

# THE ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE FOR SOCIAL WELFARE AT THE CENTRE

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This paper is divided into two Parts. The first Part, published in this issue, discusses the pattern of development of the Department of Social Welfare at the Centre<sup>1</sup> and the responsibilities assigned to it. The second Part discusses what ought to be the role of a Department of Social Welfare at the Centre.

## THE FIRST STEPS

The Department of Social Security was created only on June 14, 1964 by pooling together different welfare programmes which were hitherto administered by different Ministries in the Government of India. Thus, for seventeen years since independence, there" did not exist at the Centre a unified administrative set-up for welfare schemes. This seems somewhat incongruous since a separate sector was demarcated for social welfare schemes even in the First Plan (1951-52 to 1955-56). However, neither the First Plan, nor the Second Plan (1956-57 to 1960-61) nor the Third Plan (1961-62 to 1964-65) recommended the setting up of a unified administrative set-up at the Centre or the States for welfare schemes, although they speak of coordination among various Governmental agencies (Govt. of India, first 1951:617; Govt. of India, 1961:717) probably because governmental activity in welfare was still very limited at the Centre. The outlay in the First Plan was only Rs. 4 crores, in the Second Plan it was Rs. 19 crores and in the Third Plan Rs. 31

crores. These were less than 0.5 per cent of the total Central Sector Plan outlays. A significant part of these outlays was used for financing voluntary effort and the Central Social Welfare Board had been set up by the Government of India in 1953 to promote the development of welfare services through assistance to voluntary organisations.

The desirability of having a separate Department/Ministry at the Centre had come up at the forum of the Indian Conference of Social Work (now Indian Council of Social Welfare) but it was at the Bangalore session in 1955 when the Report of a sub-committee of the Indian Conference of Social Work on the Model of a Social Welfare Department at State Level was discussed for the first time in a concerted manner that the desirability of setting up a Department of Social Welfare at the Centre and its functions were also discussed. An attempt was also made to list the functions of the Department of Social Welfare at the Centre and in the States.<sup>2</sup>

It was, however, the Study Team on Social Welfare and Welfare of Backward Classes constituted by the Committee on Plan Projects of the Planning Commission in 1958 with Srimati Renuka Ray as the leader, that made -a more systematic examination of the need for setting up a Department of Social Welfare at the Centre. It observed "Social welfare, however, it

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<sup>1</sup> The word Centre has been used here and elsewhere in the paper to mean the Government of India.

<sup>2</sup> For details, see *Indian Journal of Social Work* XVI (4), 1956: 318-330.

must be said, has not come to be regarded yet as a separate field which would require an angle and emphasis distinct from the rest of the social services. As a result we find that at present various social welfare subjects are dealt with in different Ministries. The plans and policies of social welfare have not had, therefore, the advantage of an integrated approach and direction. The objective of integration cannot be achieved, we feel through departmental coordination, which can be effective only upto a certain point" (Committee on Plan Projects, 1959: 207). The Study Team recommended the setting up of a Department of Social Welfare in a Ministry of Education and Social Welfare at the Centre on the ground that the establishment of such a Department would promote efficiency and even economy. It also observed that

some of the other ministries had outlays which were almost of the same order as for social welfare and, therefore, justified the creation of a separate Department. The Study Team felt that it was not yet feasible to have a separate Ministry of Social Welfare; much of the executive work for social welfare was already being done by the Central Social Welfare Board. The welfare of backward classes, the Study Team recommended, should be looked after by setting up a separate Department in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Study Team recommended the following welfare subjects for allocation to the proposed Department of Social Welfare at the Centre (Committee on Plan Project, 1959: 295).

*Welfare Subjects* —

Youth Welfare and Recreational Services  
 Education and Welfare of the Handicapped  
 Social Work, Training and Research  
 Beggary and Vagrancy  
 Juvenile Delinquency and Probation  
 Social and Moral Hygiene  
 Rehabilitation of Persons Discharged  
 from Correctional and Non-Correctional  
 Institutions

*Ministry at present dealing  
 with the subject at the Centre*

Ministry of Education  
 Ministry of Education  
 Ministry of Education  
 Ministry of Home Affairs  
 Ministry of Home Affairs  
 Ministry of Home Affairs  
 Ministry of Home Affairs

The Study Team suggested that the following functions may be performed by the proposed Department of Social Welfare:

- "(a) Administration of a national social welfare policy;  
 (a) Initiating, reviewing and watching implementation of social welfare legislation by State Governments;

- (c) Coordination of social welfare schemes of the State Governments on a broadly uniform pattern;  
 (d) Promotion of social research;  
 (e) Constitution and administration of a Central cadre of welfare administrators" (Committee on Plan Projects, 1959: 212).

