers under Short Stay Home Scheme. Since the objective of both the schemes is similar, it was decided in 2011 to merge them into one scheme called ‘Swadhar Greh’ and operates it as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on cost sharing basis of 90:10 with the

State Governments. However, the new Scheme could not take off at that time as most of the States did not convey their willingness for cost sharing. The Government has now reconsidered the matter and decided to implement the revised scheme as a central sector scheme through States/UTs with 100% central funding.” As per the new guidelines 2018, the Central Government and the State Government share has been made with 90% and 10% is the state matching share respectively.

**CHAPTER III**  
**FUNCTIONS AND ROLE OF SWADHAR GREH IN AIZAWL**  
**DISTRICT**

The previous chapter has traced out the working and organization of Swadhar Greh. This chapter discusses the functions and roles carried out by Swadhar Greh in Aizawl District. In order to achieve the objectives of the schemes, the functions of the Swadhar Greh have to be effective. Swadhar Greh is to provide basic necessities from food to their all well- being, regain emotional strength, legal aid, rehabilitation, support and understand their requirements and refresh their dignity as a human.

The Swadhar Greh had carried out their functions towards the assigned objectives which were discussed in the ensuing paragraphs.

Currently, there are 16 beneficiaries where 6 of them are children. The eligibility criteria for beneficiary laid down cannot be followed here in Aizawl, so the staff of Swadhar Home made necessary arrangements according to the need of the people. Women above 18 years could avail admission to Swadhar Greh. Women who are deserted by their families or husband and are without any economic support can seek admission to Swadhar Greh. Women who are victims of physical abuse, sexual abuse, women prisoners released from jail, trafficked female victims, women who are facing exploitation or women suffering from HIV/AIDS who do not have any economic support or women leaving homes because of marital disputes etc. can seek admission to Swadhar Greh. Some of the women admitted to Swadhar Greh here in Aizawl are women who migrated from the neighboring States like Myanmar, Assam

etc. they are usually women who are victims of domestic violence. Unwanted pregnant women who are disserted from their homes or by their husbands are admitted to Swadhar Greh. NGO's like MHIP refers women who are victims of rape to Swadhar Greh and they are directly admitted to the home. Most of the victims are referred to Swadhar Greh by NGO's, also when women contacted Women Helpline due to certain unfortunate circumstances they are referred to Swadhar Greh, and also women who are victims of violence- be it private or public, or within the family or workplace and are no longer in safe environment saved by One Stop Center are usually referred to Swadhar Greh, women who committed crime or released from jail and are without any economic support are also admitted to Swadhar Greh from Police Station, also pregnant women who is in no position to take care of her baby and is disserted by family are admitted to Swadhar Greh by Adoption Agent. When these Agents or NGO's referred women who are in difficult situations to Swadhar Greh, they are directly admitted but they must have referral document if possible and Aadhaar Card and Voter's Id if they have it with them. In other States, the women admitted to Swadhar Greh are usually women from a poor and under privileged family or some without family to turn to. Here in Mizoram, the background of the women in Swahdar Greh is much better comparing to other States. In other States when women came to Swadhar Greh, they have nothing or anyone to turn to but here in Mizoram the women who came to Swadhar Greh are usually women who still have family but are disserted due to many reasons. When women are admitted to Swadhar Greh if they have family they have to give security deposit to the Resident Superintendent. The families of the beneficiaries can visit once a month, there are currently 3 to 4 beneficiaries who do not have families to visit them, so in this case NGO's or Church Group sponsored

those beneficiaries. Currently, there are four beneficiaries sponsored by Electric Locality KTP (Kristian Thalai Pawl- church group), every month they provide basic needs to them like soap, shampoo etc.

### **Relationship between Directorate of Women and Child Development, Social Welfare Department and Swadhar Greh**

The Directorate of Women and Child Development under Social Welfare Department is the implementing agency of Swadhar Greh here in Aizawl District. As laid down in the guidelines of Swadhar Greh, the implementing agency should provide 10% funding and the Central Government 90%. The implementing agency provides 10% as State matching share to Swadhar Greh in Aizawl District and the rest of the funds required for establishing and maintaining Swadhar Greh are provided by the concerned Ministry, Government. The funds have been released by the Government of India on half yearly basis.

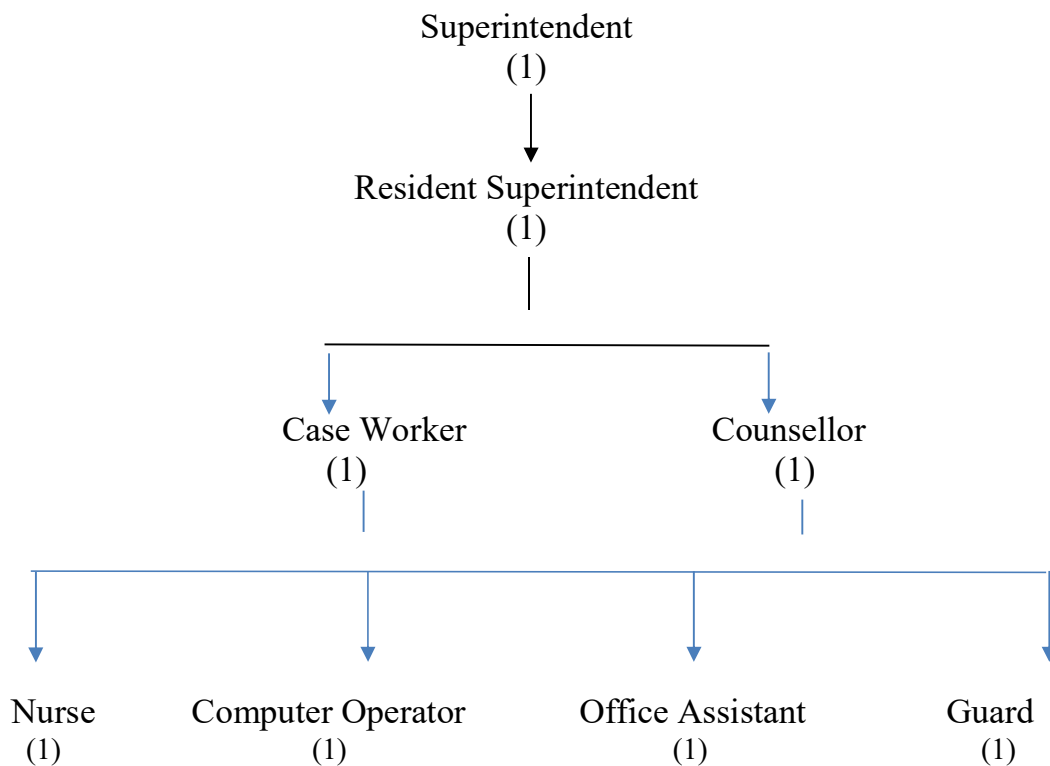
### **Relationship between Protective Home and Swadhar Greh in Aizawl District**

