

CHAPTER 17

SOCIAL SECURITY

1. In order to have more inclusive growth and development with a human face, Government of Delhi is giving more emphasis on (i) streamlining the delivery mechanism of the existing schemes and programmes (ii) increasing the spectrum of target groups (iii) reorienting the focus of some schemes/activities and (iv) evolving and adopting need felt programmes. Government of Delhi is thus making concerted efforts to ensure that the weaker sections of the society, disadvantaged groups and physically challenged persons get better care and support on one hand and on the other, through another batch of schemes and programmes, the Government would continue to march ahead towards economic empowerment of women and providing social security to the aged and other vulnerable groups and creating an enabling environment for children so that child right is not violated and the child have a healthy atmosphere to grow and stand on its own. The involvement and participation of civil society in general and voluntary organizations in particular will be the cornerstone for such empowerment of the target groups. It is felt that with this approach, Government would be able to address the social concerns that come to the fore in Delhi viz. notion of well being, protection of human rights and adoption of social security measures.
2. Keeping the above objectives in view and also looking to the needs of giving more focused attention towards women and children, Government of Delhi in November, 2007 decided to have a separate department for Women and Child Development (WCD). The Social Welfare Department [SWD] deals with matters regarding senior citizens and Physically challenged persons and other vulnerable groups of our society, with undivided attention.
3. In **Part-A**, the thrust areas along with schemes & programmes for women & children are covered. While in **Part-B**, senior citizens, physically challenged persons and other vulnerable groups are covered.

PART-A

Women and Child Development

4. SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES

4.1 INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (ICDS)

Under the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), 50 ICDS Centres are functioning in various parts of Delhi covering a targeted population of approximately 7.85 lakh children up to age of 6 years as well as pregnant and nursing mothers, who are economically deprived. In addition, Under the ICDS, supplementary nutrition was provided to 6.98 lakh children and women through 6106 anganwari Centres in 2008-09. At present, supplementary nutrition is provided at the rate of Rs.4.00/-per child, Rs. 4.00/- per women and Rs.4.00/- per malnourished child per day for about 300 days in a year. Further, in partnership with Delhi Social Welfare Board and NGOs, 60 Anganwari Centres are also being run by the Department for the Supplementary Nutrition Programme.

4.2 LADLI SCHEME

It is a new scheme introduced w.e.f. 01.01.08. Its main objective are to promote socio-economic development of the girl child by providing education-linked financial assistance. Eligibility conditions are that the girls child should be born in Delhi. Her parents must be resident of Delhi for at least 3 years prior of filling the application and the annual family income should not exceed Rs.1.00 lac per annum. The amount of financial assistance at different stages is as under :- Under this scheme Rs. 11000/- 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 1/1/2008 and Rs. 10000/- are deposited in the name of the girl child if she is born on or after 1/1/2008 other than the hospital. Rs. 5000/- is also deposited in the name of the girl child on admission in classes 1, VI, IX, and passing X and on admission in Class XII. The maturity amount can be claimed when the girl child attains 18 years of age and passes class-X as a regular student or takes admission in class-XII. The Revised outlay during 2008-09 was Rs.90.60 crore. Approx Rs. 85.00 crore have been utilized and apprx.1,15,000 applications have been sanctioned.

4.3 CHILD RIGHTS COMMISSION

The Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act is came into force in the year 2006. This Act provides for the constitution of State Commission and Children's Courts for providing 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 has been constituted w.e.f 8-09-08.

4.4 CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEES (CWCs)

Under the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection) Act, 2000, in order to ensure speedy and timely decisions on matters pertaining to care, protection and rehabilitation of children. At present, 4 child welfare committees & 2 Juvenile Board have been set up.

4.5 WELFARE OF JUVENILES

Department has set up 24 juveniles homes (12 statutory and 12 non-statutory) for the care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of neglected and delinquent juveniles.

5. DIFFERENT PROGRAMMES FOR WOMEN

- 5.1 As per 2001 Census, the female population of Delhi was 62.43 lakh. Thus, 45.08% of Delhi's total population is women. At the national level, the female population is of 48.26% of the total population. The literacy rate of the women population of Delhi was 74.71% in 2001 as compared to 87.33% of male and 81.67% of the total. At the national level, the literacy rate of women population was 53.6%. Number of female workers in Delhi was 5.85 lakh which is 12.87% of the total worker and 9.37% of the total female population in Delhi.
- 5.2 Keeping the needs of women population of Delhi, Women & Child Development Department has a variety of programmes for their welfare and empowerment. The Department is running different kinds of institutions for the welfare of women and children i.e. After Care Home, Widow Home, Short Stay Home and Nirmal Chhaya to provide shelter, assistance, training, education, medical care and counseling to women in distress. Nirmal Chhaya is a statutory institution and admits girls and women rescued from brothels, women in moral danger, psychiatric patients discharged from IHBAS.
- 5.3 To provide accommodation for working women, 3 working women hostels have been set up by NDMC, besides one hostel constructed by Govt. of Delhi with day care

centre, run and managed by YWCA at Viswas Nagar in Trans Yamuna Area with sanctioned capacity of 100 women. One working women hostel is being constructed at Rohini. The department has purchased land from DDA at 9 places for construction of more working women hostels.

