

CHAPTER 17

SOCIAL WELFARE AND SECURITY

Social Welfare and Security are government and societal systems providing financial and social protection against life's risks like old age, unemployment, sickness, disability and maternity; ensuring a minimum standard of living through pensions, healthcare, and assistance programs for vulnerable groups, aiming for economic security and dignity. Social security and the economy have a complex relationship. Social security can help stabilize economies and stimulate economic growth, while economic growth can help fund social security benefits. In Constitution of India, the Directive Principles of State Policy lay down the norms of ideal governance for people's welfare and these norms have been required to be applied in making law by the State. The Article 41 specifies that State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want. The ultimate objective is to increase social welfare and well-being of citizens.

- 1.1 The Delhi Government's comprehensive array of social welfare efforts focus on supporting Destitute Women, Senior citizens, Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), and other vulnerable groups through financial aid, education, vocational training, residential care etc.
- 1.2 In 2025, Government of NCT of Delhi has announced several significant women-centric, senior citizen-centric and other vulnerable groups reforms/ programs, some of which are under process of execution, focusing heavily on financial empowerment, healthcare access, safety and mobility.
2. In the spirit of Social Welfare, provided in the Directive Principles of State Policy, the Government of NCT of Delhi is implementing the schemes/ programmes through its Departments to ensure the welfare of weaker sections of the society, disadvantaged groups and physically challenged persons for better care and support. In this regard, the following departments play the important role to implement the various programmes on social welfare and security:
 - (i) The Women and Child Development Department deals with matters pertaining to the welfare of women and children.

- (ii) The Department of Social Welfare implement welfare schemes/programmes to provide services to the Persons with Disabilities, social security for the aged (senior citizens) and destitute.
- (iii) The Department for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBC is fully committed for socio-economic development of residents of Delhi belonging to SC/ST/OBC community.

Besides this, the Departments also provides avenues to the destitute women and people, Persons with Disabilities for their socio-economic upliftment and creates awareness amongst general public regarding the welfare measures of the Government. In order to achieve Government objectives, the Departments have decentralized there programmes for implementation for the social security of the citizens of Delhi.

3. Schemes and Programmes for Women and Child Development

3.1 Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0 Scheme (SA&P 2.0) (erstwhile Integrated Child Development Scheme):

This is a partially Centrally Sponsored Scheme launched on 2nd October 1975. At present, the ICDS Scheme represents one of the world's largest and most unique programmes for early childhood care, education and development. It is the foremost symbol of country's commitment to its children and nursing mothers, as a response to the challenge of providing pre-school non-formal education on one hand and breaking the vicious cycle of malnutrition, morbidity, reduced learning capacity and mortality on the other. The scheme provides six services namely Supplementary Nutrition, Immunization, Health checkup, Referral services, Early Childhood Care and Education and Nutrition & Health education, through 10897 Anganwadi centers. The cost sharing between Central Government and State Government is 50:50 for Supplementary Nutrition component and 60:40 for other than Nutrition Components. The beneficiaries under the scheme are children in age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers.

- 3.2 The Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) in Delhi has 95 projects with 10,897 Aanganwadi Centers, functioning in various parts of Delhi covering a population of approximately 6.67 lakh children, pregnant women and nursing mothers in year 2025-26 (up to January, 2026), who are economically deprived. In addition, Supplementary Nutrition (under ICDS) was given to approximately 5.97 lakh children and women in year 2025-26 (up to January, 2026), through 10897 Aanganwadi Centers. At present, supplementary nutrition is provided at the rate of ₹8.00 per child, ₹9.50 per woman and ₹12.00 per malnourished child per day for about 300 days in a year (w.e.f. October 2018).

- 3.3 The Delhi Govt. has revised honorarium of Anganwadi Workers at the rate of ₹12,720/- per month and of Anganwadi Helpers at the rate of ₹6,810/- per month w.e.f. March, 2022.

Achievements:

- i) Anganwadi centers serve as the core stone for community development. During the months of December 2025 & January 2026, 99.87% & 99.78% AWCs respectively have stayed operational for more than 21 days as per Poshan Tracker App (PTA).
- ii) Early Childhood Care and Education is an integral component of Anganwadi services as adequate health care, nutrition, security, safety, responsive care giving and opportunities for early learning are recognized as essential for children to achieve their full human potential. Under ECCE, all 10897 Anganwadi centers in Delhi have been provided with 'Khel Pitara' – pre-education Kit developed by SCERT for children who attend the center.
- iii) A new model for supply of Supplementary Nutrition to the Anganwadis has been implemented from 1st June 2023 onwards that includes Vitamin & mineral premix a 50% RDA level, fortified rice & oil, millets (Ragi / Bajra) and high protein ingredients such as pulses, skimmed milk powder, groundnut, soya powder/granules, sattu, etc.
- iv) As on 31 January 2026 the number of beneficiaries increased by 5,964 covering a total of 6,67,966 beneficiaries under the scheme reflecting the department's continuous efforts towards expanding coverage and ensuring enhanced nutritional support to eligible beneficiaries.
- v) Supply and Distribution of Fortified Milk Powder (Sachet-Based) under Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) as an additional diet-State Scheme is being introduced for the first time in Delhi on a pilot basis in South and North West districts.
- vi) Distribution system with POSHAN Tracker-linked beneficiary is being established, ensuring timely delivery, proper record-keeping and strengthened monitoring at all levels.
- vii) The eKYC of all registered beneficiaries is 96% complete, Face capture +eKYC is 95% complete and Aadhaar Face Matching is also 95% complete, effectively covering all categories of beneficiaries including Children (0-6 years), Pregnant Women and Lactating Mother – for transparency and effective monitoring in distribution of both Take Home Ration (THR) and Hot Cooked Meal (HCM) recipients.

- viii) A month wise ECCE calendar for the entire year was developed to ensure that all Anganwadi centres celebrate ECCE day uniformly on same theme on the 19th of every month. This provides an opportunity to strengthen community engagement, with active participation of parents and caregivers alongside Anganwadi Workers in fostering joyful, play-based early learning experiences.
- ix) The Department has initiated the work of Aadhar Enrolment for children in the age group of 0-5 years and Mobile updation in their respective areas through certified Aadhar Operators (i.e. Supervisors/AWWs). 324 Candidates of DWCD (i.e. Supervisors/AWWs) have successfully cleared the CELC Aadhar Certification Exam conducted by NSEIT UIDAI. Aadhar Tablets have been issued to 270 Aadhar Operators for Aadhar Enrolment and Mobile Number updation work, following the completion of the activation process and biometric authentication. The process of issuance of Aadhar Tablets to remaining certified AOs has been initiated.
- x) As per UIDAI report for the month of July to November 2025, total 991 new Aadhar has been successfully generated in r/o children (0-5 years) & 731 Mobile Number has been updated through Aadhar Operators WCD.
- xi) Co-location of AWCs:

Co-location of AWCs with primary schools promotes integrated service delivery for young children by ensuring continuity between early childhood care and formal education. This approach facilitates better utilization of infrastructure, enhances school readiness, and strengthens convergence between the education and nutrition sectors. It also fosters a smooth transition for children from pre-school to primary education, while encouraging closer collaboration between AWWs and school teachers, ultimately contributing to improved learning and developmental outcomes. As on (January, 2026), a total of 687 AWCs have been co-located in government buildings.

Objectives of Co-Location

- i. To ensure school preparedness and smooth transition of children from AWC to primary schools.
- ii. To have better linkages and convergence between AWCs and primary school for providing joyful learning experiences and stimulating environment leading to holistic development of children.
- iii. To ensure enhanced retention rate of children at primary level in order to gain higher achievement at different levels of learning

Best Practice-Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)

The Department of Women and Child Development, GNCTD, continues to strengthen early childhood care and education through structured, innovative, and community-driven initiatives. These best practices reflect a system-wide commitment to enhancing foundational learning, promoting holistic child development, and deepening family engagement across Anganwadi Centres. The initiatives outlined below demonstrate scalable, developmentally appropriate, and impactful approaches aligned with NEP 2020, NCF-FS 2022, and the Poshan Bhi Padhai Bhi initiative.

ECCE Days Celebrations

ECCE Days are celebrated on 19th of every month across all AWCs through theme-based, play-oriented activities that strengthen developmental domains and family engagement. Activities such as recycled-material Rangoli (October) and SEL-focused emotion cards (November) foster creativity, sustainability, and emotional literacy. These regular celebrations bring uniformity to ECCE practices, enhance holistic learning, and encourage active participation from parents and caregivers.

Poshan Maah 2025

Poshan Maah 2025 was observed across Delhi from 17 September to 16 October under Mission Poshan 2.0, focusing on improving nutrition, health awareness, and community engagement. Anganwadi Centres led widespread SBCC activities, daily monitoring through the Jan Andolan Dashboard, and intensive mobilization of families. A total of 193,643 activities were conducted across 11 districts, covering feeding practices, local foods, obesity prevention, ECCE integration, men's involvement, and digitization. The month strengthened nutrition behaviours and reinforced Delhi's commitment to a Suposhit Bharat.

Khel Pitara Kit: Strengthening Daily Play-Based Learning Across Anganwadi Centres

The Khel Pitara, introduced in 2023 across all AWCs, enhances daily play based learning through low-cost materials that support physical, cognitive, language, and socio-emotional development. Its regular use has enabled AWWs to adopt child-led, interactive pedagogy, resulting in improved engagement, curiosity, attention span, and peer bonding. The kit has helped create joyful, secure, and vibrant early learning environments.

Creation and Training of State-Level and District-Level Core Committees for ECCE

To strengthen ECCE implementation in Delhi, State and District Core Committees were constituted with officials from WCD Delhi including CDPO, Supervisors District Poshan officers, SCERT, DIETs, CDPOs, Supervisors, and Pratham. The

SLCC provides strategic direction, approvals, and quarterly reviews, while DLCCs lead district-level training, mentoring, and monitoring. Members underwent a structured 5-day ECCE training, 21-day practice, and refresher sessions, enabling them to serve as Master Trainers for system wide capacity building.

PALNA – Anganwadi cum Crèche Centre

PALNA- AWCCs is a component of Mission Shakti by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, is a significant initiative aimed at supporting working mothers by providing safe, reliable, and nurturing childcare facilities. The scheme promotes early childhood care, holistic development, and enhances women's participation in the workforce.

Delhi has achieved a major milestone with the successful operationalization of 502 AWCCs across all districts. These centres were formally dedicated to the women and children of Delhi on 18 September 2025 by the Hon'ble Union Minister of Women and Child Development and the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Delhi, marking a significant step in strengthening childcare infrastructure in the city.

The AWCCs are well-equipped with essential childcare infrastructure, including cradles, mattresses, toys, and learning materials, ensuring a safe and stimulating environment for children. Effective service delivery is ensured through regular monitoring by field functionaries such as CDPOs and Supervisors.

Further, capacity-building initiatives, supported by organizations like Mobile Creches, have enhanced the skills of field staff and strengthened the overall functioning of these centres.

Vidyarambh Certificate and testimonial

The department identified over 1200 children who will be awarded with the Vidyarambh Certificate for completing pre-school education. Also testimonials from around 100 parents were collected in total from the projects across Delhi.

