

Analysis of the Changes in Social Policy Since 1979 and It's Impacts on Social Work in the 21st Century

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Abstract— Amid 1947-1979, the impact factor of cultural diversity in Britain become profound, which majorly comprised of Sikhs, Hindus, and Muslims. After the second world war, the laws and regulations were reconsidered seriously to reshape the society into a civilized and modernized one. For such proclamations, the utmost necessity was the Social Policy; therefore, the policy makers were given a complicated task to accomplish concerning the integration of harmony, equality, and peaceful society. This paper has investigated such major changes throughout the period from 1979 onwards. Not only, this research has focused on the analyzation and changes in social policy; it further has reflected their impacts on the social work in the 21st century. Furthermore, this paper is aimed to briefly discuss, analyse, and assess each policy change under the umbrella of categories to further refine the research; such as, health programs, social security, social work and so forth.

Index Terms— Britain Social Movements, Social Change, Social Impacts, Social Programs, Social Work, Societal Integration, UK Social Policy.

1 INTRODUCTION

BRITAIN has gone through different changes and challenges during the period 1947-1979. These changes and challenges include cosmopolitan changes, defence issues, ethical and moral drivers, modernization, industrialization, social policies and so forth. The lifestyle of the Britain changed timely. The land shifted from agriculture to roads and housing due to the increased demand in mobility (vehicles) and space in terms of housing. Due to this change, environmental consequences raised which were seriously considered by the socialists and social workers as a major health problem (Baldock, 1999). Different Articles were written in critique to industrialization and protests held across the country. Measures were taken to abide the industries to follow safe-environment rules. On the other hand, due to advances in medicines, the life expectancies of both men and women increased resulting improved average age. The different measures were processed to control the birth rate and population of the country. Due to outstanding migration, the country became far more diverse in ethical terms which produced cultural problems. According to the statistics (1933), nearly 375 thousand Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs were living in Britain and Muslim population was profound. This significant change in social and culture made the population individualistic except being differential (Adams, 2002).

In this era, the moral codes of practice were broken down that means laws defining the morality of an individual in terms of their sexuality, personality and values were left on individuals to decide as per their own decision. Abortion and homosexuality were legalized. Punishments like the death penalty or capital punishment, in general, were banned (Baldock, 1999). The women received high status in society

and liberalization prevailed. In these times, the people shifted from religion. One out of every seven Britain was a church activist only. This brought more authentication, when highly religious-backed 'Keep Sunday Special' was introduced to keep the shops closed on Sabbath didn't receive any attention. The democracy was strongly considered and encouraged youth to vote (Denney, 1998). The age limit to vote downed to 18 years. After second world war, Britain was still the world's largest empire but she preferred to grant independence in 1964 in which Pakistan and India were the first to be given independence in 1947. Social workers struggled highly to make everything peaceful and pressurized the government to free the states who wants to, later United Nations ordered all the countries to free the states they have occupied or invaded (Adams, 2002). After the war with Argentina in 1982, Britain lack in power yet it became the third state in the world to have Atomic Bomb in 1952 and later in 1957 the country having Hydrogen Bomb (Bochel, Ellison, & Powell, 2003).

After the second world war ended, the post-war era started. These were the times when the United Kingdom highly considered her defence issue due to the invasion threat from the Soviet Union. However, U.K played a key role in confrontation which later named as Cold War. Britain participated actively and became the member of international organization. Despite UN, the Britain being the founder member of but also became the permanent member of the security council. Nonetheless, it also joined NATO in 1949 and played an active role by sending the troops in Korean War (1950-1953) against communist North-Korea. The country also faced the sectarian war for which the social workers contributed positively to eliminate it through magazines and public speaking forums (Denney, 1998).

The poor law 1958-1948 states; the mandatory rate of poor, overseas relief and grants for the employment opportunities of the poor. This law received high critique by the social bodies. In 1945, labour govt. won the elections (Denney, 1998). This

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govt. before the election promised through their campaigns to provide full employment through Keynesian policies, National Health Services and allowances for the families. Soon this govt. came into existence some of the schemes and policies introduced including: Beveridge Scheme through National Insurance Act in 1946 to provide social security; Poor law was no more instead to provide social welfare service National Assistance Act was put forward in 1948; and National Health Service act was also introduced in the same year 1948 (Spicker, 2014). The govt. put these policies into action on the same day they were introduced or announced. After 1948, the state reformed to the welfare state. The agenda was to provide health facilities, social security, housing, education, children security and welfare. Due to the failure of Keynesian policies economy hindered (Spicker, 2014). In 1979, Britain elected the conservative government. This government recovered local companies to overcome the Keynesian failure. The employment shifted from the industries to the local ones. The employment was although short-term and insecure with low wages. The deprived issue was with the disabled people.

