SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA

SUBJECT CODE : 18BPA54C
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Material prepared according to textbook and reference books given in the syllabus.

SYLLABUS

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Objective
This paper enables the students to know the significance of Social Welfare Administration in the society, the role of Central and State Governments in India and UNO at the international level.

UNIT – I: INTRODUCTIONS

UNIT – II: SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA

UNIT – III: WELFARE OF SOCIAL CATEGORIES – I

UNIT – IV: WELFARE OF SOCIAL CATEGORIES – II

UNIT – V: ROLE OF UNO IN SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

Textbook

Reference Books
** CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD**

The Central Social Welfare Board was established in 1953 by a Resolution of Govt. of India to carry out welfare activities for promoting voluntarism, providing technical and financial assistance to the voluntary organisations for the general welfare of family, women and children.

**Organizational structure:**

### Composition:

**General Body (55)**
1. The General Body is headed by the Chairperson of the Central Social Welfare Board, it consists of all Chairpersons of the State Social Welfare Boards.
2. It consists of all Chairpersons of the State Social Welfare Boards, five (5) professionals, one each from Law, Medicine, Nutrition, Social Work, Education and Social Development.
3. Three (3) eminent social workers, representatives of Govt. of India from Ministry of Women & Child Development, Rural Development, Health & Family Welfare, Finance, NITI Aayog etc. and two (2) members from Lok Sabha and one (1) from Rajya Sabha.
4. Executive Director of Central Social Welfare Board.

**Executive Committee (15)**
1. The Executive Committee is headed by the Chairperson of the Central Social Welfare Board.
2. Chairpersons of five (5) State Social Welfare Boards including one (1) from the Union Territory, State Board, one representative each from Ministry of Women & Child Development, Rural Development, Finance, Health & Family Welfare, Education and two (2) Professionals from the General Body.

**Functions:**
1. To survey the need and requirements of social welfare organizations.
2. To promote setting up of social welfare institutions in remote areas.
3. To promote programs of training and organize pilot projects in social work.
4. To give grants in aid to voluntary institutions and ngo’s which provide welfare service to vulnerable sections of society.
5. To coordinate and assist various ministries and departments while performing welfare activities.

**Programmes:**
1. Short stay homes.
2. Family counselling centres.
3. Condensed course of education for women.
4. Awareness generation programme.
5. Working women hostel.
6. Vocational programmes.
State social welfare board

SSWB:

Introduction:

- The state social welfare boards were set up in 1954 in all states and union Territories.
- Total of 33 state social welfare boards are functioning in each state.
- The head by on non-official chairperson renowned women social worker of the state.
- Members are nominated central board and state government ratio of 50:50

Functions of SSWB:

- To act as medium for exchange of information between the field and the centre.
- To assist the CSWB and the state govt in further department of welfare services.
- To invite, receive, examine and recommend to the CSWB applications for grant-in-aid from voluntary organisation and other institutions under different programmes.

Role of chairperson:

- Appointed by state with central approval.
- An important role as between central board, state board and state government.
- Chairperson should develop mechanism to have effective and regular coordination with concerned state government departments.
- It should be ensured that full board in constituted immediately after in the state an incumbent is appointed as chairperson.
- Prepare yearly tenure report for herself submit the same to central board and state government.

Duties and responsibilities of SSWB:

- Advice head, key role in functioning and growth up the board advice & financial knowledge & work experience.
- Ability to work in team, as a team leaders to state board employees and field officers.
- As a representative of the ministers or departments attend board meetings.
- Each field officer must undertake of minimum of 15-20 days in a month. reports forwarded simulated to the state board.
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN:-

INTRODUCTION:-

● The National Commission for Women was set up in 1992 under the National commission Act, 1990.
● This body was established to review the constitutional and legal safeguards for women.
● This act extends across India, except for Jammu and Kashmir.
● It recommends the remedial legislative measures, facilities redressal of grievances and advises the government on all policy matters affecting the women it enjoys all the powers of a civil court.

MISSION:-

● To strive towards enabling women to achieve equality and equal participation in all spheres of life by securing her due rights and entitlements through suitable policy formulation, legislative measures, effective enforcement of laws, implementation of schemes/policies and devising strategies for solution of specific problems/situations arising out of discrimination and atrocities against women.

VISION:-

● The India Women, secure in her home and outside, fully empowered to access all her rights and entitlements, with opportunity to contribute equally in all walks of life.

COMPOSITION:

● The commission shall consist of a chairperson, a member secretary, and other five members.

CHAIRPERSON:

● The chairperson should be nominated by the central government.

FIVE MEMBERS:

● They should possess an experience in various fields like law or legislation, trade unionism, management of industry potential of women, women’s voluntary organization, education, administration, economic development and social good-being.

MEMBER SECRETARY:

● Member secretary is also nominated by the central government.

IMPORTANT FACTS :-

● The commission was constituted on 31st January 1992 as Jayanti Patnaik as the chairperson.
● Mrs Rekha Sharma is the present Chairperson of National Commission for Women (NCW).
● Alok Rawat IAS is the first male member of the National Commission for Women (NCW).
FUNCTIONS OF NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN:

- Inquiry and Investigation
- Action Research
- Legal Intervention
- Investigation and Examination
- Presentation of Reports
- Recommendation
- Review
- Cases of violation
- Suo Motu Notice
- Special Studies and Investigation
- Research
- Participation in all spheres particularly in Planning
- Evaluation
- Inspection
- Funding
- Reporting.
ROLE OF VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS IN SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

MEANING OF VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATION

A voluntary association or union also sometimes called a voluntary organization, unincorporated association, common-interest association, or just an association.

It is a group of individuals who enter into an agreement as volunteers to form a body (or organization) to accomplish a purpose.

HISTORY OF VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATION

During the second half of the 19th century, nationalist consciousness spread across India and self-help emerged as the primary focus of socio-political movements.

Numerous organizations were established during this period,

1. Friend-in-need Society (1858)
2. Prathana Samaj (1873)
3. Arya Samaj (1875)
4. WHO declared the term NGO in 1945.

CRITERIA OF OFFICIALLY DECLARED VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATION

Objective of serving the social and economic needs of the community as a whole and mainly the weaker sections.

Must not work for profit but on no profit and no loss basis.

ROLE OF VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATION IN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Traditionally ….. They went into village or a group of village and ran
   1. Literacy programmes
   2. Crèches for children
   3. Clinics
   4. Encouraged farmers to experiment with new crops and livestock breeds that bring more money
   5. Helped weavers and other village artisans to market their products

2. They are against the bureaucrats and politicians if they were found wrong and also file petition against them. They alerted media towards these acts. And made people aware about he happenings

3. Face-to-face interaction provided by participation in voluntary organizations not only teaches essential civics skills, such as trust, compromise and reciprocity, but also binds society together by creating bridges between diverse groups. These bridges are viewed as difficult to create because they necessitate people going outside their social circles

NEED FOR REFORMS IN VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATION

Consequence of coalition government engagement in policy design and implementation,

The sustainability and viability of services in a time of cuts,

Poor commissioning practice,

An uneven playing field for commissioning services,

Getting the design of payment by results right.