

CHAPTER 17

SOCIAL WELFARE AND SECURITY

The Constitution of India lists the matters relating to Social Security 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. 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.

2. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi is implementing, to attain the objectives laid down in Directive Principles of State Policy on Social Security, plans/programmes 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 and participation of civil society and non-governmental organisations is being promoted.
3. With the expansion of 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, The WCD deals with matters pertaining to Women and Child.

4. Schemes and Programmes for Women and Child Development

4.1 Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS):-

Launched on 2nd October 1975, today, ICDS Scheme represents one of the world's largest and most unique programmes for early childhood development. ICDS is the foremost symbol of India's commitment to her children – India's response to the challenge of providing pre-school education on one hand and breaking the vicious cycle

of malnutrition, morbidity, reduced learning capacity and mortality, on the other. Govt. of NCT of Delhi is implementing this programme in Delhi with the help of Govt. of India.

The Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) in Delhi has 95 projects with 10,897 Aanganwari Centers functioning in various parts of Delhi covering a population of approximately 11.98 lakh children up to the age of 6 years and pregnant and nursing mothers, who are economically deprived. In addition, under ICDS, supplementary nutrition is being provided to 6.90 lakh children and women through 10897 Aanganwari centers. At present, supplementary nutrition is provided at the rate of ₹ 6.00 per child, ₹ 7.00 per woman and ₹ 9.00 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 10897 Aanganwari centers. The ICDS is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and cost sharing between Center and State is 50:50 for Supplementary Nutrition component and 60:40 for other than Nutrition Components.

4.2 Ladli Scheme

This scheme was started in 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, ₹ 11,000/- are deposited in the name of the girl child if she is born in a hospital/ nursing home in NCT of Delhi on or after 1st January 2008 and ₹ 10,000/- if she is born at home or other than hospital/nursing home.
- ₹ 5,000/- is deposited in the name of 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.
- 8.20 girls have so far been registered up to March, 2016 under the scheme of which 132071 girls have already received the 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 or 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 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 8 Child Welfare Committees and 2 Juvenile Justice Boards.

4.5 Welfare of Juveniles

4.5.1 The Department of Women and Child Development has set up 22 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.
- 16 children homes.

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 75 NGOs running child care institutions.

4.5.3 Integrated Child Protection Scheme

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. The Ministry provides funds for implementation of 'Integrated Child Protection Scheme' in accordance with the cost sharing ration and the State Government is primarily responsible for the effective implementation and monitoring of the scheme in the State. The Department has set up a State Child Protection Unit and 4 District Child Protection Units to implement the objective of the Scheme. At present 7 Shelter Homes, 14 Open Shelters & 3 State Adoption agencies

are being given Grant in Aid through Integrated Child Protection.

4.5.4 Scheme for Financial Sustenance, Education & Welfare & Welfare of Children of incarcerated Parents

The Department of Women & Child Development, Govt of NCT has notified "Scheme for Financial Sustenance, Education & Welfare & Welfare of Children of incarcerated Parents" in August 2014. Under this scheme financial assistance shall be given in the form of monthly payment to the child whose only surviving parent or both parents is/are in jail. The Quantum of financial assistance to a child shall be fixed as ₹ 3500/- for the first child, additional ₹ 3000/- for the second child (in case of 3 or more children, the maximum amount of ₹ 6500/- shall be utilized for welfare of all children) till he/she attains the age of 18 years or parents(s) is/are released from incarceration whichever is earlier. However, in case a child is placed with a fit institution, then such child will not be entitled to receive additional financial assistance.

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 Financial Assistance to Women in Distress

The WCD Department is implementing the plan scheme 'Pension to Women in Distress' i.e. widowed, divorced, separated and destitute women by way of providing financial assistance. This Plan Scheme was introduced in year 2007-08 to help economically poor widows with regular source of income in term of monthly pension. The women resident of Delhi for five years with proof, in the age group of 18 years to below 60 years and having family income less than ₹ 60,000/- per annum are eligible. The financial assistance of ₹ 1500/- per month is being provided to eligible women. During 2015-16, 1,58,603 beneficiaries were remitted the pension and ₹ 267.58 crore were incurred. In CFY 2016-17, Delhi Govt. has enhanced financial assistance by ₹ 1000 per month per beneficiaries under this scheme subject to the condition that benefit will be extended to only those beneficiaries who are receiving pension through DBT after seeding/ linking with Aadhar. Government has also enhanced income limit for eligibility from ₹ 60,000 p.a. to ₹ 1.00 Lakh p.a. The revised rate will be implemented after the notification.

