Introduction

A 'Service' is termed as 'Social' if its aim is the enhancement of the welfare of the individual or the community either through personal effort or by collective action. Social Services are, therefore, conceived as organised philanthropic actions to promote human welfare. However, social services are interpreted differently in different countries. It is restricted to relief services only among the European countries, whereas in Great Britain and Commonwealth Countries it has a wider meaning and includes health, education, housing welfare etc. In India, Social Services are generally understood as those activities which are meant for furthering the people’s welfare and these include education, public health activities, social security measures, social insurance, social assistance, child welfare, corrections, mental hygiene, recreation, labour protection, housing etc.

We have had social welfare programmes, social service organisations, social reformers and workers in the cause of social welfare in India from the earliest times. Right through the centuries, commencing with the reign of King Ashoka or going back even to the days of Buddha, there have been many rulers and many among the common people of India who trod the path of Service to their fellow beings and adopted it as a life mission. Mahatma Gandhi’s work in this sphere constitutes a continuance in the present century of the National tradition. The ideal of social welfare is thus not new to us; it is an
integral part of our national character and history. Social welfare organisations play a vital role in rendering Social Services in every country, especially in developing and underdeveloped countries. In this unit we are discussing about various types of Social Service Organisation and purposes.

**Formal and Informal Organisations**

Formal Organisations refer to a structure of well-defined jobs, each bearing a definite measure of authority, responsibility and accountability. Formal Organisation lays down the pattern of relationship between individuals and the rules and regulations, which guide the behaviour of individuals.

Informal Organisation is an outcome of social interaction between individuals in a formal organisation. Whenever people work together, they evolve informal groups bound together by common, social, technological interests. Such groups constitute informal organisation. Informal organisation represents relationships between individuals in the organisation based on interest, personal attitudes, emotions, prejudices, likes, dislikes, physical location, similarity of work etc. These relations are not developed according to the procedures, rules and regulations laid down in the formal organisational structure.

Informal Organisation comes into existence because of the limitations of the Formal Organisation. It represents "natural grouping of people at work". The birth of small groups in an organisation is a natural phenomenon. These groups may also overlap because an individual may be a member of more than one informal groups. In many cases, informal groups come in to being to support and supplement the formal organisation.

Now we can see the differences of formal and informal organisation with the help of a table given below:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Formal Organisation</th>
<th>Informal Organisation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>It is created to achieve predetermined objectives.</td>
<td>It has no predetermined objectives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>There is an official hierarchy relationship. It refers to the structure of well-defined authority and responsibility relationships.</td>
<td>Its structure is based on human emotions and sentiments. It refers to the personal relationships, which develop automatically when people work together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Formal relations are well planned and are created deliberately.</td>
<td>Informal relations are unplanned and they originate automatically.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Formal Organisations follow the official chain of command, which can’t be changed. Communication has to flow through formal channel.</td>
<td>Informal Organisation does not have a fixed chain of command. It is based on the sentiments of the members. There is no fixed pattern of communication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Formal Organisation is usually stable.</td>
<td>Informal Organisation does not last long.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We may add some more important elements of formal and informal organisation.

**Functions of Formal Organisation**

**Planning**
- Working out in broad outline that need to be done and the methods for doing them to accomplish the purpose.

**Organising**
- Establishment of the formal structure of authority through which work subdivisions are arranged, defined, and co-ordinated for the defined objective.
Staffing
• The whole personnel function of bringing in and training the staff.

Directing
• The task of making decisions and embodying them in specific and general orders and instructions and serving as the leader of the organisation.

Co-ordinating
• Major function of inter-relating the various parts of work.

Reporting
• Keeping those in responsible positions informed as to what is going on.

Budgeting
• All that goes with budgeting in the form of fiscal planning, accounting and control.

The Informal Organisation is:
• Customary and not enacted.
• Not written regulations.
• Not portrayed in organisational charts.

