

XXVII SOCIAL WELFARE

Social Welfare Department has been making concerted efforts to provide welfare programmes to the women in need and distress, social security cover for the aged & destitute, programmes for the care and protection of the children through a network of residential care homes and non-institutional services, programmes for the handicapped, financial assistance for physically and socially handicapped and steps towards economic empowerment of women, children, handicapped and aged persons. To supplement the on going activities, new programmes and services had been initiated to provide the benefits to the under privileged sections of society in better way for their socio economic development.

IXth Five Year Plan Achievements

New schemes were introduced in the social welfare sector for the improvement of the institutional management. Some programmes were outsourced. In the IXth plan 1997-2002 funds to the tune of Rs 10860.00 Lakh were approved and the achievements are as below The financial achievements of each year of Annual Plan are as under: -

Social Welfare Sector

Year	Actual Expenditure (Rs.in Lakh)
1997-1998	1757.04
1998-1999	2176.92
1999-2000	479.32
2000-2001	2868.34
2001-2002	4146.15 Tentative Expenditure

Major Achievements in Social Welfare Schemes

1. The amount of Pension has been enhanced from Rs.200/- per month to Rs.300/- per month from Jan 2002. Old age pension is being released through electronic clearance system of RBI to one Lakh beneficiaries.

2. Financial Assistance to Socially and Physically Handicapped has been increased in all categories i.e. for T.B. Patients it has been enhanced from Rs.30/- p.m. to Rs100/- p.m, financial assistance has been enhanced for providing educational stipend to the children of widows from Rs.108/- to Rs250/-, 300/- and Rs.400/- up to primary, middle and higher secondary level respectively. During 9th plan period 1997-2002, the benefit was extended to 11890 needy beneficiaries.
3. Under the scheme, financial assistance to widows (one time assistance) in the age group of 18yrs to 45yrs was to the tune Rs.10,000/- to the widows and Rs.5000/- to widows in the age of 46 to below 60 years. Under this scheme in the last five years about 10418 widows have been benefitted. The amount of assistance has now been revised from Rs 5000/- to Rs 7500/- and from Rs10,000/- to Rs15,000/- for respective age group of widows.
4. The Govt. School for Blind Boys has been affiliated since 1996-97 to Central Board of Secondary Education for Providing education up to Senior Secondary Level. The school has been showing excellent results.
5. Govt. of Delhi has set up Delhi Commission for Women for overseeing the policy plans and matters to redress the atrocities and injustice caused to women. Commission has become functional and has adopted various pioneer projects including pilot projects of economic empowerment of women.
6. Scholarship has been provided to 3355 disabled by March 2002.
7. Construction Grant was provided to NDMC for setting up of Working Girls Hostel for 200 women at Laxmi Bai Nagar and it has become functional. NDMC has also constructed one more working women hostel at Bhagwan dass Lane for which Delhi Govt. had released part funds to the tune of 25%.And this hostel has also been completed and functional from the year 2001-02.

CAPITAL WORKS

Under the Capital Schemes of Department, following projects have been approved by Standing Finance Committee:-

- (a) Construction of School for Deaf at Mayur Vihar.
- (b) Working Women Hostel at Vishwas Nagar.
- (c) Old Age Home at Alipur.

The construction of the school building has been completed at Rohini and is now operational. The construction of building at Vishwas Nagar for the Working Women Hostel has also been completed and is being furnished for being made operational shortly.

The school building for hearing impaired in Mayur Vihar has also been completed. The school will be operational from coming session.

In compliance to the recommendations of the High Powered Committee, much needed renovations, additions and alterations have been carried out by PWD in the buildings of Social Welfare Department. Now the building are being revamped by augmenting the facilities in view of directions of Hon'ble High Court in a Public Interest Litigation.

As per the recommendations of the working group constituted for the Social Welfare Sector, to decide the Policy and approach and decided the priorities for the Xth Five Year Plan, we have proposed inclusion of some of the on-going schemes of IXth Five Year Plan in Xth Five year Plan taking into consideration the larger interest of the disadvantaged segments of society and have also initiated collaboration projects with non-governmental organisations. The programmes for juveniles and women for residential care are proposed with the collaboration of voluntary organisations.

In the Xth Five-year plan 2002-2007, ten new Schemes are included which include major programmes of **Smart card for senior citizen, welfare programme for the older persons and scheme** of Bhagidari -new initiatives in social development

1. **Primary School for Deaf at Nehru Vihar**

(Rs. 100.00 Lakh for 10th Five Year Plan 2002-2007 and Rs.1.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2002-2003)

The incidence of deafness in general population ranges between 1.5% and 2% and working on this premise, as per rough estimate, there should be approximately 40,000 children of school going age of 4 to 14 yrs. The present educational facilities for deaf children of the school going age, calls for the need for opening of more schools, to provide them with enough educational opportunities to make them self-reliant. Keeping in view this aspect, the land measuring 1.728 acres was acquired from DDA at Nehru Vihar for the construction of building for the Primary Education for Deaf. The boundary wall was constructed. The Administrative Approval and Expenditure Sanction to the tune of Rs. 80.83 lakh was also accorded to the PWD to carry out the construction activity.

The scheme was included in the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-1997 but could not be executed, as the “No Objection Certificate” was not issued by DDA in view of decision to convert a part of land as Green Belt for making the vicinity eco friendly. Now DDA has reduced the allotted area from 6994.34 sq. meters to 6033.30 sq. meters. And as per the new possession plan, PWD has prepared revised Building Plans as per the requirement of the Department with the provision for construction of one additional storey to accommodate more deaf children in future.

The revised Building Plans and Submission Plans have been submitted to local bodies for their approval, same has been rejected by MCD on the ground that Social Welfare Department has failed to provide NOC from DDA.

As the building plans are yet to be approved no expenditure has been incurred so far. However, as it is a continuing project for the school building for the hearing impaired, the scheme is to be executed in Xth Five Year Plan. The working groups constituted for the social welfare sector suggested that department should modify the proposals as community based rehabilitation is the new concept. This land may be used for the school as well as for the Programmes for the rehabilitation of the disabled.

An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is approved for the Xth FYP and Rs.1.00 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 2002-03.

2. **Primary School for Deaf at Mayur Vihar Phase-I, Delhi**

(Rs. 20.00 Lakh for 10th Five Year Plan 2002-2007, Rs.20.00 lac for Annual Plan 2002-2003)

There are approximately 40,000 children of school going age of 4 to 14 yrs of hearing impaired category as the incidence of deafness is high. The present education facilities for deaf children of the school going age, required opening of more schools for the deaf specially in Trans- Yamuna area which are so far not existing.

Keeping in view this aspect, the land measuring 3495 sq. mtrs. was acquired from DDA at Mayur Vihar Phase-I(Trans-Yamuna) for the construction of building for the primary school for deaf. PWD has nearly completed the main construction and facilities of water and electricity are to be provided.

The preliminary estimates submitted by PWD for construction of this school were to the tune of Rs.1,14,18,000/- and were approved by the Standing Finance Committee of Govt. of NCT of Delhi. After the approval, PWD has been accorded Administrative Approval and Expenditure Sanction for initiating the Main Project.

The building has been constructed which is of 4 storey. The school has been constructed within the estimated cost.

For the Annual Plan 2002-2003 funds to the tune of Rs. 20.00 lakh has been approved in capital side only to complete & provide necessary facilities and same outlay has been kept for the Xth FYP.

3. **Scholarship to Disabled Persons**

(Rs. 125.00 Lakh for 10th Five Yearplan 2002-2007, Rs.25.00 lac for Annual Plan 2002-2003)

Ministry of Welfare had been implementing a scheme to financially assist the handicapped through "Scholarship for the disabled persons", for promoting studies,

vocational training skills and undertaking music course. The Ministry of Welfare, Govt. of India its letter dated 18th May, 1992 has transferred the said scheme to State Govt. w.e.f. 1.4.95 with the following guidelines of the Planning Commission: -

1. Exact pattern of funding for each Central Sponsored scheme now transferred to the states should be maintained at the present level as per the decision of the NDC.
2. That the total funds released on account of the transferred scheme are incurred by the State Govt. on the implementation of these schemes. Any shortfall or diversion of funds should entail a cut in the next years over all plan provisions.
3. States should have flexibility in implementing transferred scheme to achieve the objectives of the scheme.

The Object of the Scheme:-

The main purpose of the scheme of Scholarship for the disabled persons is to assist them to secure such education, academic, technical or professional training or even training on the shop/floor of the industrial establishment as would enable them to earn a living and to become useful members of society.

Scope:-

The scheme will be applicable to all categories of disabled persons viz. the Visually Handicapped, the Hearing, handicapped and the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Mentally Retarded, Leprosy cured and other.

Definition of the Disabled Persons

- i) **VISUALLY HANDICAPPED** :- The Visually Handicapped are those who suffer from one of the following conditions:-
 - a) Total absence of sight.
 - b) Visual acuity not exceeding 6/60 or 20/200 (snallen) in the better eye with correcting lenses.
 - c) Limitation of the field of vision sustaining angle of 20 degree or worse.

- ii) **HEARING HANDICAPPED** :- The hearing handicapped are those in whom the sense of hearing is non functional for ordinary purposes of life. They do not hear/understand sound. In this category will be those who can hear less than 70 decibels in the better ear (profound impairment) or total loss of hearing in both ear.
- iii) **ORTHOPAEDICALLY HANDICAPPED** :- The orthopaedically handicapped are those who have a physical defect of deformity which causes interference with the normal functioning of the bones, muscles and joints.
- iv) **MENTALLY HANDICAPPED** :- A person shall be deemed to be mentally handicapped if his mental retardation refers to sub average general intellectual functioning which originates during the development period and is associated with impairment in adaptive behaviours.
- v) **MULTIPLE HANDICAPPED** :- The multiple handicapped are those who suffer from more than one disability.
- vi) **CEREBRAL PALSY** :- A person with cerebral palsy is one whose motor function is impaired due to brain damage during the per-natal period or early infancy.
- vii) **OTHER CATEGORIES** :- This covers persons suffering from a disability not covered under the definitions mentioned above but which is certified by a registered medical practitioner to have the effect of permanently reducing considerably such persons capacity for normal work include Leprosy Cured Patients as well as persons who suffers from Spastics.

Application are to be invited from disabled persons who are pursuing education/technical education through schools, colleges, organizations engaged in the educational programme of disabled.

The scheme had been implemented as per the rules/guidelines as framed by the Govt. of India. Now there is enhancement in the rate of scholarship to the disabled persons, owing to high rate of inflation and sky rocketing prices of educational books, stationary and equipment etc. The enhancement in the rates of scholarship has been approved by Competent Authority and has been notified for providing scholarship at following rates:-

Type of Course	Rate per month for day scholars	Rate per month for Hostellers	Reader allowance for Visually Handicapped only. (per month).
1. Class IX, Pre University Course and I.A/I.Sc.	Rs.125/-	Rs.300/-	Rs.150/-
2. B.A/B.Sc.,B.Com.etc.	Rs.200/-	Rs.400/-	Rs.200/-
3. B.E/B.Tech/MBBS/ LLB/B.Ed/Dip. In Professional and Engi- -neering studies etc. In Plant Training.	Rs.250/-	Rs.500/-	Rs.250/-
4. M.A/M.Sc/M.Com/ LLM/M.Ed. etc.	Rs.300/-	Rs.500/-	Rs.250/-

The scheme is in implementation since 1993-94 and was spilled over to execute the responsibilities of the State Govt. for providing avenue of education and training to disabled under the legislation of “ The persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities Protection of Rights and full participation) Act”, 1996. The working group of Planning Commission has suggested transfer of the scheme to Education Department in its meeting held on 26.11.99 which may be implemented from next Five Year Plan 2002-2007. Under the scheme it is proposed to cover 3200 beneficiaries in the tenth five year plan 2002-2007 and 650 beneficiaries in the annual plan 2002-2003.

For the Xth FYP an outlay of Rs.125.00 lakh has been approved and Rs.25.00 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 2002-03.

4. **Mass Media and Education**

(Rs. 50.00 Lakh for 10th Five Yearplan 2002-2007, Rs.10.00 lac for Annual Plan 2002-2003)

In the last four decades after the Independence, media facilities have expanded enormously with the sole aim for dissemination of correct information to the public regarding the major developments of the country. Media has also been playing an

important role in educating the masses regarding welfare programmes initiated by the Govt. as a Welfare State. Delhi is the capital of the country as well as National Capital Territory, catering to a large population of more than a crore and is considered pioneer in the field of Social Welfare service and institutions. Owing to influx of migratory population here, the importance of dissemination of correct information to the community at large has become necessary. The community needs to be informed regarding welfare measures being initiated for redressal of social problems and existing services to provide the respite to the persons in need and distress Thus there is need for having independent programmes for Mass Media and Education under the Directorate of Social Welfare so that the benefits of Social Welfare Programmes could reach to the public at large and also inculcate and develop feeling of compassion and sharing of concern in the community.

Aims and Objectives

1. To provide awareness regarding available services for welfare of deprived and disabled.
2. To generate public opinion towards various issues concerning protection of girl child, children in need, handicapped and women, senior citizens etc.
3. To inculcate a feeling of sharing the responsibility to provide care and warmth to needy in the society and for referring needy to appropriate agency for specialized care.
4. To sensitise the society regarding social problems and issues so that the family which is the primary institution of social welfare, is saved through messages.
5. To generate awareness through workshops, press conference and conference regarding social issues.
6. To hold Press Conference to involve print media for educating the society regarding availability of welfare programmes.

The scheme is proposed to be implemented through print media, Radio, Video, Television, Satellite Network, other media source, Tele films, short films, spot, quickies, documentaries.

Department Newsletter has been printed with a view to highlight the policies and social programmes of Govt. of Delhi relating to social evils to mould public opinion through education. More awareness programmes will be produced through empanelled producer/directors in respective fields of welfare, with DAVP, Doordarshan and Directorate of Information and Publicity and Newsletter with input from the expert in the respective field on the approved rates and terms. The scheme is under implementation on contract basis. This does not have staff component.

The department has also taken a conscious decision to undertake pilot programme of empowerment of women through streeshakti campaign. Under this scheme this is a step towards creating awareness amongst women regarding their rights to health, education, technical training and legal rights.

For the Xth FYP an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh has been approved. Rs. 10.00 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 2002-03.

5. **Establishment of an Half Way Home for the Improved Mental Patients Discharged from the Institute of Human Behavior and Allied Sciences(HMD) Shahdara** (Rs. 150.00 Lakh for 10th Five Yearplan 2002-2007, Rs.1.00 lac for Annual Plan 2002-2003)

Govt. of Delhi was running a Hospital for Mental Diseases(Indoor and Outdoor) at Shahdara which is situated in a complex of 130 acres of land. This hospital was set up some time in sixties. The hospital was providing all facilities of treatment, medical care, boarding, lodging to patients requiring long term treatment. Large number of patients are continuing to stay in the hospital who have been either cured or improved, as the family members of such patients have not been accepting them. In the absence of any social, economic rehabilitation programme, they have no place to go and they have been staying in the hospital. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has issued directions that a separate institution for such cases be established under an authority other than the Mental Hospital. The Administration has decided that a Half Way Home should be established by the Deptt. of Social Welfare for socio-economic rehabilitation of such mentally improved patients.

As the management of this hospital has been transferred to Institution of Human Behavior and Allied Sciences, an autonomous body, it was desired earlier that the Half Way Home be set up by Institute of Human Behavior and Allied Sciences. In view of this no outlay was proposed in 1995-96 by Deptt. of Social Welfare. But in view of the directions the position has been reviewed again and it has been decided that for compliance of directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, the Half Way Home be set up by Deptt. of Social Welfare only.

For setting up of the Half Way Home, the requirements of the staff for implementing the scheme is as under as the health care and social rehabilitation have to go hand in glove:-

S.No	Name of the Post	Revised Scale of Pay	No. of Posts
A. <u>Rehabilitation Staff</u>			
1.	Superintendent	Rs.10500-15200	One
2.	Psychiatric Social Worker Grade-I	Rs. 6500-10500	Four
3.	Care-Taker	Rs. 2600-4000	Eighteen
B. <u>Adminstrative Staff</u>			
1.	Head Clerk	Rs.5000-8000	One
2.	Steno	Rs.4000-6000	One
3.	UDC	Rs.4000-6000	One
4.	LDC	Rs.3050-4590	Two
5.	Peon	Rs.2550-3200	Two
C. <u>Detials of Medical and Para-Medical Staff</u>			
1.	G.D.M.O.II	Rs.8000-13500	Four
2.	Staff Nurse	Rs.5000-8000	Tewnty(on contract basis)
3.	Ward Boy	Rs.2550-3200	Two

The Half Way Home will have security, sanitation and kitchen on contract basis.

However, in the Half Way Home, provision of a van has been made as necessary measure as the patients will have to be shifted in emergency. Necessary hospital aid like stretcher, wheelchairs, medicines etc. will also be required at the time of implementation of scheme.

To construct the proposed home, land measuring about 4 acres was also made available earlier within the complex of the Hospital for Mental Diseases, Shahdara. The detailed building plans had been 'Prepared by the PWD at an estimated cost of Rs.177.33 lakh earlier. As now the land and the building had been transferred to Institute of Human Behavior and Allied Sciences, same will now need to be revised in consultations with Institute of Human Behavior and Allied Sciences as the total area is being redeveloped. The proposed building, when constructed would accommodate 150 inmates to provide round the clock services to inmates. As the matter is still not resolved for handing over of the land, it will take time and the building plans will be revised and approval of the same will be required from Standing Finance Committee. This scheme is being spilled over in view of the undertaking given in the court.

A token provision of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 2002-03. An outlay of Rs.150.00 lakh has been approved for the Xth FYP.

6. **Development of Tahirpur Leprosy Complex**

(Rs. 100.00 Lakh for 10th Five Yearplan 2002-2007, Rs.10.00 lac for Annual Plan 2002-2003)

Tahirpur Leprosy Complex was established in 1950 by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi on a piece of land measuring about 55 acres which was given by L & DO, Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India to MCD for the upkeep and medical care of 150 leprosy affected persons established Leprosy Home at Tahirpur, Shahdara, Delhi. After the enforcement of Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959, all the Leprosy Affected Persons were shifted to Tahirpur, Shahdara. Leprosy Affected Persons with the help of Voluntary Social Workers at Tahirpur started setting up Khust Ashram for their

stay in Jhuggies. In 1981 it was decided to take up rehabilitation steps for those Leprosy Affected Persons who were residing in Delhi prior to 1st January, 1981. The Scheme of Rehabilitation Centre for Leprosy was started by Department of Social Welfare for providing food, clothing and medicare to 1600 leprosy patients who were in Delhi by this cut out date. Deptt of Social Welfare also started the training cum production centre and Sheltered Workshop keeping in mind their rehabilitation aspect. For their stay, 14 tenements were constructed by Social Welfare Deptt., DDA(Slum) also constructed 96 tenements for Kasturba Kusht Gram and 118 tenements in Anand Grams were constructed by Voluntary Organisation Hind Kusth Nirvaran Sangh.

