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UNIT II
Management of Welfare Organisation

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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

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

- 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.

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 organization, properly speaking, is an organization that whether its workers are paid or unpaid, is initiated and governed by its own members without external control.

Main Characteristics of Voluntary Organisation:

- 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;

- It has definite aims and objectives and programmes for their fulfilment and achievement;

- It has an administrative structure and a duly constituted management and executive committee;

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

- 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)

- 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.

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

Definition types & models of ngos

- **Types and Models of NGOs**

- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) play a pivotal role in addressing societal challenges, advocating for rights, and filling gaps left by government or private sectors. They vary significantly in their scope, focus, and methods of operation, making it essential to classify them into **types** and **models**.

- **Types of NGOs**

- NGOs can be categorized based on several factors, including their operational scope, function, target groups, funding sources, and legal status.

- **1. Based on Operational Scope**
- **Local NGOs**: Operate at the community or regional level, addressing specific local needs, such as sanitation, education, or health.
- **National NGOs**: Work within a country's boundaries on broader issues like poverty alleviation, disaster management, or women's empowerment.
- **International NGOs (INGOs)**: Work across borders to tackle global challenges like climate change, human rights violations, or poverty. Examples include CARE, Oxfam, and the International Red Cross.
- **Based on Primary Function**
- **Operational NGOs**: Focus on implementing development projects and delivering services like education, healthcare, and disaster relief.
- **Advocacy NGOs**: Aim to influence public policies, raise awareness, and advocate for systemic changes in areas like human rights, environment, or labor laws.

- **3. Based on Target Groups**
- **Community-Based Organizations (CBOs)**: Engage directly with grassroots communities to address specific local issues.
- **Specialized NGOs**: Focus on specific demographic groups such as women, children, elderly, or persons with disabilities.
- **4. Based on Funding Sources**
- **Donor-Funded NGOs**: Rely on grants, donations, and international funding agencies to sustain their operations.
- **Self-Sustaining NGOs**: Generate income through social enterprises, membership fees, or partnerships to fund their activities.
- **5. Based on Legal Status**
- **Registered NGOs**: Operate formally under legal frameworks, providing transparency and accountability.
- **Informal Organizations**: Work without formal registration, focusing primarily on community engagement.

- Models of NGOs represent the diverse approaches these organizations adopt to achieve their objectives, depending on their focus areas, resources, and target populations.
- The **Charitable Model** emphasizes philanthropy, providing immediate relief during crises or to underserved communities.
- The **Service Delivery Model** focuses on filling gaps in critical areas like education, healthcare, and skill development, often supplementing government efforts.
- The **Empowerment Model** works to build the capacities of marginalized groups, enabling self-reliance and advocacy for rights.
- NGOs under the **Advocacy Model** prioritize influencing policies, raising awareness, and driving systemic changes for sustainable solutions.
- The **Community-Based Model** engages directly with grassroots communities, fostering participatory development and local decision-making.
- For a financially sustainable approach, the **Social Enterprise Model** blends business strategies with social missions, generating revenue to fund development initiatives.

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

Enhancing Partnership for National Development

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.

Introduction

- - The voluntary sector includes independent organizations working for social welfare.

- - These are non-profit, non-political, and non-governmental entities.

- - The policy aims to strengthen the voluntary sector's role in nation-building and foster government collaboration.

Objectives of the Policy

- 1. Recognition: Acknowledge the role of the voluntary sector in development.
- 2. Partnership: Foster strong collaboration between VOs and the government.
- 3. Support: Create an enabling environment for effective functioning.
- 4. Transparency: Enhance accountability and good governance in the sector.

Key Features of the Policy

- - Enabling Environment: Simplify registration processes and legal frameworks.
- - Funding Mechanism: Promote transparent funding and grant allocation.
- - Capacity Building: Encourage skill development and training for VOs.
- - Accountability: Establish mechanisms for monitoring and reporting.
- - Participation: Increase VOs' involvement in policy-making.

