

CHAPTER 17

SOCIAL WELFARE AND SECURITY

In Constitution of India, the Directive Principles of State Policy lay down the norms of ideal governance for people's welfare and these norms have been required to be applied in making law by the State. The Article 41 specifies that "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". The ultimate objective is to increase social welfare and well being of citizens.

2. In the spirit of Social Welfare, provided in the Directive Principles of State Policy, the Govt. of NCT of Delhi is implementing the schemes/ programmes through its Departments to ensure the welfare of weaker sections of the society, disadvantaged groups and physically challenged persons for better care and support. In this regard, the following departments play the important role to implement the various programmes on social welfare and security.
 - (i) The Department of Social Welfare implement welfare schemes/programmes to provide services to the Persons with Disabilities, social security for the aged and destitute. Besides this the Department also provides avenues to the Persons with Disabilities and creates awareness amongst general public regarding the welfare measures of the Department. In order to achieve its objectives, the Department of social welfare has decentralized its programmes for implementation.
 - (ii) Accordingly, the Women and Child Development Department deals with matters pertaining to the women and children.
 - (iii) The Department for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBC is fully committed for socio-economic development of residents of Delhi belonging to SC/ST/OBC community.

3. Schemes and Programmes for Women and Child Development

3.1 Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS):

This is a partially Centrally Sponsored Scheme launched on 2nd October 1975, at present; the ICDS Scheme represents one of the world's largest and most unique programmes for early childhood care and development. It is the foremost symbol of country's commitment to its children and nursing mothers, as a response to the challenge of providing pre-school non-formal education on one hand and breaking the vicious cycle of malnutrition, morbidity, reduced learning capacity and mortality on the other. Government of NCT of Delhi is implementing this programme in Delhi with the help of Government of India. ICDS program provides six services namely

Supplementary Nutrition, Immunization, Health check up, Referral services, Pre-school non-formal education and Nutrition & Health education, being provided through 10897 Aanganwadi centers. The cost sharing between Central Government and State Government is 50:50 for Supplementary Nutrition component and 60:40 for other than Nutrition Components. The beneficiaries under the scheme are children in age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers.

- 3.2 The Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) in Delhi has 95 projects with 10,897 Aanganwadi Centers, functioning in various parts of Delhi covering a population of approximately 13.38 lakh children, pregnant women and nursing mothers in year 2021-22 and approximately 13.28 lakh in year 2022-23 (up to December, 2022), who are economically deprived. In addition, Supplementary Nutrition (under ICDS) was given to approximately 8.43 lakh children and women in year 2021-22 and approximately 6.32 lakh in year 2022-23 (up to December, 2022) through 10897 Aanganwadi Centers. At present, supplementary nutrition is provided at the rate of ₹ 8.00 per child, ₹ 9.50 per woman and ₹ 12.00 per malnourished child per day for about 300 days in a year (w.e.f. October 2018).
- 3.3 The Delhi Govt. has revised honorarium w.e.f March, 2022 onwards at the rate of ₹ 12720/- per month to Anganwadi Workers and at the rate of ₹ 6810/- per month to Anganwadi Helpers.

3.4 Ladli Scheme

The government of Delhi started the Ladli Scheme in January 2008. The main objective of this scheme is to promote the socio-economic development of the girl child by providing education-linked financial assistance. Eligibility conditions are that the girl child must be born in Delhi, her parents must be resident of Delhi for at least three years prior to 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 the girl child on admission in classes I, VI, IX, on passing class X and on admission in class XII.
- The total contribution/deposit is made to ₹ 36,000/- in case of a birth in the hospital and ₹ 35,000/- in case of birth other than hospital subject to taking admission in all prescribed classes.
- The maturity amount can be claimed when the girl child attains 18 years of age and passes Class X or having attended school up to Class XII.

- 10.64 lakh girls have so far been registered up to March, 2020 under the scheme of which 2,59,044 girls have already received the final maturity value of ₹ 403.93 crore (2008-09 to 2019-20).
- In 2019-20 Nos. of enrollment were 46,660, No. of renewals were 94,338 and maturity paid to 29,097 girls.
- In 2020-21 Nos. of enrollment are 61,546, No. of renewals are 87000 and maturity paid to 20,861 girls.
- In 2021-22 No. of enrollment are 62,749, No. of renewals are 76,798 and maturity paid to 25085 girls.
- In 2022-23 No. of enrollment are 31,743 No. of renewals are 17,943 and maturity paid to 21,336 girls.

Year wise Financial Provision of Contribution i.e. budget allocation and expenditure under Ladli scheme since 2008-09:

STATEMENT 17.1

YEAR WISE FINANCIAL PROVISION OF CONTRIBUTION

S. No.	Year	Budget (₹ in Cr)	Expenditure (₹ in Cr)
1.	2008-09	86.38	86.44
2.	2009-10	87.00	86.97
3.	2010-11	110.00	89.26
4.	2011-12	93.00	92.90
5.	2012-13	105.50	103.00
6.	2013-14	113.00	112.29
7.	2014-15	96.00	95.64
8.	2015-16	103.27	101.92
9.	2016-17	106.00	96.67
10.	2017-18	101.87	100.65
11.	2018-19	100.00	97.54
12.	2019-20	100.00	85.30
13.	2020-21	100.00	89.10
14.	2021-22	90.00	89.95
15.	2022-23 (up to Jan. 2023)	100	69.35
Total		1492.02	1396.98

Source: Department of Women & Child Development, GNCTD

STATEMENT 17.2**STATUS OF ENROLMENT & RENEWAL UNDER THE LADLI SCHEME:**

S. No.	Year	No. of Enrolment	Amount Paid (₹ in cr)	No. Renewals	Amount Paid (₹ in cr)
1	2008-09	125337	74.17	--	--
2	2009-10	139823	83.57	--	--
3	2010-11	105737	64.85	15367	7.68
4	2011-12	106585	63.57	54216	27.11
5	2012-13	96800	59.71	63805	31.90
6	2013-14	89246	54.96	97620	48.84
7	2014-15	82669	51.71	102466	52.83
8	2015-16	74846	45.99	99366	55.30
9	2016-17	68193	40.98	97284	55.97
10	2017-18	67070	40.15	102489	59.98
11	2018-19	60803	35.88	103703	60.95
12	2019-20	46660	27.69	94338	56.49
13	2020-21	615463	34.98	87000	52.11
14	2021-22	62749	36.12	76798	48.39
15	2022-23 (upto Jan.2023)	38979	23.11	73386	47.52
Total		1780778	737.74	1067838	605.07

Source: Department of Women & Child Development, GNCTD

STATEMENT 17.3**STATUS OF MATURITY DISBURSEMENT UNDER THE LADLI SCHEME**

S. No.	Year	No. of Maturity Paid	Amount Disbursed (₹ in cr)
1	2009-10	1640	0.87
2	2010-11	19135	10.66
3	2011-12	11212	6.67
4	2012-13	11247	9.71
5	2013-14	20980	26.8
6	2014-15	20091	30.17
7	2015-16	47766	63.84
8	2016-17	37748	67.60
9	2017-18	34717	70.45
10	2018-19	25411	53.41
11	2019-20	29097	63.75
12	2020-21	20861	50.22
13	2021-22	25085	69.41
14	2022-23 (upto Jan. 2023)	24917	66.71
Total		329907	590.27

Source: Department of Women & Child Development, GNCTD

3.5 Child Rights Commission

The Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 came into force in the year 2006. This Act provides for constitution of State Commission and Children's Courts for providing a 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 to 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 a trial of offences against children or violation of child rights in terms of Section 25 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005.

3.6 Child Welfare Committees

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015; makes it mandatory to establish at least one Child Welfare Committee (CWC) in each district as the authority to dispose of cases for the care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of children in need of care & protection and to provide for their basic needs and protection of human rights. The Composition and functioning of the CWC shall be in accordance with the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015; and Rules therefore. Pursuant to this, 10 CWC has been established in Delhi.

Mission *Vatsalya* shall provide infrastructure and financial support to the States/UTs for facilitating setting up of CWC in every district and to ensure their effective functioning. The Child Welfare Committee shall perform functions and roles as laid down in Juvenile Justice Act/Rules as amended from time to time. Travelling/meeting allowance or honorarium for Chairperson, and four members of the Committee shall be supported under the scheme.

3.7 Juvenile Justice Board

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015; makes it mandatory to establish at least one Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) in each district as the authority to dispose of matters related to children in conflict with law. The composition and functioning of the JJB shall be in accordance with the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. Pursuant to this, 6 JJB has been established in Delhi.

Mission *Vatsalya* shall provide infrastructure and financial support to the States/UTs for facilitating setting up of JJB in every district and to ensure their effective functioning. The Juvenile Justice Board shall perform functions and roles as laid down in Juvenile Justice Act/Rules as amended from time to time. JJB shall hold its sittings in the premises of an Observation Home. Travelling/meeting allowance or honorarium for two social worker members of the Board shall be supported under the scheme. The Scheme would provide one Assistant-cum-Data Entry Operator in each JJB for day-

to-day work. Indicative qualification of Assistant-cum-Data Entry Operator at District is as provided by the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. A JJB shall hold its sittings in the premises of an Observation Home.