5.3 Financial Assistance to Widow for Performing Marriage of their daughter/orphan Girls

Under the plan scheme, financial assistance of ₹ 30,000/- is being given to the widows for performing marriage of their daughter and orphan girls for their marriage. The beneficiary must be a bonafide resident of Delhi. The benefit is given only up to two girls in the family. The Family income should be less than ₹ 60,000/- per annum. During 2015-16, 3612 beneficiaries were sanctioned.

5.4 Working Women Hostels

Delhi Government constructed a Working Women's Hostel at Vishwas Nagar, Karkardooma, 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 also been constructed at Rohini. The hostel is functional and 71 working women are staying in this hostel. In order to provide safe and comfortable hostel facilities to the working women, WCD department has planned to setup/construct more new working women hostel at various location in Delhi for which land is available. A Working Women Hostel constructed at Dwarka will be made functional very soon with the capacity to home 50 working women.

- 5.5 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 17 Protection Officers to represent each district of Delhi.
- 5.6. 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 an NGO 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.
- 5.7 Responding to the safety concerns of women in the city, the Women and Child Development 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. The Safe Delhi Initiative was launched in November, 2009, a tripartite MOU was signed between the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD), Government of NCT of Delhi, UN-Women and Jagori highlighting commitment to take forward the Safe Cities Initiative in New Delhi. Delhi has been the first city in the country to have launched this programme in partnership mode.
- 5.8 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. 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".

- 5.9 A core committee to address women's safety concerns and to draw a strategic action plan on measures undertaken by nodal departments of the Government under the leadership of Chief Secretary of Delhi has also been set up.
- 5.10 The Women and Child Development Department is running a short stay home for women in distress, a widow home for destitute widows and Nirmal chhaya for the victims of trafficking. In these homes, apart from free boarding and lodging, destitute women and girls are provided non-formal education and training in vocational trades.
- 5.11 The Women and Child Development Department has issued license to six short stay homes run by NGOs, which provide safe and secure shelter to destitute women.
- 5.12. The department has setup two shelter homes at Sarai Rohella and Jahangir Puri 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, pre-natal and post- natal care.

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. The commission acts through its various programmes as under-
- 6.2 "**Sahyogini**" is a Counseling Cell in operation in the commission ever since its inception in 1997. It was apparently christened "Sahyogini" to give it a user-friendly name to popularize it. It has become the most significant of the services provided to women who approach the commission with their grievances. It is the Grievance redressal mechanism that the Commission has put in place in accordance with section 10 of the Delhi commission for women Act, 1994. The Women approach the commission with complaints of violation of their rights either directly or through phone/post/email.
- 6.3 **181- Women in Distress Helpline**— a front desk of "Sahyogini" started in March, 2010 for women in distress provides counselling over telephone by counsellors and legal advisors. In 2015-16 the helpline received nearly 976 calls seeking advise/counselling etc. Helpline registered 2816 complaints during this period which were then forwarded to Sahyogini.
- 6.4 **Mahila Panchayat'** has been restarted from Sept.2010 on outsource basis. Under the

programme, a network of Mahila Panchayats at the grass root level spread across Delhi had been created. From 1st Nov.2015, 70 Mahila Panchayats are functioning under 44 NGOs. During the year 2015-16, the network received 3398 complaints.