The population of Leprosy Affected Persons has arisen to above four thousand persons now in Delhi due to the migration of population from other states. They started living mostly in Tahirpur, Delhi. It was observed that most of them lived without the facilities of sanitation, drainage and potable drinking water. For control and eradication of leprosy and Rehabilitaion of Leprosy Patients, an Advisory Board was constituted and Integrated Development Plan for Tahirpur Leprosy Complex was made for providing suitable living condition. The involvement of Voluntary Organisations for socio-economic rehabilitation was encouraged for providing proper place of abode being the major need. For this Hope Foundation offered its co-operation. They offered to construct tenements in collaboration with Social Welfare Deptt. in three phases. The construction of 444 tenements of phase-I and the construction of 350 tenements of phase-II is Complete. Site for III Phase is not available owing encroachment.

Hope Foundation as per its offer had to construct the tenements only and Social Welfare Deptt. and other Muncipal Bodies were to undertake the responsibility of provision of civic amenities like laying of sewage system, store water drainages, land filling and laying of roads internal and external, providing water connection hydrant, providing of Sulabh Sauchalya, Ganga Water as potable water etc.

For the development of Tahirpur Complex of Leprosy Affected Persons, many agencies had to be involved like MCD, DVB, Sulabh International, DJB, the efforts of which will subequenty lead to dignified and hygienic place of stay to thousands of

leprosy affected persons. The works relating to civic amenities in this complex had to be got executed from local bodies as deposit works.

The scheme was put into implementation by obtaining special approval of Planning Commission in 1996-97 as tenements of first phase were ready and work of civic amenities was to start. An amount of Rs.187.27 lakh was released to local bodies and Sulabh International. As the development work was not complete, the scheme was proposed to be included in IX Five Year Plan 1997-2002 with the financial requirements of Rs.150.00 lakh.

The local bodies have not given the utilization certificate and potable drinking water is yet to be provided in this complex.

For the Xth FYP an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh has been approved. For the Annual Plan 2002-03, an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh has been approved.

7. **Development Programmes for the Welfare of Mentally Retarded**

(Rs. 250.00 Lakh for 10th Five Yearplan 2002-2007, Rs.5.00 lac for Annual Plan 2002-2003)

In pursuance of the commitment made at the World Summit on Survival, Protection and Development of Children 1990, India formulated its National Plan of Action for Children in 1992. On December 2, 1992 the country ratified the UN Convention on the Right of Child.

During the Eighth Plan emphasis had been on convergence of services, on advocacy and social mobilization to empower. Immunization Programme in 1995 was launched to eradicate Polio by 2000 A.D.

The Strategy for the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) was on emphasis of child development not only as a desirable societal investment for the nations future but as the right of every child to achieve full development potential.

Thus the country marches ahead towards the twenty first century with a set agenda for the protection and promotion of children's right and the development of children.

The rights of the handicapped have also been protected recently as parliament has passed "The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act". This law is an important landmark to ensure equal opportunities for persons with disabilities and their full participation in the nation building, as it has been realised world over that the majority of the disabled persons can lead a useful and productive life if provided with necessary rehabilitation services. These include timely intervention, education, vocational training, employment and the prevention of disabilities.

Some of the Main Objectives of the Act are as follows:-

- (i) To spell out the responsibility of the State towards the prevention of disabilities, protection of rights of persons with disabilities and medical care, education training, employment and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities.
- (ii) To remove any discrimination of persons with disabilities in the sharing of development benefits, viz a viz non disabled persons.
- (iii) To lay down a frame work for comprehensive development of strategies programming and services for the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities.
- (iv) To make special provision for the integration of persons with disabilities into the social mainstream.

The Government of India has also introduced a National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Mental Trust and Cerebral Palsy Bill, 1995 in Lok Sabha on 6th December 1995 to protect the right of mentally retarded for (a) proper medical care and physical therapy; (b) education, training, rehabilitation and guidance; (c) Protection from exploitation, abuse and degrading treatment and (d) proper legal safeguards.

This step has been taken by the Govt. as the care of the mentally retarded child is a major cause of worry to the parents who are full with insecurity as to what would happen to their children after their death and who would come forward to take care of their mentally retarded children.

Department of Social Welfare is providing the residential facilities to mentally retarded children for which a complex has been developed at Avantika. This Complex is housing the children and adults above the sanctioned capacity as there is mounting pressure for providing admission to mentally retarded person.

Residential Programme

It is difficult area where no voluntary organization has come forward for collaboration. However Deptt. is trying its level best to rope in leading voluntary organisations to accept the challenge as the department will construct the building with necessary facilities and request the voluntary organisations to run the programmes with fund support maximum to the extend on 80% as per approved pattern of assistance and norms. The building will be given for use to run the programme for the welfare of the mentally retarded only as social welfare deptt. on the advice of Working Group constituted for social welfare sector recommended the need of setting up of another residential institutional complex for this category of handicapped. Through a press survey it was known that Najafgarh Block and its adjoining areas need these programme for the welfare of mentally retarded thus it is proposed to set up residential care programme at Dwarka by getting land allotted by DDA. If Land is not readily available, then it is proposed to acquire Gram Sabha land on payment.

Aims and Objectives:-

The scheme is proposed for providing residential care programme to the mentally retarded for their education, training, guidance, medical care and rehabilitation.

Methodology:-

The scheme will be implemented after getting suitable piece of land at Dwarka. DDA has identified some land in Dwarka, feasibility of which is being examined. Subsequently PWD will be requested to prepare the building plans, detailed estimates to construct residential blocks, cottages, medical care units, training sections etc. The administrative block along with staff quarter will also be set up.

The residential programme will be implemented by providing necessary boarding, lodging, medical, recreational and educational facilities and appointing necessary supervisory and administrative staff, education teachers, care taking staff etc.

Financial Provisions:-

The scheme has construction component and acquisition of land. An outlay of Rs.250.00 lakh has been approved for Xth FYP and Rs. 5.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2002-03.

8. **National Programme for Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities**

(Rs. 300.00 Lakh for 10th Five Yearplan 2002-2007, Rs.5.00 lac for Annual Plan 2002-2003)

The Government of India came up with "Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full participation) Act 1995, which answers fully the hopes and aspirations of persons with disability, who have been anxiously looking forward to enactment of such a legislation, to give constitutional status to their rights and privileges.

Under the provision of the Act following categories of Disabled persons are covered as defined:-

- a) **Visually Handicapped (Blind)** :- Where there is total absence of sight or visually acuity not exceeding 6/60 or 20/200 (Snellen) in the better eye with correcting

lenses or limitation of field of vision subtending an angle of 20% degrees or worse.

Persons with low vision :- Where a person with impairment of visual functioning even after treatment or standard refractive correction but who uses his potential capable of using vision for planning or executing of a task with appropriate assistive devices.

- b) **Leprosy cured** :-Where a person has been cured of leprosy but is still suffering from (i) loss of sensation in hands and feet as well as loss of sense and pareuis in the eye and eye lids but within manifest deformity (ii) manifest deformity and paralysis but having sufficient mobility in hands and feet enable them to engage in normal economic activity (iii) extreme physical deformity as well as advanced age which prevents one from undertaking and gainful employment.
- c) **Hearing Impaired(Deaf)** :- Where there is a loss of 60(Sixty) decibals or more in the better ear in the conversational range of frequencies.
- d) **Orthopaedically Handicapped(Locomotion disability)** :- Where there is disability of bones, joints or muscles leading to substantial restriction of movement of limbs or any from of cerebral palsy.
- e) **Mental retardation** :- Where a condition exists of arrested or incomplete development of mind of persons which is specially characterised by sub-normality of intelligence.
- f) **Mental Illness** :- Where there be any mental disorder other than mental retardation. Other definitions are of general nature for terms frequently used in the Act.

Under the provision of the Act Government and local authorities need to take steps, within the limits of their economic capacity and development, for prevention of occurrence of disability inter-alia by undertaking surveys, investigation, research concerning causes of occurrence of disability, promoting methods of prevention of disabilities, screening children for purpose of identifying “at risk” cases, providing facilities for training to staff of primary health centres, starting awareness campaigns, providing pre and post-natal care for mother and child, and education to public about causes/remedies for disability through all available means.

Also make provision of free education to children with disability, formulation and implementation of scheme for their non-formal education research for designing and developing new assertive devices, teaching aids for disabled children, creation of teachers training facilities and development of trained man power, etc.

The act provides for formulation of scheme for ensuring employment of persons with disabilities by Government and local bodies, for training and welfare of persons with disabilities, realization of upper age limit, regulation of employment, creation of congenial work environment and constitution of authority responsible for administration of such schemes.

This Act has caste full responsibility on the Government to make all out efforts for the persons with disabilities and to fulfill the responsibilities as envisaged under the provisions of the Act. A State Co-ordination Committee under Section 13 of the Act needs to be constituted, Similarly under section 60 & 61 of the Act, a Commissioner has to be appointed to perform following functions :-

- a. Co-ordinate with the departments of the State Government for the programmes and scheme for the benefit of persons with disabilities.
- b. Monitor the utilisation of funds disbursed, by the State Government.
- c. Take steps to safeguard the rights and facilities made available to persons with disabilities.
- d. Submit reports to the State government on the implementation of the Act at such intervals as that Government may prescribe and forward a copy there of the Chief Commissioner.

In terms of section 62 of the Act, the Commissioner may of his own motion or on the application of aggrieved person or otherwise look into complaints with respect to matters relating to the following: -

- i. Deprivation of rights of persons with disabilities, non-implementation of laws, rules, bye-laws, regulations.

- ii. Executive orders, guidelines or instructions made or issued by the appropriate Government and the local authorities for the welfare and protection of rights of persons with disabilities, and take up the matter with the appropriate authorities.

For discharging his function under the Act, the Commissioner will have the same powers as are vested in a court under the Code of Civil procedure, 1908 while trying a suit, in respect of the following matters, namely :-

- a. Summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses.
- b. Requiring the discovery and production of any document.
- c. Requisitioning any public record or copy there of from any court or office.
- d. Receiving evidence on affidavits.
- e. Issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses.

Further as required under section 50 of the persons with disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights & Full Participation), Act 1995, the State Government has to appoint an authority as it deems fit as a competent authority for the purposes of this Act. This Competent Authority is required to issue certificate of registration to the institutions for persons with disabilities. The certificate of registration will be issued in terms of section 52 of the Act and the said certificate can also be revoked by the competent authority under the provision of section 53 of the Act. The decision to revoke such a certificate of any institution is appeal able to the Government and the order of the State Government on such appeal shall be final as per the provision of section 54 of the Act.

For executing its responsibilities under the provision of the Act, wide notification Director social welfare has been declared commissioner in addition to his duties and Jt. Director social welfare has been declared competent authority. Now Delhi rules under the said Act have also been notified hence a commissioner who has the qualification of social work/ social anthropology and sociology. Thus for smooth administrative functioning following posts are proposed :-

S.No	Post	No.of Post	Scale(Revised)
1.	Commissioner	1	12000-16500 plus special pay.
2.	Competent Authority/ Jt.Commissioner (DANICS)	1	12000-16500
3.	Consultant (experts of field)	4	20000 PM consolidated
4.	Assistant Commissioners	4	6500-10500(on contract/depu- -tation basis)
5.	Head Clerk	1	5000-8000
6.	PA to Competent Authority	1	4000-6000
7.	U.D.Cs(Exe.Officer)	4	4000-6000
8.	Steno(English)	1	4000-6000
9.	Steno(Hindi)	1	4000-6000
10.	L.D.C	2	3050-4590
11.	Peon	3	2550-3200
12.	Driver	3	3050-4590

Necessary office equipment/items/furniture/fixtures and vehicles will also be required.

As the Act is applicable to all the States, planning commission had advised that the scheme be included in the plan and necessary guidelines in the scheme are being formulated for providing standardized services/programs for the persons with disabilities. These guidelines have been received from Govt. of India, Department has also appointed one Nodal Officer in this regard. The planning/finance departments has been approached for creation of posts as the work of under the scheme has begun.

Under this scheme, department proposes to setup a district re-habilitation center and gearup the activities for promoting community based rehabilitation. It is also proposed to have a separate building for running the activities and for functioning of Commissioner disabilities, Hence the scheme is proposed for the spilling over in the Xth

five year plan. The expenditure in the scheme is anticipated as minimal as the posts are yet to be created and equipment are also to be purchased. In the Xth five year plan the scheme has provision for revenue as well as Capital Funds.

An outlay of Rs.300.00 lakh has been approved for Xth FYP and Rs.5.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03.

9. **State Programme of Events for Socially & Physically Disadvantaged Persons**
(Rs. 100.00 Lakh for 10th Five Yearplan 2002-2007, Rs.5.00 lac for Annual Plan 2002-2003)

The Department of Social Welfare has been dedicating its programmes for the children , women and physically handicapped in the four decades since its inception. Government of India had been dedicating various years dedicated to these groups of persons like celebration of international year of the disabled, international year of the woman, children year and now international day of the older persons. On these days the new programmes are highlighted for the awareness of the community. But the socially and physically disadvantaged groups are not the part of the events. Recently some physically handicapped children wants medals in the 5th International Abilympics in Prague in Aug2000. Some Mentally challenged children have done wonderfully well in the sports. These group of persons need opportunities to excel and we have to provide such avenues.

Justification of the Scheme

This scheme is proposed for inclusion for main streaming the socially and Physically disadvantage groups to be a part of the community and display there skills and expertise in there crafts.

Methodology of the Scheme

Under the scheme the beneficiaries living in the institution and listed with the voluntary organisations will be provided with the forum to perform in the events. Under the scheme exhibition will be held displaying the goods prepared by them in the stalls.

Cultural and Sports events will be held. The voluntary organisations will also be assisted for there specific project for holding of the events on state, national and international levels .This programme will create massive awareness in the community regarding the need and capabilities of the disadvantaged groups. The scheme does not have staff component as existing staff will coordinate these programmes.

Financial Implementation

The scheme is proposed in the Xth five year plan to be implemented in all the plan years in the revenue side.

An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been approved for 10th FYP and Rs. 5.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03.

WOMEN WELFARE SECTOR

10. Grants to Delhi State Commission for Women

(Rs. 400.00 Lakh for 10th Five Yearplan 2002-2007, Rs.80.00 lac for Annual Plan 2002-2003)

An Act was passed in the Legislative Assembly of the NCT of the Delhi on 5.5.1994 to constitute Delhi Commission for Women. This Commission shall perform following function:-

1. Investigate and examine all matters relating to the safeguard provided for women under the laws.
2. Present to the Govt. annually and at such other times as the commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of the safeguard.
3. Make in such reports, recommendations for the effective implementation of those safeguards for improving the conditions of women in the Capital.
4. Review from time to time, the existing provisions of Constitution and other laws, affecting women and recommend amendment there to or to suggest remedial legislative measures to meet any lacunas, inadequacies or short comings in such legislation.

5. Take up the cases of violation of the provision of the constitution and of their laws relating to women with the appropriate authorities.
6. Look up the cases of complaints and take suo-moto notice of matters relating to:-
 - a. Deprivation of women's rights.
 - b. Non-implementation of laws enacted to provide protection to women and also to achieve the objective of equality and development.
 - c. Non-compliance of policy decisions, guidelines of instructions aimed at mitigating hardships and ensuring welfare and providing relief to women, and take up the issues arising out of such matters with appropriate authorities.
7. Call for special studies or investigations into specific problems or situations arising out of discrimination and atrocities against women and identify the constraints so as to recommend strategies for their removal.
8. Undertake promotional and educational research so as to suggest ways of ensuring due-presentation of women in all spheres and identify factors responsible for impeding their advancement, such as, lack of access to housing and basic services inadequate support services and technologies for reducing drudgery and occupational health hazards and for increasing their productivity.
9. Participate and advise on the planning process of a socio economic development of women.
10. Evaluate the progress of the development of women in the capital.
11. Inspect or cause to be inspected, a jail, remand home, women's institutions or other place of custody where women are kept as prisoners or otherwise and take up matters with the concerned authorities for remedial action, if found necessary.
12. Fund litigation involving issues affecting a large body of women.
13. Make periodical reports to the Govt. on any matter pertaining to women and in particular various difficulties under which women toil.
14. Any other matter which may be referred to it by the Govt.

Constitution of Commission: -

1. Chairperson, committed to the cause of women, to be nominated by the Govt.
2. Five members to be nominated by the Govt. from and amongst the persons having not less than 10 years experience in the field of women welfare, admn. economic development, health, education or social welfare.
3. A member Secretary in the field of management by the Govt., who shall be:-
 - a. An expert in the field of management, organisational structure or sociological movement.
 - b. An officer who is a member of civil service of the Union of an All India Service and holds a civil post under the union with appropriate experience.

The Govt. shall provide the Commission with the following staff for smooth functioning of the Commission:-

S.No.	Category of Post	No. of Post	Scale of Pay -----
1.	Joint Director (DANICS)	1	Rs.12000-16500
2.	Accounts Officer	1	Rs.7450-11500
3.	Office Superintendent	1	Rs.6500-10500
4.	Personal Assistant	2	Rs.5000-8000
5.	Stenographer	7	Rs.4000-6000
6.	U.D.C.	1	Rs.4000-6000
7.	Assistant	1	Rs.5000-8000
8.	L.D.C.	2	Rs.3050-4590
9.	Driver	7	Rs.3050-4590
10.	Peon	7	Rs.2550-3200

The salaries and allowances payable to the Chairperson and members and the administrative expenses, including salaries, allowances and pension payable to the officers and other employees shall be paid from the funds provided under the scheme.

The Commission is carrying out its function with release of funds by way of grants under provision of the Act. They held a workshop on Micro Credit Facility to NGO and launched Web Site for training avenues to women.

The Commission had witnessed 500 cases of aggrieved women and have provided counselling through their project of Sahyogini. Legal help has been provided to needy women in jail.

They are also running on line help programme for women which they wish to expand.

Delhi Commission for Women has initiated various pioneer projects of Legal Awareness and Mahila Panchayat, Crisis Intervention Centres/Sahalees, Conferences, Workshop. Delhi Commission for Women has been assigned the task of implementing programmes of Women's Empowerment year also.

Delhi commission for women has also taken the work of setting up of self help groups by coordinating with the voluntary organisations. For monitoring of the programme umbrella organisations has been identified and this programme is being run by giving grants to these organisations.

For smooth functioning of the Commission, 23 posts were created. As all the Posts have still not been created, and the activities have also not come in full swing, the scheme had been continued in the Xth Five Year Plan 2002-2007. For the Xth five year plan funds to the tune of Rs 400.00 Lakh is approved and Rs. 80.00 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 2002-03.