Swadhar Greh and Protective Home are schemes both under the Directorate of Women and Child Development under Social Welfare Department, Government of Mizoram. Swadhar Greh and Protective Home are both home for women in difficult conditions, Swadhar Greh is mainly a temporary home for women in distress and those who are without any economic support due to different circumstances like women who survived from natural disasters and are rendered homeless, women released from jail and are without family or home etc. whereas Protective Home is mainly for women who are victims of drug abuse or women who are sex worker and are left without home. Here in Aizawl District, both the homes are looked after by Directorate of Women and Child Development in one complex. Swadhar Greh and Protective Home

are in the same complex but they have separate buildings for each home. They combined most of the programmes and activities for both the homes for better and effective management. Women who are ready for discharge from Protective Home but do not have family to go home to are further referred to Swadhar Greh for certain period of time. This is to ensure that they are emotionally, physically and economically stable to be own their own.

Chart No.I

Overview of Organizational Structure of Swadhar Greh



## **Duties/Roles of the Staff of Swadhar Greh**

Currently there are 7 staff and one head who is the overall in charge of Swadhar Greh in Hunthar. Each of these staff has a very important role in the administration of Swadhar Greh. Their roles and duties maybe further discuss:

### *a) Superintendent*

The Superintendent is the overall head of both the homes i.e. Protective Home and Swadhar Greh. She is in charge of all the management and administration of both the homes. She supervises and guides the action of work performed by the staff. She is the link between the implementing agency and the home. She oversees the policies, plans and programmes of the home. She makes sure that both the home run smoothly.

### *b) Resident Superintendent*

The Resident Superintendent is in charge of the management and administration of home. She ensures that there is smooth functioning in the administration of the home. Problems and needs of the beneficiaries are sorted out by her. She is in charge of keeping up to date information of the beneficiaries and submit report to the Superintendent every month. She is also in charge of arranging activities for the beneficiaires. She distributes duties and role to each in-mates, so that they can become a responsible person in the future.

### *c) Counsellor*

There should be at least one counselor at Swadhar Greh. She is in- charge of giving counselling to beneficiaries of the home. She gives counselling or special



session to pregnant women, women who are mentally weak and physically weak. The counsellor main role is to help and assist the women so that they can be mentally and physically fit again. Since most of the women at Swadhar Greh are women who had been mentally and physically damaged, regular counselling is given to them so that they can live a life afresh with dignity.

*d) Office Assistant*

There is one Office Assistant who is in charge of filing, typing, keeping records, preparing documents etc. She is in charge of the overall management of office work. She keeps the record of all the beneficiaries from the beginning till date.

*e) Nurse*

There is one visiting nurse at Swadhar Greh who is in charge of providing health care to the residents/ inmates of Swadhar Greh. She visits the home from time to time to check the health conditions of the beneficiaries. Since there are a lot of pregnant women here, the nurse checked the health conditions of the pregnant women frequently, so that they can have a safe and healthy delivery. It is important that the women at the home are healthy so regular checkup is done.

*f) Lawyer/Legal Aid Officer*

There is a part time lawyer, who is in charge of providing legal services to the beneficiaries. She provides legal awareness on Human Trafficking, Women's Rights, etc. She helps Swadhar Greh whenever they need legal assistance.

*g) Guard/ Watchman/ Peon*

There is currently one guard at Swadhar Greh, who takes care of the buildings and the premises. He maintains the compound and see that no one trespass the compound of Swadhar Greh at night without the permission of the Resident Superintendent. Since, the home did not have separate peon, the guard does all the work of a peon.

**Table - 10**

**Qualifications of the Staff of Swadhar Greh in Aizawl District:**

<b>Post</b>	<b>Qualification</b>
Resident Superintendent	Post Graduate in Social Work.
Counsellor	Post Graduate in Psychology
Office Assistant	Under Graduate
Staff Nurse	Graduate (BSc Nursing)
Warden- in- charge	Graduate
Guard/ Watchman/ Peon	Graduate

**Source:** Interview with the Resident Superintendent of Swadhar Greh

The above table-10 shows the qualifications of the current staff of Swadhar Greh in Aizawl District.

## **Functions of Swadhar Greh**

The main function of Swadhar Greh is providing shelter to women in distress, food, clothes and basic necessities of life. Regular Psychological Counselling is given to beneficiaries to help with their emotional and mental health. Medical checkup is also done from time to time according to the needs of the beneficiaries. Training is imparted for their skill upgradation in many fields. The main aim of Swadhar Greh is to provide temporary accommodation to women in difficult circumstances, in order for them to support themselves when they leave Swadhar Greh, training is given to them such as tailoring, knitting, handloom and they are also taught basic knowledge of computer etc. so that they will be able to support themselves once they leave Swadhar Greh. Pig and Poultry farming is also practiced here at Swadhar Greh which the inmates/residents managed and as a reward the staff gives money for practicing pig or poultry farming. They saved up the money for them so that they can have it once they leave Swadhar Greh. Since most of the women here at Swadhar Greh are either pregnant or with a child, it is the function of staff of Swadhar Greh to see to it that they grow up well and lead a healthy life. When a child is born, 'Infant Baptism' is conducted at their respective local churches. Since Swadhar Greh is located in Hunthar Locality, the baby got baptized at Hunthar Locality Presbyterian Church by the Pastor. Also, when there is inmate who is an ex communicant, the Elder of Hunthar Presbyterian Church received as a full communicant member.