2 SOCIAL POLICY AND CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

2.1 Definition and Origin

The term 'social policy' can be defined as the policies that are govern by the government or organization for the welfare of the society and social protection. The primary view of social policy concerns the services designed for social advancement and advancement of the welfare state. From a methodological point of view, social policy is the action that government put forward for the promotion and integrity of welfare and society (Spicker, 2014). Social policy measures the steps and methods for shaping or reshaping welfare through economic steadiness and social firmness. The social policy originates back from 20th century. It was introduced as an academic subject complemented to social work for the betterment and development of welfare and advancement and progressiveness of social policies (Spicker, 2014).

2.2 Importance of Social Policy

Social policy is the basic need of the society before the laws and regulations. As this provides the route of integral society values and promote the advancement to restrict any kind of injustice inequality. It improves the economy and public budgets with a high margin. Through social policies, we can vivify the key decision that will help make strong credibility in decision-making forums (Denney, 1998). Social policy holds great importance to solidify organizational structures and consistency and provides the platform to work in an organized way through different divisions and initiatives. Social change is an unavoidable piece of our lives and our reality and maybe change is happening too quick for us to understand it. This is particularly valid around innovative advancements (Spicker, 2014). It appears that we're being acquainted with new types of innovation all the time, though in past times new advancements and developments happened significantly more gradually, giving individuals time to adjust to the new idea(s) and coordinate them into their lives. That is no more the case.

The issue of social change — how to see and comprehend it — is unavoidably attached to questions about the basic structure of society and of its social institutions; the amount of variety after some time can be measured in this structure; and the level of congruity that perseveres (Denney, 1998). To this end, changes in social policy have available to them a scope of strategies and instruments to gather information that uncovers something about social change. Notwithstanding broad models of progress, as depicted above, government overviews, for occurrence, gather information about family unit game plans and utilization designs (in the UK, the General Household Survey), work patterns (in the US, work power insights are gathered through the month to month Current Population Survey) or demographic patterns (in numerous Western nations, by means of the decennial statistics). These overviews and different types of information develop a photo of social change crosswise over time that can be measured and checked by governments, as well as different associations that work to proactively impact social change, through arrangement suggestions, by executing programs or making media content (Denney, 1998). Investigation of such information recommends that however there are progressions with the past, there are some noticeable and quantifiable changes in the way individuals live and work that indicate a more extensive movement from mechanical to post-industrial or postmodern culture (Adams, 2002).

3 FUNDAMENTAL CHANGES IN SOCIAL POLICY IN 1979

The social workers and policy makers refer the year 1979 for Britain as the reawakening year. The social justice prevailed and some issues related to crime and discrimination were ended to some extent (Spicker, 2014). This year was the start of vitalizing the society in terms of policies and valuable restriction although those restrictions that were intervening with the economy and social promotion were ended.

In this year, Conservative party won the election. This government throughout their campaign awaken the people about the conspiracies and complication the labour party had produced so far. British people needed change (Geyer, Mackintosh, & Lehmann, 2005). The change to synchronize their society and integrate the basic rules to prevail the society. They were deprived with unemployment issues which were increasing rather decreasing due to the Keynesian policies. The social protection was the great concern the people had at that time. Family welfare was negligible therefore needed some immediate policies to recover the welfare state in a sense of its definition. The crime rate was increasing day by day, thus promoting threats and insecurity in the society (Spicker, 2014). The government thus elected promised and proposed some key points that would be followed throughout their government tenure including;

- Considering the issues of health, economy and social life reforms were promised to be a major task to ensure the new employment opportunities which the previous govt. failed to provide in the proper long-term conditions; moreover, the family protection and rights were also the concern of this government campaign as families were dwelling without owning

a home and children were out of school resulting in more crimes and drug inflations (Geyer, Mackintosh, & Lehmann, 2005).