Infrastructure for JJB: The Observation Homes being constructed shall have two rooms of 300 Sq. ft. each for the JJB. Where an existing Observation Home has the required space available within the premises, the same shall be provided to the Board. However, in districts where there is no Observation Home or the existing Observation Home has no space for the JJB, funds will be provided under the Mission for constructing or renting suitable premises for the JJB. The Board shall hold its sittings in one room while the other room should be used as the waiting area for children and their families. The Board premises should have a welcoming ambience. The Committee room where the Board holds its sittings shall have a child friendly environment. Necessary furniture, computer and other basic equipments shall be made available. The waiting area should have provisions for toilet and drinking water along with indoor recreation facilities for children. The Observation Home where the JJB holds its proceedings shall provide support of counselor and peon to the JJB on those days when the sitting is taking place. DCPU will also provide legal and counseling support where necessary.

3.8 Child Care Institutions (Run by Govt. and NGOs)

The Department of Women and Child Development has set up 25 children institutions under the various provisions of Juvenile Justice (Care and protection of Children) Act, 2015 to cater the children in need of care and protection and also the juveniles in conflict with the law. These institutions include; 02 Observation homes for boys.

- 01 Observation home for girls.
- 01 Place of safety for boys
- 01 Place of safety for girls
- 01 Special home for boys.
- 01 Specialized Adoption Agency
- 16 children homes for Boys & Girls
- 2 After Care Home for Boys & Girls

Apart from the above, at present, there are 73 NGOs which are also running child care institutions in Delhi, and includes Children Home for Boys and Girls, Specialized Adoption Agencies, Open Shelter and Fit Facility in Delhi registered under Juvenile Justice Act, 2015.

3.9 Mission Vatsalya (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

The Ministry of Women & Child Development is the nodal Ministry for ensuring welfare of children. This is envisaged to be accomplished by way of legislation, policy & schematic interventions along with coordination with other Ministries and

Organizations. The National Children Policy, (as revised in 2013), and the National Plan of Action for Children, 2016 laid down the policy framework for child welfare and protection. The Indian Parliament has passed several landmark legislations in favor of children like the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015, the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012, the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005, the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 and the Right to Education Act 2009. India is also a signatory to important international treaties i.e., the United Nations Convention on Rights of Child and the Hague convention on Adoption of children which mandate systemic development and strengthening of juvenile justice system in the country.

Mission *Vatsalya* is a roadmap to achieve development and child protection priorities aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It lays emphasis on child rights, advocacy and awareness along with strengthening of the juvenile justice care and protection system with the motto to 'leave no child behind'. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 provisions and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 form the basic framework for implementation of the Mission. Prior to 2009-10, there were three schemes being implemented under the Ministry namely, i) Programme for Juvenile Justice for Children in need of care and protection, and Children in conflict with Law; ii) Integrated Programme for street children; and iii) Scheme for assistance to homes for children (*Shishu Greh*). All the three schemes were incorporated in a single centrally sponsored scheme called the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). The ICPS was implemented by the Ministry since 2009-2010. The scheme was then renamed as "Child Protection Services" Scheme in 2017. The CPS Scheme has been now subsumed under Mission *Vatsalya* from 2021-22 onwards.

- 3.9.1 **Vision:** To secure a healthy & happy childhood for each and every child in India, ensure opportunities to enable them to discover their full potential and assist them in flourishing in all respects, in a sustained manner. Mission *Vatsalya* promotes family based non-institutional care of children in difficult circumstances based on the principle of institutionalization of children as a measure of last resort.
- 3.9.2 **Mission:** To foster a sensitive, supportive, and synchronized ecosystem for children as they transit different ages and stages of their development. This is envisaged to be done by strengthening the institutional framework of child welfare and protection committees and the statutory and service delivery structures in all districts of the country. While children in difficult circumstances are to be addressed by the Statutory and Service Delivery Structures, equal emphasis is to be given to issues around child welfare and protection at the community level integrated with the local development plans and corresponding budgets. Thus, it is envisaged that the committees under the institutional framework will complement the Statutory and Service Delivery Structures in terms of advocacy, awareness generation, capacity building, and preventive measures to build a robust child friendly ecosystem in the community. The Mission

aims to: i) Support and sustain children in difficult circumstances; ii) Develop context-based solutions for holistic development of children from varied backgrounds; iii) Provide scope for encouraging innovative solutions; iv) Cement Convergent Action.

3.9.3 Objects:

The key objectives of Mission Vatsalya are:

- (i) Prioritization of children in the scheme of Administration keeping Centrality of the Child during all the activities and actions taken under the Mission.
- (ii) Best interest of the Child while designing or delivering projects and programmes and to take affirmative action to ensure right to grow in happy family environment with strong social safety net to support families.
- (iii) Ensuring Children's right to Survival, Development, Protection and Participation.
- (iv) To establish essential services and strengthen emergency outreach, non-institutional care within the family and community, and institutional care counseling and support services at the national, regional, state and district levels.
- (v) To ensure appropriate inter-sector response at all levels, coordinate and network with all allied systems to promote convergent efforts for seamless service delivery to children.
- (vi) To strengthen child protection at family and community level, equip families and communities to identify risks and vulnerabilities affecting children, create and promote preventive measures to protect children from situations of vulnerability, risk and abuse.
- (vii) Encourage private sector partnerships and interventions to support children within the framework of law.
- (viii) To build capacities of duty holders & service providers at all levels
- (ix) Raise public awareness, educate public about child rights, vulnerabilities and measures for protection sponsored by government and engage community at all levels as stakeholder in ensuring the best interest of children.
- (x) Monitor progress on objective parameters against well-defined Outputs and Outcomes, and
- (xi) Participation of Panchayats and Municipal Local Bodies at the village level and at the ward and the urban cluster level within the urban municipal ward, for sustained assessment of the issues deserving attention, implementation of appropriate interventions, regular monitoring to develop a robust social safety net for children. Mission Vatsalya will be implemented as a centrally sponsored

scheme as per prescribed cost sharing ratio between the Centre and State/UT Governments.

3.10 Scheme for Financial Sustenance, Education & Welfare of Children of Incarcerated Parents

The Govt. of NCT Delhi notified the scheme namely: "Scheme for Financial Sustenance, Education & Welfare of Children of Incarcerated Parents" in August 2014. Under this scheme financial assistance is 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 03 or more children, the maximum amount of ₹ 6500/- shall be utilized for the welfare of all children) till he/she attains the age of 18 years or parents are released from incarceration whichever is earlier. However, in case a child is placed with a fit institution, then such a child will not be entitled to receive additional financial assistance.

The details regarding the allocation of fund, expenditure incurred and beneficiaries covered under said scheme during 2015-16 to 2022-23 is presented in Statement 17.4

STATEMENT 17.4

PERFORMANCE THE SCHEME FOR FINANCIAL SUSTENANCE, EDUCATION & WELFARE & WELFARE OF CHILDREN OF INCARCERATED PARENTS

Financial Year	Budget Allocation (in lakh)	Expenditure (in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries
2015-16	30.00	22.45	228
2016-17	30.00	22.11	166
2017-18	30.00	22.18	63
2018-19	30.00	16.60	52
2019-20	30.00	18.36	50
2020-21	30.00	15.92	51
2021-22	30.00	18.36	49
2022-23	28.00	Nil	Nil

Source: Department of Women & Child Development, GNCTD

3.11 Mental Health

A mental health unit was set up in *Nirmal Chhaya* Complex in February 2010 to promote the mental well being of the residents. This unit is being run with the support of Government of India and an NGO which provides psychiatric treatment and psychological counseling to the residents with mental health concerns. Due to the activities of the mental health unit, the rate of restoration and rehabilitation of residents has been improved.

3.12 Demographic details on Women in Delhi

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, the 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, the literacy rate of women population is 63.46 per cent.

3.13 Financial Assistance to Women in Distress

The Department is implementing the scheme 'Pension to Women in Distress' i.e. widowed, divorced, separated and destitute women, by way of providing financial assistance in term of a monthly basis. This scheme was introduced in the year 2007-08 to help economically poor widows with a regular source of income. At present, the term of Financial Assistance provided is ₹ 2,500/- per month in the age group of 18 years and above whose family income is upto ₹ 1,00,000/- per annum and is the resident of Delhi for last five years.

The details regarding the allocation of fund, expenditure incurred and beneficiaries covered under the scheme "Financial Assistance to Women in Distress" during 2015-16 to 2022-23 is presented in Statement 17.5:

STATEMENT 17.5

PERFORMANCE OF WOMEN IN DISTRESS PENSION SCHEME

Financial Year	Budget Allocation (in Crore)	Expenditure (in Crore)	No. of beneficiaries
2015-16	267.58	267.58	1,58,603
2016-17	318.00	317.48	1,76,778
2017-18	513.50	513.27	2,05,079
2018-19	654.45	642.16	2,38,049
2019-20	765.50	738.90	2,50,073
2020-21	895.50	821.83	2,81,267
2021-22	998.00	904.61	312272
2022-23	1141.50	860.89 (upto Jan. 2023)	347214 (upto Jan. 2023)

Source: Department of Women & Child Development, GNCTD

3.14 Financial Assistance to Widows for Performing Marriage of their daughter / orphan Girls

Under this scheme, financial assistance of ₹30,000/- is being given to the widows for performing the marriage of their daughter. This scheme is also applicable for orphan

girls for their marriage. The beneficiary must be a bona-fide 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. The existing rate of assistance is ₹30,000/-.

