• HS existed since the beginning of time.
• Current context of HS - late 1800s.
• The social welfare policy was based on how the poor were treated.
• The social welfare policy was based on the needs of the societies (early, agricultural+ horticultural, industrial).
SCENARIO OF THE EARLY SOCIETES

- Hunters and gatherers, nomadic and sedentary.
- Social services: family, clan, tribe – group solidarity.
- Fulfill basic needs.
- Uphold principles of egalitarianism.
- Economic activity – communal cooperation.

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Initially, social welfare - responsibility of the tribe.

Concept of property, social stratification, social status emerged.

Mass agriculture activities lead to slavery.

Egalitarianism gave way to more social inequalities.

Later, social welfare is the responsibility of the landlords.

Social welfare became the core aspect in economic and political system - enacted law and regulation for social control.
SCENARIO IN ICT SOCIETIES

- Rely on others for things or services - power of money.
- Social relations are influenced by capital or human resource ownership, provision of manpower for pay, skills or professional competencies and social network.
- Gaps between rich and poor.
- Social benefits/welfare - responsibility of employer or work organization.
- Centrality of governance - state.
- Social welfare - formal institution with own structure.
The Feudal System of the Middle Ages

- Lords and Serfs.
- Serf were considered the legal property of the Lords – complete control over the serfs, could sell or give away as deemed fit.
- Lords responsible for the serfs’ care and support in exchange for farming their land.
- Mores – No shame in poverty. Poverty within society was unavoidable and the poor is the necessary component of society.
Late Middle Ages:

- No secularism.
- Poor care handled at local level.
- Supported by mandatory taxes or compulsory tithing.
- Relative success: population almost permanent, residency requirements were strictly enforced – the poor were known within the community.
- The concept of community as family.
Poor Laws of England

- Poor care became less personal.
- England’s relief act of 1536 - responsibility for dealing with the poor at the local level.
- Complete intolerance of idleness (unsympathetic).
- Worthy vs. Unworthy (Vagrant) Poor.
- Poor: pregnant women, person extremely ill, person over 60 yrs.
- Vagrant: liable for punishment.
An organized merging of England’s earlier social welfare legislation.

Three driving principles:
1. The primary responsibility for provision lay with one’s family.
2. Poor relief should be handled at the local level.
3. Individuals should not be allowed to move to a new community if unable to provide for themselves financially – residency requirements.

Indoor and Outdoor relief

Served as foundation for social welfare policy/legislation in colonial America.
REVISIT THE HISTORY: CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETIES

- Genesis of the social work discipline.
- Marked one of the first organized efforts within the U.S. to provide charity to the poor.
- Began in about 1870.
- Served as umbrella organization for large network of local charities.
- Cash assistance considered “evil” because of belief that it encouraged dependence.
- Had “friendly visitors” who made home visits.
1929 – Stock Market Crash.
Great depression led to poverty in all level of society.
Marked first federal involvement in social welfare.
Passage of many social welfare programmes.
Social Security Act 1935.
• NASW (National Assoc. Social Work) – declared 2008 as the 110th Anniversary of the Social work Profession.
• However, formalised training of social work recorded:
  ✓ First social work training course in the US (1899).
  ✓ First true social work school in Amsterdam in 1899.
  ✓ First social work practice begin 1895 in London.
Social work grew out of the urban destitution – post-Industrial Revolution England and the government’s response to this situation through relief for the poor.

As Midley (1981, p.17) put it,

- As the rural poor were drawn into and concentrated in the industrialising cities during the nineteenth century, the problem of urban destitution (poverty) became more acute and conventional public poor relief provisions were strained;
- social work attempted to provide an alternative which would lessen the burden of public assistance borne by taxpayers, be more humane and seek to rehabilitate the destitute (poor).
THE ARISE OF SETTLEMENT HOUSE MOVEMENT (SHM)

- Toynbee Hall in London, Jane Addams in U.S.
- In the US, many new immigrant arriving, SHM to help people who are often poor and had difficulty fitting into American Culture (Dumont, 1998).
- As a bridge between middle classes and those in poor areas - (Dieser, 2005) and,
- Through the cross-class contacts and the recreational and educational activities that were arranged, to ‘inculcate moral values and reform the habits of slum dwellers’ - a bridge between cultures (Midley, 1981, p.22).
• **Role** - to help the immediate neighbourhood surrounding the house.

• Focus on **comprehensive care**: housing, food, health care, English language lessons, child care, and general advocacy.

• Settlement work - seen as one important set of roots for the profession’s embrace of community work, for it advocated **community-based responses** to social problems and social reforms.
SOCIAL WELFARE IN ISLAM

- Established over 1400 years ago.
- Requirements of faith- one of the pillars of Islam.
- 1/5 of all income go to the poor (A Quran 2:3).
- Believers practice regular charity (AlQuran 2:43).
- Care for the orphans (Al Quran 2:177).
- The formal concepts of welfare and pension were introduced in early Islamic law as forms of zakat (charity), since the time of the Abbasid Caliph Al Mansur in the 8th century.
The taxes (including zakat and jizya) collected in the treasury of an Islamic government was used to provide income for the needy, including the poor, elderly, orphans, widows, and the disabled.

