

## CHAPTER 17

# SOCIAL SECURITY

Social security is primarily a program providing social and sustenance protection, inter-alia protection against poverty, old age, disability, unemployment etc. The purpose of any social security measure is to assure individuals/families that their level of living and quality of life will not be eroded by social or economic eventuality; provide medical care and income security against the consequences of defined contingencies; facilitate the victim's physical and vocational rehabilitation; prevent or reduce ill-health and accidents in the occupations; protect against unemployment by maintenance and promotion of job creation and provide benefit for the maintenance of children. In India, matters relating to Social Security are listed in the Directive Principles of State Policy and it is one of the subjects in the Concurrent List. As per the Directive Principles of State Policy the 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. It also asserts that the State shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief.

2. Government of Delhi is thus making continuous and conscious efforts to ensure the welfare of weaker sections of the society, disadvantaged groups and physically challenged persons for better care and support. Government is implementing schemes and programmes for empowerment of women, security to aged people and vulnerable sections and creating an enabling environment for children. For attaining these well defined objectives, the involvement of and participation of civil society and non-governmental organisations is being promoted so that Government can address the issues of social welfare measures smoothly.
3. With the expansion and coverage and the importance given to this sector, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi in November 2007 created a separate Department for Women and Child Development. Now the Social Welfare Department deals with the matters pertaining to the welfare of senior citizens, physically challenged persons and other vulnerable sections of the society.

### 4. Schemes and Programmes for Women and Child Development

#### 4.1 Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS):-

Under the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), 94 ICDS projects with 10607 Ananganwari centers are functioning in various parts of Delhi covering a population of approximately 14.60 lakh children up to the age of 6 years as well as pregnant and nursing

mothers, who are economically deprived. In addition, under ICDS, supplementary nutrition was provided to 13.01 lakh children and women through 10607 Anaganwari centers. At present, supplementary nutrition is provided at the rate of ₹ 5.00 per child, ₹ 5.50 per woman and ₹ 6.00 per malnourished child per day for about 300 days in a year. All six services including supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check up, referral services, pre-school education, nutrition and education are being provided from these 10607 Anaganwari centers.

## 4.2 Ladli Scheme

This scheme was started from January 2008. The main objective of this scheme is to promote socio-economic development of the girl child by providing education-linked financial assistance. Eligibility conditions are that the girl child be born in Delhi. Her parents must be resident of Delhi for at least three years prior of 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, ₹ 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<sup>st</sup> January 2008 and ₹ 10000/- if she is born at home or other than hospital/nursing home.
- ₹ 5000/- is deposited in the name of girl child on admission in classes I, 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. About 5.00 lakh girls have so far been registered upto March 2012 under the scheme of which 39000 girls have received their final maturity value.

## 4.3 Child Rights Commission

The Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 came into force in year 2006. This act provides for 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 of incidental thereto. Accordingly, the Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights was constituted in September, 2008. The Commission deals with the issues related with education, child health, child development, juvenile justice, care of neglected/marginalised children, children with disabilities, children in distress, child psychology and laws relating to children. The Department has notified the courts of Additional Sessions Judge-01 at each district as Children's Court for trial of offences against children or of violation of child rights in terms of Section 25 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005.

#### 4.4 Child Welfare Committees

Under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, in order to ensure speedy and timely decisions on matter pertaining to care, protection and rehabilitation of children in need of care and protection and Juvenile in conflict with Law, Govt. has constituted four Child Welfare Committees and three Juvenile Justice Boards.

#### 4.5 Welfare of Juveniles

4.5.1 The Department of Women and Child Development has set up 27 children institutions under the various provisions of Justice (Care and protection of Children) Act, 2000 to cater the children in need of care and protection and also the juveniles in conflict with law. These institutions include;

- Three observation home for boys.
- One observation home for girls.
- One place of safety
- One special home for boys
- 21 child care institutions.

4.5.2 The department is encouraging participation of Non Governmental Organizations (NGO) and has recognized NGOs who run children homes and shelter homes under section 34 and 37 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and protection of Children) Act, 2000. At present there are 58 NGOs running child care institutions.

#### 5. Programmes for Women

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

5.2. A mental health unit was set up in Nirmal Chhaya Complex in February 2010 to promote the mental well being of girls and women residing there. This unit is being run by MANAS Foundation and is providing psychiatric treatment and psychological counseling to the residents of Nirmal Chhaya Complex with mental health concerns. Due to the activities of the mental health unit, the rate of restoration and rehabilitation of residents has been improved.

5.3 Responding to the safety concerns of women in the city, the department has initiated a project to make the city free of violence against women and girls, in partnership with UNIFEM and Jagori, an NGO working for women's causes.

