

## CHAPTER 17

# SOCIAL WELFARE AND SECURITY

The Government of NCT of Delhi make all efforts to provide support to the citizens who cannot support than society i.e. socially and economically disadvantage persons. In the same spirit, the Constitution of India lists the matters relating to Social Security in the Directive Principles of State Policy and it is one of the subjects in the Concurrent List. As per the Directive Principles of State Policy, the State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want. It also asserts that the State shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief.

2. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi is implementing, to attain the objectives laid down in Directive Principles of State Policy on Social Security, schemes/ programmes to ensure the welfare of weaker sections of the society, disadvantaged groups and physically challenged persons for better care and support. The Government is implementing schemes and programmes for empowerment of women, security to aged people and vulnerable sections and creating an enabling environment for children. The Social Welfare Department deals with the matters pertaining to the welfare of senior citizens, physically challenged persons and other vulnerable sections of the society, The WCD department deals with matters pertaining to the Women and Children.

### 3. Schemes and Programmes for Women and Child Development

#### 3.1 Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS):

Launched on 2nd October 1975, today, 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 including supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check up, referral services, pre-

school non-formal education and nutrition & health education are being provided through 10897 *Aanganwari centers*. The ICDS is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and cost sharing between Center and State is 50:50 for Supplementary Nutrition component and 60:40 for other than Nutrition Components. The beneficiaries under the scheme are children in age group 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 Centres*, functioning in various parts of Delhi covering a population of approximately 12.49 lakh children of 0-6 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers in the year 2017-18 and 12.69 lakh children of 0-6 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers in 2018-19 (up to Dec., 2018), who are economically deprived accessed seminar at Anganwadi Centres. Out of these, supplementary nutrition (under ICDS) was given to 5.13 lakh children and women in the year 2017-18 and 5.53 lakh children and women in 2018-19 (up to Nov. 2018) through 10897 Anganwadi Centres. 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. Sept. 2018).

**3.3** The Delhi Government has enhanced the honorarium for Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) from ₹ 5000/- p.m. to ₹ 9678/- p.m. and for Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) from ₹ 2500/- to ₹ 4839/- p.m. from August 2017.

### **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 is 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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/- case 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.
- 9.56 lakh girls have so far been registered up to March 2018 under the scheme of which 2,04,536 girls have already received the final maturity value of ₹ 286.77 crore (2008-09 to 2017-18).
- In 2017-18 Nos. of enrollment were 67070, No. of renewals were 102489 and maturity paid to 34717 girls.
- In 2018-19 (Apr-Dec) Nos. of enrollment are 8241, No. of renewals are 57844 and maturity paid to 18214 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	95.50	95.50
6	2013-14	104.00	103.88
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	43.06 (Dec, 18)
<b>Total</b>		<b>1083.02</b>	<b>992.89</b>

Source: WCD, Department.

- **Status of Enrolment & Renewal under the Ladli scheme:**

**Statement 17.2**  
**Status of Enrolment & Renewal**

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	31.9
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 (Apr.-Dec.)	8241	6.84	57844	35.34
	<b>Total</b>	<b>964547</b>	<b>586.50</b>	<b>690457</b>	<b>374.95</b>

Source: WCD, Department.

- **Status of Maturity Disbursement under the Ladli scheme:**

**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 (Apr.-Dec.)	18214	38.29
	<b>Total</b>	<b>222750</b>	<b>325.06</b>

### 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 government has constituted 10 Child Welfare Committees and 6 Juvenile Justice Boards under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 in order to ensure speedy and timely decisions on the matter pertaining to the care, protection and rehabilitation of children in need of care and protection and Juvenile in conflict with Law.

### **3.7 Welfare of Juveniles**

The Department of Women and Child Development has set up 23 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;

- Three observation homes for boys.
- One observation home for girls.
- One place of safety for girls and one for boys.
- One special home for boys.
- 14 children homes.
- 2 After Care Home for Boys & Girls

Apart from the above, at present, there are 83 NGOs running child care institutions in Delhi.