11. **Strengthening of Staff In Institutions to Improve the Efficiency Of Management Services**

(Rs. 200.00 Lakh for 10th Five Yearplan 2002-2007, Rs.30.00 lac for Annual Plan 2002-2003)

Care of the needy and the handicapped, is an integral part of the fabric of Indian Society. Social Welfare Deptt., as Social Security and Social defence measure, is maintaining and running 46 Institutions for the care, protection, development and

rehabilitation of the juveniles, women, senior citizens and beggars. These Institutions are either of custodial nature set up under Statutory Provisions or non custodial institutions as Welfare Homes Deptt. of Social Welfare has following type of institutions :-

1.	Juvenile Home(14 custodial under provision of J.J.Act)	27
2.	Beggar Home(All custodial under provisions of Bombay prevention of beggars Act)	12
3.	Women Homes(One protective home under provision of Immoral Traffic Protect Act)	5
4.	Senior Citizens Home(All non-custodial)	2
	Total	46

When these Homes were planned, the nature of Social problem and social climate was different. The needy were not exposed to the socio-economic change and the moral values. The need was protection from moral danger and safety from anti-social elements. The role of Social Welfare institutions was more for providing free boarding, lodging and educational facilities and these were set up with bare minimum staff comprising of 13 Deputy Superintendents besides 88 Welfare Officers/Group Workers in these 46 Residential institutions.

Now with the rise in the number of inmates above the sanctioned capacity, and change in the attitude and habits of inmates, the need of more supervisory staff has been felt in all the institutions, for providing the inmates the atmosphere of love, care, upto date upkeep with human touch to build the bonds of emotional security and family atmosphere.

In the recent past, it has been observed that the inmates in the institutions could not be provided with the best of services for their proper personality development. Inmate suffer from emotional insecurity, warmth and love. The homes lack the family touch which aggravates their suffering. National Human Righths Commission and High Powered Commission set up by the Lt. Governor Delhi desired that the services in the Homes/Institutions be improved forthwith by providing round the clock supervisory level

services in the institutions such as to avoid leaving the inmates in the care of caretaking staff only.

Accordingly it was decided, that as Deputy Superintendent is a vital link in the day to day institutional management, for improving the services we need 140 posts of Dy.Superintendents for round the clock duties with 10% reserve.

Another vital link for provision of welfare services is the Welfare Officers in the institutions, who is the first professionally qualified functionary to receive the beneficiary and through intake interview assess the immediate need. Welfare officer is also responsible for social and emotional rehabilitation of the inmate through counselling, guidance, case work technique. Welfare Officers approximately have to handle nearly 70 –75 cases approximately owing to which they are not able to maintain regular touch with the inmate and build proper rapport and help in their overall development of personality and rehabilitation.

Under Govt. of India Ministry of Welfare, “Scheme of Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment”, there are four Welfare Officer for 50 children .Working on this premise, department proposes to make in position, one Welfare Officer for 25 beneficiaries, thus requirement is of 180 additional posts of welfare officers inclusive of 10% leave reserve. This will facilitate improvement of welfare services and welfare officers will be able to chalk out social rehabilitation programme and provide personal touch to each inmate.

During the discussions in Planning Commission it was informed that another most important functionary in efficient working of the institutions is the caretaker who need to be available round the clock and look after the needs of each inmate. From each standard, department is extremely short of caretakers. Under Govt. of India’s scheme the requirement was 3 Nos. for fifty children round the clock. Department of Social Welfare would need 262 caretakers in addition to the present strength of 284 caretakers. Planning Commission has agreed for the inclusion of these posts for improvement in environment and efficiency of the homes. 125 posts of caretakers have been created in 1998-99, out of

which 28 posts of caretakers have been filled up in the Annual Plan 1999-2000 and 32 posts of caretakers have been filled up in 2000-2001.

The proposal for creation of posts of Welfare Officer is also under consideration of Competent Authority. The working group of Planning Commission while considering the scheme with in-built Provision of 320 posts of Welfare Officers and Deputy Suptds had agreed to the creation of 140 posts i.e. 34 Deputy Superintendents and 106 Welfare Officers.

While the proposal for creation of posts of Welfare Officers is underway but could not be created due to the revision of pay scales by the Fifth Pay Commission of Welfare Officers as the pay scales of Welfare Officers and Deputy Supdt. have been clubbed in the same slab. Owing this anomaly, the posts of Deputy Supdt. i.e. Supervisory Level Officer could not be taken up for creation unless and until the anomaly is removed and the posts are allowed to be created in next higher scale.

Financial Implications:-

An outlay of Rs.200.00 lakh has been approved for the Xth Plan and Rs.30.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2002-03.

12. Construction of Working Women Hostels

(Rs. 1600.00 Lakh for 10th Five Yearplan 2002-2007, Rs.150.00 lac for Annual Plan 2002-2003)

With the Social and Economic Development of the country, large number of women are seeking employment opportunities and for gainful employment they are migrating to be self-reliant. When employed, they are in need of a dignified and proper shelter. As they generally do not have any living accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi and all the Working Women Hostels constructed so far are full and not in a position to accommodate the large number of women who are waiting allotments, the need for constructing more working Women Hostels has been felt.

Although various Voluntary Organisations have set up Hostels with the help of grant from the GOI but it has been observed that they are not in a position to meet out the increasing need for hostel facility for women working in the govt., private sector, hospitals and industrial undertakings. The Lt. Governor desired that more Working Women Hostels need to be set up with adequate facilities to overcome the accommodation problem of the women working in NCT of Delhi.

Keeping in view the dire need of providing such facility to the working women and to bring in the main-stream of society, land measuring 2546 sq. meters has been acquired by Deptt. of Social Welfare from DDA in Vishwas Nagar, Institutional area in Sept.1992 for which cost to the tune of Rs.9,83,025/- was paid to DDA by PWD under the plan scheme "Acquisition land from different source including DDA etc. and its development" during 1992-93.

PWD had constructed the hostel building for Working women at Vishwas Nagar Institutional area which is 4 storied. The accommodation is for 100 women with all the basic facilities.

This hostel will be managed by voluntary organisation for which proposals have been invited to be run on the same norms as in the Government of India Scheme.

There is also need for constructing more working women hostels as avenues for employment are opening up for women in public sector, govt., private sector, hospitals and industries and the existing facilities are insufficient to meet the requirements. Now the Govt. has decided to construct/set up more working hostels for women so that they are able to live in safe & secure places convenient to their work places. For this it is proposed to set up hostels in all districts of Delhi which will also augment available facilities being provided by NGO's and Govt. Sector. There are 11 Working Women Hostels being run by the voluntary organisations in South, South-West, Central, New Delhi Districts. NDMC is running three hostels at Mandir Marg, Laxmi Bai Nagar and at Bhagwan Das Lane in New Delhi District. Jawahar Lal Nehru University is constructing a hostel in the campus and Indian Council of Social Welfare (NGO) is constructing a hostel in R.K. Puram. Districts of North, North-West, West and North-

East are the areas which are devoid of any hostel facilities for the working women. Thus, these are the areas in which the land has to be identified on priority and 13 new Working Women Hostels have to be constructed.

DDA has identified 6 sites for setting up of working women hostels and has allotted land at Dheerpur, Najafgarh, Basantvillage, Ranibagh, Tugalakabad and Dilshad Garden. Land payment has been made only for one site (Najafgarh) to DDA during 2001-02.

As the hostels have to be constructed on war-footing basis, these can be constructed by adopting standard drawing, prepared by senior architect of PWD or by empanelled architect of PWD or NDMC. These buildings will have to be constructed by the PWD, NDMC or on deposit work by HUDCO/Minor Irrigation Department/CPWD/MCD. The funds under the Scheme will be required for the purchase of land and for construction of the buildings. Planning Commission had desired that State Govt. should derive the benefit of Govt. of India's Scheme relating to construction of Working Women Hostels. Hence, it is proposed to obtain Central Government Assistance for implementation of the scheme for purchase of land and construction of the buildings. Approximately the funds to tune of Rs.16 Crores will be required from the funds of Delhi Government under Xth five year plan 2002-2007 and in the Annual Plan 2002-2003, Rs 150 Lac are required to construct 13 working women hostel of 100 each. In the annual plan 2002-2003 one such hostel will be completed. Once the buildings are complete, the furniture and fixtures will be required to equip the hostels. Subsequently, a policy decision can be taken for the management of these hostels under Bhagidari Yojna through an agreement with leading NGOs who are running working women hostels in Delhi/in India. These Hostels will provide admission to the working women and will charge licence fee/rent as per norms of Govt. of India Scheme. The mess charges and other facilities will also be charged as per the norms decided. The Govt. of India Scheme allows admission to college students persuing education and these facilities can be extended to the students requiring accommodation in these working women hostels.

An outlay of Rs.1600.00 lakh has been approved for the 10h Plan and Rs.150.00 lakh for the Annual Plan 2002-03.

13. **Scheme of Financial Assistance to Widows**

(Rs. 1500.00 Lakh for 10th Five Yearplan 2002-2007, Rs.250.00 lac for Annual Plan 2002-2003)

Cosmopolitan city of Delhi has population more than one crore. Even New Delhi is attracting more and more people owing to avenues available for pursuing higher education, vocational training, technical education and opportunities it offers for self-employment, employment in organized and un-organised sector. The migrating population to Delhi is coming, to live a new life after breaking the bonds of joint family system in their native state. Once in Delhi, the individuals are living mostly in nuclear families depending on the income of single bread earner. Although there is high inflation and high cost of living, the families are not able to make both the ends meet and have, if not two, one complete meal.

The life in Delhi is full of stress and strain and also involves long travel for place of work and vocation. There are accidents which lead to loss of life, deaths due to heart failure and other diseases related to hypertension, cancer. The families are in crisis once the bread earner is gone. There has been increase in the number of diseases in younger generation recently and the families left behind are on the verge of disintegration, as there is no one to take care of them and provide for their food, care, shelter and day to day needs.

The constitution of India envisages that “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 case of unemployment, old age, sickness disablement and in other cases of undeserved want”.

Thus, for the protection and well-being of the members of the society from economic distress and hardships in the event of sickness, unemployment, disability or old age, various social security measures/assistance schemes have been undertaken by the state. Social Welfare Deptt. has been providing respite to women in the hour of need. The assistance being provided to widows between the age of 18 yrs to 40 yrs was too meager a sum for providing them opportunity of Self-employment and subsequent maintenance

of family. The high cost of living and competitive life, makes it more difficult to exist in the society and even care of the children.

In Annual Plan 1995-96, Department of Social Welfare initiated a scheme to provide financial assistance to the widows in the age group of 50 to 60 yrs who are without adequate means of subsistence, for self-employment, as to start some income generating profession vacation for her livelihood with a lump sum assistance up to Rs.5000/- once in the life, for starting any income-generating profession vocation. The rules governing the scheme had also been notified and the applications had been invited.

While reviewing the welfare scheme for the widows, Advisory Committee to the Ministry of Social Welfare, Govt. of Delhi was of the view that the quantum of financial assistance to widows needs to be re-examined in totality, considering the need of widow and her responsibility towards family i.e. upbringing the dependent children. With this in view, it was decided to have one scheme of financial assistance to widows with financial assistance as under :-

<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Amount</u>
a) Financial Assistance to Widows	18 yrs to 45 yrs	Rs.10,000/-
b) Financial Assistance to Widows	46 yrs to below 60 yrs	Rs.5,000/-

Under the scheme of Financial Assistance of Widows, one time assistance for the purpose of rehabilitation will be released to the widows. For helping the women to be self reliant and earn good amount of money, the government is considering upgrading the skills/ technical knowhow of the women who are interested to undertake some short term/ condense course in the vocation of demand.

Eligibility Criteria :-

- 1) The benefit of the scheme can be availed by the widows who fulfill following :-
 - a) Widows who are domiciled in the NCT of Delhi and have been residing in NCT of Delhi for more than 5 yrs continuously.

- b) Have no regular mean of subsistence and whose income from all sources including that of the dependents does not exceed Rs.22,000/- per annum.
 - c) She should be in the age group of 18 yrs to below 60yrs and none of her relatives, sons/unmarried daughter living with her are in a position to support her financially.
- 2) The following widows in said age group shall not be eligible for financial assistance under this scheme: -
- a) Women beggars who are totally destitute.
 - b) Inmates of any institution run by the Govt./Local body or any Voluntary Organisation.

The widows eligible for the grant of assistance under this scheme shall have to apply on the prescribed application form obtainable free of cost or through Member of Legislative Assembly of Delhi/Member of Parliament of Delhi.

Periodical Check-up :- Cases of assistance to widows could be inspected by the investigators or any other officer of the Deptt. of Social Welfare, Govt. of NCT of Delhi specially deputed for this purpose. The working group of the Planning Commission suggested that the scheme is being now implemented for a long time and to asses as how far this scheme has been served its purpose, an evaluation study needs to be conducted.

Staff Component: For implementing this scheme following staff to deal with the cases of the widows according to the provision of the scheme is required.

<u>S.No</u>	<u>Name of the Post</u>	<u>No.of Posts</u>	<u>Pay-Scale Revised</u>
1.	Superintendent	1	Rs.6500-10500
2.	Dy.Supdt.	1	Rs.5500-9000
3.	Welfare Officer	2	Rs.5000-8000
4.	UDC	1	Rs.4000-6000
5.	LDC	1	Rs.3050-4590
6.	Peon/Messenger	1	Rs.2550-3200

The scheme has been put into implementation in 1996-97. The rules governing the scheme as per new pattern of assistance has been notified which aims for the self sufficiency and economic rehabilitation of the widows. Govt. is taking into consideration the cost of living and requirements of equipments or cost of raw material for starting the self-employment activity has enhanced the quantum of assistance to widows from Rs.5000/- to Rs.7500/- and Rs.10,000/- to Rs.15,000/- one time. Under the scheme the target has been over achieved as the funds had been enhanced in the annual plan years. For the tenth five year plan an outlay of Rs 1500.00 lakh is approved to cover 12000 widows and for the annual plan 2002-2003 an outlay of Rs.250.00 lakh has been provided to cover 2500 widows.

14. **Setting up of Crisis Intervention Centres for Girls/Women**

(Rs.300.00 lakh for 10th Plan and Rs.30.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03)

The rise in population in National Capital Territory of Region of Delhi owing to increase in the levels of education, occupational mobility, rapid growth of industrialization, changing moral and cultural values, economic disparities and influx of people in search of jobs has created various social problems for the family. The life is full of stress and strain and the women have to suffer the most in the event of any mishappening atrocity or as a victim of exploitation. It has been the endeavour of the Social Welfare Department to safeguard her interest and protect her. Still it has been felt that the counselling services and financial assistance cannot redress the sufferings of the women till she is provided secure environment like home as a rape victim, in moral danger, unwed, mother cruelty at the hands of husband/ relatives. The duration of such care programme is of short nature owing to the distress, she is undergoing.

Social Welfare Department is running Nirmal Chhaya in Delhi. But in hour of crisis, when women are in distress they need admission in institution 24 hours a day.

It has been observed that though this home is already functioning, still there are women who are being exploited and are falling in wrong hands. Sometime women cannot reach this institution and are lured away by antisocial elements on the assurances

of help. To protect women from falling in hands of such persons, there is need to set up crisis intervention centres for girls/women in Delhi to provide help and shelter at the nearest in the hour of needs.

Aims and objectives of the Scheme:

The aim of the scheme is to provide protection and respite to women in distress within their reach through Short Temporary Shelter.

Eligibility Criteria:

- Unprovided women girls, who are victims of martial family discord, Maladjustment, victims of dowry.
- Shelterless, destitue, deserted women/Girls who are in need of immediate Protection.
- Unprotected women girls in moral danger.
- Women who belong to age group of 18 years to 45 yrs.

If a women is having dependent Children then only such Children who are below six years of age will be permitted to stay with her, provided they are not suffering from any infections or incurable disease. Children above six years of age will be kept in children/juvenile home run by the Department.

Methodology to Implement the Scheme:

Department has a proposal to setup the programme for rehabilitation who are living in difficult circumstances which includes girls engaged in trafficking and woman who are living in brothels and leading an undignified life. Such proposal is at the moment for upgradation of facilities and programmes at Nirmal Chhaya and at another building which will be taken at rent .Department is also duty bound for undertaking these programmes in view of the Hon.ble High Court orders.

PROPOSAL FOR REHABILITATION

1.SETTING UP OF SHELTER HOME :

Under this project Govt. of India assistance will be obtained and matching funds will be provided by the State Govt. For the home of 200 girls, a rented building will be arranged in view of the urgency of the matter.

Budget :

Proposed by GOVT. NCT Delhi	Provisions under the scheme of Swadhar of Govt. of India	Difference of amount to be borne by the State Govt.
Rent: Rs. 50,000/ month	Rs 25,000/month	Rs 25,000/month

a)Salary :

Post	Month	Month	Month
Resident Superintendent	Rs. 10,000/-	6000/-	4000/-
Asstt. Supdt. (W.O.)	Rs. 8,000/-	--	8000/-
Medical Doctor(Part time)	Rs 4,000/-	--	4000/-
Councillor (full time)	Rs. 8,000/-	6000/-	2000/-
Trained Nurse (Full time)	Rs. 4000/-	4000/-	--
Clerk/Typing, Accounting & Store keeping	Rs. 4,000/-	4000/-	--
Cook(2 @3000)	6,000/-	--	6000/-
Chowkidar/Peon(4 @ Rs 3000)	Rs 12,000/-	6000/-	6000/-
Sweeper(2 @2000)	Rs 4,000/-	--	4,000/-
TOTAL:	Rs 60,000/-	26,000/-	34,000/-

All the staff mentioned above would be appointed on contract basis and also in addition services of a Lawyer would be obtained on contract basis.

b)Other Recurring Expenditures :

	Month	
-Office contingencies		
@ Rs. 5/- per inmate/month,	Rs 500/-	500/-
--		
-Medical expenditure		
@ Rs. 25/- per month/inmate,	Rs 2,500/-	2500/-
--		
-Food of Resident @	Rs. 700/-	
per month per inmate	Rs 70,000/-	50,000/- 20,000/-
-Pocket Money @ Rs. 50		
per month per inmate	Rs 5,000/-	5,000/-
--		
TOTAL:	Rs 78,000/-	58,000/- 20,000/-

c)Other non recurring expenditure :

-Assistance for furniture, bed, machines and other items :	Rs, 2,50,000/-	2,00,000/- 50,000/-
of permanent use @ Rs. 2500/- per inmate		
-Recreational Development activities @ Rs. 200/- per inmate	Rs. 20,000/-	20,000/- --
TOTAL:	Rs 2,70,000/-	2,20,000/- 50,000/-
Monthly expenditure on recurring :	Rs 1,88,000/-	Rs 1,09,000/- Rs 79,000/-
Items expected:		
Non-recurring expenditure:	Rs 2,70,000/-	Rs 2,20,000/- Rs 50,000/-

2. Strengthening of Nirmal Chhaya (Nari Niketan)

Since most of the rescued girls above 18 years are kept in Nirmal Chhaya, there is a need to have additional number of dormitories and rooms to enhance the capacity of Nirmal Chhaya. Under this scheme Deptt. proposes to :

- Construct 5 additional dormitories with a capacity of 20 beneficiaries each with 5 toilets and 5 bathroom.
- One dinning hall and a kitchen
- One recreation room.
- Two activity rooms

This scheme will have two years gestation period as it requires preparation of site plan layout, architectural plan, detailed structural estimates duly verified by State PWD. State Govt. would require 75% assistance for construction of building under 'Swadhar' scheme of Govt of India to strengthen Nirmal Chhaya.

