



**NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA**

**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**COURSE CODE: PAD 402**

**COURSE TITLE: SOCIAL WELFARE  
ADMINISTRATION IN NIGERIA**

# **PAD 402: SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION IN NIGERIA**

**By**

**Fatai Adesina Badru, PhD., FNIM., FIPMD., FWACN., PGDE**

**Department of Sociology/Social Work Unit  
Faculty of Social Sciences  
University of Lagos, Akoka Yaba Lagos, Nigeria**

## **BROAD SUBJECT CONTENTS**

Module 1: Introduction and Conceptual Clarification

Module 2: History of Social Work and Social Welfare Administration

Module 3: Social Policy and Social Welfare Administration

Module 4: History of Social Welfare Administration in Nigeria

Module 5: The Health Sector and Social Welfare Administration in Nigeria

Module 6: The Nigerian Social Insurance Trust Fund (NSITF)

Module 7: The Role of Education and Social Welfare Administration in Nigeria

Module 8: The Housing Sector, Lands and Urban Development in Nigeria

Module 9: The Role of Non-State Actors and the Non-Governmental Organisations in Social Welfare

Module 10: Criminology, The Study of Crimes and Terrorism

Module 11: The Role of the International Community in Social Welfare Administration

Module 12: Regional Organisations and Social Welfare Administration

## **LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

Students, who successfully complete the course, will be able to:

- Define basic concepts in social policy, social services and administration
- Describe and understand the historical, philosophical, political, economic and socio-legal systems within which social policies, social administration and social welfare have developed in Nigeria and other parts of the world;
- have a thorough understanding of social welfare policy in practice across a range of social services;
- have an enhanced knowledge of the relationship between social policies and social administration;
- possess enhanced understanding of issues relating to nation, class, ethnicity, religion, socio-economic categories, gender, age and disability, among others;
- work productively as individuals and with groups of other students and professionals in a structured and unstructured manner to improve human condition and impart positively on the society.

**Module 1**  
**SECTION 1**  
**Introduction**

**Preamble:**

The course focuses on the nature and development of social welfare and policy in the context of changing Nigerian social conditions and the impact upon individuals, family and groups. The latter may be normative, coercive or utilitarian in nature. Welfare policies and their nexus with social policies would be examined. The following specialised areas, among others, would be touched upon: social policies, problems in housing, education, health and social security.

This section of the module introduces the students to the meaning of social welfare, and social welfare administration in Nigeria

**Learning Outcomes**

At the end of this section, students will be able to:

- i.) Understand the meaning of social welfare, social policy, social security, social services and social welfare administration
- ii.) Describe the role of colonialism and the Great Depression of the 1930s on social welfare and social security

**1. Introduction**

It is indubitable that human beings have various needs and these needs range from fundamental, physiological to aesthetic and esteem needs. The needs also vary depending on the age bracket, gender and socio-economic placement of the individuals. The needs of a child are different from that of the adolescent, and the latter is dissimilar to that of adults or older adults. Males have different needs compared with that of females and the poor's concern may not be the headache of the rich. Besides, the needs of citizen can hardly be met by the citizen alone but the support of others and the governmental and non-governmental organisations become relevant in some cases. Some persons come to the world with congenital abnormalities and require specialised services while others are born without any blemish and with silver spoons. There are individuals who are separated from their spouses for one reason or the other and some children require fostering and adoption when their natural parents are not available. In addition, there are socio-economic stratifications that place individuals in different social strata. These have implications for social service provisioning and social welfare administration.

The idea of social welfare and administration is a practice that is common to all societies of the world, whether homogenous or heterogenous, traditional or modern. The history of social welfare administration is traced by experts to the ancient times particularly the ancient civilizations such the Greek city states, Egyptian, Indian and Chinese states. Today, the Greeks, the Indians, the Chinese and the Europeans have very rich literature of how ancient people administered help and assistance to their people. Many historical accounts of ancient people had it that mutual aid was conceived in many societies as the collective responsibility of every member of the society. The welfare of the individual was intricately linked to the welfare of the community. Cash and food were often donated to the poor, and shelter could be provided for migrants. Voluntary exchange of help was a dominant cultural practice in many parts of the world including Nigeria. However, the extent of social welfare permissible by culture was largely determined by the amount of resources that the community could afford as at that time the request was made.

In Britain, Catholicism came to be the major religious philosophy upon which the church and the state assisted the poor. It was also the main philosophy of most Western nations including Australia. In pre-Elizabethan era in Britain, social welfare administration was the responsibility of the church. Church monasteries helped in providing food and shelter for the poor. Through designated parishes, the church usually collect alms for the poor every Sunday and such alms were given to the poor through church officers.

Fink, Wilson and Conover (1957) assert that "Long before the religions of the Jews and the Christians, expressions of benevolence had found their way into the life and literature of older and earlier peoples. Judaism, and later Christianity, made mutual aid an article of faith. For nearly twenty centuries our expressions of fellow feeling took tone within the bounds of Christian teachings. Monastic orders gave food, clothing, shelter and relief to the poor. No state stepped in to define these relations, although a feudal society had long since been modelled in the pattern of a mutual dependency. In a static world, in a world that looked not to this earth for solace and comfort but to the hereafter, these relations remained fixed" (Fink, Wilson and Conover, 1957: 26).

In the Arabian countries, Islamic tenets formed the basis of social welfare provision. In fact, the act of giving alms to the poor and the needy was and is still made an article of faith, just like in Christianity. Inspirations and guide on how to provide social services were discernible from the Holy Quran. These relations between the church, the mosque and the poor were fixed in many European and Arabian societies. It was also seen as a mandatory duty of every Muslim if they were to fulfil the commandment of Allah on earth. The concept of voluntary alms-giving called sadaqat and obligatory cash and kind donation labelled Zakat are widely accepted practices in Islam.

## **Social Welfare In The Era of Science and The Renaissance**

Events came to alter these relations in many societies especially in Europe where discoveries in science (during the Renaissance) enlarged man's mental horizon about worldly things and his perception of the physical world. Discoveries in astronomy, physics, chemistry and medicine sparked new arguments about the origin of the world, and the nature of man. The Renaissance changed people's conception of God including the idea of the church and the state. People believed that the authority of the church had prevented individual freedom from being protected by the state because **the State and the Church** prevented the idea of natural rights to economic freedom. The stronghold of Catholic Churches on natural philosophy was what led to the Christian Reform, and the emergence of Protestant Churches. The breakdown in the authority of the church and the aristocratic state was almost feasible at the start of the sixteenth century when new ideas about the origin of the state began to emerge in the philosophy. The long debate about the need for contractual state or democratic state dominated the political philosophy of Thomas Hobbes as documented in his book: **The Leviathan** and that of John Locke: **Two Treatise of Civil Government**.

Payne (2005) argued that in medieval Europe grinding poverty in most of the societies, together with its consequences, met Christian charity but this was not adequate to solve the problem. Britain was the first to respond to this rising problem of poverty by promulgating a comprehensive Poor Law, which involved the state directly. At this time, there was gradual separation of the church from the state so that the state could render social welfare services to the citizens that were either poor or unemployed. Britain, in response to this challenge, enacted **The Elizabethan Poor Law of 1601**. It was this law that formed the basis of poor relief in England and America for about three hundred years (Fink et al, 1957). The Elizabethan Poor Law of 1601 went through several reviews before the advent of the Industrial Revolution. The Poor Law founded three typologies of relief recipients: i. The Able-bodied Poor, ii. The Impotent Poor and iii the Dependent Children (Zastrow, 2008).

## **Social Welfare in The Industrial Revolution Era**

The Industrial Revolution of 1760 to 1850 remained a watershed in the history of social welfare in the world. The revolution changed people's perception of social welfare. For the first time, the nature and character of social welfare tended to be determined by conditions of the economic system. Social work became tightly linked to readiness to work in the new economy, and earn wages. In actual fact, the industrial revolution was not a revolution of war but a revolution of ideas and technological advancement. It was a radical shift in the mode of production that provoked many changes in the seventh and eighteenth centuries. People changed

from agricultural mode of production to factory production, and industrial production blossomed in most parts of Europe.

Essentially steel machines were the first technological inventions to spur large scale development first in Britain and later in France, America and the rest of Europe. Capitalist production brought in a new conception of wealth, poverty and welfare. Wealth creation was seen as the cornerstone of industrial production, and this idea flourished with the views of Adam Smith: **An Inquiry into the Causes and the Wealth of Nations**. Liberalists like Smith argued that individuals should be allowed to participate in the creation of the wealth of nations, and to achieve this, the state must not prevent individuals from exercising their economic freedom. State intervention in the economic activities and economic wellbeing of society should be minimized, a position which ran contrary to the Elizabethan Poor Law of 1601.

The Industrial Revolution also led to increasing liberalization and secularisation of social life, a development that infused and injected new thinking about social welfare provision among state and non-state actors (Fink et al, 1957). The Industrial Revolution may even be regarded as the most tumultuous change that led to the emergence of organized social work and social welfare in Western and non-Western societies.

Notwithstanding the overriding influence of the liberalist or capitalist state, social assistance to the needy and the poor continued in the late 1700s and early 1800s emphasizing institutional care for the poor but discouraging dependency on the welfare of the state.

### **The Charity Organisation Society (COS) in History of Social Welfare**

Payne (2005) averred that in the late 1800s and early 1900s, developing states in Europe accepted responsibility of social help, and organized social welfare but most states could not cater for the growing number of the poor. This was happening at a time when the interest of the capitalist was to maximize profits and minimize loss. The space for the involvement of Charity Organization Society (COS) opened as a result of this gap. At this time, most European countries were increasingly feeling the pressure of capitalism, industrial growth and the fast growing economies with little investment in the welfare of the unemployed. Many families that had also been affected by this problem also needed social, emotional and psychological supports. But these supports from the government or the state were not readily available. The emergence of the Charity Organization Society in London in 1869, and eventually, the establishment of **organized social case work** were not unconnected with this great concern for the underclass of capitalism of the late 1800s.

## **Colonialism, European Social Welfare System and Africa**

Colonialism was another factor that shaped the development of social welfare as a philosophy and policy of states around the world especially during the colonial era. Several scholars have noted that without colonialism, many non-European countries would not have had close contact with British and European welfare systems for the poor and the unemployed. Of course, this is debatable. Payne (2005) indicated that most early US conceptions of poor law reliefs were anchored on British poor laws, because it was a colony of Great Britain. In addition to the fact that colonialism paved the way for US social security programmes, it also helped the US in introducing similar poor laws in its colonies in the nineteenth century. The experience was not different in Asia, the Middle-East and Africa where Western colonial ideologies influenced significantly the colonial state's legislations and policies on social welfare and social development.

## **The Great Depression of 1930s and Paradigm Shift In European Social Welfare System**

The Great Depression of the 1930s was also said to have had tremendous impact on the evolution of social welfare and social security programmes in Western and non-Western societies. In the first instance, the Depression ignited new ideas about the role of the state in social welfare provision especially under President Roosevelt of the United States. The Depression was also said to have sparked great thinking about social welfare provision in the United States and other parts of the world. This was made possible with the passage of US comprehensive social security law in 1935, a law that laid the foundations for the policies of most Western nations on social welfare and social policy in the face of crushing liberalization in the world. Amenta and Carrithers (1988) were of the opinion that the law was the first social security legislation to be unanimously endorsed by all US states. The legislation covered unemployment compensations for those who were out of job or lost their jobs in the face of the depression. The law also covered old age pensions for the elderly in the United States. This was the first time institutional care for the elderly became the priority of the United States.

## **Conceptual Issues**

In the field of social welfare administration, several concepts are very important but not all the concepts can be exhausted in this module. However, attention shall be concentrated on the salient concepts in our study and understanding of social welfare in the contemporary world. These concepts include: social welfare, administration, social services, social security, social policy and social services.



## **I.) Social Welfare and Social Policy**

The term social welfare is a broad concept in the social sciences. It is usually used to describe a wide range of government's actions, activities, policies and programmes designed to improve the standard of living of the people particularly those in the disadvantaged positions in society. Social welfare has also been defined as an organised system of social system of social services, programmes, and institutions designed to aid individuals or groups in order for them to attain satisfying standards of life and health. According to Zastrow (2008: 2), 'the goal of social welfare is to fulfil the social, financial, health and recreational requirements of all individuals in a society. Social Welfare seeks to enhance the social functioning of all age groups both rich and poor'.

It is indisputable that the State, in the sixteenth century, emerged out of the chaos and lawlessness in the state of nature, and the need to bring about social order, and set the process by which government could be responsible for the welfare of its citizens. Research has consistently shown that the extent to which a state performs its social welfare functions will determine the extent of stability of such state, and the level at which citizens accept the legitimacy of government's authority to lead. While this idea of social welfare has been internalized in the constitutions of many civilized societies, and bureaucracies of governments of most Western nations, it is not yet a major feature of governance in the Third World. Irrespective of variation in the practice of social welfare, most people still believe that social welfare is the primary purpose of government, whether in a developed or developing country.

The United Nations (1967) defines social welfare as 'as a body of activities designed to enable individuals, families, groups and communities to cope with the social problems of changing conditions. But in addition to and extending beyond the range of its responsibilities for specific services, social welfare has a further function within the broad area of a country's social development. In this larger sense, social welfare should play a major role in contributing to the effective mobilization and deployment of human and material resources of the country to deal successfully with the social requirements of change, thereby participating in nation-building'. The UN definition of social welfare may be seen as a comprehensive view of social welfare within the paradigm of social development. This is because it links social welfare to social development. A social welfare is, therefore, said to be proactive if it seriously addresses fundamental problems of social life such as health conditions, environmental hazards, poverty, homelessness, urban slums, urban risks etc. The UN believed that every nation must be committed to the obligation of delivering efficient social welfare and social services.

## **Social Policy**

Social policy is another concept that is very important to our study of social welfare administration. Walker (1981) defined social policy as government's programme of action for redistributing resources to those largely marginalized in the economic system. Walker noted that the nature of dominant economic system in a country will determine the nature of social policy that is adopted and practised by the government.

According to Walker, the notion of social policy in most literature of social administration is often directly linked to public administration of social welfare. It is in this line that Marshall, (1979) and Mama (2008) defined social policy as "those social arrangements, patterns and mechanisms that are typically concerned with the distribution of resources in accordance with some criterion of need". Social Policy is problematic to define as the perimeter is very wide.

As Rein (1970) argues "Social Policy can be regarded as the study of the history, politics, philosophy, sociology and economics of the social services. Social services encompass services such as education, medical care, cash transfers, housing and social work."

Gil (1970) argued that the conception of social policy in recent decades have gone beyond the mere view of social policy as an ameliorative social action; it includes comprehensive understanding of social problems, what causes such problems and how policy failures can be addressed in the future. Citing Macbeath's (1957) definition of social policy, Gil noted that such view touches the fundamentals of social welfare. While Macbeath's view of social policy does not directly disclose what the basic components of social policy are or explain the functions that policy performs, Gil (1970) provides a lucid view of social policy. In his opinion, "social policies are the elements of a society's system of social policy, a system of interrelated, yet not necessarily logically consistent principles and courses of action which shape the quality of life or the level of well-being of members of society and determine the nature of all intra-societal relationships among individuals, social units, and society as a whole, by governing (a.) the development of life- sustaining and life-enhancing resources, goods and services; (b.) the allocation to individuals and social units of specific statuses within the total array of societal tasks and functions, involving roles and prerogatives; (c) the distribution to individuals and social units, of specific rights and rights equivalents, involving entitlements, rewards and constraints concerning real and symbolic resources, goods, and services; (d ) the extent to which the distribution of rights is linked to the allocation of statuses" (Gil, 1970: 413). Gil further opined that "social policy includes all policies designed to govern inter-societal relationships and the quality of life or level of well-being in a society" (Gil, 1970:414). Policies, in the view of Gil includes "principles and courses of action adopted and pursued by governments of societies, as well as by various

units within societies. They govern or are intended to govern specified domains of a society's or a social unit's structure or functioning" (Gil, 1970: 414-415).

