

# WELCOME

MANAGEMENT OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS

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# objectives of the Paper

- To acquire knowledge of the basic process of registering, managing and administrating Welfare Agencies in the context of social work profession.
- To acquire skills to participate in management and administrative process and programme delivery
- To develop the ability to see relationship between policy and programmes, analyse the process as applied in specific settings and specific programmes.
- To gain knowledge on policy analysis and policy formulations and to study social policies, plans, legislations and programmes so as to be able to interpret, enforce and challenge them
- To understand critically the concept, content/indicators of social development

# Unit – II

## Syllabus

**Non – Government Organization:** Voluntarism, evolution of Social Welfare in India ; Voluntary Social work ; Voluntary Agencies ; Meaning, definition types & Models of NGOs ; Role of NGOs in National development, Government Schemes on Social welfare, Agency registration ; methods , advantages ,preparation of bye - laws, Memorandum of Association, rules, regulation & registration procedures ; Registration of Societies & Trust ; Governing Board ,Committees Executive ; Quality, Function & role, National Voluntary section Policy 2007.

# Voluntarism

- Voluntarism, sometimes referred to as voluntary action, is the principle that individuals are free to choose goals and how to achieve them within the bounds of certain societal and cultural constraints, as opposed to actions that are coerced or predetermined.

- the principle or system of doing something by or relying on voluntary action or volunteers
- a theory that conceives will to be the dominant factor in experience or in the world

# the evolution of social welfare in India

- like in many countries, two broad trends can be noticed: reform of the society and the provision of specific services to the handicapped and disadvantaged individuals and groups.
- Much before the beginning of social reform during the nineteenth century, there were several religious reform movements by the saints.
- They were revolting against the religious inequality and in some cases against social inequality as well. They fought against the prevalent practice of excluding the lower groups in society from opportunities to worship God, and their access to religious knowledge.
- Some of them attempted to remove the social discrimination by preaching that all human beings were equal before God.

# Voluntary Social work ;

- defined as voluntary social work as a contribution of individuals in the work of care and social development, both the opinion or work or funding or other forms.
- one of the characteristics of social work that is based on the cooperation of individuals with each other in order to meet the needs of their community, and this leads to the essential point that social work was based on an understanding of the needs of the community.

It should be noted that the contribution of individuals in social work comes either as employees or volunteers, and what concerns us here Description

# Cont..

- Social work comes either as employees or volunteers, and what concerns us here Description II. The volunteer effort is being done by the individual chosen to provide a service to the community without expectation of material reward in return for this effort.
- In spite of the "free" voluntary social work, but there is a system of privileges and incentives and rewards enjoyed by workers in this sector and in general can be that half of the volunteer as a person believes in a particular case, a realistic and living with the conditions of his community, his ability to integrate and interact with members of his community and is ready to provide a helping hand to care for and development of society.



# Importance of voluntary social work

- Affiliation, and promote the participation of youth in their community.
- Youth development and personal skills, scientific and practical.
- Allows young people to identify gaps in the system services in the community.
- Gives young people the opportunity to express their views and ideas in public issues of concern to the community.
- Provides youth with the opportunity to perform the services themselves and solve problems with their efforts personal.
- Provides youth with the opportunity to participate in setting priorities needed by the community, and participation in decision-making

# voluntary associations

- The term voluntary association is variously defined. According to Lord Beveridge, A voluntary organisation, properly speaking, is an organisation which whether its workers are paid or unpaid, is initiated and governed by its own members without external control.

# Main Characteristics of Voluntary Organisation:

- o **The definitions of a voluntary organisation given above bring out its following main characteristics:**

(i) It is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1880, the Indian Trusts Act, 1882; the Cooperative Societies Act, 1904 or the Joint Stock Companies Act, 1959 depending upon the nature and scope of its activities to give it a legal status;

(ii) It has definite aims and objectives and programmes for their fulfilment and achievement;

(iii) It has an administrative structure and a duly constituted management and executive committee;

(iv) It is an organisation initiated and governed by its own members on democratic principles without any external control and

(v) It raises funds for its activities partly from the exchequer in the form of grants-in-aid and partly in the form of the contributions or subscription from the members of the local community and/or the beneficiaries of the programmes.

# Registration as a Society

- In India, **incorporation** is known as
  - registration under the
  - **Societies Registration Act.**
  - **Indian, Trusts Act,**
  - **Cooperative Societies Act,**
  - **Companies Act, 1956,**
  - most of the **welfare agencies** are registered under the **Societies Registration Act** (XXI of 1860).

# Associations may be registered under The Societies Registration Act

- “Charitable societies, the **military orphan funds**, societies established for the promotion of science, literature, or the fine arts, for instructions, the **diffusion of useful knowledge**, the **foundation or maintenance of libraries** or reading rooms for general use among the members or open to the public, or public measures and **galleries of paintings and other works of art**, **collections of natural history**, **mechanical and philosophical inventions**, **instruments, or designs.**”

# MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION

- The Memorandum of Association should contain the **following particulars** :
- **##** Name and address of the association. The selection of a name for the agency is very important. The following points may be kept in mind while selecting a name for an agency:
  - The name should be simple.
  - It should be short, so that it can be readily used.
  - It should be comprehensible.
  - It should indicate the broad purpose for which the organization is set up.
- **##** Purpose : The broad purpose(s) for which the agency has been set up should be clearly stated.