The details regarding the allocation of fund, expenditure incurred and beneficiaries covered under said scheme during 2015-16 to 2022-23 is presented in Statement 17.6:

STATEMENT 17.6

PERFORMANCE OF SCHEME FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO WIDOWS FOR PERFORMING MARRIAGE OF THEIR DAUGHTER/ORPHAN GIRLS

Financial Year	Budget Allocation (in lakh)	Expenditure (in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries
2015-16	990.00	983.00	3612
2016-17	990.00	981.90	3273
2017-18	860.00	854.00	2830
2018-19	1200.00	1000.80	3336
2019-20	1300.00	667.80	2239
2020-21	1300.00	763.58	2573
2021-22	900.00	779.10	2597
2022-23	1300.00	710 (upto Jan. 2023)	2060 (upto Jan. 2023)

Source: Department of Women & Child Development, GNCTD

3.15 Working Women Hostels

The Department has set up Working Women Hostel at different location in NCT of Delhi for providing safe and affordable place for working women and young girls. In addition to this department has planned to setup/construct more new working women hostel at various location in Delhi for which land is available (i.e. Dwarka, Tugalaqabad, Pitampura, Dilshad Garden, Vasant Village, Janakpuri). In addition to this, there are 17 WWH functional under scheme of M/o WCD, GOI with the capacity of 2546 women. In the financial year 2022-23 the total occupancy of WWH was around 1460 women.

3.16 Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005

The Women and Child Development Department is the Nodal Department for the Implementation of the 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. The Department has appointed 16 Protection Officers to represent each district of Delhi for the implementation of the said Act. The Domestic Incident Report (DIRs) handled by Protection Officers during 2021-22 & 2022-23 are as under:

Financial Year 2021-22 - 5564

Financial Year 2022-23 - 1809 (till Sept. 2022) (Extra)

3.17 Shelter Homes for Pregnant and Lactating (Destitute) Mother

The department has set up two shelter homes at Sarai Rohilla and Jahangir Puri exclusively for destitute women who are pregnant and lactating women. The women are being provided free boarding and lodging, medical care especially, pre-natal and postnatal care. The capacity of these homes is 14 inmates (Sarai Rohilla) and 10 inmates (Jahangir Puri). During FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23 following number of inmates were facilitated through the said Shelter Homes:

F. Y. 2021-22 - 59 (35 women + 24 children)

F. Y. 2022-23 - 45 (25 women + 20 children) till sept., 2022

3.18 Swadhar Greh Scheme (CSS)

Swadhar Greh scheme is a sub-scheme of the Centrally Sponsored Umbrella scheme "Protection & Empowerment of Women". The main object of the Scheme "Swadhar Greh" aims at:

- Catering primary need of shelter, food, clothing, medical treatment and care of the women in distress and who are without any social and economic support.
- To enable them to regain their emotional strength that gets hampered due to their encounter with unfortunate circumstances.
- To provide them with legal aid and guidance to enable them to take steps for their readjustment in family/society.
- To rehabilitate them economically and emotionally.
- To act as a support system that understands and meets various requirements of women in distress.
- To enable them to start their life afresh with dignity and conviction

These Homes are (i) Bapnu Ghar run by All India Women Conference and (ii) Snehalaya run by Mahila Dakshata Samiti. The capacity of the Sawadhar Greh is to house 30 inmates of each home.

The beneficiaries include widows, deserted by their families and relatives, women prisoners released from jail and without family support, women survivors of natural disasters, women victims of terrorist/extremist violence and similarly placed women in difficult circumstances, who do not have any family support and without any economic means of survival. The scheme provides shelter, food, clothing, counseling, medical and legal aid and care to such women. The Govt of India is provided 100% fund to these homes through Delhi Govt. During past two years following number of individuals were collectively admitted in said two Swadhar Greh:

F. Y. 2021-22 - 145 (114 women + 31 children)

F. Y. 2022-23 - 254 (192 women + 62 children) till Sept., 2022

3.19 Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) - A Maternity Benefit Scheme.

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) Programme is a centrally sponsored Maternity Benefit Programme (MBP) started on 01.01.2017 and implemented in all the districts of the country in accordance with the provision of the National Food Security Act, 2013. It provides financial support to pregnant women & lactating mothers for improving health & nutrition of mother & child. The scheme also provided with compensation for wage loss.

3.19.1 Objectives:

The objective of the scheme is to provide cash incentive for partial compensation for the wage loss so that the woman can take adequate rest before and after delivery of the first child.

To improve health seeking behavior amongst Pregnant Women & Lactating Mothers (PW&LM).

The scheme also seeks to promote positive behavioral change towards girl child by providing additional cash incentive for the second girl child.

3.19.2 Target beneficiaries:

The PMMVY scheme aims to provide benefit to Pregnant Women (PW) and Lactating Mothers (LM) for first two living children provided the second child is a girl. However, those who are in receipt of similar benefits under any law for the time being in force shall not be entitled to benefits under this scheme.

Pregnant and Lactating AWWs/ AWHs/ ASHA may also avail the benefits under the PMMVY subject to fulfillment of scheme conditionality.

3.19.3 Benefits: Eligibility Criteria

S. No.	Order of Birth	Conditions
1.	First child	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On registration of pregnancy - 1st installment of ₹ 3000/- is given. On registration of birth and completion of first cycle of immunization- 2nd installment of ₹ 2000/- is given.
2.	Second child	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided second child is a girl child – one Installment of ₹ 6000/- is given.

3.19.4 Current Status

Since the inception of the scheme, No. of beneficiaries enrolled in the PMMVY is 4,02,230 (Jan, 2017 to Feb,2023) and total fund disbursed under this scheme are ₹ 164.25 Cr. (Jan,2017 to Feb,2023). In 2022-23 (up to Feb,2023) 68,976 beneficiaries

registered under this scheme and total fund disbursed under this scheme is ₹ 31.09 Cr.

3.20 Mission POSHAN 2.0 (CSS)

Mission Poshan 2.0 was launched in February 2021 to prevent any further backsliding of nutrition indicators. The announcement was made as the government decided to devote attention and resources towards integrating numerous nutrition schemes in the country. Mission Poshan 2.0 brings together the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)—*Anganwadi* Services, Supplementary Nutrition Programme, Poshan Abhiyaan, Scheme for Adolescent Girls and National Crèche Scheme.

- 3.20.1 The Mission POSHAN aims to reduce malnutrition, through a life-cycle concept, adopting a synergized and result oriented approach. The target of the mission is to bring down stunting in children 0-6 years of age from 38.4% to 25% by the year 2022. It also aims to reduce anemia among women and adolescent girls in the age group of 15-49 years and reduce low birth weight.
- 3.20.3 The Mission POSHAN intends to achieve its goals by focusing on the capacity building of workers on nutrition counseling of pregnant women and mothers of children up to 2 years of age; community mobilization and behavior change communication; providing performance-based incentives for community nutrition and health workers and states; initiating an IT-enabled citizen engagement and grievance redress system; and scaling up mobile-based information technology tools for improved monitoring and management of services to facilitate better outreach to beneficiaries during the critical 1000 day window for nutrition impact.
- 3.20.4 The Mission POSHAN Abhiyan is being implemented in all 11 Districts (Revenue) of Delhi with 10897 AWCs in 95 ICDS projects. 11500 Smart phones (Samsung J4+) was given to Supervisors & AWWs and 10897 sets of Growth monitoring devices (Infantometer, Stadiometer, weighing scale (infant) and weighing scale (mother & Child) provided to all AWCs.
- 3.20.5 Recently, Poshan Tracker App was introduced by Ministry of Women & Child Development, Govt. of India for uploading data of AWCs and beneficiaries. All 10897 functional AWCs are registered on Poshan Tracker App and upload data on the App on daily basis.
- 3.20.6 In 2018-19, GNCTD secured 2nd position in UTs for conducting the events of community based Event and Jan Andolan in POSHAN Maah and POSHAN Pakhwada.
- 3.20.7 POSHAN Maah September, 2022: In order to ensure community mobilization and bolster people's participation, every year, the month of September is celebrated

as POSHAN Maah across the country. This year, as India celebrates the Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, to ensure speedy & intensive outreach, the entire month has been subdivided into weekly themes for a focused and assimilated approach towards improving Holistic Nutrition. Various activities were conducted like Plantation drive as “Poshan Vatika”, Yoga and AYUSH for nutrition, Distribution of ‘Regional Nutrition Kit’ to Anganwadi beneficiaries of High Burdened Districts and’ Identification of SAM (Severely Acute Malnourished) children and distribution of nutritious food’. A State Level Steering Committee (SLSC) meeting was held under the chairpersonship of Chief Secretary, Delhi to ensure effective convergence of various schemes/programs. Meetings of District Convergence cum Nutrition Committee (DCNC) were also held under the chairpersonship of District Magistrates to ensure the progress and action taken in respect of nutrition components.

3.20.8 An amount of ₹ 297.22 Lakhs incurred in 2021-22 and ₹ 1078.12 Lakhs incurred in 2022-23 (up to Jan.,2023) under POSHAN Abhiyaan Scheme.