Budget :

Proposed by GOVT. NCT Delhi	Provisions under the scheme of Swadhar of Govt. of India	Difference of amount to be borne by the State Govt.
Construction cost 75%	Rs 25,000/-	Rs 25,000/-

Of the estimated cost

a)Salary :

Post	Month	Month	Month
Resident Superintendent	Rs. 10,000/-	6000/-	4000/-
Asstt. Supdt. (W.O.)	Rs. 8,000/-	--	8000/-
Medical Doctor(Part time)	Rs 4,000/-	--	4000/-
Councillor (full time)	Rs. 8,000/-	6000/-	2000/-
-Music & Yoga PT Teacher(2)	Rs 8,000/-	--	8000/-
Trained Nurse (Full time)	Rs. 4000/-	4000/-	--
Clerk/Typing, Accounting & Store keeping	Rs. 4,000/-	4000/-	
Cook(2 @3000)	6,000/-	--	6000/-
Chowkidar/Peon(4 @	Rs 12,000/-	6000/-	6000/-

Rs 3000)			
Sweekper(2 @2000)	Rs 4,000/-	--	4,000/-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL:Rs	68,000/-	26,000/-	42,000/-

All the staff mentioned above would be appointed on contract basis and also in addition services of a Lawyer would be obtained on contract basis.

b)Other Recurring Expenditures :

	Month		
-Office contingencies			
@ Rs. 5/- per inmate/month,	Rs 500/-	500/-	--
-Medical expenditure			
@ Rs. 25/- per month/inmate,	Rs 2,500/-	2500/-	--
-Food of Resident @ Rs. 700/-			
per month per inmate	Rs 70,000/-	50,000/-	20,000/-
-Pocket Money @ Rs. 50			
per month per inmate	Rs 5,000/-	5,000/-	--
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL:	Rs 78,000/-	58,000/-	20,000/-

c)Other non recurring expenditure :

-Assistance for furniture,			
bed, machines and other items :Rs, 2,50,000/-		2,00,000/-	50,000/-
of permanent use @ Rs. 2500/-			
per inmate			
-Recreational Development			
activities @ Rs. 200/- per	Rs. 20,000/-	20,000/-	--
inmate			
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL:	Rs 2,70,000/-	2,20,000/-	50,000/-

Monthly expenditure on recurring :Rs 1,92,000/- Rs 1,09,000/ Rs 83,000/-

Items expected:

Non-recurring expenditure: Rs 2,70,000/- Rs 2,20,000/- Rs 50,000/-

3. Setting up a Counselling Centre at Nirmal Chhaya

The girls/women rescued from G.B. Road or other area are under tremendous mental stress and trauma when brought to the Govt. Homes and requires immediate & sensitive counselling to make them comfortable. Hence a counselling Centre with efficient & professional Counsellors are urgently required to cope up with the current crisis situation and for future also.

Objective

To provide counselling, referral and if possible rehabilitative services to women victims of atrocities in the family and society and also to others affected by family and social problems and dispute.

Target Group

Women victims of atrocities and rescued girls from G.B. Road/brothels of Delhi.

Budget

Proposed by GOVT. NCT Delhi	Provisions under the scheme of Swadhar of Govt. of India	Difference of amount to be borne by the State Govt.	
	Monthly	Month	Month
-Honorarium for 2 Counsellors @ Rs 8000/- month per Counsellor --Rs	16,000/-	5,000/-	11,000/-
-Other expenses e.g. rent, stationary, additional staff, Transport, etc as per requirement proposed by Institution.--Rs	15,000/-	3,300/-	11,700/-
	-----	-----	-----
	31,000/-	8,300/-	22,700/-
b)Non-recurring grant	20,000/-	15,000/-	5,000/-
GRAND TOTAL: (a+b)	51,000/-	23,300/-	27,700/-

This is very pertinent to mention that Counselling Centre requires services of professional Counselling having professional qualification of MSW, MA psychology/ diploma in Applied Psychology or qualified in Social Psychiatry. For getting the appropriate qualified persons the honorarium will need to be revised upwards compared to Govt. of India norms.

4. Setting up of Training-Cum-Production Centre

Setting up of Training-cum-Production Centre under NORAD would be a positive step in initiating the rehabilitative activities for the girls rescued from brothels and housed in State run Homes. It would aim at imparting vocational proficiency and improving their quality of life leading to complete dissociation from prostitutions. Hence, appropriate proposal will be sent to Govt. of India for providing suitable funds as per norms as 100% assistance.

Govt. of India does have norms of the scheme of per capita per beneficiary of Rs.8000/- but for this special economic empowerment programme following is the suggested budget:-

Budget

Non-Recurring

-Construction of Sheds(PWD has been-- asked to submit the cost of construction as per prescribed norms	--	Rs 25,00,000/-	
-Training/Equipment Cost(Rs)	--	Rs 65,000/-	
-Furniture and fixtures (Rs)	--	Rs 20,000/-	
-Others	--	Rs 10,000/-	

Total non-recurring -- Rs 25,95,000/-

Recurring:-

-Salary of four Instruction/Trainers @Rs 3,000	--	Rs 12,000/-	Rs 1,44,000/-
-Stipend amount(Rs 250/month)	--	Rs 25,000/-	Rs 3,00,000/-
-Raw material for training	--	Rs 5,000/-	Rs 60,000/-

-Rent	--	Rs 50,000/-	Rs 6,00,000/-
-Other expenditure	--	Rs 6,000/-	Rs 72,000/-
-Contingency amount 15% of total	--	Rs 2,000/-	Rs 24,000/-
-Total Recurring	--	Rs1,00,000/-	Rs 12,00,000/-
-Grand Total(Non-recurring & Recurring)	--		Rs 37,95,000/-

PROPOSAL FOR SHELTER-CUM-SKILL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

A Shelter-cum-Skill Development Centre would be set up by State Government in coordination with N.G.O. around Daryaganj for the women:

- Who are willing to leave the profession of commercial sex
- Who are threatened
- Who have potential to adopt alternative way of livelihood
- Who are no more in this profession and are without any source of earning along with their children below 12 years to provide continued education, shelter, health check up, skill development course for at least 100 inmates. This center would also act as a platform to have a direct contact with these workers to motivate them opt for other well suited alternative of livelihood.

Budget :

**Proposed by GOVT.
NCT Delhi**

**Provisions under the
scheme of Swadhar of
Govt. of India**

**Difference of
amount to be
borne by the
State Govt.
Rs 25,000/-**

Rent: Rs. 50,000/- Per month

Rs 25,000/-

a)Salary :

Post	Month	Month	Month
Resident Superintendent	Rs. 10,000/-	6000/-	4000/-
Asstt. Supdt. (W.O.)	Rs. 8,000/-	--	8000/-
Medical Doctor(parttime)	Rs 4,000/-	--	4000/-
Councillor (full time)	Rs. 8,000/-	6000/-	2000/-
Instructor (2 @ 4000)	Rs 8,000/-	--	8000/-
Trained Nurse (Full time)	Rs. 4000/-	4000/-	--
Clerk/Typing, Accounting			

& Store keeping	Rs. 4,000/-	4000/-	--
Cook(2 @3000)	6,000/-	--	6000/-
Chowkidar/Peon(4 @ Rs 3000)	Rs 12,000/-	6000/-	6000/-
Sweeper(2 @2000)	Rs 4,000/-	--	4,000/-
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL:Rs	68,000/-	26,000/-	42,000/-

All the staff mentioned above would be appointed on contract basis and also in addition services of a Lawyer would be obtained on contract basis.

b)Other Recurring Expenditures :

	Month	Month	Month
-Office contingencies @ Rs. 5/- per inmate/month,	Rs 500/-	500/-	--
-Medical expenditure @ Rs. 25/- per month/inmate,	Rs 2,500/-	2500/-	--
-Food of Resident @ Rs. 700/- per month per inmate	Rs 70,000/-	50,000/-	20,000/-
-Pocket Money @ Rs. 50 per month per inmate	Rs 5,000/-	5,000/-	--
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL:	Rs 78,000/-	58,000/-	20,000/-

c)Other non recurring expenditure :

-Assistance for furniture, bed, machines and other items :Rs, 2,50,000/- of permanent use @ Rs. 2500/- per inmate		2,00,000/-	50,000/-
-Recreational Development activities @ Rs. 200/- per inmate	Rs. 20,000/-	20,000/-	--
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL:	Rs 2,70,000/-	2,20,000/-	50,000/-

Month expenditure on recurring :Rs 1,96,000/- Rs 1,09,000/- Rs 87,000/-

Items expected:

Non-recurring expenditure: Rs 2,70,000/- Rs 2,20,000/- Rs 50,000/-

All the staff mentioned above would be appointed on contract basis and also in addition services of a Lawyer would be obtained on contract basis.

The department proposes to run this programme by assisting voluntary organisations but till experienced, reputed voluntary organisations are identified, the department proposes to run the programme as above in Nirmal Chhaya complex and also take the assistance of Govt. of India scheme named Swadhar (the new scheme of Govt. of India, Ministry of Human Resources and Development for the women in difficult circumstances). Funds for the scheme are proposed to meet the State share for implementation of this scheme and for support to voluntary organisations if they come forward to run the Crisis Intervention Centres for Women in difficult circumstances in different areas of Delhi. Hence, no staff is proposed on regular basis in this scheme.

Financial Implications:

The scheme is proposed for inclusion of set up of such homes in the Annual Plan 2002-03 to cater to 300 girls/women in crisis/difficult circumstances and in the 10th Five Year Plan 5 such shelters are proposed to cater to 1000 beneficiaries.

An outlay of s.300.00 lakh has been approved for the 10th FYP and Rs.30.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03.

15. **SCHEME OF PENSION FOR WOMEN OF DECEASED HUSBANDS**
(Rs.1075.00 lakh for 10th FYP and Rs.20.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03)

In the seventies the problems being faced by women were of shelter, once the bread - earner expired. Deptt. of Social Welfare in this direction had set up a Mahila Ashram in 1970. Now, after two decades, when there are changes in society due to urbanization, women do not approach to seek a place of shelter in Delhi but means of survival in the same environment with her children or immediate family. She is in need of financial support to tide over her financial hardships once her husband has deceased.

Department of Social Welfare has been implementing one time assistance scheme to women of deceased husbands but with the high cost of living this is inadequate to lead a long life without any monthly supplement. It is desired that for this category of socially handicapped persons, Department should consider introducing a scheme of monthly pension to women of deceased husbands.

Delhi has population of more than one crore. As opportunities of vocational training, technical education, self-employment, employment in organized and un-organized sector are in abundance, population is migrating to Delhi to live a new life after breaking the bonds of joint family system in their native state. There are small families depending on the income of single bread earner. The families are in crisis once a woman loses her husband and the families are on the verge of disintegration without any financial support from relatives for their food, care, education and health. Women also hesitate in seeking help from relatives or friends. The instances of exploitation are also quite common owing which a woman feels neglected.

AIMS OF THE SCHEME

It is with this aim in view the present scheme is proposed for the protection and well-being of the members of the society from economic distress and hardships in the event of death of husband. The state govt. proposes monthly pension to this category of socially dis-advantaged to provide respite to women in the hour of need.

The projected population of women who have lost their husbands is of 8% of all ages. However, it has been felt that women who have lost their husband in young age are still able to survive by undertaking some income generating activity but the women who have lost their husband in the age group of 45 to below 60yrs. are without adequate means of subsistence as they are unable to take up work for self employment for her livelihood. Thus it is proposed to introduce monthly pension scheme to the women of deceased husbands.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

1. The benefit of the scheme can be availed by the women of deceased husbands who fulfill following:

- a) Who are domiciled in the NCT of Delhi and have been residing in NCT of Delhi for more than 5 yrs. continuously.
- b) Have no regular means of subsistence and whose income from all sources including that of the dependents is below poverty line of Delhi.
- c) She should be in the age group of 45 yrs. to below 60 yrs. and none of her relatives, sons/unmarried daughter are living with her, are in a position to support her financially.
- d) The benefits of the scheme will be given to those applicants whose husbands have not expired prior to 2001

2. The following women of deceased husbands in said age group, shall not be eligible for financial assistance under this scheme:-

- a) Women beggars who are totally destitute
- b) Inmates of any institution run by the Govt./local body or any Voluntary Organizations.

METHODOLOGY

The application form can be obtained from Distt. Offices free of cost or through elected representatives of Delhi ie Member of Legislative Assembly of Delhi. The duly filled up form will be submitted to the Distt. Offices of Social Welfare Deptt. with the copy of death certificate, proof of domicile and affidavit of family income.

Staff Component

For implementing this scheme following staff to deal with the cases of the women of deceased persons according to the provision of the scheme is required.

S.No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts for 10 Distt	Pay- Scale
1.	Sr. Superintendent	1(HQ FAS)	Rs.10000-15000/-
2.	Dy. Supdt.	10	Rs.6500-10500/-
3.	LDC	10	Rs. 3050-4590/-

FINANCIAL IMPLICATION:

The monthly pension scheme will be of greater financial implication as each women is being proposed pension @ of Rs. 500/- p.m. on the demise of her husband. The age group and life span affects the expenditure for coming years of plan. For achieving a physical target of 400 women of deceased husbands funds to the tune of Rs.20.00 lac are required in the annual plan 2002-03 and for achieving a target of 1000 women in 2002-07, the requirement of funds are Rs.1075.00 lac.

An outlay of Rs.1075.00 lakh has been approved for the 10th FYP and Rs.20.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03.

16. **ASSISTANCE TO WEAKER SECTION GIRLS/WOMEN FOR SELF EMPLOYMENT**

(Rs.300.00 lakh for 10th Plan and Rs.20,00 lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03)

The year 2001 had been dedicated to women for their empowerment. National Prespective Plan for Women 1988-2000 A.D. also had laid great stress on generating awareness among masses regarding the necessity of educating girls so as to prepare them to effectively contribute to the Socio Economic Development of the country and to strengthen their role in society and to realise their capability and contribution in National Growth.

The avenues have also been provided, for developing their inherent talent by non-governmental organizations, local bodies and departments dealing with the welfare. Social Welfare Department is already having 25 work centres of women for providing training to girls in Cutting, Tailoring & Embroidery. Rehabilitation Services deptt. was also

having the facilities of training the girls & women in the Training-cum-Production Centres. In the Schools of Delhi, scheme of vocationalisation of Education is being implemented which links education with productivity and to familiarise students with technical knowledge and skills.

Central Social Welfare Board is releasing grants to Voluntary Organisations for conducting short term and condensed courses. Industrial Training Institutes of Delhi are running the Training Programme of Cutting & Tailoring and other trades.

It has been observed that the talent being developed is not being realised fully as after provision of training, the girls/women, who are living in the poverty conditions in resettlement colonies and JJ clusters cannot pursue their skill for self-employment purpose in want of financial support. A need had been felt to provide these women avenues to engage in gainful activity and enhance their socio economic status.

JUSTIFICATION OF THE SCHEME:-

As the vital role of women in the social development of country has been realised, it is proposed to provide assistance to the pursue the skilled/vocationally trained girls/women to pursue the activity for self-employment.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

The benefits of the scheme can be availed by the girls/women who fulfill following:-

- a) Girls/Women who are domiciled in the NCT of Delhi and have been residing in the NCT of Delhi for more than 5 years continuously.
- b) Have no regular mean of subsistence and whose income from all sources does not exceed income as per poverty line of Delhi.
- c) She should be in the age group of 18 years to 40 years and none of her relatives are in a position to support her financially.

- d) She should be vocationally trained in trades through a course from Govt. run Deptt. / agencies or should be having diploma of proficiency in courses run by NGO's.

METHODOLOGY TO IMPLEMENT THE SCHEME:-

The girl/women eligible for the grant of assistance under this scheme shall have to apply on the prescribed application form obtainable free of cost from the Deptt. of Social Welfare, Govt. of NCT of Delhi or through Member of Legislative Assembly of Delhi.

COMPETENT AUTHORITY

1. The Director of Social Welfare, Govt. of NCT of Delhi shall be the competent authority under this scheme whose decision shall be final.
2. The competent authority for satisfying himself shall get an attested copy of certificate of training and social investigation report of the applicant.
3. For approving the assistance a committee will be set up for screening the applications comprising of members of technical education, industry deptt. etc.

QUANTUM OF ASSISTANCE

Under the scheme the assistance will be restricted to Rs. 10.000/- (Rs. ten thousand only) as one time assistance for purchase of equipments and raw material. If an applicant desires higher assistance, then the applicant will have to take matching amount as loan from appropriate authority on their own surety arranged by them.

STAFF COMPONENT:-

For implementing this scheme following staff to deal with the cases of girls/women according to the provision of the scheme, is bare minimum:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>No. of post</u>	<u>Pay scale (Rs.)</u>
1.	Sr. Superintendent	one	10000-15000
2.	Dy. Supdt.	two	6500-10500
3.	L.D.C.	two	3050-4590
4.	Peon/Messenger	one	2550-3200

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:-

The scheme is thus proposed for inclusion in the X Five Year Plan 2002-07 with an approved outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakh with a physical target of 3000 beneficiaries. For the Annual Plan 2002-03, the approved Outlay is Rs. 20.00 lakh with physical target of 200 beneficiaries.

17. **Setting up of Juvenile Shelter Homes**

(Rs.300.00 lakh for 10th Plan and Rs.20.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03)

For the welfare of the children in consonant with the provision of the new Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000, the state government has to provide services of observation homes, children homes and shelter homes. For the institutional programmes under section 8 of the Act the state government may establish and maintain either by itself or under an agreement with voluntary organisations **observation homes** as may be required for the temporary reception of any Juvenile in conflict with law. Section 9 of the act provides that any State Government may establish and maintain **special homes** either by itself or under an agreement with voluntary organisations for reception and rehabilitation of Juvenile in conflict in law.

This Act also provides setting up of **children homes** either by itself or in association with the voluntary organisations. Section 37 of the Act clearly specifies that the state Government may recognise reputed and capable Voluntary organisations and provide them assistance to setup and administer as many shelter home for Juvenile or children as may be required .These homes will be inspected by the inspection committees.

In Delhi large no of children are living on the streets who are destitutes and have no home to go back to. Hon'ble Delhi High Court has directed to chalk out a programme

for their rehabilitation. For rendering services for the welfare of the children, voluntary organisations have a significant role to play so that children can have education , health care, vocational training and recreation facilities . The voluntary organisations have been requested to identify the area of their work so that grants can be provided to them.

The state Government proposes to assist the voluntary organisations under the GOI Scheme of Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustments.

For this purpose, the services of the voluntary welfare agencies will be utilized to the maximum at various stages or referral, treatment and rehabilitation of juveniles especially with regard to non-delinquents. An effective linkages will be established with community based welfare institutions, whether run by Voluntary Organisations or set up by trusts for child welfare, by way of licensing or certification. Under the scheme greater stress will be placed on individualized handling of the Juvenile through a programme of study and diagnosis, appropriate placement, corrective education, vocational training and social re-assimilation.

So far no voluntary organisations is being assisted under this scheme but department of social welfare has decided to involve voluntary organisations in the juvenile welfare administration.

