

### 5.6.3 SOCIAL WELFARE

60. The three-pronged strategy of Empowering the Persons with Disabilities; Reforming the Social Deviants; and Caring for the Other Disadvantaged - which has been the major strength of various social welfare services during the first three years of the Ninth Plan (1997-2000) will continue during 2000-2001.

#### REVIEW OF THE ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000 & ANNUAL PLAN 2000-01

61. A total outlay of Rs.993.65 crore was provided for the Social Welfare Sector in the Annual Plan 1999-2000, which includes Rs.253 crore for the Central Sector and Rs.740.65 crore for the State Sector. Against this, the revised estimate for the year was Rs.214.68 crore in the Central Sector and Rs.797.72 crore in the State Sector, making a total of Rs.1012.40 crore.

62. Similarly, a total outlay of Rs.300.68 crore has been earmarked for the Social Welfare Sector at the Centre in the Annual Plan 2000-2001. This includes Rs.292.68 crore for the welfare of the disabled and for Social Defence under the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (M/SJ&E); Rs.7.0 crore for the scheme of Modernization of Prison Administration under the Ministry of Home Affairs and Rs.1.0 crore for the implementation of the Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act of 1988 under the Department of Revenue. Thus, out of the total Ninth Plan outlay (Central Sector) of Rs.1248.95 crore, Rs.773.34 crore is expected to be spent during the first four years, leaving Rs.475.61 crore for the remaining period of the Ninth Plan. While the year-wise details of the outlays (1998-2001) are given below IN Table 5.6.3.1, the scheme-wise details for the Centre and State-wise details (1998-2001) are given at Annexures 5.6.3.1 and 5.6.3.2.

**TABLE 5.6.3.1**

**Plan Outlays and Expenditure incurred – Social Welfare during 1998-1999 to 2000-2001**

Ministry/Department	Annual Plan 1998-99	Annual Plan 1999- 2000		Annual Plan 2000-2001
	Actual	BE	RE	BE
<b>I. Centre</b>	162.93	253.00	214.68	300.68
Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	153.55	245.00	207.50	292.68
Ministry of Home Affairs	8.38	7.00	7.00	7.00
Department of Revenue	1.00	1.00	0.63	1.00
<b>II. States/UTs</b>	621.72*	740.65	797.72	**
<b>Total I+II</b>	<b>784.63</b>	<b>993.65</b>	<b>1012.40</b>	

\* Revised Estimate

\*\* Being finalised.

#### EMPOWERING THE DISABLED

64. To ensure social justice to the disabled on equitable terms, and to make as many disabled as possible active, self-reliant and productive contributors to the national economy, implementation of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 continued in an effective manner. As a result of this, there

has been a shift in policies towards disabled persons from the welfare and charity approach adopted to that of empowerment through protection of rights, equal opportunities and full participation in various developmental activities of the country. Towards fulfilling the commitments of the Act, efforts are being made not only to expand the on-going schemes but also launching of new infrastructure while the efforts of Artificial Limb Manufacturing Company (ALIMCO) was strengthened by opening four Auxiliary Production Centres. Also two new schemes viz., setting up of six Regional Composite Resource Centres and four Rehabilitation Centres for the Spinal Injured and other Orthopaedic Disabilities were launched during 1999-2000. Further to improve and strengthen various provisions and institutional framework of the Act and to remove the anomalies in the original statute and to make the Act more flexible, a Cabinet Note was moved on the amendments of the PD Act. To consider the proposed amendments, the Cabinet Secretariat has constituted a Group of Ministers.

65. To provide a complete package of welfare services to the physically and mentally disabled and also to deal with the multi-dimensional problems of the disabled, the six National Institutes specialised in different areas of disabilities continued to expand their activities in close collaboration with the concerned organisations both governmental and non-governmental. These Institutes viz., (i) National Institute for Visually Handicapped, Dehradun; (ii) National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Calcutta; (iii) Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Mumbai; (iv) National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad; (v) National Institute for Rehabilitation, Training and Research, Cuttack; and (vi) National Institute for Physically Handicapped, New Delhi, lay special thrust on the development of long-term and short-term training programmes and service models specially suited to the demands and needs of the disabled in rural areas. One of the major initiatives taken was to provide multi-professional-rehabilitation services to the slums, tribal belts, foot-hills, semi-urban and rural areas through community awareness programmes and community rehabilitation facilities. To act as the extended arms of the existing National Institutions, a project to set up six Regional Composite Centres covering all areas of the disability in various regions of the country was approved during 1999-2000. These Centres would undertake a package of functions including manpower development, research and technology inputs as well as modern rehabilitation services for catering to the needs of the disabled. For running these National Institutes, a total outlay of Rs.16.91 crore was made available during 1999-2000. For 2000-2001, an outlay of Rs.16.00 crore was earmarked for these Institutes.