#### THE CREATION OF A DEPARTMENT AND ALLOCATION OF SUBJECTS

In the meanwhile, almost unexpectedly, the Department of Social Security was created when Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri formed the Cabinet and the Presidential Order dated June 14, 1964, listed the subjects allocated to the Department of Social Security under two broad heads: A Social Security; B. Village Industries. In 1966, the Department of Social Security was re-designated as the Department of Social Welfare with the transfer of social insurance schemes back to the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

The Table in Annexure I gives the changes that have taken place in the allocation of subjects to the Department of Social Security/Social Welfare since June 14, 1964. The analysis of the Table will indicate the following:

(1) The allocation of subjects to the Department of Social Security when it was created in 1964 was not the outcome of acceptance of any Report by a Study Team or a Committee. It was not also based on a conceptual exercise for integrating the different welfare programmes under implementation in several Departments. Nor was it based on administrative action relevant for programmes included in the social welfare sector of the Plan. It included programmes which appear to have been identified on an *ad hoc* exercise, from several sectors of the plan, mainly health and family planning, education, village and small industries, labour and employment, and development of backward classes, administrative action relating to which were taken in the Ministries of Health, Education, Commerce and Industry, Labour and Employment, and Home Affairs, respectively. They may broadly be regarded as programmes for the

welfare of the weaker sections of society. Even when the Department of Social Security was reorganised and redesignated as the Department of Social Welfare on January 24, 1966, the programmes that continued with it were from the social welfare sector and the backward classes sector of the Plan. It was on 7th February 1973, when administrative responsibility for programmes relating to backward classes was transferred back to the Ministry of Home Affairs that there was convergence between the programmes in the social welfare sector of the Plan and administrative responsibility for the same.

2. There are three major landmarks relating to the allocation of subjects to the Department of Social Welfare and its organisation: (a) June 14, 1964 when the Department of Social Security was created; (b) January 24, 1966 when the Department of Social Security was re-designated as a Department of Social Welfare and several subjects transferred, within 18 months, back to the Ministries from which they came, and (c) February 7, 1973, when the work relating to backward classes went back to the Home Ministry after almost nine years. Although at the time of this transfer, the 1972-73 budget provision for plan schemes at the Centre for social welfare sector was Rs. 26.38 crores as compared to Rs. 14.12 crores for backward classes, the latter, politically and otherwise, always received greater attention. In terms of work, this meant transfer of almost half the work from the Department of Social Welfare to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(3) The accretion of subjects to the Department of Social Welfare have been far less than their withdrawal. The primary reasons which prompted the

withdrawal of subjects in 1966 from the Department of Social Welfare and their restoration to their original Departments appear to be administrative convenience, a rethinking about the allocation of subjects to Departments and the pressures exerted by the powers that be. Some of these subjects, as for instance, social insurance schemes for labour were related to the activities of organisations and institutions which continued to be the responsibility of the 'parent' Department. Further, in the States, similar re-organisation had not taken place and, therefore, administrative problems began to surface in attempting a new channel of communication. The return of subjects relating to the backward classes to the Home Ministry was prompted by the growing pressure that their interests could be better served under a more important Ministry like the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Department of Social Security/Social Welfare has not been a part of a composite ministry until 18th March 1971 when it became a Department within the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. Prior to that, it was linked with other Departments through a common minister-in-charge. For almost four years—first from 13-6-64 to 24-1-66 and later from 22-8-68 to 18-3-71, it was under a minister who was also in charge of Law. For intermittent periods in between, it was linked through a common minister with Supply and Technical Development (24-1-66 to 25-3-66), Petroleum and Chemicals (13-3-67 to 22-8-68), and Planning (25-3-66 to 22-8-68). It has been indicated earlier that the Study Team on Social Welfare and Welfare of Backward Classes (1958) had recommended the formation of a Department of Social Welfare (excluding backward classes) in a Ministry

of Education and Social Welfare. From February 7, 1973 the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare represents that composition with the transfer of backward classes welfare to the Home Ministry.