The scheme is proposed to be implemented on the same pattern which is already in existence as the Govt. of India, Ministry of Welfare, centrally sponsored scheme with the pattern of assistance as follows as per the norms for expenditure: -

i)	Central Govt. Share	45%
ii)	State Govt. Share	45%
iii)	Voluntary Organisations	10%

This new scheme is proposed as a matching share for setting up of the 20 institution in the X th Five year plan 2002-2007 and 10 homes in the annual plan 2002-2003 by voluntary organisations and in case suitable organisations are not identified then state government will create necessary infrastructure. The scheme is proposed with capital as well as revenue Funds.

An outlay of Rs.300.00 lakh has been approved for 10th Plan and Rs.20.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03.

18. **Expansion of Foster Care Services**

(Rs.30.00 lakh for 10th Plan and Rs.5.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03)

The Department of Social Welfare under the provision of Children Act 1960 was implementing the programme of Foster care services for Children to provide them a family where they could be properly looked after. Before placing the children with the Foster families, after receiving the applications from the prospective parents, a social investigation was done and after having found them suitable families, the prospective parents were declared fit persons. All the Foster care placements were done by the Child Welfare Board. For implementing the programme some post were created consisting of one Superintendent, Welfare Officer and other office staff.

After the Juvenile Justice Act was passed in 1986 this programme lost its limelight as the provision of the Act were not conducive. Further the monetary support under this programme was too less for the families to sustain and rear a child for their overall development. The voluntary organizations initiated pioneer programmes of sponsorship of children. But the children living in the institution do not benefit from these programmes.

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children Act 2000) has laid special emphasis for these programmes under Section 42. The act says that the Foster Care may be used for temporary placement of those infants who are ultimately given for the adoption. The children may be placed in the families for a short or extended period of the time. The state government have also being advised to make the rules for the Foster care of the children.

Justification of the Scheme:

Department wants to expand the existing scheme as the concept of Foster care involves a substitute family for a temporary period till the child's own family is not in a

position to accept them back in the family. This will help in the deinstitutionalisation of children and would provide children suitable families.

Methodology to implement the Scheme:

The help of recognized voluntary organizations, experienced in the field of family and child welfare will be requested to identify suitable family and help in their social investigation. Suitable eligibility criteria for the NGO's, foster care parents will be prepared and eligibility criteria for selection of children for Foster care will be decided. The NGO's will also do counselling of the families and supervise the child once placed. The Scheme will be operated by the department with the existing staff of the scheme.

Financial Implications:

For this programme sponsoring NGO's, Trust and Corporate Houses will be approached. However, for initiating the activities in the schemes, Funds to the tune of Rs.5.00 lakh are approved in 2002-03 to cover 100 beneficiaries in A.P.2002-2003 and Rs 30.00 Lakh are approved in the Xth Five year plan 2002-2007 to cover 800 beneficiaries.

19. Expansion of Old Age Assistance/Pension

(Rs.18000.00 lakh for 10th Plan and Rs.3600.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03)

Need and Justification of Scheme :-

The complexion and character of Delhi city has undergone significant changes during the last four decades. Now, it has become a vast city of population above 1 crore. Rapid industrialization and urbanization had a telling effect on the social structure, notable of which is the breaking away of joint family system. Most of the families depending on the daily wages, are now finding it difficult to support their non earning members. Old age Persons, who have crossed the stage of earning, now look towards their sons and relatives for support but feel neglected and disappointed because the sons and relatives find it difficult to maintain even their own children. For their day to day needs

of nutritious diet, medical care and other basic needs, they need an independent source of income.

The scheme was being implemented on Non Plan side till 1993-94 and 11263 beneficiaries were being provided with old age pension at the rate of Rs.100/- p.m. The benefits of the scheme were restricted to the persons who were having an income of Rs.600/- p.m. in the urban and Rs.535/- p.m. in the rural areas.

Having regard to the social conditions, it was felt that the income of the family has no relevance to the benefits being extended to an aged person who is generally considered to be liability even in families having reasonable good source of income.

Aims & Objective of the Scheme:

The aim of the scheme is to provide social security by way of financial assistance to destitute old and disabled persons who are without any means of subsistence and nobody is in a position to support in the evening of their lives for survival.

Methodology to Implement the Scheme:

As the total population of the aged persons in Delhi i.e. 60(+) is expected to be above 4.50 lakh, therefore, Delhi Govt. decided to extend the benefits of the scheme to the Aged Persons above 60 years of age in phased manner preferably covering all above the age of 65 years living under poverty line and also to enhance the amount of the pension from Rs.100/- to Rs.200/- per month so as to take care of the increasing price trends. The benefit of the scheme is provided after recommendation of a case by MLA, Member of Parliament of Delhi. The scheme extends benefits to following:-

1. Those whose age is 60 years (+). In the case of disabled relaxation in age is permitted to the extent of 5 years than the prescribed age limit.
2. Those who are not receiving old age pension from MCD and NDMC or from any other source.
3. All 60(+) persons who are bonafide residents of the NCT of Delhi.

Pattern of Assistance along with Pattern of Funding:

The Old Age payment is made in the last month of each quarter of the year i.e. June, September, December and March. The pension was being paid through Post Office. Now electronic clearance system through R.B.I. has been introduced and the pension is credited in the bank or post office account of beneficiary. For smooth implementation of the scheme following posts are proposed to be created:-

<u>Name of the Post</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>	<u>Scale(Rs)Revised</u>
a. Sr. Supdt.	1	10000-15200
b. Welfare Officer (Gazetted)	2	5500-9000
c. L.D.C.	2	3050-4590
d. Investigators	4	3050-4590
e. Daftri-cum-Record Keeper	2	2550-3200

Under the scheme, Finance Department had agreed to creation of seven posts which have been approved by the Lt. Governor of Delhi. The posts created are:-

<u>Name of the Post</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>	<u>Scale(Rs)Revised</u>
Welfare Officer (Gazetted)	1	5500-9000
L.D.C.	1	3050-4590
Investigator	4	3050-4590
Daftri	1	2550-3200

Delhi Govt. has enhanced the quantum of old age pension from Rs.200/- to Rs.300/- p.m. from Jan, 2002 to meet the cost living due to inflation. In the X Five year plan 2002 -2007 also the physical target has been kept as 1 Lakh beneficiaries as there can be new cases sanctioned and some beneficiaries may not live or shift out of Delhi.

This scheme is proposed for spilling over in the Xth five year plan as in a PIL, Hon'ble High Court Delhi has directed for verification of all the cases on regular basis. It has also been further desired that pension be released on monthly basis.

The physical target for the 10th Plan as well as for Annual Plan 2002-03 is 1.00 lakh beneficiaries. An outlay of Rs.18000.00 lakh has been approved for the Xth Plan and Rs.3600.00 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 2002-03.

20. **Setting up of Recreation Centres for Senior Citizens**

(Rs.200.00 lakh for 10th Plan and Rs.10.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03)

Aims And Objectives :-

The sole aim of setting up of Recreation Centres for Old Age Persons is to provide facilities for relaxation, avenues of social and cultural activities for their leisure time. This facility would keep the Aged Persons integrated in their respective families and the old persons will not be looked upon as problem to be cared for in the day time when the family members go for their work/vocation.

Facilities in the Recreation Centre :-

Each recreation centres will have the facility of television, radio, library to provide reading material, books and newspapers, discourses on religious and social matters, indoor games and contributory picnics and outings.

The centres will work as focal point of services to the elderly in the area for health, care and medical check up camps. These services will bring a remarkable improvement in the living styles and gainful utilization of the spare time of the elderly persons.

Seventy Recreation Centres are being constructed by local bodies. MCD is constructing 67 Recreation Centres and NDMC is constructing 3 Centres, one in each constituency. The pattern of assistance has been approved in 1994-95 which includes construction grants, non-recurring and recurring expenditure, with facilities as under :-

1. Colour Television
2. Radio

3. Furniture, durries, indoor games etc.
4. Books/Periodicals/Newspapers.

Earlier it was proposed that NDMC & MCD will supervise the operation of these centres through the staff available with the community development programmes and additional post of Attendant-cum-Watchman will need to be created, for watch and ward, only if necessary. The centres will function from morning till evening. Community participation will be sought in implementing the scheme for achieving its aim and objectives. These centres will be a focal point to the Sr. Citizens in the community without discrimination of caste, creed, colour, and economic strata. The Scheme was included in the Annual Plan 1994-95 and funds to the tune of Rs.2,83,84,000 have been released to MCD in following manners:-

Year	Brief Particulars	Amount released to MCD
1994-95	Constn. Of 30 Recreation Centres.	Rs.1,99,38,000/-
1995-96	Constn. Of 10 Recreation Centres	Rs. 66,46,000/-
1996-97	For incurring expenditure for recurring & Non-recurring items in 9 Recreation Centres	Rs. 18,00,000/-

	TOTAL	Rs.2,83,84,000/-

NDMC has also been released funds to the tune of Rs.13,29,200/- for two recreation centres in New Delhi Constituencies.

As 70 Recreation Centres could not be constructed, the scheme was spilled over in the IX Five Year Plan 1997-2002. In the entire IX th plan no funds were released to these bodies. as they failed to provide utilisation certificate. Now MCD & NDMC have constructed 33 recreation centres but most of them are yet to be made operational.

This scheme is proposed for spilling over for management and running over under Bhaghidari Yojna in Xth five year plan .The funds will be released to local bodies for construction of centres in remaining constituencies for which provision are made.

An outlay of Rs.200.00 lakh has been approved for the Xth Plan and Rs.10.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03 has been approved.

21. **Setting up of Ten Old Age Home**

(Rs.600.00 lakh for 10th Plan and Rs.30.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03)

India has been known for its traditions, social and moral values and culture in bedded in the social system. One of the system known for the socialization and care for all the living family members was joint family where all the family members paid due respect and honour to the aged persons. With the passage of time and change in social and moral values, rapid industrialization, materialistic development the people started migrating from villages to cities in search of employment, education and vocational training. This led to disintegration of joint family system and development of nuclear family system.

Owing to paucity of living space and busy life, young persons hesitate to accommodate their elderly persons. Their number is increasing day by day and there is no one to provide them, solace, food and a place to live. The elderly persons are finding themselves a neglected lot in need of a dignified place to live and die gracefully.

There are also some elderly persons who find it difficult to adjust with the younger generation because of the big generation gap and feel that they are not welcomed in the family as they are considered a burden, a problem and hindrance in the free life of the younger generation. The aged persons cannot keep up with the advancing civilization and the changing pattern of the life. Hence, to provide care, emotional security and protection of the aged, state has to play a major role to provide them a place where they may stay independently without any restrictions and lead their life in the company of their own aged group persons. They also need to be cared properly for their day to day need of

food, clothing, religious discourses for mental relief and other living amenities with recreational facilities and medical care.

As Delhi is gripped with the social problem of the aged persons who need care and place to live, it is proposed to set up Ten Old Age Homes with the capacity of 80 to 100 persons in various zones of Delhi. The buildings will be suitably constructed and managed, to provide a place where they may live gracefully in a congenial atmosphere. The following services will be made available to aged persons :-

1. They will be provided residential care including free boarding and lodging facilities. The age criteria for admission will be 60+ relax able to 58 yrs if there is no family member to look after the aged persons.
2. They will be provided with Health Care facilities as the aged people are vulnerable to long term diseases.
3. They will be provided with reading room facilities.
4. They will be provided with recreational facilities like. T.V, V.C.R and Radio.
5. They will be provided living accommodation on compact four persons sharing room basis or two persons sharing room basis. This will inculcate in them a sense of belongingness and sharing of their feelings and thoughts.
6. They will be provided with common prayer place and discourses will be arranged.

The Home will be managed by the following personal who will be entrusted with the responsibilities of taking care and looking after the day to day needs of the inmates :-

S.No	Designation	Revised Scale	Post
1.	Superintendent	Rs.6500-10500	1
2.	Welfare Officer(I) (Gazetted)(Tech)	Rs.5500-9000	1
3.	LDC cum Store Keeper	Rs.3250-4590	1
4.	Attendants/ House plus other facilities	Rs.1000/-	6
5.	Sweeper(Part-Time)	Rs.500/- p.m.	4

6.	Peon	Rs.2550-3200	1
7.	Doctor(Part-Time)	Rs.800/- p.m.	1

The inmates will also be participating in the upkeep and maintenance of the institution as per their capacities.

Initially efforts are being made to set up homes in available buildings. Two such homes, one in Green Park and another in Kalkaji were set up. They had limited capacity owing to paucity of space. The home, at Green Park now has been closed and inmates shifted to other home in Narela as the building had to be vacated.

Available piece of land at Alipur, one such home is being constructed. PWD has prepared building plan and estimates. Building is proposed to be constructed at the estimated cost of Rs.91.96 lakh and the estimates have been approved by Standing Finance Committee during 1996-97. This project could not be initiated for the technical problems in the approval of the project so far. The efforts are being made to sort this issue.

Regarding construction of more Old Age Homes, DDA has allotted land for setting up of Old Age Homes at Rohini, Dwarka and Shakur Basti. Cost of land has been paid. One piece of land has been earmarked in Kanti Nagar, Trans-Yamuna for Old Age Home.

More areas are also being identified for allotments of suitable land. It has been decided that one Old Age Home Complex may be set up with the facilities of medical care and leisure time vocation. The complex will provide congenial atmosphere and facilities. The Old Age Homes will be compact units with following items of amenities :-

1. V.C.R & Colour T.V.
2. Food Trolley
3. Maruti Van Converted in Ambulance
4. Stretcher
5. Wheel Chair

6. Furniture
7. Library Books, magazines and newspapers
8. Officer furniture and Stationary
9. Automatic Washing Machine(Laundry Pattern)

The scheme was included in Annual Plan 1994-95.

For the 10th Plan an outlay of Rs.600.00 lakh has been approved. Rs.30.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2002-03.

22. WELFARE PROGRAMMES FOR THE OLDER PERSONS

(Rs.500.00 lakh for 10th Plan and Rs.50.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03)

Govt. of India, Min. of Social Justice & Empowerment, has adopted an integrated programme for older persons with the aims to empower and improve the quality of life of older persons. This responsibility has been taken over by Government considering that the well being of the older persons has been mandated in the Constitution of India. With this in view, Govt. of India, prepared a National Policy of Older Persons and has also prepared a plan of action 2000-05. All the State Govts. have been advised to prepare their State Policy on older persons. The plan of action prepared under the National Policy on Older Persons depicts following major areas:-

- a) Construction and maintenance of Old Age Homes, preferential allotment of flats on ground floor, flats with common services. The related benefits for this programme also include multi-purpose facilities for older persons in housing colonies, special consideration relating to matters of transfer on priority, mutation and property tax and tenancy legislation to be reviewed.
- b) Provision of mobile health services, setting up of welfare funds in hospitals, setting up of geriatric care societies, development of aids and appliances for use of older persons, provide separate OPD counters.
- c) Pension schemes to be devised for self-employed persons, promote long term savings for old age through insurance, mutual funds and banking sector, streamline disbursement of old age pension.

- d) Provision of subsidized or free of cost fixed quantum of good grains, to allot priority gas connection, provide gratuitous relief during natural calamities.
- e) Concession in fare in railways, allotment of lower berths, reservations of seats in buses for older persons, provision of legal aid services and pre-retirement counselling and provide carrier guidance , training, support services to older persons, provide legal advise and help line services and protect them from domestic violence.
- f) Creation of website, generation of data etc.
- g) Involvement of voluntary organizations for provision of welfare programmes to older persons in various matters.

The action plan prepared in view of the National Policy on Older Persons primarily relates to provision of services and of coordination with various ministries.

In the meeting of the working group of Social Welfare Sector, National Policy on Older Persons was deliberated upon and the committee was of the view that Social Welfare Deptt. needs to prepare State Policy on Older Persons and initiate those programmes which are not available at present. Social Welfare Deptt. for the Sr. Citizens is having three plan schemes as given below:-

Expansion of Old Age Assistance/Pension

The aim of the scheme is to provide Social Security by way of financial assistance to destitute old and disabled persons who are without any means of subsistence and nobody is in a position to support in the evening of their lives for survival.

The scheme extends benefits to following:-

1. Those whose age is 60 years (+) in the case of disabled relaxation in age is permitted to the extent of 5 years than the prescribed age limit.
2. Those who are not receiving old age pension from MCD and NDMC or from any other source.
3. All 60 (+) persons who are bonafide residents of the NCT of Delhi.

The Old Age payment is made in the last month of the each quarter of the year i.e. June, September, December and March through electronic clearance system by R.B.I. and the pension is credited in the bank or post office account of beneficiary. One lakh beneficiaries are being covered under the scheme and the pension is being given at the rate of Rs.200/- p.m. which is being enhanced to Rs.300/- p.m.

Setting up of Recreation Centres for Senior Citizens

The sole aim of setting up of Recreation Centres for Old Age Persons is to provide facilities for relaxation, avenues of social and cultural activities for their leisure time. This facility could keep the Aged Persons integrated in their respective families and the old persons will not be looked upon as problem to be cared for in the day time when the family members go for their work/vocation.

Each recreation centres was planned to have the facility of television, radio, library to provide reading material, books and newspapers, discourses on religious and social matters indoor games and contributory picnics and outings.

These centres will also work as focal point of services to the elderly in the area for health, care and medical check up camps and will help in bringing remarkable improvement in the living styles and gainful utilization of the spare time of the elderly persons.

Seventy Recreation Centres were to be constructed by local bodies i.e. M.C.D. was to construct 67 Recreation Centres and NDMC was to construct 3 centres, one each in each constituency. Funds have been provided by Social Welfare Deptt. for construction of 42 Receation Centres so far and 33 recreation centres have been constructed/setup upto end of 9th plan.

Old Age Home

There are also some elderly persons who find it difficult to adjust with the younger generation because of the big generation gap and feel that they are not welcomed

in the family as they are considered a burden, a problem and hindrance in the free life of the younger generation. The aged persons cannot keep up with the advancing civilization and the changing pattern of the life. Hence, to provide for care, emotional security and protection of the aged, state has to play a major role to provide them a place where they may stay independently without any restrictions and lead their life in the company of their own aged group persons. They also need to be cared for properly for their day to day need of food, clothing, religious discourses for mental relief and other living amenities with recreational facilities and medical care. Deptt. has approached land owning authorities to allot land. DDA has allotted land at Rohini, Dwarka and Shakurbasti.

It is proposed to set up Ten Old Age Homes with the capacity of 80 to 100 persons in various zones of Delhi and the buildings will be suitably constructed and managed, to provide a place where they may live gracefully in a congenial atmosphere.

Voluntary organizations in Delhi are also running day care centres, Homes and Mobile Medical Care Centres. Govt. of India, Min. of Social Justice and Empowerment, is releasing grants to the voluntary organizations on the recommendations of State Govt. However, it has been felt that the area which has remained unattended is of taking care of the old persons within their families in the Homes.

For implementing the welfare programmes of older persons there is a need for a nodal department and this being the subject of Social Welfare Deptt., this deptt. will be the nodal deptt. for coordinating the programmes for the welfare of the aged. There will be one nodal officer for the National Policy for Older Persons who will coordinate and monitor the implementation of the State Policy. Hence, for implementing the welfare programmes for the aged there is a need of coordination unit to be set up by Deptt. of Social Welfare.

