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Centro de Evaluación Educativa
y de Competencias Profesionales
de Hidalgo CEECPHSC.

MUCIN

Oct 2021-Feb 2022 | Edición I
ISSN: 2954-4416

SOCIAL WORK, SOCIAL WELFARE, SOCIAL CONTROL AND SOCIAL POLICY PARADIGM PARADIGMA DE TRABAJO SOCIAL, BIENESTAR SOCIAL, CONTROL SOCIAL Y POLÍTICA SOCIAL

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Abstract

Based on the fact that the rights and principles on equality, security, freedom, bodily integrity and human dignity of all people should be applied in the context of efforts to secure human rights within the scope of Social Services, the physical body that arises from the structure and conditions of individuals, groups or communities or occurs outside their control. In order to eliminate or reduce mental and spiritual deficiency, poverty and inequality, to solve the social problems arising from the changing conditions of the society, to develop human resources, to improve and raise living standards, to facilitate the harmony of individuals with each other and with their social environment, education and consultancy worthy of human dignity and dignity. The importance of service programs in the fields of care, medical and psycho-social rehabilitation is great. In this article, the concepts of Social Work, Social Welfare, Social Control and Social Policy are mentioned. Based on these concepts The main objective in the intervention processes of Social Work is to protect human dignity and to ensure that living standards are arranged in a way that is worthy of human personality. For this reason, all interventions should be done within a program and by professionals.

Keywords: social work, social welfare, social control and social policy.

Resumen

Sobre la base de que los derechos y principios de igualdad, seguridad, libertad, integridad corporal y dignidad humana de todas las personas deben aplicarse en el contexto de los esfuerzos por garantizar los derechos humanos en el ámbito de los Servicios Sociales, el cuerpo físico que surge de la estructura y condiciones de individuos, grupos o comunidades u ocurre fuera de su control. Para eliminar o reducir la deficiencia mental y espiritual, la pobreza y la desigualdad, para resolver los problemas sociales que surgen de las condiciones cambiantes de la sociedad, para desarrollar los recursos humanos, para mejorar y elevar los niveles de vida, para facilitar la armonía de los individuos entre sí. y con su entorno social,



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educación y asesoría digna de la dignidad y dignidad humana. La importancia de los programas de servicios en los campos de la atención, la rehabilitación médica y psicosocial es grande. En este artículo se mencionan los conceptos de Trabajo Social, Bienestar Social, Control Social y Política Social. Basado en estos conceptos El principal objetivo en los procesos de intervención del Trabajo Social es proteger la dignidad humana y asegurar que los estándares de vida se ordenen de manera digna de la personalidad humana. Por esta razón, todas las intervenciones deben realizarse dentro de un programa y por profesionales.

Palabras clave: trabajo social, bienestar social, control social y política social.

Introduction

Social work profession is a social work profession for individuals and groups who are poor and needy in the capitalist system (due to reasons beyond the control of the individual), who are deprived of basic needs such as shelter-protection-nutrition, social opportunities and resources, fundamental rights and freedoms, and psychosocial workers who cannot perform their social functioning. - aims to provide all kinds of socio-economic and psychological support to people who cannot fulfill their social and physical functions. Social work thought and practice works with the individual, group and society who are victims of the capitalist system in every aspect.

The aim of social work is to ensure that individuals who are disadvantaged in every aspect in the welfare state are compatible with the socio-economic structure and to help ensure the balance between the welfare of the society and the welfare of these disadvantaged individuals.

In the nature and emergence of the welfare state, there is the possibility of state intervention for the continuation of the system, ignoring the transfer of the rights of individuals in the political field to the socio-economic field, basing the demands of the capital in meeting the needs of the poor and needy, and making it possible for the poor to receive the least share from the national income.

In this context, social work has to take a productive role in the necessary social welfare services, taking accountability from the welfare state and influencing social welfare policies. In this article, the concepts of Social Work, Social Welfare, Social Control and Social Policy are mentioned. It is thought that the study will contribute to the literature.