It must be noted that informal organisation is based on formal structure and cannot exist without it. The informal organisation allows an organisation a measure of flexibility, which is a functional necessity. However, greatest weakness of the informal organisation is its instability; its changeability and its unpredictability.
Structured and Unstructured Organisations

We are aware that "an organisation is a group of people who are co-operating under the direction of a leader for the accomplishment of a common end (Ralph. C. Davis). The need for an organisation arises when two or more persons unite together to achieve some common objectives.

Organisation is one of the basic functions of management. Its importance lies in the systematically evolved pattern of relationships designed to set in motion the process of managerial functions. **Structured organisations are those organisations, which are formed, and functioning with a clear structure or framework of relationship.** As structure, organisation is a network of internal authority, responsibility, and relationships. It is the framework of relationships of persons, operating at various levels, to accomplish common objectives. **Thus, a Structured Organisation has got three major elements:**

- Formal Structure
- Definite Authority
- Clear Responsibility

When we think about structured and unstructured organisation in a social work context, there are a lot of organisations falling under this category. All these organisations have a clear structural framework, be it a formal or informal organisation. For example—registered social service organisations, social welfare departments, co-operative societies etc.

On the other hand, unstructured organisation do not have a clear structure or framework and may not be long-lasting. Committee Organisation, Community Organisation, Social Action are some of the examples of unstructured organisations. They may be formed as per the requirement or purpose in order to achieve certain limited goals and objectives. These organisations are not formed for a short duration.
**Governmental and Non-governmental Organisations**

**Local, State and Central Level Organisations**

The structure of welfare organisations differs in agencies which are established under public sector from those which are of voluntary or private sector. **Public or Government agencies** are based upon a law or order, administered within the framework of local, state and central governments and financed by the Government. **Private Agencies or Non-Governmental Organisations** are established by individuals or philanthropic, religious, fraternal or humanitarian groups; their management is vested with a board of directors. These organisations are supported mainly by contributions, donations, endowments or trust funds.

**Public Social Service Agencies (Government Organisations)**

Our country has a long tradition of Social Service. Our sovereign and democratic republic stands committed to ensure justice social, economic and political to the people and usher in a welfare state. After independence, the concept of social justice became part and parcel of our constitution and is reflected not only in the preamble, but also in the directive principles of the state policy.

Social Welfare is defined as those services which are designed for those weaker and vulnerable sections of community who due to some hardship — social, economic, political, mental — are unable to make use of or are traditionally denied the use of these services. The scope of social welfare encompasses services relating to women, children, youth, aged, the handicapped, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, community welfare service, social defense, social welfare measures and social welfare services for other weaker sections of society.
Before discussing about the administrative structures for social welfare and the three tiers of our federal polity, let us have a look at the Non-Governmental Organisation.

**Non-Government Organisations (Voluntary Organisations)**

State is not the only association working in the society; there are a large number of voluntary associations (NGOs) which perform varied functions for the welfare, integration and solidarity of the society.

The term “Voluntarism” is derived from the Latin word “Voluntas” which means “will” of “freedom”. Political scientists defined “freedom of association” as a recognized legal right on the part of all persons to come together for the promotion of a purpose in which they are interested. Article 19(1) C of the Constitution of India confers on the Indian Citizens the right “to form associations”. In the U.N. Terminology voluntary organisations are called non-government organisations (NGOs).

**Definitions of Voluntary Organisations**

Accordingly to Lord Beveridge, “A Voluntary organisation, properly speaking, is an organisation which whether its workers are paid or unpaid, is initiated and governed by its own members without external control.”

**Main Characteristics of Non-Government/Voluntary Organisations**

i) It is registered under the societies Registrations Act, 1860, the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, The Cooperative Societies Act, 1904 or Sec. 25 of the Companies Act, 1956, depending upon the nature and scope of its activities to give it a legal status.
ii) It has definite aims and objectives, and programmes for their fulfillment.

iii) It has an administrative structure and duly constituted management and executive committees.

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

v) It raises funds for its activities partly from the exchequer in the form of grants-in-aid and partly in the form of contributions or subscriptions from members of the local community and/or the beneficiaries of the programme.