- To tackle with the crime-rate the post-elected government campaigned 'Fight Against Crime' because since 1973 nearly half the crimes were increased in the labour party government throughout in England and Wales. The conservative party proposed the capital punishment for murder issue to be left to the decision of the parliament elected by the nationals of Britain (Spicker, 2014).
- The policy of British Citizenship was promised to be emphasized in the later government policies to make secure the population growth rate. Thus, enabling to resolve the current outsider's problems in United Kingdom (Denney, 1998).
- The campaign ensured to limit the migrants through administration policies and evaluation (Spicker, 2014).
- The conservative party focused the people's attention towards the quota system. This system would help the settlement issues by controlling the outside entries. Thus, organizing the whole outside European system for employment and citizenship concerns (Spicker, 2014).
- They also proposed to help the family by providing grants and discounts for survival (Denney, 1998).
- Education policies were emphasized intensively (Spicker, 2014).

After winning the elections the government changed the policies significantly to implement their manifesto and reform the society and social policies. These change in policies are discussed below.

3.1 Helping Family

3.1.1 Home Grants

To synchronize the system by improving the social values and concerns the government started giving grants to the families to buy homes and accommodations. These grants were based on the discounts and instalments. The instalments policy was based on the simple pattern; the recipient could easily provide instalments (Denney, 1998). These instalments gave further relaxation and flexibility in the policy by allowing the families to provide instalments when their wages got higher. The discount ranged from 25 percent to fifty percent and in some cases full grants were also issued to the most affected party (Spicker, 2014).

3.1.2 The Sale of Council Houses

The earlier government restricted the sale and buy house policy. This government realized it as the need of the then times and issued with new legal rights that were prevented by the labour government. The new tenant policies were made to buy new houses. Thus, enabling the families to have their own homes providing security and social efficiency (Spicker, 2014).

3.1.3 Renting System

The renting system is a short-term accommodation based on rents so that the dwelling nationals can easily find the residence to live in. In the tenure of labour government, the rental system was highly affected approximately four hundred thousand people were withdrawn from rental

accommodations (Spicker, 2014). The government introduced the policy to provide rental accommodation that not only would help the dwelling families a home but also provide the students an accommodation easily. The students and people coming to the state legally could easily find the accommodation for short term (Denney, 1998).

3.1.4 Protecting Environment

There is no doubt that the labour party government contributed an appreciatory part to save the important and provide the healthy atmosphere to the society. The newly conservative government with a huge appreciation intended to stretch the manifesto further and even with better structural tasks and goals (Denney, 1998). The commission on the protection of the environment was set up and advised to structure the effective pattern to make the policies more progressive (Spicker, 2014).

3.2 Government Policies on Education

The education after the Victorian period was highly effected though was not improved efficiently in the labour government also. Although the Britain education standard in that time was a highly appreciated throughout the globe but due to the low budget the earlier government provided to the education the families couldn't support the expensive specifically in higher education. This government realized the need and provided an immediate grant so that the students may pursue the higher education. The schools were refurbished and the government started assessing the performance (Geyer, Mackintosh, & Lehmann, 2005). The tested worked out system was initiated for writing, reading and arithmetic with the teacher and other education officials (Denney, 1998). The policy improvised focused on the skills of the teachers. Different training programs were introduced to help teachers to provide quality and standard education. Language training programs were started to help people to engage in industrial activity. These programs were especially for both the English and Non-English people so that they may participate in the industrial programs (Spicker, 2014).

3.3 Health Programs

Health programs were improvised as the earlier government failed to do so. More grants were specified for this program (Kavanagh, 2016). With the help of taxation, the grants were issued to Royal commission of health and NHS (National Health Service) to improve the health standards in the country (Spicker, 2014). The family. As NHS standards were falling and patients' needs were not confronted. The government allowed the plan for providing the paid-beds where there was a need. The government also gave relief on taxation for employer-employee health insurance.

3.4 Social Security

Social security is the fundamental subject of concern in the welfare state. It is the responsibility of a government to make policies that help ensure the security of the nationals as well as visitors and migrants (Spicker, 2014). The tax system started at as low level that the poor families or families with low wages were not able to provide but were compelled to. Child benefit system were introduced as the first step towards social

security. The pensions of the elderly and the disabled peoples were increased (Kavanagh, 2016). The policy was made to allow the people, who are willing, to work after retirement and 'earning rule' was implemented. The 'Christmas Bonus' that the earlier government set was continued. For the war widows, their pensions were exempted from tax.

