

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 14.58 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 8.55 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 90:10 & 75:25 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.
- 7,46,509 girls have so far been registered up to March, 2015 under the scheme of which 84305 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 sage, 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 Scheme.

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 (incase 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 **Pension 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 2014-15, 1.10 lakh women were remitted the pension and ₹226.43 crore were incurred against RE of ₹236 crore.

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. An amount of ₹ 8.49 crore has been disbursed to 2829 beneficiaries under this scheme in FY 2014-15 against revised plan allocation of ₹ 8.90 crore.

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 this 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 hostels at various location in Delhi for which land is available.

- 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 18 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 As a part of this project, a baseline survey of 5009 persons was conducted from January to March 2010 for understanding the nature and response to violence against women. A draft strategic frame work has also been prepared to identify the interventions required and the

departments responsible for taking measures to enhance the safety of women. 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. Presently 703 destitute women are staying in this institution and 71 children along with their mothers are staying in the institution.
- 5.11 The Women and Child Development Department has given license to six short stay homes run by NGOs, which provide safe and secure shelter to destitute women.
- 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.
- 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. During 2014-15 Sahyogini cell received 2514 complaints.
- 6.3 The Women helpline (23379181) – a front desk of "Sahyogini" started in March, 2010 for women in distress provides counselling over telephone by counsellors and legal advisors. In 2014-15 the helpline received nearly 1216 calls seeking advice/counselling etc. Apart from telephonic calls, the Helpline was visited by 844 persons seeking advice/counseling.

- 6.4 100 'Mahilla Panchayat' have been formed all over Delhi to resolve miscellaneous disputes affecting women at the grass root level. 59 NGO's are associated with this programme. During the year 2014-15, the network received 3882 complaints.
- 6.5 **Mobile Helpline:-** The Delhi Commission for Women decided to start a Mobile Helpline for helping the women in distress. The scheme was started with one van in August 2009. During the year 2014-15 the mobile helpline attended to 3384 calls. There were 884 on site visits and 106 women were rescued and 7 were provided shelter.
- 6.6 **Crisis Intervention Centers:** - Crisis intervention Centers programme was started in 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. During the year 2014-15, the Crisis intervention Centers attended 3278 cases.
- 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. During the year 2014-15, the total number of cases attended by CIC's are 3278 cases, out of which 1592 were rape cases. Currently 2587 cases are pursued in different district courts .

7. Gender Resource Centres (GRCs)

- 7.1 Gender Resource Centre Project come into existence in the year 2002 under Plan Scheme – “Bhagidari: New Initiatives in Social Development. The GRCs act as interface between people and government making it accessible by taking service to community doorstep and bringing awareness about governmental schemes and programmes. The GRCs are envisaged as instruments to bring about all issues relating to health, socio-economic, literacy and legal empowerment of women particularly those belonging to the underprivileged sections of the society.
- 7.2 In 2014-15 there were 137 GRCs including extension centres covering 11 districts of Delhi. The Department of Women and Child Development gives grant to support NGOs to run need based skill development trainings and awareness programmes on health, nutrition and legal issues. During financial year 2014-15, about 3.13 lakh women benefited through Health Clinics and Health Camps. About 31,966 women benefited through different skill development courses in the trades of beauty culture, cutting and tailoring, dress making,

photography, computer, home management, catering, embroidery and jute bag making whereas around 7870 women were provided free legal aid and counselling. 6,709 women were enrolled in adult literacy programme. 900 Self-Help Groups have also been formed for Micro finance.

8. “Awaaz Uthao” Project:

'Awaaz Uthao' campaign was launched in Delhi on 8th March 2011. The initiative involves formation of women and youth collectives (groups) at the grassroots level, to address the issues of women safety at public places and support women in distress including situations of sexual harassment / assault and rape. At present 'Awaaz Uthao' project is being implemented by 49 GRCs, 202 women safety collectives and 49 stake holder committees have also been formed under the project. During financial year 2014-15 a total of 1,41,166 persons were sensitized through public meetings, safety audits and safety walks were organized, 700 girls were trained in self-defence in collaboration with Crime Against Women Cell of Delhi Police.

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

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

9.2 Pension to Senior Citizens

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

above is ₹1,500/- per month, whereas for those age between 60-69 years, it is ₹1,000/- per month. Additional assistance of ₹ 5,00/- per month is provided to the beneficiaries of SC/ST/Minority category on production of relevant documents. 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 2014-15 is presented in Statement 17.1.