66. The 11 District Rehabilitation Centres (DRCs) continued to provide a package of comprehensive rehabilitation services to the rural disabled. The rehabilitation services include prevention and early detection, medical intervention and surgical correction, fitment of artificial aids and appliances, therapeutical services like physio-therapy, occupational and speech therapy, etc. These Centres were funded through Non-Plan budget.

67. The Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO) continued to manufacture artificial limbs and rehabilitation aids for the disabled. As stated earlier, the efforts of ALIMCO were being expanded by setting up of four Auxiliary Production Centres to augment its manufacturing capacity of wheel chairs and tri-cycles. ALIMCO is in the process of manufacturing 1000 sets of below-knee Floor Reaction Orthosis Kits of Composite Plastics for the polio affected disabled. Composite fitment and Rehabilitation Centres would be set up in 100 districts in partnership with ALIMCO/National Institutes/DRCs and District

Administration of State Governments. During 1999-2000, the outlay for the Corporation was Rs.6.35 crore. For the year 2000-2001, an outlay of Rs.6.75 crore was provided.

68. To equip more and more disabled persons with scientifically manufactured aids and appliances, the scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Fitting of Aids & Appliances gets expanded during the year under reference. Financial assistance was also extended to 97 NGOs located in different parts of the country. To develop appropriate and innovative technological appliances for the Disabled, a Science and Technology Project in Mission Mode continued its research and development activities for generating cost effective and easy to handle technologies for development of aids and appliances for the disabled. Financial support was also extended to researchers, engineers, doctors, scientific departments and autonomous bodies, etc. Through these special efforts, more than 30 aids and appliances were developed. Continued efforts were also being made to explore high-tech areas for more effective technology transfer and reaching aids and appliances to the users. The outlay for the year 1999-2000 for the scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Fitting of Aids & Appliances was Rs.30 crore. For 2000-2001, an outlay of Rs.28.70 crore was provided. The outlay for the scheme of Science & Technology in Mission Mode Project during 1999-2000 was Rs.1.00 crore and the same amount was earmarked for the year 2000-2001.

69. To provide comprehensive treatment, rehabilitation services and vocational training and guidance to patients with spinal injury, the Indian Spinal Injury Centre (ISIC), which was set up in 1991, continued its efforts to extend out-door and in-door specialised services to persons with spinal injuries. A large number of patients (12322) with various types of spinal injuries and problems benefited from the free services offered by ISIC. As a new initiative, four Rehabilitation Centres for the Spinal Injured were approved as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (90:10) for providing long term specialised rehabilitation services and management for life. These Centres would be run by the State Governments while the Indian Spinal Injury Centre and the Central Government will provide technical inputs. During 1999-2000, as against the outlay of Rs.7.0 crore, the revised estimate was Rs.5.15 crore. For the year 2000-2001, an amount of Rs.2.25 crore was provided.

70. To extend credit/financial assistance at concessional rates for a wide range of activities including training, up-gradation of skills, self-employment ventures, etc. to the disabled, the National Handicapped Finance Development Corporation (NHFDC) continued its activities as an Apex Organisation for routing funds through the channelising agencies authorised by the States and UTs. To help the disabled in getting gainful employment, 50 Special Cells in normal Employment Exchanges and 39 Special Employment Exchanges have been functioning all over the country. Efforts were also continued to implement the policy of 3 per cent reservation of vacancies for the blind, deaf and orthopaedically disabled in Group A, B, C & D posts in Central Services and in the Public Sector Undertakings. During 1999-2000, as against the outlay of Rs.20.0 crore, the revised expenditure for NHFDC was Rs.10.0 crore. For the year 2000-2001, Rs.12.0 crore was provided. For the scheme of Employment of the Handicapped, as against the outlay (1999-2000) of Rs.1.45 crore, the revised expenditure was Rs.1.69 crore. For the year 2000-2001, an amount of Rs.1.60 crore was provided.

71. Towards 'Reaching the Unreached', a National Programme for Rehabilitation of the Persons with Disabilities (NRPD) was launched as a State Sector Programme envisaging rehabilitation services right from the village level. The scheme envisages support to the State

Governments for setting up of District Level Rehabilitation Centres and State level Apex Institutions for extending rehabilitation services besides training and manpower development. During 1999-2000, an amount of Rs.5.0 crore had already been provided to the States/UTs as Additional Central Assistance (ACA). During 2000-2001, an amount of Rs.43.00 crore was allocated for extending ACA to the States/UTs.

