830230 Social Policy Theories

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Course outline

- <u>Concepts, theories</u> of social policy
- Comparing <u>the formation of social policies</u>
- Complicated <u>roles</u> of state government, private organizations, and other social actors
- <u>Distribution</u> of social services, policy formation, utilization
- Application <u>of techniques for analysis</u> and social policy formulation.

Definition

- public services that govern the well-being of citizens
  - Poverty
  - Health
  - Housing
  - Education
  - Employment.

Perspectives

- Modernization perspective
- Cultural values approach
- Government framework
- Political class struggle model
- Neo-corporatism
- Institutionalism.

Modernization perspective

- The states respond to general process of economic growth and societal modernization with basically similar social policy.

Cultural values approach

- Deeply embedded cultural ideas and patterns of behaviors arising from distinctive histories on social welfare.

Ex.Social capital theories: Putnum

- The civic engagement of people through civic associations effects the functioning of democratic institutions.

Government framework

- Capacity of political institutions (government and political parties) to translate the preference of citizen into social policy.

Political class struggle model

- The welfare state is shaped by the contest between the business forces driven by capitalist accumulation and labor and its representations.

Neo-corporatism

- The capacity to frame, coordinate and implement social policies depends on strongly organized interest blocks (labors, professionals, employers) and institutions of interest intermediation.
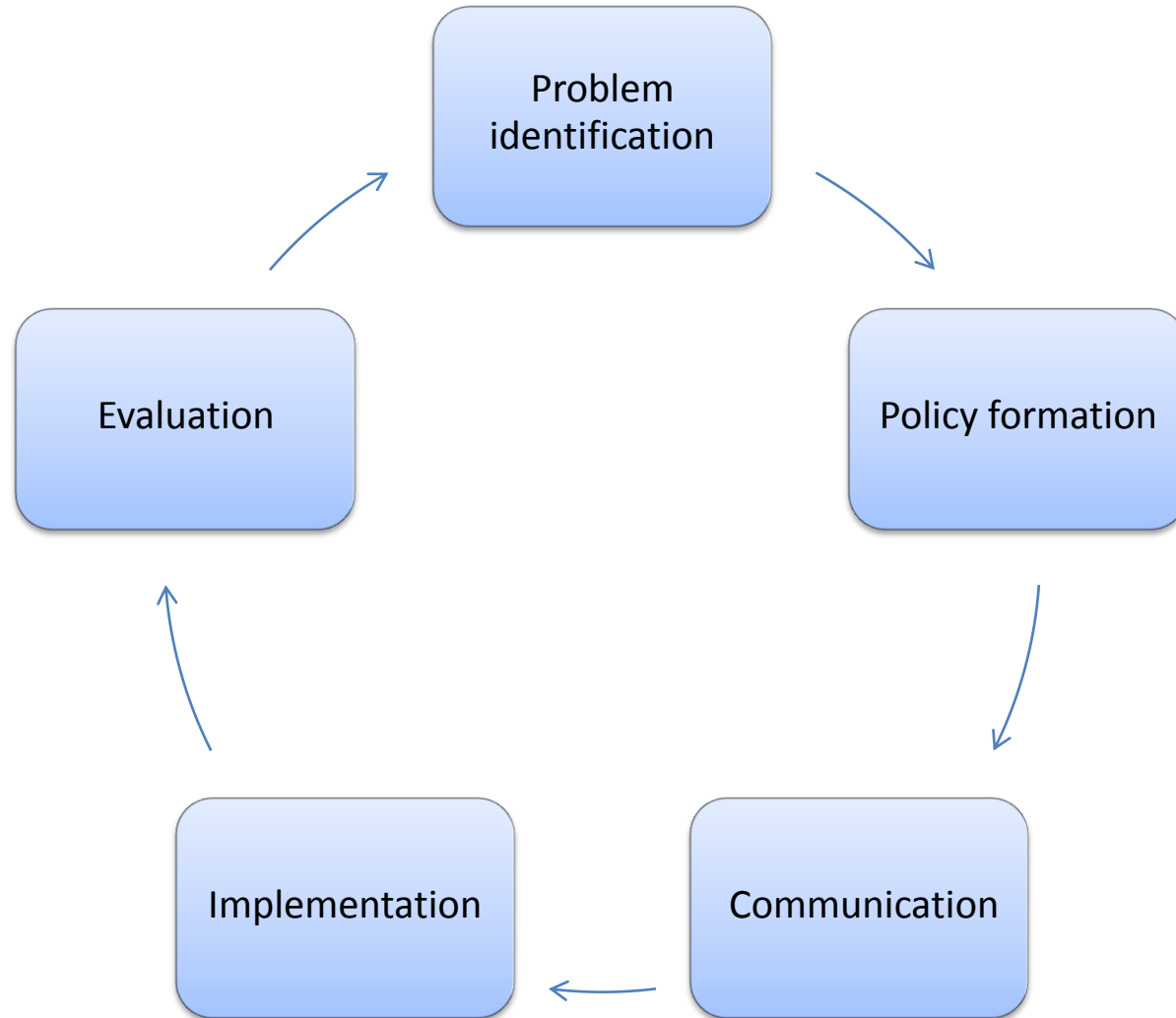
Institutionalism