### **3.8 Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)**

The ICPS Scheme was launched by the Ministry of Women & Child Development in the year 2009. The scheme aims to provide a protective environment for all the children enabling them to lead a safe, secure and well-protected life. The Ministry provides funds for implementation of 'Integrated Child Protection Scheme' in accordance with the cost-sharing ratio and the State Government is primarily responsible for the effective implementation and monitoring of the scheme in the State. The Department has set up a State Child Protection Unit and 11 District Child Protection Units to implement the objective of the Scheme. At present 8 Shelter Homes, 9 Open Shelters &

3 State Adoption agencies are being given Grant in Aid through Integrated Child Protection Scheme.

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

The Govt. of NCT Delhi notified the scheme namely: “Scheme for Financial Sustenance, Education & Welfare & 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 3 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 2018-19 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

Source: WCD, Department.

### 3.10 Programmes for Women

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.

### 3.11 Financial Assistance to Women in Distress

The WCD Department is implementing the plan scheme 'Pension to Women in Distress' i.e. widowed, divorced, separated and destitute women by way of providing financial assistance 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.

Delhi Govt. enhanced financial assistance from ₹ 1500/- to ₹ 2500 per month per beneficiaries under this scheme from April 2017. The government also enhanced income limit for eligibility from ₹ 60,000 per annum to ₹ 1.00 Lakh per annum for a resident of Delhi for five years with proof, in the age group of 18 years to lifelong.

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 2018-19 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	649.50	484.19 (upto Dec, 2018)	2,35,570

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

Under the planning scheme, financial assistance of ₹ 30,000/- is being given to the widows for performing the marriage of their daughter and orphan girls for their marriage. The beneficiary must be a bonafide resident of Delhi. The benefit is given only up to two girls in the family. The Family income should be less than ₹ 60,000/- per annum. The existing rate of assistance was last enhanced in April 2012 from ₹ 25,000/- to ₹ 30,000/-.

The details regarding the allocation of fund, expenditure incurred and beneficiaries covered under said scheme during 2015-16 to 2018-19 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	657.30 (Upto Dec, 2018)	2191

#### 3.13 Working Women Hostels

Delhi Government constructed a Working Women's Hostel at Vishwas Nagar, Karkardooma, and handed over to YWCA for day-to-day management under an agreement. Presently the strength of the hostel is 100. A building of working women hostel has also been constructed at Rohini. The hostel is functional and 72 working women are staying in this hostel. In order to provide safe and comfortable hostel facilities to the working women, the WCD department has planned to setup/construct more new working women hostel at various location in Delhi for which land is available. A Working Women Hostel constructed at Dwarka will be made functional with the capacity to home 50 working women.

#### 3.14 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. For the implementation of this Act, the Department has appointed 17 Protection Officers to represent each district of Delhi.

**3.15** A mental health unit was set up in Nirmal Chhaya Complex in February 2010 to promote the mental well being of girls and women residing there. This unit is being run by an NGO and is providing psychiatric treatment and psychological counselling to the residents of Nirmal Chhaya Complex with mental health concerns. Due to the activities of the mental health unit, the rate of restoration and rehabilitation of residents has been improved.



**3.16** The department has set up two shelter homes at Sarai Rohilla and Jahangir Puri exclusively for destitute women who are pregnant and lactating women, these shelter homes are being managed by YWCA of Delhi. The women are being provided free boarding and lodging, medical care especially, pre-natal and postnatal care. The capacity of these homes is 14 inmates (Sarai Rohilla) and 10 inmates (Jahangir Puri).

### **3.17 Swadhar Greh Scheme (CSS)**

Swadhar Greh scheme is a sub-scheme of the Centrally Sponsored Umbrella scheme "Protection & Empowerment of Women". Swadhar Scheme is launched for the rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances. 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, counselling, medical and legal aid and care to such women. Govt of India is provided 100% funds to these homes through Delhi Govt.

Short stay Home runs under the aegis of M/o WCD(GOI) through CSWB have now been converted into Swadhar Greh by Ministry of Women & Child Development. These Homes are Bapnu Ghar run by All India Women Conference and Snehalaya run by Mahila Dakshata Samiti. The capacity of the Swadhar Greh is to house 30 inmates of each home.

### **3.18 Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)- A Maternity Benefit Scheme.**

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) Programme 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 with the objectives to provide partial compensation for the wage in terms of cash incentives so that the woman can take adequate rest before and after delivery of the first living child.

