

Social Policy Fundamentals



SOCIAL WELFARE AND SECURITY HISTORY AND EVOLUTION

EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP PROJECT

PRE-SESSION LTTA 1

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 2021

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What is social Welfare?

Do you have it? For as long as we have it?

Do you need social welfare?

What has to be improved?

Public VS Private risk?



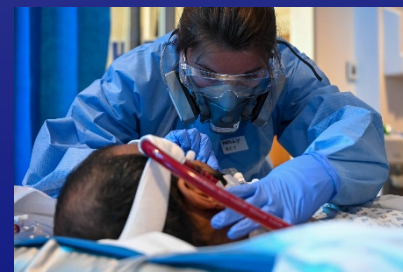
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WHAT IS SOCIAL WELFARE?



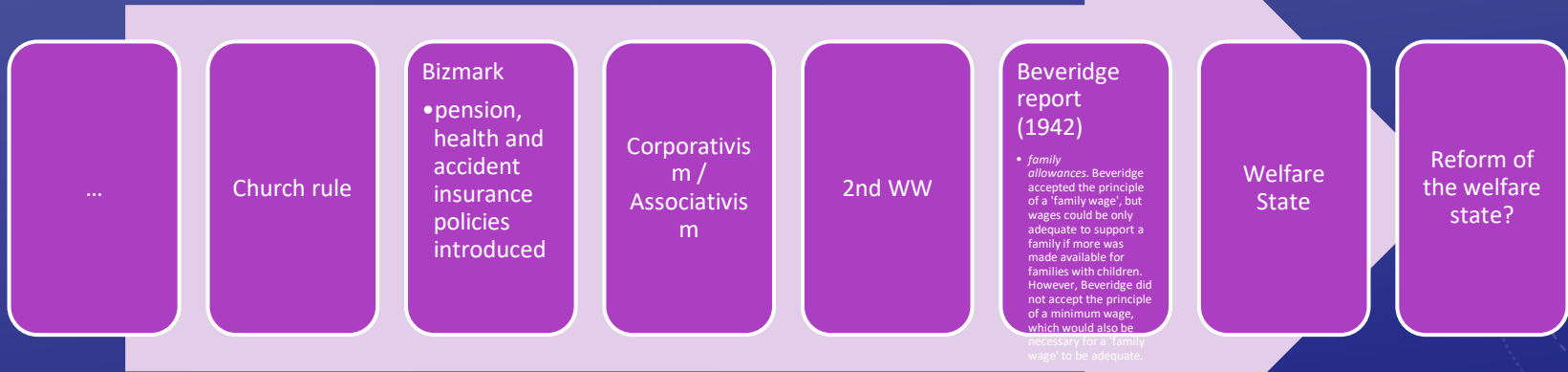
Social
welfare?

- Its and Ideal model
- range of services which are provided to protect people in a number of conditions, including:
 - Childhood
 - sickness
 - old age
- It's a social construction | response to negative life events



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EVOLUTION



- *a national health service*. Beveridge took for granted a principle that had been obvious to administrators since Chadwick: that provision for health and unemployment had both to be made, because otherwise one set of needs would spill over into the provision made for the other.
- *full employment*. Mass unemployment would make the scheme unaffordable.



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SOURCES OF SOCIAL WELFARE

THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Family

- [The normal family](#)
- [Lone parents](#)
- [Teenage pregnancy](#)

Work

- [Patterns of work](#)
 - people into the formal labour market
 - Precariousness of current work
- [The labour movement](#)
 - Many welfare systems have their origins in collective and mutualist actions by trades unions, professional or occupational groups, rather than the state

Nation

- [Nations and welfare](#)
 - groups linked by a shared history or culture; as a collective group of people in a specific geographical location, with a common identity
 - National identity is as often used to exclude people from welfare
- [Immigration and nationality](#)
 - wherever social protection depends on contribution to collective welfare, immigrants are liable to be excluded

Social problems

- A problem is social when it is socially recognised
- [Deviance](#): refers to a breach of social rules, or 'norms'
- *genetic views*. This is based on the idea that some social traits are inborn. The gene pool changes very little over time; this would imply a relatively static proportion of problems, and continuity between generations. Neither is consistent with the evidence.
- *sub-cultural views*. There is an argument that people become deviant because they are part of deviant sub-cultures. They have different values, beliefs and patterns of behaviour, formed in adapting to different social circumstances.
- *functional explanations*. Societies have to define what is acceptable and what is not. Lévi-Strauss argues for example that the ban on incest is functionally necessary, and that is why it is so common. [4]
- *interactionist views*. Some sociologists have argued that deviance is the result of social definitions. Lemert distinguishes primary deviance (the deviant act) from secondary deviance (the identification of the person as deviant). [5] 'Labelling theory' goes further, attributing deviance to the creation of rules by society.
- *structural views*. This attributes deviance to the social structure, including family, community and economy. For example, increasing crime has been linked with unemployment (though falls in unemployment have not been matched by falls in crime rates).