- Institutional frameworks (nation states, welfare states, societal institutions) influence social policy making.

Social policy process

- A sequence of problem identification, social policy formation, implementation, and evaluation.

Social policy process

Comparing and Methodology

- The mix approach
  - Selecting key indicators
  - Choosing set of variables
  - Similarities and differences between nations
- Dimension of comparisons
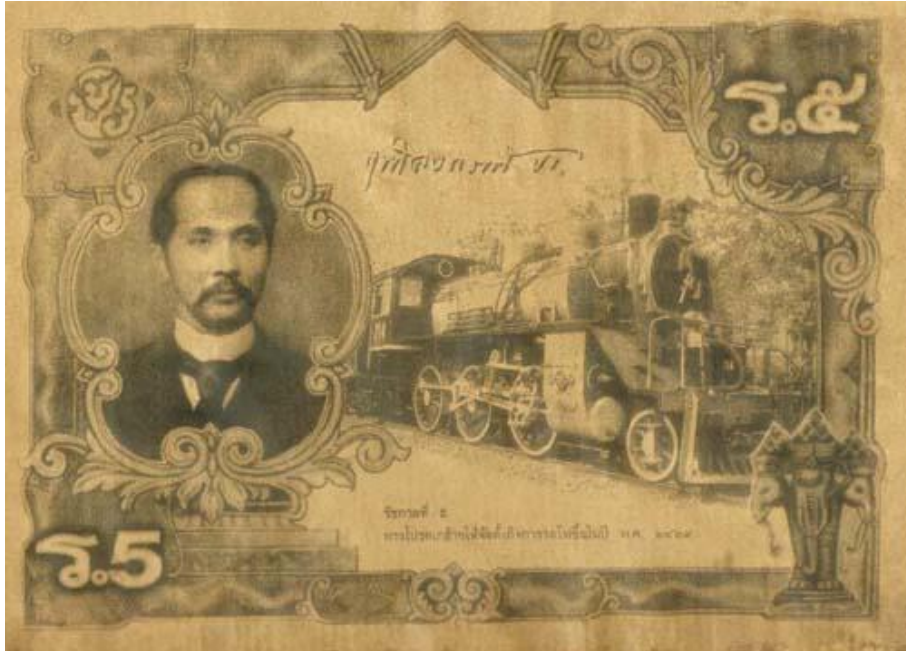 - Objective
  - Time period
  - Context.

Question to answer

- What to compare?

- When to compare?

- What are the objective of the policy?

- What are the key indicators?

- How to cope with the changing conditions?

- How to deal with the complexity of the issues?.

Example: train

- What to compare?
- When to compare?

- Objective of the policy
- Key indicators

- Cope with changes
- Dealing with complexity

- Thailand: Japan
- King Rama (1886-1926) V: Meiji (1896-1948)
- Colonization
- Distance/ quality/innovation
- Funding/ loan/investment
- State owned: LtD.

Thai Train

1886 first Siam train

1928 first dieselization in Asia

Thai Train Today

Japanese Train

Japanese Train Today

Reading material 1

- http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1467-9515.2005.00421.x/full
- file:///C:/Users/Aj%20Pat/Downloads/9-15-1-SM.pdf