

CHAPTER – 9

WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Department of Women & Child Development has been working for the overall development of women and children through a host of specially designed schemes and programmes. Department has made concerted efforts to provide welfare services and development programmes for women in distress, institutional and non-institutional services/ programmes for the care, treatment, rehabilitation and protection of the children, and further initiating steps for the economic empowerment of women.

2. With the expansion and focus on matters concerning the development of women and children, the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi in November 2007 decided to have a separate Department for Women and Child Development.

3. In the Budget 2016-17 Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister has announced that disbursement of all the payments under various social welfare and social security schemes will be through the Aadhar linked Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) by using Public Finance Management System (PFMS). This will bring transparency and efficiency in utilisation of public money earmarked for all the welfare schemes of the Government and will ensure that the benefit reaches the genuine, eligible and targeted beneficiary.

4. SOCIAL SECURITY FOR WOMEN

4.1 DELHI COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 700 Lakh

(Includes ₹24lakh for Capital Assets)

Women & Child Development Department is the administrative Department for Delhi commission for Women (DCW) which takes up cases of violation of safeguards provided for women under the Constitution and other laws. The Commission shall perform following main functions:

- Investigate and examine all matters relating to the safeguard provided for women
- Present to the Govt. annually and all at such other times as the commission may deem fit. Reports upon the working of the safeguard.
- Take up the cases of violation of the provision of the constitution and of their laws relating to women with the appropriate authorities

- Call for special studies or investigations into specific problems or situations arising out of discrimination and atrocities against women and identify the constraints so to recommend strategies for their removal
- Participate and advise on the planning process of a socio economic development of women
- Inspect or cause to be inspected, a jail, remand home, women's institution or other place of custody where women are kept as prisoners, or otherwise and take up matters with the concerned authorities for remedial action, if found necessary
- Fund litigation involving issues affecting a large body of women

Delhi Commission for Women with the help of NGO is working in the area of formation of Self Help Groups. Under their project of 'Sahyogini', they have legal advisors and their panel of members provides counseling for family disputes and reconciliation opportunities to avoid litigation. They have been able to provide immediate help to women help line. They have also taken up a initiative of 'Mahila Panchayat' which is a community based programme for economic and legal empowerment of women.

The Commission consists of a Chairperson, five members to be nominated by the Govt. and Member- Secretary, an Officer who is a member of Civil Services.

During the financial year 2015-16, an amount of ₹680.30 lakh has been released to the Commission against RE of ₹700.00 lakh.

The scheme women helpline- 181 (CSS) is now under the administrative control of DCW.

4.2 STRENGTHENING OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN INSTITUTIONS

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 80 Lakh

The Department of Women and Child Development is maintaining and running 26 Institutions for providing care, protection and rehabilitation of the juveniles and women. Through this Programme, the concept of creating social security to the target groups gets translated into reality. The WCD proposes to modernize the Institutions / homes by automation, eco-friendly technology such as solar lighting, solar heater etc. and training on modern management & orientation.

During the financial year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹42.88 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹57.00 lakh.

4.3. SETTING UP OF WORKING WOMEN HOSTEL

Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 2000 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 50 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 1950 Lakh

The aim of the scheme is to provide a dignified and affordable shelter to women who are employed and do not have any living accommodation in the city. The present number of Working Women's Hostels is full and not in a position to accommodate the large number of Women who are waiting for such residential admission. Hence, there is an increasing need for constructing more Working Women Hostels. *DDA has allotted land at Dheerpur, Najafgarh, Basant Village, Ranibagh, Tughlakabad, Dilshad Garden, Narela, Bawana and Dwarka. Payment of land has been released to DDA for Dheerpur, Najafgarh, Basant village, Ranibagh and Tughlakabad.*

At present 02 working women's hostel constructed by Govt. of NCT of Delhi at Rohini and Bishwas Nagar are providing safe and comfortable hostel facilities to the working women. Keeping in view of the large number of needy women, three hostels to accommodate 200 working women will be started at *Dilshad Garden, Pitampura and Basant Village* in 2016-17. Working women hostel at Dwarka with a capacity to accommodate 50 numbers of working women will become operational in 2016-17.