ECCE Day Theme Calendar

The ECCE Day Theme Calendar provides a structured, year-long framework for implementing developmentally appropriate activities across AWCs. Covering themes such as national identity, foundational literacy and numeracy, cultural awareness, SEL, health and fitness, and inclusion, the calendar ensures consistency and pedagogical alignment. It supports AWWs in planning purposeful learning experiences and strengthens the integration of community, culture, and play-based pedagogy

Saheli Samanvay Kendra (SSK)

- Integrated Innovation for Women & Community Empowerment Delhi started with colocation of AWCs much earlier through setting up Saheli Samanvay Kendras

(SSKs). A hub-based Anganwadi model that consolidates 2-4 AWCs into larger, better-equipped centres and provides dedicated spaces, and multi-service delivery platforms and functions as a community convergence point for women and children.

Features of SSK:

1. Larger, well-ventilated rooms enabling proper ECCE learning environments
2. Space for community meetings, training, crèche services, and exhibitions.
3. Steady wi-fi access for smooth data reporting and uploading
4. Strengthened workforce pooling 2-3 Anganwadi Workers operate collaboratively.

Alternative Co-location Model over School:

1. Integrated Hub of Anganwadi Centers
2. Addresses Delhi's spatial constraints - easier to identify and develop hub spaces than find space within schools.
3. Ensures dedicated child-friendly areas for ECCE without competing for school infrastructure.
4. Offers multi-dimensional services beyond ECCE, unlike co-located centre

Key Pillars and services of SSK

1. Saheli Samvaad – Dialogue & Community Mobilization:

1. Regular discussions on health, nutrition, safety, gender, child protection, substance abuse, etc.
2. Supported by DSLSA, NGOs, and experts.
3. Over 15,134 Samvaads covering 2.21 lakh women & girls (Apr–Nov 2024).

2. Samridhi – Skill Building & Economic Empowerment:

1. Partnership with DSEU for entrepreneurship training.
2. 17,200+ women mobilised; 1,420 trained; multiple SHGs formed.
3. Strong market linkages (Amazon, ONDC, Meesho, KVIC, etc.)

3. Single Window Help Desk:

1. Provides referrals to One Stop Centre, legal aid (DSLISA), shelters, government schemes, SHG support.
2. Acts as a one-stop access point for women's welfare and entitlements.

4. Chhaya Crèches – Childcare Support for Working Women:

1. 76 functional crèches within SSKs for children 6 months–6 years.
2. Ensures safe, hygienic environment with nutrition, rest facilities, early learning opportunities

3.4 Ladli Scheme

The Government of Delhi started the Ladli Scheme in January 2008. The main objective of this scheme is to promote the socio-economic development of the girl child by providing education-linked financial assistance. Eligibility conditions are that the girl child must be born in Delhi, her parents must be resident of Delhi for at least three years prior to filling the application and the annual family income should not exceed ₹1.00 lakh per annum. The amount of financial assistance at different stages is as under:

- Under this scheme, ₹11,000/- are deposited in the name of the girl child if she is born in a hospital/ nursing home in NCT of Delhi on or after 1st January 2008 and ₹10,000/- if she is born at home or other than hospital/nursing home.
- ₹5,000/- is deposited in the name of the girl child on admission in classes I, VI, IX, on passing class X and on admission in class XII.
- The total contribution/deposit is made to ₹36,000/- in case of a birth in the hospital and ₹35,000/- in case of birth other than hospital subject to taking admission in all prescribed classes.
- The maturity amount can be claimed when the girl child attains 18 years of age and passes Class X or having attended school up to Class XII.
- Around 14.0 lakh girls have so far been registered up to February 2026, under the scheme of which 4,36,600 girls have already received the final maturity value of ₹865.31crore (2009-10 to February 2026)
- In 2022-23, No. of enrollment are 64,408 No. of renewals are 1,05,288 and maturity paid to 31,783 girls.
- In 2023-24, No. of enrollment are 72,425; No. of renewals are 89,946 and maturity paid to 37,866 girls.
- In 2024-25, No. of enrollment are 35,176; No. of renewals are 65,459 and maturity paid to 48,014 girls.
- In 2025-2026 (Up to February 2026), No. of new enrollment is 40,873, Number of Renewals is 77,729 and maturity paid to 13,868 Girls.

Year wise Financial Provision of Contribution i.e. budget allocation and expenditure under Ladli scheme since 2008-09 is given in Statement 17.1:

STATEMENT 17.1
YEAR WISE FINANCIAL PROVISION OF CONTRIBUTION

S. No.	Year	Budget (R.E.) (₹ in Cr)	Expenditure (₹ in Cr)
1.	2008-09	86.38	86.44
2.	2009-10	87.00	86.97
3.	2010-11	110.00	89.26
4.	2011-12	93.00	92.90
5.	2012-13	105.50	103.00
6.	2013-14	113.00	112.29
7.	2014-15	96.00	95.64
8.	2015-16	102.86	101.92
9.	2016-17	103.98	96.67
10.	2017-18	101.87	100.65
11.	2018-19	100.00	97.54
12.	2019-20	100.00	85.30
13.	2020-21	98.16	89.10
14.	2021-22	92.94	89.95
15.	2022-23	100.00	99.63
16.	2023-24	100.00	99.14
17.	2024-25	93.39	64.95
18.	2025-26 (Upto Feb. 2026)	110.00	90.42
Total		1794.08	1681.77

Source: Department of Women & Child Development, GNCTD

STATEMENT 17.2
STATUS OF ENROLMENT & RENEWAL UNDER THE LADLI SCHEME

S. No.	Year	No. of Enrolment	Amount Paid (₹ in Cr)	No. of Renewals	Amount Paid (₹ in Cr)
1.	2008-09	125337	74.17	--	--
2.	2009-10	139823	83.57	--	--
3.	2010-11	105737	64.85	15367	7.68
4.	2011-12	106585	63.57	54216	27.11
5.	2012-13	96800	59.71	63805	31.90
6.	2013-14	89246	54.96	97620	48.84

S. No.	Year	No. of Enrolment	Amount Paid (₹ in Cr)	No. of Renewals	Amount Paid (₹ in Cr)
7.	2014-15	82669	51.71	102466	52.83
8.	2015-16	74846	45.99	99366	55.30
9.	2016-17	68193	40.98	97284	55.97
10.	2017-18	67070	40.15	102489	59.98
11.	2018-19	60803	35.88	103703	60.95
12.	2019-20	46660	27.69	94338	56.49
13.	2020-21	61546	34.98	87000	52.11
14.	2021-22	62749	36.12	76798	48.39
15.	2022-23	64408	37.04	105286	66.96
16.	2023-24	72425	43.20	89946	60.84
17.	2024-25	35176	22.20	65459	41.86
18.	2025-26 (Upto Feb, 2025)	40873	25.36	77729	48.26
	Total	1400946	842.13	1332872	775.85

Source: Department of Women & Child Development, GNCTD

STATEMENT 17.3

STATUS OF MATURITY DISBURSEMENT UNDER THE LADLI SCHEME

S. No.	Year	No. of Maturity Paid	Amount Disbursed (₹ in Cr)
1.	2009-10	1640	0.87
2.	2010-11	19135	10.66
3.	2011-12	11212	6.67
4.	2012-13	11247	9.71
5.	2013-14	20980	26.8
6.	2014-15	20091	30.17
7.	2015-16	47766	63.84
8.	2016-17	37748	67.60
9.	2017-18	34717	70.45
10.	2018-19	25411	53.41
11.	2019-20	29097	63.75
12.	2020-21	20861	50.22

S. No.	Year	No. of Maturity Paid	Amount Disbursed (₹ in Cr)
13.	2021-22	25264	70.03
14.	2022-23	31683	83.42
15	2023-24	37866	101.29
16	2024-25	48014	121.47
17	2025-26 (Upto Feb, 2026)	13868	34.95
	Total	436600	865.31

Source: Department of Women & Child Development, GNCTD

3.5 Child Rights Commission

The Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 came into force in the year 2006. The commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005, provides for constitution of State Commission and Children's Courts for providing a speedy trial of offences against children or violation of child rights & for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Accordingly, the Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights was constituted in September 2008. The Commission deals with the issues related to children education, children with disabilities, children in distress, children psychology and laws relating to children.

3.6 Child Welfare Committees

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015; makes it mandatory to establish at least one Child Welfare Committee (CWC) in each district as the authority to dispose of cases for the care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of children in need of care & protection and to provide for their basic needs and protection of human rights. The Composition and functioning of the CWC is in accordance with the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015; and Rules therefore. Pursuant to this, 10 CWC has been established in Delhi. Mission Vatsalya Scheme provides infrastructure and financial support to the States/UTs for facilitating setting up of CWC in every district and to ensure their effective functioning. The Child Welfare Committees perform functions and Roles as laid down in Juvenile Justice Act/Rules as amended from time to time. Travelling/meeting allowance or honorarium for Chairperson, and four members of the Committee is supported under the scheme.

3.7 Juvenile Justice Board

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015; makes it mandatory to establish at least one Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) in each district as the authority to dispose of matters related to Children in conflict with law. The composition and functioning of the JJB is be in accordance with the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. Pursuant to this, 7 JJB have been established in Delhi.

Mission Vatsalya Scheme provides infrastructure and financial support to the States/UTs for facilitating the setting up of JJB in every district and to ensure their effective functioning. The Juvenile Justice Board perform functions and Roles as laid down in Juvenile Justice Act/Rules as amended from time to time. JJB hold its sitting in the premises of an Observation Home. Travelling/meeting allowance or honorarium for two social worker members of the Board is supported under the Mission Vatsalya Scheme. Where an existing Observation Home has the required space available within the premises, the same shall be provided to the Board. However, in districts where there is no Observation Home or the existing Observation Home has no space for the JJB, funds will be provided under the mission for constructing or renting suitable premises for the JJB. The board shall hold its sittings in one room while the other room should be used as the waiting area for children and their families. The committee room where the board holds its sittings shall have a child-friendly environment. Necessary furniture, computer and other basic equipment shall be made available. The waiting area should have provisions for toilet and drinking water along with indoor recreation facilities for children. The Observation Home where the JJB holds its proceedings shall provide support of counsellor and peon to the JJB on those days when the sitting is taking place. DCPU will also provide legal and counselling support where necessary.

3.8 Child Care Institutions (Run by Govt. and NGOs)

The Department of Women and Child Development has set up 30 Child Care Institutions and 02 After Care Homes (01 for Boys & 01 for Girls) under the various provisions of Juvenile Justice (Care and protection of Children) Act, 2015 to cater the children in need of care and protection and also the juveniles in conflict with the law. These institutions include;

- 04 Observation homes for boys.
- 01 Observation home for girls.
- 01 Place of safety for boys
- 01 Place of safety for girls
- 01 Special home for boys.
- 01 Specialized Adoption Agency

- 21 Children homes for Boys & Girls
- 02 After Care Home for Boys & Girls

Apart from the above, there are 60 NGOs which are also running Child Care Institutions in Delhi, which includes Children Home for Boys and Girls, Specialized Adoption Agencies, Open Shelter and Fit Facility in Delhi registered under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

3.9 Mission Vatsalya (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

The Ministry of Women & Child Development, GoI is the nodal Ministry for ensuring welfare of children. This is envisaged to be accomplished by way of legislation, policy & schematic interventions along with coordination with other Ministries and Organizations. The National Children Policy, (as revised in 2013), and the National Plan of Action for Children, 2016 lays down the policy framework for child welfare and protection. The Indian Parliament has passed several landmark legislations in favor of children like the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015, the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012, the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005, the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 and the Right to Education Act 2009. India is also a signatory to important international treaties i.e., the United Nations Convention on Rights of Child and the Hague convention on Adoption of children which mandate systemic development and strengthening of juvenile justice system in the country. Mission Vatsalya is a roadmap to achieve development and child protection priorities aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It lays emphasis on child rights, advocacy and awareness along with strengthening of the juvenile justice care and protection system with the motto to 'leave no child behind'. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 provisions and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 form the basic framework for implementation of the Mission. Prior to 2009-10, there were three schemes being implemented under the Ministry namely, i) Programme for Juvenile Justice for Children in need of care and protection, and Children in conflict with Law; ii) Integrated Programme for street children; and iii) Scheme for assistance to homes for children (Shishu Greh). All the three schemes were incorporated in a single centrally sponsored scheme called the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). The ICPS was implemented by the Ministry since 2009-2010. The scheme was then renamed as "Child Protection Services" Scheme in 2017. The CPS Scheme has been now subsumed under Mission Vatsalya from 2021-22 onwards

3.9.1 The Key Objectives of Mission Vatsalya are:

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

implementation of appropriate interventions, regular monitoring to develop a robust social safety net for children. Mission Vatsalya implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme as per prescribed cost sharing ratio between the Centre and State/UT Governments.

