

Supporting Human Flourishing
Week 3
Exploring Human Need

Aims of Session

- Review- Understanding Concepts and Social Policy
- Activity 1- What it means to be human?
- Activity 2: What is the difference between a NEED AND WANT?
- Theories of Human Need
- Activity 3: Assessment questions and synopsis: What needs to be explored in the essay.

Hartley Dean - Defining Social Policy

Social Policy
<https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=you+tube+hartley+dean&view=det&mid=391BB7FC32193D45304D391BB7FC32193D45304D&FORM=VIRE>

- Study of Human Well-Being
- Systems Necessary to sustain well-being
- Social Relationship that well-being depends upon
- Not just for survival, but for human flourishing
- What it means a good life....
- Care for each other...

Activity 1

What makes us Human?

What makes us Human?

- We are physical beings
- We are emotional beings
- We are social beings -
- We are rational beings

(Aristotle 384-22 BC)

Aristotle (384-322 B.C.) - Flourishing

- According to Aristotle, there is an end of all of the actions that we perform which we desire for itself. This is what is known as *eudaimonia*, flourishing, or happiness, which is desired for its own sake with all other things being desired on its account.
- *Eudaimonia* is a property of one's life when considered as a whole. Flourishing is the highest good of human endeavours and that toward which all actions aim. It is success as a human being. The best life is one of excellent human activity.

Inherent Need

'Needs that are inherent to the individual not only because they are biological organisms, but by virtue of the humanity'. (Dean, 2010 p. xiv)

So what does it mean to be a person or to be human?

Interpreted Needs

'Refers to needs that are constructed or attributed to the human individual by interpretation' (Dean, 2010 p. xv)

Classical Theories of Human Need

The individual is primary a:	Their needs need to be understood in terms of their:
Utilitarian subject	Objective interest
Market actor	Subjective preferences
Psychological being	Inner drives
Species member	Constitutive characteristics

Utilitarian Subject

- A person is regarded as a self-seeking utilitarian subject and their needs are constituted as objective interest.
- They need whatever it is that works to their advantage or keeps them from harm.

Market Actor

The person is regarded as an enterprising market actor and their needs are made up as subjective preferences.

Needs are revealed by the choices they make.

Psychological Being - Inner Drives
Maslow Hierarchy of Needs



Human species - Karl Marx

- The person is regarded as a member of the human species and their needs are made up of characteristics of their humanity.
- Needs that distinguish from other kinds of 'natural' living creatures.

Doyal and Gough (1984, and 1991)

BASIC NEEDS	PHYSICAL HEALTH PERSONAL AUTONOMY
INTERMEDIATE NEEDS	ADEQUATED NUTRITION FOOD AND WATER ADEQUATE PROTECTIVE HOUSING A NON-HAZARDOUS WORK ENVIRONMENT A NON-HAZARDOUS PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT APPROPRIATE HEALTH CARE SECURITY IN CHILDHOOD SIGNIFICANT PRIMARY RELATIONSHIPS PHYSICAL SECURITY ECONOMIC SECURITY SAFE BIRTH CONTROL AND CHILD-BEARING BASIC EDUCATION

Doyal and Gough's Theory

Human Need Theory in social policy is founded on a rejection of relativism and that all human beings have need of physical health on the one hand, and personal autonomy of the other.

The satisfaction of such needs is mediated by a range of satisfiers that will be culturally specific and it is these that are the everyday concern of social policy.

Activity 2: Problem Solving - Assessment Preparation

- How would you answer the question exploring the following synopsis.
- Synopsis to be provided in class

Next Week: Chapter 3: Understanding Human Need

- Interpreted Need