- 5.4 During the year 2007-08, to help economically poor widows with regular source of income, has introduced a scheme of monthly pension to widows @ Rs.600/- per month in the age group of 18 year but below 60 year whose family income was upto Rs. 48,000/- per annum and Rs. 1.49 crore were released to 6288 widows. From April 2008, the family income ceiling has been enhanced from existing Rs. 48000/- to Rs. 60000/- per annum and also the amount of pension was enhanced to Rs. 1000/- pm. a Revised Outlay of Rs. 2200.00 was provided during the year 2008-09 to benefit about 18,400 widows.
- 5.5 During the year 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 20000/- was given to the widow to perform the marriages of her daughters whose annual income from all sources is not more than Rs. 48,000/-. The beneficiary must be a bonafide resident of Delhi. The benefit is given only upto 2 girls in the family. In 2007-08, Rs 5.31 crore were released to 2655 beneficiaries. The Family income ceiling was now enhanced from existing Rs. 48000/- to Rs. 60000/- per annum w.e.f April 2008. An Outlay of Rs. 5.00 crore was kept for 2008-09.
- 5.6 The Women & Child Development Department is nodal department for the implementation of 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 protection to wife / women live in partner from violence at the hands of husband or male live-in partner or his relatives. The domestic violence, under the act includes actual abuse or harassment by way of unlawful dowry demand to the women victim or her relatives. For implementation of this Act, the Department has appointed 18 Protection Officer to represent each district of Delhi.

6. DELHI COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

- 6.1 To safeguard and promote the interest of women, **DELHI COMMISSION FOR WOMEN (DCW)** was set up in 1996. DCW has formed 38 Mahila Panchayats. At present, 15 NGOs are participating in this programme. They have also started projects like Self Help Groups and formed 252 SHGs with 3686 women. In addition, the Commission is

running Family Counseling Unit called Sahyogini. Through Sahyogini, the Commission has created space where sensitive family issues can be discussed, counselling taken and reconciliation attempted at the pre-litigation stage. DCW has initiated to start Crisis Intervention Centre in coordination with Delhi Police and NGOs to rehabilitate the rape victim in nine districts of Delhi.

- 6.2 Delhi Commission for Women [DCW] has also started a Helpline in March 2000. Helpline provides counselling through telephone to help women in distress. 855 cases have been settled through Sahyogini and 355 cases through Helpline.

7. GENDER BUDGET

Since the year 2006-07 the plan schemes being implemented exclusively for women welfare are being identified and included under Gender Budget, which is part of the Budget Document. During 2007-08 an amount of Rs.99.61 crore was provided for those schemes which are implemented exclusively for Women Welfare. However, it was observed that there are many more schemes wherein some parts of the benefit also go to women. In 2008-09, a sum of Rs.131.73 crore was approved exclusively for women welfare schemes. Further, many schemes have also been identified where some portion of the outlay Vis-a-Vis benefits also goes to women. During 2008-09, such schemes were to the tune of Rs. 177.13 crore.

8. GENDER RESOURCE CENTRES (GRCs)

GRCs are is a sequel to Stree Shakti Programme, shifting from the Camp based approach to permanent set ups in the neighbourhood of the community. The GRCs are envisaged as instruments to bring about health, socio-economic, literacy & legal empowerment of women particularly those belonging to the under privileged sections of the society. Presently there are 80 GRCs functional covering 9 districts of Delhi. Under Bhagidaari scheme, the department has also given Grant-in-aid to support NGOs to run need based skill development trainings and awareness programmes on health, nutrition, and legal issues. More than 15112 women have been benefited through health clinics. 4853 women were provided free legal aid and counselling. 14181 women were benefited through different skill development courses in the trades of beauty culture, cutting & tailoring, dress making, photography and videography,

computer home management and catering, embroidery and jute bag making. 32 Self Help Groups have been formed for Micro Enterprises and Entrepreneurship.

