

Good Practices in Social Welfare Administration: A Case Study of Social Security Schemes

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Introduction

Social security is a human right which responds to the universal need for protection against certain life risks and social needs. Effective social security systems guarantee income security and health protection, thereby contributing to the prevention and reduction of poverty and inequality, and the promotion of social inclusion and human dignity. They do so through the provision of benefits, in cash or in kind, intended to ensure access to medical care and health services, as well as income security throughout the life cycle, particularly in the event of illness, unemployment, employment injury, maternity, family responsibilities, invalidity, loss of the family breadwinner, as well as during retirement and old age. Social security systems therefore constitute an important investment in the well-being of citizens, workers and the community as a whole, and facilitate access to education and vocational training, nutrition and essential goods and services. In relation with other policies, social security contributes to improving productivity and employability, and to economic development (Friedlander, 1955). Finally, it reinforces social cohesion and therefore contributes to building social peace, inclusive societies and a fair globalization by ensuring decent living conditions for all. In modern times, most of the countries have adopted the concept of a welfare state. The Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences describes a welfare state as a state which takes up the responsibility to provide a minimum standard of subsistence to its citizens. Prof. Kent remarked that by a welfare state we mean a state which provides extensive services to the people. Thus, in a welfare state, the administration enters into economic, political, social and educational life of individuals. And it provides services to individuals, right from an individual's birth to death. The state is to serve the old, sick, orphans, widows, helpless, oppressed and the disabled people whenever they need services (Drake, 2001).

Administration

Administration is a cooperative human effort towards achieving some common goals. Thus, every group activity involves administration, whether in a family, factory, hospital, university, or a government department. Whenever two or more people cooperate in view of doing a thing that cannot be taken up alone, the concept of administration appear. The word administration means the 'management of affairs' or 'looking after the people'. To administer is to manage, direct and serve (Chowdery, 1992).

L.D. White (1948) views that "the art of administration is the direction, coordination and control of many persons to achieve some purpose or objective." Pfiffner defines "administration as the organisation and direction of human and material resources to achieve desired ends (Skidmore, 1983)."

Thus, it is clear from above definitions that administration is concerned with proper organisation of men and material to achieve desired ends. It consists of doing the work or getting the work done by others.

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Social Welfare Services: The social services are the services, meant for the normal population. Whereas, social welfare services are designed for the weaker sections of society or services for particular groups of people. The aim of social services on the other hand is to enhance human quality of resources in general. Social welfare services are also enabling services provided to the weaker sections of the community so as to help them to reach the main stream of society. Thus, both these services are supplementary and complementary to each other.

Social Security: Social security is the security that society furnishes through provision of appropriate services against violation of certain rights to which its members are exposed. These risks are essentially contingencies of life which the individuals of small means cannot effectively provide for by their own ability or foresight alone or even with the help of their fellow human beings.

Thus, social security is an effort on the part of the state or the employer or any other related agency, to provide an individual all possible help during periods of physical distress or illness or injury and also at the time of economic distress caused due to reduction or loss of earning on account of sickness, disablement, maternity, unemployment, old age or death of the employee. The work of social security is done through social assistance, social insurance, health and social welfare services etc. Thus, social security is a wider concept of social welfare. The provision of social welfare includes services for children, youth, women, aged, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward classes, minorities, disabled, drug addicts, and economically underprivileged such as destitute and unemployed. Social welfare programmes-are, therefore, directed to ameliorate their conditions. Therefore, it requires proper administration (Goel and Jain, 1998).

Social Welfare Administration

Social welfare administration is a process through which social policy is transformed into social services. It involves the administration of public and private agencies. The following definitions are given to elaborate the meaning of social welfare administration.

John C. Kidneigh (1950) defines social welfare administration as the "process of transforming social policy into social services.. . a two way process: (i) transforming policy into concrete social services and (ii) the use of experience in recommending modification of policy. This definition, of course, encompasses the idea that administration is the process of transforming policies into action programmes (Harry, 1970).