- 5.4 As a part of this project, a baseline survey of 5009 persons was conducted from January to March 2010 for understanding the nature and response to violence against women. A draft strategic frame work has also been prepared to identify the interventions required and the departments responsible for taking measures to enhance the safety of women.
- 5.5 Keeping in view the various initiatives taken by the Delhi Government for women's empowerment, UNIFEM has selected Delhi as one of the five cities world-wide to participate the global programme, "Making Cities free of Violence against Women and Girls".
- 5.6 Priyadarshini Working Women's Hostel, Vishwas Nagar, Karkardooma, Delhi was constructed by Department of Women and Child Development, Delhi Government and handed over to YWCA for day-to-day management under an agreement. Presently the strength of the hostel is 100. A building of working women hostel has been constructed at Rohini.
- 5.7 The Department of Women and Child Development is implementing the plan scheme 'Pension to Women in Distress' i.e. widowed, divorced, separated and destitute women by way of providing financial assistance. The Plan Scheme was introduced in year 2007-08 to help economically poor widows with regular source of income in term of monthly pension of ₹ 600/- per month in the age group of 18 years to below 60 years whose family income was up to ₹ 48000/- per annum and resident of Delhi for more than five years. From April 2008, the family income ceiling has been enhanced to ₹ 60000/- per annum and also amount of financial assistance was enhanced to ₹1000/- per month. In year 2011-12, ₹104.36 crore was utilized and 91094 women were benefited. The amount of financial assistant has been enhanced to ₹ 1500/- per month from April, 2012. A budget provision of ₹ 110.00 Crore has been made to provide pension of 1.05 lakh beneficiaries in 2012-13.
- 5.8 Under the plan scheme 'Financial Assistance to Widow for Performing Marriage of their daughter/orphan Girls', an amount of ₹25,000/- was given in 2011-12. The amount of financial assistance has been enhanced from ₹25000/- to ₹ 30000/- from April 2012. The beneficiary must be a bonafide resident of Delhi. The benefit is given only up to 2 girls in the family. The Family income ceiling was enhanced from ₹48000/- to ₹ 60000/- per annum since April 2008. An amount of ₹7.01 crore has been disbursed to 2334 beneficiaries under this scheme in FY 2011-12. The BE 2012-13 is ₹7.00 crore and the physical target of 2012-13 is 2330 beneficiaries.
- 5.9 The Women and 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 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. For implementation of this Act, the Department has appointed 18 Protection Officer to represent each district of Delhi.

- 5.10 22 Work Centres for women are functioning in various resettlement colonies where training in cutting, tailoring and beauty culture is being imparted to girls and women by qualified instructors. The department also runs ITI Diploma courses in cutting and tailoring at some of these centres.
- 5.11 The department is running a short stay home for women in distress, a widow home for destitute widows and an after care home for destitute girls above 18 years of age. In these homes, apart from free boarding and lodging, destitute women and girls are provided nonformal education and training in vocational trades. Presently there are 54 destitute women and 62 destitute girls in these homes.
- 5.12 The Women and Child Development Department has given license to six short stay homes run by NGOs, which provide safe and secure shelter to destitute women.

## **6. Delhi Commission for Women**

- 6.1 Delhi Commission for Women was set up in 1996 to take up cases of violation of safe guards provided to women under the Constitution and other laws.
- 6.2 The helpline for women provides counselling over telephone. Legal advice is also provided and in cases of emergency, a field unit is rushed to handle the situation. In 2010-11 the helpline received nearly 12000 calls on various issues affecting the women viz, rape abuse, emotional distress, family adjustment problems, etc. The helpline number is 23379181.
- 6.3 The department has setup two shelter homes at Sarai Rohella and Jehangirpuri exclusively for destitute women who are pregnant and lactating women, These shelter homes are being managed by YWCA of Delhi. The women are being provided free boarding and lodging, medical care specially, prenatal and post natal care.
- 6.4 Eighty Mahila Panchayats have been formed all over Delhi to resolve miscellaneous disputes affecting women.
- 6.5 Under the Sahyogini Programme more than 2000 cases of matrimonial disputes, divorce, child custody, maintenance, sexual harassment at work place, etc, received. In this programme a panel of members and legal advisors hold counselling sessions for the disputed parties till a solution is reached. Through this programme the Commission has created a friendly space where sensitive family issues can be discussed and reconciliation achieved at the pre-litigation stage.

## 7. Gender Resource Centres (GRCs)

GRCs are a sequel to Stree Shakti Programme, shifting from the Camp based approach to permanent set up in the neighbourhood of the community. The GRCs are envisaged as instruments to bring about all issues relating to health, socio-economic, literacy and legal empowerment of women particularly those belonging to the underprivileged sections of the society. In 2011-12 there were 104 GRCs and 20 extension centres covering 9 districts of Delhi. The Department of Women and Child Development has given grant to support NGOs to run need based skill development trainings and awareness programmes on health, nutrition and legal issues. Under Bhagidaari scheme, in financial year 2011-12, about 2.04 lakh women benefited through Health clinics and Health Camps. About 21948 women benefited through different skill development courses in the trades of beauty culture, cutting and tailoring, dress making, photography, computer, home management, and catering, embroidery and jute bag making whereas around 78685 women were provided free legal aid and counselling. 971 Self Help Groups have been formed for Micro Enterprises and Entrepreneurship.