3.21 Delhi Commission for Women

Delhi Commission for Women was set up in 1996 to take up cases of violation of safeguards provided to women under the Constitution and other laws. The commission acts through its various programmes as under-

- **Mahila Panchayat** – Under the programme, a network of Mahila Panchayats at the grass root level is established to reach out at community level. In financial year 2021-22, 79 Mahila Panchayat has been established and 68 (up to Sep,22) Mahila Panchayat has been established in C.F.Y. 2022-23.
- **Mobile Helpline:** The Delhi Commission for women started a Mobile Helpline is running 23 mobile vans in 11 districts. In financial year 2021-22, total 37,825 cases visited and attended through mobile vans. In C.F.Y. 2022-23 (till Sept., 2022) total 27,706 cases visited and attended through mobile vans.
- **Crisis Intervention Centers (CIC)** - It is 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 the trauma of rape becomes a permanent scar on their psyche. CICs operate through NGOs which provide psychological counseling services for the victim and her family to cope up with the trauma. Crisis Intervention Centers programme is functional on an outsource basis.
- **Rape Crisis Cell:** 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 the 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, with subsequent follow up. In financial year 2021-22, total 9765 rape victims provided with counseling and medical assistance and total 30602 rape victims provided with shelter /legal assistance. In current financial year i.e. 2022-23, total 3224 rape victims provided with counseling and medical assistance and total 7625 rape victims provided with shelter / legal assistance till Sept. 2022.

- **'181' Women in Distress Helpline** – 181 Women Helpline is intended to provide 24 hours immediate and emergency response to women effected by violence both in Private and public spaces. It is a toll free telecomm service to facilitate crisis and non-crisis intervention through communication by phone, referral, guidance and counsel. 181 Women in Distress Helpline was transferred to Delhi Commission for Women along with staff by the direction of Hon'ble Minister In-charge, WCD vide order dated 11.02.2016. In financial year 2021-22, 181 Women Helpline 509185 phone calls and in C.F.Y. 2022-23 (till Sept., 2022) 4,95,345 phone calls has dealt as reported by DCW. The department of Women and Child Development has issued Standard Operating Procedure for tele-caller of Women Helpline regarding handling of phone calls and other measures to be under taken during the conversation.

3.22 One Stop Centre

Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), GOI has formulated a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for setting up of Sakhi-One Stop Centre in each district. It is 100% funded by GOI for Union Territories. These Centers will be established across the country to provide integrated support and assistance under one roof to women affected by violence, both in private and public spaces under monitoring jurisdiction of DMs/DCs.

The objective of Sakhi-One Stop Centre in each district is to provide five essential facilities to the aggrieved women/women affected by violence.

Following services are provided to the women beneficiaries under Sakhi One Stop Centre-

- (i) Psycho-social counseling,
- (ii) Legal assistance,
- (iii) Police facilitation,
- (iv) Medical care and
- (v) Five bedded temporary shelter under one roof.

In NCT of Delhi, 11 Sakhi OSCs has been set up one in each district and all the Sakhi Centres were made functional in the month of November and December, 2019. The funds are provided directly in a separate bank account operated by O/o DMs/DCs. The updated status list of all 11 operationalised Sakhi One Stop Centre is given below:-

List of Sakhi – OSC Centres in NCT of Delhi

S. No.	District Name	Sakhi –One Stop Centre Address & Email Address
1	Shahdara	Sakhi – One Stop Centre, IHBAS Hospital Complex, Shahdara, Delhi-110095
2	East	Sakhi – One Stop Centre, LalBahadurShastri Hospital, gate no 3, Khichripur,, Delhi-110091
3	South-East	Sakhi – One Stop Centre, Office of DM South east Delhi Lajpat Nagar IV, Old Gargi College building ,Behind LSR Delhi 110024
4	South	Sakhi – One Stop Centre, Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya Hospital 1 st Floor, Hostel Block, Malviya Nagar, Delhi-110068
5	South-West	Sakhi – One Stop Centre, 1 st & 2 nd Floor, Hostel Block, Dada Dev Hospital Complex, Palam Road, Dabri More, Vijay Enclave, New Delhi-110045
6	New Delhi	Sakhi – One Stop Centre, Vyamshala, Gram Sabha Building, Samalakha Village, Delhi-110037
7	North	Sakhi – One Stop Centre, Babu Jag Jeevan Ram Hospital Complex, Jahangirpuri, Delhi-110033
8	West	Sakhi – One Stop Centre, Superintendent residence NirmalChhaya Complex, Jail Road, Hari Nagar, Delhi-110064
9	Central	Sakhi – One Stop Centre, Room No. 201-207, 2 nd Floor, Special Ward, LNJP Hospital, Gate No. 2, Bahadur SahaJafar Marg, Delhi -110002
10	North-West	Sakhi – One Stop Centre, Dr. Baba SahebAmbedkar Hospital, Rohini, Sector-06, Delhi-110085
11	North-East	Sakhi – One Stop Centre, 2nd Floor, JagPravesh Chandra Hospital, Shastri Park, Delhi-53.

In financial year 2021-22 total 3660 beneficiaries and in C.F.Y 2334 (till Sept. 2022) beneficiaries assisted by the 11 Sakhi One Stop Centres.

3.23 Suryodaya

Strengthening interventions against drugs and substance abuse:-

A greater fillip was given to implement the National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction and *Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyan*. Active partnerships were forged with non-government organization for undertaking activities like behavioral therapy, group therapy, medical care including addressing mental health issues etc. An innovative

project has been supported for prevention of Drunken Driving Offences through 11 district courts of Delhi, Observation Home, Sultan Puri Wellness Centre and Central Jail (total 15 counselors) with the help of Delhi State Legal Service Authority. Special counseling sessions are also underway for taxi drivers in collaboration with Regional Resource Training Centre, Delhi. A research study on Targeted interventions for homeless people affected by Drug Use Disorders through All India Institute of Medical Sciences as the lead agency was supported in this period.

A new programme was developed by the name of 'Suryodaya' for a comprehensive approach to address the problem of Drug De-Addiction and substance abuse. In this approach prevention, treatment and rehabilitation was dovetailed. One of the visible outcomes of this approach was approach to change the character of the OST Centre from only giving medical help by dispensing drug as treatment to a therapeutic Centre where children and young adults could be engaged in different types of physical activities at Sultan Puri in North-West district. This project was synergized with the expected deliverables of the Hon'ble Juvenile Justice Committee, High Court, Delhi. Various stakeholders/ partner agencies were associated to bring collective action and holistic solution offering drug de-addiction, counseling & other activities for well-being of children/young adults who have been addicted to drugs/ other psychotropic substances or are at risk. Sultanpuri project was developed as a pilot so that learning from this Centre could be used to develop other centers in other districts. Around 300 youths identified at Sultanpuri were proactively enrolled in different activities under the integrated centre at Sultanpuri including activities like yoga, library services, vocational training etc. This Centre was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister WCD in the august presence of Hon'ble Chairman, JJC, NHRC member, other members of JJC and Secretary, WCD.

3.24 Saheli Samanvay Kendra (SSK) –

3.24.1 Scheme for Socio-Economic Empowerment of Women and Development of Children

Background

In the Budget 2021-22, Delhi Government announced a new initiative called '**Saheli Samanvay Kendras** (SSKs) for socio-economic empowerment of women and development of children. Accordingly, the Department of Women & Child Development has taken up the task of setting up SSKs in the Anganwadi Hub Centres using the existing infrastructure and manpower of the hub. Hence, for the first time such centres are being developed in Delhi that provides multiple services under the same roof. These SSKs act as facilitation-cum-convergence centres that enable women and children at the district and sub district levels to access schemes and programmes being implemented by different departments.

Besides the regular activities as mandated under the ICDS scheme, these *Kendras* are

also taking up additional women and child centric activities (at least for four hours every day) to provide dedicated attention to issues concerning women & adolescent girls. SSKs provide a vibrant space for women and children to engage, to receive services and information, strengthen capacities and get sensitized on various social issues. The four pillars of SSK are '**Saheli Samvad**' - Dialogue, political participation, leadership building, '**Samridhi**' - Skill building, livelihoods and economic empowerment, '**Mahila Sahayta Prakosht**'- Women's Help Desk on schemes and services, '**Chhaya – Child Care & Protection**' of working mothers.

"*Saheli Samanvay Kendras*" are set up in 500 Anganwadi hubs across Delhi. The programme under all the four pillars of SSKs has been initiated in all these centers with combination of activities to bring more area under coverage.

3.24.2 Socio-economic empowerment in Anganwadi Hubs through SSKs -

By bringing together all women and adolescent girls centric activities under the ambit of SSKs, for the first time the Dept. of WCD is attempting to ensure that women and girls development is taken forward in a purposive and coordinated manner. It also helps women and girls to discover the benefits of collectivization and holistic development.

The SSK platform fosters collective strength of women and helps them build robust support system for themselves and their peers. It enables women to come together, discuss issues, kindle interest and generate awareness about issues concerning them and to find best possible local solutions by tapping locally available resources. Behavioral Change Communication (BCC) activities are used to spread awareness and mobilize women and adolescent girls to engage with various issues that are impeding their individual and collective development. Women centric activities being undertaken under each pillar of SSK are as follows –

- (i) **Saheli Samvad** - The supervisors and the AWWs at these Kendras reach out to women & children with the motto *अपनों की बात अपनों के साथ!* Dialogue is being undertaken with an aim to spread awareness through discussion on issues, norms and practices that impact the lives of women, adolescents and children like health and nutrition, child development, child sexual abuse, COVID awareness, vaccination hesitancy, myths related to COVID etc. Adolescent girls are being counseled on issues related to menstrual health, hygiene, sanitation, nutrition and psycho-social health. Total *Samvad* sessions held since its inception till August 2022 were 337918.
- (ii) SSKs also act as Local Incubation Centres for individual Start-ups and to promote the women collectives/Self-Help Groups (SHGs) through an initiative called '**Samridhi**'. Women and adolescent girls will be trained on soft skills and livelihood skills and promoted for setting up their own micro-enterprises.