The Swadhar Home provides conducive environment for the different types of women who are in difficult circumstances as it is maintained with proper care and well taken care off. At present, the Swadhar in-housed women are mostly women who are

victims of domestic violence and rape victims. The setting up of Swadhar Greh provides rehabilitative services for these women by imparting case work, regular counseling and vocational training which is competent enough to enable them to join the mainstream society after being released from Swadhar Greh.

Because of the inevitable admission of children below 7 years with their mother, their psychological, mental well-being and social needs need to be addressed as well. Hence day care/creche has been set up to meet this purpose. Currently, there are 6 children attending the day care. They are given nutrition at the day care just like other day care in Aizawl.

The Swadhar Home also served as a temporary home for women discharged from Protective Home but do not have any family to go home to. The purpose is to enable time and resources for their economic self-reliance when eventually discharged after stipulated time.

As a means to address the economic rehabilitation need of inmates of Swadhar Home (both admitted directly or further referred from Protective Home), four looms have been set up at the basement of the building through the handloom weaving unit, the beneficiaries have acquired valuable vocational skill and have started earning for their future through the system evolved to help them have a share from the production.

In order to provide the beneficiaries with productive leisure time, a library has also been set up within the building for the use of the beneficiaries.

## **Weekly Activities of Swadhar Greh**

To help the inmates to start their life afresh certain activities are carried out throughout the week, which maybe further discussed as under:

a. *Monday*

Every Monday Vocational Training is given to the inmates the whole day. They are given training on how to improve life skills so that they may be able to support themselves once they leave Swadhar Greh. The women are given training on tailoring, knitting, handloom etc. This is to address the economic rehabilitation need. Through this they started earning for their future by having a share from the production.

b. *Tuesday*

Since there are a lot of pregnant women, special counselling session is given to pregnant women every Tuesday, but this session is given only at forenoon. The counsellor gives counselling to pregnant women on various subjects like personality development, how to take care of a baby, basic knowledge and guidance is also given, this will help them to bring up their child in a proper way. They have free activity at night, where the Resident Superintendent is in charge of the programme. The Superintendent will arrange programme as she like, sometimes she showed movies, conduct Bible quiz, etc.

c. *Wednesday*

Morning is used for educative session and afternoon for training. In the educative session, each individual is taught the Mizo alphabets so that they can read and write. Since most of the inmates/ residents are illiterate they are taught

from the basic according to their caliber. There is private pre- school looked after by one worker. The children attend the pre-school where they are taught basic alphabets and colors, shapes, numbers, etc., they give nutrition to the children every day and the pre-school provides toys for the children to play with. Afternoon session is for training. Vocational training, skill training etc. is given.

d. *Thursday*

The whole of Thursday is for training. Training is given in certain areas. Vocational training, skill training, computer, tailoring etc. They are given training for their personality development. They are also taught how to practice pig and poultry farming. This will help them in the future, once they leave Swadhar Greh, they can continue to practice this and earn their living. Some beneficiaries practiced pig farming and have a share from the production. At night after dinner the beneficiaries gathered at the hall for Bible quiz and they are taught to memorized verse from Bible. The staff prepared quiz for them and reward them with gifts to motivate them to memorize verses and to help them to attain a fruitful spiritual life.

e. *Friday*

Friday is used for work therapy. Before having breakfast, they clean all the surroundings and gardening is also practiced. They planted fruits and vegetables, this is a great way of keeping them busy and at the same time they learn how to plant vegetables which they can make used of in the future.

f. *Saturday*

There is no day activity for Saturday. At night the staff conduct worship service where the local congregational members or even members of the staff preached the Word of God. They spend this day the same way the Presbyterian spend their Saturday night worshipping and listening to the word of God.

g. *Sunday*

Since most of the people in Mizoram are Christians, it is very important to maintain the faith at Swadhar Greh. They are gathered together to be taught the 'Word of God' and encouraged in their faith. They followed the Presbyterian Church since most of the beneficiaries are from Presbyterian. They have Sunday School in the morning and followed the Presbyterian Mizo Sunday School Union book. Like regular Presbyterian Church they spend their afternoon listening to Sermon. They sometimes invite outsiders to preach sermon, the main aim of this is that they can have faith in God and can live a new life. At night they also followed the Presbyterian mode of worship where the word of God is preached by the staff or sometimes they invite church Elders form different localities.

The staff organized annual activities for the inmates/residents. 'One Day Sport' is organised every year so that they can have fun at the same time develop their personality and their physical being. The main aim of co-curricular activities is to help them become physically fit and inculcate a sense of competitive spirit, leadership, cooperation etc to help them to develop self-confidence which was once hampered due to difficult circumstances. Another activity organised by staff is 'One Day Outing' at

least once a year. This is to refresh their minds in a new environment, another activity performed by the home taking out all the beneficiaries for picnic. All these activities are to help them interact with other inmates, to develop each individual's personality so that they can live a life afresh with dignity. Another activity called Spiritual Intervention/ Development, where they have morning prayer every day at 6:00am. Each individual take turns each day and read one verse from the Bible followed by intercessory prayer. Gospel Camping is also conducted twice a year and they invite Synod Revival Speaker to preach the word of God on this occasion. Fasting is conducted every 1<sup>st</sup> Saturday evening for the renewal of their Christian Faith as well as for their spiritual growth. Each individual has a role and duty to perform. The staff arranged/ assigned duties to each individual, like cleaning the bathroom, the kitchen, maintaining the compound and area clean. After they finished their tea they started working to their respective duties. This is to ensure in them cooperation and importance of accomplishing their respective duties. The staff tries to maintain equality amongst the inmates as far as possible.