3.10 Scheme for Financial Sustenance, Education & Welfare of Children of Incarcerated Parents

The Govt. of NCT Delhi notified the scheme namely: “Scheme for Financial Sustenance, Education & Welfare of Children of Incarcerated Parents” in August 2014. Under this scheme financial assistance is given in the form of monthly payment to the child whose only surviving parent or both parents is/are in jail. The Quantum of financial assistance to a child shall be fixed as ₹3500/- for the first child, additional ₹3000/- for the second child (in case of 03 or more children, the maximum amount of ₹6500/- shall be utilized for the welfare of all children) till he/she attains the age of 18 years or parents are released from incarceration whichever is earlier. However, in case a child is placed with a fit institution, then such a child will not be entitled to receive additional financial assistance.

The details regarding the allocation of fund, expenditure incurred and beneficiaries covered under said scheme during 2015-16 to 2025-26 is presented in Statement 17.4

STATEMENT 17.4

STATUS OF SCHEME FOR FINANCIAL SUSTENANCE, EDUCATION & WELFARE OF CHILDREN OF INCARCERATED PARENTS

Financial Year	Budget Allocation (R.E) (₹ in lakh)	Expenditure (₹ in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries
2015-16	25.00	22.45	228
2016-17	30.00	22.11	166
2017-18	30.00	22.18	63
2018-19	30.00	16.60	52
2019-20	30.00	18.36	50
2020-21	30.00	15.92	51
2021-22	30.00	18.36	49
2022-23	20.00	15.20	73
2023-24	32.00	21.30	80
2024-25	35.00	20.20	61
2025-26 (upto Dec. 2025)	35.00	9.36	55

Source: Department of Women & Child Development, GNCTD

3.11 Demographic details of Women in Delhi

As per 2011 census, the female population of Delhi is 77.77 lakh constituting 46.41 percent of the total population. At the national level, the female population is of 48.46 percent of the total population. The literacy rate of the females in Delhi is 80.34 percent as compared to 91.03 percent of male and 86.34 percent of the total. At the national level, the literacy rate of women population is 63.46 percent.

3.12 Financial Assistance for the Marriage of Daughter of Poor Widows and orphan Girls.

Under the planning scheme, financial assistance of ₹30,000/- is being given to the widows for performing the marriage of their daughter and orphan girls for their marriage. The beneficiary must be a bonafide resident of Delhi. The benefit is given only up to two girls in the family. The Applicant income should be less than ₹1,00,000/- per annum. The existing rate of assistance was last enhanced in December 2012 from ₹25,000/- to ₹ 30,000/-.

The details regarding the allocation of fund, expenditure incurred and beneficiaries covered under said scheme during 2015-16 to 2025-26 is presented in Statement 17.5:

STATEMENT 17.5

STATUS OF SCHEME FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE MARRIAGE OF DAUGHTER OF POOR WIDOWS AND ORPHAN GIRLS

Financial Year	Budget Allocation (R.E) (₹ in Cr.)	Expenditure (₹ in Cr.)	No. of beneficiaries
2015-16	10.90	9.83	3612
2016-17	9.90	9.82	3273
2017-18	8.60	8.54	2830
2018-19	12.00	10.01	3336
2019-20	6.70	6.68	2239
2020-21	9.00	7.72	2573
2021-22	9.00	7.79	2597
2022-23	10.00	8.90	2967
2023-24	11.00	8.91	2970
2024-25	9.96	9.86	3285
2025-26 (Upto Feb. 2026)	11.00	8.62	2876

3.12.1 Achievements:

The scheme has successfully benefited 2876 individuals, providing much-needed assistance to women and girls in need. The total expenditure (FY 2025-26 till February 2026) on the scheme has amounted to ₹8.62 crore, reflecting a strong investment in the social security and welfare of women from marginalized communities. This demonstrates the scheme's commitment to ensuring that the daughters of poor and widowed women, as well as orphan girls, do not face barriers to marriage due to financial limitations. Further, sanctions have been generated for a total of 12,644 beneficiaries as on 28.02.2026 under the 'Widow Daughter Marriage Scheme' since its rollout on the e-District portal.

The initiative plays a vital role in empowering women and girls, enabling them to transition to a stable and secure phase in their lives through marriage without facing financial distress/difficulties

3.13 Delhi Pension Scheme to Women in Distress

- To provide social security by way of financial assistance to the Widows, Divorced, Separated, Abandoned, deserted or Destitute women in the age group of 18 years to life long who have no adequate means of subsistence and are poor, needy and vulnerable.
- The assistance of ₹ 2500/- is remitted on monthly basis to the bank account of the beneficiary through Aadhar based payment system (PFMS Portal/DBT).

Eligibility Criteria for the Scheme: -

- The applicant should be residing in Delhi for more than 5 years preceding the date of application.
- She has a 'singly- operated' account in any bank for receiving the payment through Aadhar based payment system (PFMS Portal/DBT).
- The applicants shall have to furnish Aadhar number and Aadhar seeded account shall be a must for transfer of benefit.
- She is not receiving any pension from Central Govt./State Govt./MCD and/or NDMC or any other source for this purpose.
- The applicant's annual income does not exceed ₹1,00,000/- (₹ One Lakh).

The details regarding the allocation of fund, expenditure incurred and beneficiaries covered under said scheme during 2018-19 to 2025-26 is presented in Statement 17.6:

STATEMENT 17.6
STATUS OF DELHI PENSION SCHEME TO WOMEN IN DISTRESS

Financial Year	Budget Allocation (₹ in Cr.)	Expenditure (₹ in Cr.)	No. of beneficiaries Enrolled	No. of beneficiaries Benefited
2018-19	560.00	529.01	238049	238049
2019-20	570.00	538.63	238706	238706
2020-21	814.00	836.87	280398	280398
2021-22	998.00	904.17	312272	312272
2022-23	1128.00	1030.32	348965	348965
2023-24	1134.00	1121.82	379165	379165
2024-25	1090.00	1084.62	397465	397465
2025-26 (Upto Jan. 2026)	1240.00	1053.14	409475	409475

3.14 Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) (NSAP).

This scheme is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). A total of 36,361 beneficiaries are covered under the scheme, as capped by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India. Under the scheme, the Ministry of Rural Development provides financial assistance of ₹300/- per month to each beneficiary aged between 40 to 79 years. Upon attaining the age of 80 years, the central assistance increases to ₹500/- per month.

In addition to the central share, the Government of NCT of Delhi contributes ₹2,200/- per month for beneficiaries aged 40–79 years, and ₹2,000/- per month for beneficiaries aged 80 years and above, from the State Budget. Thus, a total assistance of ₹2,500/- per month (i.e., ₹300/- Central + ₹2,200/- State or ₹500/- Central + ₹2,000/- State) is credited directly to the beneficiary's bank account through the Aadhaar-based Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mechanism via the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) portal.

3.14.1 Objective(s) of the Scheme:

National Social Assistance Programme is a social security and welfare programme to provide support to aged person, widow, disabled persons, and

bereaved families on death of primary breadwinner, belonging to below poverty line households.

In providing social assistance benefits to poor households in the case of old age, death of the breadwinner and maternity, the NSAP aims at ensuring minimum national standards, in addition to the benefits that the States are currently providing or might provide in future. It also aims to ensure that social protection to the beneficiaries everywhere in the country is uniformly available without interruption.

3.14.2 Achievements:

A total of 33,368 beneficiaries were covered and an amount of ₹ 13.50/- crore was disbursed under the "Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme" upto January 2026.

3.15 Working Women Hostels

The Department has set up Working Women Hostel (WWH) at different location in NCT of Delhi for providing safe and affordable place for working women and young girls. In addition to this, department has planned to setup/construct more new working women hostel at various location in Delhi for which land is available (i.e. Dwarka, Tugalaqabad, Pitampura, Dilshad Garden, Vasant Village, Janakpuri). There are 14 WWH (14 WWH already in place and run by Trust/NGO/NDMC/ Hospital/University and 2 WWH of DWCD is also in the process of operationlization at Vishwas Nagar and Rohini) with the capacity of 2429 women. In the financial year 2025-26 the total occupancy of WWH was around 1964 women till December, 2025.

3.16 Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005

The Women and Child Development Department is the Nodal Department for the Implementation of the provision under the 'Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005'. This Act has come into force w.e.f. 26.10.2006 with the aim to provide more effective protection of the rights of women who are the victims of violence of any kind occurring within the family. Domestic violence, under the act, includes actual abuse or harassment by way of unlawful dowry demand to the women victim or her relatives. The Department has appointed 15 Protection Officers to represent each district of Delhi for the implementation of the said Act. The Domestic Incident Report (DIRs) handled by Protection Officers during 2022-23 to 2025-26 are as under:

Financial Year 2022-23	- 7696
Financial Year 2023-24	- 7759
Financial Year 2024-25	- 7836
Financial Year 2025-26	- 5586 (till 3 rd quarter)

3.17 Shelter Homes for Pregnant and Lactating (Destitute) Mother

The department has set up two shelter homes at Sarai Rohilla and Jahangir Puri exclusively for destitute women who are pregnant and lactating women. The women are being provided free boarding and lodging, medical care especially, pre-natal and postnatal care. The capacity of these homes is 14 inmates (Sarai Rohilla) and 10 inmates (Jahangir Puri). From FY 2022-23 to FY 2025-26 following number of inmates were facilitated through the said Shelter Homes:

F. Y. 2022-23 -	58 (30 women + 28 children)
F. Y. 2023-24 -	82 (44 women + 38 children)
F. Y. 2024-25 -	55 (27 women + 28 children)
F. Y. 2025-26 -	92 (59 women + 33 Children) till January 2026

3.18 Shakti Sadan Scheme (CSS)

Shakti Sadan scheme is a sub-scheme of the Centrally Sponsored Umbrella scheme "Protection & Empowerment of Women". The main objective of the Scheme "Shakti Sadan" aims at:

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

These Homes are (i) Bapnu Ghar run by All India Women Conference and (ii) Snehalaya run by Mahila Dakshata Samiti. The capacity of the Shakti Sadanis to house 30 inmates of each home.