# RULES AND REGULATIONS

- Membership Requirements. The **constitution** should also *indicate* the **qualifications** for **becoming members** of the agency. These may be:
- Financial provision of paying a certain amount to the agency regularly: (There may be different types of members depending on the amount of money they contribute to the agency, such as, **ordinary members**, **life members**, **special members**, **active members**, **contributing members**, etc)

# RULES AND REGULATIONS

- Minimum age limit for membership of
- i) The general body, (ii) the executive body.
- iii) Special interest of a member in the agency's programme.
- The **constitution** should also deal with the following aspects: (i) Board of Directors; (ii) Office Bearers; (iii) Elections; (iv) Sub-Committees; (v) Meetings; (vi) Official year; (vii) Amendments to the constitution; (viii) Finances: Maintenance and operation of bank accounts; (ix) Assets; and (x) Dissolution



# Registration as a Cooperative Society

- - One of the methods of incorporation of a **group of cooperators** is to **form a cooperative society** under the Cooperative Societies Act of the state .
- - The Act **lays down objectives, membership, management, finances, control of the Registrar over the society** etc.
- - cooperatives are **economic agencies** although some cooperatives who do engage themselves in social welfare activities.

# Registration as a trust

- Welfare programmes are also being run by charitable trusts.
- In order to give legal personality to an organization formed **in the fulfillment of the objectives of a trust**, registration under the Indian Trusts Act or Charitable Endowment Act 1890 is very essential.

# WHAT IS A TRUST?

- “ A trust is an obligation **annexed to the ownership of property**, and arising out of a confidence reposed in and accepted by the owner, or declared and accepted by him, for the benefit of another, or another and the owner.”

- The person who **reposes or declares** the **confidence** is called the '**author of the trust**';
- the person **who accepts the confidence** is called the '**trustee**';
- the person for **whose benefit** the **confidence is accepted** is called the '**beneficiary**'.

# WHAT IS CHARITY ?

- The following may be the objects of the charitable trust :
- Trusts for the relief of poverty ;
- Trusts for the advancement of education
- Trusts for the advancement of religion, and
- Trusts for other purposes beneficial to the community, not falling under any of the other three heads, e.g., mending of roads, supplying of water, repairing of bridges, etc.
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# DUTIES OF A TRUSTEE

- Trustee is to execute the trust.
- He must inform himself to the state of trust property.
- He must protect title to trust property.
- He must not allow or aid any title to the trust property adverse to the interest of the beneficiary.
- He must exercise reasonable care in regard to the trust property.
- He must be impartial to all the beneficiaries.

# DUTIES OF A TRUSTEE

- He must prevent wastage by the beneficiary in possession of trust property.
- He is bound to :
- Keep clear and accurate accounts of the trust property, and
- Furnish to all reasonable times full and accurate information as to the amount and state of the trust.
- He must invest trust property in proper securities

# Registration under Companies Act

- The Companies Act, 1956, the section 25 - provides for incorporation of associations and organisations subject to the following conditions :
- That the organization is set up for promoting commercial art;science;religion;charity or any other useful objects;
- That it intends to apply for its profits or other income in promoting its objects; and
- That it prohibits the payment of any dividend to its members.



- Some of the organisations like
- Kanmani Welfare Fund,
- PEPSU Women's Association,
- Y.M.C.A.,
- Central Social Welfare Board, etc., are registered as charitable companies.

# Role of NGOs in National development,

- “The diversity of NGOs strains any simple definition.
- They include many groups and institutions that are entirely or largely independent of government and that have primarily humanitarian or cooperative rather than commercial objectives.
- They are private agencies in industrial countries that support international development; indigenous groups organized regionally or nationally; and member-groups in villages.
- NGOs include charitable and religious associations that mobilize private funds for development, distribute food and family planning services and promote community organization. They also include independent cooperatives, community associations, water-user societies, women’s groups and pastoral associations. Citizen groups that raise awareness and influence policy are also NGOs



## Different NGO Roles

### Protection

providing relief to victims of disaster and assisting the poor

### Prevention

reducing people's vulnerability, through income diversification and savings

### Promotion

increasing people's chances and opportunities

### Transformation

redressing social, political and economic exclusion or oppression

# CATEGORIES OF NGOS

- The term NGO is very broad and encompasses many different types of organizations
- The main Categories of NGOs include; •
  - i) operational NGOs • whose primary purpose is the design and implementation of development-related projects (Centre for Development & Population Activities)
  - ii) advocacy NGOs • whose primary purpose is to defend or promote a specific cause and who seek to influence the policies and practices of countries (Amnesty International)
  - iii) humanitarian NGOs • whose primary purpose is to provide aid in disaster areas, and alleviate suffering from poverty and disease (e.g. red cross)

## NGOS MAJOR PLAYERS IN THE FIELD OF DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPMENT •

- Promoting democracy
- Advocating for human rights •
- Promoting sustainable socio-economic development
- Providing humanitarian relief
- Supporting educational and cultural renewal

# THE ROLE OF NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS IN DEVELOPMENT

- Providing goods and services
- Assisting the government achieve its development
- Helping citizens to voice their aspirations, concerns and alternatives for consideration by policy makers
- helping to enhance the accountability and transparency of government and local government programs and of officials.

# NATIONAL POLICY ON THE VOLUNTARY SECTOR - 2007

- This Policy is a commitment to encourage, enable and empower an independent, creative and effective voluntary sector, with diversity in form and function, so that it can contribute to the social, cultural and economic advancement of the people of India

# Objectives of the Policy

- To create an enabling environment for VOs that stimulates their enterprise and effectiveness, and safeguards their autonomy
- To enable VOs to legitimately mobilize necessary financial resources from India and abroad.
- To identify systems by which the Government may work together with VOs, on the basis of the principles of mutual trust and respect, and with shared responsibility.
- To encourage VOs to adopt transparent and accountable systems of governance and management.