CONCLUSION
Social service, as it obtains now in this country, is a comparatively modern phenomenon. There was no need for it, in ancient India, with its joint family system and charitable endowments almost in every village. Society was then simple in its structure and its problems also very simple. Since then, with the March of civilization, society has advanced from the simple to the complex, and its still proceeding from the complex to more complex. The problems of social welfare have also become correspondingly intricate and this points out the necessity for training for social workers. It has often been said that social workers, like poets are born and not made. Of course nobody can deny that natural aptitude counts for much in social service as in many other things, but nevertheless and experience is proving this more and more, training is very essential in order that this aptitude may prove effective in its application

No programme of social welfare can afford to ignore the child. Easily the most important problem connected with children is education. This aspect is primarily the concern of the state Governments because education to that extent is a state subject. On the social welfare front, our activities are of complementary nature, covering fields not generally touched by primary education in the general literacy drive. Certain services are provided which include pre-natal and post-natal care, immunization from diseases. Social health services and nutrition programmes.

There is a scheme to promote total well being of children of the age group 0-16 implemented through the agency of state Government, which are provided hundred
percent funds, seventeen, demonstration projects are at present working each covering a community development block with a population of about 30,000 children. Approximately a sum of Rs.40 lakhs was spent on these projects during the third plan period.

Balwadis or children’s homes have come up in many areas and are playing a significant role in promoting pre-school welfare of children. As the case of the pre-school children is a specialized task requiring trained personal a comprehensive programme for the training of Balsevikas (trained teachers for pre-school children) was undertaken in 1961-62.

In addition, 610 holiday camps were run for the benefit of 30,500 children from the low-income groups during the third plan period. The Government has always taken great interest in promoting the education, training and rehabilitation of physically and mentally handicapped children. The central Braille Press in Debra Dun has produced about 240 titles in Braille for the use of blind boys and girls.

The existing nine special employment exchanges for the physically handicapped have placed nearly 4,000 physically handicapped persons in jobs. The child has not been forgotten in the backward classed sector, which receives special attention from the state for eradication of its maladjustment with the rest of the society. Ashram schools (Residential schools) Sanskrit Kendra’s (Community welfare centers) and Ballades are active components of the programme for backward class centers and provide a retreat to the children from uncongenial environment to which these are necessarily confined as a result of backwardness.
During the third plan period, 186 Ashram schools were started in various states; school children got mid-day meals, 464. 175 children were providence with text-books, stationary and other equipments. No government with all the will in the world can remove these maladjustments unless society as who co-operates and this enlightened society must. During the short span of its existence Development of Women limited has made its presence felt by taking up a variety of programmers for improving the economic status of rural women. A brief account of its achievements so far in various fields is given below.

Development of Women Limited has set up the following industrial units on its own with the main objective of imparting training to women and to make them technically competent for better prospects. Printing Press at Gundy, Madras was established in the year 1984 with an investment of Rs.24.00 lakhs. 75 women are engaged in this unit after providing a full course of technical training. Yet another printing press in Sivakasi was set up in the year 1988 with an investment of Rs.52.90 lakhs. A total number of 150 women of whom 75 are physically handicapped and 75 are family members of the child labourers in and around Sivakasi.

This unit gave assistance for the preparation of project reports, and sponsoring loan applications for getting financial assistance from banks and other financial institutions and ensuring speedy sanction/disbursement of loan. It also liaison with government departments and organizations to get licenses/clearances whenever the necessary. Conducting Entrepreneurial Development Programmes is association with government departments, organizations and financial institutions to develop entrepreneurial skills/qualities among women. In addition, to give support to any
voluntary or non-governmental organizations further any cause of women development.

This cell has no far processed and arranged institutional finance for 13 women entrepreneurs to set up their own industrial units at total costs of about Rs.62 lakhs.

Paul Benjamin has listed three major sets of criteria in the evaluation of Public health programmes. I. Assessment of effort by which is meant the energy and action of the service team, that ties the takes given, visits made, meetings attended, and patients seen. II. Assessment of effect which refers to the results of the effort rather than the effort itself, that is, changes in health information, attitudes, or behavior, reduction in the incidence of disease, and III assessment of process, which deals with an analysis of ‘why’ and ‘how’ an effect was achieved, that is resistance of community leaders lack of motivation among potential clients, cultural superstition and fear. The above will hold true for social welfare as well.