The beneficiaries include widows, deserted by their families and relatives, women prisoners released from jail and without family support, women survivors of natural disasters, women victims of terrorist/extremist violence and similarly placed women in difficult circumstances, who do not have any family support and without any economic means of survival. The scheme provides shelter, food, clothing, counseling, medical and legal aid and care to such women. The Govt of India is providing 100% fund to these homes through Delhi Govt. During past two years following number of individuals were collectively admitted in said Shakti Sadan:

F. Y. 2021-22 - 145 (114 women + 31 children)
F. Y. 2022-23 - 290 (224 women + 66 children)
F. Y. 2024-25 - 462 (403 women + 59 children)
F. Y. 2025-26 - 427 (358 women + 69 children) till January, 2026

3.19 Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) - A Maternity Benefit Scheme

The Government of India is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) with effect from 1st January 2017. The PMMVY Scheme is being implemented as per provisions under Section 4 of the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 which provides for financial support for pregnant and lactating mothers is to improve the health and nutrition for mother and child as well as compensation for wage loss, if any.

3.19.1 Objectives:

- The objective of the scheme is to provide cash incentive for partial compensation for the wage loss so that the woman can take adequate rest before and after delivery of the first child.
- To improve health seeking behavior amongst Pregnant Women & Lactating Mothers (PW&LM).
- The scheme also seeks to promote positive behavioral change towards girl child by providing additional cash incentive for the second girl child
- **The criteria for determining socially and economically disadvantaged sections of society is as follows for which following Documents required:**

- i. Women belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes;
- ii. Women who are partially (40%) or fully disabled (Divyang Jan)
- iii. Women holder of BPL rations Card
- iv. Women Beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Jan Aarogya Yojana (PMJAY) under Ayushman Bharat.
- v. Women holding E-Shram card
- vi. Women farmers who are beneficiaries under Kisan Samman Nidhi
- vii. Women holding MGNREGA Job Card
- viii. Women whose net family income is less than ₹8 Lakh per annum
- ix. Pregnant and Lactating AWWs/ AWHs/ ASHAs
- x. Ration Card
- xi. Any other category as may be prescribed by the Central Government

3.19.2 Target beneficiaries:

The PMMVY scheme aims to provide benefit to Pregnant Women (PW) and Lactating Mothers (LM) for first two living children provided the second child is a girl. However, those who are in receipt of similar benefits under any law for the time being in force shall not be entitled to benefits under this scheme.

Pregnant and Lactating AWWs/ AWHs/ ASHA may also avail the benefits under the PMMVY subject to fulfillment of scheme conditionality.

3.19.3 Benefits: Eligibility Criteria

S.No.	Order of Birth	Conditions
1.	First child	- On registration of pregnancy - 1st installment of ₹3000/- is given. - On registration of birth and completion of first cycle of immunization-2nd installment of ₹ 2000/- is given.
2.	Second child	Provided second child is a girl child – one Installment of ₹ 6000/- is given.

In case of miscarriage/still birth, the beneficiary would be treated as fresh beneficiary in event of any future pregnancy.

The funds to the beneficiaries under PMMVY will be transferred directly to their Bank/Post Office account in Direct Benefit Transfer Mode. An eligible beneficiary can apply, at any point of time but not later than 730 days of pregnancy. LMP registered in the MCP card will be the date of pregnancy to be considered in this respect. If a beneficiary delivers twins/ triplet/ quadruplet in her second pregnancy, with one or more children being girl, then she will be receiving incentive for second girl child as per the PMMVY 2.0 norms.

3.19.4 Current Status

In the current financial year 2025–26 (as on 24.02.2026), against the indicative target of 89,000 beneficiaries, a total of 92,670 beneficiaries have been entered on the portal. Out of these, 81,767 beneficiaries have been successfully enrolled under the scheme. Further, a total of 1,10,597 installments have been disbursed to beneficiaries, with a cumulative amount of Rs. 34.43 crore released.

3.20 Mission POSHAN 2.0 (CSS)

Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0 is an Integrated Nutrition Support Programme. It seeks to address the challenges of malnutrition in children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers through a strategic shift in nutrition content and delivery and by creation of a convergent eco system to develop and promote practices that nurture health, wellness and immunity.

3.20.1 Mission Poshan 2.0 brings together the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)-Anganwadi Services, Supplementary Nutrition Programme, Poshan Abhiyaan, and National Creche Scheme.

3.20.2 Poshan 2.0 focuses on Maternal Nutrition, Infant and Young Child Feeding Norms, Treatment Protocols for SAM/MAM and Wellness to reduce wasting and under-weight prevalence besides stunting and anemia, supported by the 'Poshan Tracker', a new, robust ICT centralized data system.

3.20.3 The POSHAN Abhiyan intends to achieve its goals by focusing on the capacity building of field functionaries on nutrition counseling of pregnant women and mothers of children up to 6 years of age; community mobilization and behavior change communication; providing performance-based incentives for community nutrition and health to facilitate better outreach to beneficiaries during the critical 1000 day window for nutrition impact.

3.20.4 All 10897 functional AWCs are registered on Poshan Tracker App. An approximate total of 6.73 lakh beneficiaries (including 57306 pregnant mothers, 66715 Lactating mothers, 549954 children in 0-6 year) have been registered on Poshan Tracker and total of 99.98% beneficiaries are Aadhar verified and approximate 96.83% are mobile verified on Poshan Tracker as on 25/02/2026.

3.21 181' Women in Distress Helpline (Mission Shakti):

181 Women Helpline is intended to provide 24 hours immediate and emergency response to women effected by violence both in Private and public spaces. It is a toll free telecom service to facilitate crisis and non-crisis intervention through communication by phone, referral, guidance and counsel. 181 Women in Distress Helpline was taken over from Delhi Commission for Women to Department of Women and Child Development vide order dated 01.07.2024. A total of 224729 and 253704 phone calls have been dealt by WCD Department on 181' Women Helpline during FY 2024-2025 and CFY 2025-26 (up to January, 2026) respectively.

3.22 One Stop Centre

Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), GOI has formulated a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for setting up of Sakhi-One Stop Centre in each district. It is 100% funded by GOI for Union Territories. These Centers will be established across the country to provide integrated support and assistance under one roof to women affected by violence, both in private and public spaces under monitoring jurisdiction of DMs/DCs.

The objective of Sakhi-One Stop Centre in each district is to provide five essential facilities to the aggrieved women/women affected by violence.

Following services are provided to the women beneficiaries under Sakhi One Stop Centre-

- (i) Psycho-social counseling,
- (ii) Legal assistance,
- (iii) Police facilitation,
- (iv) Medical care and
- (v) Five bedded temporary shelter under one roof.

In NCT of Delhi, 11 Sakhi OSCs have been set up one in each district and all the Sakhi Centres were made functional in the month of November and December, 2019. The funds are provided directly in a separate bank accounts operated by O/o DMs/DCs.

List of Sakhi – OSC Centres in NCT of Delhi

S.No.	District Name	Sakhi –One Stop Centre Address & Email Address
1.	Central North	<u>Sakhi – OSC, IHBAS Hospital Complex, Dilshad Garden, Shahdara, Delhi-110095</u>
2.	<u>East</u>	<u>Sakhi – OSC, LalBahadurShastri Hospital, Gate no. 3, Khichripur, Delhi-110091</u>
3.	<u>South-East</u>	<u>Sakhi – OSC, Office of DM South east Delhi Lajpat Nagar IV, Old Gargi College building Behind LSR, Delhi</u>
4.	<u>South</u>	<u>Sakhi– OSC, Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya Hospital 1st Floor, Hostel Block, Malviya Nagar, Delhi-110068</u>
5.	<u>South-West</u>	<u>Sakhi - One Stop Centre, Ground & First Floor, PWD Building, Shri Dada DevMatriAvumShishuChikitsalaya, Dabri, New Delhi - 110045</u>
6.	<u>New Delhi</u>	<u>Sakhi – OSC, 12-A, Behind Hanuman Mandir, Jamnagar House, New Delhi-110011</u>
7.	<u>North</u>	<u>Sakhi –OSC, Babu Jag Jeevan Ram Hospital Complex, Jahangirpuri, Delhi-110033</u>
8.	<u>West</u>	<u>Sakhi – OSC, NirmalChhaya Complex, Jail Road, Hari Nagar, Delhi-110064</u>
9.	<u>Old Delhi</u>	<u>Sakhi – OSC, Room No. 201-207, 2ndLokNayak Hospital (formerly LNJP), Gate No. 2, Bahadur Shah ZafarMarg, Delhi -110002</u>
10.	<u>North-West</u>	<u>Sakhi – OSC, Dr. Baba SahebAmbedkar Hospital, Bhagawan Mahavir Marg, Sector 6 Road, Rohini, Delhi-110085</u>
11.	<u>North-East</u>	<u>Sakhi – OSC,Jag Pravesh Chandra Hospital, 2nd Floor, Zero Pusta, Shastri Park, Delhi 110053.</u>

Total 6945 & 11785 beneficiaries were assisted by the 11 Sakhi One Stop Centres in FY 2023-24& 2024-25 respectively. During C.F.Y. 2025-26, 9832 women were assisted till January, 2026 under One Stop Centers.

3.23 Saheli Samanvay Kendra (SSK):

Saheli Samvad - The supervisors and the AWWs at these Kendras reach out to women & children with the motto “अपनों की बात अपनों के साथ ! ” Dialogue is being undertaken with an aim to spread awareness through discussion on issues, norms and practices that impact the lives of women, adolescents and children like Health and nutrition, child development, child sexual abuse, vaccination etc. Women/Adolescent girls are being counseled by the experts of their fields subject on related issues as detailed below;

- i) Session on Soft skills/skill development, Livelihood training etc.
- ii) Digital Literacy
- iii) Awareness on health and hygiene & nutrition, water, sanitation related issues.
- iv) Discussions on govt. programmes related to women and children.

- v) Gender sensitization on issues of violence against women/girls discrimination, gender stereotypes, declining child ratio safety and security and other related laws and legislation.
- vi) Developing women's leadership skills, participation in public and political life and decision making abilities.
- vii) Legal issues related to women and children and Juvenile crime.
- viii) Women cell.
- ix) Awareness regarding Yoga Benefits.
- x) Bankers and Post Office staff for economic guidance.
- xi) Experts from NGO for livelihood programme.
- xii) Awareness on menstrual health, hygiene, sanitation, nutrition and psycho-social health.

S. No.	F.Y.	No. of Samvad	No. of Participant
1.	Sept'2023-Sept'2024	12233	180659
2.	Oct'2024- Aug'2025	9937	159949
3.	Sep'2025-Dec'2025	6904	89025
	Total	29074	429633

Good Practices: Delhi SSK

SSK as Supplementary Model for Co-location with Schools:

Delhi pioneered the co-location of Anganwadi Centers through establishment of SSKs wherein anganwadi centers are housed within a larger, dedicated community facility rather than within school premises.

Advantages –

- Addresses Delhi's spatial constraints—easier to identify and develop hub spaces than find space within schools.
- Services provided within the community without children having to travel distance
- Ensures dedicated child-friendly areas for ECCE without competing for school infrastructure.
- Allows extended operating hours, not possible within school premises.
- Offers multi-dimensional services beyond ECCE, unlike collocated centre
- Caters to the multiple needs of women & adolescent girls - better community connect.
- Creche services are integrated within SSK.

This model offers a viable and scalable supplementary model to school-based co-location for places where co-location within school premise is not feasible.

3.24 SSK- Anganwadi Chhaya Centre

To support women's participation in the work force for their economic empowerment, day care cum crèche services are provided either through the SSKs or by getting such children enrolled in the nearby crèche being run by the government. This will not only allow the mother to go out for work but also ensure that her children are in an environment that is safe and hygienic, they are well cared for, well fed and engaged productively.