During the financial year 2015-16, no amount has been incurred against RE of ₹5.00 lakh.

4.4 FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO WOMEN IN DISTRESS

Plan Outlay 2016-17 :

₹ 25500 Lakh

The Department is implementing the scheme of '*Pension to Women in distress*' to provide social security by way of financial assistance to widows, divorced, separated abandoned deserted or destitute women in the age group of 18 to 60 years who have no adequate means of subsistence and are poor, needy and vulnerable. The rate of pension is ₹1500/- per month, which is remitted quarterly in their bank accounts.

Eligibility:

- Women residing in Delhi for more than 5 years preceding the date of application will eligible.
- She has a 'singly operated' account in any bank for receiving the payment through electronic clearing system
- She is not receiving any pension from Central Govt./State Govt./ Delhi Municipal Corporations and NDMC or any other source for this purpose
- She is not receiving any maintenance allowance from spouse by any judicial order
- Her income from all sources should not exceed ₹ 60,000/- per month

During the financial year 2015-16, an amount of ₹26710.49 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹26758.40 lakh and 1.65 lakh beneficiaries covered under this scheme.

4.5. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO LACTATING AND NURSING MOTHERS BELONGING TO WEAKER SECTION OF SOCIETY

Plan Outlay 2016-17 :

₹ 5 Lakh

The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the mothers of newly born children belonging to weaker section of society for nourishing meals, who cannot afford to have balanced diet after delivery as malnutrition is widely prevalent in poor families. This assistance is meant for providing good nourishment to the lactating mothers throughout the period of lactation. The quantum of assistance will be ₹ 500/-only and will be restricted to the mother for one child only.

During the financial year 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 0.53 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹1 lakh.

4.6 FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO WIDOWS FOR PERFORMING MARRIAGE OF THEIR DAUGHTERS AND MARRIAGE OF ORPHAN GIRLS

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 990 Lakh

The aim of the scheme is to provide financial assistance of ₹ 30,000/- to the poor women in distress for performing marriage of their daughters and also to orphan girls for their marriage. The family income ceiling is enhanced from ₹ 48000/- to ₹ 60000/- per annum from April 2009. This assistance is paid up to two daughters only. The applicant should be permanent residents of Delhi for the last five years. This scheme was transferred from the Department for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Min. to this Department from financial year 2006-07.

During the financial year 2015-16, an amount of ₹984.40 lakh has been spent against RE of ₹1090.00 lakh and 3281 beneficiaries were covered under this scheme.

4.7 SCHEME OF BHAGIDARI STREE SHAKTI : NEW INITIATIVES IN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 2000 Lakh (Includes ₹ 10 lakh for Capital Assets)

Under this Plan Scheme, the expenditure are incurred on the following three projects/components:-

- i. GRC Projects
- ii. Awaz Utho Project
- iii. Operation of two shelter homes (Jahangirpuri and Sarai Rohilla) for destitute, pregnant and lactating women.

The objective of the scheme is to improve the services through effective management with participation and collaboration with other departments and NGOs,

RWAs etc. and to provide package of services in the area of empowerment of women, care of elderly etc.

i. Gender Resource Centre Project (GRC)

Gender Resource Centre is a programme run for Women Empowerment and a sequel to Stree Shakti Programme, shifting from the camp based approach to permanent set ups in the neighborhood, 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.

ii. Awaz Utho Project - The Awaz Utho campaign was included under this Plan Scheme and launched in Delhi on 8th March, 2011 on the occasion of international Women's Day to address the safety concerns of women and girls in the city.

iii Operation of two shelter homes- The two shelter Homes for destitute, pregnant and lactating women are functional at Jahangirpuri and Sarai Rohilla having the capacity to house 10 and 14 women respectively. These Shelter Homes are functional since February, 2011 and are being managed by the YWCA, Delhi. The fund for running these homes is being provided by the WCD department. The estimated/tentative expenditure for running these shelter homes is ₹ 70.00 lakh per annum. The aims and objectives of these Institutions are :-