#### **3.18.1 Target beneficiaries:**

All Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers who have their pregnancy on or after 01.01.2017 for the first child in family *excluding* PW&LM who are in regular employment with the Central Government or the State Governments or PSUs or those who are in receipt of similar benefits under any law for the time being in force.

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

### 3.18.3 **Benefits:**

Cash incentives of ₹ 5000/- in three installments i.e. first installment of ₹ 1000/- on early registration of pregnancy at the Anganwadi Centre (AWC)/ approved Health facility as may be identified by the respective administering State/ UT, second installment of ₹ 2000/- after six months of pregnancy on receiving at least one ante-natal check-up (ANC) and third installment of ₹ 2000/- after childbirth is registered and the child has received the first cycle of BCG, OPV, DPT and Hepatitis-B, or its equivalent/ substitute.

The eligible beneficiaries would also receive the incentive as per approved norms towards maternity benefits under the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for Institutional delivery so that on an average a woman gets ₹ 6000/- under maternity benefits.

### 3.18.4 **Current Status**

Since the inception of the scheme, nos. of beneficiaries enrolled in the PMMVY is 70,959 (up to Dec 2018) and total expenditure is ₹ 1871.18 lakh.

## 3.19 **POSHAN Abhiyan (CSS)**

3.19.1 *POSHAN* Abhiyan is India's flagship programmes for children, adolescents, pregnant women and lactating mothers by leveraging technology, a target approach and convergence. *POSHAN* Abhiyaan launched by GOI on 08<sup>th</sup> March 2018 for strength and better monitoring implementation of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme.

3.19.2 The *POSHAN* Abhiyaan 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 anaemia among women and adolescent girls in the age group of 15-49 years and reduce low birth weight.

3.19.3 The *POSHAN* Abhiyaan intends to achieve its goals by focusing on the capacity building of workers on nutrition counselling of pregnant women and mothers of children up to 2 years of age; community mobilization and behaviour 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. In addition, the NNM introduces a focused approach to multi-sectoral actions for improved

nutrition outcome. It introduces a system of developing and monitoring convergent action plans for nutrition from the state until the block level, with an emphasis on innovations to promote multi-sectoral convergence.

### 3.20 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 spread across.
- **Mobile Helpline:** The Delhi Commission for women started a Mobile Helpline the Commission is running 24 mobile vans in 11 districts.
- **Crisis Intervention Centers (CIC)** - Crisis intervention Centers programme is functional on an outsource basis. As a support system for the rape victims and their families. The aims and objectives of the CICs are to extend support/assistance for the victims where the trauma of rape becomes a permanent scar on their psyche. CICs operates through NGOs which provides psychological counselling services for the victim and her family to cope up with the trauma.
- **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 counselling, 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.

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

- 4.1 Government 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. Under this scheme, financial assistance is remitted on monthly basis in the saving accounts of the beneficiaries maintained in the bank, through APBS as per the Aadhar Number of beneficiaries or Electronic Clearing System (ECS) of RBI. The 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 (earlier, it was ₹ 1500/- p.m & ₹ 1000/- p.m).

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 2018-19 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	837.12 *	441857 *

Source: - Social Welfare Department, GNCTD.

\* Up to December 2018.

## 4.3 Old Age Homes

4.3.1 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 two Old Age Homes - one at Bindapur and another at Sewa Sadan Complex, Lampur.

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
- a resident of NCT of Delhi.

**4.3.4** The Department of Social Welfare, GNCT of Delhi is planned construction of 10 more old age homes in different area of Delhi i.e. at Chitranjan Park, Rohini, Kanti Nagar, Paschim Vihar, Geeta Colony, Wazirpur and 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 citizen of Delhi for which a scheme of recreation centres 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 provided with a onetime non-recurring grant of ₹ 75,000/- to the suitable NGO/ organization/ RWA for setting up of a center and recurring grant of ₹ 20,000/- for covering operational expenses.

**4.4.2** During 2017-18, 111 recreation centers were running and 2.05 crore were spent by in Delhi Government under this scheme. During 2018-19, 108 recreation centers are running (up to Dec. 2018).