One of the most important roles of the Staff of Swadhar Greh is to maintain up-to date information of the beneficiaries/inmates/residents. The Resident Superintendent is in-charge of keeping all the data of the inmates and submit the report to the overall Superintendent of the home monthly. The case worker/ psychologist conducted home visit to parents of inmates if they still have family. The main reason for home visit is to study the background and environment she was brought up. To encourage and give awareness on how to treat their daughter or mother who is staying at Swadhar Greh. Family Counselling is conduct so that the staff and family can work together to help



their mother or daughter develop into a new person. Another very important role of the staff is conducting follow up visit to check on the living condition of the beneficiary. There are certain cases where follow up visit is needed, in that case psychologist or case worker visit their home or the place they are staying now and check upon them from time to time to see if they are doing okay or not.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The previous chapter covers the functions and role carried out by Swadhar Greh. It gives us a detailed study of the functions and role carried out by the staff of Swadhar Greh and activities performed by the beneficiaries/inmates/residents of Swadhar Greh. This Chapter includes results and discussion which arises out of the study of the organizational functioning, roles, activities etc. This chapter dealt with the results of research by highlighting findings and also attempting the research questions given in chapter one.

During the study, it was found that irregularity of funds is the main cause of disruption in the proper functioning of the scheme as shown in table 11. It was also found that there were no separate funds for monthly expenditure and they got their funds every 6 months which is also very irregular. The Central Govt provides 90% of the funds and the rest 10% of funds is provided by the implementing agency. The problem found with the funds is that even when they received the funds, they got only 60% as 1<sup>st</sup> instalment and 40% for 2<sup>nd</sup> instalment. An interview with the accountant says that they got the funds for 2017 by the end of 2018. The scheme only provides accommodation and food because of this the staff cannot provide basic necessities of the beneficiaries. The only reason they can run Swadhar Greh smoothly till now is because it is looked after by the Directorate of Women and Child Development under Social Welfare Department. When there is shortage of funds or when they did not receive funds on time, the implementing agency takes initiative.

**Table - 11**

**Adequacy of Funds Received by the Home**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Funds on time	0	0%
Funds not on time	6	100%

**Source:** Field Work

As per research design, attempt has been made to answer the research questions in the following four paragraphs:

The Government of India has had various schemes to provide shelter for women in need, recognizing this need, the Swadhar Greh Scheme was set up and run by the Ministry of Women & Child Development in order to provide temporary accommodation for women in distress. In order to provide shelter for women in distress, the department of Social Welfare took initiative to set up Shelter Home in Aizawl District alongside with Protective Home. So, in 2005 Shelter Home was established under Women and Child Development, Government of Mizoram. Buildings were constructed immediately and this home started functioning in 2009. But with the merging of the Swadhar and Shelter Home into one home it came to be known as Swadhar Greh from 2015. The main function of Swadhar Greh is to provide primary needs of women in distress and to enable them to regain their emotional, physical and mental being that was once hindered due to ill-fated circumstances. Detail information regarding Swadhar Greh had been dealt with in chapter one of the present work.

In order for the Swadhar Greh to function effectively the Government of India laid down proper guidelines for the concerned agencies and conditions to be followed. The agencies that can take up aid under the Scheme are given in the guidelines. Accordingly, as provided in the guidelines, Swadhar Greh was created by the Social Welfare, Mizoram. As per the guidelines, from 2005 the ministry started constructing buildings for Shelter Home alongside Protective Home at Hunthar Locality, in Government's land. After the construction was finished it started functioning from April 2009 and beneficiaries were taken immediately. There were 11 beneficiaries from 2009-2011. After the merging of Short Stay Home and Swadhar into one home called Swadhar Greh. So, from 2015 it is known as Swadhar Greh. The implementing agency played an important role in the smooth functioning of Swadhar Greh. They help the home whenever the funds are delayed. It is because of this that the home is still functioning smoothly. Whenever the funds got delayed the implementing agency provides funds and take necessary actions for the welfare of the home. They are the main source of revenue for the home and they provide accommodation, food, facilities etc. to the home.

Swadhar Greh play a very important role in the socio-economic development of the women in distress. They provide temporary home for women who are without any economic or social support. The home did not only provide temporary accommodation for women in distress but also provides food, clothing, shelter, basic necessities of life. Since most of the beneficiaries are victims of sexual and physical abuse, it is important that the mental and physical health of the beneficiaries are taken care of. So, the home provides counselling daily to help them to regain their physical and mental health.

They not only provide counselling but the home also make sure that when they leave the home, they leave the place physically and mentally fit, they are given different kinds of training while they are in the home like tailoring, weaving and sometimes they also attend computer class, counselling session, some are trained to looked after pigs, chicken etc. so that they will be able to earn their living once they leave the home. This will help them become independent. Based on the study it was found that the home organised certain activities so that the beneficiaries can refresh their mind. Swadhar Greh used One Stop Centre or Women Helpline as their main agent, and whenever there is a case where women need temporary home or assistance, they are sent to Swadhar Greh and without any hesitation, the staff admit them to the home immediately. If was found that the staff cannot follow the eligibility criteria laid down for beneficiaries instead they admit any women who needs assistance.

It was found that the implementing agencies and eligibility criteria laid down cannot be met because of irregularity of funds. If a certain Ngo want to seek assistance, they should be able to finance the Swadhar Greh if the grant is delayed and because of this certain Ngo's, Organisations, Institutions etc. refuse to take the risk. Another issue found in seeking assistance is that, even if they are ready to run Swadhar Greh, they faced difficulty in just filling the application form. Moreover, it involves a lot of money just for constructing the buildings, providing facilities laid down for implementing agencies and because of this they cannot run Swadhar Greh even if they want to.