3.5 Social Work

Social work is a term refers to the happenings to some extent dealing with an individual service for social development (Denney, 1998). The subject social work concerns the 'casework' and or 'direct work' through different interpretations including;

- An advisor, broker or advocate whose work is to solve problems in the respective departments (Geyer, Mackintosh, & Lehmann, 2005).
- An individual or group of clients whose concern is with the psychology of the society and its measures for how to change the think-tank and mindset far beyond the advancement and modernization in terms of social, ethical, and moral code values (Spicker, 2014).
- Promote the basic tasks of the society to be functioned through the agency or organization (Denney, 1998).
- Behaviour analysis and its changes with respect to time and need (Geyer, Mackintosh, & Lehmann, 2005).

The interruption when the policies are leading towards crisis. The Social work helps eliminate the crisis to fulfil the concerned economic needs (Kavanagh, 2016).

4 DEVELOPMENTS OF SOCIAL WORK

The development of social work is a mandatory step for the advancement and reliability of the society. The development of social work helps eliminates criminal injustice and inequality (Denney, 1998). The social work promotes social and child protection through community care and policy administration. Following are the development made through social work in U.K (Kavanagh, 2016).

4.1 Communal Care

Communal care or community care is based on ambition and goals targeted to social care. The definition can be diverse in sense that it may mean to provide care to the community or by the community. The community care is non-institutional activity or informal way of care in specific terms (Geyer, Mackintosh, & Lehmann, 2005). Care management is the part of the communal care chain. The care management provides administration measures to managing activities. Through different sources care package is driven for an individual to make use for person's needs (Kavanagh, 2016). Each package of care is designed for an individual to deal with different available options for the person needs.

4.2 Eliminating Criminal Injustice

The welfare state is supposed to correct the things instead of making it worse. The punishment and penalties should be designed to eliminate evils from the society. Social workers

take special concern in this department, as their role in this service is to serve the courts (Denney, 1998). Their services to the court are social inquiries and promote welfare and recuperation of lawbreaker. The terms retribution, public disapproval, correction, containment, deterrence, and rehabilitation are used for punishments specifically in UK (Spicker, 2014). The retribution concerns the repetition of like for like, the public disapproval deals with the behaviour that is unacceptable in terms of society values and moral code, the correction focuses on education that means to correct the offender through educative punishment, through containment the offender is restrained from further lawbreaking, deterrence is for preventing offenders or others from further actions, and rehabilitation is for reforming the lawbreaker. These punishments focus specifically on prevention and restraining of any crime (Kavanagh, 2016).

4.3 Development Through Social Services

After the second World War, the country's crisis increased significantly. To eliminate the crisis three departments formed whose work was to reform the society through personal social services (Denney, 1998). These departments are: health departments, welfare departments and children's departments (Kavanagh, 2016). These departments unified more effectively in the early 70s in England and Wales. Following are the programs that implemented throughout the development of social services as a social service:

4.3.1 Child Protection

Child protection department was founded in 1948 after the news of child care scandal. The Children Act 1948 hold the local authorities responsible for the protection of child. This Act specified the duty of a local authorities to receive the child into care immediately if a child is vulnerable to abuse or denial. In 1952, the local authorities gained power so that the investigation be stricter and accurate (Spicker, 2014). The preventive action become more important after 1963 when Safeguarding Children Boards in England and Child Protection Committees in Scotland started working in partnership with the agencies. Although this act received a high critique because if a child is taken in custody it becomes more harmful as the child is taken away from the parents. This becomes the psychological health issue which can be seen in Maria Colwell Case in 1970 (Kavanagh, 2016). In 1989, this was a high priority issue because the children, who were taken into custody, had fallen; moreover, deaths of the children were also reported. Thereby the more pressure on parents was increased as the children is the responsibility of their parent (Spicker, 2014).

4.3.2 Social Services

The Griffiths principles were published in 1988 defining the measures to be taken to integrate the society with social welfare and advancements (Denney, 1998). The Griffiths principle emphasized on the need of community care and management. The policy failed due to the limitation of the services (Kavanagh, 2016).