- a. To provide safe and secure shelter for destitute women. Here "destitute women" means Pregnant or Lactating women who are not having any shelter in the NCT of Delhi.
- b. To provide pre-natal, natal and post-natal medical services through the professionals.
- c. To provide pre-nutritious/wholesome food to the inmates including mother and child. And shall also provide clothing and other materials necessary for subsistence of the mother and child.
- d. To provide counseling as well as training for parenting their children in a better manner to make them useful productive citizens of future.
- e. To provide life skills, vocational trainings as per the education and aptitude of the women.

During the financial year 2015-16 an expenditure of ₹ 947.67 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹1941.00 lakh under the said Scheme.

4.8 ADDITIONAL HONORARIUM TO ANGANWARI WORKERS AND HELPERS

Plan Outlay 2016-17 :

₹ 5800 Lakh

The aim of the scheme is to pay additional honorarium to 11150 sanctioned Anganwari Workers and 11150 helpers for the work and the records they prepare in an Anganwari particularly pertaining to nutrition programme and nutrition health education. However, presently 10897 AWW and 10897 AWH are working.

The Delhi Govt. is providing @ ₹2000/- per month to AWWs and ₹ 1000/- per month to AWHs in addition to the GOI's share. The details of honorarium to AWW and AWH from FY 2016-17 are as follows:-

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	GOI share [100%]	Delhi Govt.'s contribution	Total (P.M.)
1.	AWW	3000	2000	5000
2.	AWH	1500	1000	2500

Before 2016-17, sharing ratio was 90:10 between state & center, Delhi Government was paid 10% of Govt. of India's share of honorarium i.e. ₹300/- to Anganwadi worker and ₹150/- to helper and GOI was paid ₹2700/-p.m. for AWW & ₹1350/- for AWHs.

During the financial year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹5107.89 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹5250.00 lakh.

4.9 GIA TO DELHI SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD FOR HONORARIUM TO ANGANWARI WORKERS & HELPERS

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 34 Lakh

The aim of the scheme is to pay honorarium to 60 Anganwari workers & 60 helpers for the work & the records they prepare in an Anganwari which is run by NGO's particularly pertaining to nutrition programme and nutrition health education. The rate of honorarium is same as reflected in above mentioned Scheme in Para-3.8.

During the financial year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹33.00 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹37.44 lakh

4.10 IMPLEMENTATION OF PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT 2005

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 77 Lakh

The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 has come into force from 26.10.2006. The Act is aimed at providing protection to wife or female live-in partner from violence at the hands of the husband or male live-in partner or his relatives. The Law extends protection to women who are sisters including adopted sisters and mothers. Domestic violence under the Act includes actual abuse or threat of abuse, whether physical, sexual, verbal, emotional or economic. Harassment by way of unlawful dowry demands to the women victim or her relatives would also be covered under the definition of Domestic violence. The Department of

Women & Child Development, Government of Delhi is the Nodal Department for the implementation of provisions under the Act. For effective implementation, the major duties and responsibilities of the Protection Officer under the Rules are as under:-

- Appointment of Protection Officers in each district as per section 8 of the Act and provide them with necessary infrastructure to enable them to start functioning
- Publish the names and addresses with telephone number of the Protection Officers and the service providers.
- Wide publicity to the provisions of the Act.
- To assist the aggrieved person in making a complaint under the Act
- To assist the aggrieved person and her child in obtaining medical aid at a medical facility including providing transportation to get the medical facility

The Department of Women and Child Development has presently appointed 18 Protection Officers on contract basis who are attached with the various Mahila Courts. The Protection Officers shall be under the control and supervision of the Magistrates and perform the duties given by the Magistrates {as per Section 9(2)}. The Protection officers are functioning from the Office of the District Social Welfare Officer.

The implementation of the Act provides for effective coordination and correspondence between Protection Officers, Police service providers, aggrieved persons and their family/relatives. Complaints of Domestic Violence have been received in various Mahila Courts in Delhi.