9. **DELHI STATE SOCIAL WELFARE ADVISORY BOARD (DSSWAB)** has taken up number of activities / services for the welfare of women and children e.g. counselling, formation of Self Help Groups, GIA cases, running crèches through NGOs, vocational training centres etc. Further, one ICDS at Madan Pur Khaddar Project (Anganwari) has been given to DSSWAB for operationalization.

PART- B

Social Welfare

Through a host of programmes, Government of Delhi on one hand is making concerted efforts to ensure that the weaker sections of the society, disadvantaged groups and physically challenged persons get better care & support and on the other hand through another batch of schemes and programmes, the Government is marching ahead towards providing social security to aged and other vulnerable groups. For undertaking all such welfare measures, the Social Welfare Department is the nodal department, for which they have at their disposal a network of residential care homes and non institutional services spread all over Delhi. Details of programmes implemented by the Department are given below:

Schemes and Programmes

11. WELFARE OF SENIOR CITIZENS

Government of Delhi has brought out “a policy for senior citizens” which is in consonance with the National Policy, at the same time addresses the specific concerns of senior citizens in NCT of Delhi. The policy considers persons of 60 years and more in age as “Senior Citizens”. The policy envisages ensuring welfare of Senior Citizens and improving 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 user friendly and sensitive to the needs of Senior Citizens. Government of Delhi would also consider to have a public education mechanism to prepare people for old age persons in order to ensure that they are able to grow gracefully and remain financially secure in their later years.

As per census 2001, the total population of Senior Citizens (60 years & above), both

males and females, living in urban and rural areas in Delhi, was 7,19,650 against a total population of 1,38,50,507. Out of these, 3,66,466 (51%) were males and 3,53,184 (49%) females.

There are a number of schemes being implemented by Social Welfare Department for Welfare of Senior Citizens. The prominent among them are Senior Citizen Pension scheme and setting up of Old Age Homes. Under Senior Citizen Pension Scheme, Senior Citizen Pension on quarterly basis, is remitted in the savings accounts of the beneficiaries maintained either in Bank or Post Office through Electronic Clearing System of RBI. The residents of Delhi who are above the age of 60 years (55 years for disabled) and are having family income of less than Rs.48,000/- per annum are eligible. The income does not include income of independent sons and daughters. The recommendation of the area MLA/MP is necessary. The applicant must have a valid Ration Card or Voter ID Card issued by the Election Department. In 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 126.00 crore was utilized and about Rs. 1.85 lakh beneficiaries were covered. From April 2008, rate of pension has been enhanced from Rs. 600/- per month to Rs. 1000/- per month and income criteria for eligibility, has been enhanced Rs. 60,000/- per annum. During 2008-09, 240000 beneficiaries were given Senior Citizen pension.

The Department has a Plan Scheme of Setting up of Old Age Homes in various parts of Delhi. Two homes are already functioning at Kalkaji and Tilak Vihar. The building for old age homes at Dwarka and Lampur are ready. For old ages home at Dwarka, the Deptt. has already signed an MOU with NGO to run home through PPP. The land for old Age Home at Janakpuri, Rohini, Kanti Nagar has been taken over. The construction of old Age Home at Bindapur has been given to DSIIDC.

Under the Plan Scheme of Setting-up of Recreation Centre in each assembly segment, the Department released fund to MCD and NDMC to operationalize 40 and 2 recreation Centres respectively, out of which 15 Centres of MCD and 2 Centres of NDMC are functional. Policy is being formalized with MCD to have the non-operational Recreation Centres operationalised in collaboration with RWAs/Senior Citizens' Association under Bhagidaari Scheme. The department has given financial assistance to 28 NGOs and Residence Welfare Associations (RWA) as one-time non-recurring Grant of Rs.50,000/- for running of recreation Centre for Senior Citizens. According to the plan scheme, 140 such Centres will be opened and recurring grant of Rs.15000/-pm will be given to NGOs for the maintenance of the recreation Centres.

12. Welfare of the physically/mentally challenged persons

As per survey conducted during NSS 58th round by Directorate of Economics and Statistics between July, 2002 and December, 2002, the following facts have come to lights.

- The survey estimated the total number of physically challenged persons in Delhi as 102427 on 1st October, 2002, which constitutes about 0.71% of projected population on that day. Out of this 4966 were in rural areas and 97461 in urban areas.
- Sex-wise breakup revealed that out of the total, 65351 (63.80%) were male and 37076 (36.20%) female.
- Out of the total, 12970 (12.66%) were of Mental category, 7308 (7.13%) visual, 5326 (5.20%) communication, 70026 (68.37%) locomotor and 6797 (6.64%) were in the category of multiple disability.
- The survey revealed that Delhi had a disability prevalence rate of 707 persons as against 1755 persons at all India level. In rural Delhi this rate was 502 and in urban, the rate was recorded as 722.
- Out of the total physically challenged persons in Delhi (5 years and above) 63.08% were literate and 36.92% were illiterate.
- 9.84% were educated upto the 10+2 and above, 7.63% upto secondary level, 13.21% cleared middle and 32.40% attained upto primary level of education.
- Extent of disability : 58.62% of the physically challenged persons can take care of themselves without any aid/appliance, 18.05% with aid/appliance and 19.08% cannot take care of themselves on their own.
- 28.60% were in labour force and the remaining 71.40% were out of labour force in Delhi.