For the first time, the department is launching '**Dilli Mahila Mart**' at *Nirmal*

Chhaaya complex, an ambitious programme aimed at showcasing the products made by women collectives' in Delhi to enhance their economic empowerment. Along with this, a brand named **WERA – Women EmpoweRment in Action** is also being launched along with a catalogue of products. This will be a platform for skilling, marketing and encouraging women to form their micro-enterprises and for their collaborations with a wide variety of stakeholders WERA brand is also being promoted through exhibitions and e-commerce platform. DWCD has initiated engagement with Delhi Skill Entrepreneurship University (DSEU) for supporting *Samriddhi* initiative.

- (iii) **Mahila Sahayta Prakosht** – A Single Window Desk assists women who are vulnerable/destitute besides widows in providing information and facilitate linkages for availing various schemes of the Government and services like One Stop Centers, district DLISA, Family Counseling Centres by DSWB, Crime against Women, Women Shelter Homes etc. A **Resource directory** has been created and shared with all SSKs to augment convergence. Beneficiaries reach out to the helpdesk and the helpdesk also reaches out to beneficiaries in the communities. Helpdesks refer/link cases for any special assistance needed.
- (iv) **Chhaya – Child Care & Protection-** To support women's participation in the work force for their economic empowerment, day care cum crèche services are provided either through the SSKs or by getting such children enrolled in the nearby crèche being run by the government. This will not only allow the mother to go out for work but also ensure that her children are in an environment that is safe and hygienic, they are well cared for, well fed and engaged productively.

A detailed mapping exercise matching the demands and supply for crèches/ daycare facilities for working women was undertaken. 100% mapping of existing crèches being run by the department and which were underutilized were done with shifting of locations to link them with existing SSKs so as to give them greater visibility and improve their utilization.

4. WELFARE PROGRAMMES FOR SENIOR CITIZENS, DIFFERENTLY-ABLED AND VULNERABLE PERSONS:

- 4.1 Government of NCT of Delhi brought out a '**policy for senior citizens**' in 2006 for providing social security citizens above 60 years of age by providing old age pension. The policy envisages ensuring the welfare of senior citizens and improving the 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. The 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 live gracefully and remain financially secure in their later years.

4.2 Financial Assistance to Senior Citizen (Old Age Pension)

- 4.2.1 This scheme is being implemented by the Department of Social Welfare. Applications under the scheme are made online on E-District portal. Under this scheme, financial assistance is remitted on monthly basis in the saving accounts of the beneficiaries maintained in the bank, as per the Aadhar number or account number of the beneficiary through PFMS portal. The Delhi resident of five years with proof, the age of 60 years & above and having a family (applicant & spouse) income less than ₹ 1,00,000/- per annum are eligible. The applicant must have a valid ID proof as listed in the notification. The quantum of financial assistance to senior citizens having an age of 70 years and above is ₹ 2500/- per month. For senior citizens having age between 60-69 years, it is ₹ 2000/- per month. Additional assistance of ₹500/- per month is provided to the beneficiaries of SC/ST/Minorities category (age between 60-69 years) besides the usual pension on the production of relevant documents. This rate is effective from February 2017. However, financial assistance was @ ₹ 1500/- p.m for 70 years & above and @ ₹ 1000/- p.m. for citizen between age 60-69 years.
- 4.2.2 The details regarding the allocation of fund, expenditure incurred and beneficiaries covered under the scheme pension to a senior citizen in Delhi during 2012-13 to 2022-23 is presented in Statement 17.7

STATEMENT 17.7

PERFORMANCE OF SENIOR CITIZEN PENSION SCHEME

S. No.	Year	Outlay (₹ in Crore)	Expenditure (₹ in Crore)	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	682.00	638.48	381849
6.	2017-18	1065.00	984.72	437896
7.	2018-19	1299.00	1255.90	441999
8.	2019-20	1344.00	1342.63	463945
9.	2020-21	1324.00	1137.34	424920
10.	2021-22	1578.50	1406.45	452458
11.	2022-23 (up to Jan., 2023)	1637.15	935	424180

Source: Social Welfare Department, GNCTD.

4.3 Old Age Homes

The aim and objective of the 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 04 Old Age Homes – Bindapur, Wazirpur, Kanti Nagar, and Tahirpur.

4.3.2 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.

4.3.3 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.

4.3.4 The Department of Social Welfare, GNCT of Delhi is planning construction of other old age homes in different area of Delhi viz Chitranjan Park, Rohini, Chattarpur, Janakpuri, Sarita Vihar and Vasant Kunj to cater the needs and requirement of Old Age persons.

4.4 Recreation Facilities to Senior Citizens

4.4.1 The Government of Delhi is committed towards the well-being and holistic development of elderly citizens of Delhi for which a scheme of recreational centers is operational. It provides an avenue for the well-being and overall development of the elderly citizens in Delhi. The recreation centre for an 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 providing one-time non-recurring grant amounting to 75,000/- to the suitable NGO/ RWA for setting up of a center. Further, a recurring grant to the tune of ₹ 20,000/- per month for centers running in closed premises and ₹ 10,000/- per month for centers running in open premises has been provided. These grants are released by GNCTD for covering the operational expenses under this scheme.

4.4.2 During 2021-22, 143 recreation centers were functional.

4.5 Maintenance Tribunal

4.5.1 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.

4.5.2 Under this Act any senior citizen or parent who is unable to maintain himself or whose children are not maintaining 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.

4.5.3 Appellate Tribunal

The Government of Delhi has also notified and set up 11 Appellate tribunals in all 11 districts under the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007. The Maintenance Tribunal of each District is headed by DM as the presiding officer along with two non-official members, one of whom is female.

All the data pertaining to the cases registered and disposed of by the Maintenance and Appellate Tribunals is available with the concerned ADMs and DMs respectively.

The total number of cases filed and disposed of by the Maintenance Tribunals in all 11 districts of Delhi during the period 2014-15 to 2019-20 is presented in Statement 17.8.

STATEMENT 17.8

NUMBERS OF CASES FILED & DISPOSED OF BY THE MAINTENANCE TRIBUNAL

Year	Cases filed	Disposed of cases	Pending Cases at the end of the year
2014-15	361	321	40
2015-16	433	363	70
2016-17	233	191	42
2017-18	623	152	471
2018-19	724	407	317
2019-20	397	245	152

Source: Social Welfare Department, GNCTD.

5. The Welfare of Differently- Abled Persons

5.1 The Constitution of India ensures equality, freedom, justice and dignity to all individuals and implicitly mandates an inclusive society for all, including persons 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”.

5.2 The Delhi Govt. through its various initiatives and programmes is rendering full support to the Differently-Abled Persons so that they can live with full participation and have equal involvement in every aspect of society. With the coming of new Right of Person with Disabilities Act 2016, replacing the previous Act of 1995 has under the horizon of

Welfare of Person with Disabilities, included 21 types of Disabilities which was 07 in previous Act of 1995.

5.3 For the welfare of differently-abled, the Department of Social Welfare is running homes/ schools:

- 05 schools for deaf and dumb.
- 06 homes for mentally challenged persons.
- 01 schools for mentally challenged children.
- 01 School for the blind.
- 01 Hostel for school and college going blind boys.
- 01 Training cum Production Center.
- 01 Sheltered Workshop for differently-abled persons.

5.4 Under the scheme “National Programme for Rehabilitation of Person with Disabilities (NPRPD)” 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 are organized in coordination with other Govt. agencies in every district 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., Special Camps are also organized to provide free Aid and Appliances to the disabled persons.

5.5 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 2021-22 is presented in Statement 17.9.

STATEMENT 17.9

PERFORMANCE OF NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR REHABILITATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES SCHEME

S. No.	Year	Expenditure (in lakh)	Number of	
			Camps	Beneficiaries
1.	2014-15	6.83	08	3242
2.	2015-16	9.37	14	5000
3.	2016-17	3.49	11	6000
4.	2017-18	0.21	-	-
5.	2018-19	0.00	-	-
6.	2019-20	3.00	05	2600
7.	2020-21	-	-	-
8.	2021-22	4.74	07	4000

Source: Social Welfare Department, GNCTD.

- 5.6 No General Disability Camps held in FY 2020-21 due to outbreak of COVID. Therefore no expenditure was incurred under this head of accounts.
- 5.7 Department of Social Welfare is implementing the scheme “Financial Assistance to Differently–Abled Persons” in which financial assistance of ₹ 2500/- p.m. is provided to the persons who have more than 40 per cent and above disability are *age of 0 to lifelong (i.e. from birth to death)*, have residence proof in Delhi for minimum five years prior to application, with family income not more than ₹1,00,000/- per annum. This rate is effective from February, 2017 (earlier, it was ₹1500/-p.m.)
- 5.8 The information regarding allocation of fund, expenditure incurred and beneficiaries covered under financial assistance to persons with special needs during 2010-11 to 2022-23 is presented in Statement 17.10

STATEMENT 17.10

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO PERSONS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS IN DELHI

S. No.	Year	Outlay (in crore)	Expenditure (in crore)	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	2010-11	26.50	17.86	25691
2.	2011-12	28.50	27.52	26622
3.	2012-13	58.00	57.41	36809
4.	2013-14	78.00	75.82	45471
5.	2014-15	92.00	78.68	41043
6.	2015-16	108.71	108.42	60657
7.	2016-17	137.00	135.52	71581
8.	2017-18	200.00	196.03	76263
9.	2018-19	265.00	262.26	87196
10.	2019-20	291.35	290.02	95324
11.	2020-21	317.35	279.17	101750
12.	2021-22	405	370.00	111790
13.	2022-23 (Upto Jan., 2023)	387.35	265.38	110962

Source: Social Welfare Department, GNCTD.