According to Walter A. Friedlander (1958) 'administration of social agencies translates the provisions of social legislation of social agencies and the aims of private philanthropy and religious charities into the dynamics of services and benefits for humanity (Devi & Ravi, 1998).

According to Arthur Dunharn (1962), "administration is the process of supporting or facilitating activities which are necessary and incidental to services by a social agency. Administrative activities range from the determination of function and policies, and executive leadership to routine operations such as keeping records and accounts and carrying on maintenance of services (Harry, 1970).

Rosemary Sarri (1971) has outlined the activities of social welfare administration as follows:

- Translation of social mandates into operational policies and goals to guide organisational behaviour;
- Design of organisational structures and processes through which the goals can be achieved;

- Securing of resources in the form of materials, staff, clients and societal legitimation necessary for goal attainment and organisational survival;
- Selection and engineering of the necessary technology;
- Optimizing organisational behaviour directed towards increased effectiveness and efficiency; and
- Evaluation of organisational performance to facilitate systematic and continuous solution of problems.

Impact Assessment of Social Security Schemes in J&K

The Department of Social Welfare has been assigned the responsibility of mitigating the traditional exploitation of the poor and un-privileged sections of the society, besides bridging the social gaps among various strata of population. For the achievement of this objective, various benefit oriented schemes have been launched from time to time to bring unprivileged and underprivileged within the ambit of schemes so as to transform them into useful citizens of the society and facilitate their life with dignity and social honour and to develop a society which offers conducive and stimulating atmosphere for the growth and development, in a safe and protective environment; ensuring dignified life to all the vulnerable groups such as children, women, elderly people, PwDs (persons with Disabilities), members of SC, ST and OBCs. The social welfare department in JK is running following schemes under different headings as:

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Integrated Child Development Scheme: The Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme providing for supplementary nutrition, immunization and pre-school education to the children is a popular flagship programme of the government. Launched in 1975, it is one of the world's largest programmes providing for an integrated package of services for the holistic development of the child. ICDS is a centrally sponsored scheme implemented by state governments and union territories. The scheme is universal covering all the districts of the country. The Scheme has been renamed as Anganwadi Services.

Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS): The scheme is centrally sponsored and shared by Centre and State Govt. on 50:50 basis. Under the scheme widows in the age group of 40 to 79 years belonging to BPL category are eligible for monthly pension of Rs 1000.

Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS): The scheme is centrally sponsored and shared by Central and State Govt. on 50:50 basis. Under the scheme, persons with Severe or multiple disabilities in the age group of 18 to 79 years belonging to BPL category are eligible for monthly pension.

National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS): National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) provides one-time lump sum cash assistance of Rs. 20,000 to families living below poverty line on the death of the primary bread-earner between the age group of 18-59. The objective of the scheme is to ensure social security of the households living below poverty line. The payment is to be made to the widow or the un-married daughter of the family.

State Sponsored Schemes

Integrated Social Security Schemes (ISSS): It is a State run scheme funded on State Plan/Non-Plan on 50:50 basis. The objective of the scheme is to enhance social security of the downtrodden sections of the society. The scheme has four components.

Scholarship Schemes

(a) Post Matric Scholarship for Physically Challenged, SC and OBC's:

For OBC and physically challenged students: The income limit of parents/guardians should not exceed Rs. 1.00 lacs/year. In case of Physically Challenged, the disability should be 40% and above and should be studying in recognized institutions for professional/academic courses. The student should not be receiving simultaneously any other scholarship from any other Institution for any other course under any other category.

For Scheduled Caste/Pahari students:

The scholarship is available for students at post Matric or Post Graduation level.

Income limit of parents/guardians is Rs. 2.00 Lacs per year.

The students must be from SC/Pahari speaking category, and studying in recognized institutions for undergoing various professional/academic courses.

The student is not in receipt of any other scholarship under any other institution/course/category.

(b) Post Matric Scholarship For Minorities:- Students belonging to National Minorities (Muslims, Sikhs, Buddhists, Christians, Zoroastrians') receive financial assistance in the form of scholarship to pursue their pre-matric education. This scholarship is available for students studying in India only who have:

- Secured a minimum of 50% marks in their previous exam.
- Awarded for class 1st -10th.
- Income limit of parents/guardians is Rs. 1.00 Lacs per year.