According to the Islamic jurist Al-Ghazali (Algazel, 1058-1111), the government was also expected to store up food supplies in every region in case a disaster or famine occurs.
The Caliphate was thus one of the earliest welfare states (Crone, 2005).

From the 9th century, funds from the treasury were also used towards the waqf (charitable trust), often for the purpose of building of schools and hospitals (Crone, 2005).
As points out by Rowling (1997), European continent was and is highly varied and often in marked contrast to that of the United Kingdom and United States.

**Method of dissemination** - Multiple and varied structures through which services are delivered.

**State vs Family Role** - These reflect very different views on the role of the *state* in the direct or indirect provision of welfare and on the responsibility of the *family*, and more particularly of *women*, for the survival and well-being of dependent family members (p. 114).
CONTRASTING NORTH AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

- **Northern Europe**
  - Denmark, Finland, Latvia, Sweden, UK, Norway, Ireland, Iceland, Estonia.

- **Southern Europe**
  - Spain, Portugal, Southern France, Monaco, Italy, Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia, Albania, Serbia, Cyprus, Turkey.
CONTRASTING NORTH AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

- **Northern Europe** - Long-established tradition of state delivery of welfare services, mostly through local government structures.
- **Southern Europe** - there was no tradition of active state involvement in welfare.
- However, whatever the local tradition historically, a mixed-welfare system is emerging in most Europe, influenced most recently by the social politics of the European Union.
In contrast, the new industrialised countries, founded by European states as colonies, tended to inherit their social work structures along with the colonial social welfare system.

For example:

- The United Kingdom exported its welfare system and its charitable organisation to Australia.
  - Training courses were established to provide in-service training for the staff of these departments and organisations.
Social Work in Developing Countries

- Strongly influenced by the ongoing developments in the UK and US - as many social work leaders went to these countries for advance education in social work.

- Ties of Australian SW to the UK and the US have been lamented by some observers, as having held back the emergence of an indigenous profession within this and other former colonies.

- However, with time, these countries began to forge heir own indigenous approach to social work - albeit their roots and the basic systems inherited from the UK and US.
Strongly influenced by the ongoing developments in the UK and US - as many social work leaders went to these countries for advance education in social work.

Ties of Australian SW to the UK and the US have been lamented by some observers, as having held back the emergence of an indigenous profession within this and other former colonies.
Early days – SW accompanied colonialism essentially to meet the needs and aspirations of the colonial powers, rather than to allow SW to make a contribution to these countries development:

- modern civilized world.
- Administrative from home country.
- Health, education, and law and order, in urban areas but often confined to the need and support of those classes whose roles were important to the colonial system.

With the needs of many others ignored except where Christian or humanitarian motivated services reached out (more often than not civilise and Christianize rather than meet welfare or development needs (see Hoogvlet, 2001, p.20).
IMPOSED A WESTERN STAMP ON EARLY SW DEVELOPMENT.

It laid some foundations for modern social welfare and SW developments.

However, the western stamp in SW is often perceived to be inappropriate forms of SW education and practice.

On the other hand, countries without any direct colonial influence had not develop any roots at all.

Created a contrasted phenomena – reform for the former colonies; while the others waited the introduction of appropriate SW systems.

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As Midgley (1981, p. 60) comments,

- To promote modern SW and motivated by the demands of modernisation, SW experts designed curricula which replicated the content of western social work training,
- Urged that SW courses be established in universities and recommended the adoption of western professional standards.
OTHER COUNTRIES EXPERIENCES

- **INDIA** – *Industrial social work* had thrived from an early stage (Bose, 1992, p.75)
  - where social work programs possessing a labour market can be divided into:
    - Labour welfare and personnel management graduates who identify with management.
    - Social workers who focus on the labour force.

- **EGYPT** – According to Abo-El-Nasr (1997, p.206), the keynote of the early practice of SW in the country was in 2 fields: community development projects in rural areas and *schools* in urban areas.
OTHER COUNTRIES EXPERIENCES

✓ Perceived as an ‘adjunct or auxiliary (support) to the achievement of the primary organisational goals of education, medicine and production.’

  ✓ Dept of Social Welfare is the major employer of social workers.
  ✓ Concerned chiefly with the welfare of the handicapped, the unwanted and the unloved, like the orphans and waifs who either ran away from home or were turned out by their parents.

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Hence, the child’s welfare/child care was among the first responsibilities assumed by public welfare services in the Philippines.

Very urban-oriented, and this in these early stages lacked relevance to the (developmental and rural) needs of the Philippines.
The practise of SW differ from country to country:

– Emphasis the strength of the profession, and in the details of professional education and practices.

– Reflecting in large part the socio-cultural economic differences in prevailing environments but also historical factors.
• **First:** Social work in US & much Europe – indigenous response to the condition of the late 19\(^{th}\) century life (by-product of industrial revolution, harsh employment condition).

• **Second:** SW was introduced in Asia and Africa by American & European experts to address the problems of so-called underdevelopment.

• Most recently, introduction or re-introduction of Modern SW in countries of the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

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