#### **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.

- **Appellate Tribunal**

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

The total number of cases filed and disposed of by the Maintenance Tribunals in all 11 districts of Delhi during the period 2014 and 2016 is presented in Statement 17.8.

**Statement 17.8**

**Nos. 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

## 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.
- 5.3. For the welfare of differently abled, the Department of Social Welfare is running homes/schools:
  - 5 schools for deaf and dumb.
  - 1 Training cum Production Center.
  - 1 Sheltered Workshop for differently abled persons.
  - 1 Hostel for school and college going blind boys.
  - 1 School for the blind.
  - 6 homes and 1 school for mentally challenged children.
- 5.4. Under the scheme “National Programme for Rehabilitation of Person with Disabilities” two types of camps i.e., General Disability Camps and Special

Disability Camps were organized by Department of Social Welfare in all districts of Delhi. General Disability Camps 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 2017-18 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	-	-

Source: - Social Welfare Department, GNCTD.

- 5.6 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 disabled, are age of 0 to life long, 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.)
- 5.7 The information regarding allocation of fund, expenditure incurred and beneficiaries covered under financial assistance to persons with special needs during 2010-11 to 2018-19 is presented in Statement 17.10.

### Statement 17.10

#### FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO PERSONS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS IN DELHI

S. No.	Year	Revised 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	169.88 *	82339*

Source: - Social Welfare Department, GNCTD.

\* Up to December 2018

5.8 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 Dwaraka (01 unit), Rohini Sector-03 (02 units), Rohini Sector-22(01 unit) and Narela (01 unit).

5.9 Three halfway homes have been operationalized and being run namely, Nav Kiran – I & II at Rohini sector – 3 for women and Nav Chetna at Rohini sector – 22.

#### 6. Delhi 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 primary 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 2011-12 to 2018-19 is presented in Statement 17.11.



**Statement 17.11**  
**PERFORMANCE OF NATIONAL FAMILY BEFIT SCHEME**

S.No.	Year	Revised Plan Outlay (in lakh)	Expenditure (in lakh)	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2010-11	215.00	207.70	2077
2	2011-12	258.00	253.40	2534
3	2012-13	270.00	269.40	2694
4	2013-14	310.00	282.70	2827
5	2014-15	360.00	337.20	3372
6.	2015-16	550.00	539.20	5396
7.	2016-17	700.00	700.00	7000
8.	2017-18	1262.00	900.80	4510
9.	2018-19	1168.00	852.80 *	4305 *

Source: - Social Welfare Department, GNCTD.

\* Up to December 2018

## 7. Beggars

There are 11 institutions for the beggars in various parts of Delhi, which look after beggars as and when beggars are sent to these homes under the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 as extended to UT of Delhi. In addition to one regular Beggar's Court, two mobile Beggars courts have been started in 2009. A table regarding details of anti-begging operation & trial by beggars is presented in Statement 17.12.

**Statement 17.12**

Year	Beggars apprehended/arrested by RCC/mobile court	Beggars committed by the Hon'ble Court	Released by the Hon'ble Court
2014	4204	488	3715
2015	3402	301	3101
2016	2368	241	2127
2017	2042	201	1841
2018	966	247	719

Source: - Social Welfare Department, GNCTD.

## **8. 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 562 beneficiaries are getting allowance.

## 9. WELFARE OF SC/ST/OBC

- 9.1 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.	<b>Delhi Municipal Corporations</b>				
	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.	<b>New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC)</b>				
	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.	<b>Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB)</b>				
	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, 2018

- 9.2. 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. Tehsil-wise scheduled caste population in Delhi during the last census is presented in Table 17.1. The growth of the Scheduled Caste population in Delhi during the last six decades is presented in Statement 17.14.

### 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, Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India

- 9.3 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, Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India

- 9.4. 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 &amp; Census Commissioner of India

9.5. 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 were employed against 31.60% of the total population employment.

**10. Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) of NCT of Delhi**

In order to ensure overall development of the SC community, the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) is being implemented in Delhi. A specific budgetary provision under all sectors of the annual plan is made for social-economic development of SCs. The progress of the scheduled caste sub-plan during the last seven years is presented in Statement 17.17.

**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

\*From the year 2017-18 Plan &amp; Non –Plan has been merged.