Government's Role

- - Facilitation: Provide resources, infrastructure, and financial support.
- - Policy Integration: Involve VOs in development initiatives.
- - Capacity Building: Offer training and support to enhance effectiveness.
- - Monitoring: Ensure ethical and operational standards.

Voluntary Sector's Role

- - Development Support: Implement community-focused programs.
- - Advocacy: Promote human rights, environmental sustainability, and social equity.
- - Partnership: Collaborate with government and private sector for impact.
- - Innovation: Develop solutions for emerging challenges.

Challenges Addressed by the Policy

- - Lack of standard registration mechanisms.

- - Limited access to funding and resources.

- - Inadequate capacity-building opportunities.

- - Lack of accountability and transparency in operations.

Implementation Mechanisms

- - National and state-level advisory bodies for VOs.

- - Simplified grant disbursement processes.

- - Periodic consultations with voluntary sector representatives.

- - Evaluation and monitoring of policy impact.

Benefits of the Policy

- - Strengthened collaboration between government and VOs.
- - Improved governance and accountability in the sector.
- - Enhanced contribution of VOs in achieving national development goals.
- - Increased trust and public confidence in VOs.

Conclusion

- - The National Policy on the Voluntary Sector, 2007, recognizes the invaluable contributions of VOs.
- - It aims to create a supportive ecosystem for their growth and partnership with the government.
- - A transparent and accountable voluntary sector is vital for inclusive and sustainable development.

Government Schemes on Social Welfare

Promoting Inclusive and Sustainable Development

Introduction

- - Social welfare schemes are initiatives by the government aimed at improving the living standards and well-being of disadvantaged and marginalized sections of society.

- - These schemes cover areas such as health, education, employment, housing, and social security.

- - Their goal is to ensure inclusive growth and reduce inequalities.

Categories of Social Welfare Schemes

- 1. Health and Nutrition
- 2. Education and Skill Development
- 3. Employment and Livelihood
- 4. Housing and Urban Development
- 5. Social Security and Empowerment
- 6. Women and Child Welfare
- 7. Welfare of Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons

Health and Nutrition

- - Ayushman Bharat: Comprehensive health insurance for economically weaker sections.

- - Poshan Abhiyaan: Improve nutritional outcomes for children, pregnant women, and lactating mothers.

- - National Health Mission: Strengthen healthcare systems, especially in rural areas.

Education and Skill Development

- - Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan: Unified education scheme for school education.

- - Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY): Skill development and employment.

- - Mid-Day Meal Scheme: Improve nutrition and school attendance.

Employment and Livelihood

- - Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA): Provide guaranteed employment.

- - Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY): Skill development for rural youth.

- - Start-Up India and Stand-Up India: Promote entrepreneurship.

Housing and Urban Development

- - Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY): Affordable housing for all.

- - Smart Cities Mission: Promote sustainable and inclusive urban development.

- - Swachh Bharat Mission: Sanitation and cleanliness initiatives.

Social Security and Empowerment

- - Atal Pension Yojana: Pension for unorganized sector workers.

- - National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP): Financial assistance to the elderly, widows, and disabled.

- - Accessible India Campaign (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan): Promote accessibility for persons with disabilities.

Women and Child Welfare

- - Beti Bachao Beti Padhao: Promote education and welfare of the girl child.

- - Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS): Provide nutrition, education, and healthcare to children and mothers.

- - Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana: Financial assistance for pregnant and lactating women.

Welfare of Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons

- - National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE): Healthcare services for the elderly.
- - Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme: Financial support for senior citizens.
- - Divyangjan Schemes: Scholarships, employment, and accessibility support for disabled persons.

Conclusion

- - Social welfare schemes are crucial for reducing inequalities and ensuring inclusive growth.
- - Effective implementation and monitoring are essential for maximizing their impact.
- - Continued focus on social welfare will help build a more equitable and sustainable society.