Name of the scheme

The scheme will be entitled **Welfare Programmes for the Older Persons**. The scheme will be operated for the welfare of the residents of Delhi and will be operated upon by Deptt. of Social Welfare, GNCT of Delhi for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the State Policy of the Older Persons.

Objective of the scheme

Under the scheme it is proposed to set up a welfare fund. All those programmes which are pioneer in nature and not covered under other schemes will be carried out with assistance from this fund either through voluntary organizations or through registered trust/clubs/residents welfare associations etc. The primary objective of the scheme is to re-enforce and strengthen the commitment of the family to provide care to older persons and for providing care to destitute and elderly.

Need and justification of the scheme

Delhi city has become a vast city of population above 1 crore mark and owing rapid industrialisation, urbanization did has been a telling effect on the social structure of the family. Most of the families belonging to low income group or having daily income find it difficult to support their non-earning family members who are either the senior citizens or the children. For the children a large number of voluntary organizations are running the sponsorship programmes but the older persons are finding it difficult to meet their day to day needs of nutritious diet, medical care and other basic needs without any independence source of income and with little assistance being provided through old age pension. Having regard to the social conditions it is felt that a welfare fund needs to be created through which funds can flow for foster care programme or sponsorship programme for older persons. This fund can be created initially with a one time corpus and subsequently with the coming two-three years. Welfare fund can be financially strong by further release of grants from the Govt. and from the public donations. These donations can provide income-tax relief to the donors. From this welfare fund department will be able to provide social security by way of financial assistance to destitute old and also fund pioneer projects of voluntary organizations which are not covered under any grant in aid scheme.

Methodology to implement the scheme

The scheme is proposed to implement by Deptt. of Social Welfare by setting up a separate Coordination Cell to be manned by a senior officer (designated as nodal officer).

This officer will monitor the implementation of the action plan and also pursue the benefits to be extended by various departments to the older persons. The older persons will be issued a multi-purpose identity card by the office of Development Commissioners who will also coordinate the benefits to be provided by respective departments within the district to the older persons.

For implementing the programmes of foster care/sponsorship for the older persons, the District Social Welfare Officers will be designated as concerned officers for the well being of the older persons. For this non-institutional programme the funds will be made available to the Distt. Social Welfare Officers to be further released through voluntary organizations/registered trusts/clubs/residents welfare associations for the particular older persons.

This programme will help families in difficult circumstances not to abandon their older parents at the mercy of the State and will provide care, food, lodging, medical care facilities to the older persons within the family.

Target group

All older persons above the age of 65 years who have a family income of less than Rs.48,000/-p.a. will be covered under the scheme.

All eligible older persons should be residents of Delhi.

They should be having a pakka place of residence.

Unit of the scheme

A unit of foster care/sponsorship scheme will consist of 50 older persons living in the jurisdictional territory of the respective district. For 50 persons unit, there will be one social worker who will visit the family to assess the facilities and care being provided to the sr. citizens.

For all the multiple units of 50 older persons there will be one social worker who will also have a monthly meeting with the Distt. Social Welfare Officers though appointed by voluntary organizations/trust/club/residents welfare association.

Total cost of the scheme

This scheme is being proposed as a family support programme specially to encourage de-institutionalisation or discouraging setting up of more institutions with the belief that family is the best place for any welfare programme may be for children or for older persons. We have to bring about attitudinal changes and the scheme can be initiated at a low key in the beginning being the pilot project and it will expand once successful.

Under the scheme for every sponsored older person it is proposed to give assistance of Rs.800/- p.m. to the family for their up-keep and the benefit of old age pension if being provided will be withdrawn. Similarly if there are families who do not have their own older relations to take care of, can take for foster care, such older persons who do not have any family members to care for them. They will also be assisted to the tune of Rs.800/- p.m. as foster care allowance. For implementing the programme a pattern of assistance will be drawn along with pattern of funding.

The scheme is proposed to be included by setting up of a welfare fund with a corpus of Rs.5 crore, spilled over in two-three years time and subsequently with the interest earned and the donations mobilized the programme may be implemented without any further burdens. The scheme will need to be approved by Cabinet and also need to be examined by Standing Finance Committee if required. It will be implemented with the approval of 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07) as it is one of the proposed schemes.

Staff requirement to implement the scheme

For smooth implementation of the scheme being the nodal department there is need of creation of some posts as department does not have enough infrastructure to coordinate the actions to be executed by various departments and for their proper monitoring. The post suggested are as below:-

S.No.	Name of the post	No. of the post	Scale
1.	Sr. Supdt. (Tech) Nodal Officer	1	Rs.10000-15000
2.	Welfare Officer	1	Rs.5500-9000
3.	U.D.C.	1	Rs.4000-6000
4.	L.D.C.	1	Rs.3050-4590
5.	Peon	1	Rs.2550-3200

Keeping in view the above, for implementing the tasks as laid down in the National Policy to the Older Persons and to be redrafted as the State Policy of the Older Persons it is necessary that for providing non-institutional forms of care inside as well as outside the homes, all out efforts have to be made to strengthen the capacity of the families for discharging their responsibilities towards their older relations, we need to have more and more programmes for the older persons within the family.

An outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakh has been approved for 10th Plan and Rs. 50.00 lakh for Annual plan 2002-03.

23. **SMART CARD FOR SR. CITIZENS – XTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 2002-07**

(Rs.1800.00 lakh for 10th Plan and Rs.225.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03)

The respect and the care for the elders in the family, has been embedded in our Indian Culture. But recent pressures of nuclear family system, degeneration of moral values and economic inadequacies had a telling affect in the love for our elderly. Now, they are in need of special assistance from the state as they are feeling insecure, unwanted and unable to survive with dignity and grace without proper support, outside family. This situation has further taken alarming position as the estimated 7% of population of the grey, is likely to increase in the coming years due to availability of better health care programme and increase of life expectancy.

For the well being of the senior citizens, Govt. of India has adopted National Policy for the Older Persons. And in their interest recommendations have been made to

all the states to prepare State Policy for the Older Persons and to prepare Action Plan. One of the recommendations of the National Policy for the Older Persons is to issue them multipurpose identity card.

OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME:

The scheme is aimed to provide a card to the Sr. citizens which would help them to avail various services/facilities provided by different departments of Govt. of India, Govt. of Delhi and Corporations and Autonomous bodies. This card will be a card for proof of their age and they will not need documents to be produced, for availing the benefits and concessions available to senior citizens. The Govt. of Delhi proposes to issue a Smart Card to the senior citizens.

Need and Justification of the Scheme:

In the census of Delhi, 5% of the population is projected of old persons which is around 7 lacs as per rough projections and out of this, it is estimated that there is population of around 4.5 lacs senior citizens in Delhi. This figure may rise in coming years. As senior citizens face hardships in availing the facilities, though special concessions are available for them in schemes of various agencies, thus it is proposed to issue them Smart Card, embedded with microchip having their personal profile, income, age, health etc.

Methodology to Implement the Scheme:

With the advancement of technology, the banks have introduced Smart cards for easy access to money in the banks through ATM. The Department of Social Welfare has a large number of old age pensioners who could benefit from this card but due to certain constraints of department not being fully computerized, non availability of networking, the programme cannot be started from Department itself and the scheme would be operated by identifying an agency for issue of Smart Card. Each card may cost approximately Rs.200/- having the relevant data incorporating following information:-

- Personal identification like Birth Date, Name, Age and Address, Blood Group, Finger Print and Photo.
- Medical history including sensitivity to drugs and the past medical treatment.
- Secured access to withdrawal of financial assistance under relevant schemes of social welfare deptt. of pension, financial assistance to old and infirm, assistance to T.B. patients etc. with permission from RBI.
- Incorporation of new welfare scheme introduced by govt.
- Nearest agency for referral facilities.

The departments and agencies which are fully electronic and have the back up facilities will be in a position to charge automatic bus fare, rail fare, airline fares, hospital charges. By showing the Smart Cards, they may avail out of line facilities also. Once department is able to set up its independent EDP Cell and have proper facilities of networking and other departments have also electronic governance facilities the scheme may be implemented by department if economically viable.

Target Group:

As all senior citizens, living in Delhi are to be provided with Smart Card, the scheme will be in operation in all the years of 10th Five Year Plan with a target to cover 2.50 lakh of Sr. citizens in Annual Plan 2002-03. Subsequently, in 2003-04, 2 lakh more Sr. citizens will be covered and in all the remaining three years of 10th Five Year Plan remaining or new old persons who become Sr. citizens, will be covered and the estimated number can be one lakh each year.

Staff Requirement:

For implementing the scheme, a separate cell with supporting staff will be required as the sr. citizens will have to be guided to furnish requisite data of personal information, health care data, social security information etc. This cell will also liaison with selected agency. The bare minimum staff is suggested as follows:-

S.NO.	DESIGNATION	NO. OF POSTS	SCALE OF POST
1.	Sr. Superintendent	1	Rs.10000-15000
2	Dy. Superintendent	4	Rs.6500-10500
3	Stenographer	1	Rs.4000-6000
4	L.D.C.	4	Rs.3050-Rs.4590
5	Peon	2	Rs.2550-3200

Financial Implications:

The Scheme is thus proposed for the inclusion in the 10th Five Year Plan 2002-07 with an approved outlay of Rs.1800.00 lac. In the Annual Plan 2002-03 funds to the tune of Rs.550.00 lakh has been approved as the salary, office expenses, and material and equipments may also need to be purchased.

24. **Direction and Administration**

(Rs.350.00 lakh for 10th Plan and Rs.42.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03)

Since inception, the Department of Social Welfare has increased its programmes and activities manifold with the expansion of Social Welfare Institutions and Services. To cope up with additional work load, the staff had to be withdrawn in diverted capacity from the different programmes/services on emergent basis as a temporary measure. But this internal arrangement has adversely effected the working of Institutions and Services. Thus there is a dire need for strengthening of the Direction and Administration machinery at Head quarters by establishing some new units and creation of additional posts. The proposed units and posts are as under :-

Expansion of Administration Machinery

The Department of Social Welfare since its inception had one post of Joint Director who has been looking after work of Administration as well as overseeing work relating to institutions and services. With introduction of ICDS programmes, Govt. of India, Ministry of HRD, sanctioned a post of Joint Director for overseeing the implementation of the ICDS Scheme. As the work relating to administration and institution has increased manifold, for monitoring of the programmes, it is essential that

one post of Joint Director was created in the Pay Scale of Rs.3700-5000 plus a special pay. The post will be filled by a person with a background of Social Welfare, Supplementary Supportive staff will also need to be created such as steno, UDC, Peon and Driver and provision of a vehicle.

Establishments of Financial Assistance Cell :-

The Department of Social Welfare is implementing various schemes for providing Financial Assistance to the socially and physically handicapped and senior citizens in Delhi. All Financial Assistance Schemes are being implemented by the Deptt. from the Financial Assistance Section and by the offices of 10 Districts Officers. These schemes are:-

1. Financial Assistance for the Socially and Physically Handicapped Persons, inclusive of TB patients, Old and Infirm, stipend to widows children, Assistance to sick and maternity cases.
2. Scholarship to Disabled Persons.
3. Stipend to Disabled Persons.
4. Old Age Pension.
5. Assistance to physically handicapped for the purchase of aids.
6. Scheme of provision of Diesel/Petrol subsidy to physically handicapped.
7. Financial Assistance to Widows.
8. NSAP Schemes.

However there is provision of bare minimum staff in two financial assistance schemes only, while seven major schemes are being implemented. There is no staff available for the senior level supervision by technical officers of these schemes, which involves an outlay of more than Rs.40crore each year. This programme needs continuous monitoring specially from the administrative and financial angle as the work has been now decentralized and needs regular coordination. The following minimum staff is required: -

<u>S.No</u>	<u>Posts</u>	<u>No. Of Posts</u>	<u>Pay Scale Revised</u>
1.	Joint Director	One	Rs.12000-16500
2.	Accounts Officer	One	Rs.7450-11500
3.	Assistance Director (Statistical cadre)	One	Rs.8000-13500
4.	Steno	One	Rs.4000-6000
5.	Research Officer	One	Rs.5500-9000
6.	Peon	One	Rs.2550-3200

Establishment of Legal Cell

Due to expansion in the welfare services and increase in number of institutions large number of court cases are pending in different courts of law. There is also increase in the number of administrative cases. In order to have proper projection of govt. view point in the interest of Govt., necessity has been felt to have a “Legal Cell” at Directorate, HQ with the following supporting staff :-

<u>S.No</u>	<u>Posts</u>	<u>No.of Posts</u>	<u>Pay Scale Revised</u>
1.	Law Officer(On deputation)	One	Rs.6500-10500
2.	Legal Assistance(On deputation) (One in the Discipline of law and other MSW)	Two	Rs.5000-8000
3.	L.D.C	One	Rs.3050-4590
4.	Peon	One	Rs.2550-3200

The Law Officer will be the head of the Legal Cell and will supervise the working of the cell. Legal Asstt. Will be responsible for handling the work of court cases, i.e. preparing the case, attending of courts, presentation of cases etc.

Establishment of Estate Cell

With the continued expansion of Institutions/Social Welfare Services, large number of building complexes have been constructed in various part of Delhi by Deptt.

These complexes have been developed to accommodate children, women, handicapped, beggars etc. by providing them residential, educational, counselling and other services. As expansion in the Social Welfare Institutions and Services is the priority of X Five Year Plan, more building are likely to be constructed. But no separate personnel are available with the Deptt for the work relating to these buildings/maintenance/supervision.

Hence a need is felt to have a separate “Estate Cell” to deal with all the matters pertaining to land and building, such as construction, maintenance, acquisition of land and implementation of Capital Schemes and also to have liaison with PWD, DDA and other concerned agencies for better co-ordination. DDA has allotted 6 Plots for construction of working women hostel and constructions of these buildings will have to be followed up. The proposed minimum staff for the scheme is :-

S.No	Posts	No.of Posts	Pay Scale Revised
1.	Estste Officer(DANICS)	One	Rs.6500-10500
2.	Caretaker Asstt.	One	Rs.4500-7000
3.	L.D.C	One	Rs.3050-4590
4.	Peon	One	Rs.2550-3200

Strengthening of Planning Cell

Presently there are two separate units viz. Planning Cell dealing with the work of Plan Formulation, implementation and monitoring and RTE Cell dealing with Research, Training and Evaluation of Programmes and Services of Social Welfare Department. Although both these units maintain separate identity but the nature of work is co-related with one another. Both these units are having separate supervisory level functionary. With setting up of elected Govt. the programmes/services have increased manifold. The new and existing programmes are to be implemented with targets set, for which complete liaison has to be maintained for programme formulation, implementation, monitoring and its evaluation, training of personnel, surveys and research to chalk out innovative programmes. Hence there is a need to put both these units under the charge of Sr.Officer, i.e. Dy.Director(Technical) with background of Social Work for Planning, Research and Evaluation, in the Pay Scale of Rs. 10000-15200 along with following staff :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Posts</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>	<u>Pay Scale Revised</u>
1.	Dy.Director(Planning)	One	Rs.10000-15200
2.	Assistant Director (Statistical Cadre)	One	Rs.8000-13500
3.	Steno	One	Rs.4000-6000
4.	Peon	One	Rs.2550-3200

The Dy.Director will be the overall head of both the Planning Cell and RTE Cell, with sufficient experience in the field of Social Welfare Planning.

Setting up of a Vigilance Cell

Department of Social Welfare has more than 80 services/programmes and institutions with large number of staff. During the implementation of these, there are instances of omissions and irregularities committed by staff which need to be investigated into and action as deem necessary initiated by Competent Authority.

There are also large number of matters involving vigilance angle pertaining to dereliction of duty, purchases of article not as per norms etc. It is with this in view that a need has been felt to set up a separate Vigilance Cell with a Vigilance Officer and supporting staff of Steno, UDC, Peon and dispatch rider. The creation of separate vigilance cell will facilitate speedy enquiry and early completion of vigilance proceeding. The staff is proposed as follows :-

<u>S.No</u>	<u>Posts</u>	<u>No.of Posts</u>	<u>Pay Scale revised</u>
1.	Supdt(Vigilance)	One	Rs.6500-10500
2.	Steno	One	Rs.4000-6000
3.	UDC	One	Rs.4000-6000
4.	Despatch Rider	One	Rs.3050-4590
5.	Peon	One	Rs.2550-3200

Public Relation Services

With the expansion of services and awareness in public, more and more people approach department for enquiries. Print media/video companies make inquiries before printing and seek information before making video spots. There is a need to have one Public Relation Officer to provide the information to Press for release of departments view point. Recently the Right to Information Act has been passed which has been put in force and the public relation services at the head quarters and at district level offices are required. For providing these services to community we need following staff :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Posts</u>	<u>No.of Posts</u>	<u>Pay Scale Revised</u>
1.	Public Relations Officer(On deputation)	One	Rs.8000-13500
2.	Steno	One	Rs.4000-6000
3.	Dispatch Rider	One	Rs.3050-4590
4.	LDC	One	Rs.3050-4590
5.	Peon	One	Rs.2550-3200

Nine District Administrative Units

The government of Delhi has taken the decision to decentralize the functioning of various departments to smoothen the administrative machinery and for providing the services at the doorsteps to community on the concept of "Aapki Sarkar Aap Ke DWAR". Accordingly it was desired that the work of all Deptt. be decentralized and function of departments should be operationalised through district.

Department of Social Welfare has also started functioning through 10 district offices going by the concept of territory of the district being co-terminus with the revenue districts. For addressing to the problems of the needy, handicapped and underprivileged, the programmes of counselling, guidance and assistance is provided at the district level.

When the proposal of the government was discussed with the working group of Planning Commission it was desired that the district officer should be technical officers

of Social Welfare Deptt. with master of social work qualification in the equal rank of Deputy Directors. It was also agreed that these officers for effective supervision be provided with vehicle and other facilities. In view of this, in the Annual Plan 1997-98, Finance Deptt. had concurred the purchase of 9 Maruti van, 9 Fax Machines for setting up fully equipped field units. Now the district units have started functioning. The work pertaining to financial assistance schemes has been decentralised. The District Officers have also been declared Dowry Prohibition Offices. The work in districts has increased tremendously. For effective administrative units, following posts are proposed:-

S.No	Designation	No.of Posts	Pay Scale
1.	District Social Welfare Officer	Ten	Rs.10,000-15,200
2.	Superintendent	Ten	Rs.6500-10500
3.	Welfare Officer (Gazetted) Grade-I	Ten	Rs.5500-9000
4.	Asstt. Acctts.Officer	Ten	Rs.6500-10500
5.	Statistical Officer	Ten	Rs.6500-10500
6.	Statistical Assistant	Ten	Rs.5000-8000
7.	UDC	Ten	Rs.4000-6000
8.	Steno	Ten	Rs.4000-6000
9.	LDC	Ten	Rs.3050-4590
10.	Driver	Ten	Rs.3050-4590
11.	Peon	Ten	Rs.2550-3200

It is also proposed to setup separate offices of district for which land/buildings are proposed to be purchased from DDA. Hence funds in the capital side are proposed.