The Administrative Reforms Commission in its Report on the Machinery of the Government of India and its Procedures of Work, 1968 had, however, suggested a Ministry of Education, Health and Social Welfare with the following Departments: (1) Education (2) Health and Urban Development (3) Family Planning (4) Social Welfare (including Rehabilitation). The Commission had recommended the combining of the Departments of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation into a single Department because it felt that social welfare is an area which falls primarily within the sphere of the States: "Schemes of social welfare largely relate either to matters of education and training or improvement of environmental conditions and physical capacities of individuals. All the three subjects primarily fall within the State List" (Govt. of India, 1968: 94).

#### ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION

The Department of Social Welfare, from 1964 to date, has been headed by officers of the rank of Secretary, Additional Secretary and even Joint Secretary as evident from the following:

<u>Period</u>	<u>Rank of head of Department</u>
30-7-64 to 14-4-67 (33 months)	Secretary
16-4-67 to 7-2-69 (22 months)	Joint Secretary
8-2-69 to 25-2-74 (60 months)	Additional Secretary
26-2-74 continuing	Secretary

There ought to be a definite relationship between the rank of the head of the

Department and the administrative responsibilities assigned to the Department. In the case of social welfare, however, there seems to be no definite trend though the lowering of the status of the head of the Department after two years of its functioning broadly coincides with the first major transfer of subjects from the Department of Social Welfare back to the original Departments. The experience of running a Department with only a Joint Secretary as head was given up after two years in favour of an officer of a rank of Additional Secretary although the allocation of subjects in the Department remained the same; however, a wider range of programmes with larger outlays were scheduled in the Third Plan beginning in April 1969. The elevation of the status of the head of the Department to that of a Secretary in February 1974 appears to have been prompted by the desire of not making a change after the existing incumbent's promotion from Additional Secretary to Secretary. Otherwise, the number of subjects allocated to the Department of Social Welfare had gone down considerably with the transfer of subjects relating to welfare of backward classes to the Home Ministry on 7th February, 1973. Having a Secretary as the head of the Department nevertheless, has had the advantage of giving a fighting chance to the Department of Social Welfare for getting its due place by giving an appropriate rank to its chief spokesman.

From 24th January 1966 to 6th February 1973, when the Department of Social Welfare was allocated work relating to both social welfare and welfare of backward classes, the Department of Social Welfare had two separate wings — one for social welfare and the other for backward classes which functioned virtually as separate units handling, as they did, separate sectors of the plan. For one span of about nineteen months i.e. from 17th July 1967 to 7th

February, 1969, the coordinating link was the Minister, while at other periods it was the Head of the Department.

The administrative strength of the Department of Social Welfare from January 1966 to April 1970 was rather small. Apart from the head of the Department and the Joint Secretary who were common for both social welfare and welfare of backward classes (except for a short spell of about 19 months when the Joint Secretary held exclusive charge for social welfare with no higher officer), the personnel on the social welfare side consisted of one Deputy Secretary, two Under Secretaries and other subordinate staff. The organisation followed the typical secretariat structure.

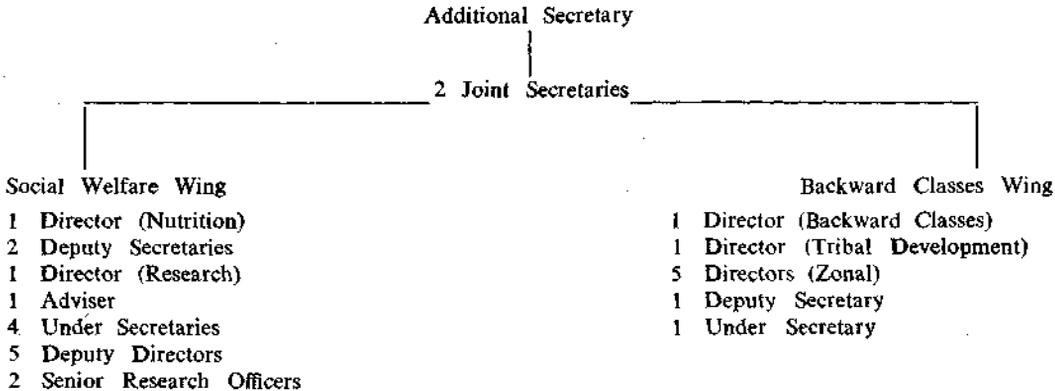
There were also some technical officers. The Special Officer for the Handicapped was transferred from the Education Ministry when the subject of welfare of the handicapped was allocated to the newly constituted Department of Social Security in 1964. The post of Planning and Technical Officer was also transferred from the Education Ministry to the newly created Department of Social Security when the subjects of social welfare were transferred to this Department. A new post of Director Planning was created on 6th May, 1966 which was, a year later, converted into the post of Adviser (Social Welfare). A post of Research Officer and a post of Research Investigator were sanctioned on 28th June 1968 and 4th November, 1969 respectively.