Other Welfare Schemes

(a) Financial assistance to Gad hanjjs (Fishermen): Nylon twine thread is provided to fishermen who are license holders from the Fisheries department

(b) Grant of Prosthetic Aid for fitting-up/repairing of Artificial Limbs: Under this scheme the costs of the Specific prosthetic aid for fitting up/repairing of Artificial Limbs will be provided by the Social Welfare department like Wheelchairs, tri-cycles, hearing aids, walking sticks/crutches, artificial limbs.

(c) Grant in Aid to NGO's: The Department is providing grant-in-aid to registered voluntary organizations for various welfare schemes like income generations, running of homes for destitute/ orphans etc.

(d) State Marriage Assistance Scheme: (SMAS)for poor girls is a newly launched social assistance scheme meant for those educated unmarried (marriageable) girls of the state who may not find themselves in a position to marry due to financial constraints.

(e) AASRA: "Aasra" is a newly launched comprehensive scheme of financial Inclusion covering the following groups deprived of basic financial service scheme:

- a. All bread winners of families whose total annual income is less then Rs.75000/-
- b. All widows and destitute residing in the State.

(f) HUNAR: “Hunnar” is a module of skill Development meant for those identified poor girls of the State living below the poverty line, who may not find themselves in a position to earn dignified livelihood. This is not a new scheme but an effort to bring all such schemes launched by different Government Departments under one umbrella which have training and skill development component.

Objectives of Social Security Schemes

- Laying the foundation for development of children below 6Yrs with a focus on supplementary nutrition and pre-school, non-formal education and to enhance the awareness and capability of mothers for nutritional and health needs of the child.
- Empowering adolescent girls (11-18 years) through nutrition, health care and life skills education, empowering marginalized women.
- Providing financial assistance and residential facilities to women in distress.
- Providing scholarship for educational upliftment of SCs, STs, OBCs and PSPs children of persons engaged in unclean occupation, PwDs (persons with Disabilities), student from minority communities and students from Pahari speaking people community.
- Ensuring mobility of PwDs (persons with Disabilities) so that they can live with dignity and honour and providing financial assistance and educational support to them.
- Providing residential facility for students of under privileged classes in the form of hostels and for orphans in the form of Bal-Ashrams/Nari-Neketans.
- Encouraging NGOs/voluntary organization to work for the welfare of children, women, elderly and PwDs (persons with Disabilities).
- Ensuring development, care and protection for children and facilitating access to learning, nutrition and health facilities.
- Promoting social and economic empowerment of women through various policies and programmes, providing social security and institutional support to the women in distress.
- Providing equitable environment for development, growth and education of under privileged classes.
- Providing equal opportunities for development, financial assistance and ensuring compatible infrastructure for the PwDs (persons with Disabilities). Provide social security and financial assistance to elderly people.

Implementation of Social Security Schemes in District Baramulla of Kashmir Valley

On analysis of Baramulla district and getting data from respective departments of Baramulla the following data till date was collected which will give the analysis of number of schemes running in the district and number of enrolled beneficiaries as give in the below tables:

Table No. 1 Sanctioned Cases under Integrated Social Security Scheme (ISSS)

Description	ISSS		
	OAP	WID	PCP
Baramulla	8071	3893	3117
Uri	5189	2337	1574
Rafiabad	3339	1855	1489
Sopore	6867	4404	2991
Pattan	6743	1682	2894
Tangmarg	4803	1105	1629
Total	35012	15276	13694

Source: District Social Welfare Office, Baramulla, 2021.

Table No. 2 Description of Social Welfare Schemes in Baramulla

Name	Old Sanction	New Sanction >70yrs	Fresh Sanctions 2020	Total	Pendency
OAP	12140	8021	14851	35012	–
WID	13014	0	2262	15276	–
PCP	11135	2156	403	13694	–
TOTAL	36289	10177	17516	63982	–
IGNOAP	9537	0	0	9537	–
IGNWPS	889	0	0	889	–
IGNDPS	148	0	0	148	–
TOTAL	10574	0	0	10574	–
NFBS	0	0	0	0	1193
SMAS	1279	1383	0	2662	3111
AASRA	4650	0	0	4650	–
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO GAD HANJIES	133	0	0	133	–
GRANT OF PROSTHETIC AID	0	0	0	326	447 TRICYCLES

Source: District Social Welfare Office, Baramulla, 2021.