- 6.5 **Mobile Helpline:-** The Delhi Commission for Women started a Mobile Helpline on outsource basis for helping the women in distress. The scheme was started with one van in August 2009. As on date, the Commission is running 23 mobile vans in 11 Districts.
- 6.6 **Crisis Intervention Centers (CIC):** Crisis intervention Centers programme is functional on outsource basis since March, 2000 as a support system for the rape victims and their families. The aims and objectives of the CICs are to extend support/ assistance for the victims where trauma of rape becomes a permanent scar on their psyche. This support system operates through NGOs which provides psychological counseling services for the victim and her family to cope with the trauma.
- 6.7 **Rape Crisis Cell:** The Rape crisis cell was started in September, 2005 in view of the rising trend of sexual abuse of women in Delhi. The prime responsibility of this cell is to aid and assist the rape victims and their families in order to overcome the trauma caused by the assault by providing immediate relief emotional counseling, assistance in filing of FIR etc. and the follow up. Free legal service is provided to the victim of Sexual assault from the time the complaint is lodged in the police station.
- 6.8 **Acid watch and Rehabilitation Cell:** The cell is assisted the acid attack survivors in legal cases, skill training & other support/coordination with NGOs for rehab/vocational training and ensuring free medical treatment for survivors and coordinating with hospitals etc.
- 6.9 **Crime against Women Research Cell:** The responsibility of this cell is to undertake research concerning crimes against women, work closely with police, prosecution and judiciary which will result in new of improved data analysis that can enhance response of stake holders towards crimes against women, foster collaboration with various agencies.
- 6.10 **Anti Human Trafficking and Rehabilitation Cell:** The responsibility of this cell is to- Coordinate rescue operations, Coordinating and conducting site visits to GB road, Organizing consultations with government and non-government organizations, advocacy with labour department with the issue of placement agencies. Advocacy for rehabilitation of victims of trafficking.

7. WELFARE PROGRAMMES FOR SENIOR CITIZENS, DEFFERENTLY-ABLED AND VULNERABLE PERSONS:

- 7.1 Government of Delhi has brought out “a policy for senior citizens” for providing social

security citizens above 60 years of age by providing old age pension. 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 users friendly and sensitive to the needs of senior citizens. Government of Delhi would also have a public education mechanism to prepare people for old age in order to ensure that they are able to grow gracefully and remain financially secure in their later years. A brief accounts of progress of the schemes implemented by Department of Social Welfare for welfare of senior citizens in this section.

7.2 Financial Assistance to Senior Citizen (Old Age Pension)

This scheme is being implemented by Department of Social Welfare. Under this scheme, pension is remitted on monthly basis in the saving accounts of the beneficiaries maintained in the bank, through APBS as per the Aadhar Number of beneficiaries or Electronic Clearing System (ECS) of RBI. The persons resident of Delhi for five years with proof, age of 60 years & above and having family (applicant & spouse) income less than ₹ 60,000/- per annum are eligible. The recommendation of area MLA/ MP/ Gazetted Officer of State/Central Government is not mandatory. Self attested forms are also acceptable. The applicant must have a valid ID proof as listed in notification. The Quantum of financial assistance to senior citizens having age of 70 years and above is ₹ 1500/- per month. For senior citizens having age between 60-69 years, it is ₹ 1000/- per month and additional assistance of ₹ 500/- per month is provided to the beneficiaries of SC/ST/Min. category (age between 60-69 years) on production of relevant documents. In CFY 2016-17, Delhi Govt. has enhanced financial assistance by ₹ 1000 per month per beneficiaries under this scheme subject to the condition that benefit will be extended to only those beneficiaries who are receiving pension through DBT after seeding/linking with Aadhar. Government has also enhanced income limit for eligibility from ₹ 60,000 p.a. to ₹ 1.00 Lakh p.a. The revised rate will be implemented as per the notification. The details regarding allocation of fund, expenditure incurred and beneficiaries covered under the plan scheme pension to senior citizen in Delhi during 2012-13 to 2016-17 is presented in Statement 17.1.

Statement 17.1

PERFORMANCE OF SENIOR PENSION SCHEME

(` in Crore)

S. No.	Year	Plan Outlay	Expenditure	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2012-13	563.20	558.34	386068
2	2013-14	541.00	537.88	375668
3	2014-15	558.00	532.24	331881
4.	2015-16	608.79	607.79	388471
5.	2016-17 (BE)	610.00	458.44 (up to Dec. 2016)	381843

Source: - Social Welfare Department, GNCTD.

7.3 Old Age Homes

7.3.1 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. The Department of Social Welfare, Government of Delhi is running two Old Age Homes - one at Bindapur and another at Sewa Sadan Complex, Lampur. In year 2015-16, average number of beneficiaries (residents) in these home were 71 (Bindapur Homes) and 25 (Lampur Homes).

7.3.2 The following services are provided at the Old Age Homes

- Free boarding/lodging at the state run Old Age Homes for free seats,
- Medical Care & Counseling and
- Recreational facilities and rehabilitation programme.