- 5.9 In order to provide a facilitating mechanism for the rehabilitation of persons whose mental illness is treated & controlled after their discharge from mental hospitals, Govt. of Delhi constructed **five Half Way/Long Stay Homes**. These homes are located at Dwarka (01 unit), Rohini Sector-03 (02 units), Rohini Sector-22(01 unit) and Narela (01 unit).
- 5.10 Out of these, 4 halfway homes are operational/ established (First three homes are operational since 2017 and remaining at S. No. (iv) located at Dwarka is operational since December 2021). At present, following number of inmates are residing in these homes:

S. No.	Name & Address	Sanctioned Strength	Present Numbers (inmates)
1.	'Nav Kiran'- I (for Women) at Rohini Sector – 3	40	36
2.	'Nav Kiran'-II (for Women) at Rohini Sector – 3	40	38
3.	'Nav Chetna' (for Men) at Rohini sector – 22.	25	13
4.	'Nav Rachna' (for women) at Dwarka Sector 3	50	05

6. Family Benefit Scheme

- 6.1 One time assistance is being provided to the poor households in case of the death of the breadwinner. Amount of benefit is ₹ 20,000/- in case of death of the breadwinner, irrespective of the cause of death viz. natural or accidental. The age of the deceased should be between 18-60 years 'Bread earner' is defined as a member of the household whose earnings contribution is the largest proportion of the total household income.
- 6.2 The information regarding allocation of fund, expenditure incurred and beneficiaries covered under the National Family Benefit Scheme during 2010-11 to 2022-23 is presented in Statement 17.11.

STATEMENT 17.11

PERFORMANCE OF NATIONAL FAMILY BENEFIT SCHEME

S. No.	Year	Outlay (in cr)	Expenditure (in cr)	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	2010-11	2.15	2.08	2077
2.	2011-12	2.58	2.53	2534
3.	2012-13	2.70	2.69	2694
4.	2013-14	3.10	2.83	2827
5.	2014-15	3.60	3.37	3372
6.	2015-16	5.50	5.39	5396
7.	2016-17	7.00	7.00	7000
8.	2017-18	12.62	9.01	4510
9.	2018-19	14.00	11.61	5840
10.	2019-20	24.70	21.30	10729
11.	2020-21	29.70	27.23	13676
12.	2021-22	34.67	33.43	15623
13.	2022-23 (Up to Jan., 2023)	34.67	19.06	9594

Source: Social Welfare Department, GNCTD.

7. The Welfare of Leprosy Affected Persons

A Rehabilitation Centre for Leprosy (RCL) affected persons was established during the year 1980-81. Social Welfare Department is paying ₹ 3000/- per month from

September 2018 (Earlier it was ₹1800/- p.m.) 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 located Tahirpur where the Shelter workshop & Training cum Production Centre is positioned.

In these centers, the 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, about 413 beneficiaries are getting allowance @ ₹ 3000/- per month.

7.1 Mukhyamantri Covid-19 Family Financial Assistance Scheme

Mukhyamantri Covid-19 Family Financial Assistance Scheme was started on in the FY 2021-22 to provide financial assistance @ ₹ 2500/- per month to the surviving family of the bread earner who died of Covid-19.

Eligibility conditions & Quantum of pension under the Scheme are mentioned below.

Situation (Death of working member of the family due to COVID-19)	Eligible Dependent	Amount
Husband	Wife	₹ 2500/- p.m. for life
Wife	Husband	₹ 2500/- p.m. for life
Single Parent (Other parent already died (either due to Covid or otherwise) / Separated / Divorced	Each Child below 25 years of age	₹ 2500/- p.m. to each child of the deceased parents till they attain age of 25 years
Both Husband and Wife died	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each Child below age of 25 years ₹ • Father or Mother in case of no children. 	₹ 2500/- p.m. to each child till the age of 25 year₹ ₹ 2500/- p.m. for life (in case of Father or Mother - only one will get the assistance)
Unmarried Working Son/ Daughter	Father or Mother	₹ 2500/- p.m. for life
Brother / Sister	Dependent Brother / Sister if they are physically or intellectually challenged	₹ 2500/- p.m. for life

STATEMENT 17.12

PERFORMANCE OF MUKHYAMANTRI COVID-19 FAMILY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SCHEME

S. No.	Year	Outlay (₹ in Crores)	Expenditure (₹ in Crores)	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	2021-22	41	17.24	10425
2.	2021-22 (upto Nov, 2022)	34	26.41	11377

8. Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities

- 8.1 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 censuses is presented in statement 17.13

STATEMENT 17.13

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.

- 8.2 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 the total population. In 2011 census again it was 20.02% below the total population growth rate of 21.20% i.e. during 2001-2011. The growth of the Scheduled Caste population in Delhi during the last six decades is presented in:

STATEMENT 17.14

DECENNIAL GROWTH OF SCHEDULED POPULATION IN DELHI

S.No.	Census Year	Growth in Total Population (in per cent)	Growth in Scheduled Caste Population (in per cent)
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, RGI.

8.3 The rural-urban classification of scheduled caste population in Delhi during the last seven censuses is presented in Statement 17.15.

STATEMENT 17.15

URBAN-RURAL SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

S. No	Census Year	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, RGI.

8.4 The literacy rate of the scheduled caste population vis-a-vis the total literacy rate in Delhi is presented in Statement 17.16. 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 and 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 17.16

LITERACY RATE OF TOTAL POPULATION AND SC POPULATION IN DELHI

(Per cent)

S.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.

- 8.5 In 2011, Delhi had a Scheduled Caste (SC) workforce population of 9.01 lakh which was 16.14% of the total workforce population (55.87 lakh). Out of SC population of 28.12 lakhs, 32.06% of the SC population was employed against 31.60% of the total population employment.

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

Scheduled Castes Sub Plan for Scheduled Castes is an important instrument being used for socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes people. In the mid 1970's the Special Component Plan (SCP) and the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) were initiated. The SCP now called as SCSP is an integral part of the budget for that provision are being made with the clear objectives of bridging the gap in Socio-economic development of SCs.

The concept of Scheduled Castes Sub Plan was envisaged initially by the erstwhile Planning Commission of India (now NITI Aayog) at the time of formulation of sixth five year plan (1980-85) with the objective to ensure adequate benefits under SCSP for socio economic and educational development of Scheduled Castes both in physical and financial terms by providing funds, out of total allocation of the State Plan, at least in proportion to the percentage of SC population in the State. The Commission emphasized that development needs and priorities of SCs, because of their historic deprivation, would require even larger proportion of plan outlays than their population percentage.

As per the earlier guideline the funds proportionate to the SC population of Delhi i.e. 16.75% were required to be earmarked in the demand book and to ensure that these funds flow directly for the welfare of Scheduled Castes.

The present practice being followed by Delhi Government for earmarking and

accounting of funds under SCSP barring divisible category which consist of outlay and expenditure under the specific schemes; is based on the assumption of flow of funds and benefits under the remaining schemes and infrastructure projects to SC community in proportion to the SC population and is difficult to be accounted for and explained as targeted intervention for the welfare of SC. Besides, the specific schemes under divisible category also cater to other sections of the city population and in quite a few schemes; the specific data of SC beneficiaries is not being captured.

Meanwhile, there have been further development in terms of removal of distinction of Plan and Non-plan in the budget formulation w.e.f. the financial year 2017-18 and also the revised guidelines from NITI Aayog issued on 20.11.2017 and 14.01.2019 (record of discussion held on 16.11.2018 by NITI Aayog). The same is being examined.

STATEMENT 17.17

APPROVED OUTLAY AND SCSP COMPONENT

(₹ in Crore)

S. No.	Year	Approved Outlay	SCSP Component	Per cent
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	20600	3603.86	17.49
8.	2017-18*	18500	3773.84	20.39
9.	2018-19	22000	4232.31	19.24
10.	2019-20	27000	5181.77	19.19
11.	2020-21	29500	5447.08	18.46
12.	2021-22	69000		

* From the Year 2017-18, Plan & Non Plan funds have been merged.

Source: Department for Welfare of SC/ST/OBC

10. Achievements under Welfare Schemes/Programmes:

The progress of the schemes implemented by the Department for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/ Minorities during the last year for the benefit/development of scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, other backward classes and monitory communities is summarized in Statement 17.18.

STATEMENT 17.18**PROGRESS UNDER SCHEMES / PROGRAMMES FOR WELFARE OF SC/ST/
OBC/MINORITIES**

(₹ in Crore)

S. No.	Year	Outlay	Expenditure	Achievement (in per cent)
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
10.	2016-17	385.00	116.07	30.15
11.	2017-18	366.00	282.43	77.17
12.	2018-19	333.00	268.23	80.55
13.	2019-20	396.90	295.26	74.39
14.	2020-21	265.00	47.66	17.98
15.	2021-22	465.72	214.725	46.106
16.	2022-23 (upto Jan., 2023)	378.00	80.78	21.37

11. Educational Development Programmes for SC/ST/OBC**11.1 Financial Assistance for Purchase of Stationery**

In order to encourage children/students belonging 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. The family income criteria for the students belonging to SC/ST/OBC/Min. should be less than ₹ 2.00 lakh per annum for availing the benefit under this scheme.