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Social Work

Social work is the services provided by the state and voluntary private organizations to meet the material and moral, economic and social needs of the poor and physically or mentally handicapped individuals in the society so that they can lead a life worthy of humanity and in harmony with their environment within the framework of the general conditions of the country. The aim in social services is to create a social environment worthy of human dignity for such people.

Social services in the Law No. 2828 on Social Services and Child Protection Agency; It is defined as the whole of systematic and programmed services aiming to eliminate the material, moral and social deprivations of individuals and families arising from their own structure and conditions or beyond their control, to help them meet their needs, to prevent and solve their social problems, and to improve and raise their living standards. Social service; It is a practice-based professional and academic discipline that promotes social change and development, social integration, empowerment and emancipation of people.

Sayer (2011) defines social work with the following sentences: To eliminate or reduce the physical, mental, spiritual deficiency, poverty and inequality arising from the structure and conditions of individuals, groups or communities or occurring outside their control, to solve the social problems arising from the changing conditions of the society, to develop human resources, to improve and raise living standards.

All of the service programs carried out in the fields of education, counseling, care, medical and psychosocial rehabilitation befitting human dignity and dignity are within the scope of social work, in order to facilitate the adaptation of people and their social environment.

This broad content of social work shows that society is served in many ways. Social work has produced separate fields of study and specializations as it has expanded its field of interest in parallel with social data and justifications. These areas of expertise complement each other under the following headings (Şeker 2012):

Social services for families and children

Youth social services

School and social services

Aging and social services



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Social services for the disabled

Medical outreach and services

Poverty focused social services

Immigrants, asylum seekers, refugees and social services

Criminality and social services

Social services in the army

Social municipality

The social work profession and discipline is the product of the social welfare institution's increasing functionality in human life.

Social Control

Historically, the impact of social welfare as a means of social control on social work was based on three functions: First, helping people in need reduce the suffering of poor socio-economic conditions. Second, to assist the government's policy of maintaining social order and regulating the labor market. Third, social workers achieve social reform and force government to respond to social changes and help people overcome their poor socioeconomic status (Gamrill, 1997).

Social control was distracted from the professional role of social work, as it represented the hand of government with the law. The government adopted social work as a means of control in its policy to protect society from social deviations that could lead to social dysfunction. Thus, social control uses social work as a means of rebalancing deviant behavior between individuals and groups. Thus, social work operates within the framework of state policy in both private and public social institutions.

While social workers do not agree to be a government vehicle control, they aim to perform their work by applying professional procedures that include social diagnosis and social treatment for their clients. Also, when social workers work as agents of the government, it also gives them the opportunity to be close to those in need, helping them understand their needs to defend their rights. Therefore, there are social services in social services to maintain the provision of social services and to ensure that people in need receive adequate social services. In addition, social work functions as a social control tool in public institutions that provide free services to the needy based on state policy.

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Social Welfare

The meaning of the term “welfare” has always been ambiguous. In the simplest sense, well-being can be described as “well-being” (health, peace and happiness of an individual or community) or “the material and social prerequisites for well-being”. In addition, the term welfare refers to the set of services that provide protection to people in certain situations (children, the sick, the elderly, etc.). The term "welfare", which has this meaning, corresponds to the concept of "social protection" in the European Union. The third meaning of the term is unique to the USA and refers to financial aid to the poor.

In fact, the concept of well-being is commonly used in 3 different ways and they are different concepts. These; 1) Social welfare generally refers to collective measures or benefiting from welfare. 2) Economic welfare generally refers to forms of welfare secured through the market or formal economy. 3) State welfare, on the other hand, refers to social welfare measures provided through the state apparatus. It is a term most commonly used in the USA.

The concept of welfare has gained importance primarily in contemporary societies. Among the reasons for this were, first of all, the negativities seen in practice, and as another reason, the concept of welfare has always been together with controversial concepts such as justice, equality, freedom and rights.

