



SOCIAL POLICY PLANNING PRINCIPLES & ITS TYPES

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CONCEPT

It is the application of social and scientific knowledge to solve the social problem on as is where is basisthrough social actionfor the allivation of social probems.

It is thought the man do a great extent, decide & plan the direction of social change. The new attitude towards the social change reveals that people have Chosen the social planning as a tool to achieve a common goals & value



Planning is as old as Plato who depicted an ideal society in which social planning was to be done by the greatest minds in the society.

Auguste Comte believed that man has power to Look ahead & to control.

Marrile & al: Prepared a list of values which the People in most of the society consider the objectives of the social planning:

- Physical Values: Food – Clothing – shelter
- Cultural values education – recreation – technological development – social change
- Social values protection- security –cooperation- competition



PRINCIPLES OF PLANNING

- Effective utilization of resources. / time / natural resources/ money.
- Flexibility in process.
- Provisions of evaluation.
- Provision of people's cooperation
- Provision of equal & democratic opportunities.
- provision of clear objectives.
- Consent of citizens.
- People's real time needs and problems mentioned.



APPROACHES TO SOCIAL PLANNING

○ Sectoral Approach

While planning the need & problems are considered & planned & overall dimensions of the sector is been accounted for while policy formation.
Example : education policy, health policy.

○ Cross Sectoral Approach

While planning the need & problems are considered & planned keeping the overall dimensions of more than one sector is been accounted for while policy formation.

Example : ICDS Prog, Mid day Meal scheme,
MNERGA.



CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIAL PLANNING

- It is an instrument to bring social change in the society.
- It is always formulated to achieve desired goals.
- It is the process to bring social development in the society.
- Eradication of social problems.
- Through social policy the balanced social development is possible.
- Democratic planning could be formulated through social policy.
- Social services, welfare activities and social assistance can be implemented and evaluated.
- Directive principles, Fundamental & human rights accommodated.



DEMOCRATIC PLANNING

It is an action by a group or organization at the grass root level to take decision to fulfillment of their & removal of their problems by their own efforts.



ADVANTAGES / CHARACTERSTICS

- It starts from grass root level.
- The planning success depends upon people's participation & cooperation.
- It depends upon the awareness level, discipline & educational levels of the societal members.
- Public sector also looks after rights of the society.
- It is formulated, implementedm monitored & evaluated by the public or the beneficiaries at the grass root level.



NATURE OF DEMOCRATIC PLANNING

- Common man is important in Democratic planning.
- It has humanitarian aspects
- It have realistic looks.
- It develops feeling of unity/cooperative & we feeling among the society.
- People participation is important in democratic planning.
- Efforts to satisfy and remove the communities problem.
- Develops feelings of equality.
- Public opinion important in democratic planning.
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SCOPES OF DEMOCRATIC PLANNING

- Health, Women, Child, weaker sections of society, handicap assistance, agriculture restrengthening, urban rural community development, infrastructure development, communication infrastructure, environment conservation, consumer protection, improving the living standards of society.



LIMITATIONS OF DEMOCRATIC PLANNING

- Dissemination is strictly prohibited.
- Minimum control or interference of government offices.
- It must not be more than of available resources.
- First priority to the basic needs.
- Planning always according to the laws & provisions of the constitution.
- Social bindings according to the culture, beliefs & tradition of the society.



MULTI LATERAL PLANNING

It is the planning that have many layers of beneficiaries & has to plan at many levels so that the every layer of beneficiary is reached & benefitted evenly. For example if some policy is to be planned at central governments level then levels will be at

- Central govt. level (first level)
- State govt. level (second level)
- Commissioner level (third level)
- District level (fourth level)
- Tehsil / City / Town level (Fifth level)
- Block level (Sixth level)
- Village level (seventh level)



THANK YOU