During the financial year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹42.67 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹60.00 lakh.

4.11 IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATION OF HDR REPORT/CHAIR ON GENDER STUDIES

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 5.00 Lakh

No amount has been incurred in 2015-16.

4.12 GIA TO DELHI COMMISSION FOR WOMEN FOR WOMEN HELPLINE -181 (CSS)

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 74 Lakh

The scheme of Universalisation of Women Helpline is intended to provide 24 hours immediate and emergency response to women affected by violence through referral (linking with appropriate authority such as police, one stop center, and hospital) and information about women related government schemes programs across the country through a single uniform number.

Under the Women Helpline scheme, the States/UTs will utilize or augment their existing helpline through a dedicated single National Number. Department of Telecommunication (GOI) has allocated short code 181 to all States/UTs which is being used by some states/UTs.

The scheme will be funded through Nirbhaya Fund. The Central Govt. will provide 100% assistance to the State/UTs Administration under this scheme. The day to day implementation and administrative matters would be responsibility of the States Govt. /UT Administration.

The Helpline- '181' is already functional in Delhi under State Plan Fund namely '*Women in Distress Helpline (181)*'. From 2016-17, it will be Centrally Sponsored with 100% GIA from GOI.

This scheme has come under the administrative control of DCW during 2015-16.

4.13 BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO (CSS)

Plan Outlay 2016-17 :

₹ 450 Lakh

The 'Beti Bachao Beti Pado(BBBP)' scheme has been launched by GOI on 22 January, 2015 to empower the girl child to enable her education. This is 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

The scheme aims at prevention of gender biased sex selective elimination, ensures survival, protection and education of girl child. The scheme will be addressing the declining child sex ratio through mass campaign across the country by changing societal mindset and creating awareness on this issue. It will have focused intervention and multi sectoral action in 100 districts having low child sex ratio.

The BBBP initiative has two major Components (i) Mass Communication Campaign and (ii) Multi-sectoral action in related district with adverse CSR, covering all States/UTs.

In Delhi BBBP scheme is being implemented in 07 Districts(Revenue) South-West, North-West , East, West, North , North- East and South on pilot basis. The scheme provides monitorable targets to be achieved by having multi-pronged actions by various departments.

4.14 ICDS (TRAINING)

Plan Outlay 2016-17 :

₹ 370 Lakh

[₹ 300 lakh- Center + ₹70 lakh- State]

Training of ICDS functionaries is one of the most vital component of ICDS Programme. The training aims to make quality improvement in ICDS functionaries. Introduction training, Job/Orientation training and refresher training courses are organized for AWWs and AWHs.

The Govt. of India has changed the cost sharing pattern between Centres and State i.e. 100% central share for all components of ICDS Scheme. Before 2016-17, it was 90:10 between center & state.

The fund allocated in BE 2016-17 under state share may be surrendered at the RE stage in light of new cost norm of ICDS (i.e 100% GOI).

During the financial year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹188.14 lakh [₹147.75 lakh - Center Share + ₹40.39 lakh –state share has been incurred against RE of ₹454 lakh [₹400 lakh- Center Share + ₹54 lakh –State Share] .

4.15 ICDS (GENERAL)

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 14000 Lakh
[₹12000 lakh- Center + ₹2000 lakh- State]

Integrated Child Development Service Scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme implemented through State Government since October,1975 aiming at holistic development of children (0-6 Years) and pregnant and lactating mothers. It provides integrated services comprising supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-ups, referral services, pre-school-non formal education and health & nutrition Education. Over 40 years of its operation, ICDS has expanded.

Till 2015-16 in Delhi, 10897 Anganwadi Centers out of 11150 sanctioned Anganwadi Centre were operational and 253 more Anganwadi Centres will become operational in the financial year 2016-17.

Govt. of India has changed the cost sharing pattern between Centre and State i.e. 100% central share for all components of ICDS Scheme including Supplementary Nutrition Programme and for other schemes implemented on the platform of ICDS. Before 2016-17, it was 90: 10 & 90: 25 for ICDS General Scheme and 50:50 for Supplementary Nutrition programme between centre and state.