Source- Department for Welfare of SC/ST/OBC

## 11. 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 12 years for the benefit/development of scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, other backward classes and minority 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	148.84 (Dec 2018)	44.70

## 12. Educational Development Programmes for SC/ST/OBC

### 12.1 Financial Assistance for Purchase of Stationery etc.

In order to encourage children/students belonging to SC/ST/OBC communities, a scheme of financial assistance for the 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 1<sup>st</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> and ₹ 2000/- per annum to the student studying in class 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> are being provided. There are no family income criteria for the students belonging to SC/ST category, whereas for OBC and Minority communities students' annual family income should be less than ₹ 2 lakh for availing the benefit under this scheme. An expenditure of ₹ 92.90 crore (2012-13), ₹ 94.89 crore (2013-14), ₹ 89.12 crore (2014-15), ₹ 97.87 crore (2015-16), ₹ 42.78 crore (2016-17) and ₹ 92.48 crore (2017-18) were incurred under this scheme during the given period.

## 12.2 Scholarship/ Merit Scholarship for class I to XII Students

Delhi Government is providing a scholarship of ₹ 1000/- per annum to the students studying in class 1<sup>st</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> belonging to SC/ST/Min. categories. Delhi Government is also providing meritorious scholarship depending upon percentage of marks of previous class which are:- (a) ₹ 600/- to ₹ 4500/- per annum for class 6<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> belonging to OBC category students and (b) ₹1620/- to ₹ 4500/- per annum for class 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> belonging to SC/ST /Minority category. Family income is not applicable to the students belonging to SC/ST communities, whereas for OBC and Minority community's students annual family income should be less than ₹ 2 lakh for availing the benefit under this scheme. An expenditure of ₹ 79.53 crore (2012-13), ₹ 81.04 crore (2013-14), ₹ 77.55 crore (2014-15), ₹ 76.62(2015-16) and ₹ 32.93 crore (2016-17) and ₹ 75.73 crore (2017-18) was incurred under this scheme during the given period.

## 12.3 Merit Scholarship for College / University Students

Delhi Government is also providing merit scholarships to the students belonging to SC/ST/OBC/Minorities communities studying in college/ professional institutions from ₹ 420/- per month to ₹ 1860/- per month. Family income criterion is not applicable for the students belonging to SC/ST category. However, family income less than ₹ 2 lakh per annum is applicable to the students belonging to OBC/Minority communities. Performance of the scheme is presented in Statement 17.19.

### Statement 17.19

#### PERFORMANCE OF SCHEME MERIT SCHOLARSHIP FOR COLLEGE / UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

S. No.	Year	Expenditure (₹ in Crore)	No. of Beneficiaries (students)
1.	2013-14	5.80	7163
2.	2014-15	6.78	13898
3.	2015-16	7.00	11086
4	2016-17	2.93	3011
5	2017-18	3.21	3658

\*Provisional, Source – Department for Welfare of SC/ST/OBC

## 12.4 Reimbursement of Tuition Fee for students studying in Public School

Tuition and other compulsory fees of SC/ST/OBC/Minority students having a family income less than ₹ 2 lakh per annum and studying in public schools are also being reimbursed by Delhi Government. The fee reimbursement is 100 % in case of the family income is up to ₹ 60,000/- per annum. The students whose family income is more than ₹ 60,000 and below ₹ 2 lakh per annum, 75% of the fee is reimbursed. Performance of the scheme is presented in Statement 17.20

**Statement 17.20**  
**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

\*Provisional, Source – Department for Welfare of SC/ST/OBC

## 12.5 Hostel Facilities for SC/ST/OBC/Minority Students

In order to provide congenial study environment hostel facilities are being provided to the male and female students studying in class XI & above belonging to SC/ST/OBC/Minority communities at Dilshad Garden, Delhi. The facilities in the hostel are provided free of cost. The intake capacity of the boy's hostel is 100 students and a girl's hostel is 60 students. The income limit of parents should not exceed ₹ 2.00 lakh per annum to avail benefit under the scheme. An expenditure of ₹ 88.03 lakh was incurred in 2012-13, ₹149.14 lakh in 2013-14, ₹ 242.06 lakh in 2014-15, ₹ 155.13 lakh in 2015-16, ₹153.26 lakh in 2016-17 and ₹182.53 lakh in 2017-18 under the scheme.



