What is Social protection?

Social Protection is a set of public measures that a society provides for its members to protect them against economic and social distress that would be caused by the absence or a substantial reduction of income from work as a result of various contingencies (sickness, maternity, employment injury, unemployment, invalidity, old age, and death of the breadwinner); the provision of health care; and, the provision of benefits for families with children (ILO Definition: ILO: World Labour Report: Income security and social protection in a changing world (Geneva, 2000) p. 29; ILO: Principles of Social Security (Geneva, 1998) p. 8).
Why?

‘Social protection is particularly important for vulnerable people who have little or no access to services and transfers that boost their empowerment. Social protection is not just a residual safety net, but it is one of the building blocks for a peaceful society in which economic and social development can flourish. It can also contribute over the longer run to more just and equitable social outcomes.’
When was SP born?
Which country first implemented SP?
Which Year?
India which rank in SP?
Type of Social Protection

**Protective:** Providing Social Assistance or safety net to protect and recover from shocks. Example: Safety nets

**Preventive:** For averting deprivation and deal directly with poverty or to safeguard from shocks of ill health. Example: insurance for economically vulnerable groups.

**Promotional:** enhancement of capabilities of a marginalized individual to earn income. Example: through skill building, vocational and agricultural training, improving access to micro credit etc.

**Transformative:** focusing on underlying structural inequalities that give rise to vulnerability. Addresses concerns of social inequity and exclusion through awareness campaign, stigma reduction campaign and psycho social support.
The Problem: Poor uptake of services

21% of the world’s unbanked population lives in India, notes The World Bank.

Low levels of information & knowledge + An inefficient delivery mechanism = Low uptake of public services among the vulnerable poor and their families.

About 5.6 crore rural households in India are eligible for benefits applicable to below poverty line families.

Only 18% of India’s population has public health insurance coverage.

Only 3.8% of the intended beneficiaries receive education scholarships.
Social Protection Schemes Facilitation for Covid-19 Response

The loss of life, human suffering & the profound economic and social repercussions that societies are facing due to the pandemic, made the Central/State governments to invest more in social protection schemes;

Evidence from previous crises shows that countries that have effective health and social protection systems in place that provide universal coverage are better placed to respond to sudden shocks and crises

- Immediate relief
- guarantees access to health care
- at least a basic level of income security
Covid Specific SP Schemes - 146 Mapped

- Migrant: 33.3%
- Marginalized: 4.8%
- Central Schemes: 17.5%
- MSME: 13.5%
- General Schemes: 31.0%

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1iqu6omhmLQZ-gz3g2q_FVlap_7kOa0u14t_IMcyvr9o/edit#gid=1664265822
Current Issues & Challenges in facilitating SP

- Lack of supporting documents
- Lack of Awareness (ex: PF withdrawal)
- Due to Lockdown - People are not able to access the schemes
- Schemes are not adequate to the people
- No Specific Schemes to factory workers
SP STRATEGY

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Social Protection Strategy

✔ Generate demand for schemes and entitlements
  • Field Engagement Mechanisms (FEM) – Member survey (demand), Camps (for improving access), supported by IEC materials,
  • Capacity building of leaders / champions, Champion recognition and Celebration

✔ Facilitate access to schemes
  • Field Engagement Mechanisms (FEM) – Member survey (to check access), Help desk setup/strengthening, Camps, Single window (at the District level)
  • Sensitisation meetings and pledges from stakeholders, Standard Operating Procedures implementation, Information tracking system training.

✔ Advocacy to improve schemes and programmes
  Field Engagement Mechanisms (FEM) – Member survey (data), Sensitisation meetings and pledges from stakeholders
**What is Help Desk?** When the beneficiary visits the HD in the factory, the person who provides information, register them for the schemes and other services will be Help Desk Facilitator (HDF).

HD facilitator will coordinate and build capacity of the workers and key staffs to ensure the SP activities are implemented effectively.

- Act as a help desk to **coordinate the efforts** of providing information.
- Create awareness on SP schemes.
- Make the workers **aware of their entitlements and rights to access the schemes**.
- Help in **getting the civil identity** needed to access SP schemes.
- Ensure **system for receiving the benefit** (e.g., Helps in basic documents to getting the scheme, help in filling and facilitate for accessing SP Schemes).

SP Help Desks will be set up in each of the factories.