7.3.2 The Old Age Homes are open for:

- Senior Citizen, i.e. age 60 years and above,
- Don't have anyone to support or maintain them,
- Not suffering from any infectious/communicable disease and
- Resident of NCT of Delhi.

7.3.4 The Department of Social Welfare, GNCT of Delhi has planned construction of 10 more old age homes in different area of Delhi i.e. at Chitranjan Park, Rohini, Kanti Nagar, Pachim Vihar, Geeta Colony, Wazirpur and Chattarpur, Janakpuri, Sarita Vihar and Vasant Kunj to cater the needs and requirement of Old Age persons.

7.4 Recreation Facilities

7.4.1 The Government of Delhi is committed towards the well-being and holistic development of elderly citizen of Delhi for which a scheme of recreation centre is operational. It provides an avenue for the well-being and over all development of the elderly citizens in Delhi. The recreation centre for aged person provides facilities for relaxation, avenues of Social interaction for their leisure which help the senior citizens to integrate them with their families. Under this programme, Delhi Government is provided onetime non-recurring grant of ` 75,000/- to the suitable NGO/ organization/ RWA for setting up of a center and recurring grant of ` 20,000/- for covering operational expenses.

7.4.2 At present 90 running recreation centers are running in Delhi Government. During FY 2015-16, ` 175.94 lakh was released as GIA in favour of the running centers.

7.5 Maintenance Tribunal

7.5.1 The Government of Delhi has notified and set up 11 Maintenance Tribunals in all 11 districts to provide 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 Tribunal in each district is headed by ADM as the Presiding Officer/ Chairperson along with two non-official members one of whom is female.

7.5.2 Under this Act any senior citizen or parent who is unable to maintain himself or whose children are not maintain him/her from his own earning or out of property owned by him, shall be entitled to make an application against their children for maintenance.

- **Appellate Tribunal**

The Government of Delhi has also notified and set up 11 Appellate Tribunals an all eleven district in the context to Maintenance Act-2007. Appellate Tribunal in each district is headed by Dy. Commissioners (Revenue) as Chairperson along with two non-official members one of whom is female.

The total number of case filed and disposed off by the Maintenance Tribunals in all 11 district of Delhi during the period 2014 and 2015 is as under:

Year	Cases filled	Disposed off cases	Pending Cases at the end of the year
2014	361	321	40
2015	433	363	70

8. Welfare of Differently- Abled Persons

The Constitution of India ensures equality, freedom, justice and dignity of all individuals and implicitly mandates an inclusive society for all including Person with Disabilities. The Department of Social Welfare is the nodal department in GNCT of Delhi for the Welfare of Differently Abled Persons and believes in the fact “Help the Differently Abled Persons to help themselves”.

The Delhi Govt. through its various initiatives and program's is rendering full support to the Differently Abled Persons, so that they can live with full participation and have equal involvement in the every aspect of Society.

8.1 For the welfare of differently abled, the Department of Social Welfare is running:-

- 5 schools for deaf and dumb with 1306 students,
- 1 Training cum Production Center with 5 workers who are PwD,
- 1 Sheltered Workshop for differently abled persons with 4 workers who are PwD,
- 1 Hostel for school and college going blind boys having 226 students
- 1 School for blind with 130 students and
- 6 homes and 1 school for mentally challenged children with 1083 and 54 students respectively.

8.2 Under the scheme “National Programme for Rehabilitation of Person with Disabilities” two types of camps i.e., General Disability Camps and Special Disability Camps were organized by Department of Social Welfare in all districts of Delhi. General Disability Camps is organized in coordination with other Govt. agencies in every districts in which persons with disabilities are facilitated with the facility of disability certificate, DTC Passes, ID Card by the office of Dy. Commissioner, Registration in Integrated School Railway Concession Pass etc., and Special Camps is organized to provide free Aid and Appliances to the disabled persons.

8.3 The information regarding allocation of fund, expenditure incurred, camps held and beneficiaries covered under the welfare program for persons with disabilities in Delhi during 2014-15 to 2015-16 is presented in Statement 17.2.

Statement 17.2

PERFORMANCE:- NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR REHABILITATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES SCHEME

S. No.	Year	Revised Plan Outlay (in lakh)	Expenditure (in lakh)	Number of	
				Camps	Beneficiaries
1	2014-15	15.00	6.83	08	3242
2	2015-16	15.00	9.37	14	5000 (approx)

Source: - Social Welfare Department, GNCTD.