72. The Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI) has registered 10,572 rehabilitation professional/personnel in the Central Rehabilitation Register and also issued certificates to them. To provide training to the rehabilitation professionals, the RCI has recognised 117 institutions. RCI has also developed 12 short-term and 41 long-term training courses. To provide trained manpower in disability rehabilitation in the entire country, RCI has also launched 2 new schemes viz., Bridge Course for Special Teachers and Para Medical Staff and Training of Primary Health Centre Doctors. In order to enable the RCI to function effectively, a proposal for construction of a separate building for RCI has been approved. As against the approved outlay of Rs.15.50 crore during 1999-2000, the revised expenditure of RCI was Rs.5.0 crore. For the year 2000-2001, an amount of Rs.7.00 crore was provided.

73. As envisaged, a National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disability was set up to up-hold the rights, promote the development and safeguard the interests of persons with these disabilities and also their dependent families. The Trust will inter-alia also protect the interests of the persons belonging to the above mentioned categories, after the death of their parents or guardians. Finalisation of Rules/Notifications, constitution of Boards, etc. are in process. Further, voluntary organisations continued to play an important role in the delivery of services for the persons with disability. The Scheme to promote Voluntary Action continued to be implemented and programmes for prevention, detection, intervention, education, vocational training, employment, counselling, manpower development, etc. were being funded through the medium of NGOs. During 1999-2000, against the approved outlay of Rs.10.0 crore, the revised expenditure was Rs.1.0 crore. During 2000-2001, an amount of Rs.44.0 crore was provided as Corpus Fund.

### **REFORMING THE SOCIAL DEVIANTS**

74. In order to revise the Act and to bring it in conformity with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Child, a Committee comprising of eight Experts on the subject has been formed. The Committee is examining the present Act with a view to bringing qualitative improvement in the services provided under the Act. Further, a Chair on Juvenile Justice has also been instituted at the National Law School of India University, Bangalore, to review the Juvenile Justice Act constantly.

75. To provide full coverage of services contemplated under the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986. The Scheme of Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustments was continued. To implement the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986, assistance was provided to the State Governments under the scheme for Establishment and Maintenance of Observation Homes, Juvenile Homes, Special Homes and After-care Institutes for neglected and delinquent juveniles. During the year 1999-2000, grant in aid of Rs.9.75 crore was released to the State Governments/UT Administrations for implementation of the programme. Under the scheme, 290 Observation Homes, 261 Juvenile Homes, 36 Special Homes and 46 After-Care Institutions were established so far. In addition to this, there are 189 Juvenile Courts and 271

Juvenile Welfare Boards operating in different parts of the country. During 1999-2000, as against the outlay of Rs.10 crore, the revised estimate was Rs.11.0 crore. For the year 2000-2001, an amount of Rs.12.12 crore was approved.

76. To deal with the problem of alcoholism and drug abuse, the Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse continued to extend a variety of services like counselling, screening of addicts, de-addiction, awareness generation, and rehabilitation. About 432 non-governmental organisations were assisted out of which 176 were Drug Awareness, Counselling, Assistance Centres and 256 were Treatment-cum-Rehabilitation Centres. As a result of the impact of the implementation of the programme, during the year 1999-2000 (upto September, 1999), 1.46 lakh drug addicts were registered and 62,812 were detoxified in these Centres. To give wider coverage, de-addiction camps were held in those urban and rural areas where treatment-cum-rehabilitation Centres did not exist. Keeping in view the increasing rate of drug-abuse and its related problems, a three pronged strategy of (i) training and enhancing the capabilities of the NGOs working in the area of drug-abuse prevention programme; (ii) extending the out-reach of drug abuse prevention scheme; and (iii) creating awareness generation in the North East with a special focus on the younger generation was adopted. Five training programmes for trainers (TOT) and 15 training courses for Service Providers in the North-East were organised. To explore the possibilities for opening new Centres and to identify Service Providers for the purpose of training, a Committee was constituted for reviewing the working of the existing NGOs in the North East. During 1999-2000, as against the outlay of Rs.20 crore, the revised estimate was Rs.19.0 crore. For the year 2000-2001, an amount of Rs.18.50 crore was approved.

77. Towards improving training facilities, the M/SJ&E has taken up a number of projects which include Community Drug Rehabilitation and Work Place Prevention Programme in collaboration with United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) and International Labour Organisation (ILO). Under this programme 20 NGOs have been identified in different parts of the country with an objective to train at least 4000 Service Providers in rehabilitation of drug addicts. In addition, 2 more projects viz. Community Wide Drug Demand Reduction in India and Community Wide Demand Reduction in the North Eastern States of India were launched for demand reduction and to develop the capacity of the programmes and the institutions involved for addressing the increasing incidence of alcoholism and drug addiction in the country. To provide authentic information on the actual dimension of the problem and facilitate appropriate need based interventions to address the problem of alcoholism and drug abuse in the country and to assess the extent, trend and pattern of alcohol and drug abuses, a first ever National Survey has been initiated in collaboration with the UNDCP.