A significant expansion in the administrative strength of the Department of Social Welfare took place with the launching of the Special Nutrition Programme for children in 1970 when the posts of 1 Director, 1 Deputy Secretary, 5 Deputy Directors, 1 Section Officer, 1 Research Officer and Senior Research Investigator

were sanctioned, apart from the usual subordinate secretariat staff.

In February, 1973 (the close of the Fourth Five Year Plan) at the time of the transfer of subjects relating to backward classes back to the Home Ministry, the Department

of Social Welfare had the following administrative structure, with the Additional Secretary as the Head of the Department (posts below the rank of Under Secretary/ Deputy Director /Senior Research Officers not shown here):



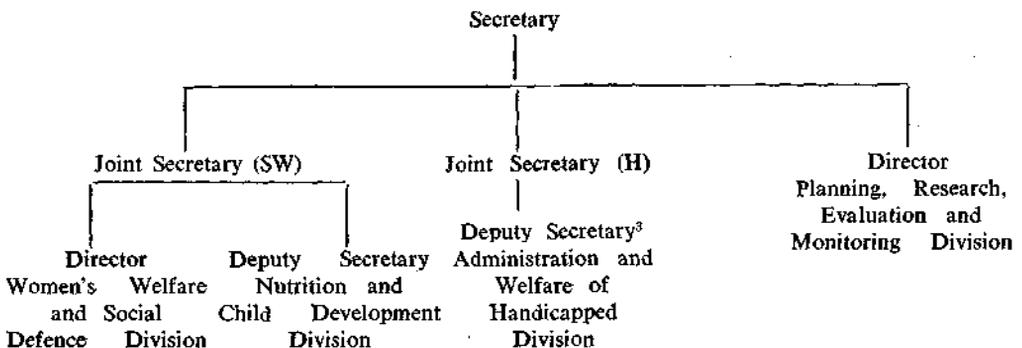
With the transfer of subjects relating to the backward classes to the Ministry of Home Affairs, on February 7 1973, only the social welfare wing remained with the Department of Social Welfare. The posts of Additional Secretary and Joint Secretary remained with the Department of Social Welfare and in February 1974, when the then Additional Secretary became a Secretary, the Department, after about 7 years came to be headed again by an officer of the rank of Secretary.

In 1974, the Department of Social Welfare underwent some form of a regrouping of subjects and redistribution of

work among the different Divisions. By an Office Order dated 29th August, 1974, the Department has divided its work among the following Divisions:

- I. Women's Welfare and Social Defence Division
- II. Nutrition and Child Development Division
- III. Administration and Handicapped Welfare Division
- IV. Planning, Research, Evaluation and Monitoring Division

The channel of communication provided in this set-up is as under:



<sup>3</sup> The Deputy Secretary in charge of Administration and Welfare of the Handicapped Division puts up papers relating to Administration to Joint Secretary (Social Welfare) and papers relating to welfare of the handicapped to Joint Secretary (Handicapped).

In addition, the Department has a Nutrition Adviser (honorary) and a Social Welfare Adviser (honorary).

The Department of Social Welfare has been progressively inducting technical staff in its Secretariat reflecting, as it does, recognition of the specialised nature of social welfare services. In fact, for the newly constituted Planning, Research, Evaluation and Monitoring Division of the Department of Social Welfare, several units have recently been sanctioned. The Planning, Research, Evaluation and Monitoring Division now has the following constituents:

- (1) Cell for Research, Evaluation and Compilation of Statistics
- (2) Cell for Planning and Project Formulation
- (3) Cell for Social Work Education and Training
- (4) Cell for Monitoring
- (5) Cell for revision of Encyclopaedia of Social Work, Studies and Publications.