Structure of Non-Government Organisations

General Body
(General Membership)

Executive Counsel/Managing Committee/
Governing Body

Office Bearers
(President, Vice President, General Secretary,
Joint Secretary,
Assistant Secretary, Treasurer)

Paid Staff/Volunteers
Social Workers
Functions of Voluntary Organisations

In a democratic, socialistic and welfare society, voluntary/Non-Governmental Organisations play a very important role. They perform a number of functions for the development of the country. We can discuss some of these functions.

i) Human beings by nature are gregarious. The urge to act in groups is fundamental in them. People therefore form groups and associations voluntarily for their benefit as also of others with a view to lead a full and richer life. This phenomenon is reflected in voluntary associations which are formed for promotion of recreational and cultural activities, social services, professional interest etc.

ii) A pluralistic society with a democratic system requires a multitude of independent, non-government organisations to serve as a buffer between the individual and the state and thus preventing the government from developing monopoly in various fields.

iii) Organised voluntary action helps groups and individuals with diverse political and other interests, contributes to strengthening the feeling of national solidarity and promotes participative democracy.

iv) The state does not have the requisite financial resources and manpower to meet all the needs of its citizens. The non-government organisations by raising additional resources locally can meet uncovered needs and enrich local life.

In sum, “Non-Governmental Organisations” give concrete expression to the fundamental rights such as freedom of association and expression and by identifying the needs of individuals, groups and
communities, initiate projects and programmes to meet their needs. The NGOs also aim at sharing the responsibility of the state in providing minimum needs of the citizen, covering the areas of uncovered and unmet needs, preventing the monopolistic tendencies of the governments, and educating citizen about their rights and obligations. They further aim at raising resources through contributions and donations and organise activities of non-partisan and non-political nature for the well being of the society.

Local State and Central Level Organisations
Local Level: Social Welfare by Rural and Urban Local Authorities

Rural local authorities comprise the Panchayati Raj Institutions, which were introduced for local governance in the rural areas of the country. The three tier system of Panchayati Raj consisting of Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Panchayat are responsible to undertake the welfare activities for their respective areas. Infact, Panchayat Raj bodies are very much involved in implementing and administering the welfare programme assigned to them.

The urban local authorities consisting of municipal corporations, municipal committees, and notified area committees created by the Acts of the concerned State legislature are assigned obligatory and discretionary functions in the field of social welfare. For instance Section 43 of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 makes it incumbent on the Corporation to make adequate provisions for construction and maintenance of drainage works, public latrines and urinals, water supply, pollution control, checking of dangerous diseases, provision of transport facilities, provision of medical relief and establishment of
maternity and child welfare centers, lighting, naming and numbering of life and property in case of fire and the like and so on.

The concept of democratic decentralization has got much importance in the field of development. The aspect of welfare has come to be understood as the primary responsibility of the individuals. Therefore, through people’s participations and decentralization of power, the government is trying to achieve the goal of total development. Besides Government efforts, there are a number of NGOs working with the local level with more flexibility and proximity.

**State Level Organisation**

The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations formulate and implement various kinds of welfare services programmes on their own in their respective jurisdictions for the benefit of the socially and economically weaker sections of the society.

The State Government/Union Territories Administrations carry out their welfare obligations and programmes mainly through their departments of social welfare and voluntary organisations. At the state level, the incharge of the Department of Social Welfare is the Welfare Minister and secretary to government is the administrative head of the department.

The secretariat helps, guides and advises the Minister in the formulation of policies of the department, in getting the legislation passed by the state legislature, and supervises the execution of the policies, schemes, projects and programmers undertaken by the Directorate.

The Directorate is headed by a Director who is assisted by Additional Director, Joint Director, Deputy
Directors, Administrative officer and supporting staff. In the field, the Divisional and District Social Welfare Officers function at the district level and execute the various welfare programmes in their respective jurisdictions.

The administrative and staffing pattern at all the stages is more or less the same and so are the kinds of welfare services provided in each state except for some minor variations.