Within the Third World, social policy may be defined as any government's social welfare action that is designed and supported by a legislation, for the purpose of improving the living conditions of people, addressing poverty or material deprivation, redressing perceived or real economic marginalization in a country or setting agenda for sustainable human development that has local or global coverage. Social policy in the Third World is usually a by-product of inherent problems of underdevelopment of post-colonial societies in the Third World. Most of the policies that are usually made by the government or introduced by the international community are usually targeted addressing problems of poverty, epidemics like HIV/AIDS, EBOLA or refugee crisis caused by protracted civil war in the region. The policies are also meant to lift a large number of poor people in the Third World to a higher level of economic wellbeing, which most people in the developed world have already attained. Social policy can, however, not be achieved without a comprehensive social planning and social welfare administration, this is where the issue of administration becomes paramount in today's discussion of social welfare.

## ii) **Administration and Social Welfare Administration**

The word: 'administration' may simply be defined as the coordination of the activities of different people or units within a complex organization or social system, a public or private bureaucracy, an international organization or government parastatal for the purpose of achieving rationally designed objectives which have economic incentives, among others (See Lawal, 2008). What this means is that administration profit-making or non-profit making services are quantifiable based on the amount of profits or effects of social services of an organization or individual beneficiaries of such services.

According to Wikipedia Encyclopedia, 'Administration is a cooperative human effort towards achieving some common goals. Thus every group activity involves administration, whether in a family, factory, hospital, university, or a government department. Whenever two or more people cooperate in view of doing a thing that cannot be taken up alone, the concept of administration appear. The word administration has been derived from the Latin words 'ad' and 'ministrare' which means to serve. In simple language, it means the 'management of affairs' or 'looking after the people'. To administer is to manage, direct and serve'.

In the realm of social administration, it is defined as a scientific action designed to impact on the lives of the hopeless without anticipating any economic rewards. The former view of administration usually includes the use available resources (human and material resources) to maximize profits in competitive market environments.

Managers in this type of environment are expected to galvanize available resources and translate their knowledge of commerce and the economy into capital. The reverse is, however, the case for social workers who engage in social welfare administration or social administration. For social workers, administration involves the use of available resources to touch the lives of people who are in need of special attention and special care. Generally, administration is a systematic management of complex organizations or social settings for effective results.

For instance, Dunham (1962) defined administration within the context of social welfare and social work as 'the process of supporting or facilitating activities which are necessary and incidental to services by a social agency. Administrative activities range from the determination of function and policies and executive leadership to routine operations such as keeping records and accounts and carrying on maintenance of services'. Tracker (1971) preferred to look at social administration as a distinct concept to administration.

Social administration, according to Tracker, refers to a 'process of working with people in ways that release and relate their energies so that they use all available resources to accomplish the purpose of providing needed community services and programmes'. Instead of defining social welfare administration, Sarri (1971) outlined the basic activities of social welfare administration which include:

- i) Translation of social mandates into operational policies and goals to guide organisational behaviour;
- ii) Design of organisational structures and processes through which goals can be achieved;
- iii) Securing of resources in the form of materials, staff, clients and societal legitimation necessary for goal attainment and organisational survival;
- iv) Selection and engineering of the necessary technology
- v) Optimizing organisational performance to facilitate systematic and continuous solution of problems

Sarri went further to state that social welfare administration is usually designed to address the problems of individuals and groups in society.

### **iii). Social Welfare and Social Security**

Social welfare has intricate relationships with the concept and idea of social security. While social welfare deals with a broad spectrum of social services, social security is an aspect of social welfare that is concerned with measures put in place by the government to protect individuals or groups from risks and insecurity in the present social, economic and political conditions of a country and also to arrange for them a secured future that will be devoid of risks. Social security is concerned with vulnerabilities from jobs, challenges of old age, problems of housing and

health, death benefits, maternity grants, etc. Sustainable housing issues was elaborated by Badru (2010). Badru (2002) has extensively discussed the issue and need for a comprehensive social security in Nigeria. Badru (2002:108) opined that 'the first ever social security programme on a national scale was found in Germany. It began in 1883 with health insurance'.

The idea of social security also appeared in 1934 in the word of the then American President, President Roosevelt. Stack (1941) wrote this about the President speech: 'I am working for a sound means by which I can recommend to provide at once security against several of the great disturbing factors in life-especially those which relate to unemployment and old age --- I believe that the funds necessary to provide this insurance should be raised by contributions rather than by an increase in general taxation'. The law was titled 'Social Security Act' of August 14, 1935. Many US social security laws and provisions that are discernible in USA today derived their origin from this source.

Witte (1959) believed that 'social security is concerned with the essentials of economic wellbeing-with food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services. Social security does not contemplate maintenance in the style to which the beneficiary and his family have been accustomed. It does not seek to provide the luxuries or even all of the comforts of an advanced society, but only an income adequate for living in accordance with socially approved standards' (Witte, 1959: 24). (See Badru, 2002: 110) for exploratory account of social security legislation in Nigeria). Agugua, (2009) espouses the social contradictions of peripheral states and social security.

#### **iv.) Social Welfare and Social Services**

Instrumental to the implementation of social welfare programmes of the government is social service. Social services include health care services usually rendered by government's officials to the general public, infant, children, the older adults, people with disabilities, visual or auditory and other vulnerable members of the society. Social services in modern society include organised programmes of action set out by the government to implement social policies contained in the welfare programme of the government. The welfare programmes of the government may be informed by certain ideological leaning; liberalist or socialist ideology. Whatever the ideological orientation held by the state, social services rendered by government are expected to touch every segment of society, particularly the needy. Social services are not usually restricted to the public sector.

Social services can also be undertaken by voluntary organisations. When undertaken by voluntary organisations, they are expected to conform to the policies and programmes of the organisation. In many cases, voluntary organisations will determine how far social services will go and who will benefit from their services.

Voluntary social services may be organised by religious bodies, private sector and multilateral organisations. The complexity of social services may depend on the targeted beneficiaries. Most agencies that deliver social services generally think that the positive effects of social policies and social services should get to the people they are meant to serve in society.

### **V.) Social Work and Social Welfare Administration**

Social work is the profession that deals with the study of social welfare administration. It has three important areas of science and research; social casework, social group work and community organisation. Social casework is the science of social work that deals with face- to- face interaction with clients with a view of understanding, assessment, diagnosing, documenting, analysing and solving their problems using face-to-face interaction techniques, principles and practices. Social casework deals with the challenges of individuals on an individual basis. It is the first technique of social work and has been sustained till today. Social group work is the second generic field or branch of social work. Essentially, social group work deals with clients by exploring the beauty in multi-person interactions. Social group workers believe that individual problems are best solved when they are collectively shared and discussed in multi-person network of relationships. Social group work relies largely on codes of ethics for social workers but have techniques that are distinct from social casework (see Badru, 2006).

Community organisation is the third branch of social work which deals with individual's problems by engaging in systematic community action. Community organisation takes into consideration feelings of collective social action which will have lasting effect on large number of people. Like casework and social group work, community organisation is a technique of social work designed to reach out to people in need of government's assistance or support.

### **Review Questions for Section 1**

- i. Give a brief historical account of Social Welfare within and outside Nigeria
- ii. Enumerate the historical periods of social welfare in the literature
- iii. Define Social welfare, Social Policy, Social Administration and Social services
- iv. Provide the three generic areas of social work
- v. Which year was Elizabethan Poor Law enacted?
- vi. What are three main typologies of the Elizabethan Poor Law?

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## **Module 2**

### **SECTION 2**

#### **HISTORY OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION**

##### **Introduction**

This section discusses the history of social work as it relates to the rationalization of social welfare administration.

##### **Learning Outcomes**

At the end of this section, students should be able to:

- i.) Define Social Work
- ii.) Describe the goals of Social Work as a Science of Social Welfare
- iii.) Discuss the various branches of Social Work
- iv.) Discuss the History of Social Work
- v.) Establish how Social work is related to Social Welfare, Social Policy and Social Services

##### **History of Social Work and Social Welfare Administration**

The history of organised social work dated back to the 1890s when the Charity Organisation Societies merged to become a body: Charity Organisation Society in London in 1867. Social work was not initially developed as a science of social welfare but a moral philosophy keen in addressing the fundamental problems of social welfare confronting European society of the time. The reason for this was that, men and women, who were engaged in social work practice, were into such practice in order to help the helpless, and lift up the underclass of society, at a time when the industrial revolution was having devastating impact on the unskilled poor, and the people with disabilities. In the 1890s, Great Britain, Germany, America and other European societies were confronted with enormous problems of poverty. Despite the fact that the church, and charity organisations were assisting the state to collect alms for the people, the number of poor people did not reduce in many of these countries.

This pressure on available resources and lack of coordination of social work and social welfare services by the charity organisation societies in Germany, Great Britain, America and other European societies, aroused the interest in the rationalisation of social work, and eventually the development of scientific social work.

As a moral philosophy, social work was not designed initially to pursue the core scientific enterprise that characterized the other social sciences. Instead, social work

developed as a social enterprise to help the needy, salvage the poor people pushed to the cities by the Industrial Revolution, and help families affected by the Great Depression of the 1890s and the 1930s. The main concern of social work at the onset of the discipline was how to help the helpless, save several families trapped in the vicious circle of poverty and protect the aged from abuse. Gradually the need to rationalize the services of social work produced a new science of social welfare and a profession needed to counter consequences of capitalism.

The journey to the development of scientific social work, however, began in 1897 in the United States of America when Mary Richmond called for an organised training for charity workers. Richmond believed that lack of coordination of activities of social workers and charity workers was responsible for the slow pace with which social workers delivered social services to the needy in society. Richmond, therefore, held that effective social work practice would depend on social services that were informed by logic of science and scientific procedures. As result of her pronouncements at Baltimore Charity Organisation Society, the interest in scientific social work grew in the United States and later in Great Britain.

According to Austin (1983), 'In 1897 at the national conference, Mary Richmond, then director of the Baltimore Charity Organization Society, presented a paper calling for an organized program of training for charity workers. In 1898 Edward Devine, executive director of the New York Charity Organization Society (COS), initiated a summer training program for social workers, with Richmond as one of the instructors. Shortly after the turn of the century, the first full-time, year-long training programs began. By 1912 the basic structure of social work education was established. Between the beginning of the one-year training program at the New York School of Philanthropy in 1904 and 1912, when the school added a second year to the program, an intense debate occurred between the proponents of two approaches to the social work curriculum. One approach called for an academic curriculum based on social theory with an analytic and reform orientation. This was the position taken by the first full-time director of the school, Samuel McCune Lindsay, a professor of economics on leave from Columbia University. This approach was also supported by Simon Patten, an economics professor'.

Austin added that 'The second approach called for a social work education curriculum based on practice wisdom with the objective of preparing individuals to be "case-workers" first and "social investigators" second. This position also argued for a strong emphasis on field-work experience for students and a close working relationship with the existing social welfare agencies. This position was advocated by Mary Richmond, who had come to the New York COS in 1905 from her position as director of the Philadelphia COS to be on the editorial staff of *Charities and the Commons*, the first professional journal in social work. Using the journal as a platform, she argued for an emphasis on the practical preparation of social workers,

using case records as teaching materials, thus drawing on the professional experience of senior social workers. She also argued against making the program an academic unit of Columbia University, a move which she felt would result in too much emphasis on a traditional academic curriculum. This initial resistance to the establishment of schools of social work under the control of a university was highlighted by the action of the Russell Sage Foundation in withdrawing a promised grant to the Chicago School as a result of Edith Abbott's plan for the school to become a part of the University of Chicago." In the end, the point of view of Mary Richmond about curriculum won out. During the period that Lindsay was the director of the New York School of Philanthropy the social theory content of the curriculum was steadily enlarged, and by 1911-12 courses on direct-service practice methods were treated as electives. However, in 1912 Lindsay returned to Columbia citing disagreements with the trustees of the school about affiliation with Columbia and "whether, by closer physical proximity to the charitable agencies of the City, the laboratory and clinical resources of the School should be emphasized." Beginning in 1912, the School adopted a two-year curriculum emphasizing the training of practising social workers taught by full-time salaried faculty members with social work experience -(Austin, 1983: 358-359). Badru (2011) advocated for an enhanced access of professional social work education in Nigeria.

Unlike sociology and economics that developed in response to the challenges of the French Revolution and the Industrial Revolution, social work was the only social science discipline that developed in response to the age long debates about Poor Law and how the life of the poor can be collectively improved by society. This historic uniqueness of the discipline also affected the debates that later erupted in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century among the Charity Organisation Society workers, their Directors, and the academia on whether social work is a science or profession. One of such debates which eventually streamlined the focus of social work was the 1915 paper presented by Abraham Flexner.

In this lecture, Flexner argued that social work was not a profession, and could not claim to be a profession like other professional disciplines like medicine and law. He noted that social work has a broad mandate that involves not only moral involvement of the social worker in the social work process, but also the concern to personal involvement of the worker. For social work to become a science and a profession, social workers must develop specialized areas that narrow down the activities of social workers and such specialization must be informed by logic and methods of the natural sciences. Flexner also advocated that social workers must develop codes of conduct for its members in a way that disciplinary measures can be imposed on erring members. Flexner's lecture was what later provoked a lot of responses from Mary Richmond and her contemporary in the fields.

Austin (1983) opined that 'It was clearly evident in many of the presentations at the 1915 conference that the content of social work education had received major attention among the leadership in social welfare, and that the issue was closely tied to the question of recognition as a profession.

The concern for recognition as a profession.-The foundation for an organized structure of social work practitioners had also been established. In 1911, a group of colleges for women in New England and the New York area established the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations in New York City to assist their graduates in finding jobs in social work. One department of this organization, begun in 1917, was the National Social Worker's Exchange, interested in professional preparation and standards. In turn, this led to the formation of the American Association of Social Workers in 1921. In 1915, Jane Adams was the first of the new generation of women social workers to be chosen as president of the national conference with responsibility for the 1916 conference. The 1916 conference also changed its name from the National Conference of Charities and Corrections to the National Conference of Social Work' (Austin, 1983: 360).

The Settlement Houses and the political activism led by Jane Adams also had effect on the progression of social work to a scientific discipline. Social work developed first as an individual casework with the COS and later as social group work and community organisation was introduced as a new branch of social work. Gilchrist and Jeffs (2001) have indicated that the Settlement House Movement was based on three linked ideas:

- i) The need to develop scientific research on the causes and effects of poverty.
- ii) That the 'settlers' could help to broaden the lives and horizons of people and communities through education.
- iii) That they could also enhance leadership within local communities.

Writing about the history of social work, Badru (2006) stated that the origin of the second generic area of social work could be traced to October 1955 when the National Association of Social Workers was formed, and the global influence of the profession grew momentarily.

### **i.) Social Work Methodology**

Social work is purely a scientific discipline in theory and practice. The discipline borrows most of its methodologies from both the natural sciences and the social sciences. Johnson and Yanca (2001) wrote that the first major statement of social work practice theory was Mary Richmond's **Social Diagnosis**. The word diagnosis here comes from the medical sciences particularly medicine.

In the 1890s and mid-early 1900s, social work was said to have borrowed most of its earliest methodologies and principles from medicine because medicine is a profession that is developed to take care of the medical conditions of people through rigorous diagnosis of medical ailments facing those people, and orderly treatment of such people in the hospitals.

Social work also borrowed essentially from biology and the biological sciences especially on issues of medical diagnosis and laboratory tests. Although, social workers do not usually conduct laboratory tests like psychologists and biologists, counselling is modelled to attune to the scientific prism of the natural sciences.

Social work is also said to have borrowed many of its methodologies from psychiatry, psychology, sociology and other social sciences. There is hardly any aspect of social science that does not have significant impact on the development of social work methodologies. The importance of social interaction and group influence is a major influence that comes from sociology. Sociology as a science of society emphasizes the scientific understanding of social problems with a view of proffering solutions to those problems. Economics, anthropology, geography and mass communication have important roles to play in the service of social work.