A detailed mapping exercise matching the demands and supply for Creches/ daycare facilities for working women was undertaken. 100% mapping of existing creches being run by the department and which were underutilized were done with shifting of locations to link them with existing SSKs so as to give them greater visibility and improve their utilization. Saheli Samanvaya Kendras have been set up all over Delhi by the Department to serve as Convergence cum Facilitation Centre for Women and Girls.

3.25 Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme (BBBP)

The BBBP scheme was launched on 22nd January, 2015 as a tri-ministerial effort of the Ministry of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Now, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and Ministry of Minority Affairs have also been added as partners with a view to undertake special drive and awareness programme for promoting higher education and skill development among girls. To increase girls participation in the fields of sports, appropriate programme would be developed to identify sporting talent among girls and link them with appropriate authorities under "Khelo India" or any other schemes/ programme of Central/ State Governments for enhancing their skills. The component of BBBP will cover all the districts of the country through multi-sectoral interventions, and it was operational in 405 districts earlier. The component will aim for zero-budget advertising and encouraging greater spend on activities that have on ground impact, e.g. for promoting sports among girls, self-defense camps, construction of girls toilets, making available sanitary napkin vending machines and sanitary pads especially in educational institutions, awareness about PC-PNDT Act etc.

Primary	• Young and newly married couples and expecting parents, • Adolescents (girls and boys) and youth, • Households and communities
Secondary	• Schools and AWCs, • Medical doctors/ practitioners, private hospitals, nursing homes, diagnostic centers etc. • Officials, PRIs/ULBs, frontline workers, • Women Collectives and SHGs, civil society organizations, media, industry, religious leaders etc.

BBBP scheme aims to achieve the following:

1. Improvement in the Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) by 2 points every year,
2. Improvement in the percentage of institutional deliveries or sustained at the rate of 95% or above,
3. 1% increase in 1st Trimester ANC Registration per year, and
4. 1% increase in enrolment at secondary education level and skilling of girls/women per year.
5. To check dropout rate among girls at secondary and higher secondary levels.
6. Raising awareness about safe menstrual hygiene management (MHM).

Activities under BBBP Scheme carried out by offices of District Magistrates in 2025-26:

1. **District-Level Awareness Campaigns:** Organization of rallies, seminars, and workshops on prevention of gender-biased sex selection. Community outreach programmes promoting the value of the girl child.
2. **IEC Activities:** Display of hoardings, posters, and banners in public places. Dissemination of messages through print, electronic, and social media platforms.
3. **Celebration of National Girl Child Day / Relevant Events:** Conduct of district-level events highlighting achievements of girls. Felicitation of meritorious girl students and women achievers.
4. **Convergence Meetings:** Regular review meetings with line departments (Health, Education, WCD, Police). Monitoring of implementation of PC&PNDT Act and related provisions.

5. **School & Community Engagement:** Awareness sessions in schools on gender equality and girls' education. Formation/activation of community groups to promote enrolment and retention of girls in schools.

6. **Monitoring & Review:** Review of sex ratio at birth (SRB) data and identification of low-performing areas. Field inspections and follow-up actions.

7. **Capacity Building:** Orientation and training programmes for frontline functionaries and stakeholders.

These activities are undertaken in convergence mode to ensure effective implementation of the BBBP Scheme at the district level during FY 2025–26.

Total 489 and 8793 number of activities conducted in FY 2023-2024 and 2024-25 resp. under BBBP Scheme of Mission Shakti. 1955 number of activities conducted in CFY 2025-2026 till January, 2026.

4. WELFARE PROGRAMMES FOR SENIOR CITIZENS, DIFFERENTLY-ABLED AND VULNERABLE PERSONS.

4.1 Policy for Senior Citizens

4.1.1 The Government of Delhi brought out a 'policy for senior citizens' in 2006 for providing social security to citizens above 60 years of age by providing old age pension. The policy envisages ensuring the welfare of senior citizens and improving the quality of their lives. It aims at providing assistance to enable them to cope with the problems of old age. It also proposes affirmative action by the Government Departments in collaboration with civil society for ensuring that the existing public services for senior citizens are made more users friendly and sensitive to the needs of senior citizens. The government of Delhi would also have a public education mechanism to prepare people for old age in order to ensure that they are able to live gracefully and remain financially secure in their later years.

4.2 Financial assistance to Senior Citizens (Old Age Pension)

4.2.1 This scheme is being implemented by the Department of Social Welfare. Applications under the scheme are made online on E-District portal. Under this scheme, financial assistance is remitted on monthly basis in the saving accounts of the beneficiaries maintained in the Bank, as per the Aadhaar number or account number of the beneficiary through PFMS portal. The Delhi resident of five years with proof, the age of 60 years & above and having a family (applicant &

spouse) income not more than 1, 00,000/- per annum are eligible. The applicant must have a valid ID proof as listed in the notification. The Quantum of financial assistance to senior citizens having age of 70 years and above is 2500/- per month. For senior citizens having age between 60-69 years, it is 2000/- per month. Additional assistance of Rs. 500/- per month is provided to the beneficiaries of SC/ST/Minorities category (age between 60-69 years) besides the usual pension on the production of relevant documents. This rate is effective from February 2017 (earlier, it was 1500/- and 1000/- p.m.).

4.2.2 The details regarding the allocation of fund, expenditure incurred and beneficiaries covered under the scheme “Pension to a Senior Citizen” in Delhi during the period 2012-2013 to 2025-2026 (till Mar. 2026) is presented in the statement 17.7.

STATEMENT 17.7

PERFORMANCE OF SENIOR CITIZEN PENSION SCHEME

S. No	Year	Outlay (Rs. in Crores)	Expenditure (Rs. in Crores)	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	2012-13	563.20	558.34	386068
2.	2013-14	541.00	537.88	375668
3.	2014-15	558.00	532.24	331881
4.	2015-16	608.79	607.79	388471
5.	2016-17	682.00	638.48	381849
6.	2017-18	1065.00	984.72	437896
7.	2018-19	1299.00	1255.90	441999
8.	2019-20	1344.00	1342.63	463945
9.	2020-21	1324.00	1137.34	424920
10.	2021-22	1578.50	1406.45	417962
11.	2022-23	1650.00	1210.20	406830
12.	2023-24	1245.00	1170.00	404733
13.	2024-25	1288.40	1208.77	434164
14.	2025-26 (till March. 2026)	1488.4	1230	440524

4.3 Old Age Homes

Old Age Homes have been established by the Department of Social Welfare to

provide shelter to the Senior Citizens who do not have adequate support system to survive. The objective behind Old Age Homes is to provide safe and sanitary shelter, health services, recreation and dignity of life to indigent senior citizens who have no one to look after them, as per Section 19 of the MWPSC Act 2007 and as per schedule of Rule 20 of Delhi MWPSC (Amendment) Rules, 2010. The Department is running 4 Old Age Homes at Bindapur, Wazirpur, Tahirpur, Paschim Vihar.

- 4.3.1 The following services are provided at the old age homes
- a. Lodging/boarding, clothing and bedding facilities
 - b. Case work and counseling services
 - c. Medical care of the inmates
 - d. T.V., radio and religious discourses/Bhajan kirtan programmes
 - e. Helpers to assist the bed ridden or incapacitated inmates to perform their daily needs.
- 4.3.2 The Old Age Homes are open for:
- a) Who are in the age group of 60 years and above.
 - b) Who have none to support or maintain them
 - c) Who are not suffering from any infectious/communicable diseases.
 - d) Who are residents of Union Territory of Delhi.

4.4. Recreation centre for Senior Citizens

- In keeping with changing times and needs of senior citizens, a new set of guidelines have been drafted and the scheme has been proposed for notification of Recreation Centres for Sr. Citizens. The new guidelines also bring opportunity to introduce new recreation centers in Delhi.
- The notification of scheme of Recreation Centre for the Senior Citizens is under process.

4.5 Maintenance Tribunal

- Under the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, and Delhi Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Rules, 2010, One Maintenance Tribunal and One Appellate Tribunal has been established in each district of Delhi.
- The objective behind setting up these Tribunals is to create awareness of legal provisions for senior citizens about maintenance and property rights. The Department appoints non-official members of these tribunals and provides sitting allowance to them.

5. Welfare of Persons with Disabilities

- 5.1 The Constitution of India ensures equality, freedom, justice and dignity to all individuals and implicitly mandates an inclusive society for all, including persons with disabilities. The Department of Social Welfare is the nodal department in GNCT of Delhi for the Welfare of Differently Abled Persons and believes in the fact “Help the Differently Abled Persons to help themselves”.
- 5.2 The Delhi Govt. through its various initiatives and programmes is rendering full support to the Differently Abled Persons, so that they can live with full participation and have equal involvement in every aspect of society. With the coming of new Right of Person with Disabilities Act 2016, replacing the previous Act of 1995 has under the horizon of Welfare of Person with Disabilities, included 21 types of Disabilities which was 07 in previous Act of 1995.
- 5.3 For the Welfare of Persons with Disabilities, the Department of Social Welfare, GNCTD is running homes:
- 7 Homes for Persons with Intellectual Disability
 - 1 Hostel for College Going Blind Students (Male)
 - 1 Hostel for College Going Visually Impaired Girls
 - 1 Training cum production center
 - 1 Sheltered workshop for differently-Abled persons
- 5.4 Sugamya Sahayak Scheme (Facilitating Mobility & Empowerment of Persons with Benchmark Disabilities) - This Scheme was launched by Department of Social Welfare, Govt. of NCT of Delhi on 23rd January 2024.
- Under this Scheme, durable and standardized assistive device are provided to Persons with Benchmark Disabilities including motorized tricycles, wheelchairs, hearing aids, crutches, calipers, walkers, and smartphones for visually impaired persons etc—are distributed free of cost. To implement the scheme Department organize the assessment and distribution camp through all DSWOs.
 - During the assessment camps specialists from ALIMCO assess the Persons with Disabilities and prescribe the required Aid and Appliances. Thereafter payment is made to ALIMCO as per the MoU (dated 28.02.2024) and make the devices available through distribution camps to the assessed beneficiaries.
- 5.5 National Programme for Rehabilitation of Person with Disabilities (NPRPD): Under the scheme “National Programme for Rehabilitation of Person with

Disabilities (NPRPD)” two types of camps i.e., General Disability Camps and Special Disability Camps are organized by Department of Social Welfare in all districts of Delhi. General Disability Camps are organized in coordination with other Govt. agencies in every district in which Persons with Disabilities are provided with the facility of Disability Certificate, DTC Passes, ID Card by the office of Dy. Commissioner, Registration in Integrated School Railway Concession Pass etc. Special Camps are also organized to provide free Aid and Appliances to the disabled persons.

- 5.6 The information regarding allocation of fund, expenditure incurred, camps held and beneficiaries covered under the welfare program for persons with disabilities in Delhi during 2014-15 to 2025-26 (till Mar. 2026) is presented in statement 17.8:

STATEMENT 17.8
PERFORMANCE OF NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR REHABILITATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES SCHEME

S.No.	Year	Expenditure (in lakh)	Number of	
			Camps	Beneficiaries
1	2014-15	6.83	08	3242
2	2015-16	9.37	14	5000
3	2016-17	3.49	11	6000
4	2017-18	0.21	-	-
5.	2018-19	0.00	-	-
6.	2019-20	3.00	05	2600
7.	2020-21#	-	-	-
8.	2021-22	4.74	07	4000
9.	2022-23#	-	-	-
10.	2023-24	6.51	30	NA
11.	2024-25	7.35	10	359*
12.	2025-26 (till Mar. 2026)	10.96	18	644*

* Beneficiaries of Sugamya Sahayak Scheme

Camps could not be held due to COVID-19 / Administrative reasons.