The functions of the State Social Welfare Boards are as follows:

i) To promote the growth of voluntary social welfare agencies, with special reference to development of welfare service in areas uncovered at present.

ii) To administer the grant-in-aid programme.

   a) on behalf of the Central Social Welfare Board for development and capital grants and

   b) on behalf of the State Governments for maintenance grants.

iii) To assist the Central Social Welfare Board in the provision of a field counselling service for aided agencies.

iv) To administer the programmes of rural welfare projects.

v) To simulate effective co-ordination among voluntary welfare agencies at the States and local levels and

vi) To assist the Central Social Welfare Board and State Government in the further development of welfare services.
Central Level Organisation (Union Level)

At the central level, although the responsibility of formulating overall policy and planning of social welfare programmes rests with the new department of social welfare, the initiation and execution of certain welfare service and stimulating the effective co-ordination among voluntary welfare agencies (especially at the National Level) will rest with the Central Social Welfare Board.

Central Social Welfare Board

The important landmark in the history of voluntary social welfare was created in 1953, with the provision of Rs. 4 crore for the social welfare sector in the first five year plan.

The question before the planners then was whether this amount should be utilized through government machinery or by voluntary agencies, as at that time there was no independent department of social welfare either at the center or in the state. Under the leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Lal Nehru, it was decided that social welfare needed a special kind of machinery, that had elements of flexibility, dedications and nearness to people. It was then felt that it should be handled not by the government machinery but by the voluntary workers who had dedicated their service to the needy. Accordingly an autonomous Board was created which was charged with the responsibility of preparing plans and schemes to be funded from out of the provision made in the first five year plan. An outstanding social worker was to be made the Chairperson of the Central Social Welfare Board. Dr. (Mrs.) Durgabai Desmukh was its first Chairperson.

The main function of the Board was to give grants-in-aid, technical guidance to voluntary organisations engaged in different types of social welfare activities.
One of the functions of the board was also to create organisations in the areas where these did not exist. It was found that in slums and in the rural areas, there were no services for women and pre-school children. The Board accordingly launched a scheme named the family and child welfare projects. The present integrated child development services (ICDS) programme is really the outcome of these efforts.

Central Social Welfare Board was setup on the recommendations of the Planning Commission as a semi-autonomous body, but the power of the administration was vested in the ministry of education. It was registered as a company from 1st April 1969 under section 25 of the Indian companies Act, 1956 in order to have greater autonomy and flexibility.

**Objectives of the Board**

- Foster the health growth of voluntary social service agencies.

- To assist voluntary welfare programmes for the specific groups of persons, women, children and the handicapped.

- To co-ordinate the welfare schemes of various central and state Government.

- To develop new programmes of welfare and organise pilot projects.

**Structure of Central Administration**

The ministry of welfare is headed by a Cabinet or State Minister who is assisted by the Minister of State/Deputy Minister. The Department has two broad divisions; one headed by the Secretary - Welfare and the other headed by the Secretary, Dept. of Women and Child Welfare. The Secretary-welfare is assisted by an additional secretary. The Secretary, Department of Women and Child Welfare is assisted
Social Work Intervention with Communities and Institutions

by two joint Secretaries. In each wing there are Directors, Deputy Secretaries, Under Secretaries, Joint Directors and other officers to handle the tasks. The ministry is assisted in its functions by a number of subordinate organisations, national commissions and national institutes over which the ministry exercises its administrative control.

- Central Social Welfare Board
- National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
- Minorities Commission
- National Institute of Social Defence
- National Institute for the Visually Handicapped
- National Institute for the Orthopadically Handicapped
- National Institute of Rehabilitation

Activities of the Ministry

The Ministry has been taking up large number of subjects and accordingly undertakes multi-dimensional function relating to the welfare of various sections in the society like:

- Policy, planning and co-ordination of programmes
- Operations of central and centrally sponsored schemes
- Guidance and direction to the state
- Association with Planning Commission
- Convening of conferences of state minister/secretaries of social welfare.
- Constitution of commission, committees/study teams
• Assistance to voluntary organisations
• Informal and mass education activities
• Publications
• Research, education and documentation
• Participation in international conferences, seminars and workshops etc.