In addition, social welfare can be described as an institution that exists to overcome the problem of addiction. Here, what is meant by dependency is the situations that prevent individuals from performing their basic social roles (for example, a parent who cannot provide adequate care for their child, an individual who cannot afford to be financially self-sufficient, a child who constantly commits a crime) or the inability of social institutions to function well enough to support the performance of individuals regarding their roles. for example, a person cannot have a job due to a high level of unemployment despite having the necessary qualifications for a job). The social welfare agency deals with these problems to help maintain social balance.

In conclusion, social welfare is a way of trying to improve the welfare of a society by considering production and distribution. Be it capitalist or socialist, the problem of how to increase social welfare is at the basis of all societies' understanding of economy.

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Social Policy

Social policy is one of the most controversial and controversial areas, both in terms of its concept and content. The concept is used as social policy in Continental Europe and as social welfare policy in North American literature.

In the narrow sense, social policy can be explained in two ways. The first of these; In order to protect economically dependent and weak people against capital, to take measures to ensure harmony and balance between classes with the intervention of the state to prevent their exploitation, the other is to prevent exploitation by direct state intervention and not to disturb the balance between classes in the society, not to violate the rights and freedoms given by the state and protection against others. Therefore, in the narrow sense, social policy is a narrow-scoped, limited-purpose policy aimed at the working class and its very basic problems. In this form, it first emerges as a policy specific to industrialized societies where the contradictions and inequality between labor and capital come to the fore, and its main purpose is to reduce the rising labor-capital conflict.

So, for the states that both want to continue industrialization and capitalist capital accumulation and need to calm the growing anger and conflict, we can say that at least some of the grievances of the workers and providing some assurances against the risks arising from the working life seemed the most rational way. Thus, firstly, insurance practices against work accidents and diseases, old age, unemployment came to the fore, and a little protection and assurance system was created for the workers who were left at the mercy of the employer in their working life.

In a broad sense, social policy deals with all the problems that arise in social life and fall within the scope of this discipline. Due to the nature of these problems, it is possible to take the field of social policy in a broad sense to the first periods of human history. rather than trying to reconcile workers and employers whose interests conflict in the society, it is interested in all conflicts that create discomfort in the social order. Social policy; In order to ensure the welfare of the society and social peace, it includes measures to eliminate the possible imbalances and injustices that economic formations can create between classes. When social policy is considered in its broad sense; It aims to ensure that social classes take place in a harmonious way in the social structure. It produces policies aimed at resolving conflicts, tensions and conflicts that tend to break up social unity in peaceful ways and in ways that are mutually accepted by

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different parties in the society.

In this context, social policy deals with a wide range of problems, from the slavery regime in the early and middle ages and the problems of the serfs in the feudal system, to the protection and development of the peasant class or the shopkeepers and small craftsmen and workplaces. To put it more clearly, it is said that social policy in a broad sense deals with the problems of the working and employer class and all social classes other than this class.

According to Ferguson (1975: 39-40), social work is in a very close relationship with social policy. Social policy determines the legal bases, possibilities and bureaucratic field of social work in understanding human needs and social structure and developing basic social assistance and services for this purpose. Social services in a society are shaped in line with the existing social problems and current social policies in that society. In this context, social work as a profession and social science discipline is one of the most important building blocks of social policy. The professional focus of social work is to solve social problems, thereby increasing the level of social welfare.

Social policy is one of the areas that cannot be agreed on and discussed both in terms of its concept and content, and it has been defined in various ways. The reason why the concept is perceived so differently is that it is a younger concept than other academic disciplines. In the literature, social politics, social economy, social policy, labor economy, industrial relations, welfare policy etc. It is also known by different names.

Subject of Social Policy Discipline

Politics, in its simplest definition, is a set of rules. The rules we will follow in traffic while driving, how old we start school, how we act in different environments or how we write an official petition all depend on the rules.

As a social science discipline, social policy is sometimes referred to in the literature as “social politics, social policy, social politics; Social policy, which is synonymous with concepts such as “welfare policy”, is the body of laws and rules that guide the current social programs (Ashman and Hull 1999: 18).

