



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 – IV

Syllabus

Social Planning & Social development: social planning and community planning, need and importance planning machineries at the state & national levels; social development; concept and indicators for Social change.

Social Planning

- Social planning involves community and government groups and organizations working together in collaboration to address critical social issues facing a community.
- Social planning has also been referred to as community development or community social planning.
- New sustainability efforts taking place in BC communities also involves social planning.
- Communities that effectively undertake these processes help to build healthier communities

Definition of social planning

- **Michael Clague** defined social planning as, “a local, democratic system for setting priorities, arriving at equitable compromises and taking action. It supports community needs and interests in social, cultural, economic, and environmental affairs.”

Goals of social planning


- Goals often relate to improving environments and communities for populations such as children and youth, seniors, or immigrants, or address challenges such as housing, transportation or gambling and addiction.
- Regardless of the challenge a communities faces, a important goal common to social planning is attention to the process a community undergoes to solve its challenges.
- Although all communities face difficulties, social planning sees collaboration as not only effective but necessary.
- When communities have a wide range of partnerships to address challenges, greater community knowledge and understanding is gained, strong relationships are formed and solutions can be realised.

Community planning

- **Community planning** is **defined** as a process of participatory and inclusive organized social change, directed toward **community** empowerment, building **community**, and developing members' capacities to take part in democratic decision making.

Social Change

- Social change refers to an alteration in the social order of a society. Social change may include changes in nature, social institutions, social behaviours, or social relations. Social change is defined as a considerable, lasting change in the way a society behaves and the norms and values to which the society adheres. Examples of social change include the industrial revolution, the abolition of slavery and the civil rights movement all over the world,

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- ‘Development’, ‘evolution’ and ‘progress’ are the different modes of change and whenever we speak of social change the importance of each of these modes has to be assessed, for the changes brought about by each of these processes will have distinct impressions upon the functioning’s of social phenomena.

- ❖ Social change can originate from either within a society, or from outside of a society.
- **Internal sources of social change** are those factors that originate within a specific society that singly or in combination with other factors produce alterations in social institutions and social structure.
- **External sources of social change** are events that originate outside of a society to bring about change to social institutions or structures

Characteristics of Social Change:

- (1)Change is Social**
- (2)Universal**
- (3)Continuous**
- (4)Inevitable**
- (5)Temporal**
- (6)Degree or rate of change is not uniform**
- (7)Social Change may be planned or unplanned**
- (8)Social change is multi-causal**
- (9)Social change creates chain-reactions**
- (10)Prediction is uncertain**

(1) Change is Social: Social change means a change in the system of social relationship. Social relationship is understood in terms of social process, social interactions and social organizations. In any variation of social process, social interactions and social organizations social change-takes place. In another instance it is found that society is like an organization, which never dies. New civilizations and societies come up by replacing old societies and thereby retaining some of its elements in its change. Thus social change is different from individual change. Its cause and consequences are always social which make it social.

(2) **Universal**: Social change is universal. Because it is present in all societies and at all times. No society remains completely static. The society may be primitive or modern, rural or urban, simple or complex, agrarian or industrial, it is constantly undergoing change. The rate or the degree of change may vary from society to society from time to time but every society keeps on changing. A changeless society is an unreality.

(3) **Continuous**: Social change is a continuous process but not an intermittent process. Because the changes are neither stopped nor the societies are kept in museum to save them from change. It is an on-going process without any break. In the process of change every society grows and decays, where it finds renewal and accommodates itself to various changing conditions. The sources, direction, rate and forms of change may vary time to time but it is always continuous.

(4) **Inevitable**: Change is inevitable. It is the human nature that desires change and also it is his tendency to bring change and to oppose or accept change. Human wants are unlimited which always keep on changing. To satisfy these wants social change has become a necessity not only to him but also to the society.

(5) **Temporal**: Social change is temporal. Change in anything or any object or in a situation takes place through time. Sometimes some social changes may bring about immediate results while some others may take years to produce results. Similarly, some social changes spread rapidly and also disappear rapidly.

(6) Degree or rate of change is not uniform:

Though social change is an ever-present phenomenon, its degree or rate or what we call the speed is not uniform. It varies from society to society and even in the same society from time to time. Sometimes the degree of change is high and sometimes low depending upon the nature of society like open and close, rural and urban and traditional and modern etc. For example, in the rural social structure the rate of change is slower because the rate of change is not governed by any universal law, whereas it is quick in the urban societies.

(7) Social Change may be planned or unplanned: Social change takes place sometimes with planning and sometimes without planning. Social change which occurs in the natural course is called the unplanned change. The unplanned changes are spontaneous, accidental or the product of sudden decision. Usually the change resulting from natural calamities like flood; drought, famines, volcanic eruption, etc. are the instances of unplanned changes. Here in this unplanned change there is no control on the degree and direction of social change. It is the inborn tendency of human beings that they desire change. So sometimes plans, programmes and projects are made effective by them to bring change in the society. This is called planned change. As it is consciously and deliberately made, there is every possibility to have control on the speed and direction of change. For example, the five years plan made by the government

(8) Social change is multi-causal: A single factor may cause a particular change but it is always associated with a number of factors. The physical, biological, demographical, cultural, technological and many other factors interact to generate change. This is due to mutual interdependence of social phenomenon.

(9) Social change creates chain-reactions: Social change produces not a single reaction but chain-reactions as all the parts of the society are inter-related and interdependent. For example, the economic independence of women has brought changes not only in their status but also a series of changes in home, family relationship and marriages etc.

(10) Prediction is uncertain: We can see some elements for prediction in social change. But the prediction we make is uncertain. It is because of three reasons. They are:

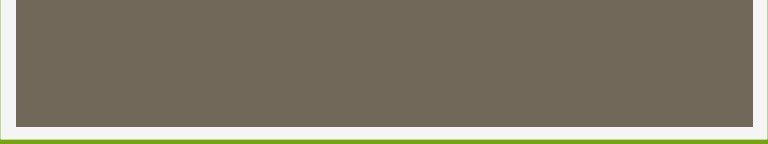
(a) There is no inherent law of social change, (b) The forces of social change may not remain on the scene for all times to come, and (c) The process of social change does not remain uniform.

Types of social change:

According to cultural anthropologist **David F. Aberle**, the four types of social change include:

- ☐ **Alternative**
- ☐ **Redemptive**
- ☐ **Reformative and**
- ☐ **Revolutionary**

These different movements are distinguished by how much change they advocate and whether they target individuals or the entirety of a society.

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- **Alternative social change** operates at the individual level and seeks to change minor aspects of behaviour. Campaigns against texting and driving are an example of alternative social change in the sense that they advocate a small change in behaviour and advocate this change on a fairly small scale.
 - **Redemptive social change** functions on the individual level but advocates a dramatic change within the individual. The spread of religion is an example of redemptive social change. Recovery programs like Alcoholics Anonymous are also examples of redemptive social change as they advocate dramatic personal change for a specific portion of the population.

- **Reformative social change** seeks to enact a specific change on a broad scale. The movement to obtain marriage rights for same-sex couples is an example of reformative social change. This movement seeks a very specific set of changes but desires these changes on a wide scale.
- **Revolutionary social change** indicates dramatic change on a large scale. Revolutionary movements seek to fundamentally restructure society. Examples of revolutionary social change include the American Civil Rights Movement and the Russian Revolution of the early-20th century.