11.2 Scholarship for class I to XII Students

Delhi Government is providing scholarship ₹ 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. The family income criteria for the students belonging to SC/ST /Minority should be less than ₹ 2.00 lakh per annum for availing the benefit under this scheme.

The above two scheme mentioned 11.1 & 11.2 have been merged and new scheme “Financial Assistance Purchase of Stationery and Merit Scholarship for SC/ST/OBC category students Class I to XII” is formulated. However, this scheme is continued in the year 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23 to cover the left out beneficiaries under the particular scheme.

11.3 “Financial Assistance Purchase of Stationery and Merit Scholarship for SC/ST/OBC category students Class I to XII”

Objectives: The literacy rate amongst the Scheduled Caste population is low, as compared to overall literacy rate, which needs to be improved. One of the measure through which education can be further spread, is to help the SC/ST/OBC students by providing them financial assistance for purchase of stationery so that their parents do not feel any burden in sending their children to schools. Hence, the main objective of the scheme is to improve the literacy rate and promote education among the SC/ST/OBC students.

The new scheme “Financial Assistance for Purchase of Stationery and Merit Scholarship for SC/ST/OBC category students for Class I to XII, has been formulated after merging the two ongoing schemes namely Financial Assistance for Purchase of Stationery to SC/ST/OBC students (class Ist to XIIth) and Scholarship/Merit Scholarship to SC/ST/OBC Students (class Ist to XIIth) vide Cabinet Decision No. 2707 dated 02.07.2019 & Department order dated 23.07.2019.

11.4 Mukhyamantri Vidhyarathi Pratibha Yojana

In order to encourage children/students belonging to SC/ST/OBC/Minority communities, a scheme of Mukhyamantri Vidhyarathi Pratibha Yojana (previously known as Financial Assistance for Purchase of Stationary & Merit Scholarship) is being implemented.

Objective: The objective of the scheme is by providing scholarships to the targeted group of students studying in class 9th to 12th for enabling them to bear the expenses required for their studies.

Eligibility: SC/ST/OBC students of class IX to XII of all Government/Aided/Recognized public schools affiliated to Directorate of Education/Kendriya Vidhyalaya Sangathan/ National Open School/Schools affiliated to NDMC/Delhi Cantonment Board, East Delhi Municipal Corporation, North Delhi Municipal Corporation and South Delhi Municipal Corporation.

The details of the new scheme are as under:

- a) The applicant should be resident of GNCT of Delhi.
- b) There is a Minimum 50% mark are required for IX to X and 60% marks required for XI to XII class.
- c) Annual income Limit- Criteria for annual family income ₹ 8 Lacs at par with the EWS income limit, subject to exclusions notified by Government of India. If student score 75% and above marks in previous class, no income limit is applicable for SC/ST/OBC category.
- d) The applicant should upload Caste Certificate (SC/ST/OBC) in the name of student or his/her father's name, issued by the SDM/Deputy Commissioner (Revenue), GNCTD. However, Domicile Certificate of Delhi from Revenue Department will be entertained for the SC beneficiary only, if the caste certificate is issued by the outside state authority instead of the competent authority of Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
- e) Repeaters in a particular class will not be eligible for this scheme.
- f) Bank Account should be in the name of the student (Joint Bank Account with parent/Guardian is also permissible), active and seeded with Aadhaar no. of student.

Scholarship Amount-

Class IX to X – ₹ 5000/- per annum

Class XI to XII – ₹ 10000/- per annum

STATEMENT 17.19

**PERFORMANCE OF SCHEME MUKHYAMANTRI VIDHYARATHI PRATIBHA
YOJANA AS PER RECORD AVAILABLE**

S. No.	Year	Expenditure (In crore)	No. of Beneficiaries (Student)
1.	2021-22	18.17	24971

11.5 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 ₹12,000/- to ₹ 24,000/- per annum for Hostler and for day scholar ₹ 8000/- to ₹15,000/- per annum, depending upon course. Family income is not applicable for the students belonging to SC/ST category. However, family income of ₹3.00 lakh per annum is applicable to the students belonging to OBC community. Performance of the scheme is presented in Statement 17.20 as per record available:-

STATEMENT 17.20

PERFORMANCE OF MERIT SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME 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	11086
4.	2016-17	2.93	3011
5.	2017-18	3.21	3658
6.	2018-19	1.54	1704
7.	2019-20	1.31	1564
8.	2020-21	0.58	596
9.	2021-22	1.31	1412

Source: Department for Welfare of SC/ST/OBC

11.6 Reimbursement of Tuition Fee for students studying in Public School

Tuition and other compulsory fee of SC/ST/OBC/Minority students having family income less than ₹3.00 lakh per annum and studying in public schools are also being reimbursed by Delhi Government. The maximum reimbursement amount is ₹48,000/- or actual whichever is less. Performance of the scheme is presented in Statement 17.21 as per record available:-

STATEMENT 17.21**PERFORMANCE OF SCHEME REIMBURSEMENT OF TUITION FEE IN PUBLIC SCHOOL (SC/ST/OBC/Min)**

S. No.	Year	Revised 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
5.	2016-17	42.00	5.18	1893
6.	2017-18	56.00	38.62	29435
7.	2018-19	43.00	39.88	25904
8.	2019-20	53.00	50.57	25414
9.	2020-21	48.00	14.58	5916
10.	2021-22	83.50	61.57	24716

Source: Department for Welfare of SC/ST/OBC

11.7 Financial assistance to SC students for pursuing higher studies abroad (Offline mode)

This scholarship scheme to provide financial assistance to SC students for pursuing higher studies abroad was approved vide Cabinet Decision No. 2736 dated 29.08.2019.

Objective: The scheme envisages providing financial assistance to 100 selected candidates for pursuing higher studies abroad through accredited universities at the level of Masters and Ph. D in the following specified fields of study.

S.No.	Field of study
1	Engineering & Management
2	Pure Sciences & Applied Sciences
3	Agricultures Sciences & Medicine
4	International Commerce, Accounting & Finance
5	Humanities & Social Science

MINIMUM QUALIFICATION

- For Ph.D- 55% marks or equivalent grade in relevant Master Degree.
- For Master's Degree-55% marks or equivalent grade in relevant Bachelor's Degree.

(i) AGE

Below 30 (Thirty) years, as on cut-off date of respective year

(ii) INCOME CEILING

Total family income from all sources should not exceed ₹8,00,000/- (₹ Eight lakhs per annum).

(iii) ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

- The candidate should be citizen of India.
- “The candidate must be a domicile of Delhi.” Or “The candidate must be a bonafide resident of Delhi having any documentary proof of residence in Delhi for at least last five years”
- Only one child for the same parents/guardians will be eligible and to this effect a self-certification will be required from the candidates.
- Candidates who are employed must forward their applications through their employer, along with a ‘No Objection Certificate’ (NOC) issued by the employer.
- The candidate will not be eligible for scholarship/financial assistance under this scheme to pursue the same Level (Masters/PhD) course for which he/she has already acquired the qualification from any university either in India or abroad.

(iv) DURATION OF AWARD WITH FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

- An amount of ₹ 5 Lakhs per annum will be provided subject to maximum of ₹20,00,000 (Rupee Twenty Lakh only) for the entire period of the duration of Ph.D course and ₹ 5 lakh per annum subject to a maximum of ₹ 10,00,000/- (Rupees Ten Lakh only) for pursuing Master’s Degree or actual amount whichever is less.
- The prescribed financial assistance is provided up to completion of the course/ research or the following period, whichever is earlier:
 - a) Ph. D – 04 years(Four year)
 - b) Master’s Degree- 02 years(Two years)

- (v) The financial assistance will be released only after the confirmation about the admission of the candidate in foreign university subject to submission of relevant documents i.e. application forms/offer letter, visa, passport, bank details of the applicant etc or any other document sought by the Department.

Apart from this, there are other mandatory requirements for the candidates under the scheme.

STATEMENT 17.22

PERFORMANCE OF SCHEME “FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO SC STUDENTS FOR PURSUING HIGHER STUDIES ABROAD” FOR THE YEAR 2021-22

S.No.	Year	Total application received	Expenditure (₹ in crore)	No. of Beneficiaries (students)
1	2021-22	1	0	0

All the above schemes are switched to Aadhar based Direct Beneficiary payment (DBT) system since 31.10.2016. Further, all applications of the above scholarship schemes are invited on e-district portal of Delhi w.e.f 2016-17 (except “Financial assistance to SC students for pursuing Higher Studies Abroad” scheme.) All Scholarship schemes fall under the initiative of Delhi Govt., for Door Step Delivery of Public Services on e-District portal. Help desk /call Centre No.1031 for guiding/ assisting the applicants has also been started by the department.

11.8 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. Further, the income limit of the parents should not exceed ₹2.00 lac per annum to avail benefit under the scheme. The intake capacity of boys hostel is 100 students and girls hostel is 60 students. An expenditure of ₹ 192.71 lakh incurred in 2021-22 under this scheme.

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

The Department is running a residential school at Village Issapur with the joint collaboration of KISS, Bhuvneshwar and Delhi Government, as per the MOU executed between them for the children belonging to SC/OBC/Minorities and orphans.

Facilities provided by the GNCTD

- Recurring grant @₹ 5000/- per child per month to the KISS School.
- All Infrastructural facilities in the school.
- Free education, uniform, stationery, text books, accommodation, food and primary medical facilities for students.

Construction of students hostel, Mess and Toilet Block is under construction by PWD and likely to be completed. Proposal for construction of new school building which is one of its kind through PWD is underway.