Statement 17. 1
PERFORMANCE OF SENIOR PENSION SCHEME

(₹ in Crore)

Sl.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*

* Total pensioner registered were 410697 but pension remitted to 331881 and remaining withheld for verification.

Source: - Social Welfare Department, GNCTD.

9.3 Old Age Homes

The aim and objective of the plan scheme 'Setting up of Old Age Homes' is to provide a place to senior citizens where they may live gracefully in a congenial atmosphere. The Government of Delhi has established two Old Age Homes - One at Bindapur being run by the Department of Social Welfare and another at Lampur, Sewa Sadan Complex being in run collaboration with NGOs namely Delhi Brotherhood Society under PPP mode.

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.

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.

9.4 Recreation Facilities

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 provide facilities for relaxation, avenues of Social interaction for their leisure time. At present there are 101 running Recreation Center getting grant for the financial year 2014-15. The Government is provided one time non-recurring grant of ₹75000/- to the suitable NGO/ organization/ RWA for setting up of a center and recurring grant of ₹ 20000/- for covering operational expenses.

9.5 Maintenance Tribunal

The Government of Delhi has notified and set up eleven 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.

9.6 Appellate Tribunal

The Government of Delhi has also notified and set up eleven Appellate Tribunals in 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

10. 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.

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

- 5 schools for deaf with 1255 students,
- 3 Training cum Production Centers,
- 2 Sheltered Workshop for differently abled persons,
- 1 Hostel for the College Going blind boys having 107 students
- 1 School for the Visually Handicapped with 118 students and

- 6 homes and 1 school for mentally challenged children with 1066 and 49 students respectively.

Further, Social Welfare Department has constructed a primary school for deaf at Nehru Vihar for providing educational facilities to deaf children to the school going age as well as for running a programme for the rehabilitation of the disabled.

- 10.2 Under the scheme “National Programme for Rehabilitation of Person with Disabilities” two types of camps i.e., General Disability Camps and Special Disability Camps are 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 in coordination with 'Bhagwan Mahavir Viklang Sewa Samiti' to provide free Aid and Appliances to the disabled persons.
- 10.3 The information regarding allocation of fund, expenditure incurred, camps held and beneficiaries covered under the welfare program for persons with disabilities in Delhi during 2010-11 to 2014-15 is presented in Statement 17.2.

Statement 17.2

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

Sl. No.	Year	Revised Plan Outlay (in lakh)	Expenditure (in lakh)	Number of	
				Camps	Beneficiaries
1	2010-11	50.00	43.79	19	3281
2	2011-12	29.00	26.71	12	2076
3	2012-13	31.00	29.18	09	1431
4	2013-14	38.00	20.79	15	2500
5	2014-15	15.00	6.83	08	3242

Source: - Social Welfare Department, GNCTD.

- 10.4 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.
- 10.5 The information regarding allocation of fund, expenditure incurred and beneficiaries covered under financial assistance to persons with special needs during 2010-11 to 2014-15 is presented in Statement 17.3.

Statement 17.3
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO PERSONS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS IN DELHI

Sl. 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*

*Out of 52,990 registered beneficiaries, 41,043 beneficiaries were remitted Financial Assistance and remaining withheld for verification.

Source: - Social Welfare Department, GNCTD.

10.6 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 decided to construct five Half Way/Long Stay Homes with cost project of ₹47.73 crore. Construction work has been completed and these homes 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).

11. 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 information regarding allocation of fund, expenditure incurred and beneficiaries covered under National Family Benefit Scheme during 2011-12 to 2014-15 is presented in Statement 17.4.

Statement 17.4
PERFORMANCE OF NATIONAL FAMILY BEFIT SCHEME

Sl.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

Source: - Social Welfare Department, GNCTD.

12. Beggars

There are 11 institutions for the beggars in various parts of Delhi, which look after beggars as and when beggars are sent to these homes under the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 as extended to UT of Delhi. In addition to 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 by RCC/Police	Beggars committed by the Hon'ble Court	Released by the Hon'ble Court
2013	1035	357	678
2014	1075	278	785
2015 (upto March,2015)	397	56	152

13. Welfare of Leprosy Affected Persons

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

14. 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

Sl. 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, 2013

15. 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 four decade is presented in Statement 17.6.

Statement 17.6

DECENNIAL GROWTH OF SCHEDULED POPULATION IN DELHI

Sl. 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

16. 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

Sl. 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

17. 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

18. 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 in Delhi.

19. Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP)

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 state annual plan is made by the State Government for social-economic development of SCs. The progress of the sub-plan during last five years is presented in Statement 17.9.