The Department of Social Welfare, in fact, is the only Department in the Government of India which has, within its Secretariat, an integrated division for planning, research, evaluation, monitoring and development of social welfare manpower. This represents the culmination of efforts initiated earlier to inject technical expertise in an administrative system which follows the typical secretariat pattern, with the senior positions in the administrative structure assigned to generalist administrators. The newly constituted Division, which will be manned by professionally qualified personnel, administers only one scheme of grants to research institutes, universities etc. for undertaking research projects. Its other functions are basically

intended to (i) assist in the formulation of policy (ii) prepare schemes and (iii) bring improvements in their implementation. The techniques to be adopted for these tasks are giving a research base to policy formulation, planning and project preparation. Monitoring of implementation and evaluation are intended to achieve greater impact. The Planning Commission as well as the Ministry of Finance have concurred with the setting up of these cells as the past experience of two decades showed that implementation of schemes suffered because of deficiencies in planning, programming, monitoring and evaluation. This Division does not function in the mainstream of implementation of policies and programmes. Rather, it is intended to feed the existing administrative Divisions which are engaged in the implementation of the schemes of the Department of Social Welfare. In a way, the appointment of a separate group of specialists within the Secretariat to help the generalist administrators achieve the goals through better planning, formulation of schemes, programming, monitoring and evaluation, is an interesting experiment attempting to combine administrative skill and experience with technical know-how. Whether this will serve as a better alternative to the suggestion of the Study Team on Social Welfare and Welfare of Backward Classes (1959) to have a cadre of social welfare personnel needs to be researched upon in course of time.

No Department in the Government of India functions without Committees/ Working Groups/ Steering Groups/ Study Teams etc. Some of these are Standing Committees whose members (other than ex-officio) have a tenure for a specified period. Others are constituted for specific purposes and cease to exist once the Reports are made available. The frequency of

meetings, composition and size vary depending upon the terms of reference.

Non-officials, both eminent voluntary social workers and subject matter specialists in Universities etc. are usually also represented in these Committees. Annexure II gives a list of the important Committees/Working Groups constituted by the Department of Social Welfare which were live in September, 1974. The list does not include Committees set up by the Central Bureau of Correctional Services, the Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate, the Central Social Welfare Board and the Central Institute of Research and Training in Public Cooperation which are offices/organisations with the Department of Social Welfare. It excludes also Committees/Working Groups etc. set up by other Departments in which the Department of Social Welfare is represented. The setting up of a few more Standing Committees are under the active consideration of the Department of Social Welfare. The number of Working Groups/Study Teams usually increase at the time of the formulation of a Five Year Plan.

Committees represent a device for getting expert opinion from subject matter specialists as well voluntary social workers on various issues. They also permit an objective review by a group of people of the Department's policies and programmes and give a wider base to the formulation of policies and programmes; they therefore, act as a check against arbitrariness. In the case of non-officials and subject matter specialists in research Institutes etc., Committees provide an opportunity to be acquainted at first hand with the machinery of government and its procedures of work. The realisation of the potentialities of a Committee depends upon factors such as a proper composition, holding of meetings at regular intervals and preparation of good working papers based on properly presented and analysed statistics setting out the nature and magnitude of

the problem and the issues for consideration. The latter, in fact, is of crucial importance. The effectiveness of Committees, which have been well serviced by the preparation of sound agenda notes has been much greater. Not infrequently, however, the work of Committees has suffered from meetings held at irregular intervals, a lower than accredited level of official representation from Departments which weakens the level of participation, weak agenda papers and poor follow-up of the recommendations. It is worth examining to what extent some of the Committees with the avowed objective of integration/coordination of programmes of different Departments are able to achieve the purpose and whether in fact they do not perform only the function of making each Department aware of what the other is doing due to a somewhat chauvinistic policy followed by each Department in respect of its schemes. It is unfortunate that although Committees are today an almost inseparable element in the functioning of Government Departments and a significant amount of time and money are spent on them, no scientific evaluation of them has been really made.