The study also found that there was lack of transport vehicles at Swadhar Greh as shown in table 12 which is very much needed in case of emergencies. Separate vehicle was not provided to Swadhar Greh and they used the vehicle provided to the

Superintendent which is not always available. Since, Swadhar Greh here in Aizawl District is located far from the city, whenever someone is sick and need to be rush to the hospital, taxi has to be called and this waste a lot of money and is also waste of time.

**Table - 12**

**Utilization of Assistance Received by the Home**

<b>Utilization</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Water Supply	Yes	100%
Power and Electricity Supply	Yes	100%
Proper Road Connection	Yes	100%
Vehicle for Home	No	100%
Home security	Yes	100%

The staff of Swadhar Greh are working on contract basis and because of this they are facing job insecurity which can be seen in table 13. According to the interview scheduled surprisingly, they got their pay on time unlike another central sponsored scheme. The main issue found in Swadhar Greh is lack of funds. Because of this, they cannot provide all the basic necessities of life to the beneficiaries since the home can provide only accommodation, food and shelter. The beneficiaries have to rely on their families i.e. if they have parents to provide them their basic needs, if they don't have anyone to rely on the staff would find Ngo's to sponsor them.

**Table - 13**

**Whether the Staff are Employed on Contract Basis or on a Permanent Basis**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Contract Basis	5	83.33%
Permanent Employee	1	16.67%

**Source:** Field Work

It was also found that there are communication barriers between staff and the beneficiaries because sometimes beneficiaries came from other state and can speak only their local language. This create language barrier and information and background of the beneficiaries cannot be check. Currently there is one non-Mizo beneficiary, but due to communication barriers, the staff are planning to shift her to other States Swadhar Greh. It is clear from this that the Staff are not fluent in other languages other than Mizo and English. This creates problems for the non-Mizo beneficiaries.

**Table - 14**

**Marital Status of the Beneficiaries of Swadhar Greh**

<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Married	1	11.11%
Unmarried	2	22.22%
Divorce	6	66.67%
Widow	0	0%

**Source:** Field Work

Questionnaire was prepared for the beneficiaries to learn more about the socio-economic background and problems the beneficiaries are facing. Nine beneficiaries could answer the questionnaire and one non-Mizo beneficiary was not available and the rest were children. It was found that most of them are divorce as seen in table 16. As laid down in the draft, children could avail facilities at Swadhar Greh accompanying their mothers. Currently there are six children here at Swadhar Greh whose age are mostly below 3 years and women beneficiaries are between 20-30 years of age. It was found that most of the beneficiaries comes from a poor background or some grew up without parents, and 90% of them are from the rural areas. Because of their poor background they cannot get proper education and they are forced to work at restaurants as maid or as housemaid or some even end up being prostitute. Most of the beneficiaries here at Swadhar Greh went up to middle school and because of this they cannot read or write properly. They became very vulnerable and about 80% of them are victims of sexual abuse and domestic violence. They got married at a very young age and some have their baby without the father and are left alone, this is one of the reasons why they came to the home.



**Table - 15**

**Utilization of Assistance Received by the Beneficiaries**

<b>Utilization</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Tea	9	100%
Food	8	88.89%
Health Care	9	100%
Housing Facility	9	100%

**Source:** Field Work

Questions regarding the facilities, food etc were asked as shown in table 14 to the beneficiaries and it was found that most of them were pleased with the facilities as shown in table but about 11% did not like the food the home is providing and says the food is too bland and sometimes they served only two items for dinner. One inmate says that they made her work too hard without asking her whether she is tired or now but according to the staff this is to ensure that she realizes her responsibilities and this will help her become physically and mentally fit when she leaves the home. It was also found that they are mostly satisfied with the medical facilities provided. But in case of emergency when someone is sick and since the nurse is not available at night they have to rush to the hospital and since the home did not have a vehicle so they have to call taxi and this waste a lot of time and money. This is one of the problems the home is facing, lack of vehicle and unavailability of nurse at night.

**Table - 16**

**Health Condition of the Beneficiaries of Swadhar Greh**

<b>Health Condition</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
TB	0	0%
Asthma	0	0%
Hepatitis	1	11.11%
Cancer	0	0%
Blurred Vision	0	0%
Heart Problem	0	0%
HIV/AIDS	1	11.11%
None of the above	7	77.78%

**Source:** Field Work

In the present study the beneficiaries were asked whether they were suffering from TB, Asthma, Hepatitis, Cancer, Blurred Vision, Heart Problem, HIV/AIDS. It was also found that there was 11.1% has HIV/AIDS as shown in table 15 and also 11.11% has Hepatitis. However, there were 77.78% who did not suffer from any of these problems. Because of lack of funds, the proper treatment needed cannot be fulfilled. If they have family, they can provide them medicines and nutrition needed, but if they do not have anyone to take care of them besides the staff, they are left without any proper treatment. It was also found that there is inequality between the beneficiaries. This is because some families can provide food and needs while there are some who do not have anyone to turn to.

**Table - 17**

**Age of the Beneficiaries of Swadhar Greh**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
15-20 years	1	11.11%
21-25 years	2	22.22%
26-30 years	6	66.67%
31-35 years	0	0%
36-40 years	0	0%

**Source:** Field Work

To learn more about the age group of the beneficiaries, questionnaire was conducted as shown in table 17, it shows that majority i.e. 66.67% of the beneficiaries were between the age group of 21-25 years and 11.11% were between ages 15-20. From this information it is very clear that the younger generation are victims of abuse which led them to leave their home or get disserted by their husbands or families.

During the study it was also found that there are sufficient power and electricity supply to the home and there is also good water supply to the home. There is also good road connection to the home but the main problem found is that the home did not have separate vehicle which is a huge problem in case of emergencies.