4.3.3 Services to Criminal Justice

The custodial policies are different throughout the U.K. for instance, the custodial policies are different in England and

Wales, and Scotland and Northern Ireland. In U.K the offenders are to be dealt with sentences but without taken into custody. Although custody is considered in the sentences but the number of adults taken into custody is small. According to the statistics 1 out of 7 adults are taken into custody (Spicker, 2014). The main purpose of the probation that counts in intermediate punishment is to assist and befriend the offenders. Since 2001, the aims are designed to replace the objectives and have been specified to community-based punishments. More likely the punishments in terms of community work are diluted in the management of offenders (Spicker, 2014). The aim of the punishments is to protect the society, eliminate lawbreaking, aware the offenders about the effects of crime through punishments and to reform and correct the people (Kavanagh, 2016). In Scotland, the equivalence policy is still in practice (Denney, 1998). The care was the priority to be dealt with the young offenders from 1963 until 1989 but after 1989, the policy became more focused on penal policy. The age for criminal responsibility is not uniform throughout the U.K. The policy for criminal age in England and Wales is 10 years of age, custodial punishment age is 14 years to 21 years, and for the age of 15 and more attendance centres are also an option for punishment. Although, non-custodial activities are also in practice which is taken by social services departments (Spicker, 2014).

4.4 The Ideology Behind Social Policy and Social Work

The ideology of Social policy is related to the doctrine theories like Marxism, Socialism, Social Democracy, Conservatism, Liberal Individualism and Fascism; nonetheless, it also relates to the political ideas like individual and social well-being, solidarity, rights, justice, freedom, democracy, the state, and religious values and social policy (Kavanagh, 2016). The theories as the ideology behind social work and policy are discussed below:

4.4.1 Marxism

In Marxism, capitalism has been highly critiqued. According to this theory, there are two classes in capitalism that is the ruling one which is termed as capitalist class and the other is working class. This theory put forward the concept that the capitalist class owns and rules the system whereas the working class is exploited by the systems (Kavanagh, 2016). The theory analyses the change in government policies is to allow the exercise of power in the state. These principles further allow the state to become the state of ruling capitalist class; moreover, it signifies that the state is the complex system which promotes the contradictions to the system based on the class difference. According to Marxism, the state function under capitalism in two ways (Geyer, Mackintosh, & Lehmann, 2005). The first one is to improve the condition to save the capitalism and the other one is to legitimate the capitalist system through different measures like welfare policies, health services, pensions and so forth to misguide the people to accept the system of capitalism (Denney, 1998). Although Europe objects this theory and labels it as the false description of capitalism because in capitalism power is divided and is not owned; furthermore, there is not any pretending logic of legitimation behind the promotion of welfare-state as state doing so is indeed legitimate (Denney,

1998). Therefore, this theory helps find the correct meaning of how a state can be in terms of social policy because critique enables to find the truth thereby this theory didn't receive much attention in the U.K. social policy.

4.4.2 Socialism

Socialism is far more different from Marxism and Communism which is often mixed in the texts. Socialism is the collective approach for the welfare of the state. It holds social movements for collective aid, mutual aid, and planning. In socialism, the community controls the social and economic organization. Socialism is the model of idealist as it focuses on cooperation and equality (Kavanagh, 2016). This theory critiques the industrial society and strongly oppose the individualism that is based upon selfishness and works in the atmosphere where the range of values is given preference over an individual framework. The values of socialism are based upon key values that are: liberty, equality, and fraternity. The liberty, as per the perspective of socialism is defined as the freedom to live and freedom to basic rights (Spicker, 2014). Equality refers to the elimination of any discrimination based on gender and fraternity deals with the mutual collaborative efforts for the betterment and mutual aid support.

4.4.3 Social Democracy

Social democracy has hazy differences with socialism as many social democrats believe in individualism rather than collectivism. Although the ideology of both the theories is same. The difference becomes obvious as some social democrats tend to eliminate inequality by vindicating its effects through social arrangements and other favours the equal opportunities which rather become the unequal opportunities (Kavanagh, 2016).

4.4.4 Conservatism

Conservatism is based on the theological and traditional concepts. This emphasis on religion and elimination of inequality based on gender, race and caste or greed. But this type of system fails to establish a welfare state where people are considered as more important than religion and their needs are given preference (Kavanagh, 2016). Christian democratic though have the great similarity but Christian democrats accentuate more on order. This order has some restraints highlighted by Catholic churches and Catholic teachings that limit the functions of the welfare state (Denney, 1998).

4.4.5 Liberal Individualism

Liberalism focuses on people as an individual and allows the individual to enjoin their rights (Adam, 2002). The liberalism has some flaws as this is only concerned with the freedom-freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and freedom to follow religion (Denney, 1998). Liberals are most likely to mistrust the state and wish to eliminate the state of interference though knowing the fact that state is too complex to be dealt with and given freedom in all respects.