One of the major developmental activities that the Panchayat Unions have undertaken is the universalization of elementary education consequent on the entrustment of elementary education to the Panchayat Unions, there has been significant improvement in the enrolment of school-age children, opening of new schools, construction of school buildings and upgrading of Primary schools in to higher elementary schools. The Madras Panchayat Act 1958 lays down numerous responsibilities by stipulating a condition that a portion of the expenditure on elementary education should be borne by the panchayat unions themselves. At present there are 23,000 elementary schools and 4,800 higher elementary schools under the control of the Panchayat union and aided institutions. Nearly 37 ½ lakhs of children
study in these schools are housed in regular buildings and the intention of the Government is that there should be no school without a building. During 1967-68 an amount Rs.40.43 lakhs had been provided for school buildings.

The transfer to teacher of the Panchayat Union is being attended to by a committee constituted of this purpose with the Revenue Divisional officer concerned as Chairman and the following as Members.

1. Chairman, Panchayat Union Counsel.
2. Block Development officer.
3. Member/ Members of the legislature assembly of the Constituency/ constituencies of which the block forms a park.
4. Deputy inspector of schools having jurisdiction over the block (The selection and prescribing of textbooks to Panchayat Union schools is done by a committee constituted with the district collector as Chairman and the members are 1. District Educational officer. 2. Two chairman of the Panchayat union councils nominated by the government.

Under section 65 of the Madras Pachayat Act 1958, the establishment and maintenance of dispensaries is the responsibility of the Panchayat Union Counsels. With the formation of Panchayat Unions, has been ordered by the Government that the implementation of the family planning programme in the blocks is also the responsibility of the Panchayats and Panchayat Unions. The Panchayat Unions have drawn up their programme for social education on the lines indicated by the Government. The social education programme includes the organization of social education centers youth clubs, formers forums, exhibitions, etc.
Programmes in the field of women and children’s welfare continue to be implementation by the Panchayat union with the technical guidance and help of the State Social Welfare Board and the Women’s welfare Department with its officer and staff at district and block levels. The nucleus of this programme is the organization of a maximum number of 30 Mahalit Mandrams in each block. The outlay on the welfare of Harijans and backward class in 1974-75 was Rs.16.06 crores. The formation of Harijan housing corporation, was announced by the last budget. This corporation will undertake development of housing facilities for Harridan’s especially in lands acquired by the state already for this purpose. In the first stage 100,000 houses was constructed as part of a phased programme extending over a period of 5 years.

In addition to voluntary organizations the Government is doing welfare work for schedule tribes by running residential schools and gave financial assistances. In Tamil Nadu for residential schools and one hostel run by voluntary organizations as detailed below are receiving assistance to the Government and private agencies run. 1. Tribal residential school for boys and girls run by Sri Sarguru Seva Samarasa Sangam at Connor. 2. Takkar Baba Gurukulam at Nirgacimund run by the servants of India society. 3. Tribal residential school at Kallar in Coimbatore district run by Sri Sarguru Sarva Samaras Sangam, Connor. 5. The Palanimalai Adivarigal Seva Sangam at Thadigudi in Madurai district (hostel). To shed the shyness of the schedule tribes and to allow them to mix with others the following ratio is adopted in admitting boarders in the hostels. Schedule Tribes-60 percent; Schedule Castes-30 percent; Backward class-10 percent.
The development of schedule tribes has a bearing on their physical and mental development. To ensure both mental and physical development the schedule tribes staying and/or studying in government, Tribal residential schools and hostels are supplied with milk, mutton and eggs. In the field of primary and secondary education, there is visible but slow progress. The schedule tribes receive education only from recent years. There is therefore paucity of schedule tribe students at collegiate level. The position is expected to improve only in due course. All the schedule studying in colleges are granted scholarships irrespective of their parents’ income and irrespective of the religion which they progress. Incite of the liberal concessions only a few schedule tribe students have pursued college studies and availed the concessions. The tribal day scholars in the schools run by forest department are provided with midday meal.

The fourth five year plan state uplift of the weaker sections of the community has always been recognized as the special responsibility of the state and the development of social welfare activities has therefore, been an integral part of the plans. This perhaps is the only authoritative policy statement on Social Welfare as at present. This report issued by the department of social welfare in the state groups certain activities together and classifies the programmes into four categories as follow:

(i) Training programmes, including secondary grade, teacher’s training course, secretarial course, tailoring, training of Balasevikas and Mukhyasevikas;

(ii) Welfare programmes including minimum programmes which cover Mahalir Mandrams in Panchayat Unions and Mahalir Mandrams in Police Lines and composite programmes for women and pre-school children;
(iii) Other items including service homes for the socially handicapped women, hostels for working women, women’s welfare branches and work centers and production units and

(iv) Child care including the integrate child welfare demonstration project at Poonamallee. Pre-schools, family and child welfare projects and the special nutrition programmes.