Now, the Govt. of India is providing 100% of funds for Administrative and Operative cost of ICDS Scheme. The components covered under ICDS Scheme are salary of Staff, Honorarium to Anganwadi Workers and helpers, rent for Anganwadi Centre, medicine kits, pre-school kit, administrative expenses, early Childhood Care and Education Day, Hiring of vehicle, Monitoring and Evaluation (stationary), Equipment/Furniture, Uniform &Badges for AWW and AWH, Weighing scales, Untied funds (recurring and non-recurring expenditure) for Angan Wadi cum Creche and flexi fund.

The honorarium is provided @ ₹ 3000/- to AWW and ₹ 1500/- to AWH per month and two saree/uniform set for each AWW , AW cum Creche worker and AWH @ 300/-

each saree by the GOI. In addition to GOI's share, GNCTD is providing additional honorarium to Anganwadi Workers of ₹2000/- per month in addition to the central share and ₹1 000 per month to Helpers. The Delhi Govt. is also providing additional amount of ₹200/- per saree to each Anganwadi Worker and Helper for 02 sarees/ uniforms.

The present honorarium of Anganwadi Worker is ₹ 5000 per month and ₹ 2500 for helper which includes centre share and Delhi Govt. contribution.

The fund allocated in BE 2016-17 under state share may be surrendered at the RE stage in light of new cost norm of ICDS(i.e 100% GOI).

During the financial year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹9896.98 lakh [₹9090.58 lakh - Center Share + ₹806.40 lakh –state share has been incurred against RE of ₹ 12000 lakh [₹11000 lakh- Center Share + ₹1000 lakh –State Share] .

4.16. GIA TO DELHI SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD UNDER ICDS (GENERAL)

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 44 Lakh
[₹42 lakh- Center Share + ₹2 lakh- State share]

The ICDS General programme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented through States. The grant is provided by State for 60 Anganwadi Centres [i.e. Madanpur Khaddar Project] which is run by DSWB. The central share is 100% for Administrative and Operative cost (i.e. salary, honorarium for Anganwadi Workers & helpers, rent for Anganwadi centers, contingency of AWCs) as per the present cost norm of ICDS scheme.

4.17. INDIRA GANDHI MATRITVA SAHYOG YOJANA (IGMSY) –A CONDITIONAL MATERNITY BENEFIT SCHEME

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹800 Lakh (CSS)

The Ministry of Women & Child Development (MWCD) formulated the said scheme namely 'Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY for pregnant & lactating mothers which is a conditional maternity benefit scheme'. The scheme attempts to partly compensate for wage loss to Pregnant & lactating women both prior to and after delivery of the child. This is 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. This scheme has been approved by the GOI on pilot basis in 53 selected Districts across the country. This scheme is being implemented by using the platform of ICDS. *In Delhi*, the scheme is being implemented from 2011-12 on pilot basis in two districts namely North-West & West in 45 ICDS projects.

Financial Assistance

A cash incentive of ₹6,000/-(in two installments) is provided directly to the women who are 19 years and above for the first two live births [excluding Government/PSUs (Central & State) employees will be excluded from the scheme as

they are entitled for paid maternity leave) subject to fulfillment of prescribed conditions relating to maternal child health and nutrition under the scheme.

Earlier, cash insensitive of ₹4,000/- (in three installments) was provided to the beneficiary. But in accordance with National Food Security Act, 2013 implemented in Delhi w.e.f. 10th September 2013, provision of cash incentive of ₹6,000/- as maternity benefit has been made in the Act. This is released in two installments (₹3,000/- each) w.e.f. the date of implementation of National Food Security Act, 2013 i.e. 5th July, 2013.

Implementation

The scheme is getting implemented through the Anganwadi Centre (AWC). Anganwadi worker and Anganwadi helper would receive an incentive of ₹200/- and ₹ 100/- respectively per pregnant & lactating woman after all the due cash transfers to the beneficiary got complete.