## 8. Samajik Suvidha Sangam, Mission Convergence

- 8.1 Mission Convergence is an initiative to address the issues of socio-economic vulnerability of marginalized and excluded citizens 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 centres in the community and serve as the first point of contact for the citizens.
- 8.2 The project GRC, is under the administrative control SSS/ Mission convergence. Mission Convergence was awarded the Commonwealth Associations for Public Administration and Management (CAPAM) innovation award for 2010, out of 150 nominations. The award is an affirmation of Delhi Government, commitment to the poorest. It has recognised and applauded Mission Convergence's efforts in breaking the barriers between government and most marginalised sections of the poor, thus becoming a bridge connecting the government to the doorsteps of the poorest households, not only the voices of the poor being heard now but also their needs fulfilled and grievances redressed through the single window platform of the mission.
- 8.3 The network of 124GRC-SKS is reaching out to this huge population that had for one reason or other been denied the fruits of development. Special emphasis is being laid on holistic empowerment of women under its various programmes like literacy, skill development, legal awareness, health and nutrition, etc,



- 8.4 A special programme to sensitize and provide easy and affordable access to menstrual health and hygiene for women was launched by the Mission under which affordable branded sanitary napkins are being provided to the poor adolescent girls and women through the network of GRC centers.
- 8.5 Information and awareness on various welfare schemes was provided to more than one lakh people and over 16000 persons benefited through the grievance cell of the centers.
- 8.6 Mission Convergence has played a pivotal role in institutionalizing a mechanism for comprehensive assistance and care of homeless in Delhi. On 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2010, Government of NCT of Delhi launched the homeless survey under which approximately 62200 homeless have been mapped. The Government of Delhi gave out the first 100 Identity cards to the homeless residing in Nizamuddin area on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2010 at the launch of Adhar (UID Numbers) in New Delhi. The UIDAI provided the first 40 provisional Adhaar cards in Delhi to the homeless mapped by Mission on the occasion.

## **Scheme & Programme for Senior Citizens, differently abled & vulnerable persons**

### **9. Welfare of Senior Citizens**

- 9.1 Government of Delhi has brought out “a policy for senior citizens”. 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 having a public education mechanism to prepare people for old age in order to ensure that they are able to grow gracefully and remain financially secure in their later years. There are a number of schemes being implemented by Social Welfare Department for welfare of senior citizens.

#### **9.2 Pension to Senior Citizen**

This scheme is being implemented by Department of Social Welfare. Under this scheme, pension is remitted on quarterly basis in the saving accounts of the beneficiaries maintained in the bank, through Electronic Clearing System (ECS) of RBI. The persons resident of Delhi for five years with proof, age of 60 years & above and having family income less than ₹ 60,000/- per annum are eligible. The income does not include income of independent sons and daughters. The recommendation of area MLA/MP/ Gazetted Officer of State/Central Government is necessary. The applicant must have a valid ID proof as listed in notification. From April 2008, rate of pension was enhanced from ₹ 600/- pm to ₹ 1000/- per month. The Quantum of financial assistance to senior citizens of 70 years and

above has been enhanced from ₹1000/- to ₹1500/- per month w.e.f. October, 2011. Additional assistance of ₹500/- p.m. is provided to SC/ST/ Minorities w.e.f. April, 2012. The details regarding allocation of fund, expenditure incurred and beneficiaries covered under the plan scheme pension to senior citizen in Delhi during 2009-10 to 2011-12 is presented in Statement 17.1.

**Statement 17. 1**  
**PERFORMANCE OF SENIOR PENSION SCHEME- 2009-12**

(₹ Crore)

Sl.No.	Year	Plan Outlay	Expenditure	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2009-10	310.00	309.73	250000
2	2010-11	410.00	409.91	338420
3	2011-12	490.00	470.90	343708

Source: - Social Welfare Department, GNCTD.

### 9.3 Old Age Homes

The aim and objective of the plan scheme 'Setting up of Old Age Homes' is to provide a place to senior citizens where they may live gracefully in a congenial atmosphere. Under the scheme residential care including free boarding and lodging facilities, health care, reading room, recreation facilities, common prayer place & discourses etc. are being provided. Presently two homes are functioning at Lampur and Bindapur. Due to the renovation work the inmates of Tilak Vihar old age home have been shifted to Bindapur old age home.

