

## 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] will deal 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), 34 ICDS Centres are functioning in various parts of Delhi covering a targeted population of approximately 7.66 lakh children up to age of 6 years as well as pregnant and nursing mothers, who are economically deprived. In addition, 16



more ICDS projects were sanctioned by Government of India, during 2006-07. Under the ICDS, supplementary nutrition was provided to 5.12 lakh children and women through 4428 anganwari Centres in 2006-07. At present, supplementary nutrition is provided at the rate of Rs.2/-per child, Rs. 2.30/-per women and Rs.2.70/- per malnourished child per day for about 300 days in a year. In partnership with Delhi Social Welfare Board and NGOs, 60 New Anganwari Centres are being run.

#### 4.2 EXPANSION OF 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, two more Child Welfare Committees have been set up from April 2006, in addition to 2 Child Welfare Committees existing earlier.

#### 4.3 GIRL PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF EDUCATION AMONGST GIRLS

For giving special consideration to Girl Child, a Girl Child Protection Scheme was launched in the year 2006-07, under which a fixed deposit amount of Rs.5000/- was deposited in the name of new born girl child belonging to weaker section. This scheme is restricted up to two girls per family. During 2006-07, 1650 girl children were given such fixed deposit amount and Rs.82.50 lakh were utilized. **From 1.1.2008 the scheme was revised into a scheme called 'LADLI'.** Under the scheme of **LADLI**, if a girl child is born in recognized hospital, Rs.10000/- will be deposited in her name. It is intended to promote institutional delivery for safety of mother & child, encourage girls education and empower the young women. The other stage wise benefits will be as follows: (i) Rs. 5000/- would be deposited when she gets admission in 1<sup>st</sup> Standard in any recognized school (ii) Rs.5000/- would be deposited when she gets admission in 6<sup>th</sup> standard (iii) Rs.5000/- would be deposited when she gets admission in 9<sup>th</sup> Standard (iv) Rs.5000/- would be deposited when she passes out 10<sup>th</sup> Standard (v) Rs.5000/- would be deposited when she gets admission in 12<sup>th</sup> standards. The amount so deposited would be redeemed on attaining the age of 18 years. All such girls, whose parental income is up to Rs.1.00 lakh per annum, would be eligible to get the benefit under the scheme.

#### 4.4 CHILD RIGHTS COMMISSION

The Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act is in to 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 of incidental thereto. The Women & Child Development Department has drawn up a scheme for implementation of the above act and functioning of the Commission.

### 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

kinds of institutions for the welfare of women and children like 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, beside one hostel with day care centre run and managed by YWCA at Viswas Nagar in Trans Yamuna Area with sanctioned capacities of 100 women and 30 children. One working women hostel is being constructed at Rohini.
- 5.4 The department has purchased land from DDA at 9 places for construction of more working women hostels. Under the scheme of Vocational training, 897 women were provided training through 25 work Centres.
- 5.5 Under the Financial Assistance scheme to Widow for Self-Employment, the Women & Child Development Department provides a one time financial assistance of Rs.20,000/- to widow aged



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 Sahyogani. Through Sahyogani, the Commission has created space where sensitive family issues can be discussed, counseling 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 counseling through telephone to help women in distress. 855 cases have been settled through Sahyogini and 355 cases through Helpline.

## **7. GENDER BUDGET**

The plan schemes being implemented exclusively for women welfare have been identified and included under Gender Budget 2006-07, which was part of the Budget Document, for the first time. An amount of Rs.56.77 crore was provided for those schemes which are implemented exclusively for Women Welfare. However, it has been observed that there are many more schemes wherein some parts of the benefit also go to women. Such schemes are being identified so that Gender Budgeting becomes comprehensive. In 2007-08, a sum of Rs.189.29 crore has been approved exclusively for women welfare schemes.

## **8. STREE SHAKTI CAMPS**

Under Bhagidari scheme of Government of Delhi, Stree Shakti programme was launched by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Delhi in 2001. So far 490 Stree Shakti Camps have been organized in collaboration with NGOs and more than 3.10 lakh women were benefited from the lower economic strata. These camps provide medical services, awareness on HIV/AIDS, TB, Nutrition-Health Education, legal Counselling and vocational guidance etc. for empowering of women at door steps. Some of the new services that were added to the Stree Shakti camps organized in 2005 such as Yoga, Mental Health Counseling, Immunization for children, Distribution of antenatal kits, popularizing preventive aspects of public health care, creating awareness about financial assistance availability for self employment of women etc. Now it has been decided to make Stree Shakti a permanent feature with fixed Centres in place of camps.

## **9. GENDER RESOURCE CENTRES (GRCs)**

It 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 45 GRCs functional covering 9 districts of Delhi. Under Bhagidari 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 3643 women have been benefited through health clinics. 1130 women were provided free legal aid and counseling. 4600 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. 6480 women were provided legal aid and counseling. 32 Self Help Groups have been formed for Micro Enterprises and Entrepreneurship.

10. **DELHI STATE SOCIAL WELFARE ADVISORY BOARD (DSSWAB)** has taken up number of activities / services for the welfare of women and children e.g. counseling, 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, 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 CITIZEN**

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 and setting up of Old Age Homes. At present, around 1.75 lakh senior citizens are being covered under Senior Citizen Pension Scheme. Senior Citizen Pension @ Rs.600/- per month, 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/M.P. is necessary. The applicant must have a valid Ration Card or Voter ID Card issued by the Election Department. During 2006-07, 167887 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 Narela. The Old age Home at Lampur has recently been constructed and ready to start soon. Financial sanctions for two homes at Rohini and Dwarka have been issued and the construction work will commence shortly. Land has also been taken from DDA at Kanti Nagar, Bindapur, Vasant Kunj, Shakarpur and Janak Puri for construction of more Old Age Homes.

The Department has a Plan Scheme of Setting-up of Recreation Centre in each assembly segment. Fund was released 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 Bhagidari 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 Centre.

## 12. WELFARE OF THE PHYSICALLY/MENTALLY CHALLENGED PERSONS

As per survey conducted during NSS 58<sup>th</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 literates 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. 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 Rupees 125 to Rupees 500 per month to all categories of the disabled depending upon the level of the course. Under the scheme, Unemployment Allowance to disabled persons, monthly allowance @ Rs.600/-per month is being provided to person having more than 40% disability and who are between the age group of 18-50 years and registered in the employment exchange for last two years. During 2006-07, about 2074 physically handicapped students benefited under this programme.



**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. Under this scheme, Beneficiaries or State Govt. pays 50% of the premium and balance 50% of the premium is borne by social security fund.

**14. WELFARE OF JUVENILES**

To take care of young juveniles, Department has set up 25 juveniles homes (15 statutory and 10 non-statutory) which housed 1816 such identified persons at the end of March, 2007. All these children have been provided care, protection, and education facilities through these institutions.

**15. BEGGARS**

There are 12 institutions for the beggars in various parts of Delhi, which looks 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 @ Rs. 300/- per month to each TB patient for their treatment. In 2006-07, the number of persons benefited under the scheme of financial assistance to socially & physically handicapped were 2074.



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