**Follow up with Department** to ensure the workers have the access to the scheme.

To ensure the beneficiaries have the access to the scheme, follow up with Department to ensure the workers have the access to the scheme.
UHD Services

UHD enables access to a wide range of services to the marginalised.

**CIVIC IDENTITY PROOFS**
- Ration card
- Aadhar
- Pan card
- Community certificate
- Passport
- Birth certificate
- Death certificate
- Income certificate

**FINANCIAL INCLUSION**
- Jan Dhan Yojana bank account
- Deposit schemes
- Mudra loans
- Government social security schemes
- Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana
- Life and health insurance
- National Pension Scheme
- Financial literacy and planning

**SOCIAL ENTITLEMENTS**
- Housing scheme
- Widow pension
- Old age pension
- Education scholarships
- Labour card
- Health schemes
- Government insurances
- MGNREGA

**OTHER SERVICES**
- Free legal aid for women and minors
- NSDC skill training schemes
- Agriculture subsidies and grants
- Pregnant women schemes
- Disabled persons schemes
- Construction of toilet
- Skill training
- Income generation projects
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S#</th>
<th>Central Schemes</th>
<th>Eligibility</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana</td>
<td>Applicant must be an Indian resident, who is aged between 18-70 years</td>
<td>Provision of accident insurance of Rs.2 lakh for immediate kin; for subsidised premium of Rs.12 annually. If beneficiary is temporarily handicapped, they will be eligible for a security insurance of Rs.1 lakh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana</td>
<td>Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana</td>
<td>Health Insurance scheme that offers Rs.2 lakh support in the case of a tragedy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>APY</td>
<td>Organized and Unorganized workers &amp; Families</td>
<td>A defined pension system for the poor and under-privileged depending on the contribution and its period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>PMAY</td>
<td>Families with houses having zero, one, or two rooms with a kutcha wall and kutcha ro</td>
<td>Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana aka PMAY or Housing for all is a housing scheme for all the people who belong to lower income group, economically weaker section and Middle Income Group in India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S#</td>
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<td>Eligibility</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>National Scholarships for Persons with Disabilities</td>
<td>40% disability (deafness), monthly family income of the beneficiary should not be more than Rs.15,000 (Monthly Income)</td>
<td>Financial assistance for pursuing higher and technical education for students with disabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Janani Suraksha Yojana</td>
<td>provide institutional delivery to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality</td>
<td>Pregnant women from delivering in government health centres in low performing states</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sukanya Samriddhi</td>
<td>The account can be opened anytime between the birth of a girl child and the time she attains 10 years age by the parent/guardian. Only one account is allowed per child. Parents can open a maximum of two accounts for each of their children</td>
<td>Sukanya Samriddhi Account is a Government of India backed saving scheme targeted at the parents of girl children. The scheme encourages parents to build a fund for the future education and marriage expenses for their female child.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Top priority Schemes - TN State

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CM health insurance</td>
<td>BPL Families</td>
<td>Coverage of 5 lakh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Widow Pension</td>
<td>Widow / No dependant on Son</td>
<td>Rs. 1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Ninaivu Intercaste Marriage Scheme,</td>
<td>a) Income limit No income limit b) Age limit Between 18 and 30 years of the bride. c) Time limit for sending Application Within two years from the date of marriage.</td>
<td>Rs.15,000/- (Rs.10,000/- as NSC and Rs.5,000/- by way of Demand Draft or Cheque) in case a person belonging to the Forward Community marries a person belonging to B.C / M.B.C. b) Rs.20,000/- (Rs.10,000/- as NSC and Rs.10,000 by way of Demand Draft or Cheque) in case one of the spouse belongs to SC/ST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Labor Card</td>
<td>Unorganized workers</td>
<td>12 Schemes applicable including marriage benefits / Pension/ Scholarship/ Insurance/ Funeral exx.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Functional Schemes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Central Schemes</th>
<th>Overall 10 - 12 functional Central Schemes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Specific Schemes</td>
<td>Maximum 4 to 5 functional state specific Schemes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**APY**
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EKbLY8OQphQ

**SSY**
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GhsaXm3aVFJ
COVID-19 குழுவில் தயாரிப்பு விளையாடப்படும் பங்கைகையாக காரணிகள்

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i4We
"செய்தி செய்தின், நேர்வாக்கின்"

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Thank You

www.swasti.org