**Table - 18**

**Literacy Rate of the Beneficiaries of Swadhar Greh**

<b>Education</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Primary School	1	11.11%
Middle School	3	33.33%
High School	3	33.33%
Higher Secondary School	0	0%
Graduate	0	0%
Post Graduate	0	0%
Illiterate	2	22.22%

**Source:** Field Work

The table above shows that about 22.22% of the beneficiaries are illiterate and some went only up to middle school this effects the individuals in their day to day lives and jeopardise their future. Because of their education qualifications they could only get lower quality jobs that results in lower income because of this they have low self-esteem which often leads to isolation. This also effects their health because they are unable to read instructions written on medicines bottle and they are not aware of the facts and danger about AIDS, Hepatitis, Malaria etc. and other infectious diseases. Due to this most of them have these kinds of disease and they do not have the money for medical assistance.

**Table - 19**

**Occupation of the Beneficiaries of Swadhar Greh**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Government Employee	1	11.11%
Business	2	22.22%
Waiter	1	11.11%
Unemployed	1	11.11%
Housemaid	3	33.33%
Others	1	11.11%

**Source:** Field Work

The information collected from the beneficiaries as seen in table 19 shows that only 11.11% beneficiary was engaged with government jobs and majority of them were housemaids this is because of their educational background that majority of them were engaged with lower income jobs before they came to the home.

**Table - 20**

**Whether the Beneficiaries have Parents or Someone to Deposit Security Money for them at the Home.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	1	11.11%
No	8	88.89%

**Source:** Field Work

During the study it was found that most of the beneficiaries did not have families to support them which can be seen in table 20. They are either deserted by families or some left their home due to certain reasons. So, they are usually referred to the home because they have no place to go.

**Table - 21**

**Whether the Staff has Experience or Not**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	3	50%
No	3	50%

**Source:** Field Work

The staff were asked whether they have experience in working or not, it shows from table 21 that 50% of them has working experience and also 50% did not have any working experience which is required to work at any Swadhr Greh. It is laid down in the guidelines that the staff must have atleast 3years work experience but from the data it shows that they are lacking working experience which can cause a problem in taking care of the beneficiaries and the home.

**Table - 22**

**Whether the Staff are Satisfied with their Job**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Satisfied	6	100%
Not Satisfied	0	0%

**Source:** Field Work

Question regarding whether they were satisfied with their job or not was asked to the staff and 100% of them were satisfied with their job as seen in table 22.

**Table - 23**

**Whether the staff works from Home or Staying at the Home itself**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Day Worker	4	66.67%
Live in Employee	2	33.33%

**Source:** Field Work

As laid down in guidelines of Swadhar Greh the staff should stay at the home itself so question was asked to the staff whether they stay at the home itself or not as seen in table 23, it was found that 66.67% of them did not stay at the home but comes to work from their home and 33.33% stayed at the home itself. It was found that the nurse was not staying at the home itself and this cause problems when there are emergencies at night.

Questions were asked to learn more about their socio-economic background of the beneficiaries and from the study is was also found that 100% of the them were Christian but during the study there was one non-mizo inmate, but was not available to answer the questionnaire and it was also found that 100% of them belong to Scheduled Tribe. Question were asked whether the inmates have parents or not and it was found that 44.44% have both mother and father but were not living with them due to unfortunate situations and 44.44% of them only have their mother. The beneficiaries were asked the occupation of their parents and it was found that only

11.11% were engaged in Government's job and 44.44% were engaged in business and 22.22% of their parents were unemployed and 11.11% were daily labourer, it shows from this that most of them came from a poor and underprivileged background. They were also asked whether they were a victim of physical and sexual abuse it was found that 100% of them were victims of both physical and sexual abuse. They were also whether they were victim of drug abuse and it was found that that was only 11.11% who was an alcoholic and the rest were not involved in any kinds of drug abuse.

Questionnaire also was conducted for the staff to learn about their profile and it was found that most of them i.e. 66.67% were unmarried and 33.33% were married. It was also found that the education qualification of the staff was that 50% of them were Graduate and 33.33% were Post Graduate and 16.67% were Higher Secondary School. Just like the inmates 100% of the were Christian and belong to Scheduled Tribe. They were also asked the time period they have worked at their current job and 33.33% have been in their job for 4years and 16.67% has been on the job for only 12 months. They were asked whether they were satisfied with their job or not and 100% of them were satisfied with their job but during an interview with one of the staff, it was found that since they were employed on contract basis the were insecure about their job. But surprisingly, it was found from the study that they received their pay on time.





**The Office of Swadhar Greh at Hunthar as on 04-12-2019**



**Swadhar Greh Home at Hunthar as on 4-12-2019**



**The existing staff of Swadhar Greh along with invitees.**

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION**

The final chapter is divided into two parts- Part I and Part II. The first part deals with the findings of the study, while the second part deals with the suggestions based on the findings of the field study.

The first chapter starts with the introduction. This chapter gives a brief introduction of Social Welfare Department, Government of Mizoram and highlights various schemes for welfare of women. It highlights how Social Welfare Department plays an important role for the needy women and how certain schemes help in recognizing these needs. It further discussed how Swadhar Greh is one of the schemes that was implemented to provides temporary accommodation for women in distress. This chapter gives brief introduction to the objectives of the scheme. It further introduces the scope of the study, the aims and objectives, the problems and methodology used for the study.

The second chapter traces the origin, working and organization of Swadhar Greh. This chapter discussed the policy laid down by the concerned agency in India. It highlights the eligibility criteria of beneficiaries, the implementing agencies, the constructions of building for the home etc. It further discussed how much Swadhar Greh can be constructed in one State and how it can be expanded according to the population of the State. This chapter contains information on how Swadhar Greh is organized in Aizawl District.

The third chapter deals with the roles and function of Swadhar Greh in providing temporary accommodation for women in distress. This chapter gives an in-depth study of the functions and activities carried out by the home for the development of the beneficiaries. It also highlights the roles and duties of staff of Swadhar Greh in maintaining the administration of the home and beneficiaries. It further discussed the various activities and training carried out by the home for the development of the beneficiaries.