## **ii) Social Work as a Profession**

Social work is a profession. It is a profession because it has codes of conduct for every member. In the United States, every social worker must be qualified and certified to work as a social worker and must register with the professional body for social work. The same thing applies in Britain, Germany, Australia and other European countries. This is yet to take firm footing in Nigeria. On a positive note, the bill to regulate the practice of social work in Nigeria was recently passed by the National assembly but yet to get presidential assent to become an Act.

## **iii) Social Work as a Practice**

Social work activities usually involve field engagement with clients. The essence of this is to get acquainted with the knowledge of the problems facing the clients, have first-hand information about the needs of the clients, and then understand how such needs can be met with the available resources at the disposal of the worker. Social work activities revolve around the three generic areas of social work:

- i. Social Casework
- ii. Social Group work
- iii. Community Organisation

## **Review questions SECTION 2**

- i. Define social work
- ii. What are three generic areas of social work?
- iii. What is social work methodology?

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## **Module 3**

### **SECTION 3**

#### **SOCIAL POLICY AND SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION**

##### **Introduction**

This unit discusses the importance of social policy in social welfare administration. It avers that social policy is a key determinant of social welfare, social service and social development in any country.

##### **Learning Outcomes**

At the end of the unit, every student must be able:

- i. Explain the meaning of social policy and how it connects with social welfare
- ii. Provide the goals of Social Welfare Administration
- iii. Explain the 'POSDCoRB' approach to social welfare administration
- iv. Understand the importance of social policy to social welfare administration
- v. Identify the factors that shape the social welfare policies of a state
- vi. List the essential components of social policy planning
- vii. Describe the role of social policy in social development

##### **Social Policy and Social Welfare Administration**

Social policy is a related concept and issue to social welfare administration. In fact, consensus opinions in the field about social welfare indicate that the beginning of social welfare administration is indeed social policy formulation. This is why social policy is not only related to social welfare administration, it is historically important in any extensive discussion of social administration. Before we proceed to look at social policy and its role in social welfare administration, it will be good to carefully examine what social welfare is in the context of modernization and global society. It will also be good to examine the nature and types of social welfare administration in the contemporary society particularly in the developing countries.

##### **Social Welfare**

Social welfare is the philosophy guiding government's decision on how to take care of the welfare of its people, which is usually to mitigate the adverse effects of poverty or protect the rights of the vulnerable people in society to decent employment, secured work in the factories, secured employment in complex organizations, secured pensions and safe future for young people and the elderly. It is usually regarded as the programmes of action for bringing government closer to

the helpless in society. This is the approach that Morris (1986) adopted in his discussion of the rudiments of social welfare. According to him: 'Social welfare is the sum of those efforts by governments and other organizations to relieve the poverty or distress of a people who are or less helpless, that is unable to meet their basic needs by their own labor or by their families'.

Ronald (1990), however, argued that the scope and size of social welfare may vary across countries, societies and generations. He noted that 'naturally there is considerable variation among societies in the definition of who is helpless and what are basic needs'? Because social welfare may be affected by class mobility and class differences in access to resources of a country, some scholars have preferred to see it as a set of welfare programmes designed by the government or other organizations to address the problems of poverty that may arise at any time or affect any member of the society. This second approach to social welfare assumes that social welfare is a fundamental right of every member of our society that fall-short of basic necessities of life or essential needs in the future.

### **Goals of Social Welfare Administration**

The goal of social welfare administration is usually to address the fundamental problem of poverty among the disadvantaged persons in society. Many goals may therefore be deduced from this broad objective of fighting poverty and eradicating social insecurity in society.

- i. Social welfare administration is a form of administration that is meant to fight all categories of social problems in society particularly those confronting the sick, the poor, young persons, rural dwellers, slum dwellers, destitute and the physically challenged.
- ii. It is also designed to formulate the best policies that can effectively solve social problems in society.
- iii. It is the administrative machinery for harnessing the potentials of a state or country, for the benefits of the welfare of the society.
- iv. It is the use of knowledge and professional expertise in delivering the best social services to the needy.
- v. Social welfare administration is meant to coordinate the distribution of social services to the various agencies and individuals who are in dire need of government's assistance.
- vi. It is the management of public and private funds budgeted for the various social security programmes of a state.

vii. Social welfare administration is a tool for determining the success or failure of social policy or social services in a country.

viii. It is a tool for evaluating current and future needs of government on those that are affected or may be affected by natural disasters, social risks, or other unforeseen social problems.

ix. Social welfare administration helps the government to control the way and manner private organisations deliver social services to the public.

x. It helps put in place machineries for check-mating abuse of resources allocated to social services.

### **Nature and Scope of Social Welfare Administration**

The nature and scope of social welfare administration is the overall picture of what social welfare administration entails and how it is related to public administration. First, it should be noted that social welfare administration is the public administration of social services with a view of delivering public good and protecting public interests. This is what makes it an integral aspect of public administration. It is therefore not strange to observe that the nature and scope of social welfare administration is distinctively not different from the nature and scope of public administration.

### **The Nature of Social Welfare Administration**

Social welfare administration is a science of social administration. It borrows and uses basically scientific tools, methods, models, assumptions and theories of the social sciences such as social work, sociology, economics, public administration, political science, mass communication, geography etc.

Social welfare administration is a science because:

i.) It uses the methods, models, principles, ideas, assumptions, theories and laws of science in the study and understanding of social problems, social policy and social welfare.

ii.) It believes that laws governing social welfare can be discovered, and when discovered can be used in redistributing wealth, income, resources and other resources to all the segments of society that are in dire need of social support.

ii.) It applies managerial models and approaches that are found in other management sciences such as business management and public administration.

iii.) Social welfare administration relies largely on the logic of science and empirical analysis of social problems in addressing the challenges of the clients.

iv.) It has some universal principles, ideas and theories that have helped government tackle problems of social insecurity in the face of crushing economic recession.

v.) Social welfare administration is engaged in social research and project evaluation in order to measure the effectiveness of social services.

### **Scope of Social Welfare Administration**

The scope covers the entire activities of what social welfare administration is concerned with. Since it is a subset of management sciences, practitioners in the field have developed the field in line with the models of administration in the management sciences. Universally, two approaches may be discerned in social welfare administration.

### **The POSDCORB Approach To Social Welfare Administration**

The POSDCORB approach to social welfare administration is about the oldest approach. This approach was first suggested in 1937 by Luther Gulick in his paper titled: "Notes On Theory of Organization". In this work, Gulick identified the basic functions of chief executive in organisations. By doing this, he was able to identify the basic functions of modern complex organisations in the design of goals and actualization of organisational tasks.

The POSDCORB approach assumes that there seven essential principles in the administration of complex or public organisations. These principles according to Gulick's paper are:

P Planning

O Organising

S Staffing

D Directing

Co Coordinating

R Reporting

B Budgeting

#### **1. Planning**

Planning is the process of deciding on the scope and size of organisational tasks based on available resources (human and material resources) and organisational structures. It is usually the first phase in organisations' transition to maturity or higher level. Planning, in social welfare administration, involves the process of

making decisions on the nature and scope of social welfare. It also involves the process of deciding what the focus of a welfare programme is, who the beneficiaries should be, the problem to be tackled or solved, the agencies that will effectively help in bringing satisfactory and effective social services to the civil populace, determination of duration of social services, designing and critical examination of methods of bringing social services to the public.

Many factors may however define how an organisation or agency plans. The level of technical manpower or professional expertise can greatly influence the complexity or simplicity of social welfare planning. Where a social welfare agency comprises of people who are skilled in the art or science of social welfare, policies of government are likely to be informed by diverse needs of society as collected, collated and compiled by these experts who are expected to bring their wealth of experience to social policy formulation or social policy implementation.

The size of organisation and scope of social services which such organisation intends to deliver can affect social welfare planning. Planning for large number of people can take more time, require more expert hands, demand for specialization in the determination of what is to be provided for the needy, require more resources for the perfecting and coming into agreement on what the final document is or the blueprint will look like. This is why some social welfare planning may be decentralized in order to reach the farthest category of people in society. Decentralization of planning of social welfare is important because it allows all important opinions to be collated and disparate views on issues to be harmonised at the planning stage.

## **ii. Organising**

Organising as defined by Bharadwaj (2013) is the establishment of formal structure of authority through which work is sub-divided, arranged, defined and coordinated for the defined goal of an organisation. It is also the determination of locus of powers within an organisation, the allocation of such powers, the determination of boundaries of relationships among the various units or subunits within an organisation, and the structuring of organisational hierarchy among the various authorities in the organisation and the formalisation of rules guiding individuals' powers within the organisational structure. Organising includes the arrangement of people, according to their skills, specializations, qualifications, experiences, technical manpower, knowledge of science and technology, charisma, competence and leadership qualities for the purpose of harnessing these potentials and turning them into effective outcomes for the organisation.

Organising is indeed a key component of administration. This is the stage at which most organisations make or mar their organisational goals. It is simple logic that effective organisation (organising) should lead to effective outcomes. Organisations

which fail to choose or focus on the following criteria may fail to achieve maximum results/effective outcomes:

- i. Skills
- ii. Specialization
- iii. Qualification
- iv. Technical Manpower
- v. Experience
- vi. Knowledge of science and technology
- vii Competence
- viii. Charisma
- ix. Leadership Qualities
- x. Knowledge of the work environment

### iii. **Staffing**

Staffing is the third in the line of functions that chief executives of organisations are expected to perform in order to achieve organisational efficiency. Staffing is essentially the filling of various positions in an organisation with adequate and qualified personnel. It is the rigorous selection of manpower that will best deliver the tasks at hands, and still make an organisation competitively relevant. Staffing is very important in the overall functions that public or private organisations perform. This is because it makes available the human capital each unit will require to effectively carry out the tasks allocated to it. What this means is that, each unit within an organisation whether public or private, must not be understaffed or constrained in delivering its job responsibilities. It also implies that effective staffing should produce maximum results. In case of business organisations, effective staffing should result in good turnovers.

Several research and studies on bureaucracy have indicated that staffing is related to the nature and character of organisational structure as well as organisational complexity. Organisational structure includes the size of the organisation, formalization, organisational complexity and centralization. Organisational size helps to determine how many staff are needed to carry out a job responsibility at a particular time. Projected staff number can go a long way in helping an organisation prepare for future expansion within or outside the work environment.

The ratio of staff that an organisation has to the overall size of the organisation may affect the level of organisational complexity. What this implies is that an organisation with a few staff may reduce complex distribution of powers among the various units in a way that the staffs generally relate well with their boss or chief executive. However, large organisations with flexible management style may adopt simple management style by lessening complex relations or exchange of ideas between the CEOs and the low cadre officers.

Staffing in the context of social welfare administration is an essential part of social welfare administration, social policy formulation, social policy making and social service delivery. Without adequate staffing based on relevant specialization, many social welfare agencies or organisations may not be able to effectively get to the door-steps of their recipients. As a specialized area, social welfare jobs must be manned by staff who possess adequate knowledge and cognate experience of social work and social policy. Each task within a welfare agency must consider the competence of the officer, the dexterity in delivering the task and adherence of such officer to social work ethics.

Social welfare administration must also consider adequacy of experience of staff in the process of recruiting such staff either on a temporary or permanent social welfare jobs or responsibilities. Experience is needed in order to ensure that social welfare programmes meet the needs of the poor, the physically challenged, the pensioners, the beggars etc (Tompkins, 2005). Overstaffing may however affect the resources that have been made available for the execution of social services by the social welfare agencies of government or private organisations. In developing countries, this is seen as one of the major constraints to effective implementation of social services because much of the budget would have been committed to staff salaries.

Overstaffing can also increase the burden that government may have to bear in the social sector thereby affecting the planning of government on social welfare. Overall, staffing is one area of social welfare administration that must be carefully scrutinized by the government or the interested private sector. In other words, there is a need for the right mix of staff and core competencies should be considered when hiring.

#### **iv. Directing**

Directing is the process of enforcing organisation's authorities, giving orders to the various sections, sub-divisions and units and ensuring that such orders are complied with. The function of a director is very important in the overall performance of an organisation. The director gives orders and ensures that such orders are complied with. Not only this, he/she must ensure authorities or orders given conform to the laws setting up the organisation.

The Director must ensure that powers and authorities of other heads of the other departments within the organisation also conform to the law of the organisation. This is where the job of a director is very important to overall growth of organisation. When an organisation is not properly directed, sub-units or sub-divisions are likely to face organisational crises especially the problem of workers' unrest.

The function of a director is one of the essential functions that we are likely to see in social welfare agencies as formal organisations. The director is expected to control the affairs of the agency and ensure that the clients get the best services. The experience of such a director on the job and his/her expertise may account for the level of dexterity and commitment shown to the organisation. Social welfare agencies with efficient directors get services to the clients as at when due and in addition, they are able to account for the funds budgeted by the government for social policy implementation. This is one area where most social welfare agencies in the developing countries are still struggling to contend with in social welfare administration. The situation is even worse in most post-colonial African countries where civil servants are appointed into public offices on the basis of federal character system and not on merit (see Ekeh, 1975; Mbaku, 2000).

## **v. Coordinating**

Coordinating is the process of integrating the activities of the various units, sub-divisions and departments within an organisation by ensuring that orders given by the director are complied with, tasks allocated to the units are carried out, new programmes needed to move the organisation are integrated into the overall work-plan of the organisation. The function of a coordinator is an expansive function in most complex organisations. The coordinators or managers are usually tasked to facilitate the collation of activities at various units, and strengthen the powers of weak departments by posting efficient managers to such departments, remove non-functioning leaders and delete non-functioning programmes of the organisation.

In good organisations, the managers are usually a set of individuals with good managerial skills and efficient time management. This is because the organisations will usually need the managers in bringing together the tasks or productive outcomes of the various units for the overall development of the organisations. They may even be charged with the responsibility of evaluating the performance of other individuals within the various units based on their experience and competence.

Several factors may affect the way an organisation is coordinated. Some of these factors include the competence, skills, experience and the leadership style of the managers. Just as the individual characteristics of the organisations may affect how an organisation is managed, the size, the structure and complexity of the organisation itself may also affect the level of coordination we see in the



organisation. In organisations where there is high level of coordination, factors within and outside the organisations may also hamper the actualization of set objectives by owners of industries. Friendly policy environment can encourage effective coordination because the workers or employees know that the law will allow them carry out their jobs. In addition to this, they will also have their property rights enforced by the courts when infringed upon. Similarly, where social workers know that they must not breach the legal rights of their clients, they tend to ensure that things go on smoothly. In case there are hitches in service delivery, social workers are expected to notify their clients of such hitches.

This is one of the practices that social workers and welfare officers in the developing countries have not imbibed particularly in post-colonial Africa where the government do not seem to be concerned about efficiency of civil service delivery.

## **vi. Reporting**

Reporting is the sixth leg in the functions that the chief executives are expected to perform. Bharadwaj (2013) noted that reporting is about 'Keeping those people informed to whom the executive is responsible about what is going on. In other words, reporting means keeping both the supervisors and subordinates informed of what is going on and arranging for collection of such information through inspection, research and records'. Reporting is very important in any organisation because it concerns information sharing and effective communication among or between the supervisors and subordinates. In organisations, where there is vertical sharing of powers between the supervisors and subordinates, the subordinates are expected to feed their bosses with regular information on work schedule, jobs executed and those not executed by them. The executive officers are also expected to create a strong feedback mechanism of communication, the type where every member of the organisation is adequately informed about information that they are supposed to have in order to efficiently carry out their assignments.

Many successful social welfare agencies in the advanced world have borrowed this idea and integrated it into their routine managerial practice. The success of the UNESCO and the World Health Organisations has also been largely hinged on information sharing around the world, and across the countries where they have their branches. In recent times, the non-governmental social welfare agencies have also internalized this practice. This is why some of them secure big grants on major problems of development in the Third World.