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Tools of Social Policy

In order to achieve social policy goals, different tools are used, both at the national and international level. Under this heading, the social policy tools at both levels and their functions will be discussed. Instruments of Social Policy at the National Level, providing a minimum income and living standard for all, protecting labor by improving working conditions, equitable distribution of national income, providing social security "aimed at securing the future and present of the people of the country" Various tools are used while achieving basic social policy objectives such as protection against risks.

The Meaning of Social Policy in Terms of Social Work

As a profession and social science discipline, social work is closely related to social policy. The professional focus of social work can be defined as increasing the level of social welfare through the resolution of social problems. At this point, social work greatly benefits from the discipline of social policy in the processes of analyzing social problems, determining the needs underlying these problems, and implementing policies and practices to meet these needs (Denney 1998: 36). The goal of achieving a healthy or good society is within the scope of both social work and social policy disciplines. How to achieve the goal of a good society depends on social policies and how the political thought systems that guide these policies perceive social problems and their foresights for the solution of these problems.

In this context, social work benefits from strategies and programs for the solution of dominant social policies, and also contributes to the formation of social policies that closely affect individuals, groups and societies (Denney 1998: 37-38).

In order to make the interactions between social work and social policy more understandable, in the context of the historical background of the relations between social work and social policy, Social work takes its roots from the understanding of helping people and constantly benefits from the concept and knowledge set of social policy with this orientation. Human, as a bio-psycho-social creature with feelings and thoughts by nature, is a complex entity that needs to be evaluated multidimensionally. For this reason, human needs and problems, relations and interactions with other social systems are so difficult that they cannot be resolved only with social work intervention. Basically, the desire to contribute to the welfare, happiness and development of human beings and human beings has created a multidisciplinary

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field of study.

Social work, like other disciplines, also makes use of social policy in order to correctly evaluate human behavior and the social environment in which it interacts, and to create service and application models for this, and it contributes to the knowledge in the field of human service with the data it collects from the field. Committed to the promotion of social justice, human rights and social welfare, the goal of social work and social policy is basically the same. The participation of social work in the formation of social policies is extremely important in terms of achieving the above-mentioned goals.

Since the day it was born, social work has contributed to the creation of social policies that closely affect the welfare and well-being of individuals in need as a professional responsibility. Social workers, as practitioners who take their power from the law, have to know social policy, corporate policy and social work legislation well. Only in this way can they contribute more effectively to the improvement of their clients' well-being.

The shares allocated to social policies, social services and social assistance determine the service models in this field. As a requirement of their advocacy role, social workers have the responsibility of influencing social policies to better respond to the expectations and needs of individuals in need. For this reason, they often contradict the social policies in practice. In this case, it is the main responsibility of social workers to participate in the formation of social policies that include all population groups, to take part in strategic points and to share the results obtained from social work practices with policy makers in order to realize the philosophically stated aims of the social work profession.

The Ministry of Family and Social Policies was established in 2011, which largely fulfills the personal social services and benefits function of social policy. This ministry also deals with family and women in all dimensions beyond the context of social assistance – service.

The organizational law has assigned the Ministry the task of developing policies and strategies related to its fields of duty and monitoring them. The duties of the Ministry of Family and Social Policies are as follows:

- a) To develop and implement policies and strategies at the national level regarding social services and assistance, to monitor their implementation and to update them according to emerging new service models.
- b) To ensure that the family structure and values are preserved and transferred to future generations in a

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healthy way against the erosions in the social and cultural fabric; to coordinate the determination of national policies and strategies, to carry out social service and aid activities for the protection of family integrity and to increase family welfare, to ensure cooperation and coordination between relevant public institutions and organizations and voluntary organizations in this field.

c) To ensure the healthy development of children by protecting them from all kinds of neglect and abuse; to coordinate the determination of national policies and strategies, to carry out social service and aid activities for children, to ensure cooperation and coordination between relevant public institutions and organizations and voluntary organizations in this field.

d) To prevent discrimination against women, to protect and develop women's human rights, to ensure that women enjoy equal rights, opportunities and opportunities in all areas of social life; to coordinate the determination of national policies and strategies, to carry out social service and aid activities for women, to ensure cooperation and coordination between relevant public institutions and organizations and voluntary organizations in this field.