The welfare of the Harijans depends largely on the education of the Harijans and their growing generation; greater attention was paid to the grant of more and more educational facilities and concessions. Like midday meals and fees concessions. The grant of scholarships to certain courses and grant of scholarships in the city were sanctioned by the Director or Harijan Welfare as usual.

The Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department of the government of Tamil Nadu under the able guidance of the Honorable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had always ensured the welfare of poor, the down-trodden, Women, Children, Senior Citizens and trans-genders. Their health, nutrition, education, protection and development have also been provided with innumerable opportunities and facilities to live a dignified life.

The Honorable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu during her successive tenures had introduced a number of novel schemes which have won for the state of Tamil Nadu accolades and appreciation of the entire nation including dignitaries from many parts of the world. The area specific programmes introduced by her have warded off a number of social evils, vouching the secured well being of vulnerable sections of the
society. Equitable and universal distribution of government resources for perpetuating accelerated growth of the entire society into a healthy and prosperous Human resource base ensure a life mutually comfortable.

At an era where both men and women are forced to take up employment to take both ends meet, innumerable opportunities and financial assistance schemes have been provided to women for increasing their literacy levels by pursuing higher education and securing good employment opportunities. The empowerment and improvement of social status of women, is the prime motto in the planning execution of all special initiatives unveiled by the Honorable Chief Minister. The flagship schemes such as Girl Child Protection Scheme, higher scale of assistance for graduates along with 4 grams of gold coin for making Thirumangalyam, Avvaiyar award for exemplary service by women, introduced of 13 varieties of Nutritious Meal with 4 sets of uniform, the multi-pronged actions proposed to prevent crime perpetrated on gullible women and defenseless children, are all schemes introduced for the protection and development of women and children.

The Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department implements the welfare schemes through the Directorates of social Welfare, integrated Child Development Services scheme and the Directorate of Social Defense. Further, this Department implements Social Security Pension Schemes through Revenue Department as nodal agency. This Department apart from extending many services to women and children also extends its helping hand to Transgenders.
This Department has formulated social Security Pension Schemes for the vulnerable sections of the society who want to lead an honorable life like the senior citizens, widows, deserted women, incapacitated poor unmarried women, destitute differently abled persons and destitute agricultural labourers and implements them through the Revenue department.

Social Welfare Department implements various marriage Assistance Schemes, maintains working women hostels working women, maintains Service Homes for the benefit of the destitute women who need safety and shelter. This Department is also implementing the Girl Child Protection Schemes, effectively. To cap all these schemes, this Department has introduced a scheme for providing old coin for making Thirumangalyam to poor girls with effect from 17.05.2011. By this scheme, all the categories of women who obtain marriage assistance through various schemes are given 4 gram gold coin of 22 carat, along with the marriage assistance amount of 25,000/- More over the Marriage assistance for Degree/Diploma holders have been raised from 25,000/- to 50,000/- and they are also given 4 grams gold coin for making Thirumangalyam.

Integrated Child Protection Scheme has been introduced with the high goal that all the children of the society should be well cared for. In order to ensure the welfare of elderly people, widows, Differently abled and other vulnerable sections of the society, the Government has enhanced their monthly pension from 500/- to 1000/- per month. Further the Government has constructed Integrated Complex of Special Homes in 64 Rural Block, 2 each in 32 Districts as a pilot initiative. Destitute children and aged persons are given food and shelter in these integrated complexes.
This department has enacted various Acts and framed Rules to safeguard the interest of the Senior citizen, women and children, which are implemented effectively. Rules have been framed and notified under the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, Dowry Prohibition Act and Prevention of women from domestic violence Act. These Acts give safety and security to the Senior citizen and the women affected by domestic violence.

This Government is interested in the welfare of Transgender and have formulated various welfare schemes for the Transgender enabling them to move in the society with their heads held high due to the introduction of schemes like sanction of margin money and sanction of bank loan which are implemented through the Transgender Welfare Board. Under the noble leadership of our Honorable Chief Minister, the social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department is extending its best and special services to the children, women, Senior citizen and other vulnerable sections of society to secure economic development, equality, social rights and social justice.