## **vii. Budgeting**

Budgeting is the last in Gulick's 1937 POSDCoRB. It is the act of preparing and finalizing on the financial expenses of an organisation, making the account and controlling the expenses of the various departments. Budgeting is also about costing

expenses of the units and weighing it against the running cost of the organisation. It is generally a technical area that needs the appointment of qualified and competent account officers. This department has also been internalized into many large scale organisations.

Research has also shown that the ministry of finance is the backbone of many governments in the developed and developing democracies. Essentially, the task of budgeting is done centrally in many parts of Nigeria where social welfare services are included in government social services and agenda for social development.

## **2. Integral Approach**

The integral approach to social welfare administration assumes that social welfare administration is a multi-task responsibility, and such, is only feasible and achievable when attacked through multi-agency approach, use of different resources, and a combination of multiple managerial methods. It is a new approach in the field of social welfare administration that has proven efficient in public administration.

In view of the ongoing global changes, many organisations have come to realize that the POSDCoRB approach may not solve all the problems of their organisations. Thus, the need to combine POSDCoRB with other models of organisational effectiveness is absolutely important. For instance, Tompkins (2005) observed that many big organisations are beginning to combine both the Weberian rational model with human relations model in order to effectively manage their organisations and achieve the set objectives. The belief is that, effectiveness of workers or employees depends on a number of factors that one model may not be able to account for in the analysis of organisational effectiveness. Tompkins submits further that human relation model is becoming increasingly attractive because 'The human relation model focuses internally on people who comprise the organization, emphasizes the need for structural flexibility and stresses social cohesion, morale and training as means for achieving competent and integrated workforce'. Tompkins identified four kinds of models that organisations often adopt under this approach (the integrated model):

i.) Human Relations Model

ii.) Open Systems Model

iii.) Rational Goal Model

iv.) Internal Process Model

i. The Human Relation Model & the Open System Model: While **the human relations model** emphasizes human resources management, **the open system**

**model** emphasizes the external needs of the organisation and stresses structural flexibility as means for adapting to an uncertain environment.

ii. The Rational Goal Model: The **rational goal model** emphasizes planning and goal setting to achieve organisational goal in an efficient manner. It derives its inspiration largely from Max Weber's ideal type of bureaucracy.

iii. The Internal Process Model: The last is **the internal process model** which stresses information and communication management as a means of coordinating or controlling work activities so that works are accrued out in a disciplined and predictable manner (see Tompkins, 2005:29).

### **Social Policy In Perspective**

Social policy is simply the action plan of a government on social welfare of its citizens and is usually backed by social legislation. Social policy has also been defined as the blueprint for carrying out social services that government thinks will mitigate poverty and reduce the suffering of vulnerable people in society. It is the programme of the government on perceived or real social problems in the society. (See Agugua, 2006 ; Nwabueze, 2006). In one of the classical texts on Social Policy, Titmus (1950) viewed social policy as those acts of government that are deliberately designed to improve the welfare of the citizenry. Writing on social policy and social welfare administration, Walker (1981:239) defined social policy as 'the blueprint for the management of society towards social ends'. When carefully analysed, one would realize that Walker's view of social policy captures the means-ends relationship in social policy analysis. This is the view that Nwabueze (1992) adopted when he stated that 'Social policy is a systematized official instrument for eliminating totally or ameliorating societal discomforts of various kinds. Its aims are realized through social planning that is, through the process of deciding the best ways and means of bringing the type of changes envisaged in the policy'. He went further to state that 'A policy on its own is a well-thought out decision about the type of change desired in a given context. Thus a policy must include three significant characteristics. These are aims, means and objectives" (see Nwabueze, 1992:16).

### **Types of Social Policy**

Social policy may generally and broadly be categorised into four areas of social welfare:

i.) Social Welfare Policy

ii.) Occupational Social Policy

iii.) Fiscal Social Policy

iii.) Social Security

## **i.) Social Welfare Policy**

This is the broadest area of social policy. It concerns family and child welfare, policies of government on poverty alleviation, education, health, old age, unemployment, destitution, physical disability and other special needs in society. This branch of social policy is the traditional branch of social policy and is about the oldest areas in social policy formulation. The main objective of this type of social policy is to help reduce the pains or suffering that lack of education, health and housing can have on the lives of the poor in society. It is a deliberate policy to give hope to the hopeless in society and assist the needy to meet the basic necessities of life. It was on the basis of this that the 1601 Elizabethan Poor Law of England was enacted and the poor were re-categorized by the government in order to broaden government's assistance to the poor. This has been discussed in the previous sections. This type of social policy has also been the primary focus of many new nations in the developing world.

## **ii. Occupational Social Policy**

Occupational Social policy relates to social policies that are made to reduce the effects of industrial production or work in new industries created by the Industrial Revolution, and subsequently by the emerging complex organisations, otherwise called bureaucracy. The emergence of occupational social policy dated back to the era of the Industrial Revolution.

With the industrial production in the eighteen and nineteen centuries, workers in the new industries in Europe experienced different work hazards. The work hazards were traumatic for some workers because these caused permanent physical disability to their bodies and incapacitated them from working in the organised private sector. Because the initial response of the capitalist and owners of industry was not workers- friendly, settlement house movements and socialist movements led to workers' agitation. As a result of this, people began to think of social policy that would be specifically made to address excruciating working conditions and work hazards that were injurious to human dignity. It also led to agitation for the restoration of the workers' dignity called dignity of labour. The socialists movements spurred by the work of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels greatly helped many nations to realize the negative effects of industrial works on the health of the workers in modern complex organisations. Today, there are different forms of occupational social policies in both the developed and developing worlds, at least, for addressing the plights of workers. For instance, Nigeria has a range of social security policies designed by the government to cushion the effect of industrialization and bureaucratization of work in Nigeria. Some of these policies include: the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Pension Reforms Act, 2004 (see Badru, 2002, Ajala, 2017).

### **iii.) Fiscal Social Policy**

Fiscal social policy is very common in the advanced world. In advanced society, governments already understand that they must take care of the social and occupational welfare of their citizenry. In order to further help their citizens, government usually put in place occupational social policy to cushion the effects of economic policies that are not favourable to the poor or the middle-income class. Such a policy may be targeted at tax reduction during economic recession or reduce house mortgage for citizens.

### **iv.) Social Security**

Experts in the field of social welfare administration have tried to make distinction between social policies made by the welfare state especially those that emerged in the light of US President's proclamation of social security as the right of every American citizen in 1935. Social security is therefore seen as another form of social policy.

Social Security is a form of social policy that concerns itself essentially with the economic well-beings of the individual. Witte (1959) wrote that 'social security is concerned with the essentials of economic well-beings –with \_food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services'. Witte added that social security does not contemplate in maintaining the style in which the beneficiary and his family have been accustomed to but what it does is to provide an income adequate enough to make life meaningful and improve conditions of living to everyone in the family ( see Badru, 2002, Agugua, 2006, Nwabueze, 2006).

### **Functions of Social Policy and Social Welfare**

- i. Social policy is usually designed to address social problems of society
- ii. Social policy is meant to redistribute societal resources to those who ordinarily will not get the resources, if policies are not in place.
- iii. Social policy is meant to erase social inequalities in access to education, health, economy, urban space, etc.
- iv. It is also designed to cater for the plights of special populations in society e.g children, older persons, motherless babies, orphans, people with physical or mental disabilities, the displaced, refugees and migrants etc.
- v. Social policy is supposed to restore hope in those affected by natural disasters or economic policies of government.
- vi. It is also designed to cushion the negative impacts of epidemics and pandemics from society, and protect the future of incoming generations.

## **Effects of Social Policy On Social Welfare Administration**

Social Policy can have either positive or negative effects on social welfare administration by directly or indirectly affecting governments' policy objectives on social welfare.

### **Positive Effects of Social Policy**

- i. Reduce poverty and economic inequality
- ii. Redistribute income and resources to the needy and weak in society
- iii. Face-out health problems
- iv. Empower people at the disadvantaged positions to improve their living conditions
- v. Design structures, institutions and agencies for addressing social problems
- vi. Identify qualified personnel in social welfare administration
- vii. Design the best model, approach, technique and method for delivering social services

### **Latent Effects of Social Policy on Social Welfare**

- i. Social policy can raise new consciousness about social problems in society. By tackling a bigger problem of society, government may discover smaller problems that rarely come to the attention of government.
- ii. Class consciousness may also be raised by social policy. Social policy may lead to agitation by a new class that is covered by the old policy. This is evident in the health sector where there are lots of agitations on sector-relevant policies
- iii. Social policy can also lead to reform of basic social institutions in society e.g the family, the economy, religion, law, education, etc.

### **Factors That May Shape The Social Policy and Social Welfare of A State**

- i. The Economy of the State
- ii. Prevalence of Poverty
- iii. Income and Wealth Distribution in the State
- iv. The State of Social Inequality in the State
- v. Politics and the Political Environment
- vi. Economic Ideology of the Government

- vii. Laws and Constitution of the State
- viii. Natural Disasters
- ix. War
- x. Urbanization
- xi. Industrialization
- xi. The International Community and International Conventions
- xii. Public Opinion
- xiii. Media Reports
- xiv Riots and Political Protests

### **Social Policy Planning and Social Policy Making**

Social policy planning is intricately related to social policy making. It is the act of making rational decisions on appropriate policies of government. It is the process of highlighting and discussing how the intended policies of government will affect the lives of the citizens positively.

Social policy planning is a form of planning where the standards of social policy are determined by certain social policy values within a country or outside a country. Pusic (1981) noted that those values usually flow from the overall situation that people find themselves over a period of time and this situation is changing in important ways. Policy planning may also be determined by the powers of the civil society to shape government's decisions. In a country where members of the civil society are vibrant and control a large segment of the society, government's action plans are likely to be shaped by the people's interests.

## **Stages of Social Policy Planning**

### **1. Problem definition**

This is the first stage in any public policy planning. The policy planners must define the problem they want to tackle with government's policy. Problem definition includes the definition of the nature and character of the problem, identification of the characteristics of the problem, separation of the problem from other problems, identifying the factors that make the social problem similar to others, and defining the problem as a problem facing the majority of people in the society. Problem definition is a complex process in social policy planning, hence, policy makers are enjoined to conduct preliminary investigations on how the problem has caused untoward hardship to society. One of the ways of collecting information about the severity of social problem in society is social research.

Social research is the process of conducting inquiry into social problems of society using the methods and techniques of the social scientists with a view of arriving at scientific conclusions on the causes, consequences and remedies to the social maladies. With properly designed social research, policy makers are expected to arrive at reliable information on social problems; how the problem has come to be, and what can lead to its disappearance in society.

### **Identification of Options**

In the process of defining the problem, policy makers either in government or in private organisations must consider the options. Consideration of options implies that government officials must appreciate the weight of the problem in society. How much damage does this problem impart on society? If we leave this problem unsolved, what will happen to majority of people? What is the implication to families and citizens in confronting and solving this problem at the present time? Identification of options left to government helps government or private organisations weigh the overall effects on the society.

### **3. Material Balancing**

Material balancing is the process of calculating the cost of making and implementing a policy against available resources in government. Material balancing is necessary to ensure that that government's expenditure on social development does not affect all sectors of national life. Pusic (1981) asserted that 'the method used in planning at this stage is called method of material balances'. This method lists resources and balances the total with the requirements in a process which goes from the periphery to the centre in order to return to the periphery for implementation (see Pusic, 1981).

### **4. Policy Discourse/Policy Dialogue**



Before government policies are made, it is expected that such policies will be tabled for public debates. In fact, the likelihood that a public policy will enjoy the support of members of the public depends largely on whether such policies emanate from members of the public. When a policy plan is an aggregate views of the public, it is likely to be supported and supported by majority of people.

Public discourse is, therefore, the process of tabling proposed policy of the government or private organisations for public debates in the media, in the state's legislature and government ministries. Such policy discourse must be attended by all the major stakeholders in the society: the academics, workers' unions, women, youth, religious and traditional leaders. Policy makers with vast experience on policy planning should be on the front-burner of such public discourse.

## **5. Policy Formulation**

Public formulation is the process of deciding on what type of policy plan the government intends to adopt. Over the years, many countries have formulated social policies that they think are desirable for the improvement of living conditions of their citizens. From these numerous policies, we may want to choose one of these policies. One factor that is expected to shape the nature of policies we choose is the nature of social problem in our society and the development challenges in the country. No two countries are usually the same in terms of the problem they face. So, policy makers are expected to take critical look at the problems in the society before arriving at one of these problems. In deciding which problem or set of problems to solve at the moment, government's officials may consider the harm done to the society by the problem or the harm it would do to society in the future if not tackled at the moment. For instance, the major social problems of the 21<sup>st</sup> century Nigeria are terrorism, kidnapping, political violence, corruption, women trafficking and armed robbery. Policy makers may decide to rank all these problems based on public opinion and arrive at appropriate and informed decisions. The background factors such as history, geography, cultural ethos, political issues and economics tend to influence the social policies in each country (see Badru, 2006 on discussion on \_comparative social policy\_).

## **6. Policy Legitimation**

Policy legitimation usually starts with hosting of social policy that government or private organisation has formulated. Government may organise regular adverts to register this policy in the minds of the public. Media shows can as well be organised across the country.

## **Public Policy Forecasting**

Public policy forecasting is the stage at which policy makers think of the likely effects that public policy or social policy may have on the future of society. Public policy forecasting is an expert idea developed to enable governments or private investors in social security takes in arriving at policy plans for the citizenry. This stage usually helps policy owners to determine the implications of social policy for economic growth and economic development. Public policy forecasting is a popular practice in the developed world but is not yet integrated into the Nigerian society.

### **Review Questions for Section 4**

- i.** Define social policy
- ii.** What is social administration?
- iii.** What are the major factors that influence social welfare policies of a nation?
- iv.** What are the essential components of social policy planning?
- v.** What are the ingredients of \_POSDCoRB?

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## **Module 5**

### **SECTION 5**

#### **HISTORY OF SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION IN NIGERIA**

##### **Introduction**

This section discusses the history of social welfare system in Nigeria. It examines critically the role of colonialism in the formulation of Nigerian social welfare policy during the colonial era, and after independence. The section provides constructive argument on how the American social security system has come to overshadow the inherited British social welfare policy.

##### **Learning Outcomes**

At the end of this section, the students are expected to:

- i.) Understand the origin of Nigerian social welfare system
- ii.) Discuss the role of colonialism in the development of the idea of rationalized social welfare in colonial Nigeria
- iii.) Trace the history of the major social welfare institutions to the colonial era
- iv.) Describe the structure and hierarchy of the social welfare institutions in Nigeria

##### **History of Social Welfare Administration In Nigeria**

The history of social welfare administration in Nigeria dated back to the colonial era. Colonialism is one of the most profound factors that has helped to shape what we now know today as the Nigeria's social welfare system. Although, other factors such as urbanization and industrialisation contributed to the overall definition of the line of government's actions and services during the colonial era and after independence, colonial invasion of Africa and colonial rule in Africa determined greatly what Africans enjoyed as social services during the colonial era (see Badru, 2006, Agugua, 2006, Nwabueze, 2006).

One fact that has remained in most literature on colonialism and European colonial welfare system in Africa is that social welfare was not part of the original policy of the colonial masters in Africa (Ake, 1981; Mamdani, 2004). In the mid-nineteenth centuries, Africa saw quite a number of European countries scrambling for human capital and geographical territories to exploit the natural resources of the continent. The scramble for Africa was as a result of the increasing need of European economies for cheap labour (Mamdani, 2004). During the era of the Industrial Revolution, there was high short of natural resources to produce commodities, the British and other Europeans, then thought that, the only way to fill this vacuum was to introduce another system that was different from slavery. At this time, many

European countries were beginning to oppose slavery as a system that degraded human dignity but they could not ignore the idea of leaving Africans to contribute to their own economies at home. Colonialism became the last option to engage in massive looting and exploitation of the African continent. Mamdani (2004) made this cogent remark about the emergence of colonialism in Africa.