Financial implication of these units will be approximately Rs.150.00Lakh in Plan side.

Computerisation Programme of the Social Welfare Department

The activities and programmes of Social Welfare have expanded considerably in last twenty years. The Department has a large work force, interaction with community for

financial assistance programme and with non-governmental organizations for Grants-in-aid. For keeping up to date data of its staff, accounts and other programmes, it was informed to the Working Group of the Planning Commission that Department wanted to set up an Electronic data Processing Cell. The proposal was agreed by the Planning Commission, which could result in increased efficiency of Deptt. and proper implementation of social security programme.

Now the department is covering more than one lakh needy under financial assistance programme. The release is mostly on quarterly basis and entire data is prepared in floppy and stored. For completing this task it was proposed to buy computers and printers along with necessary allied equipment/articles.

Further all the District Officers have been provided computers but yet to be linked with HQ, for up to date information. The proposal of first phase had been concurred by Finance Department, after having been cleared by Standing Finance Committee for Rs.88.89 lakh for both the phases. Under phase-I, the Deptt. has to computerise major functions at the HQ and is to establish a network system with its 10 district offices. The major schemes to be covered under this phase would be all the financial assistance schemes, grants-in-aid, pay rolls, and SNP supplies to all ICDS projects. All the communications are planned to be carried through the e-mail system.

Also under phase-II, the Deptt. is proposing to develop an integrated software covering all the programming and administrative aspects of the Social Welfare Deptt. Further all the institutions, ICDS projects, and selected TCPCs, WCW would be networked with the HQ and all the operations would be computerised.

The above proposals include the necessary staff deployment on contract basis for one year and intensive training to staff. The proposed computerisation will lead to an efficient and responsive administration of the departmental programmes. The budget provisions have been made accordingly for the current and next year to execute the above programmes which includes purchase of hardware, software, accessories, stationary, disc, floppies, and launching of website of department etc.

Subsequently for the EPD Cell, following posts are proposed to be created and will be filled up on a two to three year contract basis :-

S.No	Designation	Scale of Pay (revised)	No of Post Proposed	Qualification
1.	Programme Officer	Rs.8000-13500	One	Master in Computer Application.
2.	Assistant Programmer	Rs.5500-9000	One	P.G. in Computer Application Programming.
3.	Data Entry Operator	Rs.4500-7000	Ten	Requisite education and Diploma in Data Entry.

Administrative Reform Department had agreed for creation of the post of Asstt. Programmer but due to economy ban, matching saving is being located

Strengthening of Probation Services

Department of Social Welfare is implementing various Social Legislations and is providing probation services to the juveniles, delinquents and beggars envisaged under the provision of Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 and the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.

Recently there has been alarming rise in crime rate and analysis being done, shows the trend of offences being committed by first offenders and involvement of young. This situation needs to be attended with special concern and the delinquent and offenders need to be counseled and provided guidance for their social rehabilitation and correctional behavior.

Department has Probation Officers working in various courts but has one District Probation Officer only. There is a growing need to have District Probation Officers in all the Nine District Courts of Delhi and through Probation Officers could implement the Probation Programme more effectively and have supervision of delinquent and offenders and through timely corrective action save them from becoming habitual/hardened

criminals. For strengthening of the programme there is need to have following bare minimum posts: -

<u>S.No</u>	<u>Designations</u>	<u>No. of Post</u>	<u>Scale of Pay Revised</u>
1.	District Probation Officer	Eight	Rs.6500-10500
2.	LDC	Eight	Rs.3050-4590
3.	Peon	Eight	Rs.2550-3200

It is also proposed to strengthen the infrastructure facilities at the HQ by installing the following: -

1. Purchase of Electronic Typewriters/Computers
2. Paper Shredders
3. Fax Machine
4. Calculators and other equipment.

Approved outlay for Xth Plan is Rs.350.00 lakh and for Annual Plan 2002-003 is Rs.42.00 lakh.

25. **Development of Sewa Kutir Complex**

(Rs.1000.00 lakh for 10th Plan and Rs.1.00 lakh as per provision for Annual Plan 2002-03)

Sewa Kutir (popularly known as Poor House) was taken over by Department of Social Welfare, after department came into being, from a Voluntary agency. Sewa Kutir complex is spread in an area of 17-25 acres. This complex had barrack type construction and was catering to the beggars needing custodial care.

As vast area was lying unutilized, Department of Social Welfare constructed new buildings which are being occupied by blind School, Hostel for college going blind, Juvenile Court, Beggar Court, Vocational Training Centre.

Most of the old barracks are very old and have outlived their lives. The available old barracks are not in use. Survey report of these buildings have been prepared and it is proposed to redevelop the entire area which is consisting of damaged structure of 1510.12 sq. Meters and other surrounding area which can be utilized to construct new building.

PWD has appointed a consultant architect for this project and building requirements are being finalized. It is proposed to redevelop this complex for children institutions as suitable buildings are not available for 3 villages cottage homes, Juvenile Home for Boys at Lajpat Nagar and Observation Home for Boys at Khyber Pass.

For redevelopment of the Sewa Kutir Complex the formalities will take time and the full financial requirements will be prepared after the building plans are finalized.

For the 10th Plan and outlay of Rs.1000.00 lakh has been approved. Rs.1.00 lakh as token provision has been kept for the Annual Plan 2002-03.

26. **Security Internal and External and Augmentation of Sanitation of the Social Welfare Institutions**

(Rs.500.00 lakh for 10th Plan and Rs.80.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03)

The Department of Social Welfare is running 27 custodial institutions which have been set up under the provisions of social legislations. These institutions are for the care, protection, education, vocational training, medical care and rehabilitation of deprived and needy sections, who have been rounded up under the provisions of social legislation. The juveniles who are rounded up under the provisions of Juveniles Justice Act either are neglected, vagrant, destitute and deserted and are kept under the order of Juvenile Welfare Board or Juvenile Delinquents who come in conflict with the law are kept under the directions of juvenile court. Women are kept in protective home, after having being rescued from places of immoral traffic and are in need of protection being in moral danger. Under the social legislation of Bombay Begging Prevention Act, destitute are kept in the Beggars Homes, being beggars who are rounded up seeking alms. The inmates of these statutory institutions are kept under the provisions of the Acts for specific period and are released either through rehabilitations measures of restoration to family or on

employment. Inmate who are lodged in the institutions are also released on superdari being prosecutor, being the victim of an offence, or on supervision and personal bond.

In nature, social legislation may be considered tools of social reforms but custodial nature of the institutions do have the responsibility of the state of providing strict vigil round the clock. When the institutions were set up, the inmates were not exposed to the developments of science and electronic media of recreation and knowledge. The inmates adjusted to the atmosphere and were amenable to discipline of the institutional life. Rarely there were conflicts with fellow inmates or disputes with the staff. One or two caretakers on the duty could manage large number of inmates but with the change in style of living of awakened inmates, they organize in groups and man-handle the staff on duty. Group escapes became the practice which has caused great problems and the department got a bad name. The care-taking staff and watch and ward staff have failed in such circumstances to maintain security internally. A HIGH POWERED COMMITTEE was constituted by Lt.Governor, Delhi in view of many matters of escapes and untoward incidents. The report of the committee has been accepted in to by Hon'ble Lt.Governor with specific emphasis that security be beefed up through private security agencies and internal administration of institutions and two companies of home guards be posted round the clock for external watch and ward duties. The personnel employed by private agencies and the Home guards shall be rotated, so that they are not able to strike root in the institutional administration of inmates and staff.

Department of Social Welfare has engaged, private security agency in Observation Home for Boys,(Delinquent Children), Khyber Pass, Children Home for Boys, Lajpat Nagar, Observation Home for Boys, Delhi Gate, Children Home for Boys, Alipur, Children Home for Boys, Narela and at Nirmal Chhaya Complex and Bal Sadan. This arrangement of internal security through private agency has brought forth good results as the number of escapes has lowered.

Justification of the Scheme: -

To provide round the clock strict watch and ward vigil to reduce escapes and to bring it to nil, it is not only in the interest of the department but in the interest of the

person who is a child or a women or beggar and need to be saved from exploitation . One life saved is a life made and by providing proper care, the department will be able to achieve its motto of developing a personality in right perspective and make him or her a respectable citizen, who can contribute in the social and economic development of the country in the years to come. By beefing up internal and external security, we will also be able to save an individual, who after escape could have fallen prey in the hands of anti-social element and his future could be bleak. By engaging private security and home guards, government may in initial stages increase its financial burden as security needs to be augmented but after months to come, the available programmes and services the vacant post may not be filled up which will reduce the government burden of salaries, OTA, bonus and subsequent pensioner's liabilities.

Financial Implications :-

High-powered committee constituted by Lt.Governor, Delhi has recommended improvements in the standard of cleanliness. For achieving desired results it has been felt that as experiment, we need to award the work of cleanliness and house keeping on contractual basis to private agencies and this programme was outsourced for round the clock, cleaning in the institutional complexes of Tahir Pur having beggar institution of Leprosy Affected persons, and Nirmal Chhaya having the complex of girls/women.

The private agency engaged for this work has to provide maintenance, cleanliness, house keeping of internal building, common areas and external area surrounding in the complex. The agency has also to provide work force in shift round the clock inculsive of their equipment and cleaning material.

Financial Implications: -

As security external and internal and other ammenities and sanitation work has been outsourced, the scheme has been merged for implementation in the Xth five year plan.

For the 10th Plan an outlay of Rs.500.00 lakh has been approved. Rs.80.00 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 2002-03.

27. **Provision of Additional Facilities in Existing Building of the Institutions running under Department of Social Welfare**

(Rs.1000.00 lakh for 10th Plan and Rs.180.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03)

Department of Social Welfare was established in March, 1959 as a separate Department in Delhi Administration and following programmes were taken over from the Directorate of Education :-

<u>S.No</u>	<u>Name of the Institution</u>	<u>Status of the Bldg.</u>
1.	Govt. Lady Noyce School for Deaf (Nursery School), Ferozshah Kotla	Owned
2.	Children Home for Boys, Delhi Gate	Owned
3.	After Care Home for Boys, Old Jail Building, Delhi Gate	Rented
4.	After Care Home for women, Magazine Road.	Rented.

The programme and activities have expanded considerably in the last 4 decades. Department of Social Welfare started constructing its own buildings to run the institutions/services smoothly and suitable for institutional requirements and for proper development of personality of its inmates. Since sixth plan, the construction activities of institution has been maximum and many building and complexes have been constructed along with staff quarters. These are as follows :-

1. Alipur Complex with staff quarters.
2. Lampur Beggars Complex with staff quarters.
3. Asha Kiran Complex with staff quarters.
4. Work Centres for Women
5. Building in Poor House Complex with staff quarters.
6. Buildings in Tahirpur Complex.
7. Buildings in Nirmal Chhaya Complex(Nari Niketan) with staff quarters.

In all, Department has more than 50 building in various complexes where thousands of beneficiaries are being provided residential care programme and non-

residential services. With the years and due to regular wear and tear of the buildings, many essential fittings needed to be replaced. Due to large number of beneficiaries in the institutions, it was found that the buildings needed modifications/alterations and additional facilities according to need. Although the buildings are under the maintenance charge with PWD and regular maintenance was being undertaken by them from Non-plan funds, the financial constraints of PWD came in the way for renovations and provisions of additional facilities.

For providing suitable buildings with all civic amenities and facilities, the plan scheme entitled 'Provision of Additional Facilities in Existing Buildings of the Institutions under the Directorate of Social Welfare' was devised and got approved from Planning Commission. Since then, with the funds available under the scheme, enough improvement of facilities in various complexes which relate to construction of new bathroom, WCs, laying of sewer lines, replacement of windows and doors, provisions of over-head water tanks, extra ordinary repairs of electrical installations and renovation of dilapidated buildings has been done.

The High Powered Committee which was set up by Lt.Governor, Delhi had observed that the institutions need a face lift and extensive renovation such as to provide basic civic amenities and for provision of hygienic and congenial environment.

In view of these suggestions, the buildings of the Deptt. needed extensive renovations for providing a pleasant atmosphere with proper light, amenities, ventilation and properly developed area for external activities. For making the institutions proper homes, full of warmth and congenial atmosphere.

For the 10th FYP an outlay of Rs.1000.00 lakh has been approved. Rs.180.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2002-03.

28. **Grants to NGO Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh (Delhi Branch) for Construction of Multipurpose Centre for the Welfare of Leprosy Affected Persons**

(Rs.200.00 lakh for 10th Plan and Rs.20.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03)

The Government of India adopted the "National Leprosy Eradication Programme" and pledged to eradicate Leprosy from the country by 2000 AD and

launched a campaign in this direction. With the development of science and technology, leprosy which was considered an incurable disease has now been found to be curable if timely diagnosed. The need was thus of timely detection of signs of leprosy in a person, educating not to treat leprosy as communicable and steps towards rehabilitation of the cured persons.

Task was gigantic and without the support and collaboration of Voluntary Organisations, the target could not be achieved. In 1981, Department of Social Welfare framed a scheme "Rehabilitation Centre for Leprosy Cured". All the leprosy affected persons living in various Ashrams were covered under the scheme. Department of Social Welfare also took over the Anand Gram Ashram which was functioning under the auspices of Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh (Delhi Branch), a pioneering organisation in the field of leprosy welfare and of high standing.

Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh is a Voluntary Organisation of national character with Hon'ble President of India as its President. Delhi Branch of Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh has Hon'ble Lt.Governor of Delhi as its patron and Hon'ble Minister of Social Welfare as its Chairman. The Organisation is functioning in the field of leprosy welfare since 70 years, and is catering through its various programmes to a large number of beneficiaries, approximately to the tune of 3000 leprosy affected through non-institutional programme. Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh(Delhi Branch) has conducted a social survey of living conditions of leprosy affected and the social problems related in their rehabilitation. The organisations has undertaken number of programme for the welfare of the children in the age group of 3-5 year, care of senior leprosy affected persons, social research activities along with referral services. Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh with a goal to provide better services, acquired land measuring 11 Bigha 16 Biswa, i.e. 14750 Sq. yards in Village Alipur, vide order of Consolidation Officer, on behalf of Dy.Commissioner , Delhi to set up a suitable building for its programmes.

The organisations proposes to construct building on the allotted piece of land to achieve its aims and objectives by providing following services:-

1. Model Cottage Home.

2. Nursery School
3. Rehabilitation Centre
4. Administrative Block

1. MODEL HOME COTTAGE

This would be a model home for the children in the age group of 3yrs to 7 yrs on S.O.S pattern for the segregation of upto 150 children, as one or both members of the family continue to be active carriers of the disease. The number of children to be segregated will be enumerated to cater to the target groups who are living in many societies for leprosy patients. Each cottage would keep 9-10 children for their proper upkeep and care. Thus, 15 to 18 cottages need to be constructed.

2. NURSERY SCHOOL

A Nursery School for children up to the age of 7 is essential because it is very difficult for children of leprosy patients to get admitted into existing schools, because of the stigma attached to such families.

3. REHABILITATION CENTRE

Medical needs of leprosy patients in Delhi are covered by the Health Deptt. Their social rehabilitation is major problem today. Young people, particularly the healthy children of leprosy patients, are unable to find employment. This often causes them to drift into crime. Some of these children had been staying in After Care Home for Boys to pursue training/education but they are not allowed to stay in this home after the age of 21yrs. Thus there is need for a small rehabilitation centre in the complex. With the help of social workers these children/youth could be suitably employed and economically and socially rehabilitated. Professionally qualified social workers could act as catalysts in aiding young people to get public and private employment, help to educate them about government's many self-employment schemes, avail of bank loans etc.

4. ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK

The complex will need to have an administrative block for office suitable for the staff, counselling rooms etc. As there will be a model Cottage Home, some necessary staff quarters for watch & ward, home manager will also be required with sick room for children.

Above proposed services of Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh are innovative but the organisations has limited resources to execute such project without a suitable building. To encourage voluntary organisation, who have expertise in respective field of social welfare relating to a specific cause and to encourage the programmes which are proposed, there is a need to collaborate with NGO Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh by providing financial support to encourage them to come forward in the field of Social Rehabilitation of Leprosy Affected Persons.

As the scheme relates to collaboration with NGO Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh and construction of building for multipurpose centre for welfare of leprosy affected persons the project is proposed to be got constructed through DDA as the "Deposit Work" as per the decision of Lt. Governor, Delhi. The funds will be provided directly to DDA by this Deptt. on the basis of detailed estimates and detailed building plans as approved. The construction grant will be 100% as per CPWD plinth area rate with upto date correction slip but **with no change in the scope of work.** The funds will be released on the pattern of assistance which will be approved by Finance Department. The project will, however, not be funded under this scheme, for recurring and day to day maintenance of the centre once constructed. NGO will run the project from its own sources or from funds mobilized on their own.

The scheme was proposed for inclusion in the Annual Plan 1996-97 and Planning Deptt. Govt. of NCT of Delhi had agreed an outlay of Rs 10.00 lac. The amount could not be incurred in the project as the approval of the planning Commission was still awaited. The scheme was proposed for inclusion in the IX Five Year Plan 1997-2002, being a need based programme for the welfare of leprosy affected, but did not find favour with the Working Group of Planning Commission and they desired transfer of the scheme to

Health Sector. However, Delhi Govt. holds a view that Social Rehabilitation is the responsibility of Social Welfare Deptt. The scheme is again proposed for inclusion in social welfare sector. The token funds of Rs.50.00 lac have been approved in 2001-2002, but the organisations could do spade work for the construction purposes. As the building plans and the estimates have not been finalized these funds will not be utilised in Annual Plan 2001-2002. Hence the scheme is spilled over to the Xth five year plan in the revenue side.

An outlay of Rs.200.00 lakh has been approved for 10th Plan and Rs.20.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03.

29. **EQUITY SHARE TO MULTI PURPOSE SOCIAL WELFARE CORPORATION**

(Rs.500.00 lakh for Xth Five year plan and Rs 50.00 lakh for A.P. 2002-2003)

Constitution of India provides for equal opportunities of educational, vocational training and suitable opportunities for employment to its population of all categories, class, sex without discrimination. They could also take up self employment projects with financial support and guidance. It is with this in view that Govt. of Delhi has decided to set up one Multi Purpose Social Welfare Corporation to cater to the socially disadvantaged group. This corporation will watch interests of handicapped, women, children and make concerted efforts towards their welfare and development. The corporation would take functions to make available necessary avenues to achieve some of the following objectives :-

1. Promote economic development activities for the benefit of the persons with disabilities, women in need and children.
2. Promote Self-employment and other ventures for the benefit/economic rehabilitation of the socially disadvantaged group.
3. Assist individuals or groups by way of loans and advances for economically and financially viable schemes and projects.
4. Assist self-employment individuals/group of individuals/companies/co-operatives in marketing their finished goods and assist in procurement of raw materials.