- 5.7 Financial Assistance to Differently –Abled Persons: Department of Social Welfare is implementing the scheme “Financial Assistance to Persons with Special Needs” in which financial assistance of Rs. 2500/- p.m. is provided to the persons who are 40 percent and above disabled in the age of 0 to lifelong (i.e. from birth to death), have residence proof in Delhi for minimum five years prior to application, with family income not more than Rs. 1,00,000/- per annum. This rate

is effective from February, 2017 (earlier, it was 1500/- p.m).

- 5.8 The information regarding allocation of fund, expenditure incurred, camps held and beneficiaries covered under the welfare program for persons with disabilities in Delhi during 2010-11 to 2025-26 is presented in statement 17.9:

STATEMENT 17.9

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO PERSONS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS IN DELHI

S.No.	Year	Outlay (in Crores)	Expenditure (in Crores)	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2010-11	26.50	17.86	25691
2	2011-12	28.50	27.52	26622
3	2012-13	58.00	57.41	36809
4	2013-14	78.00	75.82	45471
5	2014-15	92.00	78.68	41043
6.	2015-16	108.71	108.42	60657
7	2016-17	137.00	135.52	71581
8.	2017-18	200.00	196.03	76263
9	2018-19	265.00	262.26	87196
10.	2019-20	291.35	290.02	95324
11.	2020-21	317.35	279.16	101750
12.	2021-22	405.05	370.08	106762
13.	2022-23	349.35	347.22	113039
14.	2023-24	402.35	388.00	123044
15.	2024-25	415.04	235.84	132920
16.	2025-26 till March 2026	409	385.58	140246

- 5.9 Half Way/Long stay Homes for Persons treated with mental illness: In order to provide a facilitating mechanism for the rehabilitation of persons whose mental illness is treated & controlled after their discharge from their mental hospitals. Govt. of Delhi constructed 5 half way/long stay homes. These are located at Dwarka (01 unit), Rohini Sector-3 (02 units), Rohini Sector-22 (1 unit) and Narela (01 unit).
- 5.10 Out of these, 4 half way homes are operational/ established (First three homes are operational since 2017 and remaining at S.No.(iv) located at Dwarka is operational since December 2021). At present, following number of inmates are residing in these homes:-

S. No.	Name & Address	Sanctioned Strength	Present Numbers (inmates)
(i)	'Nav Kiran-I (for Women) at Rohini Sector – 3	40	40
(ii)	Nav Kiran-II (for Women) at Rohini Sector – 3	40	38
(iii)	*'Nav Chetna' (for Men) at Rohini sector – 22	-	-
(iv)	'Nav Rachna' (for Women) at Dwarka Sector 3	50	23

*Nav Chetna at Rohini sector – 22 is under renovation at present and residents of this Halfway Home have been shifted to Nav Rachna at Dwarka Sector-3.

6. Family Benefit Scheme

- 6.1 One-time assistance is being provided to the poor households in case of the death of the breadwinner. Amount of benefit is 20,000/- in case of death of the breadwinner. The age of the deceased should be between 18-60 years. Bread earner' is defined as a member of the household whose earnings contribution is the largest proportion of the total household income.
- 6.2 The information regarding allocation of fund, expenditure incurred and beneficiaries covered under the National Family Benefit Scheme during 2010-11 to 2025-26 is presented in Statement 17.10.

STATEMENT 17.10

PERFORMANCE OF NATIONAL FAMILY BENEFIT SCHEME/DELHI FAMILY BENEFIT SCHEME

S. No	Year	Outlay (Rs. in Crores)	Expenditure (Rs. in Crores)	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	2010-11	2.15	2.08	2077
2.	2011-12	2.58	2.53	2534
3.	2012-13	2.70	2.69	2694
4.	2013-14	3.10	2.83	2827
5.	2014-15	3.60	3.37	3372
6.	2015-16	5.50	5.39	5396
7.	2016-17	7.00	7.00	7000
8.	2017-18	12.62	9.01	4510
9.	2018-19	14.00	11.61	5840
10.	2019-20	24.70	21.30	10729
11.	2020-21	29.70	27.23	13676

S. No	Year	Outlay (Rs. in Crores)	Expenditure (Rs. in Crores)	No. of Beneficiaries
12.	2021-22	34.67	33.43	15623
13.	2022-23	29.67	29.25	14706
14.	2023-24	31.00	27.14	13742
15.	2024-25	22.56	17.41	8846
16.	2025-26 till March 2026	29.67	15.73	8788

7. Mukhyamantri Covid-19 Pariwar Aarthik Sahayata Yojana:

7.1 “Mukhyamantri Covid-19 Family Financial Assistance Scheme” was started on in the FY 2021-22 to provide financial assistance @ Rs. 2500/- per month to the surviving family of the bread earner who died of Covid-19.

7.2 Eligibility conditions & Quantum of pension under the Scheme are mentioned below.

Situation (Death of working member of the family due to Covid-19)	Eligible Dependent	Amount
Husband	wife	Rs 2500/- p.m. for life
Wife	Husband	Rs 2500/- p.m. for life
Single Parent (Other parent already died (either due to covid or otherwise)/ Separated/ Divorced)	Each Child below 25 years of age	Rs 2500/- p.m. to each child of the deceased parents till they attain age of 25 years
Both Husband and Wife died	Each Child below age of 25 years. Father or Mother in case of no children.	Rs 2500/- p.m. to each child till the age of 25 years. Rs 2500/- p.m. for life (in case of Father or Mother - only one will get the assistance)
Unmarried Working Son / Daughter	Father or Mother	Rs 2500/- p.m. for life
Brother / Sister	Dependent Brother / Sister if they are physically or intellectually challenged	Rs 2500/- p.m. for life

STATEMENT 17.11

PERFORMANCE OF MUKHYAMANTRI COVID-19 FAMILY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SCHEME

S.No	Year	Outlay (Rs. in Crores)	Expenditure (Rs. in Crores)	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	2021-22	41.00	14.39	10425
2.	2022-23	34.00	33.76	11570
3.	2023-24	40.00	38.83	11872
4.	2024-25	35.00	32.90	11884
5.	2025-26 (till March. 2026)	40.00	31.78	11789

8. The Welfare of Leprosy Affected Persons

The Department of Social Welfare implemented the scheme of rehabilitation for leprosy Person in 1981. Under the scheme, Leprosy Affected Persons were provided dry ration etc. In 1991 the scheme was partially modified and the leprosy patients were given maintenance allowance in lieu of dry ration etc. At present, the amount of maintenance allowance is Rs. 3000/- per month per beneficiary. The total number of beneficiaries is 378 (East District (Tahirpur) – 351, South District – 26 & North West District – 1). It is a closed scheme as no new beneficiaries are being admitted under the scheme. The department has also established training cum production centre and shelters workshop at Tahirpur for training leprosy patients in vocational trades like handloom weaving, shoe-making, chalk and candle making. TCPC & SWPH are functional/ operational.

9. Directorate of Prohibition, Department of Social Welfare, GNCTD

- 9.1 The Directorate of Prohibition functions under the Department of Social Welfare, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD), and is the nodal agency for Drug Demand Reduction in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. The Directorate discharges its responsibilities in furtherance of Article 47 of the Constitution of India, which mandates the State to endeavour to bring about prohibition of intoxicating substances injurious to health.

In accordance with the Government of NCT of Delhi (Allocation of Business) Rules, framed under the Transaction of Business Rules (TBR), 1993, the subject

of “*Drugs and De-addiction*” is allocated to the Department of Social Welfare. Accordingly, the Directorate of Prohibition is responsible for the formulation, implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of policies, programmes and schemes relating to prevention of substance abuse, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of persons affected by substance use disorders.

The Directorate implements both State-level initiatives and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJE), Government of India, particularly under the National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR), and aligns its interventions with the Nasha Mukh Bharat Abhiyaan (NMBA).

- 9.2 Implementation of National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR): The National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment with 100 per cent central funding. The Directorate of Prohibition functions as the State Nodal Agency for implementation of the scheme in Delhi. Under NAPDDR, the Directorate facilitates and monitors Grant-in-Aid (GIA) projects implemented through non-governmental organisations (NGOs), covering prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and community-based interventions.

9.3 Awareness Generation and Mass Mobilisation

9.3.1 International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (26 June 2025)

A state-level awareness programme was organised on 26 June 2025 at Yamuna Sports Complex under the NMBA framework. Approximately 5,000 participants, including Delhi Police personnel, students, frontline workers, volunteers and NGOs, took part. The programme included mass pledge administration, dissemination of helpline information, cultural performances and awareness activities.

9.3.2 Fifth Anniversary of Nasha Mukh Bharat Abhiyaan (13 August 2025)

An event was organised at Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 2, Delhi Cantt., with participation of over 1,000 school students. Activities included pledge-taking, felicitation of NMBA Master Volunteers, awareness rallies and cultural programmes.

9.3.3 Targeted Awareness through Nukkad Nataks at Identified Drug Hotspots

As part of focused demand-reduction and community sensitisation efforts, the Directorate of Prohibition conducted approximately 300 Nukkad Nataks (street plays) across 64 identified drug hotspots in Delhi during the reference period.

10. Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities

10.1 The Scheduled Caste population of Delhi, as per Census 2011, is 28.12 lakh accounting for 16.75 percent of the State population (167.88 lakh). No tribes are notified as Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the NCT of Delhi. There are 65 castes which have been notified as Other Backward Classes (OBC) in Delhi by the Delhi Backward Classes Commission but no authentic estimate is available regarding the OBC population in Delhi. The information regarding local body-wise SC population of Delhi during the last four census is presented in statement 17.12.

STATEMENT 17.12

LOCAL BODY-WISE SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION: 1981-2011

S.No	Local Bodies	1981	1991	2001	2011
1.	Delhi Municipal Corporations				
	Male	5,89,317	9,40,191	12,24,992	14,53,597
	Female	4,81,000	7,85,560	10,44,156	12,92,608
	Total	10,70,317	17,25,751	22,69,148	27,46,205
2.	New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC)				
	Male	20,967	30,043	29,919	26,545
	Female	15,512	23,887	25,294	23,062
	Total	36,479	53,930	52,213	49,607
3.	Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB)				
	Male	8,266	8,456	10,271	8,658
	Female	6,581	6,699	8,623	7,839
	Total	14,847	15,155	18,894	16,497
	Grand Total	11,21,643	17,94,836	23,40,255	28,12,309

Source: Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2024

10.2 During 1961-1991, Delhi's decadal population growth remained around 53 per cent which decreased to 47% during 1991-2001 and further decreased to 21.20% during 2001-2011. The Scheduled Caste decadal population growth rate which remained way above Delhi's total population growth rate during 1961-1991 and totally reversed the trend in 2001 Census when it was 30.56% against the 47% for total population. In 2011 census, again it was 20.02% below the total population growth rate of 21.20% i.e. during 2001-2011. Tehsil-wise scheduled caste population in Delhi during the last census is presented in Table 17.1. The growth of scheduled Caste population in Delhi during last six decades is presented in Statement 17.13.

STATEMENT 17.13

DECENNIAL GROWTH OF SCHEDULED POPULATION IN DELHI

S. No.	Years	Growth in Total Population (in percent)	Growth in Scheduled Caste Population (in percent)
1.	1961	52.44	63.73
2.	1971	52.93	86.12
3.	1981	53.00	76.44
4.	1991	51.45	60.00
5.	2001	47.02	30.56
6.	2011	21.20	20.02

Source : Census Handbook-2011, Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India

10.3 The rural urban classification of scheduled caste population in Delhi during the last seven census is presented in Statement 17.14.