'The moment of the Scramble was a meeting point of several interrelated developments, both internal and external. The end of slavery in the Western hemisphere underlined the practical need for organizing a new regime of compulsions, except this time within newly acquired African possessions. From being a humanitarian impulse, the movement to abolish the slave trade gained practical immediacy in the aftermath of the American Civil War. A direct effect of that war – which rerouted the supply of southern cotton to the north-was an acute shortage of cotton for textile production elsewhere, the "cotton famine", as it came to be known.

To address this dilemma this vital shortage posed for its leading industry, the British Cotton Growing Association was formed in 1902. By 1904, the cotton question had been sufficiently important to be included in the king's speech. "The insufficiency of the supply of raw material upon which great cotton industry depends has inspired me with deep concern, noted His Majesty, and drove the point home. "I trust that the efforts which are being made in various parts of the Empire to increase the area under cultivation may be attended with a large measure of success. This changing context helped swing important sections of manufacturing opinion against slavery and in favour of colonization, so that Africans who yesterday were transported to the New World could now stay at home-in both instances to produce cotton for the "Satanic Mills" (Mamdani, 2004:37).

In a nutshell, colonial invasion was not primarily for the improvement of the welfare of Africans. It was, in large measure, an extension of slave trade in a modified manner. At the beginning of colonial rule in Africa, after the 1885 Scramble for Africa meeting, colonial laws and colonial cultures were imposed on African colonies so as to enable the colonial masters penetrate the colonies. The imposition of these laws, and colonial institutions led to the displacement of traditional African cultures, and political system. It led to an imposition of the African colonial state. The African colonial state was as a result of this accident of history capricious and arbitrary in the management of the affairs of African people (Ake, 2000). But events would come to change the attitude of the colonial state towards social welfare.

Although, it established colonial institutions and built prisons for the confinement of offenders and criminals, the Nigerian colonial state did not bother on the welfare of majority of the indigenous people. There was no comprehensive welfare policy for children offenders until 1943 when the colonial masters enacted a law "An Ordinance to make Provisions for the Welfare of the Young and the Treatment of

Offenders and for the establishment of Juvenile Courts". Before then, several efforts made by the colonial office were not concretized on juvenile treatment in colonial Nigeria.

Almost two decades before promulgation of this law, the Salvation Army led by Colonel Souter and his wife had written a proposal to the British to help them stop the growing number of juveniles in Lagos. The reason was that, Lagos was the first part of Nigeria to be ceded to British Empire in 1861. Consequently, most people moved to Lagos with their children in search of the "White Man's Job". This phenomenon also supposedly increased the number of beggars and street urchins in Lagos. The increasing rate of urbanization and the slow pace of industrial work really affected the rate at which most unskilled workers and children could be accommodated into the new economy. This factor led to the exposure of dozens of children to the streets, bringing eventually the policy of repatriation. The British saw these children as "undesirables" in the emergent urban Lagos, thus an office was created to carry out this programme.

Colonel Souter of Salvation Army and his wife saw this method as inadequate to reform these children and make them better human beings. In 1925, they founded the Boys Industrial Home in Yaba. Ogunleye (2007) noted that "the idea was first mooted in 1924 when the Christian organisation approached the government with a proposal for setting up a 'refuge' for juvenile delinquents. Governor Clifford readily supported the proposal when in his despatch to London he confessed the inadequacy of the main policy of ordering corporal punishment, in form of whipping, for juvenile offenders, and accepted the organisation's argument that "the power to send an offender to a reformatory would be of much value in checking the growth of juvenile crime" (Ogunleye, 2007:210).

The institution, financed by the Government but built by Salvation Army was opened in August 25, 1925 for services. The school was meant for the reclamation of "the boys who have for long been a problem for many". The establishment, thus, set the agenda, for British colonial welfare administration in Nigeria. In 1943, a committee was appointed by the colonial authorities to assess the situation, between December 1943 and May 1944, the Committee had registered 683 boys and 174 girls for employment. By the end of May, 1944, the register of the colonial office only reflected 414 boys and 124 girls. This trend was what led to the appointment of Bishop Vining and Bishop Taylor to write a report. The report was submitted to the colonial Governor of Lagos on July 18, 1946. This period coincided with the period when the Second World War was having daunting effects on the colonies and there was increasing pressure for decolonization and improved welfare for Africans. The colonial period saw the creation of colonial welfare office to cater for the needs of

the less privileged. The practice, which started in Lagos later spread to other regions in Lagos.

At independence in 1960, the Federal Government placed the responsibility of making policies for social development under Ministry of labour. It later moved to Ministry of Youth, Women and Social Development. Today, most state governments in Nigeria have this task placed solely under Ministry of Youth, Women and Social Development. The Lagos State Government now has its social policy thrust in the hand of Ministry of Youth, Sports and Social Development and Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development.

### **The Emergence of Nigeria's Social Security System**

The attainment of political independence in 1960 gave Nigeria the opportunity to reform the inherited colonial system, and introduce social policies that could rapidly improve the standard of living of the citizens. The attainment of independence was therefore a new era in Nigeria's social welfare and security system.

Agugua (2006) traced the history of Nigeria's social security system to the National Provident Funds (Act) of 1961 and the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1987. The two social security systems were designed by the government to undertake a comprehensive review and repackaging of Nigeria's social security programmes for Nigerians, and Nigerian workers who at the time were exposed to different hazardous working conditions without adequate protection by the laws. According to him, the law defines a worker as; 'Any person who, not being a child, is employed in Nigeria under any contract, express or implied or apprenticeship with an employer whether by way of any labour, clerical work or otherwise and however paid such contract not being one of employment as a member of the crew of any ship—'. Although the law was fraught with several errors and inadequacies, it stood for the first time in Nigerian history as the hope of an ordinary Nigerian worker (Agugua, 2006:49).

As to the National Provident Funds (Act), it went through series of reforms; in 1974, 1976, 1984 and 1993 (see Agugua, 2006:49). It was the reform of the Decree 73 of the 1993 that changed it to the Nigerian Social Insurance Trust Fund (NSITF) scheme.

The objectives of NSITF have been comprehensively listed by Agunbiade (2013).



## **Objectives of The Nigerian Social Insurance Trust Fund (NSITF)**

1. Provision of technical expertise necessary to develop, implement, coordinate, promote and evaluate the environmental, occupational health, safety, risk and emergency management programmes.
2. Ensure compliance with all Federal, State, and local environmental and occupational health, safety and emergency management laws and regulations.
3. Conduct inspection compliance audit as it relates to Health, Safety and Environmental processes by various industries/organizations both in public and private sector and bring observations to the attention of the board and organizations concerned.
3. Establish overall requirements for HSE specifications and standards.
4. Initiate and develop HSE plans and policies and required processes, control and liaison with other agencies/establishment of government to ensure compliance with environmental procedures and regulations.
5. Creation of classes and subclasses and the classification of all institutions in Nigeria for the Purposes of assigning each to a class or subclass according to their risk potentials.
6. Recommend premiums payable by each class or subclass to the board for approval after the first 2years as stated in the Act and thereafter as the need may arise.
7. Vetting of all the medical/health components of claims and benefits.
8. Monitoring of unusual occurrences and reporting follow-up procedures.

## **Review Questions for Section 5**

- i. What are the essential elements of Nigerian Social Welfare System?
- ii. Discuss briefly the role of colonialism in the development of social welfare in Nigeria
- iii. Enumerate five objectives of Nigerian Social Insurance Trust Fund

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## **Module 6**

### **SECTION 6**

#### **THE HEALTH SECTOR AND SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION IN NIGERIA**

##### **Introduction**

This section discusses the role of the health sector in the social welfare administration of Nigeria. It asserts that health is an essential institution in the communication and implementation of government's policy on social welfare of any nation. This is discussed within the context of how the sector emerged as a colonial entity and how it has gone through series of reforms over the years.

##### **Learning Outcomes**

**At the end of the section, every student should be able to:**

- i) Discuss the history of the health sector in Nigeria
- ii) Explain the role of the health sector in social welfare administration
- iii) Describe the structure of the health sector and hierarchy of the institutions saddled with the responsibility of providing qualitative health care services to Nigerians
- iv) Discuss the role of the Nigerian Social Insurance Trust Fund (NSITF) in the provision of health services
- v) Identify the private agencies that deliver health services at home and abroad

##### **The Health Sector and Social Welfare Administration In Nigeria**

The Health sector is one sector that has benefitted immensely from the Nigerian social security system. In fact, the emergence of the National Provident Funds which later metamorphosed into the Nigerian Social Insurance Trust Fund, is a key player in the development of the health sector in Nigeria.

##### **History of The Health Sector In Nigeria**

The history of the health sector dated back to the colonial era with the creation of the Lagos General Hospital by the British in the late nineteen century. The Lagos General Hospital was built and located on broad street, Lagos. It was primarily conceived to cater for the health of the colonial administrators in Lagos; services of the hospital were later extended to Lagosians at the time. The hospital has grown to produce several general hospitals in Nigeria including the Universities' Teaching Hospital led by the University Teaching Hospital (UCH), Ibadan.

##### **The Functions of the Health Sector In Social Welfare Administration**

The health sector in Nigeria is saddled with the responsibility of caring for the health of Nigerians at all levels. The specific functions can be discussed serially.

1. The health sector is saddled with the responsibility of providing health services against all types of diseases.
2. It is saddled with the responsibility of providing infrastructure that will make it possible for citizens to have access to qualitative healthcare from the state.
3. The health sector is expected to diagnose all ailments and diseases within the geographical boundaries of Nigeria, and work on the possible provision of drugs for such ailments.
4. It is expected to undertake comprehensive training for all its health workers; doctors, nurses, pharmacists, health attendants, health educators etc at all times.
5. Remove barriers to access to qualitative healthcare services.
6. Provide effective services at all times that are capable of building confidence in the government.
7. Ensure that infant and maternal mortality rates are reduced to the bearable minimum.
8. Extend health services to people in the remote areas as well as rural parts of Nigeria.
9. Work with the international community and the non-governmental organisations to enhance health services in the country.

## **Structure of The Health Sector In Nigeria**

The health sector can be categorised into two:

- i.) Public Health Sector
- ii) Private Health Sector

### **i.) The public sector comprises of the following:**

- 1. General Hospitals
- 2. University Teaching Hospitals
- 3. Specialized Public Hospitals
- 4. Health Institutions
- 5. Primary Health Centres
- 6. Diagnostic Centres

### **ii. Private sector comprises of the following:**

- 1. Private Hospitals
- 2. Private Clinic
- 3. Diagnostic Centres
- 4. International Organisations such as the World Health Organisations
- 5. Non-Governmental Organisations such as Society For Family Health, Red Cross Society etc

## **Categorisation of Services of The Health Sector In Nigeria**

The services rendered by the health sector in Nigeria can be categorised into two: public and private.

### **1. Public health services usually include:**

- i.) Those health services that are rendered by the Federal Government of Nigeria
- ii). Health Services that are rendered by the State Governments in Nigeria
- iii) Health Services that are rendered by Local Government through the State and Federal Governments i.e the Community Health Centres

**2. Private health sector usually includes those health services that are usually rendered by private individuals and private organisations. These include:**

- i.) Health services by agencies of the international community e.g The World Health Organisation
- ii) Health Services by Private Hospitals
- iii) Health services by Voluntary Organisations or the NGOs

### **Nature of Services Rendered By The Health Sector In Nigeria**

Over the years, the health sector has been rendering several services ranging from infant and maternal health, treatment of infectious diseases, care and support of patients living positively with HIV/AIDS, giving of Polio vaccines, treatment of diabetics, treatment of cancer and the vigorous war against malaria, EBOLA, Zika, and Cerebro-spinal meningitis. In this module, we shall be concentrating on those services that are rendered by the National Social Insurance Trust Funds (NSITF).

THE NSITF is a health initiative created to cater for the health of Nigerian workers both in the public and the organised private sector. It has a comprehensive insurance which will enable the workers to have access to qualitative health care services through contributory scheme. Some of the functions of the organisation include:

1. Put in place the process of contributory scheme that enables workers have access to qualitative health services at subsidised rates.
2. Register all public workers and those in the private sector who have joined the scheme.
3. Provide adequate records of these staff, and their family members who might want to enjoy the services of the scheme.
4. Liaise with government hospitals to provide the needed health services as at when due.
5. Ensure that members' complaints are attended to as at when due and redress found to such complaints for effective service delivery.

The NSITF also has some statutory mandates to employees' compensations but this shall be discussed at another section of the module.

### **Review Questions for Section 6**

- i. Indicate briefly the history of health sector in Nigeria
- ii. What are the major functions of health sector in social welfare administration?
- iii. How can we categorise health sector in Nigeria?

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## **Module 7**

### **SECTION 7**

#### **THE NIGERIAN SOCIAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND (NSITF)**

##### **Introduction**

This section puts students through a critical examination of the role of the Nigerian Social Insurance Trust Fund (NSITF) in the promotion of the welfare of the Nigerian workers.

##### **Learning Outcomes**

At the end of this section, students should be able to:

- i.) Understand the effect of the NSITF on the social security of the Nigerian workers
- ii.) List and explain the role of the NSITF in the enforcement of the Employees' Compensation Act
- iii.) Differentiate between the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1987 and the Employees' Compensation Act, 2010

##### **Social Security, NSITF and The Welfare Of Nigerian Workers**

The history of Nigerian social security system has been discussed elsewhere in the module. This section is meant to discuss the functions of the Employees Compensation Act, 2010 and the role of NSITF in the implementation of the Act.

##### **Employees' Compensation Act, 2010**

The Employees' Compensation Act, 2010 is a repeal of the Workmen's Compensation Decree of 1987. The Act which came into force in 2010 was placed under the statutory responsibility of the NSITF for implementation. The NSITF listed some of the functions of the ECA (see NSITF (FAQs on ECA, 2015).

##### **Functions of The Employees' Compensation Act**

The ECA provides for cash and non-cash benefit components such as:

- (i) Vocational rehabilitation for any injured employee to assist them in getting back to work, even if it has to be another kind of job suitable for his/her condition (Section 16(i))
- (ii) Counselling services to dependants of the affected worker, while the worker is being rehabilitated (Section 16 (2) in addition to the cash lump sum compensation.
- (iii) Medical, surgical, hospital, nursing and other care or apparatus, including artificial appliances that are necessary at the time of injury and thereafter are supplied. (Section 26 (1).

- (iv) Allowance to the injured employee where necessary for sustenance (Section 26(2))
- (v) replacement and repair of artificial appliances that may be needed by an injured employee
- (vi) Engagement of independent specialists and settlement of medical bills at the Fund's expense (Section 26(3)).

### **Differences Between The Employees' Compensation Act And The Repealed Workmen's Compensation Decree**

The NSITF in its FAQs listed the following differences between the ECA and WMCA (see NSITF (FAQS), 2015).

1. The ECA offers not only better and adequate compensation to employees, or their dependants for any injury, death, disability or disease arising out of, or in the course of employment, but also ensures that such employees are further assisted by counselling and rehabilitation to resume work and in the case of permanent injury, assist the injured worker to buy body parts support. Such is not available under WCA.
2. The ECA provides for speedy and adequate compensation, resolution of disputes without recourse to the courts as obtained under the WCA in which virtually all categories of compensation have to be resolved via law courts.
3. The ECA ensures that funds maintained centrally are always available to pay compensation, regardless of the financial position of the employer at the time of need.
4. Mainly, large organized employers take insurance cover for their employees, others do not. Even when the insurance is taken, disputes take a long time to resolve, thereby subjecting the injured worker to untold hardship under the WCA. But, the ECA is for all categories of employers, including self-employed persons.
5. The ECA provides a -no fault scheme". It is a Social Insurance Scheme whose primary objective is to provide a fair and speedy process of payment of compensation and other services to victims of employment injury or disease.
6. The ECA negates the insurance principle of - no premium no cover" in that it provides cover for employees of registered and contributing employers, even when such employers have difficulties in paying contributions for the period accident occurred. The onus is on the Employees' Compensation Act managers to pursue defaulting employers for payment of such outstanding premiums.

