

Introduction

Social work is an obligation to participate in practices that promote social integrity. Individuals get influence from the schemes that encompass their surroundings such as their societies and families as well as social policies and social welfare amenities. Social welfare consists of various measures established to satisfy the needs of people and to tackle social issues. (The community welfare policies purpose to exploit the well-being of individuals and reduce actions that threaten it thus impacting directly upon the public welfare of everybody in the populace.) Social workers engage in community activities such as dispensing social welfare aids, advocacy, and societal policy preparation.

not sure what this is saying?

Social Welfare Policy

Social work procedures, directly or indirectly, are performed based on the structure of existing social policies. According to Midgley & Livermore (2009), social welfare policies are ways of action embraced by formal establishments that recommend, utilize and direct the conduct of these groups. They lead their in-house operations, performance members and nurture their relationships with other establishments. Besides, policies spell out how institutions must work in the broader social, commercial and partisan environment. A social policy refers to a system normally contained by a political or government situation, for instance, the well-being state along with research in social services (Midgley & Livermore, 2009). Social policies include regulations, standards, legislation and actions that influence the living environments suitable to a person's welfare, for example, a person's value of life.

According to Midgley & Livermore (2009), models of social policy are residual and institutional models. The residual model indicates that social policy supplies begin just after private markets and relations fail to satisfy a person's needs. The model follows the English Poor Laws which provide for the extremely needy. An example of this model is the Programme for Advancement through Health and Education (PATH) (Midgley & Livermore, 2009).

What is this?

2009). The ^{resources/services} well-being interventions are intended to be short-term in helping people as they get back on their feet. Besides, PATH aims at raising the human wealth of the needy and ^{no, it keeps people in poverty usually} halting the intergenerational spread of poverty. Beneficiaries include the elderly, pregnant ^{no, but I wish that were true} and lactating women and individuals with disabilities. The institutional model was developed following World War II to enable reconstructing of lives, supporting growth and employment. The model is founded on the identification of common social duty for needs of infants, children and elderly and the over-all [?] provision to everyone. An example of this model is welfare state which provides universal services ^{yes} beyond the fair and is grounded in people's needs. much more could be said about both models

Approaches in Social Work

Current social efforts have two main competing opinions of society which are the progressive viewpoint and the ^(conventional) traditional view is maintained widely and is reflective and guided by popular ideas and approaches concerning the nature of a person, community, and association amid the two (Bonnycastle, 2011). Social workers with this view trust our social groups, are receptive and can fulfill people's requirements. In contrast, the progressive view ^{I'm not sure I would put it that way} (refuses to consider) that the current social establishments can sufficiently meet people's needs. Social workers who hold this ideology believe that irrespective of social welfare and social interventions, the social difficulties are becoming worse. [Social work is political as it contributes to self-governing principles of self-rule, input and even allocation of political control (Bonnycastle, 2011).] Many social work actions are aimed towards persons and alliances, assisting them to achieve or reclaim independence and power upon their existence.

NASW Code of Ethics and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The national association of social worker code of ethics guides the conduct of every social worker on a daily basis. The universal declaration of human rights is a common

Much more could be said about these two perspectives

Not sure what this means but the question is not answered

the question asked you to look at section 6 specifically

standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations as it promotes the respect for the respective rights and freedoms. According to Tussing (1974), article 2 of the UNDR states that everyone is entitled to all rights irrespective of the color, sex, language race, political opinion, birth or any other status. Furthermore, Article 22 of the universal declaration of human rights states that everyone who is a member of the society has the freedom of social security (Tussing, 1974). Article 23 states that everyone has the right to free choice of employment, to work and to be protected from unemployment (Tussing, 1974). Also, it states that everyone has a right to equal work for equal pay. Moreover, article 23 says that everyone too has the right to either form or be part of a trade union for the protection of their interests. Lastly, section 24 of the UNDR states that everyone has the freedom to rest with reasonable limitations during working hours as well as payable holidays (Tussing, 1974).

The US social welfare comes in handy in the protection of the rights as laid down by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It benefits the retired, the unemployed and the sick and also protects them from social insecurity as laid down in article 22 of the UNDR. Again, it aligns with section 2 as it provides everyone with the right to medication.