Table No. 3 Beneficiaries of Scholarship Schemes in District Baramulla

Name of Program	Fresh	Renewal	Total
Prematric scholarship	75731	32417	108148
Post-matric scholarship	25373	4824	30197
Merit cum means	1162	553	1715

Source: District Social Welfare Office, Baramulla, 2021.

Table No. 4 Information of Sanctioned Cases under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

Description	NSAP			TOTAL
	IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	
Baramulla	1937	145	12	2094
Uri	1350	142	35	1527
Rafiabad	1211	156	0	1367
Sopore	1650	166	27	1843
Pattan	1573	152	40	1765
Tangmarg	1816	128	34	1978

Methodology of the Study

The universe of the present study constitutes district Baramulla. It comprises of 10 community blocks. The blocks constitute Uri, Pattan, Tangmarg, Rafiabad, Boniyar, Zaingeer, Wagoora, Singapore, Sangrama and Kunzer.

Sampling Plan and Design of the Study:

The present study is based on a sample of 100 respondents selected from only 3 blocks (Wagoora, Rafiabab and Sopore) out of 10 blocks of the district Baramulla. A list of beneficiaries of these selected blocks was taken from Department of Social Welfare. Later on, the required data was collected from the study area with the help of interview schedule and observation method. Besides, village community members and socially notable persons were approached to identify the respondents. For the present study, an 'evaluative research design' was used. The reasons for such a type of design were mainly methodological since the topic under investigation demands to critically examine the social implications of the Scheme and its impact on the beneficiaries.

Sources of data collection:

The present study involved both primary and secondary sources of data collection. For primary sources, first-hand information was collected through interview schedule and observation in the field. The secondary source of information is based on newspaper reports, official data, books, journal papers, etc. available on the topic.

Objectives of the study:

- To access the satisfaction of beneficiary respondents with the scheme;
- To see the satisfaction of beneficiary respondents with the financial assistance provided under the scheme.

Data Analysis of various schemes**Integrated Child Development Scheme ICDS**

Rationale: It becomes clear from Table 5 that out of 40 beneficiary respondents, the majority of 27 beneficiary respondents (67.5 percent) agree that ration provided under the ICDS was sufficient, and a minority of 10 beneficiary respondents (25 percent) disagreed that the ration under ICDS Scheme was sufficient, and 3 (7.5 percent) neither agreed nor disagreed. A majority of the beneficiaries among the 40 respondents were satisfied with the scheme while the remaining wanted a better management and timely delivery of the food items provided in the scheme.

Table No. 5 Responses of the Participants on Satisfaction with the ICDS Scheme

Description	Sufficient Ration		Satisfaction with the Scheme	
	Number (n=40)	Percentage	Number (n=40)	Percentage
Agree	27	67.5	37	92.5
Disagree	10	25	0	0
Neither agree nor disagree	03	7.5	03	7.5

Source: Field Study, Baramulla, 2021.

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme

The scheme is centrally sponsored and shared by Central and State Govt. on 50:50 basis. Financial Assistance of Rs 1000 is provided to old aged persons of 60 years age and above, living below the poverty line (BPL). All the beneficiaries surveyed were satisfied with the

scheme and it has led to the improvement in their lives and also reduced the dependence on the family for the basic old age needs of the person. For the purpose of financial satisfaction the sample of 10 beneficiaries was taken in consideration and the respondents were not satisfied with the amount they received through this scheme due to the reason of rising inflation in the market. The Social Welfare Department itself had been the basic source of awareness about the scheme for maximum number of beneficiaries followed by VLW/Village Panchayat. The village headmen and Anganwadi Workers have also been the source of awareness to a sizeable number of beneficiaries. The disposal of cases in so far as time taken in sanctioning the cases is concerned was moderately satisfactory. However, the speedy disposal of cases should not result in indiscriminate sanctioning without any regard to rules, regulations and norms governing the scheme.

Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme:

The scheme is centrally sponsored and shared by Centre and State Govt. on 50:50 basis. Under the scheme widows in the age group of 40 to 79 years belonging to BPL category are eligible for monthly pension of RS 1000

Financial Satisfaction: Regarding the pension only 5 out of 15 beneficiaries were satisfied with Rs 1000. The low satisfaction level necessitates that it should undergo revision at the earliest. The meagre amount of pension was regarded as the basic problem of the scheme by the enquired beneficiaries, particularly in view of huge inflationary trends which took place in the recent past.

Satisfaction with the scheme: From enquired beneficiaries majority were in favour of scheme to be continued in view of its care taking character. However, some suggestions were offered by them for enhancing the efficiency of the scheme and enabling it to fulfil the objectives in the present economic and social scenario. The most intensified suggestion put forth by the beneficiaries were the enhancement in the rate of pension.

Pension for Physically Challenged Persons: The pension of Rs 1000 is provided to persons with 40% or more disability and having no source of income. Physically Challenged Person should be in the age of 18-79 years.

Financial satisfaction: As enquired from the survey it was observed that physically challenged fresh sanctions in 2020 were 403 and after taking feedback from some beneficiaries majority were of the view that financial assistance has increased their social and economic position and have given them a dignified life

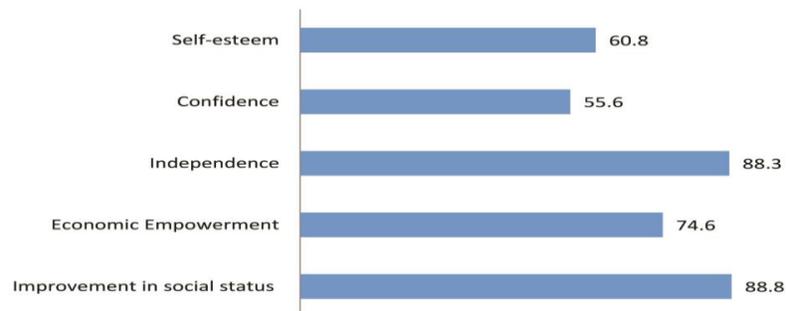
Satisfaction with scheme: When enquired about the schemes mostly were in favour for their continuations however were of the view that the Department must take a review of the implementation process at the highest administrative level. They must identify the lacunae/sluggishness in the process of implementation and take all administrative, monitory and supervisory measures for improving the implementation efficiency.

Case Studies

Case Study 1. As shown in figure 1 we interacted with the beneficiaries of different schemes of Sopore block about the benefits and grievances of the people from the schemes they are availing. In our survey we got the response that most of the schemes though has impacted many people on a large scale on social, economic and health grounds but the beneficiaries also raised some important hardships which come in handy along with the benefits of the scheme. The beneficiaries talked about:

- One Family member told “old age Pension gives economic support for the elderly to buy medicine or food.”
- One old beneficiary told that I feel respectable about myself and feel that the Government cares for old people like me. The money gives me financial and moral support and helps me to be independent.
- When asked about the autonomy of utilizing the benefits, one beneficiary told that I have the freedom to spend the amount at my own wish. I can choose to give my money to my grandchildren or spend it on myself.

Figure 1



Case Study 2 The case study revealed that although beneficiaries get a monthly payment of Rs. 1000/ from the scheme but many beneficiaries complained about delay in hearing aids and the transport aid which should have been provided under the scheme. Also the delay in payments causes trouble but overall it has a positive impact on both social and economic life.

Social and Economic Impact: These Scheme assist the needy disabled persons in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation, by reducing the effects of disabilities and enhance their economic potential. To contribute to the welfare measure Social Welfare Department Baramulla on June 24, 2020 distributed assistive devices among specially abled persons during a distribution camp. About 180 Hearing aids, 83 Wheelchairs and 50 Tricycles were distributed among the identified beneficiaries of the district besides 13 Motorized Tricycles, provided by the State Rehabilitation Council were also distributed among the beneficiaries. These steps not only provide physical relief but also moral and mental support for living a healthy life.