- 8.4 There is a plan scheme of “Financial Assistance to Differently–Abled Persons” under which financial assistance of ` 1500/- p.m. is provided to the person who have more than 40 per cent disable, are between the age group of 0-59 years, have residence proof in Delhi for minimum five years prior to application, with family income not more than ` 75,000/- per annum. In CFY 2016-17, Delhi Govt. has enhanced financial assistance by ` 1000 per month per beneficiaries under this scheme subject to the condition that benefit will be extended to only those beneficiaries who are receiving pension through DBT after seeding/linking with Aadhar. Government has also enhanced income limit for eligibility from ` 75,000 p.a. to ` 1.00 Lakh p.a. The revised rate will be implemented as per the notification.
- 8.5 The information regarding allocation of fund, expenditure incurred and beneficiaries covered under financial assistance to persons with special needs during 2010-11 to 2016-17 is presented in Statement 17.3.

Statement 17.3

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO PERSONS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS IN DELHI

S. No.	Year	Revised Plan outlay (in lakh)	Expenditure (in lakh)	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2010-11	2650.00	1786.48	25691
2	2011-12	2850.00	2752.38	26622
3	2012-13	5800.00	5740.72	36809
4	2013-14	7800.00	7581.72	45471
5	2014-15	9200.00	7867.58	41043
6.	2015-16	10871.00	10842.00	60657
7.	2016-17 (BE)	10500.00	9815.00 (up to Dec. 2016)	69729

Source: - Social Welfare Department, GNCTD

8.6 In order to provide a facilitating mechanism for rehabilitation of persons whose mental illness is treated & controlled after their discharge from mental hospitals, Govt. of Delhi has constructed five Half Way/Long Stay Homes, which are to be functional. These Homes are located at Dwaraka (01 unit), Rohini Sector-03 (02 units), Rohini Sector-22(01 unit) and Narela (01 unit).

9. National Family Benefit Scheme

One time assistance is being provided to the 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 age of deceased should be between 18-60 yrs, i.e. death of bread earner has occurred while he/she was in the age group 18-69 yrs. 'bread earner' is defined as the member of the household whose earnings contribution is the largest proportion to the total household income. The enhancement of one time assistance from ` 10,000/- to ` 20,000/- is under consideration will be implemented soon. The information regarding allocation of fund, expenditure incurred and beneficiaries covered under National Family Benefit Scheme during 2011-12 to 2016-17 is presented in Statement 17.4.

Statement 17.4

PERFORMANCE OF NATIONAL FAMILY BEFIT SCHEME

S.No.	Year	Revised Plan Outlay (in lakh)	Expenditure (in lakh)	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2010-11	215.00	207.70	2077
2	2011-12	258.00	253.40	2534
3	2012-13	270.00	269.40	2694
4	2013-14	310.00	282.70	2827
5	2014-15	360.00	337.20	3372
6.	2015-16	550.00	539.20	5396
7.	2016-17 (BE)	509.00	356.00 (up to Dec. 2016)	3557

Source: - Social Welfare Department, GNCTD.

10. 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 one regular Beggar Court, two mobile Beggars courts have been started in 2009. A table regarding details of anti begging operation & trial by beggars is given as under:-

Year	Beggars apprehended/ arrested by RCC/mobile court	Beggars committed by the Hon'ble Court	Released by the Hon'ble Court
2014	4204	488	3715
2015	3402	301	3101
2016 (Jan -Sept 2016)	1353	158	1195

11. Welfare of Leprosy Affected Persons

A Rehabilitation Centre for Leprosy (RCL) affected person scheme 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 and training facilities in handloom weaving, shoe-making, chalk making and candle making etc. At present 516 beneficiaries from Tahirpur and 79 beneficiaries in rest of Delhi are getting financial assistance under RCL scheme.

12. WELFARE OF SC/ST/OBC/ MINORITIES

The Scheduled Caste population of Delhi, as per Census 2011, is 28.12 lakh accounting for 16.75 per cent of the State population (167.88 lakh). No tribes are notified as Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the NCT of Delhi. There are 65 castes which have been notified as Other Backward Classes (OBC) in Delhi by the Delhi Backward Classes Commission but no authentic estimate is available regarding the OBC population in Delhi. The information regarding local body-wise SC population of Delhi during the last four census is presented in Statement 17.5.