**Bilateral And International Agencies**

**Bilateral Agencies**

The word bilateral means, “Agreement made between two countries”. In this, agreement two countries make agreement to have duty free entry of donated supplies for relief and rehabilitation of the poor and the needy without discrimination of caste, creed or race. Under these agreements, commodities like food grains, milk powder, cheese, processed food stuff, drugs, medicines, multi vitamin tablets, hospital equipment, and supplies like ambulances, mobile dispensaries, agricultural implements etc. are received by approved organisations, from approved organisations, located in respective countries. Government of India encourages such assistance. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment operates the bilateral agreements on gift deliveries entered into by the Government of India with the Governments of Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States of America.

The Food Corporation of India is entrusted with the responsibility of handling the port operations work in respect of gift consignments, coming under the agreements on payment for the services at approved rates. The expenditure on handling clearance and inland transportation of gift deliveries to the approved consignees’ destination is borne by the Ministry as per terms of the Agreement.
International Agencies

Though the well being of the people is the concern of the state, it can not be fulfilled due to the lack of financial resources, manpower, and other resources. Therefore the State depends upon the help and support of other nations and countries to ameliorate the lot of its poor and needy. It is upon this recognition that the International co-operation in social welfare is needed in order to secure social and economic welfare of human beings everywhere. International social welfare organisations can be classified into five groups:


iii) Private International Organisations having autonomous organisations in each country, e.g. International Red Cross, the YMCA and YWCA.

iv) National Government Agencies extending their help to other countries, e.g. The United States Technical Co-operation programme popularly known as point 4 Programme.

v) National Private Agencies extending their social service to other countries, e.g. The Ford Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundations in India.

International Agencies in India

Among the International agencies which first organised their activities in India may be included the Red Cross, the YMCA and the YWCA. These organisations are now working in India through their national
organisations, which are autonomous in all respects. After World War I, the League of Nations initiated certain International organisations, which in due course began to work in India. Among these, the most important was the International Labour Organisation. Then came, after the end of the World War II, the United Nations Economic and Social Council, the UNICEF, The WHO, and the FAO. Among other agencies, which have recently established their regional offices in India, are the International Conference of Social Work and the International Union for Child Welfare.

In addition to the agencies mentioned above, the names of some more International Organisations may be added:

- Action for Food Production (AFPRO)
- Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE)
- Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
- Indo-German Social Service Society (IGSSS)
- International Association of Lion’s Club
- Rotary International
- Salvation Army etc.

**Donor Agencies**

One of the major activities of any Non Governmental Organisation is mobilizing financial support for its activities. A number of National and International organisations are providing funds to the social service organisations. Such agencies are known as Donor agencies. They give support to the social service activities on the basis of the project proposals, submitted by the Organisation. Generally donor agencies are providing funds and other services to
the registered organisations for their various social welfare activities for the needy and marginalized. The amount of their support varies from project to project according to the requirements or the gravity of the problems. The donor agencies mainly raise funds from its Citizen and the Government. Some of the Donor agencies are:

- Cordaid, Germany
- Church Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA)
- Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)
- Christian Children’s Fund
- World Vision
- Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE)
- Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
- Indo-German Social Service Society (IGSSS)
- Caritas India etc.

**UN Bodies**

The United Nations has set up various organisations for groups needing special help. Their contributions to international welfare may be discussed as follows:

**United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)**

The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) was established by the General Assembly on 11th December 1946. Its purpose is to help developing countries to improve the condition of their children and youth. Unicef provides assistance in such fields as health, nutrition, social welfare, education, and vocational training. It also helps Governments to assess the important needs of their children and plan comprehensive programme to meet them. A large part of Unicef aid is in the form of providing equipment,
drugs, well-drilling rigs, school garden supplies, prototype equipment for day care centers and equipment for the production of the textbooks. Unicef was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1965 and the Indira Peace Prize in 1989.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was established on 1st January 1951. It provides legal protection, and at the request of a Government, material assistance for the refugees. UNHCR's head quarters is in Geneva. There are 40 Field Offices. UNHCR was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1954.

