

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 – III

Syllabus

Social Policy: definition, need, evolution & constitutional base; Sources and instrument of social policy , policy regarding other backward castes (OBCS) schedules cases (SCS), Schedules Tribes (STS) & denotified Communities .Policy & Programmes for women, children ,aged & Handicapped, Role of social worker in development and implementation of programmes for the weaker Section.

Social policy

- Social policy is concerned with the ways societies across the world meet human needs for security, education, work, health and wellbeing.
- Social policy addresses how states and societies respond to global challenges of social, demographic and economic change, and of poverty, migration and globalisation.
- Social policy analyses the different roles of: national governments, the family, civil society, the market, and international organisations in providing services and support across the life course from childhood to old age.
- These services and support include child and family support, schooling and education, housing and neighbourhood renewal, income maintenance and poverty reduction, unemployment support and training, pensions, health and social care. Social policy aims to identify and find ways of reducing inequalities in access to services and support between social groups defined by socio-economic status, race, ethnicity, migration status, gender, sexual orientation, disability and age, and between countries.

- **Social & Public Policy** focuses on **social** problems such as poverty, homelessness and ill-health. The programme applies ideas from political science, sociology and economics to explore how governments shape their responses, and to understand the impacts of **public policy** on society

Policy regarding other backward castes (OBCS)

- **Other Backward Class (OBC)** is a collective term used by the Government of India to classify castes which are socially or educationally disadvantaged. It is one of several official classifications of the population of India, along with Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SCs and STs). The OBCs were found to comprise 52% of the country's population by the Mandal Commission report of 1980, a figure which had shrunk to 41% by 2006 when the National Sample Survey Organisation took place.

National Commission for Backward Classes

- The Government of India enacted the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 (Act No. 27 of 1993) for setting up a Commission at National Level viz. “National Commission for Backward Classes” as a permanent body.

The Act came into effect on the 2nd April, 1993. Section 3 of the Act provides that the Commission shall consist of five Members, comprising of a Chairperson who is or has been a judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court; a social scientist; two persons, who have special knowledge in matters relating to backward classes; and a Member-Secretary, who is or has been an officer of the Central Government in the rank of a Secretary to the Government of India.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes

The ministry of social justice & empowerment is the nodal ministry to oversee the interests of the scheduled castes. Constitutional safeguards as well as program for the protection and development of scheduled castes have been implemented by the government.

National commission for Scheduled Castes

The national commission for scheduled castes is a constitutional body monitors the safeguards for scheduled castes and also reviews issues concerning their welfare. The commission has been constituted on 25 may 2007.

Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

- The following two acts specially aims at curbing untouchability and atrocities against Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and therefore very important legislation.

Other important schemes are:

- Post metric scholarship
- Free coaching
- Babu Jagjivan Ram Chatrawas Yojana
- Dr. Ambedkar foundation

Development of scheduled tribes

- Scheduled areas and Tribal areas: scheduled tribes live in contiguous areas unlike other communities. It is therefore, much simpler to have an areas approach for developments activities and also regulatory provision to protect their interests.
- In order to protect the interests of scheduled tribes provisions of Fifth Schedule and Sixth Schedule have been enshrined in the constitution.
- The Fifth schedule under article 244 (1) of constitution defines Scheduled areas or such areas as president may by order declare to be scheduled areas after consultation with the governor of the state. The sixth schedule under article 244 (2) of the constitution related to those areas in the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram which are declared as tribal areas and provides for district council and /or regional councils for such areas.
- There councils have been conferred with wide ranging, legislative, judicial and exclusive power.

Denotified communities

- **Denotified Tribes (DNTs)**, also known as Vimukta Jati, are the tribes that were originally listed under the Criminal Tribes Act of 1871, as "Criminal Tribes" and "addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences." ... The terms "tribe" and "caste" were used interchangeably for these **communities**.

Policy & Programmes for women,

- Education- equal access, universalisation of education, reduce gender gaps, gender sensitive educational system
- Health- holistic approach to women's health reduction in IMR & MMR
- Nutrition – meeting nutritional needs of women at all stages of life cycle
- Housing and shelter – adequate and safe housing
- Science and technology – appropriate technology to reduce drudgery
- Women in difficult circumstances – capacity building of women in difficult circumstances
- Violence against women- eliminate all forms of violence against women
- Right of the girl child – elimination of gender discrimination
- Mass media – remove gender stereotypes and promote positive image of women

ADMINISTRATIVE MACHNERY for women in India

- National Commission for Women
- National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development
- Department of Women and Child Development
- Rashtriya Mahila Kosh
- Central Social Welfare Board
- Women Development Corporations
 - National Vocational Training Institute
- Crimes Against Women Cell/ Women police station

Schemes and Programmes for Children

- Mid-day Meal Scheme
- Integrated Child Development Scheme
- Integrated Child Protection Scheme
- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- Operation Blackboard
- Integrated Programme for Street Children
- Kishori Shakti Yojana
- Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP)

- Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG)
- Rajiv Gandhi National Crche Scheme For the Children of Working Mothers
- Balika Samriddhi Yojana (BSY)
- Initiatives to combat trafficking of Women and Children
- Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA)
- Shishu Greha Scheme
- CHILDLINE services
- Reproductive and Child Health Programme
- Scheme for Working Children in need of care and protection
- National Child Labour Project

Role of social worker in development and implementation of programmes for the weaker Section.

- Policy maker
- Advocate for the marginalized
- Resource mobiliser
- Coordinator
- Counsellor
- Facilitator
- Social researcher