The above findings are kept in view by the respective departments while drawing up their schemes for the physically challenged groups.

The Department of Social Welfare is running 4 schools for deaf physically challenged

with 976 students, 3 training cum production Centres and 2 sheltered workshop for the physically handicapped, 1 hostel for the college going blind boys and 1 school for the visually handicapped with 113 students and one school for mentally retarded children with 682 students. Further, Social Welfare Department is constructing a primary school for deaf at Nehru Vihar at the cost of Rs. 5.50 crore for providing educational facilities for deaf children for the school going age as well as for running a programme for the rehabilitation of the disabled. Various disability camps were organized in different districts to give the information about the schemes being implemented by Social Welfare Department for welfare of physically challenged persons in Delhi.

Apart from providing free education to physically challenged persons, the Delhi Govt. also provides stipends and scholarships ranging from Rs.125/- to Rs. 500/- per month to all categories of the disabled depending upon the level of the course. The existing family income ceiling of Rs. 24,000/- per annum has been enhanced to Rs. 60,000/- per annum from April 2008. Under Unemployment Allowances to Disabled Persons, monthly allowances @ Rs. 600/- per month was given to those handicapped persons who are registered with Employment Exchange for last two years having more than 40% disability and are between the age of 18-55 years. Now the condition of registration of two years in the Employment Exchange has been removed from April 2008 and allowance has been enhanced from Rs. 600/- per month to Rs. 1000/- per month and income criteria of family has been enhanced for Rs. 48,000/- per annum to Rs. 60,000/- per annum.

13. JAN SHREE BEEMA YOJANA

With the objective to provide life insurance protection to the rural & urban poor persons below the poverty line & marginally above poverty line, “Jan Shree Beema Yojana” Scheme was introduced in 2003-04 in collaboration with LIC. From April 2008, the beneficiaries are insured for Rs. 50,000 in case of accidental death, Rs. 20,000 in case of natural death and Rs. 50,000 in case of permanent disability. The premium is to be borne by Central and State Government on 50:50 basis and no amount is to be charged from the beneficiaries, which was there in the original scheme.

14. NATIONAL FAMILY BENEFIT SCHEME

The objective of the scheme is to provide assistance to poor households on the events of the death of the breadwinner. Amount of benefit is Rs. 10,000/- in case of death of primary breadwinner, irrespective of the cause of death viz. natural or accidental.

15. BEGGARS

There are 12 institutions for the beggars in various parts of Delhi, which look after beggars as and when beggars are rounded up and sent to these homes under the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 as extended to UT of Delhi.

16. WELFARE OF LEPROSY AFFECTED PERSONS

A Rehabilitation Center for Leprosy [RCL] affected person was established during the year 1980-81. At present S.W.Department is paying Rs.850/- p.m. to RCL beneficiaries as financial assistance. The RCL is not a residential home. Most of the beneficiaries are residing in different areas of Delhi such as Tahirpur [Trans Yamuna], R.K.Puram, Sri Niwas Puri & Patel Nagar etc. The major colony of Leprosy affected persons is Tahirpur where Shelter workshop & Training cum Production center are located. In these centers, department provides production work facilities to enable leprosy affected persons to stand on their own legs and to make them economically independent. In these centers, department provides training facilities in handloom weaving, shoe-making, chalk making, handloom class etc.

17. OTHER WELFARE MEASURES

Many poor people who suffer from TB do not get adequate attention mainly due to negligence or financial constraints. The Social Welfare Department provides financial assistance @ Rs300/- per month to each TB patient for their treatment.

18. MISSION CONVERGENCE (SAMAJIK SUVIDHA SANGAM)

Mission Convergence is an initiative to address the issues of socio-economic vulnerability of marginalized and excluded communities in Delhi. The mission has developed a new Vulnerability based criteria for identifying beneficiaries for welfare schemes.

At the grass root level, NGOs have been partnered for setting up Gender Resource Centre-Suvidha Kendra's(GRC-SKs), which will act as outreach centers in the community and serve as the first point of contact for the citizens.