SOCIAL WELFARE An organized system of social services and institutions, designed to aid individuals and groups to attain satisfying standards of life and health, and personal and social relationship which permit them to develop their full capacities and to promote their well being. (FRIEDLANDER) Includes those laws, programs, benefits and services which assure or strengthen provision for meeting social needs recognized as basic to the well-being of the population (Elizabeth Wickenden) Includes all those forms of social interventions that have a primary and direct concern with promoting both the well being of the individual and the society as a whole. It includes the treatment and prevention of social problems, the development of human resources, and the improvement of the quality of life (Romanyshyn) "An organized concern of all people for all people" (Gertrude Wilson) It encompasses the well-being of all members of the society including physical, mental, emotional, social, economic and spiritual being. Society responds to unmet needs through the following: 1. Individual and group effort 2. Major societal institution which have their designated roles and responsibilities for meeting human needs -Shared Responsibilities 3. Social Agency TWO VIEWS OR CONCEPTIONS OF SOCIAL WELFARE 1. Residual formulations – conceives of the social welfare structure as temporary, offered during emergency situation and withdrawn when the regular social system. 2. Institutional formulations - sees social welfare as proper, legitimate function of modern society. THREE CATEGORIES OF SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAM 1. Social Security – compulsory measures instituted to protect the individual and his family against the consequences of an unavoidable interruption. 2. Personal Social Services - service function which has bearing on personal problems, individual situation of stress, interpersonal helping or helping people in need. 3. Public Assistance – refers to concrete aids/ materials supports provided usually by Government agency.