5. To undertake and/or support technically, managerially or financially research and evaluation studies, techno economic and related surveys, preparation and appraisal of project reports and documents, feasibility and other studies for developing viable programmes, projects for the socially disadvantaged.
6. To function as channelising agency for receiving funds from National Finance and Development Corporations, Rashtriya Mahila Kosh and other such trusts and foundations.
7. To facilitate the availability of credit through banks and other financial institutions through the scheme of margin money assistance.
8. To promote marketing through tie-up arrangements with state level marketing organisations.

MANAGEMENT OF THE MULTIPURPOSE SOCIAL WELFARE CORPORATION

The corporation would be headed by the Managing Director who would be appointed by the State Govt. and Board of Directors comprising of official as well as non official members. Following posts will need to be created.

S.No	Designation	Pay Scale	No. of Posts
1.	Managing Director	14300-22400	1
2.	General Manager(Tech)	12000-16500	1
3.	Deputy Manager(Tech)	10000-15200	1
4.	Manager(Admn.)	10000-15200	1
5.	Manager (Acctts.)	10000-15200	1
6.	Project Officer(Tech)	6500-10500	1
7.	Assistant Director (Statisal Cadre)	8000-13500	2
8.	Office Superintendent	6500-10500	1
9.	Steno	4000-6000	3
10.	UCD	4000-6000	3
11.	LDC	3050-4590	3

12.	Driver	3050-4590	4
13.	Peon	2550-3200	2

Financial Implications: -

The corporation would be registered under Companies Act 1956. For implementation of the scheme, the rules and bye laws will be framed & same will be incorporated. In the year 2001-2002 Rs.100.00 lakh was approved which may not be utilised.

An outlay of Rs.500.00 lakh has been approved for 10th Plan and Rs.50.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 2002-03.

30. **SCHEME OF BHAGIDARI NEW INITIATIVES IN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

(Rs.300.00 lakh for 10th Plan and Rs.115.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03)

Social Welfare department in the last four decades has been trying to reach all segments of deprived and needy in Society. The task is gigantic as Delhi has a very large population. For achieving the desired results, the voluntary organizations have been encouraged to come forward and actively involve in the welfare and rehabilitation work. Still all the groups needing welfare programmes could not be covered due to limited resources.

It was felt that there is need of convergence of resources and active participation and involvement of community. Once the community is involved the achievement of the goals is easy as all steps are community based and for rehabilitation and mainstreaming again of needy and deprived, efforts are not required. With this in view, it had been felt that some programmes can be covered in outreach programme and some by associating with citizens associations i.e. residents welfare associations.

OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME:

The objective of the scheme is to improve the services through effective management with participation and collaboration with other departments, and to provide package of services in the area of empowerment of women, care of the elderly.

JUSTIFICATION OF THE SCHEME:

The department has been implementing various programmes for the care and protection of women and also for providing them avenues of vocational skills. But due to limited resources, the efforts could not be made to reach all the women living below the poverty line, devoid of health care, education, training and they have remained marginalized and have not become a part of socio-economic development of the country. Realising their worth, it has been desired that we may develop them as Stree Shakti and other departments and voluntary organizations may join hands. Similarly, for the welfare of the aged, it has been felt that the residents welfare associations, can deliver better results as it will give a feeling of security within the neighborhood to the aged and also avenues of relaxation to them in their reach.

PROGRAMMES PROPOSED UNDER BHAGIDARI

Recreation Centres for the Senior Citizens:

Department of Social Welfare is implementing Plan Scheme entitled Recreation Centres for Senior Citizens, one each in each constituency. The sole aim of setting up of Recreation Centres for Old Age persons is to provide facilities for relaxation and avenues of social and cultural activities for their leisure time as this facility would keep the aged persons integrated in their respective families and will not be looked upon as problem to be cared for in the day time when the family members go for their work/vocation.

It is decided that the recreation centres would be set up by local bodies and 67 recreation centres were to be constructed by MCD and 3 by NDMC. Grant-in-Aid to local bodies, was given as below:-

YEAR	BRIEF PARTICULARS	AMOUNT RELEASED TO MCD/NDMC
1994-95	Constn. of 30 Recreation Centres to MCD	Rs.199.38 lac
1994-95	Construction of 2 recreation centres to NDMC	Rs. 13.29 lac
1995-96	Constn. of 10 Recreation Centres to MCD	Rs. 66.46 lac
1995-96	For incurring expenditure for recurring & non-recurring centres to MCD	Rs. 18.00 lac

As per scheme each recreation center had to have the facility of television, radio, library to provide reading material, books and newspapers, discourses on religious and social matters, indoor games and contributory picnics and outings. The centres were to work as focal point to provide services to the elderly in the area for health-care, medical check up camps, and these services were assumed to bring a remarkable improvement in the living styles and gainful utilization of the spare time of the elderly persons.

Though MCD has constructed 31 recreation centres and NDMC has constructed 2 recreation centres, most of them have not been operationalised as grants have been held up in want of utilization certificates. As buildings have been constructed and have not been dedicated to community, thus the purpose of these centres is being defeated. Now, it is proposed that these recreation centres can be operationalised by involving Resident Welfare Association of the area as the facility is for that very community.

The activities will be managed under Bhagidari for which a tripartite agreement will be made. As department of Social Welfare has got the centres constructed, it will be the first party being the owner. For running the programme, Department of Social Welfare will give assistance of approved items besides providing one time fixtures, TV, Radio, furniture and other non recurring items. For day to day repair and maintenance, a small amount will also be provided to the Resident Welfare Association. The local body, will be the second party under this agreement and will give the buildings

to the Resident Welfare Association, for running the activities. The concerned local body will be responsible for the maintenance of the buildings as has been envisaged in the pattern of assistance.

The Resident Welfare Association will be third party, as a user of the building and will run the center for the very purpose for which it has been constructed and will provide the recreation facilities and other facilities without any discrimination of caste, creed and colour. Resident Welfare Association will also maintain the property of the local body and of Deptt. of Social Welfare.

For this programme of Bhagidari an assistance of Rs.30,000/- per annum is proposed for each center which will include the cost of books, magazines, newspapers, discourses, outings and petty repairs and maintenance. For the Annual Plan 2002-03 the financial requirements are of Rs. 15.00 lac for this programme and for the Xth FYP 2002-07 total requirements will be of Rs.100.00 lac.

HAND ON HELP FOR SENIOR CITIZENS:

It is an achievement of twentieth century that had brought about longevity and the numbers of older persons is increasing rapidly. This leads us to a situation of increase of dependent population in need of social security comprising of financial, emotional and health security. The programmes introduced by govt. cannot meet these challenges alone. Voluntary organizations have introduced various programmes of day care centres, mobile medicare programme, sponsorship programme, adopt a gran programme under the adopt a gran programme we may be able to provide opportunities to some elderly for being cared, talked, concerned and helped to walk, bathe, clothed. Still there is a large number of uncared, alone living elders who have to confine between the four walls of their home away from the society.

Efforts are being made by the govt. to develop a cadre of frontline personnel as Geriatric Animators by calculating youth, family members and other concerned with the care of the elderly by comprehensive course of Project Nice (National Initiative on Care of Elderly) by NISD. This may motivate a few to come forward but the concern for the

elderly has to develop within the community. This programme can be taken up by Resident Welfare Associations by identifying the neglected, alone elderly and by giving them a helping hand and some moments of patient hearing and celebration of festivals and events by involving them within their family and in neighbourhood. If any elderly have to be referred to the hospitals for that a contingency fund can be given to participating RWA; for which accounts will have to be maintained by RWA. For appreciating their efforts in this area, the govt. can recognize their contribution by citation and if the RWA select some volunteers for proper course for the case of elderly, at NISD, the course fee can be paid by the govt. or sponsorship can be arranged. For the Annual Plan 2002-03 funds to the tune of Rs. 50.00 lac are proposed and once the Welfare funds for the older persons is set up, the expenditure for this programme will be met from this fund.

STREE SHAKTI:

In the year of empowerment of women, an experiment was made for realizing the worth and strength of women and to develop them as Stree Shakti. In this regard, a camp was arranged in December 2001 in which medical check up of 3000 women living below poverty line was undertaken. A lesson has been learnt from this camp that if we want to make women come forward for socio-economic development of the country then we have to take proper care of their health, educate them and equip them with the skills to be economically independent.

With this in view, it has been decided that the population of women living below poverty line in Delhi be covered for Stree Shakti programme and all the women living in the urban as well as rural areas be covered for the programmes of health, education, technical education and nutrition education. All the departments should converge to deliver a package of these services by pooling in their resources for the empowerment of the women. For implementing this programme, the camps will be organized by the Social Welfare Deptt. in each districts and the infrastructure of ICDS will be utilized for motivating and mobilizing the women for these camps. In this direction the voluntary organizations working in the area will also be roped in. All the departments will have the defined roles as :-

Role of Health Deptt:

- (a) Organising health checkup in the camps by registration and screening of the beneficiaries.
- (b) Issuance of referrals.
- (c) Organising facilities in Hospitals for referrals.
- (d) Giving recognition to the Card issued in the Camps organized with the help of the Health Deptt.

Role of Technical Education Deptt.:

- (a) Registration and counselling of beneficiaries with regard to skill development programme.
- (b) Holding of skill development classes/courses for beneficiaries identified in the camps.
- (c) Organising skill development classes in coordination with the help of NGOs.

Role of Education Deptt.:

- (a) Identify schools/area for holding camps.
- (b) Registration and counselling with regard to literacy.
- (c) Holding of literacy classes with the help of NGOs/AAWs

Role of Social Welfare Deptt.:

- (a) Identify locations in the ICDS area.
- (b) Sensitization and mobilization of the beneficiaries in the ICDS project areas.
- (c) Arrangement of demonstration of food and nutrition classes in the camp.
- (d) Identify the voluntary organisations in the ICDS area for associating follow up action and sensitization.

Through these Stree Shakti camps we will be able to reach the target group which will help us enhance socio-economic status of the women. In each camp it is proposed to cover a population area of 10,000 and reach to appx. 1000 beneficiaries for the health check up and counselling as there may be many women who may have availed the health check up facilities otherwise and may not be in need of any services in these special camps.

For holding these camps the help of one umbrella NGO is proposed, to coordinate and arrange the volunteers/grass root NGOs for implementing this project to cover a large number of women. This umbrella NGO will also supervise/over see the work of the grass root NGOs for registration of the beneficiaries, keeping in constant touch with the beneficiaries after the camp is over as a follow up measure and also closely monitor their activities. This umbrella NGO will also select the volunteers and train them suitably for these camps to be spread in the two years for covering the women needing this programme. It is proposed to hold 80 camps in the coming two years to cover the entire population of women living below the poverty line, in JJ clusters and in re-settlement colonies in rural and urban areas.

This programme needs to be taken up with full preparation by creating awareness of preferential treatments to the women in the hospitals which may attract them to the camps. For achieving this goal involvement of grass root level NGOs is of utmost importance. It is also proposed that the programme should be prioritized by picking up those areas for making the concerted efforts for the women empowerment in the far flung areas having more population and not connected with the health facilities and other avenues.

The department of Social Welfare will have an agreement or Memorandum of Understanding with the umbrella NGO defining the terms and conditions and the functions to be executed by them for implementation of the programme. For each camp an amount of Rs.1 lac will be given to the umbrella organization which will include employing staff, involvement of grass root NGOs, conveyance, administrative cost, monitoring fees, and documentation.

The Deptt. of Social Welfare will make arrangements for sensitization and mobilization of beneficiaries, arrange food and nutrition classes and follow up an monitoring activities. An expenditure of appx. Rs.75,000/- per camp is likely to be incurred.

Under this project of Stree Shakti umbrella NGO will develop an information system for recording the relevant data with respect to the beneficiaries pertaining to their health, literacy, and skill up gradation for income generation. This information will be utilized for analyzing the data and for future planning. Financial assistance will be provided to the umbrella NGO for this programme.

To evaluate the implementation of the programme, the data will be maintained and a gender resource center would be established.

GENDER RESOURCE CENTRE:

Gender Resource Centres will be set up in all district of Delhi by Deptt. of Social Welfare which will act as central focal point for all issues relating to the empowerment of women in general and through this central point programmes will be arranged to equip them for their socio-economic empowerment. The objective of the center will be:-

- (a) To act as a catalyst for making Delhi safe for Women.
- (b) To improve the health of women.
- (c) To impart skill for specific trades and to provide forward and backward linkages enabling women to obtain good remuneration.
- (d) To provide facilities with linkages for drop outs to return to mainstream and to provide coaching to weak students.
- (e) To establish a mechanism for existing Government schemes for women and to enable women to take advantage of same.
- (f) To raise awareness and provide legal literacy in the project area within a period of five years.

- (g) To act as documentation center and Data Bank which will act as a clearing house for information of women and will work towards a system of affiliation of the organizations working on the same.
- (h) The center would act as place where grievances redressal through the concerned Department could be facilitated within a specified time period.
- (i) Dissemination of Data directly and through grassroot level NGOs to the target groups.
- (j) Acting as a bridge between the agencies of the Government providing services/administering programmes and the community members using them.

In the annual plan 2002-2003, 3 gender resource centres will be setup in 3 districts of Delhi and in the remaining year of the Xth Five year plan 6 more gender resource centres will be setup. These centres will be managed with the help of the staff of departments under the Bhagidari Yojna and the the help of voluntary organisations.

In the subsequent phase district wise sub-centres of the Gender Resource Centre can be established in the entire NCT of Delhi as also the GRC can undertake direct funding of relevant projects to the grass root level NGOs.

STAFF COMPONENT:

For implementing this programme, there is lot of need of co-ordination with different departments and with the umbrella NGO. For successfully running this programme, following bear minimum staff is proposed:-

S.NO.	DESIGNATION	NO. OF POSTS	SCALE OF POST
1.	Sr. Superintendent (Cordinator)	1	Rs.10000-15000
2	Dy. Superintendent	2	Rs.6500-10500
3	Stenographer	1	Rs.4000-6000
4	L.D.C.	1	Rs.3050-Rs.4590
5	Peon	1	Rs.2550-3200

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

This scheme of Bhaghidari is proposed for inclusion in the Xth Five Year Plan 2002-07 with a approved outlay of Rs.300.00 lac and for Annual Plan 2002-03 funds to the tune of Rs.115.00 lac are approved which includes the expenditure of running of recreation centres for senior citizens, hand on help for senior citizens and Stree Shakti including gender resource center including the provisions of staff salary, honorarium and office expenses.

An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakh has been approved for 10th Plan and Rs. 115.00 lakh for Annual plan 2002-03.

31. **Construction of Building of Department of Social Welfare (Rs.200.00 lakh for 10th Plan and Rs.10.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03)**

Department of Social Welfare was established in March, 1959 as a separate Department in Delhi Administration and four institutions were taken over from the Directorate of Education. Since then the programme and activities have expanded considerably in last 4 decades. Department of Social Welfare started construction its own buildings to run the institutions/services smoothly and suitable for institutional requirements and for proper development of personality of its inmates. Since Sixth Plan, the construction activities of institutions has been maximum and many building and complexes have been constructed along with staff quarters at Alipur, Lampur, Asha Kiran, Tahirpur, Nirmal Chhaya Complex (Nari Niketan). In all, Department has more than 50 building in various complexes.

So far the department does not have its own building. The headquarters of the department had been running for more than 2 decades in rented building. As this building has to be vacated on court orders, the department had to be shifted in half building vacated by Industrial Training Institute (ITI). This building was owned by Ministry of Labour, GOI. Now this building is in the depilated condition and PWD had declared this building dangerous and unsafe for use. Many section and branches had to be shifted from the headquarters to available office accommodation in various department offices. Now

the headquarters branches are working at Jamnagar House, Delhi Gate and Canning Lane (to be vacated shortly).

Justification of the Scheme

Delhi Government is unable to locate any suitable accommodation for the department headquarters from where all the units and branches could function together and office work could be conducted smoothly. Hence with a plot of land available with the Government at Delhi Gate, department proposes to construct its own office building. The observation home for the boys.

The building will be multistoried and will be constructed by PWD which already has a boundary wall constructed.

Financial Implication

The proposed building will be constructed at an approximate cost of Rs.200 lakh and in the annual plan funds to the tune of Rs.10 lakh are approved in the capital side. Once the building is constructed it will be suitably furnished as work stations.

An outlay of Rs.200 lakh has been approved for 10th Plan and Rs.10 lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03.

32. **Revenue Department**

Grant-In-Aid to Delhi Wakf Board (Rs.100 lakh) for 10th Plan and Rs.40 lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03)

The scheme "Financial assistance to Delhi Wakf Board" was included in the annual plan 1998-9 with a view to provide financial assistance in the form of creation of a revolving fund/GIA to Delhi Wakf Board for expansion of its welfare and developmental activities and grant for scholarship to the students of Madarsas.

The Delhi Wakf Board is the only institution in NCT of Delhi to protect, manage, preserve and look after the Wakf properties consisting of Mosques, Graveyards,

Dargahas, Tombs & other Wakf properties. The Board is primarily responsible to safe guard the said Wakf properties as well as to implement other development and welfare schemes of the Muslim Community in accordance of the wishes of the Wakf. As per survey conducted about 3 years ago, the total no. of Wakf properties was 1997 in Delhi and are notified in the Official Gazette. These 1977 properties are classified as follows:

1. **Non Earning Properties**

a)	Mosques	:	827
b)	Graveyards	:	483
c)	Dargahs	:	309

2. **Earning Properties**

Other properties	:	358
(Shops, Houses etc.)		

The non-earning properties show 82% of the total Wakf properties.

The Wakf Board incur expenditure on following items.

- I. Expenditure on Capital Assets.
- II. Expenditure on Development /Restoration of Wakf property.
- III. Expenditure on Welfare Schemes.
- IV. Recurring expenditure

During the year 1999-2000, an amount of Rs.1.08 crore was release to Wakf Board for meeting out their requirement mainly for development activities for the first time. No funds were released to Wakf Board during 2000-01 for want of some clarification. An amount of Rs.44 lakh has been released to Wakf Board in the Annual Plan 2001-02. An outlay of Rs.100 lakh has been approved for 10th Plan and Rs.40 lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03.

NDMC

Construction of Working Women Hostel in NDMC Area. (Rs. 100.00 lakh for 10th plan & Rs. 20.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03)

Delhi besides being National Capital of India is a developed Commercial Centre, which draws many women for various places of the country for gainful employment. As initially they are single, they face lot of difficulties for their stay in the city. Therefore, there is a great demand for availability for Working Women Hostels. NDMC under, Social Welfare Scheme has already set-up, three Working Women Hostels viz at Mandir Marg named SWATI, at Laxmi Bai Nagar named INDIRA NIKETAN and at B.D.Lane named AAKANKSHA. Aakanksha has been constructed during 9th Five Year Plan. Looking into the successful performance of these three Hostels and on account of more demand there is a proposal to construct at least two more such Hostels, one in Laxmi Bai Nagar Area and another in DIZ Area for accommodating about seven hundred inmates. Foundation stone for the 4th such Hostel in Laxmi Bai Nagar Area has already been laid by Hon'ble Lt.Governor of Delhi on 25.12.2001, whereas for another in DIZ Area, land is being sought from L&DO.

An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been approved for the 10th FYP and Rs. 20.00 lakh for the Annual plan 2002-03.