e) In order to ensure that the disabled and the elderly participate in social life effectively and without discrimination against all kinds of obstacles, neglect and exclusion; to coordinate the determination of national policies and strategies, to carry out social service and assistance activities for the disabled and the elderly, to ensure cooperation and coordination between relevant public institutions and organizations and voluntary organizations in this field.

f) In order to keep the memories of our martyrs alive and to protect the relatives of martyrs and veterans from all kinds of victimization and deprivation; to coordinate the determination of national policies and strategies, to carry out social service and aid activities for the relatives of martyrs and veterans, to ensure cooperation and coordination between relevant public institutions and organizations and voluntary organizations in this field.

g) To carry out aid activities regularly and effectively for the segments of the society in need of social assistance and protection; to coordinate the determination of national policies and strategies regarding the fight against poverty, to ensure cooperation and coordination between relevant public institutions and organizations and voluntary organizations in this field.

h) To strengthen the family with education, counseling and social assistance, primarily for the purpose of

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raising and supporting the child within the family; To carry out the necessary services to identify, protect, care, train and rehabilitate children, women, disabled and elderly people in need of protection, care and assistance, to establish and operate day and boarding social service institutions for these services.

i) To protect the integrity of the family, to provide all kinds of material, moral and social support to the members of the broken families in need of protection, assistance and care and their children; for this purpose, to make the necessary plans, to carry out training activities.

j) To determine the principles, procedures and standards regarding the social services and aids carried out by public institutions and organizations, voluntary organizations and real and legal persons, to develop the mandatory qualifications of institutions and organizations operating in this field and to develop programs to guide them.

k) To audit the social services and aid activities carried out by public institutions and organizations, voluntary organizations and real and legal persons within the framework of the determined principles, procedures and standards.

l) To process, control, monitor and evaluate the information on social services and aid activities and their beneficiaries in the context of policies, strategies and measures to be developed through a database to be created in a central system.

m) To monitor international developments and activities in the field of social services and assistance, to contribute to them and to evaluate them in order to benefit from them in the studies to be carried out, to ensure the implementation of international conventions and agreements to which we are a party in this field at the national level.

Classification of Social Policy Institutions

The fact that social welfare services have existed since the beginning of civilization reveals that a wide variety of institutions play a role in the provision of these services. While families, religious institutions and charitable institutions called civil society were active within the framework of the principle of mutual aid, in the elimination of social problems in the early periods and meeting these needs of people who could not take care of themselves, with the economic and social development, the increase and diversification of expectations for social problems and social welfare services. This has caused public

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administration units, especially the state, non-profit organizations and even the private sector to take part in the provision of these services.

The functions, roles and activities of social policy institutions in meeting social welfare and collective services vary considerably from each other, and their level of participation emerges depending on the level of development and development level of societies in the historical process. As seen in the table, the main social policy institutions are the civil society, religious institutions, the private sector, businesses, non-governmental organizations and the state, which consists of local and regional governments. Local governments also assume a function as a part of the public administration apparatus in social policy.

The first of these institutions, the civil sector, consists of elements such as family, kinship, neighborliness and friendship. The basis of the civil sector is the family. Even today, the family continues to be the first institution to respond to the needs of individuals. Similarly, religious institutions are institutions that have been involved in the provision of social welfare services from the earliest times and their contributions will probably continue as long as human beings exist on earth. On the other hand, while the contribution of businesses and the private sector started in the second half of the 20th century and changed depending on the crises, it can be stated that the effectiveness of non-governmental organizations will increasingly continue in the near future.

Result

Social work practices should be carried out in the context of social workers who have the ideal of improving people and society, and a scientific basis and a modern understanding of social work should be established by connecting to the reports of social workers. Social control is one of the most important concepts in the sustainability of social welfare. Within this framework, people's relationships, commitments, values, norms and beliefs encourage them not to break the law. Social control is thought to play a crucial role in providing a more productive and cohesive community.



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