#### PRESENT FUNCTIONS

The administrative organisation and structure of the Department has to be viewed in the context of its activities. The present functions of the Department of Social Welfare cover the following:

- (i) formulation of social welfare policies and programmes, more specifically in regard to children, women, social defence, the physically handicapped, the aged and other weaker sections needing welfare measures;
- (ii) social welfare legislation;
- (iii) promoting and developing voluntary effort;

- (iv) implementing schemes included in the social welfare sector of the Central Plan;
- (v) assisting Governments of States/ Union Territories in the formulation and implementation of their plans;
- (vi) sponsoring, promoting and undertaking research, evaluation and compilation of statistics on social welfare;
- (vii) coordination of activities at the Centre on policies and programmes of social welfare and particularly child welfare, women welfare, social defence and welfare of the handicapped and the aged and social assistance;
- (viii) prohibition;
- (ix) coordination of UNICEF assistance;
- (x) development of social welfare manpower;
- (xi) welfare of children, women and families;
- (xii) providing facilities for exchange of information; dissemination of information and giving guidance to States and voluntary organisations in the field of social welfare;
- (xiii) liaison with United Nations and its bodies and with international/ foreign voluntary organisations and foreign countries on social welfare.

The Department of Social Welfare has two subordinate Offices in Delhi, namely, the Central Bureau of Correctional Services and the Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate. It has eight other subordinate offices—three National Institutes for the physically handicapped and five Regional Pre-vocational Training Centres. The Central Social Welfare Board and the Central Institute of Research and Training in Public Cooperation are autonomous bodies financed by the Department of Social Welfare.

The Central plan expenditure of the

Department of Social Welfare in the Fourth Five Year Plan is given below. The expenditure is shown as nil for backward classes in 1973-74 as the subject was transferred to the Home Ministry on 7th February, 1973.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Social Welfare</i>	<i>Welfare of backward classes</i>
		(Rs. in crores)
1969-70	2.95	11.23
1970-71	4.24	11.76
1971-72	13.19	12.77
1972-73	22.98	14.69
1973-74	21.06	—

In terms of budgetary outlays as well as staff strength, therefore, the Department of Social Welfare is one of the smallest Departments.

#### CONCLUSION

In this Part, the development of the administrative organisation and structure of the Department of Social Welfare since 1964 has been discussed. There are numerous Committees/Working Groups set up by the Government of India which have gone into the question of administrative reforms and organisation of work in Government Departments. These are beyond the scope of the present paper.

The development of administrative structure of the Department of Social Welfare has not followed a neat text book pattern, but has been influenced by the convictions of the policy makers and the senior administrators who, within the framework of the secretariat system of administrative organisation, have attempted to organise work and provide personnel who can perform the functions assigned to this Department. Not unoften, the sanctioned personnel and administrative pattern is the outcome of exercises between the Department of Social Welfare, the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance whose views are often not congruent.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CHANGES IN THE ALLOCATION OF SUBJECTS TO  
THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY/SOCIAL WELFARE SINCE JUNE 14, 1964

Annexure-I

S. No.	Subjects allocated to the Department under Presidential Order dated June 14, 1964 and other Presidential Orders.	Departments / Ministries from which the subjects were transferred when the Department was constituted	Dates on which some of these subjects were allocated later to other Departments.	Departments / Ministries to which these subjects were allocated.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>A. Social Security</i>				
1.	Child Welfare and Coordination of activities of other Ministries and Organisations in connection with these subjects	Ministry of Education	—	—
2.	Bal Bhavan; Children's Museum	Ministry of Education	January 24, 1966	Ministry of Education
3.	Orphans and Orphanages	Ministry of Education	—	—
4.	Beggary, Juvenile vagrancy, Juvenile delinquency and other care programmes	Ministry of Home Affairs/ Ministry of Education	—	—
5.	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)	Ministry of Health	—	—
6.	United Nations Rehabilitation Centre for Crippled Children, Bombay	Ministry of Health	January 24, 1966	Ministry of Health
7.	Education of the handicapped	Ministry of Education	—	—
8.	(i) Social and Moral Hygiene Programmes so far as they relate to women in danger, that is to say, Rescue Homes and Reception Centres including after-care programmes; (ii) the administration of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 and the establishment and maintenance of Protective Homes	(i) Ministry of Education (ii) Ministry of Home Affairs	—	—