**Review Questions for Section 7**

- i. What is the role of the NSITF in the life of workers and employers of labour?
- ii. How is NSITF related to social security of Nigerian Workers?
- iii. What is the difference between Workers' Compensation Act, 1987 and Employees' Compensation Act, 2010?

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## **Module 8**

### **Section 8**

#### **The Role Of Education And Social Welfare Administration In Nigeria**

##### **Introduction**

This section discusses the role of the education sector in the promotion of social welfare and social policy on education in Nigeria. The section considers the education as a vital organ in the promotion of the welfare of Nigerians. It is on the basis of this, that, it x-rays the potential benefits of the sector for the promotion of formal and non-formal education in Nigeria.

##### **Learning Outcomes**

At the end of this section, students should be able to:

- i.) Describe link between the education sector and social welfare administration
- ii.) Explain the role of the education sector in the promotion of formal education in Nigeria
- iii.) Discuss the agencies that are saddled with the responsibility of regulating education in Nigeria
- iv.) Discuss the role of the international community in the delivery of qualitative education to Nigerians

##### **The Education Sector and Social Welfare Administration in Nigeria**

The education sector is another important sector that helps promote social welfare and equitable social policy in Nigeria. Since education is the right of every Nigerian, the education sector is used to promote and protect this right, and provide Nigerians' access to qualitative education; although, this access has been constrained over the years by many factors such as corruption and mismanagement of public funds.

##### **History of The Education Sector In Nigeria**

The history of the education sector in Nigeria dated back to the colonial era in 1842 when the British built the first primary school in Lagos, and 1859 when the Christian Missionary Society (CMS) established the first secondary school in Nigeria: The CMS Grammar School, located in Bariga area of Lagos. The King's College and other British model schools followed in the pattern of Western schools that were established in colonial Nigeria. It was not until 1934 when the Yaba College of Technology was built for the training of technical manpower needed to aid colonial administration in Nigeria. In 1948, the British established the University of Ibadan which started as a college of University of London. Today, Nigeria now has several

public and private primary and secondary schools for imparting pre-university education. It has also over 100 public and private universities with universities of technology among them.

### **Structure of The Nigerian Education System**

- i) Public Sector
- ii) Private Sector

### **Levels of Operation of The Education Sector**

- i.) Federal
- ii) State
- iii) Private

### **Enabling Law Guiding The Education Sector In Nigeria**

The National Policy on Education which was made in 1977, and has gone through several reforms, is the legal policy guiding the education sector in Nigeria. The policy is designed to regulate public and private sectors' involvement in the discharge of education services in Nigeria at:

- i.) Primary level
- ii) Secondary level
- iii) Tertiary level

It has, as its mandate, the need to create equal access for all Nigerians to have access to formal and non-formal education. It lays emphasis on the 6-3-3-4 system of education. It is largely British-oriented system of education but has been exposed in recent times to modification from America's system of education.

### **Functions of The Education Sector In Nigeria**

- i.) The education system in Nigeria is designed to create learning environment for all Nigerians.
- ii.) Design appropriate models of education that can make Nigerians competitive at home and abroad.
- iii) Provide Nigeria with needed manpower to fast-track rapid economic growth and economic development.
- iv) Provide formal education that will enable Nigerians understand their rights, protect such rights and participate actively in democratic projects.
- v.) Create an avenue for a science and technology education that will support the nation in its quest for economic and technological advancement. In addition, the science and technology education is expected to provoke innovations that will put Nigeria at comparative advantage.

## **Organisations, Commissions, Boards And Agencies Regulating Education In Nigeria**

The agencies that are responsible for the regulation of education services in Nigeria are too numerous to be listed in this module. We shall list a few of these agencies and discuss their statutory relevance.

### **1. National Universities Commission (NUC)**

The National Universities Commission is a commission established by the Federal Government, under the Ministry of Education to regulate university education and set minimum standards (Benchmarks) for the discharge of university education in Nigeria. The Commission is also saddled with the responsibility of guiding government in the appointment of university staff and administrators. It is also expected to resolve crises emanating from the universities either between the government and university academics or the government and non-academic staff.

### **2. National Board For Technical Education**

The National Board for Technical Education is a board created under Ministry of Education to cater for teaching of technical education in Nigeria. The board, like NUC, is saddled with the responsibility of ensuring that the technical and administrative manpower required for the discharge of these responsibilities are rendered to the technical schools in Nigeria.

Moja (2000) has listed other commissions and boards in the education sector to include:

JAMB	Joint Admissions and Matriculation Board (now UTME)
LGA	Local Government Authority
LGEA	Local Government Education Authority
NABTEB	National Business and Technical Education Board
NCE	National Certificate of Education
NMEC	National Mass Literacy, Adult and Non-formal Education Commission
NPEC	National Primary Education Commission
NSEC	National Secondary Education Commission
SPEB	State Primary Education Board

It should be noted that states in Nigeria also have their agencies that help them regulate and extend education services to citizens of their states.



## **The Role of The International Community In The Promotion Of Education In Nigeria**

The international community has been playing vital role in the promotion of education in Nigeria. This role has been coming to the government in form of funds and manpower development. The United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation is primarily saddled with the responsibility of increasing the international community's involvement in the promotion of education in the developing world.

The involvement of the international community in the education sector in Nigeria is too numerous to state in a module, what we can do is to summarise a few of their collective responsibilities:

- i) Promote equal access to education worldwide.
- ii) Work with national governments to fight illiteracy.
- iii) Provide funds for human and material development of primary, secondary and higher institutions in the country.
- iv.) Support the government to provide capacity building for national development.
- v) Fund research that can provoke accelerated science and technology education.

### **Review Questions for Section 8**

- i. Explain the nexus between education and social welfare administration
- ii. Which school is the first secondary in Nigeria?
- iii. Enumerate five Regulating Agencies of Education in Nigeria

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## **Module 9**

### **SECTION 9**

#### **THE HOUSING SECTOR, LANDS AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA**

##### **Introduction**

This section discusses the role of housing in urban development in Nigeria. It considers housing as an essential need of every urban dweller in Nigeria. This has become a reality in view of the overwhelming impact of urbanization on the social welfare of urban dwellers in Nigeria.

##### **Learning Outcomes**

At the end of this section, students should be able to:

- i.) Define urbanization and housing
- ii.) Explain the role of urbanization in Nigerian development
- iii.) Discuss the history of housing policy in Nigeria
- iv.) Explain the impact of housing and lands on the livelihood and welfare of Nigerians
- v.) Describe the New faces of housing policy in the Age of globalization

##### **Urbanization and The Growth of Cities In Nigeria**

Urbanization is a worldwide phenomenon. It is a process of change towards economically advanced life in the city. It also been defined as the movements of people from rural areas to urban centres where life looks more abundant for many people because of the influence of industrialization. According to Badru, (2004: 31) 'Urbanization is one of the most remarkable issues of the twentieth century. It is a major challenge to scholars, policy makers, city managers and regional development planners. As a process, it has implication for a number of social institutions such as family in every country'. The scholar contends that 'the phenomenon of urbanization has brought mixed social change on the family'.

The United Nations World Urbanization Prospects 2014 give some facts about the current wave of urbanization in the world. According to the report: 'The urban population of the world has grown rapidly since 1950, from 746 million to 3.9 billion in 2014. Asia, despite its lower level of urbanization, is home to 53 per cent of the world's urban population, followed by Europe (14 per cent) and Latin America and the Caribbean (13 per cent). Continuing population growth and urbanization are projected to add 2.5 billion people to the world's urban population by 2050, with nearly 90 per cent of the increase concentrated in Asia and Africa. Just three countries—India, China and Nigeria— together are expected to account for 37 per cent of the projected growth of the world's urban population between 2014 and

2050. India is projected to add 404 million urban dwellers, China 292 million and Nigeria 212 million. Close to half of the world's urban dwellers reside in relatively small settlements of less than 500,000 inhabitants, while only around one in eight live in the 28 mega-cities with more than 10 million inhabitants.

The report added that "Tokyo is the world's largest city with an agglomeration of 38 million inhabitants, followed by Delhi with 25 million, Shanghai with 23 million, and Mexico City, Mumbai and São Paulo, each with around 21 million inhabitants. By 2030, the world is projected to have 41 mega-cities with more than 10 million inhabitants. Tokyo is projected to remain the world's largest city in 2030 with 37 million inhabitants, followed closely by Delhi where the population is projected to rise swiftly to 36 million. Several decades ago, most of the world's largest urban agglomerations were found in the more developed regions, but today's large cities are concentrated in the global South. The fastest-growing urban agglomerations are medium-sized cities and cities with less than 1 million inhabitants located in Asia and Africa"

Urbanization is a significant factor in the development of world economies either in the developed or the developing capitalist nations. It is an ongoing process which is more likely to provoke more capitalist values and the internationalization of the global political economy. Urbanization naturally affects all aspects of the national life of a country, and is a force that every individual is likely to face in the course of his/her life. Nigeria, of course, is undergoing different processes of urbanization, from growth of cities to increasing population growth.

Urbanization in Nigeria dated back to the colonial era. It started largely with the introduction of colonialism but some forces of urban life had existed in pre-nineteenth century urbanization. Before the formal cession of Lagos to the British Empire in the mid-nineteenth century, there had been rapid movement of Africans in diaspora to major African cities. This happened at the end of the slave trade. The expansion of Lagos colony and the introduction of colonization to other parts of Nigeria also spread the influence of urbanization to the North, South, and Eastern parts of Nigeria (see Mabogunje, 1968; Badru, 2004., Nwanna, 2004., Adejugbe, 2004).

The end of the Second World War, however saw a change in the population growth of cities in Nigeria. The end of the War led to agitation for self-rule in the developing countries. Many of the European leaders were confronted with pressure for independence from the colonies. This pressure greatly shaped most colonial policies in Africa. Second, the colonial masters reclassified some territories which led to the reorganisation of Nigeria into regions with provinces and divisions. As a result of this colonial transformation of Nigeria's urban structure, more people moved to the cities already developed by the colonial state or undergoing colonial transformation.

Nwanna (2004) observed that in 1950, the population of Lagos was 230, 256, by 1952, it had increased to 267,400; in 1962 it rose to 665,246. As at the 1991 population count, the population of Lagos was put at 6.8 million (see Nwanna, 2004). Today, Lagos is projected as having a population of over 10 million people.

As earlier noted in the 2014 Urbanization Prospects Report of the United Nations, many cities in Africa are likely to experience rapid urbanization, if the pace of democracy and globalization continues the way it is today.

Although, urbanization led to rapid economic growth in some cities in Nigeria, it impoverished a lot of cities that served as trade routes for the colonial Marketing Boards during the colonial era. Housing is one of the major welfare challenges that many Nigerians now have to cope with.

### **The Issue of Housing in Nigeria**

As Badru, (2010:41) asserts, 'the issue of housing, as an important basic need, is indubitable but providing an accessible, people-centred, inclusive and sustainable one for the citizen, which is more crucial, is problematic in Nigeria'. The author in, five sections, explored the conceptual, theoretical and empirical dimensions of the subject matter with emphasis on housing development in general and homelessness in particular, relying on secondary data to prosecute the task. The scholar pointed to sociological significance of homelessness for an individual or the group in which he or she belongs. The scholar examined selected causes of homelessness, pointed to some categories of homeless people, alluded and addressed consequences of the phenomenon and suggested sustainable strategies to mitigate the social problem. The kernel of the chapter is that socio-cultural needs of the people should be taken into consideration when housing needs and policies are conceived, implemented and evaluated.

### **History of The Housing Sector and Housing Policy In Nigeria**

Like most social welfare policies in contemporary Nigeria, the history of the housing sector is also dated back to the colonial era. In his work *Housing and Urban Development in Nigeria*, Aluko (2004) argued that 'In Nigeria, the first step in public intervention or provision in the housing sector started during the colonial period. Three major events occurred which brought about dramatic entry of the colonial government into the housing sector between 1929 and the late 1950s. The first step in public housing and indeed town planning was taken as a result of the outbreak of the bubonic plague which ravaged Lagos between 1925 and 1928. The plague of 1928 led to the establishment of the Lagos Executive Board in 1929. The board was to establish some housing units. This body was charged with the planning and development of Lagos thus establishing not only the concept of planning before

development but also introducing the need to ensure that development is carried out as planned-development control" (Aluko, 2004:81).

At independence, housing featured in the First National Development Plan (1962-1968) but was not given special priority (see Aluko, 2004:83). In the Second National Development Plan (1970-1974), housing gained some momentum in the policy of the government. The then Military Government created National Council On Housing. The National Housing Scheme was established in 1972 with primary aim of meeting 54,000 units by 1976. Aluko added that, in May 1972, the Federal Government of Nigeria took over the Africa Staff Housing Scheme and transformed it into the Federal Government Staff Housing Board.

Despite the efforts made in the Second National Development Plan, the housing problem in Nigeria was not seriously addressed. This consequently led to the introduction of intensive participation between the Federal and State Governments in the provision of housing in the country. Aluko noted that the National Housing Programme in the 3<sup>rd</sup> National Development Programme also fell short of accomplishments.

In 1991, a comprehensive policy came into operation in Nigeria. The National Housing Policy was introduced by the Federal Government. The main objective of the National Housing Policy was to make the private sector the vehicle for delivering affordable housing problems in Nigeria. The state governments have domesticated the policy in their various states to meet the national plan. Since the departure of the military, several reform efforts have been undertaken by the Federal Government and State Governments to help solve the problem of housing in the country in the face of urbanization.

### **Housing Problems In Nigeria**

- i). High Cost of Low-Cost Housing Schemes
- ii). High Cost of Land
- iii). Over involvement of the state in the determination of land titles based on the Land Use Act, 1978
- iv). Urban Pressure on Available Housing Scheme
- v). Poor Regulation of Private Sector's involvement in the Provision of Affordable Houses
- vi). High Cost of Housing Materials
- vii). Land Crises

viii). Weak Judicial System that cannot guarantee the protection of Land Rights

### **The Objectives of The National Housing Policy**

The objectives of the National Housing Policy may be summarized as follows:

1. The policy is designed to reduce the growing housing problems in Nigeria especially in the face of rapid urbanization
2. The need to make housing an enablement for every Nigerian
3. The need to increase the participation of both the public and the private sectors in the provision of affordable housing in Nigeria
4. The policy is designed to provide Nigerians soft loans that can enable them have access to houses of their own
5. It is designed to enable governments at Federal and State levels provide funds for the construction of low-cost housing units for Nigeria
6. The policy emphasizes the role of the private sector as a key player in housing provision.

### **Structure of Agencies and Institutions Providing Housing In Nigeria**

The structure of the agencies and institutions providing housing in Nigeria can be divided into two:

i.) Public

ii.) Private

i) The Public Sector in the Provision of Housing

The public sector comprises of the Federal Government (Federal Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development). It also has the State Ministries of Housing in Nigeria. The sector is concerned with public provision of housing, and it is the largest sector in the housing sector in the country.

ii) Private Sector in the Provision of Housing

The private sector comprises of the banks and private individuals who intend to invest in the provision of housing for the benefits of Nigerians.

### **Criticisms of The Nigerian Housing Policy and Programmes**

i.). Most policies and programmes of the government on housing are not pro-poor

- ii.). Poor regulation of the housing sector
- iii). Housing needs of Nigeria do not suggest that the sector is working
- vi) Housing plans are pro-urban

### **Review Questions for Section 9**

- i. How can you define urbanisation?
- ii. How is housing a problem in Nigeria?
- iii. Enumerate five housing problems in Nigeria
- iv. How is structure of housing agencies arranged in Nigeria?