Statement 17.5

LOCAL BODY-WISE SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION: 1981-2011

S. No	Local Bodies	1981	1991	2001	2011
1.	Delhi Municipal Corporations				
	Male	5,89,317	9,40,191	12,24,992	14,53,597
	Female	4,81,000	7,85,560	10,44,156	12,92,608
	Total	10,70,317	17,25,751	22,69,148	27,46,205
2.	New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC)				
	Male	20,967	30,043	29,919	26,545
	Female	15,512	23,887	25,294	23,062
	Total	36,479	53,930	52,213	49,607
3.	Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB)				
	Male	8,266	8,456	10,271	8,658
	Female	6,581	6,699	8,623	7,839
	Total	14,847	15,155	18,894	16,497
4	Grand Total	11,21,643	17,94,836	23,43,255	28,12,309

Source: Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2016

13. During 1961-1991, Delhi's decadal population growth remained around 53 per cent which decreased to 47% during 1991-2001 and further decreased to 21.20% during 2001-2011. The Scheduled Caste decadal population growth rate which remained way above Delhi's total population growth rate during 1961-1991 and totally reversed the trend in 2001 Census when it was 30.56% against the 47% for total population. In 2011 census again it was 20.02% below the total population growth rate of 21.20% i.e. during 2001-2011. Tehsil-wise scheduled caste population in Delhi during the last census is presented in Table 17.1. The growth of scheduled Caste population in Delhi during last six decade is presented in Statement 17.6.

Statement 17.6

DECENNIAL GROWTH OF SCHEDULED POPULATION IN DELHI

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

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

14. The rural urban classification of scheduled caste population in Delhi during the last seven census is presented in Statement 17.7.

Statement 17.7

URBAN-RURAL SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

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

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

15. The literacy rate of the scheduled caste population vis-a-vis the total literacy rate in Delhi is presented in Statement 17.8. The data reveals that the literacy rate of the scheduled caste population has steadily been increased from 20.86 per cent in 1961 to 70.85 per cent in 2001 but 78.89% in 2011. Although the literacy rate of scheduled caste population in 2011 was below Delhi's literacy rate of 86.20 per cent, however, it remains above the national literacy rate of 63.07 per cent.

Statement 17.8

LITERACY RATE OF POPULATION AND SC POPULATION IN DELHI

(Per cent)

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

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

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

17. Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) of NCT of Delhi

In order to ensure over all development of SC community, the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) is being implemented in Delhi. A specific budgetary provision under all sectors of the annual plan is made for social-economic development of SCs. The progress of the sub-plan during last seven years is presented in Statement 17.9.

Statement 17.9

APPROVED PLAN OUTLAY AND SCSP COMPONENT

(` in Crore)

S. No	Annual Plan	Approved Outlay	SCSP Component	Percent
1	2010-11	11400	1931.56	16.94
2	2011-12	14200	2419.95	17.04
3	2012-13	15000	2760.46	18.40
4	2013-14	16000	3003.25	18.77
5	2014-15	16700	2797.25	16.75
6	2015-16	19000	3470.39	18.27
7	2016-17 (BE)	20600	3603.86	17.49

Source:- Department for Welfare of SC/ST/OBC, GNCTD.

18. Achievements under Annual Plans:

The progress of the schemes implemented by the Department for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/ Minorities during the last nine years for the benefit/development of scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, other backward classes and minority communities is summarized in Statement 17.10.

Statement 17.10 PROGRESS UNDER ANNUAL PLANS FOR WELFARE OF SC /ST /OBC / MINORITIES SECTOR

(` in Crore)

S. No.	Annual Plan	Plan Outlay	Plan Expenditure	Achievement [in percent]
1.	2007-08	50.75	50.06	98.64
2.	2008-09	50.02	49.22	98.40
3.	2009-10	45.85	41.72	90.99
4.	2010-11	89.60	71.12	79.38
5.	2011-12	250.00	233.66	93.46
6.	2012-13	325.00	277.70	85.45
7.	2013-14	330.00	254.77	77.20
8.	2014-15	314.00	234.55	74.70
9.	2015-16	378.00	297.03*	78.58