### 9.4 Recreation Centers

The other notable achievements is Recreation Centers being run in partnership with Civil Society Organizations in different areas of Delhi for benefitting senior citizens. The aim of the recreation centers is to provide best form of leisure to the elderly where they are being provided social, cultural, and recreational facilities. In 2011-12, 83 Recreation Centers were operational. The Government of Delhi is committed towards well-being and holistic development of the elderly citizen in Delhi.

### 9.5 Maintenance Tribunal

The Government of Delhi has notified and set up Maintenance Tribunals in all nine districts to provide for effective provisions for the maintenance and welfare of parents & senior citizens recognized and guaranteed under the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007. The Maintenance Tribunals function in the office premises of ADM of the respective district.



**Appellate Tribunal:-** The Department has constituted and notified nine Appellate Tribunals in the context to Maintenance Act-2007.

## 10. Welfare of Differently Abled Persons

- 10.1 The Department of Social Welfare is running 4 schools for deaf with 966 students, 3 Training cum Production Centers, 2 Sheltered Workshop for differently abled persons, 1 Hostel for the College Going and 1 School for the Visually Handicapped with 113 students and three homes and 1 school for mentally challenged children with 682 students. Further, Social Welfare Department has constructed a primary school for deaf at Nehru Vihar for providing educational facilities to deaf children to the school going age as well as for running a programme for the rehabilitation of the disabled.
- 10.2 Various camps were organized in different districts to give the information about the schemes being implemented by Social Welfare Department for welfare of differently abled persons in Delhi and to provide aid, appliances and disability certificates free of cost to the disabled in collaboration with Bhagwan Mahavir Viklang Sewa Samiti.
- 10.3 The information regarding allocation of fund, expenditure incurred, camps held and beneficiaries covered under the welfare program for persons with disabilities in Delhi during 2009-10 to 2011-12 is presented in Statement 17.2.

### Statement 17.2

#### PERFORMANCE:- NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR REHABILITATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES SCHEME, 2009-12

(₹ Lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Plan Outlay	Expenditure	Number of	
				Camps	Beneficiaries
1	2009-10	60.00	59.90	25	4391 (673 disability certificates were issued)
2	2010-11	50.00	43.79	19	3281
3	2011-12	29.00	26.71	12	2076

Source: - Social Welfare Department, GNCTD.

- 10.4 There is a plan scheme of "Financial Assistance to persons with special needs" under which an allowance @ ₹1500/- p.m. is remitted quarterly from April 2012, provided they have more than 40 per cent disability, are between the age group of 0-60 years, have residence proof in Delhi for minimum five years prior to application, with family income not more than ₹ 75000/- per annum. Mentally challenged and ill as per National Trust Act have also been included in the scheme for the benefits. This scheme was started in 2008-09.

- 10.5 The information regarding allocation of fund, expenditure incurred and beneficiaries covered under financial assistance to persons with special needs during 2009-10 to 2011-12 is presented in Statement 17.3.

**Statement 17.3**  
**FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO PERSONS**  
**WITH SPECIAL NEEDS IN DELHI: 2009-12**

(₹ Lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Modified Budget	Expenditure	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2009-10	761.00	760.95	6200
2	2010-11	2650.00	1786.48	25691
3	2011-12	2850.00	2752.38	26622

Source: - Social Welfare Department, GNCTD.

## 11. 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 ₹10,000/- in case of death of primary breadwinner, irrespective of the cause of death viz. natural or accidental. The information regarding allocation of fund, expenditure incurred and beneficiaries covered under National Family Benefit Scheme during 2009-10 to 2011-12 is presented in Statement 17.4.

**Statement 17.4**  
**PERFORMANCE OF NATIONAL FAMILY BEFIT SCHEME**

(₹ Lakh)

Sl.No.	Year	Plan Outlay	Expenditure	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2009-10	195.00	161.70	1617
2	2010-11	215.00	207.70	2077
3	2011-12	258.00	253.40	2534

Source: - Social Welfare Department, GNCTD.

## 12. Beggars

There are 11 institutions for the beggars in various parts of Delhi, which look after beggars as and when beggars are sent to these homes under the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 as extended to UT of Delhi. In addition to the regular Beggar Court, two mobile Beggars courts have been started in 2009.

### 13. Welfare of Leprosy Affected Persons

A Rehabilitation Centre for Leprosy (RCL) affected person was established during the year 1980-81. At present, Social Welfare Department is paying ₹1800/- per month to RCL beneficiaries as financial assistance. Most of the beneficiaries are residing in different areas of Delhi such as Tahirpur (Trans Yamuna), R.K. Puram, Srinivaspuri and Patel Nagar etc. The major colony of leprosy affected persons is Tahirpur where Shelter workshop & Training cum Production Centre are located. In these centers, Department provides production work facilities to enable leprosy affected persons to make them economically independent. In these centers, department provides training facilities in handloom weaving, shoe-making, chalk making, etc.