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## **Module 10**

### **Section 10**

#### **THE ROLE OF THE NON-STATE ACTORS AND THE NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS IN SOCIAL WELFARE**

##### **Introduction**

This section of the module discusses the role of the non-governmental organisations and individuals in the administration of social welfare in Nigeria. It argues that the non-governmental organisations are key players in the development of social work and social welfare. This undoubted fact has made it sacrosanct for every government to place the organisations in their appropriate positions in the delivery of social policy and social development programmes.

##### **Learning Outcomes**

At the end of this section, every student should be able to:

- i.) Define Non-Governmental Organisations
- ii.) Identify the Non-governmental Organisations that are involved in the delivery of social welfare services in Nigeria
- iii.) Explain the essential roles they play in the expansion of social support to the need through professional social work and social services
- iv.) Discuss the focus of the non-governmental organisations in social welfare practice

##### **The Role of the Non-State Actors and the Non-Governmental Organisations in Social Welfare Administration in Nigeria**

Social welfare delivery is a task that is carried out by both the public and the private sectors. Worldwide, non-state actors otherwise called non-governmental organisations have been involved in social welfare provision and social policy implementation.

##### **Definitions of Non-Governmental Organisations**

Non-governmental organisations are non-profit organisations developed by charity organisations, religious bodies or private individuals to help the state, fight, confront or solve an identified social problem in society using funds generated from private individuals. Non-governmental organisations have also been defined as private organisations which primary objective is to contribute to the improvement of human conditions. Many non-governmental organisations in the area of social welfare administration will fall into any of these two definitions stated above.

In terms of power, non-governmental organisations can be referred to as those organisations which are not directly controlled by the state on the nature of social work, social welfare and social services they render to the people but may have their activities tailored to fit the state's social policy. This type of definition may not be applicable to international organisations under conventions. We can also see non-governmental organisations as organisations set up by individuals or religious bodies to promote public good and public interest, while such organisations in the process promote their ideological or religious values. In recent times, non-governmental organisations are referred to as the 'Third Sector' (see Landim and Thompson, 1997).

## **Types of Non-Governmental Organisations**

### **i.) International Non-Governmental Organisations**

These are international organisations set up with global coverage on the promotion of global peace and development. A good example of this type of organisation in Nigeria is 'Society for Family Health'. Others include Red Cross and Red Crescent.

### **ii.) Charity-Based Organisations**

Charity-based organisations are voluntary organisations set up by religious bodies to promote social welfare and social services within or outside their country of origin. The Charity Organisation Society, which was formed in London in 1867 is an example of charity-based organisation. In Nigeria, we have the Red Cross Society, the Salvation Army, the Christian Missionary Society and other new organisations that emerged in the 1990s after the Cold War. Others include Federation of Muslim Women in Nigeria (FOMWAN), Zakat and Sadaqat Foundation of Nigeria, etc.

### **i) Private Individuals' Initiated Voluntary Organisations**

Private individuals-initiated voluntary organisations usually come in form of philanthropy. These are non-governmental organisations set up by individuals or families, first to honour them, and second to promote public welfare.

## **Focus of The Non-Governmental Organisations**

- i). Health
- ii). Education
- iii). Human Rights
- iv). National Security

- v). Migration
- vi). Workers' Rights
- vii). Slums
- viii). Criminal Justice Administration
- ix). Research and Development
- x). Infant and Maternal Health
- xi). Politics and Elections

### **Essential Services Rendered By The Non-Governmental Organisations**

- i). Funding
- ii). Counselling
- iii). Public Awareness
- iv). Medical Diagnosis
- v). Research
- vi). Collaboration with the government to carry out investigations on societal problems
- vii). Enablement through social work

### **Review Questions for Section 10**

- i. Define Non-Governmental Organisations
- ii. Provide three examples of NGOs
- iii. Enumerate five essential services rendered by NGOs
- iv. What is the difference between NGOs and FBOs?

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## **Section 11**

### **CRIMINOLOGY, THE STUDY OF CRIME AND TERRORISM**

#### **Introduction**

This section discusses criminology as a field of study. It examines crime as one of the major social problems in contemporary Nigerian society. It locates this analysis within the context of global terrorism, which is a major problem of Nigeria today.

#### **Learning Outcomes**

At the end of the study section, students should be able to:

- i.) Define Crime and its associated issues
- ii.) Describe Criminology as a Science
- iii.) Explain the Branches of Criminology
- iv.) Identify Types of Crimes
- v.) Discuss the characteristics of Criminals

#### **Criminology, the Study of Crime and Terrorism**

Criminology is the study of the origin, nature, causes and consequences of crime in society. It is the body of knowledge that is concerned with the making of laws, the breaking of laws and societal reaction to the breaking of laws. Criminology is a science because it seeks to scientifically investigate why people commit crime and the harm society suffers from crime.

Criminology is both a social and behavioural science because it concerns itself with the task of studying the social and behavioural factors in the crime that people commit. Not only this, it develops methods, models and approaches for understanding the role that natural factors play in the making of a criminal. Over the years, criminologists have been able to prove that genetic differences, physique, combination of chromosomes, intelligence, and chemical reactions in the body make people to commit crime. For instance, Cessare Lombroso used the corpse of dead criminals to establish that criminals are born and not made by society. Lombroso used the body structures of dead criminals, in his time, to prove that criminals are actually different from non-criminals. He believed that born criminals usually have long jaws, excessive hands and body shape that resembled those of apes. William Sheldon, too, has been able to build on the scientific work of Lombroso, by categorising human body into three: the first is ectomorph (skinny and tiny), endomorph (soft body built) and mesomorphs (body built, athletic in nature). Sheldon believed that most property crimes are committed by mesomorphs because they require their body structure or physique to intimidate their victims. Criminology

has advanced so many other theories to prove that crimes are caused by society and not genetic differences (see Danbazau, 2004). The research is a continuous one, which has helped the world understand the complexity of crime as a social phenomenon.

This is why criminology is a social science and behavioural science that is rich in the knowledge, methods and theories of the social and the natural sciences. Criminology enjoys its scientific bravery in its combination of methods from natural and the social sciences particularly medicine, psychology and psychiatry in the natural sciences, and sociology, economics, geography and law in the social sciences. What then is criminology?

The definition provided in 1934 by Edwin H. Sutherland, one of the founding fathers of American Criminology is widely accepted in the field today. According to him, "Criminology is the body of knowledge regarding crime as a social phenomenon. It includes within its scope the process of making laws, of breaking laws and of reacting toward the breaking of laws--". The objective of criminology is the development of a body of general and verified principles and other types of knowledge regarding this process of law, crime, and treatment or prevention".

As good as Sutherland's definition is, it neglects some essential areas of criminology which include the collection of crime statistics, intelligence, analysis of data, the administration of crime profiles of offenders and criminals, the collection, documentation of crime scene, crime mapping and all other activities that make the scientific understanding of crimes and prosecution of criminals easy in modern society. At least it is understandable that Sutherland formulated this definition when crime was at its formative stage in American history. Today, crime is now a sophisticated trade for many offenders and criminals in the world.

### **Branches of Criminology**

Criminology is an expansive field of study. It has seven areas of research and theory which criminologists often see as their areas of specialization and criminal justice experts.

#### **I) Criminal Etiology**

This branch of criminology is the oldest branch of criminology. It is concerned with the study of the causes of crime in society. Earliest attempts at studying the causes of crime were done by the physiognomists and later by the classical thinkers of the eighteenth century: Cessare Beccaria and Jeremy Bentham.

#### **II) Sociology of Law**

This field of criminology deals with the study of laws, how they come to be and the relation of law to society. The branch also deals with the study of the origin of



criminal law, changes in criminal law and how such changes shape and modify the social construction of crime.

### **III) Penology**

This field of criminology deals with the study of the origin and nature of prisons, cells and correctional homes in modern society. It uses the methods of the social sciences to investigate the role of punishment in the punishment meted out to inmates and the correction, rehabilitation and restoration programmes designed to change the lifestyles of criminals in modern society. In recent times, the focus of penology in the developing world is increasingly changing towards correction as a key component of imprisonment (Siegel, 2007).

### **IV) Victimology**

Victimology is the aspect of criminology that deals with the study of the victims of crime. The main concern of this branch of criminology is to investigate how crimes affect the livelihoods of victims of crime, and how society can compensate such victims by understanding the consequences of crime on their property, physical, psychological and emotional wellbeing. It is a comprehensive area of research that systematically penetrates the depth of pains suffered by victims in their social encounters with criminals.

### **V.) Criminalistics**

This field of criminology studies the forensic records of crimes committed in a society at a particular time by examining the legal basis of the properties of such crimes, the scenes of the crimes and the evidential value of the various information at the custody of the law enforcement agencies. Criminalistics is closely related to the biological and chemical sciences.

### **VI.) Criminal Justice**

This is the field of criminology that deals with the study of criminal justice institutions. It examines the nature, the structure and functions of the three formal criminal justice agencies: the police, the court and the prison and weigh such functions against their effectiveness in society.

### **VII) Criminal Profiling**

This field of criminology examines the profiles of criminals; the family history of criminals, the time and period individuals ventured into crime and implications of all these factors on their criminal behaviour. This field is closely related to psychology and psychiatry.

## **VIII) Police Science and Criminal Intelligence**

Police Science and Criminal Intelligence is the branch of criminology that is concerned with the job of policing and its effects on crime control. Police science sees police function as a scientific enterprise which must be critically studied by scientists and then understood in order to be able to understand the factors that impinge on police efforts to combat crime.

Criminal intelligence is the second leg of police science. It is the sub-field of police science that deals with the study of collection, collation, publication and use of criminal intelligence for police or military operation in a country (Bohm and Haley, 2005).

### **What is Crime?**

Crime is any act that is committed by an individual or a group of individuals against the criminal law of a country which is punishable under the law. Criminologists have offered different definitions of crime and these definitions have been broadly categorised into two:

- i.) Sociological Definition of Crime
- ii.) Legal Definition of Crime

### **The Sociological Definition of Crime**

Crime is seen by criminologists in this context, as any act that violates the law of any society which brings harm to the society or causes untoward hardship to the corporate existence of the society, and is punishable by the society. This type of definition believes that an act must bring untoward hardship to the society before it can be defined as a crime. In addition, society must have collectively seen this hardship as something unpleasant that warrants being proscribed as a condemnable act. This is usually the view of sociologists and most social scientists when they are defining crime or describing criminal behaviour. It is the oldest form of definition of crime in history (Tierney, 1996).

There is, however, little ambiguity in this type of definition if it is not linked to criminal law and criminal justice administration. The ambiguity is in the distinction between what is deviant and criminal behaviour. A deviant behaviour is any behaviour that violates the norms of any society and brings discomfort to such society but is proscribed as a crime by the society. In other words, such behaviour is not punishable by the people in the society. Sociologists therefore must always make distinction between these two aspects of deviance.

## **2. The Legal Definition of Crime**

The legal definition of crime is the most commonly used definition of crime worldwide. It considers the role of the law in the prescription, proscription and

criminalization of an act or behaviour as a crime. In this context, a crime is a deviant behaviour which violates the criminal law of a state and is punishable by the law. Siegel (2007) stated that, "Crime is a violation of societal rules of behaviour as interpreted and expressed by a criminal legal code created by people holding social and political power. Individuals who violate these rules are subject to sanctions by state authority, social stigma and loss of status". Siegel's definition of crime combines the consensus view and the conflict view of crime which emphasizes that criminal law is made by a few politically powerful members of our society.

## **Legal Requirements for Determining a Crime**

### **i.) The Legality Requirement**

Under this requirement, an act must be recognised by the law before any member of our society is arrested and prosecuted for it as a crime. Once, the law does not recognise an act as a criminal behaviour, no police or any member of the criminal justice is allowed to prosecute a Nigerian citizen for the act.

### **ii) Actus Reus: The "Criminal Act" Requirement**

It is the prerogative of the criminal justice system to establish the criminal act that a person has committed before being prosecuted and sentenced for it. This provision is made by most countries including Nigeria in order to ensure that people are not convicted for the crimes they did not commit.

### **ii.) Mens Rea: The "Guilty Mind" Requirement**

This is also the prerogative of the criminal justice system. The police and the court are expected to establish clearly and unequivocally the criminal intent or criminal mind of the offenders or criminals. Where the court doubts the authenticity of the criminal intent claims by the police, the court is statutorily empowered to order a professional conduct of psychiatric test on the offender or criminal in order to ascertain his/her criminal mind.

## **Types of Crimes**

Many attempts have been made by criminologists to classify crimes and define the characteristics of the criminals in our society. The commonest practice is to consider the nature and impact of the crimes on society. First, we may classify crimes into: Felony and misdemeanour.

### **I.) Felony or Felonious Crimes**

Felonious crimes are those crimes that threaten the corporate coexistence of a state. They are usually the crimes, which the state believes are against its sovereignty or may cause malicious damage to the nation if not seriously punished. Instances of these are terrorism and political assassination.

## **II.) Misdemeanour**

Misdemeanour refers to minor crimes which society frowns at but do not have malicious impact on society. They are usually minor infractions of the law that may not affect a sizeable number of people. Theft of livestock or theft of mobile phone is a form of misdemeanour.

Crimes can also be classified in terms of the type of impact they have on society. These usually include: property crimes, violent crimes, white collar crimes, organised crimes, blue collar crimes, victimless crimes, international crimes, transnational crimes etc.

**i.) Property crimes** are those crimes committed by persons to dispossess people of their personal property using physical force or technology to intimidate or injure such people. Property crimes are today widespread in most developing countries because of the prevalence of the problem of poverty. Property crimes include: theft, armed robbery, burglary etc.

**ii.) Violent crimes** are those crimes which are usually committed by persons or groups to inflict injuries on other members of their society or neighbouring community using physical force or technology as a form of coercion or intimidation. Terrorism is a form of violent crime so also is insurgency.

**iii) Organised Crimes** are those crimes which are usually committed by a group of persons with the aim of deriving economic incentives from the crime or inflicting malicious damage on the society in general. Organised crimes must at the onset be motivated by the need to collectively prosecute criminal actions using criminal tactics and communication networks that help penetrate the terrain or environment of the victims. In recent times, criminologists have tried to make distinction between two types of organised crimes; the first is the organised crime that is motivated by profit-making or capital accumulation; the second type of organised crime is the type that is not motivated by either money or profit-making. Terrorism falls into the second category because most terror acts are not designed to make money from the victims but impose fear, and leave serious impact on society.

## **iv.) Transnational or International Crimes**

Transnational or international crimes are those crimes which are committed by persons outside the borders of two or more countries for economic or non-economic incentives. Nigeria now experiences different types of transnational or international crimes because of the effects of globalization.

## **Criminology, Crime and Terrorism**

With its diverse areas of research and science, criminology has helped greatly to study crime in modern society. Criminologists now devote a lot of their attention to study the effects and impact of crime on human development, economic growth and democracy.

The study of terrorism is one of the areas of criminology that has attracted the attention of most criminologists in recent times. Terrorism is an emergent form of crime in our contemporary society. It is a crime that hunts not only the developed world but a large number of developing countries particularly in the Arab World and Africa. Terrorism is one of the most dangerous organised crimes of our time that is seriously affecting the social welfare of the poor and the rich by ensuring that the life of the poor and the opulent is endangered by terrorist aggression.

The United States Department of State defines terrorism as “premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against non-combatant targets by sub-national groups or clandestine agents”. Using the US Department of State’s definition, we can discern three features that must be presented in a terrorist act:

- i.) Politically motivated violence
- ii.) Perpetration of such violence against non-combatant targets
- iii) Sub-national groups or clandestine agents must be the perpetrators

The US Department of State’s definition is silent on the likely impact of terrorism on the people but the UN General Assembly had since 1994 defined what terrorism is through its Resolution 49/60 adopted on December 9, 1994. According the resolution, terrorism is any: “Criminal act intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for political purposes, are in any circumstance unjustifiable, whatever the considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or any other nature that may be invoked to justify them”.