STATEMENT 17.14

URBAN- RURAL SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

S.No.	Years	Urban	Rural	Total
1.	1951	1,44,619	63,993	2,08,612
2.	1961	2,72,243	69,312	3,41,555
3.	1971	5,30,699	1,04,999	6,35,698
4.	1981	10,17,631	1,04,012	11,21,643
5.	1991	15,87,127	2,07,709	17,94,836
6.	2001	21,54,877	1,88,378	23,43,255
7.	2011	27,30,126	82,183	28,12,309

Source : Census Handbook-2011, Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India

10.4 The literacy rate of the scheduled caste population vis-a-vis the total literacy rate in Delhi is presented in Statement 17.15. The data reveals that the literacy rate of the scheduled caste population has steadily increased from 20.86 per cent in 1961 to 70.85 per cent in 2001 but 78.89% in 2011. Although the literacy rate of scheduled caste population in 2011 was below Delhi's literacy rate of 86.20 per cent, however, it remains above the national literacy rate of 63.07 per cent.

STATEMENT 17.15**LITERACY RATE OF POPULATION AND SC POPULATION IN DELHI**

(Percent)

S. No.	Years	Total Population			Scheduled Caste Population		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	1961	60.75	42.55	52.75	32.15	6.80	20.86
2.	1971	63.71	47.75	56.61	39.22	14.32	28.15
3.	1981	68.40	53.07	61.54	50.21	25.89	39.30
4.	1991	82.01	66.99	75.29	68.77	43.82	57.60
5.	2001	87.33	74.71	81.67	80.77	59.07	70.85
6.	2011	90.90	80.80	86.20	86.77	70.01	78.89

Source : Census Handbook-2011, Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India

- 10.5 In 2011, Delhi had a Scheduled Caste (SC) workforce population of 9.01 lakh which is 16.14% of total workforce population (55.87 lakh). Out of SC population of 28.12 lakhs, 32.06% of SC population is employed whereas 31.60% of the total population is employed in Delhi.

11 Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) of NCT of Delhi

In order to ensure over all development of SC community, the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) is being implemented in Delhi. A specific budgetary provision under all sectors of the state annual plan is made by the State Government for social-economic development of SCs. The progress of the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan from 2016-17 to 2025-26 is presented in Statement 17.16.

STATEMENT 17.16**APPROVED PLAN OUTLAY AND SCSP COMPONENT**

(₹ in Crore)

S.No.	Year	Approved Outlay (Schemes/ Programmes/ Projects)	SCSP Component	Percentage
1	2016-17	20600	3603.86	17.49
2	2017-18*	18500	3773.84	20.39
3	2018-19	22000	4232.31	19.24
4	2019-20	27000	5181.77	19.19
5	2020-21	29500	5447.08	18.46
6	2021-22	37800	6495.14	17.18
7	2022-23	43600	7910.27	18.70
8	2023-24	43700	8002	18.31
9	2024-25	39000	N.A.	N.A.
10	2025-26 (Till February, 2026)	59,300	N.A.	N.A.

* From the Year 2017-18, Plan & Non Plan funds have been merged.

12. Achievements under Schemes / Programmes:

The progress of the schemes implemented by the Department for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBC during the last years for the benefit/development of scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, other backward classes is summarized in Statement 17.17.

STATEMENT 17.17 PROGRESS FOR SCHEMES/ PROGRAMMES WELFARE OF SC /ST /OBC SECTOR

(₹ in Crore)

S No.	Year	Outlay	Expenditure	Achievement (in percent)
1	2018-19	333.00	268.23	80.55
2	2019-20	396.90	295.26	74.39
3	2020-21	265.00	47.66	17.98
4	2021-22	465.72	214.72	46.11
5	2022-23	222.00	169.49	76.35
6	2023-24	250.00	90.96	36.38
7	2024-25	170.78	147.96	86.53
8	2025-26 (Till February, 2026)	196.27	98.49	50.18

13. Educational Development Programmes for SC/ST/OBC

13.1 Mukhyamantri Vidhyarathi Pratibha Yojana

In order to encourage children/students belonging to SC/ST/OBC communities, a scheme of Mukhyamantri Vidhyarathi Pratibha Yojana (previously known as Financial Assistance for Purchase of Stationery & Merit scholarship) is being implemented in 2021.

Objective: The objective of the scheme is to provide scholarships to the students studying in class 9th to 12th for enabling them to bear the expenses required for their studies.

Eligibility: SC/ST/OBC students of class IX to XII of all Government/Aided/Recognized public schools affiliated to Directorate of Education/ Kendriya Vidhyalaya Sangathan/National Open School/Schools affiliated to NDMC/Delhi Cantonment Board/ MCD.

The details of the new scheme are as under:

- a) The applicant should be resident of GNCT of Delhi.

- b) There is Minimum 50% marks are required for IX to X and 60% marks required for XI to XII class.
- c) Annual income Limit- Criteria for annual family income ₹ 8 Lakhs at par with the EWS income limit, subject to exclusions notified by Government of India. If student score 75% and above marks in previous class, no income limit is applicable for SC/ST/OBC category.
- d) The applicant should upload Caste Certificate (SC/ST/OBC) issued in the name of student or his father's name issued by the SDM/Deputy Commissioner (Revenue), GNCTD. However, Domicile Certificate of Delhi from Revenue Department will be entertained for the SC beneficiary only, if the caste certificate is issued by the outside state authority instead of the competent authority of Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
- e) Repeaters in a particular class will not be eligible for this scheme.
- f) Bank Account should be in the name of the student (Joint Bank Account with parent/Guardian is also permissible), active and seeded with Aadhaar no. of student.

Scholarship Amount–

- Class IX to X – ₹ 5000/- per annum
- Class XI to XII – ₹ 10000/- per annum

STATEMENT 17.18

STATUS OF 'MUKHYAMANTRI VIDHYARATHI PRATIBHA YOJANA'

S.No.	Year	Expenditure (₹ in Crore)	No. of Beneficiaries (Students)
1	2021-22	18.17	24971
2	2022-23	11.23	15491
3	2023-24	2.80	3754
4	2024-25	7.82	10377
5	2025-26 (Till February, 2026)	8.66	11608

13.2 Merit Scholarship for College / University Students

Delhi Government is also providing merit scholarships to the students belonging to SC/ST/OBC communities studying in college / professional institutions from ₹12,000/- to ₹24,000/- per annum for Hostler and for day scholar ₹8000/- to ₹15,000/- per annum, depending upon course. Family income is not applicable

for the students belonging to SC/ST category. However, family income of ₹3.00 lakh per annum is applicable to the students belonging to OBC community. Performance of the scheme is presented in Statement 17.19.

STATEMENT 17.19

STATUS OF SCHEME 'MERIT SCHOLARSHIP FOR COLLEGE / UNIVERSITY STUDENTS'

S.No.	Year	Expenditure (₹ in Crore)	No. of Beneficiaries (Student)
1	2013-14	5.80	7163
2	2014-15	6.78	13898
3	2015-16	7.00	11086
4	2016-17	2.93	3011
5	2017-18	3.21	3658
6	2018-19	1.54	1704
7	2019-20	1.31	1564
8	2020-21	0.58	596
9	2021-22	1.31	1412
10	2022-23	1.61	1514
11	2023-24	0.73	1028
12	2024-25	1.36	1396
13	2025-26 (Till February, 2026)	1.11	1096

13.3 Reimbursement of Tuition Fee in Public School

Tuition and other compulsory fee of SC/ST/OBC/Minority students having family income less than ₹3.00 lakh per annum and studying in public schools are also being reimbursed by Delhi Government. The maximum reimbursement amount is ₹48,000/- or actual whichever is less. Performance of the scheme is presented in Statement 17.20.

STATEMENT 17.20

PERFORMANCE OF SCHEME 'REIMBURSEMENT OF TUITION FEE IN PUBLIC SCHOOL'

S.No.	Year	Revised Plan Outlay (₹ in crore)	Expenditure (₹ in crore)	No. of Beneficiaries (students)
1	2014-15	34.00	31.80	26,777
2	2015-16	37.00	33.19	21,090
3	2016-17	42.00	5.18	1,893
4	2017-18	56.00	38.62	29,435
5	2018-19	43.00	39.88	25,904
6	2019-20	53.00	50.57	25,414
7	2020-21	48.00	14.58	5,916
8	2021-22	83.50	61.57	24,716
9	2022-23	79.38	75.00	28,315
10	2023-24	52.00	19.20	6,860
11	2024-25	25.00	24.92	8,335
12	2025-26 (Till February, 2026)	27.50	27.50	9,286

13.4 Financial assistance to SC students for pursuing higher studies abroad (Offline mode)

A new scholarship scheme to provide financial assistance to SC students for pursuing higher studies abroad has been approved vide cabinet decision no. 2736 dated 29.08.2019.

Objective: The scheme envisages providing financial assistance to 100 selected candidates for pursuing higher studies abroad through accredited universities at the level of Masters and Ph. D in the following specified fields of study.

S.No.	Field of study
1	Engineering & Management
2	Pure Sciences & Applied Sciences
3	Agricultures Sciences & Medicine
4	International Commerce, Accounting & Finance
5	Humanities & Social Science

MINIMUM QUALIFICATION

- a) For Ph.D- 55% marks or equivalent grade in relevant Master Degree.
- b) For Master's Degree-55% marks or equivalent grade in relevant Bachelor's Degree.

(i) **AGE :**

Below 30 (Thirty) years, as on cut-off date of respective year.

(ii) **INCOME CEILING**

Total family income from all sources should not exceed ₹ 8 lakh per annum.

(iii) **ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA**

- i) The candidate should be citizen of India.
- ii) "The candidate must be a domicile of Delhi." Or "The candidate must be a bonafide resident of Delhi having any documentary proof of residence in Delhi for at least last five years."
- iii) Only one child for the same parents/guardians will be eligible and to this effect a self-certification will be required from the candidates.
- iv) Candidates who are employed must forward their applications through their employer, alongwith a 'No Objection Certificate" (NOC) issued by the employer.
- v) The candidate will not be eligible for scholarship/financial assistance under this scheme to pursue the same Level (Masters/PhD) course for which he/she has already acquired the qualification from any university either in India or abroad.

Duration of Award with Financial Assistance

- i) An amount of ₹ 5 Lakhs per annum will be provided subject to maximum of ₹20 Lakh only for the entire period of the duration of Ph.D. course and ₹ 5 lakh per annum subject to a maximum of ₹ 10 Lakh only for pursuing Master's degree or actual amount whichever is less.
- ii) The prescribed financial assistance is provided up to completion of the course/research or the following period, whichever is earlier
 - a) Ph. D. – 04 years(Four year)
 - b) Master's Degree- 02 years(Two years)
- (iii) The financial assistance will be released only after the confirmation about the admission of the candidate in foreign university subject to submission of relevant documents i.e. application forms/offer letter, visa, passport, bank details of the applicant etc. or any other document sought by the Department.

Apart from this, there are other mandatory requirements for the candidates under the scheme.