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SOCIAL POLICY AND INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS

The way people live is social, and some aspects of social policy regulate the ways that people relate to each other. There are rules affecting birth, marriage, death, and many things in between. This section considers some difficult and contentious issues.

People and society

The body

- Birth and reproduction
- Terminating pregnancy
- Sexuality

Interpersonal relationships

- Law and social control
- Morality
- Stigma, discrimination and prejudice
- Interpersonal violence
- Public and private violence
- Domestic violence
- Child abuse



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WELFARE AND EQUALITY

INEQUALITY IS NOT DIFFERENCE. SAYING THAT PEOPLE ARE UNEQUAL IS SAYING THAT SOME ARE DISADVANTAGED RELATIVE TO OTHERS; INEQUALITY IS DISADVANTAGE IN A SOCIAL CONTEXT. THE MAIN INEQUALITIES IN SOCIETY ARE CLASS, GENDER, RACE AND INEQUALITIES IN INCOME AND WEALTH.

Social inequality

- Income and wealth

Social stratification

- Class
- Status

Social divisions

- Gender and social policy
 - Feminist perspectives on social policy
 - Gender and development

Policies for inequality

- Redistribution
- The social division of welfare
- The strategy of equality



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SOCIAL NEED

Need

- Risk and vulnerability

Social exclusion

Old age

The needs of children

Mental illness

- Services for psychiatric patients

Learning disability

- Normalisation

Physical disability



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SOCIAL NEED

Poverty

- Poverty has often been described in terms of low income and resources, but this does not capture the huge range of issues which it touches. 'Poverty' may refer to material conditions - needing goods and services, multiple deprivation, or a low standard of living; economic position - low income, limited resources, inequality or low social class; and the social position of the poor, through lack of entitlement, dependency or social exclusion.
 - [Poverty in a social context](#)
 - [The causes of poverty](#)
 - [Measuring poverty](#)
 - [Targeting the poor](#)
 - [Policies for poverty](#)
 - [Eradicating 'extreme poverty](#)



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THE SOCIAL SERVICES



Health

- Inequalities in health
- Health care

Housing

- Housing problems
- Homelessness
- Housing and deprivation
- Urban policy

Personal social services

- Community care
- Social work
- Services to criminal justice

Education

- Models of education
- Educational disadvantage

Social security

- Social security benefits
- Social insurance
- Means testing
- Non-contributory benefits
- Universal benefits
- Discretionary benefits
- Conditionality
- Pensions
- Provision for disability and incapacity
- Unemployment
- Employment services

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SOCIAL BENEFITS IN PORTUGAL

The various social benefits are carried out in different ways, of which we highlight the main:

- (a) family allowance for children and young people – monthly cash benefit granted to descendants of beneficiaries of any Social Security scheme, determined according to income levels;

- b) parental allowance - cash benefit granted to workers for 120 days or 150 days in the maternity period;



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SOCIAL BENEFITS IN PORTUGAL

c) death allowance - cash benefit granted to the relatives of the beneficiaries for their death;

d) sickness benefit (with the exception of tuberculosis) – compensatory cash benefit of the lost sick wage;

(e) unemployment benefit – a cash benefit granted to workers who have a one-year remuneration record immediately preceding the date of unemployment, the capacity and willingness to work and who are enrolled in employment centres;



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SOCIAL BENEFITS IN PORTUGAL

(f) Month Guarantee (currently IHR) – provision of the non-contributory scheme, granted monthly to people in severe economic need; this benefit is complemented by social insertion actions;

g) old-age pension – cash benefit, granted to beneficiaries who have completed fifteen years of contributions and with a minimum age of 66 years and 5 months;

(h) survivor's pension – monthly cash benefit granted to relatives of beneficiaries who have completed 36 months of contributions at the time of death;

(i) invalidity pension – monthly cash benefit granted to beneficiaries with 60 months of contribution records and who are unable to work before retirement age.