The UN General Assembly definition incorporates virtually all large scale terrorist incidences like the attack on the World Trade Center in September 11, 2001 and state terrorism that is common in the developing world. Based on this fact, terrorism is usually categorised into two:

### **I.) International or Global Terrorism**

This is a form of terrorism that is usually perpetrated by the international terrorist organisations with global communication networks and funding. It is a form of terrorist attack that is usually committed by religious and ideologically motivated groups like Al Qaeda, As-Shabab, and the Islamic State. This type of terrorist act

can be planned against any state or country and can also be executed in any region of the world because of the global appeal of the Islamic extremists.

## **II.) Domestic or State Terrorism**

Domestic terrorism has been defined as acts of terrorism conducted at home or in a country by government or local terrorist groups against non-combatant targets with the aim of intimidating the group or the general public.

State terrorism is a subset of domestic terrorism. It is a form of terrorism conducted by the government against the civilian population using state apparatus of coercion such as the police or the military.

## **Terrorism and Social Welfare In Nigeria**

Since the emergence of the problem of terrorism in Nigeria, about eight years ago (2009), several social welfare problems have emerged at Federal and State levels especially in the North-Eastern Nigeria. It would be recalled that Nigeria was not one of the terrorist nations in the world until 2009 when the incidence of Boko Haram emerged in Maiduguri, Borno State in the North-Eastern Nigeria.

Boko Haram is a jihadist group that was originally founded in 2002 in Maiduguri, in North-Eastern Nigeria by a supposedly religious group called **Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'Awati Wal-Jihad** (Group of the People of Sunnah for Preaching and Jihad). The group was originally engaged in the preaching of Islamic Sharia in the region but strongly opposed to Western education.

In 2009, the Police began an investigation into the activities of the group in the ancient city. This led to the arrest of its leader, Muhammed Yussuf and some of the members of the organisations. In the same year, the group began to clash with the police and members of the community. Several people were killed by the insurgent group in Maiduguri. Boko Haram also bombed churches and destroyed houses of those they described as unbelievers.

Reports had it that the group's transition to terrorism in 2009 was caused by the killing of the sect leader, Muhammed Yusuf, in police cell, and the death of other members of the sect in the hands of the police (Adisa, 2014; Wikipedia, 2015). The first deadly attack conducted by the sect was the bombing of Police Headquarters in Abuja where it attempted to kill the then Inspector General of Police, Afeez Rigim. It later bombed the United Nations House in Abuja, and killed several people in consecutive bomb attacks in the federal capital territory.

Boko Haram has unleashed terror on different parts of Nigeria particularly those in the North-eastern part of the country killing an estimated 10, 000 people between 2009 and 2014. In 2013, the sect kidnapped over 250 girls from Chibok, a town in the Northeast, later it claimed that some of these girls would be sold into slavery or

given out to members as compensation. Up till today, no official report has confirmed the where-about of the 250 girls kidnapped by Boko Haram in 2013. There are some claims of return of some of the captured girls. The military has, however, made some in-roads into the operations of the sect by repatriating over 200 women and girls back to Nigeria. It has also regained some territories hitherto under Boko Haram's control.

### **Effects of Terrorism On National Development**

Terrorism has had serious negative effects on national development in Nigeria some of which are:

- i. Large Scale Violent Attacks in the Northeast
- ii. Killing
- iii. Kidnapping
- iv. Horrendous slaughtering of Victims of Terrorism
- v. Displacement of Indigenous People
- vi. Insecurity
- vii. Disruption of Social Life
- viii. Fear of Crime and Terrorism
- ix. Disruption of the 2015 General Elections
- x. Incurred more Recurrent Expenditure on National Security and Intelligence
- xii Refugee Crisis

### **Review questions for Section 11**

- i. How can you define crime?
- ii. What is criminology?
- iii. How many branches are embedded in Criminology?
- iv. What are the legal requirements for determining a crime?
- v. What is terrorism?
- vi. How best can we curb Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria?

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## **Section 12**

### **THE ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY IN SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION**

#### **Introduction**

This section discusses the role of the international community in social welfare administration. It sees the international community as a key player in the promotion of social welfare and social services around the world. It discusses the role of these multilateral organisations in development and also examines important role that the regional organisations and sub-regional organisations in Africa have played in social welfare construction, social policy formulation and overall investment in sustainable human development.

#### **Learning Outcomes**

At the end of this section, students should be able to:

- i.) Understand what the international community is
- ii.) Explain the role of the UN, WHO, UNDP, UNICEF etc in social welfare administration in Nigeria
- iii.) Discuss the impact of regional and sub-regional organisations in Africa on Nigerian economic and social development

### **THE ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY IN SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION**

Since end of the Second World War in 1945, and the subsequent creation of the United Nations, the international community has increased its involvement in the administration of social welfare around the world.

This has been achieved through different agencies of the United Nations, and is still being pursued vigorously by sub-national and regional organisations. For the purpose of our understanding of the extent of the role of the international community in social welfare administration, our discussion shall be at three levels. First, we shall be looking at the role of the United Nations in the administration of social welfare around the world.

#### **The International Community and Social Welfare Administration In The World**

The international community has played a significant role in the development of the idea of social welfare, social policy and social services. It is a fundamental institution that is ensuring compliance and adherence to the best practices of social welfare and social policy among nations. Even in one-party states or autocratic regimes, the international community has helped to compel and commit governments to the welfare of their citizens. When we say the international community, it usually comprises of the global community, regional organisations and sub-regional organisations.

### **i. Global Organisations As Agencies of Social Welfare**

The global organisations include the United Nations and its global agencies on development programmes. They are formed by all countries of the world in order to promote world peace and fast-track economic progress.

### **ii. Regional Organisations As Agencies of Social Welfare**

The regional agencies are those regional organisations formed by countries within a continent to facilitate economic, social, political and military cooperation for the purpose of stabilizing their nations. Regional organisations are expected to promote economic and political development, and they are positioned to promote political identity across the world e.g the European Union, the African Union and the Arab League.

### **iii. The Sub-Regional Organisations As Agencies of Social Welfare**

The sub-regional organisations are those organisations formed on the basis of geographical composition of a continent. In Africa, sub-regional organisations which have partaken positively in social welfare and national development across include: the Economic Community of West-African States (ECOWAS).

## **1 The United Nations, International Cooperation Against Poverty And Social Welfare Administration In The World**

Since its inception in 1945, the United Nations has been on the front-burner of promoting wider role of the international community. The UN has helped to create global agencies with branches across the world, to cater for the need of the world populations. We shall be examining some of these agencies and the functions they perform in this respect.

### **i. The World Health Organisation**

The World Health Organisation was established in 1947 by the United Nations. It has its headquarters in Geneva and branches in virtually all countries of the world. The

World Health Organisations is saddled with the responsibility of assisting the United Nations to:

- i. Monitor the Health of all nations
- ii. Account for the Diseases affecting human populations across the world
- iii. Work with governments and agencies of governments to provide qualitative health care services to all persons at all levels of the society
- iv. It is also expected to provide necessary infrastructural supports for health institutions in different countries in order to enable them deliver adequate health services to the people
- v. Conduct research into health problems and work with experts to produce vaccines that can fight diseases
- vi. Assist poor nations to build virile public health institutions and infrastructure that can enable them impact positively on the lives of their citizens
- vii. Train and retrain health officers especially in poor countries where there is shortage of manpower in providing qualitative health services
- viii. Support government to develop new programmes on social policy that aid service delivery of government workers or civil servants
- ix. Provide funding where necessary for victims of epidemics
- x. Provide aids to victims of war and facilitate the process of enhancing the health conditions of refugees
- x. Fight infant and maternal mortality across the world
- xi. Fight the spread of HIV/AIDs
- xii. Fight the spread of EBOLA and other diseases afflicting the Third World
- xiii. Collaborate with the non-governmental organisations to support the health sector especially in the poor countries.

Hope (2010) in his analysis of the role of the World Health Organisation in world development made this remark; 'The organization's Eleventh General Programme of Work 2006-2015 details the six core functions it is focusing on between 2006 and 2015. These functions are: 1. Providing leadership on matters critical to health and engaging in partnerships where joint action is needed; 2. Shaping the research agenda and stimulating the generation, translation and dissemination of valuable knowledge; 3. Setting norms and standards and promoting and monitoring their implementation; 4. Articulating ethical and evidence-based policy options; 5.

Providing technical support, catalysing change, and building sustainable institutional capacity; 6. Monitoring the health situation and addressing health trend.

Considering the enormous challenges of infant and maternal mortality in the developing countries, some development experts still believe that the WHO needs to do more to help the poorest population of the world.

## **II. The United Nations Education, Scientific And Cultural Organisations (UNESCO)**

The United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisations was established by the United Nations on 16 November, 1945 with its headquarters in Paris, France. It is the body of the United Nations that is established to promote peace, security and development through education, science and culture. It is meant to give educational assistance to all member states and help the developing countries engage in accelerated educational development, that help grow their science and technology. Over the past decades, UNESCO assistance has helped many African nations develop their educational institutions especially at primary and secondary education levels.

The objectives and functions of the United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural organisation as stated by the Forum's Steering Committee and General Assembly are as follows:

- i.) To provide a platform for dialogue and participation of members of the Forum to promote and strengthen the processes of democratization, the rule of law and respect for human rights in Africa and the Arab region;
- ii.) To help strengthen Arab-African relations and promote cooperation at the legislative, institutional, business, academic and civil society organizations levels;
- iii.) To strengthen the conditions necessary for peace in both regions, given that conflict is incompatible with democracy and human rights and reduces all possibility for their development;
- iii.) To establish and/or strengthen existing research networks, undertake research and studies, disseminate the findings, organize dialogues and debates, and formulate policy recommendations, strategies and plans of action in the fields of democracy and human rights;
- iv.) To promote and undertake advocacy and ensure the participation of the Forum members to raise awareness and effective participation and engagement of the citizens, political actors and other decision-makers in the activities of the Forum and national processes;

- v.) To encourage policy-makers to promote the participation of women in political, legislative, social, economic and cultural processes;
- vi.) To promote youth participation in political, legislative, social, economic and cultural processes;
- vii.) To support and strengthen, through partnerships and networks, the contribution of civil society organizations in promoting democracy and respect for human rights;
- viii.) To encourage and foster implementation of the Forum's recommendations, resolutions, strategies and plans of action through national ownership, integration and/or adoption of national legislations, strategies, plans of action and other national systems, and to monitor implementation;
- ix.) To promote advocacy activities that supports the implementation of regional and international instruments and decisions in the fields of democracy and human rights, and support existing mechanisms and national institutions;
- x.) To establish a sound communication programme at the Forum to disseminate all the Forum's outputs and activities through different media and IT channels;
- xi) To take any other measure conducive towards the promotion of democracy and human rights in Africa and the Arab region.

### **III. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**

The United Nations Development Programme was established in 1965 by the United Nations with its headquarters in New York. The Organisation has country offices in 177 countries where it works with local governments to meet development challenges and fight poverty and promote poverty alleviation programmes. The UNDP has also been engaged in the fight against HIV/AIDS, promotion of democratic governance, electricity and social development in different parts of the world. It has invested so much in the promotion of electoral reforms in the developing countries and advocacy for the expansion of the democratic space. It has been vigorously involved in the promotion of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

### **IV. The United Nations Population Funds (UNFPA)**

The United Nations Population Fund, which was formerly United Nations Fund for Population was created by the United Nations in 1969. It has its headquarters in New York. It is saddled with the responsibility of helping countries around the world achieve sustainable population growth and development.

The main objectives of UNFPA may be summarized as follows:

- i.) Monitor, study and conduct investigations into population problems around the world.
- ii.) Establish the causes of population growth and its impact on economic, political, social and national development in different countries of the world.
- iii.) Ascertain the effects of overpopulation on availability of food for the poor people and help provide scientific solutions.
- iv.) Promote regional movement of people and also curtail illegal migration that results in loss of lives among the people of poor regions of the world.
- v.) Engage governments to solve their population problems in a way to help men, women and children protect their fundamental rights.

The UNFPA is actively involved in the pursuit of the MDG, and this is halving many population problems in the developing countries.

## **V. UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN FUNDS**

The United Nations Children's Funds was established on December 11, 1946 by the United Nations General Assembly with its headquarters in New York. The UNICEF is one of the most popular multilateral organisations because of its role in the protection of the rights of the child.

### **Objectives of The Organisation**

- i) It is created to promote the rights of the child irrespective of race, class, gender or religion.
- ii.) UNICEF is saddled with the obligation of fighting all discriminations against the Child Conventions.
- iii.) UNICEF is created to create equal access to all children especially on education and health.
- iv.) Support governments to domesticate national laws on the rights of the child.
- v.) Provide funding for research on the child.
- vi) Support all other international community organisations to fight problems impinging on children's rights and access to sustainable education and health care services.

## Review Questions for Section 12

- i. What is the linkage of International Organisations with social welfare?
- ii. Identify any two of such International Organisations
- iii. Enumerate five functions of one of such International Organisations

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## **Module 13**

### **Section 13**

#### **REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION**

##### **Introduction**

This section discusses the role of regional and sub-regional organisations in shaping social welfare administration. It is the contention that human centred-development and pro-poor infrastructure should be put in place in any nation. It considers and alludes to salient organisations involved in social welfare administration and points to some goals of the organisation to ameliorate human condition. In this sense, we shall explore instances such as the European Union, The Arab League and African Union.

##### **Learning Outcomes**

At the end of this section, students should be able to:

- i.) Describe some regional and sub-regional organisations
- ii.) Explain the roles of some of the regional organisations such as the African Union
- iii.) Discuss the impact of regional and sub-regional organisations in Africa

##### **Regional Organisations and Social Welfare Administration**

Regional organisations are also seriously engaged in human-centred development in different continents of the world.

##### **i. The European Union**

The European Union is the organisation of European countries established purposely to respond to problems confronting European nations and promote economic cooperation and political development among European nations. The European Union is one of the strongest regional organisations in the world. The organisation has been involved in the promotion of social development in European countries especially on social welfare and security for war victims. Recently, it imposed a sanction on Russia because of its alleged involvement in the war in Ukraine. The Union noted that the war is having human and economic costs on Ukraine.

##### **ii.) The Arab League**

The Arab League is another strong regional body in the world. It is established to promote regional cooperation among Arab nations, and recently, it has added the need to fight terrorism in the Arab World.

The Arab League is also engaged in supportive and development programmes especially on aids to victims of war, and regional asylums to deserving individuals in the Arab world.

### **iii.) The African Union**

The African Union, which was formerly the Organisation of African Unity was established on May 26, 2001 with its headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It was established with the aim of replacing the Organisation of African Union, which African leaders established at independence to promote African development and help African countries end neo-colonialism.

#### **Objectives and Functions of the Union**

- i.) The African Union is saddled with the responsibility of promoting regional peace in Africa.
- ii.) The AU is also expected to work with the international community to end decades of regional wars and civil unrests in the continent that have hindered development efforts.
- iii.) It is expected to fight corruption and promote reforms that will enhance democratic governance across Africa.
- iv.) It is supposed to work with UN agencies to promote economic, social and political development.
- v.) The African Union is expected to be committed to the MDGs and encourage member nations to pursue the goals with strong commitment.
- vi.) The African Union is also committed to the fight against the spread of HIV/AIDS and the outbreak of epidemics in some African countries.
- vii). The Union is also concerned about Africans' involvement in illegal migration and its impact on African development.

Over the years, the role of the African Union in social development has been intensified but critics still say that many African countries have seriously felt the positive impact of the Union on poverty eradication and end to regional wars in the continent.

#### **Review questions for Section 13**

- i. Define two regional organisations involved with social welfare
- ii. Explore five of the goals and objectives of these organisations

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