However, a provision of ₹300 lakh has also been made in BE 2016-17 as State Share under Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana which may be surrendered at RE stage in light of funding pattern of 100% GOI share.

During the financial year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹339 lakh (under CSS) has been incurred against RE of ₹ 700 lakh.

4.18 Integrated Child Protection Scheme (CSS)

GIA TO STATE CHILD PROTECTION SOCIETY-CSS

Plan Outlay 2016-17 :

₹ 1400 Lakh

The ICPS Scheme was launched by the Ministry of Women & Child Development in the year 2009. The scheme aims to provide a protective environment for all the children enabling them to lead a safe, secure and well protected life. This scheme is being implemented through State Child Protection Society, Delhi (Society formed in 2010) as per the MOU signed between the Govt. of India and State Govt. in year 2010.

The components under ICPS are (a) State Child Protection Society, Delhi (State Share) and (b) State Child Protection Society (CSS) - (Central Share)

Funding Pattern: - From 2015-16, this scheme is 100% funded by GOI. However, till 2014-15, this scheme was implemented with the following cost sharing pattern between Center and State/NGOs is 90:10, 35:65 and 75:25 depends upon the all structural mechanisms and services under ICPS.

During the financial year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹904.61 lakh (under CSS) has been incurred against RE of ₹1000 lakh.

4.19 FOSTER CARE HOME SERVICES

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 1 Lakh

The concept of Foster Care Services involves a substitute family for a temporary period till the child's own family is in a position to accept them in the family. This will help in the restoration of children & would provide children suitable families. The NGO's also do counseling of the families & supervise the child once placed.

4.20 IMPLEMENTATION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) ACT-2000

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 950 Lakh
[₹750 lakh -Revenue + ₹ 200 lakh – Capital]

The Juvenile Justice Act 2000 received the assent of the President of India on 30th December 2000. The Act provides for the care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of neglected and delinquent children and also spells out the machinery and infrastructure required for this. The Juvenile Justice Act 1986 has been replaced. Some of the provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act 2000 have been amended through the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act 2006, which received the assent of the President of India on 22nd August 2006.

The department has already taken the Initiatives for Implementing the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act 2006.

Under the Act it is incumbent upon the department to set up Juvenile Justice Boards, Child Welfare Committees, Children Homes, Observation homes, Special Home and place of safety. Three Juvenile Justice Boards and eight Child Welfare Committees are functioning. The Department of WCD is running children homes/ observation homes/ place of safety/special home to provide a child friendly environment and also ensure rehabilitation of children in conflict with law and those requiring protection and care by providing vocational training and restoration to the family.

The Department is encouraging NGO participation and has recognized NGOs who run Children Homes and Shelter Homes u/s 34 and 37 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. At present there are 54 NGOs running child care institutions.

During the financial year 2015-16, an amount of ₹486.96 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹ 900 lakh.

4.21 Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights (DCPCR)

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 200 Lakh

The Commission for Protection of Child Right Act, 2005 came into force in the year 2006. The Department of Women & Child Development has created Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights in September, 2008 in accordance with Section 17 of the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act 2005. The Commission deals with the issues related to education, child health, and child development, Juvenile Justice, care of neglected/marginalized children, children with disabilities, and children in distress, child psychology and laws relating to children. The State Govt. has also by notification made Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights Rules, 2008 to carry out the provisions of this Act on the basis of model rules framed by Government of India. The Department has notified the Courts of Addl. Sessions Judge -01 at each police 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.

The Commission is empowered as a civil court to undertake Inquiry into complaints and to take suo -motu notice of matters relating to: (i) Deprivation and violation of child right(ii) Non-implementation of laws providing for protection and development of children (iii) Non-compliance of policy decision, guidelines or instructions aimed at mitigating hardships to ensuring welfare of the children and to provide relief to such children to such children or to take up the issues arising out of such matters with the appropriate authorities.

During the financial year 2015-16, an amount of ₹200 lakh has been released to Commission against RE of ₹200 lakh.