Case Study 3 A case study in Rafiabad Block of Baramulla revealed that the medical check-up of children below 3 years of age was not up to the mark due to lack of proper coordination between the health and ICDS staff still this scheme is the most widely availed by the people for the children in the age group of 0-6 years and mothers of pre natal and post natal care. While interviewing the beneficiaries responded:

- i. Mother of two children told that although govt is making every effort to have a better nutritional status of children but after covid 19 there have been mismanagement in distribution of dry ration.

- ii. One beneficiary was of the view after delegating the powers to the Gram Sabha there has been leakage of funds and no social audit is done by Gram Sabha.
- iii. Other beneficiary added that although ICDS has done some good in non-formal pre schooling but it has not considerably done much for reducing child malnutrition as no proper diet is being provided.
- iv. One father was of the view that food provided is of substandard quality.
- v. One lactating mother added that there is delay in payment of funds and inadequate diet is being provided.

Apart, many beneficiaries also talked about some positive aspects of the scheme like they provide supplementary nutrition like egg, dal etc therefore good for development of children. Also Anganwadi enables children to inculcate school going habits, mothers are also taken care off well and are taught how to take care of their children.

Findings:

- As regards allocation of funds by the Govt, it had throughout been slightly less than the actual requirements in respect of the sample districts. This state of situation had naturally left no room for the implementing Department to sanction and accommodate new cases but to make replacement of weeded out beneficiaries at the most.
- The physical progress of the scheme very clearly indicated that the Implementing Department had restricted the coverage of beneficiaries to a certain limit. The yearly allocations made available hardly allowed them to increase the number of beneficiaries.
- The field enquiry at the very beginning came across the disturbing situation suggesting casual and non-responsible attitude of the Social Welfare Department in implementing the scheme like some beneficiaries were not traced.
- Besides non-traceable cases, few cases were found dead which suggests that the Implementing Department was not prompt in reporting and consequently in weeding-out the expired beneficiaries from the live list of beneficiaries. The Department must put in place all administrative and monitory measures to enhance the legitimate activities of its field functionaries for in time and smooth delivery of assistance under various Social Security Schemes being implemented through it. In time reporting of expired cases would have also paved way for inclusion of other deserving people within the available financial resources of the Department.
- The field observations were mostly suggestive of the fact that maximum number of beneficiaries belonged to the poor families but the instances of economically moderate families managing coverage were also there.
- The Social Welfare Department itself had been the basic source of awareness about the scheme for maximum number of beneficiaries followed by VLW/Village Panchayat. The village headmen and Anganwadi Workers have also been the source of awareness to a sizeable number of beneficiaries. The disposal of cases in so far as time taken is concerned was moderately satisfactory. However, the speedy disposal of cases should not result in indiscriminate sanctioning without any regard to rules, regulations and norms governing the scheme.
- As per expected lines, the majority of beneficiaries were feeling themselves socially and economically secure and to have maintained their honour and dignity which otherwise would not have been possible in the given circumstances. The meagre amount of Pension

was regarded as the basic problem of the scheme by 88% of the enquired beneficiaries, particularly in view of huge inflationary trends which took place in the recent past.

- Some of the awarded destitute stated majority never applied for coverage owing to multiple reasons, major of them were “No Approach”, “No one to Guide”, “Lengthy Process”, “Meagre Amount”, and “No hope of Sanction”.
- For successful implementation of incentive based schemes, some mechanism is required to be evolved so that assistance provided could be revised on scientific basis periodically, at least after every five years, if not on annual basis. Linking the rate with some suitable price index may provide a solution to this problem.