4.4.6 Fascism

It is considered as the pseudo ideology as it considers individuals as meaningless and represents collectivism of the authorities. This policy like other eugenic ideologies was based on the social agenda to include supremacy and state interventions (Spicker, 2014). These policies resulted in

medical murders and holocaust because of its detrimental measures to focus racial discrimination (Adam, 2002).

4.4.7 Political Ideology

Politically the social policy is based on the ideology that every person should be given the basic rights. Every citizen should have equal rights without any discrimination based on religion, caste, race and colour. The several organizations like UN human rights and Council of Europe have been struggling to provide the basic rights of people within a state. Another principle is justice; every citizen should be able to receive justice (Denney, 1998). Nonetheless, freedom is considered important to enable the person to make a choice and act accordingly. The negative perspective of the freedom is people must not be prevented by the authorities which significantly comes in liberalism (Adam, 2002). Also, the democracy is the key role political ideology of social policy. As democracy allows the people to select their own government through a vote. This type of government is defined as the government of the people, by the people and for the people. All the welfare states have encouraged democracy (Kavanagh, 2016).

4.4.8 Religion

Religion is also the ideology behind the social policy. Although religion is a faith and believe which is responsible for moral conduct but it is also used as the political manifesto. For example, former U.K. was based on the religion terms and norms, Pakistan and Iran are totally based on Islamic ideology and Turkey is struggling between secularism and Islamic political system (Denney, 1998). Therefore, religion also abides the social policies a country is designing to be implemented in the state.

5 THATCHERISM AND ITS EFFECT ON WELFARE AND SOCIAL WORK IN 21ST CENTURY

According to the Thatcherism, the control of monetary supply was brought with high-interest rate. During the government, the battle against inflation causes the mass unemployment. The government privatized the state-owned industries like British Telecom, British Airways etc. (Kavanagh, 2016). The government did improve the economy and housing. The social values were rather traditional during the times as Victorian values were accepted to be functionalized (Kavanagh, 1987). This made some restraints in social values as homosexuality was restricted to be taught in the school according to the govt. Act 1988 section 28 (Adam, 2002). The Thatcherism followed the Capitalism theory which gives strength to the welfare state further the government emphasized upon the individualism and growth in the economy by providing options to the individual helping to solidify the welfare state (Spicker, 2014). The social policy was though traditional in terms of marriage and divorce. The social policy, therefore, changed in the 21st century, the social workers realized it as an utmost need to secure the rights of the people as their own choice rather be considered by the state resulting in the law passed for homosexuality (Kavanagh, 1987). The industries privatized brought upon the great effect in unemployment and social welfare. As state was denial to the manufacturing (Kavanagh, 2016)

6 FIVE GIANT EVILS

The five giant evils are 'Want, Disease, Ignorance, Squalor and Idleness'.

1. Disease: NHS have been through a crisis and still in this 21st century it is facing financial issues. NHS was founded and funded so that the person who needs the most could be served. The policy still has a gap to change as the crisis is retraining to help ("The five giants - The National Archives", 2016).
2. Ignorance: Children at the age of 14 left the school and join labour to earn bread.
3. Squalor: Shortage of houses are still the problem as many people are still living in overcrowded slums (Spicker, 2014).
4. Idleness: Due to high unemployment before the war has caused poverty affecting the lifestyle and basic needs of the people who are poor ("The five giants - The National Archives", 2016).
5. Want: The people who are living in U.K. some of them are even below the poverty line.

This has highly impacted the today's social work as these are the main elements of a social policy to provide through administrative actions. Social policy needs more improvement to ensure and secure the basic needs of the people in terms of a welfare state ("The five giants - The National Archives", 2016).

4 CONCLUSION

The Britain has gone through various problems and has ultimately coped up the problems and stands out as a great nation. Before 1979, social work through social policies have brought appreciable changes (Denney, 1998). The health issue was resolved to an extent by the foundation of NHS and housing and accommodation were provided through grants and instalments which are the then time's significant social work. Different social policies were developed for social protection and social rights including children act 1948 to secure children from any abuse (Adam, 2002). The Improvement in law and order situation reduced the crimes that were noteworthy before 1979. The growth of population was also controlled through immigration policies to maintain synchronize the society (Spicker, 2014). The legalization of homosexuality and gender equality and respect in Britain is the positive measure the social work has named for itself. Still, there is a lot to go for to cop up the 21st century problems with administrative efforts and constructive social policies.

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