Institutional and Residual Social Welfare System

The United States social welfare system consists of two components; the social insurance and the public assistance program, both of which have systematic and significant differences (Tussing, 1974). Social insurance programs are ^{considered} legitimate and are created for the non-poor ^{and do} to protect their dignity and integrity. Their ^{are} legitimacy is camouflaged and supported by protective nomenclature that includes; "compensation", "parity", and "social insurance" (Tussing, 1974). Their funding does not originate from government spending such as taxes but rather from segregated trust funds. Some of the programs in this welfare program include; social security, Medicare, and unemployment insurance. On the other hand, public assistance programs are designed for the poor but are ^{considered} illegitimately constructed (Tussing, 1974). In this

The question was not what each article says but how it aligns (or not) w/ our current social welfare state

no that's not accurate - it comes from taxes and goes into government funds

regard, their ^{perceived} illegitimacy is multifold. First, there is ^{perceived} dependency illegitimacy as they survive by depending on the incomes of other parties. Second, there is the ^{perceived} idleness illegitimacy and their (association with sin?) Third, there is government spending illegitimacy as taxes finance them. Some examples of public assistance programs include; Medicaid, TANF and food stamps.

Social insurance programs are institutional while public assistance programs are residual. One reason for making this conclusion comes after reviewing their levels of government. Social insurance programs are federally financed and administered while decisions on eligibility and level of support are made nationally with the exceptions of unemployment and workmen's compensation that entail federal-state partnerships (Tussing, 1974). On the other hand, federal funds partially or entirely support public assistance programs delivered as local programs and run by county welfare departments (Tussing, 1974).

The longevity of the security system is also an indication that social insurance programs are institutional. The program has existed for over 35 years covering millions of beneficiaries. Besides, the Old-Age and Survivors and Disability group under the social security system has been active since 1974 with a 5.85% employee tax on the beginning \$12,000 amount on the payroll income (Tussing, 1974). In return, the benefits of the security system are highly rewarding as beneficiaries earn over four times the amount paid by a taxpayer. The huge benefits are as a result of the high number of people who enroll in the program and pay more taxes adding the benefits. The consistency in awarding the beneficiaries indicates that the programs are institutional. In contrast, public assistance programs do not aid the poor people in getting out of their poverty levels as benefits received by the beneficiaries are minimal, an indication that they are residual.

Social Insurance Programs and Public Assistance Programs

note of this is true - just people's uneducated perceptions (for example people generally aren't just idle they can't find a job / can't work / have day care issues etc. more typically)

Social insurance programs are more popular than public assistance programs as they are enormously funded. The public assistance program is funded poorly and stigmatized as it is meant to benefit the poor in the society (Tussing, 1974). On the contrary, the social insurance program that dwarfs the public assistance programs is non-stigmatizing and implicit as it is directed to the non-poor (Tussing, 1974). (However, the public assistance programs funds are distributed by the well to do members of the society. ?) not sure what you mean here but it doesn't sound correct

Public assistance programs are not popular since they are considered illegitimate. This illegitimacy arises from the ^{perceived} dependency of the funding from the job holders, ^{perceived} idleness of the beneficiaries plus the illegality of the government funding with the tax resources (Tussing, 1974). Their counterparts the social insurance programs are brought out as legitimate to shield the dignity and decency of the non-poor. The legitimacy factor of both programs is reflective of the fund's source of income which is directly affected by the type of job one holds, rendering a fund for a non-job-holder illegitimate.

yes, you covered this above

Tussing (1974) differentiates between social insurance programs and public assistance programs using factors such as the quantity of money each program involves, the level in which the government takes part in each program and the concealing or the absence of it in that particular program. The non-poor are considered legitimate hence more superior than the poor. Giving money to the public assistance programs is therefore ^{considered} illegitimate and as a form of sin rewarding. Moreover, social insurance programs get camouflaged in protective language making them different from public assistance programs that are clearly labeled. Social insurance programs eligibility and support levels are run nationally while, In contrast, public assistance programs run locally.