Performance of the scheme is presented in Statement 17.23 for the year 2021-22 as per record available:

STATEMENT 17.23

PERFORMANCE OF RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL FOR WEAKER SECTION OF SC/OBC/ MINORITY/ORPHANS

Year	Budget Allocation (₹in crore)	Expenditure (₹in crore)	Students Enrolled/Class
2013-14	2.50	2.53	269/Class I-III
	6.63	6.33	
2014-15	5.00	1.87	353/Class I-IV
	2.00	0.58	
2015-16	4.0	2.25	369/Class I-V
	2.0	0.74	
2016-17	4.00	2.82	473/Class I-VI
	1.00	-	
2017-18	4.00	3.36	562/Class II-VII
	1.50	0.74	
2018-19	4.00	0.00	600/Class I-VIII
	5.00	0.60	
2019-20	7.70	7.65	682/Class I-IX
	5.00	3.56	
2020-21	4.50	00	708/Class I-IX
	3.50	2.80	
2021-22	5.00	3.08	789/Class I-IX
	6.00	3.85	

Source: Department for Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Min

11.10 Jai Bhim Mukhyamantri Pratibha Vikas Yojna (SCSP)

The Department launched the scheme 'Jai Bhim Mukhyamantri Pratibha Vikas Yojana in the financial year 2018-19 vide Cabinet Decision No. 2526 dated 12.12.2017. Under this scheme, eligible students belonging to SC community are being provided coaching through empanelled institutes for preparation of competitive exams conducted by UPSC/SSC etc. and entrance exams for professional courses.

11.11 During 2021-22 it has been proposed to provide coaching to 15000 students e.g. Civil Service, law entrance, Judicial Services, Engg. & Medical Entrance, Defence Forces (CDS/NDA), other technical services, SSC, DSSSB, Bank, Railways etc. At present 9208 students have already been enrolled under the scheme.

11.12 During Financial year 2021-22 total 13295 students were enrolled in different coaching institutes. Out of these, 3881 students were enrolled for coaching for Engg./Medical Entrance Exams and 1303 students have qualified (374 in JEE and 929 in NEET Exams). For other exams coaching classes have been completed in September-October-2022, students have been applying/ appearing in ensuing competitive exams.

12. Economic Development Programmes

- 12.1 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 a loan to the beneficiaries of SC/ST/OBC/Minority communities for their economic upliftment.
- 12.2 The Department is implementing a 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 the last seven year performance is presented as under Statement 17.24

STATEMENT 17.24

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	Composite Loan Scheme	187	238.92
6.		Educational Loan Scheme	14	18.69
7.		Dilli Swarojgar Yojana	43	165.02
8.	2017-18	Composite Loan Scheme	208	451.81
9.		Educational Loan Scheme	16	22.34
10.		Dilli Swarojgar Yojana	34	109.70
11.	2018-19	Composite Loan Scheme	236	470.85
12.		Educational Loan Scheme	9	34.47
13.		Dilli Swarojgar Yojana	13	70.78
14.	2019-20	Composite Loan Scheme	249	410.05
15.		Educational Loan Scheme	9	16.37
16.		Dilli Swarojgar Yojana	10	36.40

17.	2020-21	Composite Loan Scheme	361	375.00
18.		Educational Loan Scheme	7	23.48
19.		Dilli Swarojgar Yojana	4	13.50
20.	2021-22	Composite Loan Scheme	217	299.61
21.		Educational Loan Scheme	5	17.53
22.		Dilli Swarojgar Yojana	16	76.60
23.		Vocational Training Scheme	872	171.08

Source: Department for Welfare of SC/ST/OBC.

13. Improvement of SC Basties

The Department is implementing the scheme “Improvement of SC Basties” with the sole objectives to improve the living conditions of SCs. Under this scheme, kharanjas, road and roadside drains and construction/repair of Chaupals/community centre etc. are being carried out in those SC basties where the population of SCs is more than 33% as per the census record. The Government of NCT of Delhi vide Cabinet Decision No. 2474 dated 24.05.2017 has increased the scope of development works under schemes by including construction of Old Age Home, development of Parks, Gymnasium, Installation of street light, sewer line etc. Under this scheme, work is being executed by DSCST through any of the approved Executive Agencies of Delhi Government. The details of the estimated work and expenditure for last eight years are given under statement 17.25.

STATEMENT 17.25

EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF SC BASTIES AND CHAUPALS

Year	No. of Chaupals	No. of Roads	Others	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
2014-15	12	09	-	37.63
2015-16	31	32	01	29.47
2016-17	29	36	-	25.16
2017-18	30	76	18	48.40
2018-19	24	178	37	49.57
2019-20	29	91	27	34.41
2020-21	3	26	1	0.50
2021-22	7	74	18	34.97

14. A. Manual Scavengers Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013)

The DSCST is also a Nodal Department for implementation of Manual Scavengers Act, 2013 and rules made there under. As per the direction of National Commission of Scheduled Castes, the department has also notified the District Level Survey Committee after approval of Hon'ble LG for purpose of identification of Manual Scavenger[₹] As

per direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, following compensation has been released by the Government to the next kin of the victims:-

Year	No's of Cases Reported	Nos. of Death Reported	Amount of Compensation Released by Government	Compensation Released from
2017-18	5	12	₹ 10 lakh each	CM Relief Fund
2018-19	2	07	₹ 10 lakh each	02 cases by Employer; 05 cases by Calamity Fund.
2019-20	5	10	₹ 10 lakh each	05 cases the matter related to the payment of compensation is under process.
2020-21	4	7	₹ 10 lakh each	Compensation paid to 1 case (2 persons) and rest 03 cases matter related to the payment of compensation is under process.
2021-22	3	7	₹ 10 lakh each	Compensation paid to 6 case by working agency and rest 01 case (30.03.2022) matter related to the payment of compensation is on hold due to dispute in deceased family.

B. Prevention of Atrocity Act

The Department for Welfare of SC/ST/OBC is also a nodal department for implementing of Prevention of Atrocity Act, 1995.

During last 7 years, Department has provided following compensation under the Act and also incentives for the SC/ST couples for inter-caste marriage. Details are as under:

STATEMENT 17.26

Year	No. of Victims (Under PoA, Act)	Compensation Amount (₹ in lakh)
2015-16	21	6.64
2016-17	18	2.65
2017-18	22	35.07
2018-19	11	32.71
2019-20	26	29.81
2020-21	12	16.85
2021-22	21	32.65

Year	Nos. of Couples of Inter- Caste Marriage	Incentive Amount (₹in lakh)
2015-16	3	1.50
2016-17	2	1.00
2017-18	3	1.50
2018-19	Nil	Nil
2019-20	Nil	Nil
2020-21	Nil	Nil
2021-22	Nil	Nil

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

➤	The Govt. of NCT of Delhi is implementing the schemes/ programmes through its Departments to ensure the welfare of weaker sections of the society, disadvantaged groups and physically challenged persons for better care and support.
➤	The Department of Social Welfare implement welfare schemes/programmes to provide services to the Persons with Disabilities, social security for the aged and destitute. Besides this the Department also provides avenues to the Persons with Disabilities and creates awareness amongst general public regarding the welfare measures of the Department.
➤	The ICDS Scheme represents one of the world's largest and most unique programmes for early childhood care and development. It is the foremost symbol of country's commitment to its children and nursing mothers, as a response to the challenge of providing pre-school non-formal education on one hand and breaking the vicious cycle of malnutrition, morbidity, reduced learning capacity and mortality on the other.
➤	The Delhi Govt. has revised honorarium w.e.f March, 2022 onwards at the rate of ₹12720/- per month to Anganwadi Workers and at the rate of ₹6810/- per month to Anganwadi Helpers.
➤	Under LAdli Scheme, 10.64 lakh girls have so far been registered up to March, 2020 of which 2,59,044 girls have already received the final maturity value of ₹403.93 crore (2008-09 to 2019-20).
➤	The Department of Women and Child Development has set up 25 children institutions under the various provisions of Juvenile Justice (Care and protection of Children) Act, 2015 to cater the children in need of care and protection and also the juveniles in conflict with the law.
➤	Mission Vatsalya is a roadmap to achieve development and child protection priorities aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).It lays emphasis on child rights, advocacy and awareness along with strengthening of the juvenile justice care and protection system with the motto to 'leave no child behind'.

➤	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, the female population is of 48.46 per cent of the total population.
➤	The Mission POSHAN aims to reduce malnutrition, through a life-cycle concept, adopting a synergized and result oriented approach. The target of the mission is to bring down stunting in children 0-6 years of age from 38.4% to 25%
➤	The SSK platform fosters collective strength of women and helps them build robust support system for themselves and their peers. It enables women to come together, discuss issues, kindle interest and generate awareness about issues concerning them and to find best possible local solutions by tapping locally available resources.
➤	The Delhi Govt. through its various initiatives and programmes is rendering full support to the Differently-Abled Persons so that they can live with full participation and have equal involvement in every aspect of society.
➤	One time assistance is being provided to the poor households in case of the death of the breadwinner. Amount of benefit is ₹ 20,000/- in case of death of the breadwinner, irrespective of the cause of death viz. natural or accidental.
➤	The Department of SC/ST/OBC/Min is implementing a Scheme 'Dilli Swarojgar Yojana' for SC/ST/OBC/Min through Delhi Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Financial and Development Corporation (DSCFDC). Under this scheme, a loan up to ₹5 lakh is provided to an entrepreneur willing to start a venture in Delhi.