The fourth chapter includes the results and discussion arising out of the study. This chapter highlights the problems and challenges faced by the Swadhar Greh. It further discussed the socio-economic background of the beneficiaries and highlights the problems faced by the staff in managing the home. It also highlights the difficulties faced by the staff in managing the home due to lack of funds and lack of facilities needed by the beneficiaries.

### **PART-I: FINDINGS**

The semi-structured interview schedule was conducted with the staff and Superintendent of Swadhar Greh, the following are the major findings of the present study:

- a) As per the guidelines, any implementing agency can run Swadhar Greh, following this guidelines Swadhar Greh here in Aizawl District is run by the Directorate of Women and Child Development, Social Welfare Department, Government of Mizoram alongside with Protective Home at Hunthar. It was found that the eligible implementing agencies laid down in

the guidelines cannot seek assistance due to inadequate amount of money and difficulty in filing up the application form, this can be seen in the appendix.

- b) It was found that the main problem the home is facing is inadequate amount of money. Funds were always running late and because of this the home cannot rely on the fund but rely on the implementing agency which provides only 10% of funds. As laid down in the guidelines the implementing agencies should be financially stable so that they can run the home with their own money whenever the funds are running late. Because of this Ngo's, Organizations etc. cannot run Swadhar Greh since most of them are not financially stable.
- c) It was found that because of the low salary of the staff the home cannot employ staff the home required, the overall functioning of the Home and maintenance of the resident's well-being is looked after by the staff with salary comparatively lower than other schemes.
- d) The current Swadhar Home functions without any provision for vocational training. Vocational training is given but due to lack of equipment and proper provision, proper vocational training cannot be given.
- e) It was also found that there was gap in the sanctioning of the next installment even though the utilization certificate and progress report are submitted at the earliest funds are still running late. During the time gap. Loan are borrowed from other source so that the home can function continuously.

- f) Low budget allocation in fund flow is an issue which needs immediate appraisal. The budget allocation for running Swadhar Greh are inadequate, as the total non-recurring budget of Rs. 4,34,000/- allocated was insufficient to meet the formal setting up of Swadhar. With this allocation, only few basic necessary items could be bought which was not enough for the smooth running of the home.
- g) It was also found that the total budget allocated for provision for food for 50 beneficiaries for 6 months in the current Swadhar Scheme which is only Rs. 150,000/- could not supplement the dietary needs of 50 beneficiaries and because of this only 15 beneficiaries can be housed with the current budgetary allocation in Mizoram.
- h) The office Contingencies @Rs. 5 per beneficiary per month is not enough with the expensive living standard of Mizoram.
- i) It was also found that there are communication barriers between the staff and the beneficiaries because sometimes beneficiaries come from other state and can speak only their local language. Currently, there is one non-Mizo beneficiary, but due to communication barriers and certain other reasons, the staff are planning to shift her to other states Swadhar Home. It is clear from this that the staff are not fluent in other languages other than Mizo and English. This creates problems for the non-Mizo beneficiaries.
- j) The researcher has also found that the nurse working at the home comes only during the day, which led to serious problem in case of emergencies. Taxis has to be called which waste a lot of time and money.

- k) The Medical expenses @Rs. 25 per month per beneficiary does not meet the medical needs (operation, hospitalization, medicine etc.) for the whole month at the present situation.
- l) Pocket money which is Rs. 50 per resident per month for those women who are not engaged in any economic activity is also insufficient as most of the beneficiaries are victims of domestic violence, rape victims, widows deserted by their families and relatives and are left uncared. When the beneficiaries entered Swadhar Home most of them are without any belongings. So, all their basic needs have to be met the moment they entered Swadhar which is very difficult with the amount of money they received.
- m) The study also found that there was lack of transport vehicle at Swadhar which is very much needed in case of emergencies. Separate vehicle was not provided to the home and the home had to use the vehicle given to the Superintendent which is also not also available. Since, the home is located far from the city, taxi has to be called which is a waste of time and money.

## **Part II: SUGGESTIONS**

For the success of any development programmes it requires not only principles, guidelines but funds, procedures and a strong accountable delivery mechanism. The implementing agency plays a very important role in the utilization of funds. In the context of the present study, from the overall findings, suggestions and remedial measures are given to improve the working of Swadhar Greh as follows:



- a) As found that certain NGO's cannot run Swadhar Greh because of the complex application form. Even if NGO's or organizations etc. want to run Swadhar Greh they cannot because of the difficulty in filling the application form. It is therefore suggested that filling up the application form is made as simple as possible so that anyone organization can run Swadhar Greh.
- b) Only one Swadhar has been established in the State of Mizoram so far. However, if at least one Swadhar Greh can be established in all 11 districts of Mizoram, the constitution of District Women's Welfare Committee as well as the state level committee would be needed to monitor the implementation of the scheme. However, at current situation, such committees are not needed in Mizoram.
- c) The current Swadhar Schemes does not provide provision for skill development; however, provisions are made available in the Swadhar Greh Scheme. It is expected that 50% of the inmates should undergo training. Swadhar Greh will housed women who are trafficked victims, victims of domestic violence and rape victims and all those in difficult circumstances who needs skill development. If 100% of the beneficiaries could avail the training facilities or at least if provisions could be made available for education, the scheme will have more output.
- d) Just like other scheme, Swadhar Greh also requires a lot of funds for the construction and maintenance of the home. But it was found that funds were never received on time, and even when they received the funds, they got only 60% of the funds as 1<sup>st</sup> installment and got their 2<sup>nd</sup> installment after 6 or more than 6 months. It is suggested that the budgetary allocation for the next

installment be sanctioned at the earliest without any time gap in between so that the home can continue to run smoothly.