Statement 17.9

APPROVED PLAN OUTLAY AND SCSP COMPONENT

(₹in Crore)

Sl. No	Annual Plan	Approved Outlay	SCSP Component	Percent
1	2010 -11	11400.00	1931.56	16.94
2	2011 -12	14200.00	2419.95	17.04
3	2012 -13	15000.00	2760.46	18.40
4	2013 -14	16000.00	3003.25	18.77
5	2014 -15	16700.00	2797.25	16.75

20. Achievements under Annual Plans:

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

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

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. 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	253.00*	80.57

*- Provisional

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

21.1 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 ₹1,000/- per annum to the student studying in class 1st to 8th and ₹2,000/- 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 ₹ 2.00 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. During 2014-15, an expenditure of ₹89.12 crore(provisional) has been incurred against Revised Plan allocation of ₹104.50 crore.

21.2 Scholarship/ Merit Scholarship for class I to XII Students

Delhi Government is providing scholarship of ₹ 1,000/- 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 ₹ 4,500/- per annum for class 6th to 12th belonging to OBC category students and (b) ₹1,620/- to ₹4,500/- 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 communities students annual family income should be less than ₹ 2.00 lakh for availing the benefit under this scheme. An expenditure of ₹ 79.53 Crore and ₹ 81.04 Crore was incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. During 2014-15, an expenditure of ₹ 77.55 crore (provisional) has been incurred against Revised Plan allocation of ₹85.50 crore

21.3 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 ₹1,860/- per month. Family income is not applicable for the students belonging to SC/ST category. However, family income of ₹2.00 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

Sl.No.	Year	Expenditure (₹ in Crore)	No. of Beneficiaries (students)
1.	2012-13	3.75	4357
2.	2013-14	5.80	7163
3.	2014-15	6.78*	13898

* Provisional

21.4 Reimbursement of Tuition Fee studying in Public School

Tuition and other compulsory fee of SC/ST/OBC/Minority students having family income less than ₹2.00 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 ₹ 2.00 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* (provisional)	26,777

*Provisional

21.5 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 XII & 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 and ₹149.14 lakh in 2013-14. During 2014-15, an amount of ₹242.06 lakh was incurred on the scheme.

21.6 The Delhi Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Financial Development Corporation (DSCFDC) is implementing, apart from other financial welfare schemes, a scheme to provide loan to the beneficiaries of SC/C/ST/ OBC/Minority communities' candidates having family income up to ₹5.00 lakh per annum for pursuing professional and technical education through recognized institutions in the country and abroad. Loan is provided up to ₹ 7.50 lakh for studies in India and up to ₹ 15.00 lakh for studies abroad.

21.7 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 ₹5,000/- 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 ₹2.45 Crore was incurred and 353 students were enrolled in the class I to IV.

22. Economic Development Programmes

22.1 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 were also assigned to the Corporation. It has been declared as State Channelizing Agency (SCA) for SC/ST/OBC/Minority Communities/Physically Handicapped. 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.

22.2 During the year 2012-13, DSCFDC has provided loan to 59 SC/ST/OBC/Minority Community/PH people for the purchase of light commercial vehicles. While during 2013-14 an expenditure of ₹3.48 lakh incurred to provide loan to only 01 person.

22.3. The Department is implementing a Plan Scheme 'Dilli Swarojgar Yojana for SC/ST/OBC/Minority through DSFDC. Under this scheme a loan up to ₹5.00 lakh is

provided to an entrepreneur willing to start a venture in Delhi. One applicant has been benefited under this scheme during 2013-14.

23. 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/Barat Ghar 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 17.13.

Statement 17.13

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*

* Provisional

24. Other Initiatives

- 24.1 Construction of new hostel building for SC/ST girls has been completed at Ishwar Nagar Girls School.
- 24.2 Scheme for providing ante-natal care and institutional delivery to SC women through recognized private health establishments.
- 24.3 Scheme for providing financial assistance under Matri-Shishu –Suraksa Yojna to SC pregnant women during the last trimester of her pregnancy.
- 24.4 Statistical tables relating to state-wise SC/ST population in India during 2011 census is presented in Table 17.2.

25. New Schemes started during financial year 2014-15

- 25.1 Implementation of Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013

Implementation of Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013) has come into force w.e.f. 6.12.2013 in the whole country except Jammu & Kashmir. Government of NCT of Delhi has declared the department for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Min as a Nodal Department for implementation of said Act in Delhi as per the guidelines of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. The implementation of Act is a coordinated effort of Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities Department, Local Bodies and Revenue Department.