Mettler (2018), details the disconnection between the government and the citizens on social policies. The beneficiaries of the clearly labeled funds hold pessimistic views about their government. According to Mettler (2018), as much as they had their living standards

improved, they feel that it permits politicians to undermine the social policies. In addition, the citizen-government disconnect is due to the perception of the public assistance programs as a gift for the undeserving or as an unfair benefit denial because of a good income.

Any person would have the thought of social security as less popular and less government involved as compared to welfare. ^{public assistance (both are welfare)} ~~Welfare~~ is believed to have more funds as it is meant to ^{public assistance} help the non-privileged in the society. Also, ~~welfare~~ ^{public assistance} is regarded as a volunteer charity as it is distributed out of a will. These comments are very different from observations by Tussing and Mettler. On hearing Tussing and Mettler's views, one gets shocked and sympathetic about the poor in the society. *yes, because they are speaking ~~the~~ facts instead of judgement*

not true at all though

The Concept of Oppression and Social Justice

Individuals are social creatures and exist in communities. Thus, to identify anyone as oppressed the individual should be part of a particular group. Oppression is executed and disseminated by an influential group. Its application is organized and constant and occurs since it profits the dominant persons. ^(or at least benefits) Social justice is the removal of established dominance

and cruelty (Bonnycastle, 2011). It involves a proper allocation of aid and afflictions amongst all members of the society. Forms of modern-day oppression are classism, racism, ageism,

sexism, homophobia among others. The origin of abuse dates back to the 19th, and 20th era as scientific and logical discussions suggested official philosophies of age, sex, race and state superiority. Afflicted groups include women, disabled persons and the poor among others

(Mullaly, 2006). Forms of oppression experienced in my professional environment include exploitation, powerlessness, marginalization, cultural domination, and violence. *examples?*

this is the whole list
(Today social legislation along with social rules are accessible to the oppressed. *not sure what this means but doesn't sound accurate*)

Standards of ethics aimed at nation-wide and world-wide social activities highlight the significance of societal justice. Social justice lies within the continuum amongst social oppression then social equity (Bonnycastle, 2011). In the social justice continuum, I would

place myself at social equality. Social equity entails creating a socially fair society. In community work, it communicates that every individual possesses equal fundamental worth and is a necessary code in formulating social policy. I place myself in this continuum because I believe that it is impossible to achieve dignity as long as certain individuals possess power over others, creating a need for equity.

yes
agree

Comparison of Reading with Personal Ideas

Social policy refers to government ~~policies~~^{regulations} that affect the citizens' welfare (Mullaly, 2006). For instance, the government may formulate social service programs that improve the people's social conditions. ^(and noncitizens) Additionally, it may create an economic, social policy that improves trade with its neighbors. ^{again, not sure what this means?} On the other hand, social justice does not have a definite definition, but it is based on two forms; an ideal system, and a mobilizing idea (Mullaly, 2006). The ideal system entails the extent of distribution of good and bad occurrences in the society. The mobilizing idea focuses on ideas that can mobilize people, expose injustices, and change the ills in the society. Human rights refer to the ~~privileges~~^{no, rights are not privileges} that all human beings should enjoy irrespective of where they come from (Mullaly, 2006). All the three definitions concur with the ideas I had before reading this paper. It is interesting to note that social justice acknowledges that the society experiences bad occurrences. However, it is disturbing to note that all government's policies positively or negatively affect the people's welfare when considering the prevalent cases of poor leadership witnessed today.

In summation, the social welfare system and social welfare policy are mainly concerned with the public well-being. ^{at least in theory} As discussed, social policies have progressive and conventional viewpoints. On the other hand, the social welfare system has two components; the social insurance and the public assistance programs that are either institutional or residual. This reading is helpful in shedding light on issues regarding social workers.

References

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Wanda,

Some parts of your paper tell me you were understanding portions of the material covered, but many other portions were very confusing to me. I'm not sure if this was due to your own trouble understanding the readings and coverage in class? But I think it may be due to ~~your~~ your writing style. I strongly suggest that you utilize the writing center at least to determine first if you need to work on your writing skills. Please also let me know if English is not your first language as that could be a barrier as well. Going forward please also be ~~sure~~ sure to address all questions directly and in full. If any are unclear to you, let me know.

(4/8)