

# RESIDUAL VS INSTITUTIONAL WELFARE

BS 2<sup>nd</sup> SEMESTER

2019-2020

# THE MEANING OF SOCIAL WELFARE

- Social welfare is described as “the organized system of social services and institutions, designed to aid individuals and groups to attain satisfying standards of life and health” (Friedlander, 1980).
- Social welfare refers to full range of organized activities of public and voluntary agencies that seek to prevent, alleviate, or contribute to solving a selected set of social problems.

# APPROACHES TO SOCIAL WELFARE

- It is difficult to define social welfare universally as services and practices of helping people differ from society to society.
  - Who is welfare for? This question can be answered in mainly **two different** ways.
    - > Welfare might be seen as being for people who are poor in need
- OR
- > Welfare might be considered as the right of every citizen.
  - **The residual** and **the institutional** are two different approaches to define social welfare and addressing social welfare issues, such as poverty, hunger and health problems.

# The Residual Welfare

- Residual: Literal meaning 'the left over', 'remaining'
- It refers to welfare that is provided by the government to help the needy and the poor only when poor people are unable to help themselves through the market (unemployed or low-income), or unable to get help from family, friends or their relatives.
- It is on stopgap basis. This system first ensures that all other sources of support ( family, job, charity) are insufficient or not available to the needy people.
- Temporary / Short Term Services; The services are often discontinued once people have the means to get assistance elsewhere or becomes independent (find a job).

# The Residual Welfare

- The services are means-tested; Means testing is the method of assessing whether the individual or family is eligible for government assistance or welfare and whether the individual or family have means to do without a particular kind of help.
- ( Benazir Income Support Programme , Pakistan Bait ul Mal and the need-based scholarships ,etc)
- The welfare is a safety net (a system to help those who have serious problems and no other form of help) as it is only for those people who are unable to manage otherwise

- It is curative; this approach deals with needs as they come. The state only step in when the problem is very obvious and needs immediate attention as the individuals are unable to help themselves.
- Stigma attached; Sees poor as incompetent, responsible for their poor conditions.

# The Institutional Welfare

- In an institutional system, welfare is not just for the poor: it is for everyone.
- Universal; Welfare is provided for the population as a whole, in the same way as public services like roads or schools might be. It focuses on giving each person equal opportunity to be supported, whatever their circumstances a
- Social welfare institutional approach focuses on the organized system of providing services to the people to fulfill their needs.
- Social Welfare is considered as a **first line defense**(it is the first or most important method to be used in dealing with the problems of society )of modern industrialized societies.

# The Institutional Welfare

- It is preventive; provision of services before waiting for a problem to occur. The government recognizes the need for variety of social services to maintain good standard of living.
- No stigma attached; as all the people are entitled for the services. These services do not distinguish the need of one individual from another and it can be availed by anyone who wants it.
- The States have special **obligation** to ensure the well-being of all and the people have the **right** to get (benefit of) these services.



	Residual	Institutional
Nature	Need-Based	Citizen right
Basis of provision	Selective (e.g. means test, eligibility)	Universal entitlement
Social stigma	May carry stigma,	No stigma
Duration	Temporary Short term	Permanent Long Term