4.22 LAADLI YOJANA

Plan Outlay 2016-17 :

₹ 11000 Lakh

The scheme was introduced w.e.f. 01.01.2008. The main objective of this Plan Scheme is 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 03 years prior of filling the application and the annual family income should not exceed ₹1.00 lakh per annum. Under this scheme, the amount of financial assistance at different stages is as under (i). ₹ 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 01.01.2008 and ₹ 10000/- are deposited in the name of the girl child if she is born on or after 01.01.2008 other than the hospital and (ii) ₹ 5000/- is also deposited in the name of the girl child on admission(@₹5000/- in each class) 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.

During the financial year 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 9999.63 lakh has been utilized against RE of ₹10285.78 lakh. In FY 2015-16, 74886 cases were enrolled and 99366 cases were renewal. In FY 2015-16, 40703 girls have been received maturity amount.

Under this scheme 81121 girls have been registered up to March, 2016 (i.e. 2007-08 to 2015-16) out of which 112929 girls have already received the final maturity value.

4.23 Financial Assistance to children of prisoners for sustenance, education & welfare

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 30 Lakh

With reference to High Court case matter Crl. Appeal No. 927/2002, Delhi Government has approved a scheme for financial assistance namely “ Protection Aid to Children of Incarcerated Parents” in FY 2014-15.

Delhi Govt. has proposed to provide financial support to two children of such parents till they (children) attend the age of 18 years or till their parents are released, whichever is earlier.

4.24 DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 350 Lakh

An amount of ₹ 350 lakh has been kept under the Plan Scheme Direction & Administration for 2016-17. During the financial year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹ 130.62 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹ 251 lakh.

OTHER SCHEMES

4.25 MASS MEDIA, EDUCATION & STUDIES

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 200 Lakh

The aim of this scheme is to provide awareness regarding available services for the welfare of deprived and disabled through workshops, meetings on social issues, and to generate positive public opinion towards various issues concerning protection of girl child, handicapped and women etc. and to sensitize the society regarding the existing social problems. The Department proposed to get some video spots / short documentaries on the right of child with particular emphasis on the girl child and women.

Awareness Campaign for Bhagidari initiatives and workshops would be arranged. Provision for undertaking studies on various issues is also included under the scheme.

During the financial year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹ 78.45 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹141.07 lakh.

4.26 STATE PROGRAMME OF EVENTS FOR SOCIALLY & PHYSICALLY DISADVANTAGED PERSONS

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 100 Lakh

The aim and objective of the scheme is to make the Socially & Physically disadvantaged groups to be a part of the community and display their skills and expertise in their respective crafts or traditional occupational vocations. Under the scheme, exhibitions will be held displaying the goods prepared by them in the stalls. This programmes will create massive awareness in the community regarding the need and capabilities of the disadvantaged groups. The Voluntary organizations are assisted for their specific project for holding of the events on State and National/ International Level.

During the financial year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹1 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹ 1 lakh.

4.27 SECURITY – INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL AND AUGMENTATION OF SANITATION

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 1400 Lakh

The objective is to provide round the clock strict watch & ward vigil to reduce escapes from institutional homes, escort inmates from institutions to other agencies/ school / hospital etc. and to prevent untoward incidence in the institution/ homes. From 10th Five Year Plan, Security (external and internal) and sanitation work has been outsourced. Under the scheme, payment is made to the private agencies for security and sanitation services in the homes/institutions being run by the Department of Women & Child Development.

During the financial year 2015-16 an expenditure of ₹ 823.92 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹1300 lakh.

4.28 PROVISION OF ADDITIONAL FACILITIES IN EXISTING BUILDING

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 240 Lakh (Capital)

The aim of the scheme is to provide all civic amenities & facilities in Departmental buildings of all homes/institutions run by the Department. The works are proper lights, amenities, ventilation and properly developed area for external activities, Addition/alteration/maintenance of the building through PWD or other departmental agencies. Out of the outlay 2016-17, ₹ 90 lakh is kept for PWD (Capital) and ₹ 150 lakh is for Departmental (capital).

During the financial year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹ 217.52 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹150 lakh.