There are a number of other U.N bodies working for the social welfare. Some of these organisations are:

- United Nations Center for Regional Development.
- United Nations Development Programme.
- United Nations Environment Programme.
- United Nations Institute for Training and Research.
- United Nations Research Institute for Social Development etc.

Charitable Organisations

Charitable Organisations are those organisations established for helping the poor or needy people. These organisations are mainly formed to serve the needy through a charitable approach. The Missionaries of Charity (MC) is one example of such charitable organisations. Most of its workers are fully dedicated
to service and they serve without expecting anything back. These institutions provide institutional care to the poor and neglected. They also provide food, clothing, medical treatment etc. for needy people.

The Charitable Organisations are registered under the Charitable Endowment Act -1890. Section 2 of the Charitable Endowment Act defines ‘charitable purpose’ as including general relief to the poor, education, medical relief and the advancement of any other object of general public utility.

**Societies and Trusts**

The Voluntary Organisation can be registered under the Societies Registration Act – 1860, Indian Trusts Act – 1882 or under Section 25 of the Indian Companies Act – 1956. Most of the Non-Governmental Organisations are registered under Societies Registration Act.

Societies are formed with some deliberate intention following some system in their day-to-day affairs as well as rules for their governing and proceedings. The following activities should be handled properly, since it is vital for better function of any organisation.

- Primary study on the attainability of the objectives stated by the organisation.
- Recruitment of manpower, right people for the right job, to attain the organisational goals.
- Drafting of a constitution, which consists of memorandum of association and rules and regulations.
- Making sure of the registration of the society by appropriate legal authority.
Memorandum of Association and rules and regulations are two important parts of a society’s constitution. While memorandum of association defines the object of the Organisation recognised and approved by the Registrar, rules and regulations define the internal management principles, which is binding on the members. Societies are more democratic in their setup. Usually elections are conducted to elect the managing committee. In some cases, founder members may be permitted to remain life members of the managing committee.

**Trust**

Welfare programmes are also run by charitable trusts. The Indian Trusts Act –1882 provides room for registering and running Public, Private, Religious and Charitable Trusts. A Trust is an obligation annexed to the ownership of property and arising out of a confidence reposed in and accepted by the trustee(s), for the benefit of another and the owner. The following are the objects of a 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 other three heads, e.g. renovation of roads, supply of water, repairing of bridges etc.)

**Conclusion**

Social welfare organisations play a vital role in rendering social services in every country, especially in developing and underdeveloped countries. In this chapter we discussed about various types of Social Service Organisations and their purposes.
We are aware that “an organisation is a group of people who are co-operating under the direction of leadership for the accomplishment of a common end”. The need for an organisation arises when two or more persons unite together to achieve some common objectives.

Organisation is one of the basic functions of management. Its importance lies in the systematically evolved pattern of relationships designed to set in motion the process of managerial functions.

The Central Social Welfare Board in India was registered as a company on 1st April 1969 under section 25 of the Indian Companies Act, 1956 in order to have greater autonomy and flexibility.

There are few Bilateral Organisations working in the field of social welfare. The word bilateral means, “Agreement made between two countries”. Countries make agreement with another country to have duty free entry of donated supplies for relief and rehabilitation of the poor and the needy without discrimination of caste, creed or race. Under these agreements, commodities like food grains, milk powder, cheese, processed food stuff, drugs, medicines, multi vitamin tablets, hospital equipment, and supplies like ambulances, mobile dispensaries, agricultural implements etc. are received by approved organisations, from approved organisations, located in the countries.

International co-operation in social welfare is needed in order to secure social and economic security of human beings everywhere which are indispensable for securing world peace and stability.

One of the major activities of any social service organisation is mobilizing financial support for its activities. A number of National and International organisations are providing funds to the social service organisations. Such agencies are known as Donor
agencies. They give support to the social service activities on the basis of the project proposals, submitted by the organisation. Generally donor agencies provide funds and other services to the registered organisations for their various social welfare activities taken up for the needy and marginalized.

The United Nations has also set up various organisations for groups needing special help.

References