## 12.6 Residential Schools for Weaker Section of SC/OBC/Min/Orphans

Delhi Govt. vide cabinet decision no.1981 dated 31.02.2013, decided to set up a residential school for SC/OBC/Min/Orphans at Issapur in collaboration with Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences (KISS). The scheme is based on "Operations, maintenance and management agreement between the Department for Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities, GNCTD and KISS, Bhubaneswar. A grant of ₹ 5000/- per student per month is being provided by Delhi Govt. to the KISS Delhi to run the residential school. At present, 593 students are enrolled in 2018-19.

Performance of the scheme is presented in Statement 17.21.

### STATEMENT- 17.21

#### 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	R	2.50	2.53	269/Class I-III
	C	6.63	6.33	
2014-15	R	5.00	1.87	353/Class I-IV
	C	2.00	0.58	
2015-16	R	4.0	2.25	369/Class I-V
	C	2.0	0.74	
2016-17	R	4.00	2.82	473/Class I-VI
	C	1.00	-	
2017-18	R	4.00	3.36	562/Class II-VII
	C	1.50	0.74	

Source – Department for Welfare of SC/ST/OBC

## 13. Economic Development Programmes

- 13.1 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.

- 13.2 The Department is implementing a Plan Scheme 'Dilli Swarojgar Yojana' for SC/ST/OBC/Min through DSCFDC. Under this scheme, a loan up to ₹ 5 lakh is provided to an entrepreneur willing to start a venture in Delhi. During the last two year performance is presented as under statement 17.22.

**Statement 17.22**

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

Source – Department for Welfare of SC/ST/OBC

#### 14. 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. Under this scheme, work is being executed by DSCST through any of the

approved Executive Agencies of Delhi Government. The details of the expenditure under the scheme are given under statement 17.23.

### Statement 17.23

#### EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF SC BASTIES AND CHAUPALS

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of Chaupals</b>	<b>No. of SC Basties</b>	<b>Expenditure (₹ in crore)</b>
2015-16	32	32	29.47
2016-17	29	36	25.16
2017-18	30	38	48.40

Source – Department for Welfare of SC/ST/OBC

#### 15. 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 Scavengers. As per direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, following compensation has been released to the next kin of the victims:-

<b>Year</b>	<b>Nos of Cases Reported</b>	<b>Nos. of Death Reported</b>	<b>Amount of Compensation Released by Government</b>	<b>Compensation Released from</b>
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.

#### 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 the last three years, the department has provided compensation under the Act and also incentives for the SC/ST couples for inter-caste marriage. Details are as under:

#### Statement 17.24

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 (up to Sept 2018)	5	5.55

#### Statement 17.25

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

### 16. Jai Bhim Mukhyamantri Pratibha Yojana-

16.1 Delhi Government, vide cabinet decision No. 2526 dated 12.12.2017, launched the scheme Jai Bhim Mukhyamantri Pratibha Yojana. The objective of the schemes to provide quality coaching for economically disadvantaged Scheduled Castes (SCs) candidates to enable them to compete in Competitive examination and succeed in obtaining an appropriate job.

#### 16.2 Benefits-

- i. Under the scheme, the department provides coaching through empanelled institutes, to eligible students belonging to SC community for preparation of competitive examinations conducted by UPSC/SSC /state PSCs/SSC etc and entrance exams for professional courses. The eligibility condition is as - students belonging to SC community residing in Delhi & who have passed 10<sup>th</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup> class (or studying in class XII) from schools in Delhi; Students having total family income from all sources up to ₹ 6.00 lakh per anum.

- ii. The ratio of students who have completed their studies from Govt. & Private schools to be coached under scheme 75:25.
- iii 75% of admissible coaching fee is to be provided by the Govt. and the remaining 25% to be borne by the students. *However*, in case of students having a total family income up to ₹ 2.00 lakh, the full admissible coaching fee is to be provided by the Govt.
- iv. Enrolled students will be allowed to avail stipend @ ₹ 2500/- per month through online payment mode
- v. There are 8 empanelled coaching institutes under the scheme. About 3735 students have been enrolled by December 2018 (in 2018-19).