S. No.	Subjects allocated to the Department under Presidential Order dated June 14, 1964 and other Presidential Orders.	Departments / Ministries from which the subjects were transferred when the Department was constituted	Dates on which some of these subjects were allocated later to other Departments.	Departments / Ministries to which these subjects were allocated.
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Social Welfare	Ministry of Education		
10.	Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Ex-Criminal Tribes and Other Backward Classes	Ministry of Home Affairs	February 7, 1973	Ministry of Home Affairs
11.	(i) Appointment, resignation etc. of Special Officer for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes etc., and	Ministry of Home Affairs	February 7, 1973	Ministry of Home Affairs
	(ii) Reports of the Special Officer	Ministry of Home Affairs	February 7, 1973	Ministry of Home Affairs
12.	(i) Commission to report on the administration of Scheduled Areas and the welfare of Scheduled Tribes; and	Ministry of Home Affairs	February 7, 1973	Ministry of Home Affairs
	(ii) Issue of direction regarding the drawing up and execution of schemes essential for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the State	Ministry of Home Affairs	February 7, 1973	Ministry of Home Affairs
13.	Reports of the Commission to investigate into conditions of Backward Classes	Ministry of Home Affairs	February 7, 1973	Ministry of Home Affairs
14.	Unemployment Insurance	Ministry of Labour and Employment.	January 24, 1966	Ministry of Labour and Employment

S. No.	Subjects allocated to the Department under Presidential Order dated June 14, 1954 and other Presidential Orders	Departments / Ministries from which the subjects were transferred when the Department was constituted	Dates on which some of these subjects were allocated later to other Departments	Departments / Ministries to which these subjects were allocated
1	2	3	4	5
15.	Social Security measures including administration of the Employees' State Insurance Act, the Employees' Provident Funds Act, and the Coalmines' Provident Fund Act	Ministry of Labour and Employment	January 24, 1966	Ministry of Labour and Employment (The subject Social Security remained with the Deptt. of Social Welfare while administration of the Employees' State Insurance Act, the Employees' Provident Funds Act, and the Coalmines' Provident Fund Act was transferred to the Ministry of Labour and Employment)
16.	Central Social Welfare Board	Ministry of Education	—	—
17.	All Attached and Subordinate Offices or other Organisations concerned with any of the subjects specified in this list	All concerned Ministries	—	—
<i>B. Village Industries</i>				
1.	Coordination and development of Village Industries including Khadi and Handicrafts	Department of Industry, Ministry of Commerce and Industry	January 24, 1966	Department of Industry (Ministry of Commerce and Industry)
2.	Ambar Charkha	Department of Industry, Ministry of Commerce and Industry	January 24, 1966	Department of Industry (Ministry of Commerce and Industry)
<i>Subjects allocated subsequently to the Department of Social Welfare</i>				
1.	All matters relating to prohibition (21st September, 1967)	Ministry of Home Affairs	—	—

S. No.	Subjects allocated to the Department under Presidential Order dated June 14, 1964 and other Presidential Orders	Departments / Ministries from which the subjects were transferred when the Department was constituted	Dates on which some of these subjects were allocated later to other Departments	Departments / Ministries to which these subjects were allocated
1	2	3	4	5
2.	Central Institute of Research and Training in Public Co-operation (CIRTPC) (1st January, 1968)	Planning Commission	—	—
3.	Training of Rural Women in Public Cooperation (1st January, 1968)	Planning Commission	—	—

Source : Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 — as amended from time to time.

## ANNEXURE-II

LIST OF IMPORTANT COMMITTEES CONSTITUTED BY THE  
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE*Standing Committee*

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inter-Ministry Standing Committee of Coordination between the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare</li> <li>2. Coordination Committee on Child Welfare</li> <li>3. Advisory Committee on Special Nutrition Programme</li> <li>4. Central Prohibition Committee</li> <li>5. Central Advisory Board on Correctional Services</li> <li>6. Advisory Committee on Social Welfare Research</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Advisory Committee on Experimental Non-Formal Education Project in Mehboobnagar, Andhra Pradesh</li> <li>3. Sub-Committee on Publicity Programme in Celebration of International Women's Year, 1975</li> <li>4. Sub-Committee on National Studies and Research in Celebration of International Women's Year, 1975</li> <li>5. Sub-Committee on Educational Measures in Celebration of International Women's Year, 1975</li> <li>6. Working Group on Employment of Child Labour</li> <li>7. Working Group on Training/Orientation of Administrators in Social Administration</li> </ol> |
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*Committees with a fixed tenure*

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|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Committee on Status of Women in India</li> </ol> | <p><i>Note:</i> This list refers to Committees/Working Groups functioning in October, 1974 for advice on programmes, policies etc.</p> |
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