STATEMENT 17.21

PERFORMANCE OF SCHEME “FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO SC STUDENTS FOR PURSUING HIGHER STUDIES ABROAD”

S. No.	Year	Total Application received	Expenditure (₹ in crore)	No. of Beneficiaries (students)
1	2019-20	1	0.10	1 (both term)
2	2020-21	3	0.10	2
3	2021-22	1	0.00	0
4	2022-23	3	0.05	1
5	2023-24	1	0.05	2
6	2024-25	2	0.10	2
7	2025-26 (Till February, 2026)	1	0.10	2

All the above schemes are switched to Aadhar based Direct Beneficiary payment (DBT) system since 31.10.2016. Further, all applications of the above scholarship schemes are invited on e-district portal of Delhi w.e.f. 2016-17 (except. “Financial assistance to SC students for pursuing higher studies abroad” scheme) All Scholarship schemes fall under the initiative of Delhi Govt., for door step delivery of public services on e-district portal. Help desk /call centre no.1031 for guiding/assisting the applicants has also been started by the department.

13.5 Hostel Facilities for SC/ST/OBC Students

In order to provide congenial study environment hostel facilities are being provided to the male and female students studying in class XI & above belonging to SC/ST/OBC at Sanskar Ashram, Dilshad Garden, Delhi. The facilities in the hostel are provided free of cost. The facilities include lodging and boarding. Further, the income limit of the parents should not exceed ₹2 Lakh per annum to avail benefit. The intake capacity of boys hostel is 100 students and girls hostel is 60 students. An expenditure of ₹1.11 crore in 2023-24, ₹1.23 Crore in 2024-25 and ₹1.01 Crore in 2025-26 (Till February, 2026) have been incurred under this scheme.

13.6 Residential Schools for Weaker Section of SC/OBC/Min/Orphans

The department is running a residential school at village Issapur with the joint collaboration of KISS, Bhuvneshwar and Delhi Government, as per the MOU executed between them for the children belonging to SC/OBC and orphans.

➤ Facilities provided by the GNCTD

- Recurring grant @₹ 5000/- per child per month to the KISS School.
- All Infrastructural facilities in the school.
- Free education, uniform, stationery, text books, accommodation, food and primary medical facilities for students.

Construction of students hostel, Mess and Toilet Block is under construction by PWD and likely to be completed. Proposal for construction of new school building which is one of its kind through PWD is underway.

Performance of the scheme is presented in Statement 17.22 from the year 2018-19 to 2025-26 (Till February, 2026)

STATEMENT 17.22

Year	Revenue/ Capital	Allocation (₹ in crore)	Expenditure/ Sanction released (₹ in crore)	Students Enrolled/Class
2018-19	Revenue	4.00	0.00	600/Class I-VIII
	Capital	5.00	0.60	
2019-20	Revenue	7.70	7.65	682/Class I-IX
	Capital	5.00	3.56	
2020-21	Revenue	4.50	0.00	708/Class I-IX
	Capital	3.50	2.80	
2021-22	Revenue	5.00	3.08	789/Class I-IX
	Capital	6.00	3.85	
2022-23	Revenue	7.43	6.88	836/Class I-XII
	Capital	3.00	0.41	
2023-24	Revenue	6.00	Nil	805/Class I-XII
	Capital	4.00	Nil	
2024-25	Revenue	6.00	Nil	Discontinued the MOU w.e.f. 30.09.2024 As informed by KALINGA management
	Capital	4.00	0.15	
2025-26 (Till February, 2026)	Revenue	2.00	0.00	
	Capital	1.00	0.00	

Note: * Figures are actual expenses up to 31.10.2024 of Kalinga Management.

14. Economic Development Programmes

- 14.1 The Delhi Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Financial and Development Corporation (DSCFDC) was set up to promote self-employment opportunities for the people of SC/ST communities. Further, the work to promote self-employment opportunities to the people of OBC/Minority Communities/PH were also assigned to the Corporation. It has been declared as State Channelizing Agency (SCA) for SC/ST/OBC/Minority Communities/Physically Handicapped. DSCFDC is implementing various schemes for the economic upliftment of the persons belonging to these communities in collaboration with respective Apex Corporations. This corporation is providing loan to the beneficiaries of SC/ST/OBC/Minority communities for their economic upliftment.
- 14.2 The Department is implementing a Plan Scheme 'Dilli Swarojgar Yojana for SC/ST/OBC through DSFDC. Under this scheme a loan up to ₹5.00 lakh is provided to an entrepreneur willing to start a venture in Delhi. Year wise status from the year 2018-19 to 2025-26 (Till February, 2026) is presented in statement 17.23:

STATEMENT 17.23

S.No.	Year	Detailed head	Achievement	Expenditure in (₹ Lakh)
1	2018-19	Composite Loan Scheme	236	470.85
		Educational Loan Scheme	9	34.47
		Dilli Swarojgar Yojna	13	70.78
2	2019-20	Composite Loan Scheme	249	410.05
		Educational Loan Scheme	9	16.37
		Dilli Swarojgar Yojna	10	36.40
3	2020-21	Composite Loan Scheme	361	375.00
		Educational Loan Scheme	7	23.48
		Dilli Swarojgar Yojna	4	13.50
4	2021-22	Composite Loan Scheme	217	299.61
		Educational Loan Scheme	5	17.53
		Dilli Swarojgar Yojna	16	76.60
		Vocational Training Scheme	872	171.08
5	2022-23	Composite Loan Scheme	135	195.93
		Educational Loan Scheme	4	19.00
		Dilli Swarojgar Yojna	4	16.20
		Vocational Training Scheme	823	300.38
6	2023-24	Composite Loan Scheme	14	23.90
		Educational Loan Scheme	3	15.21
		Dilli Swarojgar Yojna	8	35.90

S.No.	Year	Detailed head	Achievement	Expenditure in (₹ Lakh)
		Vocational Training Scheme	0	0
7	2024-25	Composite Loan Scheme	0	0.00
		Educational Loan Scheme	0	4.28
		Dilli Swarojgar Yojna	0	0.00
		Vocational Training Scheme	0	0.00
8	2025-26 (Till February, 2026)	Composite Loan Scheme	0	0.00
		Educational Loan Scheme	0	0.00
		Dilli Swarojgar Yojna	0	0.00
		Vocational Training Scheme	0	0.00

15. Improvement of SC Basties

The department is implementing the Scheme “**Improvement of SC/ST Basties**” with the sole objective to improve the living conditions of SCs. Initially, under the scheme, khajans, road and road side drains and construction/ repair of Chaupals/ Community centre in those SC/ST basties where population of SC/STs is more than 33% as per the census record. The government vide Cabinet Decision no. 2474 dated 24.05.2017 has added more civil development works i.e. construction of old age home, development of parks, gymnasium, installation of street light, sewer line etc.

Details of estimated work from Year 2018-19 to 2025-2026 (Till February, 2026) is given in statement 17.24 as per record available.

STATEMENT 17.24

Year	No. of Chaupals	No. of Roads	Others	Expenditure (₹ in Crores)
2018-19	24	178	37	49.57
2019-20	29	91	27	34.41
2020-21	3	26	1	0.50
2021-22	7	74	18	34.97
2022-23	19	60	38	48.90
2023-24	26	80	42	36.47
2024-25	07	85	77	34.41
2025-26 (Till February, 2026)	13	102	32	28.14

16. A. Manual Scavengers Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013)

The department is also a nodal department for implementation of Manual Scavengers Act, 2013 and rules made there under. As per the direction of National Commission of Scheduled Castes, department has also notified District Level Survey Committee after the approval of Hon'ble LG for the purpose of identification of Manual Scavengers. As per the direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, Govt. has provided following compensation released to the next kin of the victim:

Year	No. of cases reported	No. of deaths reported	Amount of compensation Released by the Government	Compensation Released from
2018-19	2	07	10 lakh each	02 cases by Calamity Fund. 05 cases by Calamity Fund.
2019-20	5	10	10 lakh each	05 cases the matter related to the payment of compensation is under process.
2020-21	4	7	10 lakh each	Compensation paid to 1 case (2 persons) and rest 03 cases matter related to the payment of compensation is under process.
2021-22	3	7	10 lakh each	Compensation paid to 6 case by working agency and rest 01 case (30.03.2022) matter related to the payment of compensation is on hold due to dispute in deceased family.
2022-23	0	0	N.A	-
2023-24	5	5	30 Lakh each	Compensation paid to 2 case (2 persons) and rest 03 cases matter related to the payment of compensation is under process.
2024-25	7	7	30 Lakh each	Confirmation in r/o legal heir is under process for payment.
2025-26 (Till February, 2026)	2	3	30 Lakh each	Confirmation in r/o legal heir is under process for payment.

B. Prevention of Atrocity Act

The Department for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBC is also a nodal department for implementing of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

From year 2018-19 to 2025-26 (Till February, 2026) the department has provided compensation under the Act. Details are as under :

STATEMENT 17.25

(₹ In lakh)

Year	Tentative No. of Victims (Under PoA, Act)	Compensation Amount
2018-19	11	32.71
2019-20	26	29.81
2020-21	12	16.85
2021-22	21	32.65
2022-23	34	44.5
2023-24	34	21.13
2024-25	45	69.55
2025-26 (Till February, 2026)	35	52.98

Year	Nos. of Couples of Inter- Caste Marriage	Incentive Amount
2018-19	Nil	Nil
2019-20	Nil	Nil
2020-21	Nil	Nil
2021-22	Nil	Nil
2022-23	Nil	Nil
2023-24	Nil	Nil
2024-25	Nil	Nil
2025-26 (Till February, 2026)	Nil	Nil

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

➤	The Government of NCT of Delhi provides a comprehensive array of social welfare, financial assistance, and safety initiatives for women, senior citizens, and other vulnerable groups. Key programs include monthly pensions, subsidized public transport, specialized health services, and financial aid for marriage and emergencies.
➤	In 2025, Government of NCT of Delhi has announced several significant women-centric, senior citizen-centric and other vulnerable groups reforms/ programs, some of which are under process of execution, focusing heavily on financial empowerment, healthcare access, safety and mobility.
➤	The ICDS Scheme represents one of the world's largest and most unique programmes for early childhood care and development. It is the foremost symbol of country's commitment to its children and nursing mothers, as a response to the challenge of providing pre-school non-formal education on one hand and breaking the vicious cycle of malnutrition, morbidity, reduced learning capacity and mortality on the other.
➤	14.01 lakh girls have so far been registered up to January 2026, under the Ladli scheme of which 4,36,600 girls have already received the final maturity value of ₹865.31crore (2009-10 to January 2026)
➤	The Department of Women and Child Development has set up 30 Child Care Institutions and 02 After Care Homes (01 for Boys & 01 for Girls) under the various provisions of Juvenile Justice (Care and protection of Children) Act, 2015 to cater the children in need of care and protection and also the juveniles in conflict with the law.
➤	Mission Vatsalya is a roadmap to achieve development and child protection priorities aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It lays emphasis on child rights, advocacy and awareness along with strengthening of the juvenile justice care and protection system with the motto to 'leave no child behind'.
➤	Govt. of NCT of Delhi in collaboration with Mobile Creches NGO, inaugurated PALNA – Anganwadi cum Crèche on 18 September 2025 to provide integrated care, nutrition, and early learning. A PALNA unit at MCD School, New Ashok Nagar, was unveiled by the Chief Minister, followed by the virtual dedication of 502 centres across 11 districts. This initiative reflects a strong multi-stakeholder commitment to child welfare and holistic development.
➤	As per 2011 census, the female population of Delhi is 77.77 lakh constituting 46.41 percent of the total population. At the national level, the female population is of 48.46 per cent of the total population.
➤	The Delhi Government through its various initiatives and programmes is rendering full support to the Differently-Abled Persons so that they can live with full participation and have equal involvement in every aspect of society. Government is also taking more initiatives which are under process for execution for the welfare of Divyangjan.