Discussion

It was found from the findings of the study that 74 percent beneficiary respondents expressed their satisfaction with the new schemes. Almost all the beneficiaries were satisfied with the financial assistance provided under the scheme and have expressed happiness over the quality of food and the monetary assistance received by the schemes. The findings of the study also depict that most of the beneficiaries did raise an issue of the delayed benefits in the schemes and also in case of the scheme for children ICDS the quality of food is sometimes not good and also the quantity is inadequate for children to be distributed into. The scheme for old aged people has been satisfactorily being received by the beneficiaries but the payment delay causes trouble for them as they claim that they are unable to facilitate their needs specially the medical needs on time due to the delay of the monetary assistance. In case of marriage assistance scheme the beneficiaries are to be benefited before their marriage so that they could execute their marriage but alas the delay in the payment causes them to loan money for certain amount of interest which they have to pay later out of their own pocket. Also the beneficiaries reported that the assistance of Rs 40,000 is not enough in today’s time as the marriage is a huge burden for the poorer section of the society and the inflation in the market also hits the poor in the purchasing the items essential for marriage. Also during the survey of the family availing most of these schemes it also came to our attention that they were the beneficiaries of the scheme Indira Awaas Yojna and Swachh Bharat Abhiyan also for which they received the amount of 1, 47,000 and 12,000 respectively for the construction of house and bathroom but the beneficiaries claimed that the amount was not enough to complete the house and hence the house was not complete and in habitable till the basic construction is completed. The beneficiaries of the Physically challenged schemes reported that the monetary assistance although is received by most of the beneficiaries but other aids which was to be provided to them like scooty and hearing machines etc have not been provided to most of them which could have made their life somewhat easier. The socio-economic and positive consequences of social security are marked by four trends: First, social security is in fact undergoing a dynamic expansion. While it is true that three out of ten people here do not yet enjoy access to any protection that may be termed “adequate”, the trend is towards rapid growth, with a range of positive effects for the health of populations and national economies. Then, in terms of doctrine, social security is conceptualized and increasingly defended not just as a tool to withstand crises but, more fundamentally, as an investment in socially inclusive growth and well-being. Thirdly, among the main achievements of social security that are growth-related is that of enabling people to escape from extreme poverty with a view to its eventual eradication, which is one of the main positive socio-economic consequences of the development of social security. Finally, along the same lines, the affirmation of the middle classes is one of the main outcomes of and key challenges for social security.

Conclusion

The provision of these schemes is to ensure that food and basic monetary support is provided for all the people in the country which will ensure the survival a bit easier to people living in these uncertain times. Social security is essential for the well-being of people and society. It is a basic human right (though not one of the constitutional fundamental rights), and its fulfilment will contribute to achieving various developmental goals of the nation. Social security measures have far reaching benefits in the form of reducing infant and maternity mortality rates, improving productivity and promoting sense of pride and self-respect amongst the citizens. Such measures also help in eradicating poverty to some extent. It is nowadays progressively extended to social security welfare measures involving provision of better health care, maternity care, old age provisions, etc. Such social security can, and perhaps, be extended to one and all. Economists Amartya Sen has distinguish two aspects of social security —“protection” and “promotion (Jene Dreze & Amartiya Sen, 2002).” While the former denotes protection against a fall in living standards and living conditions through ill health, accidents, the latter focuses on enhanced living conditions, helping everyone overcome persistent capabilities deprivation (Jene Dreze & Amartiya Sen, 1989). The development of social security has also been supported by various international conventions and instruments, and the recognition of social security as a basic human right was enshrined in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The post-war consensus on social security (both basic and contingent) is clearly set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Articles 22 to 26 enjoin the universal rights of each individual to a basic standard of life, to proper working conditions and to social security and social protection. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966, again recognizes ‘the right of everyone to social security, including social insurance’ (Article 9) and Articles 10 to 13 of the Convention elaborate on the right of mothers and infants, the right to a decent standard of living, the right to food, health and education. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights constitutes both civil and political rights (Articles 1 to 21) and economic, social and cultural rights (Articles 22 to 28) (Sengupta, 2011). This study has been designed to provide a basic understanding of social welfare administration. The research study highlighted the need and importance of Social Welfare Administration in J&K. The impact assessment of social security schemes divulged that the welfare of the weak by the state institutions is one of the best practices of welfare measures of J&K government.

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