*- Provisional

19. Educational Development Programmes for SC/ST/OBC/Minorities

19.1 Financial Assistance for Purchase of Stationary etc.

In order to encourage children/students belonging to SC/ST/OBC/Minority communities a scheme of financial assistance for purchase of stationery is being implemented. The students studying in Central Government/ Government of Delhi/ Aided/Recognized/Local Bodies schools etc. are being covered under the scheme. The amount of ` 1000/- per annum to the student studying in class 1st to 8th and ` 2000/- per annum to the student studying in class 9th to 12th are being provided. There are no family income criteria for the students belonging to SC/ST category, whereas for OBC and Minority communities students' annual family income should be less than ` 2 lakh for availing the benefit under this scheme. An expenditure of ` 92.90 Crore was incurred during 2012-13; ` 94.89 crore was incurred during 2013-14, ` 89.12 crore was incurred during 2014-15 and ` 97.87

Cre was incurred during 2015-16 against revised plan allocation of ` 120 crore.

19.2 Scholarship/ Merit Scholarship for class I to XII Students

Delhi Government is providing scholarship of ` 1000/- per annum to the students studying in class 1st to 8th belonging to SC/ST/Min. categories. Delhi Government is also providing meritorious scholarship depending upon percentage of marks of previous class which are :- (a) ` 600/- to ` 4500/- per annum for class 6th to 12th belonging to OBC category students and (b) ` 1620/- to ` 4500/- per annum for class 9th to 12th belonging to SC/ST /Minority category. Family income is not applicable to the students belonging to SC/ST communities, whereas for OBC and Minority community's students annual family income should be less than ` 2 lakh for availing the benefit under this scheme. An expenditure of ` 79.53 crore, ` 81.04 crore and ` 77.55 crore were incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. During 2015-16, an expenditure of ` 76.62 crore was incurred in 2015-16 against plan allocation of ` 104 crore

19.3 Merit Scholarship for College / University Students

Delhi Government is also providing merit scholarships to the students belonging to SC/ST/OBC/Minorities communities studying in college/ professional institutions from ` 420/- per month to ` 1860/- per month. Family income is not applicable for the students belonging to SC/ST category. However, family income of ` 2 lakh per annum is applicable to the students belonging to OBC/Minority communities. Performance of the scheme is presented in Statement 17.11.

Statement 17.11

PERFORMANCE OF SCHEME MERIT SCHOLARSHIP FOR COLLEGE / UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

S. No.	Year	Expenditure (` in Crore)	No. of Beneficiaries (students)
1.	2013-14	5.80	7163
2.	2014-15	6.78	13898
3.	2015-16	7.00*	9884*

* Provisional

19.4 Reimbursement of Tuition Fee studying in Public School

Tuition and other compulsory fee of SC/ST/OBC/Minority students having family income less than ` 2 lakh per annum and studying in public schools are also being reimbursed by Delhi Government. The fee reimbursement is 100 % in case of the family income is up

to ₹ 60,000/- per annum. The students whose family income is more than ₹ 60,000 and below ₹ 2 lakh per annum, 75% of the fee is reimbursed. Performance of the scheme is presented in Statement 17.12

Statement 17.12

PERFORMANCE OF SCHEME REIMBURSEMENT OF TUITION FEE IN PUBLIC SCHOOL

S. No.	Year	Revised Plan Outlay (₹ in Crore)	Expenditure (₹ in Crore)	No. of Beneficiaries (students)
1.	2012-13	9.50	9.50	6,816
2.	2013-14	18.30	18.00	15,442
3.	2014-15	34.00	31.80	26,777
4.	2015-16	37.00	33.19*	21,090*

*Provisional

19.5 Hostel Facilities for SC/ST/OBC/Minority Students

In order to provide congenial study environment hostel facilities are being provided to the male and female students studying in class XI & above belonging to SC/ST/OBC/Minority communities at Dilshad Garden, Delhi. The facilities in the hostel are provided free of cost. The intake capacity of boys hostel is 100 students and girls hostel is 60 students. An expenditure of ₹ 88.03 lakh was incurred in 2012-13, ₹ 149.14 lakh in 2013-14, ₹ 242.06 lakh in 2014-15 and 155.13 lakh in 2015-16 on the scheme.