- e) It was found that the home did not have separate vehicle which was needed, it is suggested that the Department of Social Welfare, Women and Child Development i.e. the implementing agency provides the home with separate vehicle, it would save a lot of time and money for the home in case of emergencies.
- f) As compared to other States, the Swadhar Greh guiding principles of eligibility criteria are not applicable and practicable in Mizoram. In Mizoram the population is lesser than other States and the eligibility criteria of beneficiaries and implementing agencies cannot be met. Therefore, the guidelines should be modified according to the conditions and populations and situations of the States.
- g) Nutritious food maybe provided as some beneficiaries are suffering from illness and some are from poor background, whose family is not able to provide sufficient amount of food. To have a healthy mental and physical health, nutritious food maybe provided.
- h) Basic minimum requirements of the beneficiaries such as sanitary pads, soap etc. be made available by the home for the poorest of the poor beneficiaries who are not having family to support them while they are in Swadhar home.
- i) Majority of the inmates are from broken family and most of them are not aware of their rights, their values etc. awareness maybe given to them on different topics like Human Trafficking, Human Rights, Sexual Harassment etc.

- j) Since most of them are victims of sexual abuse, some of them have certain diseases which needs treatment, in case of emergencies at night the nurse is not available and this creates a lot of problems. It is suggested that the nurse also stay at the home itself to avoid such circumstances.
- k) As compared to other States, the Swadhar Greh guiding principles of eligibility criteria are not applicable and practicable in Mizoram. The population of Mizoram is much lesser than other states and the eligibility criteria of beneficiaries and implementing agencies cannot be met. Therefore, it is suggested that the guidelines should be modified according to the conditions, populations and situations of the states.

### **Conclusion**

Swadhar Greh continues to run today despites facing many complications. It is primarily focused on providing temporary accommodation for women in distress. Swadhar Greh cannot functions effectively without the implementing agency.

Since, the social problems became more complex and so as the problems faced by women today. Poverty is the root cause for most of the problem of women especially those who are in distress and again this is due to the low status of women in the society. The Government of India has had various schemes for the upliftment of women especially those in distress. If every State and Districts in India could set up atleast one Swadhar Greh, it would help a lot of women who are without any economic those who are rendered homeless due to many reasons.

Swadhar Greh has much more potential than it already has. If the Ministry of Women and Child, Government of India can provide more facilities for the upliftment of the weaker sections of the society. The findings and suggestions will encourage the future researchers in studying the administration of Swadhar Greh in providing temporary accommodation for women in distress.

**Interview Schedule with Superintendent**

1. Are all the staff of Swadhar Greh regularized?
2. How many staff is the home currently employing?
3. Does the home own any vehicle?
4. Do you receive the funds from the Central on time?
5. Do the home follow the guidelines of the Schemes?
6. Does the home have sufficient staff to look after the home?
7. Is there good road connection to the home?
8. Do you have proper water connection?
9. Do you have sufficient power and electricity?
10. What other suggestions do you have to make the home function more efficiently?

-For Research Purpose Only

### **Interview Schedule for beneficiaries**

1. What kind of job do you have before you come to the home?
2. Are you married?
3. Do you still have parents?
4. At what time do you wake up in the morning?
5. Do you have tea in the morning and evening?
6. Are you satisfied with the food provided by the home?
7. Are there good medical facilities at the home?
8. Are you a victim of sexual abuse?
9. Are you a victim of physical abuse?
10. Are you suffering from any illness?

-For Research Purpose Only

## APPLICATION FORM

1. Name and full postal address of the  
head-office of the organization :  
District :  
State :  
Pin Code :
2. Telephone No. with STD CODE :
3. Fax No. :
4. Do the bye-laws of the NGO permit it  
receive Govt. grants and implement  
women's programme in the proposal  
project area?
5. Objectives of the Organisation :
6. Brief History of the Organisation :
7. Whether registered under Indian  
Societies Registration Act (Act XXI of  
1860) Trust Act or any other Act. If so, give the number  
and date of registration :
8. Whether if organisation is of all India  
Character: If yes, give the address of its  
Branches in different States including the  
State Branch, which will run the Shelter  
With Phone No., Fax No. etc.

9. Whether organization is located in its own/rented building:

10. Major activities of the organisation in the Last 3 years:

Name of activity	Coverage			Expenditure
	Men	Women	Children	

11. Summary of financial status of the organization in the last 3 years;

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Income & Exp. Acctt	Receipt and Payment Acctt.	Surplus	Deficit

12. Details of grant received from Central Govt./State Govt. and other Govt. agencies in the last 3 years:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sanction Order No.	Date	Amount	Scheme	Address of funding agency

13. Details of Foreign Contribution received during the last 3 years:

Country	Organisation	Purpose	Amount



14. Details of office bearers of the organization:

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Address</b>	<b>Male/Female</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Post</b>	<b>Qualification</b>	<b>Profession</b>	<b>Annual income</b>	<b>Adhaar No.</b>

15. Details of employees of the Organisation:

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Address</b>	<b>Male/Female</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Part time/ Full time</b>	<b>Qualification</b>	<b>Post</b>	<b>Annual income</b>	<b>Adhaar No.</b>

16. Details of Managing Committee members of the organization

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Address</b>	<b>Male/Female</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Qualification</b>	<b>Post</b>	<b>Monthly income</b>	<b>Adhaar No.</b>

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2	HSSLC	MBSE	2012	I
3	B.A	MZU	2015	I
4	M.A	MZU	2017	I
5	M.PHIL	MZU	2019	I

PARTICULARS OF THE CANDIDATE

NAME OF CANDIDATE	:	BABIE ZORINPUII HMAR
DEGREE	:	MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY
DEPARTMENT	:	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
TITLE OF DISSERTATION	:	A STUDY OF ADMINSTRATION OF SWADHAR GREH IN AIZAWL DISTRICT
DATE OF PAYMENT OF ADMISSION	:	23.07.2018
COMMENCEMENT OF SECOND SEMESTER DISSERTATION	:	19.02.2019
APPROVAL OF RESEARCH PROPOSAL :		
1. BOS	:	03.04.2019
2. SCHOOL BOARD	:	10.04.2019
3. REGISTRATION NO. & DATE	:	MZU/M.Phil./538 of 10.04.2019
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5. EXTENTION (IF ANY)	:	NIL

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