78. Under the scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for providing Social Defence services, assistance was continued to be provided for undertaking programmes which were not covered under the existing schemes of M/SJ&E. So far, financial assistance was provided to 29 projects. Under the scheme, a number of programmes were supported for rehabilitation of children of sex workers. Initiatives were also taken to support projects for rehabilitation of widows and for providing counselling and support to the traumatised children and women, particularly, those who were the victims of physical violence and sexual abuse. Assistance was also extended to the victims of super cyclone in Orissa. During 1999-2000, as against the outlay of Rs.2.0 crore, the revised estimate was Rs.1.0 crore. For the year 2000-2001, an amount of Rs.1.0 crore was approved.

79. The National Institute of Social Defence continued its activities in the areas of research and training and in extending technical advice to both the Central and State Governments in the field of prison administration, prevention of crime and treatment of offenders and drug abuse prevention. The mandate of the Institute was enlarged so as to cover areas of concern for Older Persons also. In collaboration with various governmental and non-governmental agencies at regional and local level, the institute has devised a 3-month Certificate Course on De-Addiction, Counselling and Rehabilitation and a 6-month course on Home-Care for Elderly Disabled Persons. To strengthen and provide technical inputs like capacity building, training, research and documentation, a National Centre for Drug Abuse Prevention was set up with assistance from UNDCP. The outlay and the revised expenditure during 1999-2000 was Rs.2.0 crore and Rs.1.78 crore respectively. The approved outlay for the year 2000-2001 was Rs.2.25 crore.

### **CARING FOR THE OTHER DISADVANTAGED**

80. Because of increasing life expectancy, the proportion of Older Persons in the country has been increasing. Correspondingly, the magnitude of their problem is also increasing. In order to take care of the well-being of the elderly, an Integrated Programme for Older Persons continued to extend financial assistance to Voluntary Organisations for setting up/continuance of Day-Care Centres, Old Age Homes, Mobile Medicare Services, etc. Under the Scheme of Grant in aid to NGOs, financial assistance to NGOs was extended to establish 44 new Old Age Homes, 16 new Day Care Centres and 17 new Mobile Medicare Units. As a result of this initiative, 270 Old Age Homes, 403 Day Care Centres, 57 Mobile Medicare Units and 3 Projects for extending non-institutional services for Older Persons were functioning in different parts of the country. In addition, financial aid was also extended for construction of Old Age Homes and Multi-services Centres for Older Persons through the Scheme of Assistance to Panchanti Raj Institutions/Voluntary Organisations/Self-Help Groups for construction of Old Age Homes/Multi Services Centres for Older Persons. During 1999-2000, as against the outlay of Rs.15 crore, the expenditure was Rs.10.0 crore. For the year 2000-2001, an outlay of Rs.9.0 crore was provided.

81. To prevent destitution amongst children and facilitate their withdrawal from life on the streets, an Integrated Programme for Street Children continued to be implemented in various cities of the country. Under the scheme, assistance was provided for a wide range of interventions including shelter, nutrition, health-care, sanitation and hygiene, safe drinking water, education, recreational facilities and protection. At present 134 projects were being implemented benefiting approximately 36300 children. To extend emergency assistance to the Child, a 24 hours free phone service called Child Line Service by dialing No. 1098, launched in 1998-99 in Mumbai, was extended to nine other Cities viz., Chennai, Delhi, Calcutta, Coimbatore, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Jaipur, Bhopal and Patna. To monitor efficient service delivery at various locations, a Child Line India Foundation was established as an Umbrella Organisation. The outlay for 1999-2000 was Rs.9.0 crore. For the year 2000-2001 an outlay of Rs.9.50 crore was provided.

82. The Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA) provides a detailed frame-work for regulating and expediting in-country and inter-country adoption in India. Seventy seven agencies in the country were given recognition for inter-country adoption. In addition, 293 foreign agencies were enlisted in more than 25 countries for sponsoring inter-country

## **Chapter 5.6: Social Welfare**

adoption of Indian children. Twenty agencies in India and six agencies abroad were given recognition for inter-country adoption. During 1995-99, a total number of 13632 children found homes through these agencies. Out of this, in-country and inter-country adoptions were 7681 and 5951 respectively. The Shishu Griha Scheme for in-country adoption was revised and grant-in-aid was provided to 28 NGOs. The outlay for CARA during 1999-2000 was Rs.1.00 crore. For the year 2000-2001 Rs.2.00 crore was provided. For the Shishu Griha Scheme the outlay for 1999-2000 was Rs.2.00 crore. An amount of Rs.2.70 crore was provided for 2000-2001.