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

Delhi Govt. vide cabinet decision no.1981 dated 31.02.2013, decided to set up a residential school for SC/OBC/Min/Orphans at Issapur in collaboration with Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences (KISS). The scheme is based on "Operations, maintenance and management agreement between Department for Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities, GNCTD and KISS, Bhubaneswar. A grant of ₹ 5000/- per student per month is being provided by Delhi Govt. to the KISS Delhi to run the residential school. During 2013-14 an expenditure of ₹ 8.84 Crore was incurred on the school including capital expenditure and enrolment was 269 students in the class I to III. In 2014-15, an expenditure of ₹ 242.06 lakh 2.45 Crore was incurred and 353 students were enrolled in the class I to IV, during 2015-16 ₹ 2.99 crore and 369 students were enrolled in class I-V and in 2016-17, 473 students were enrolled in class I-VI.

20. Economic Development Programmes

- 20.1 The Delhi Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Financial and Development Corporation (DSCFDC) was set up to promote self-employment opportunities for the people of SC/ST communities. Further, the work to promote self-employment opportunities to the people of OBC/Minority Communities/PH was also assigned to the Corporation. It has been declared as State Channelizing Agency (SCA) for SC/ST/OBC/Minority Communities/Physically Handicapped. The DSCFDC is implementing various schemes for the economic upliftment of the persons belonging to these communities in collaboration with respective Apex Corporations. This corporation is providing loan to the beneficiaries of SC/ST/OBC/Minority communities for their economic upliftment.
- 20.2 The Department is implementing a Plan Scheme 'Dilli Swarojgar Yojana' for SC/ST/OBC/Min through DSCFDC. Under this scheme a loan up to ` 5 lakh is provided to an entrepreneur willing to start a venture in Delhi. During last two year performance is presented as under statement 17.13.

Statement 17.13

S. No.	Year	Detailed head	Achievement	Expenditure in (Lakh)
1	2015-16	Composite Loan Scheme	46	45.55
2		Educational Loan Scheme	11	36.93
3		Dilli Swarojgar Yojana	70	173.45
4		Training	682	10.52
5	2016-17 (up to Dec, 2016)	Composite Loan Scheme		169.13
6		Educational Loan Scheme	11	7.80
7		Dilli Swarojgar Yojana	39	119.68

21. Improvement of SC Basties

Department is implementing the scheme "Improvement of SC Basties". Under this scheme, kharanjas, road and road side drains and construction/repair of Chaupals/community centre are being carried out in SC Basties with the sole objectives to improve their living conditions. The details of expenditure under the scheme is given under statement 17.14.

Statement 17.14

EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF SC BASTIES AND CHAUPALS

Year	No. of Chaupals	No. of SC Basties	Expenditure (` In Crore)
2012-13	50	60	35.00
2013-14	58	58	39.86
2014-15	58	58	37.63
2015-16	32	32	29.47*

* Provisional

22. Other Initiatives

- 22.1 Scheme for providing ante-natal care and institutional delivery to SC women through recognized private health establishments.
- 22.2 Scheme for providing financial assistance under Matri-Shishu –Suraksa Yojna to SC pregnant women during the last trimester of her pregnancy.
- 22.3 Statistical tables relating to state-wise SC/ST population in India during 2011 census is presented in Table 17.2.

23. New Initiatives

- 23.1 Scheme for Welfare of Denotified, Nomadic and semi-nomadic Tribes (DNTs).
- 23.2 Online Scholarship applications in respect of Centrally sponsored schemes namely, Post Matric Scholarship and Pre-Matric Scholarship for the beneficiaries belonging to SC students and Pre-Matric Scholarship. Post –Matric Scholarship and Merit-Cum-Means Scholarship for the Student Belonging to Minority category are already boarded on the NSP 2.0 portal of Govt. of India, wherein DBT enabled disbursed will be made.
- 23.3 As far as Centrally Sponsored Schemes for OBC category and State sponsored Schemes of DSCST are concerned, all schemes are launched on e-district portal of Revenue Department w.e.f. 1st December 2016, wherein a provision for disbursement of scholarship funds in Aadhaar enabled accounts has been made. By the development of web service for inviting online applications has added a stone in the path of paper less work and thereby contributing towards bringing transparency and quick/direct disbursement of funds in account of the actual beneficiary only.