

In This essay will describe what social policy is and what effect it has on society and how the Welfare State came into place in 1945, through the Beveridge Report and his 'five giants' that changed and helped Britain out of poverty. It will be specify what the five giants are and what changes and legislations has occurred because of the Beveridge Report. Social policy has a huge impact on human prospective it evaluates how bad a situation has been and identifies the need to improve the current and future situations. In addition, the assignment will consider discussing how social policy has shaped by the Stephen Lawrence case and whether racism is still occurring in working in the police force and what changes have been made to the police force since the McPherson Report. The assignment Will discuss when the commonwealth citizens came in to Britain after the World War 2 in relation to the race relations act , and how the act has changed since 1945. And finally the essay will explore the Equality Act 2010 and how this has impacted on social policy .

Social Policy is the research of social security, social work, and welfare, policy and can be put into two different directions, the first way is through academic research and study. It consists of social security, housing, education, health and work . The second is through making a policy. It also consists of the Welfare States and the governments perception on the economy, social security, health and wellbeing of people. Processing policy making begins with identifying the issue that has occurred, then getting all information research and analysing the whole situation and making into government or environment to achieve in making things right. The basis of a good policy begins with the understanding of documents and examining various options that can be changed, to assist in implementing new guidelines. However, the development of a policy needs good evidence, guidelines and structure to deliver a working policy. Without out the bottom three elements that makes the ground movement of change a policy could not happen, and Without a good policy there would be no legislation.

In 1945 when Clement Attlee's Labour government won the general election they finally listened to William Beveridge and his report which he made at the end of the World War two. In 1942, the government knew that they had to take responsibility and to take action after the second World War. The Beveridge report wrote interims of the five giants. The first giant was squalor as people lived in slum houses. The Second one was idleness, as massive unemployment was a big problem post war. The Third giant was one is disease as the majority of the population could not afford private health care so disease and ill health would increase. The Fourth was ignorance , children left school at the

age of 14 because people could not afford to pay for higher education due to the cost being so high. When the children left school they would find it hard to get work due to a lack of education so there was a huge majority of people unemployed. Fifth Was the extensive Amount of poverty as people could not afford the basic needs of every day life, which resulted in ill health as the majority of houses had an extremely low income , it got so bad that the working class were suffering. Beveridge recommended the Welfare State Beveridge and stated that the government must sort out these 5 giants with the welfare state which will help and support. For this to happen the government must give adequate education, health, income, employment and housing. In 1945 when the Labour government won the general election, they finally listened to William Beveridge it marked the start of social policy and the Welfare State came into place. However the welfare state is different outside of Britain. (Alcock,P, May,M,2013)

In the next few years the Labour Government introduced eight new Acts The Beveridge Report had a massive impact on society and paved the way for Social security families Allowance act 1945, National Insurance Act 1945, Industrials Injury Act 1946, National Assistance Act 1948, National Health Service 1948 , Council Housing act 1947 and the New Towns act 1946. Whilst all this was put in place it meant that the Five giants would be demolished. It provided free health care was provided and it was the beginning of the NHS and general practices and hospitals were built. (Alcock,P, May,M,2013) It provided state benefits to people in poverty who were on low income or could not work because of injury post World War disability allowance . It also provided help to women that could not work as they lost their husbands during the war, it meant that people could afford every day supplies and poverty would stay at its lowest. The government also built many council houses and built new towns for example Cwmbran, Powys it would give people opportunity to have jobs plenty more houses and affordable. (Mchesney N, ND) Many schools where built and teachers where payed through the government so schooling was at no cost, everyone had the same opportunity to have a good education. The welfare state policy ensured that every body from a particular nation could live with all the basic rights to have a normal way of living considering the multi-cultural society that is Britain one of the most un-pleasant issues that the social policy aims to address is racism . (Alcock,P, May,M,2013)

Many people associate race to different skin colour for example black, white, Asian however it does not just mean different skin colour it also means different ethnicity or beliefs for instance gypsies and Muslims . Racism is a negative word and is trying to make out that normal people should be a typical

white and stereotyping people to give the white man more power. (SPIKER) As many people define race as skin colour it can also mean discrimination to other cultures (Thompson.N) The largest race discrimination in present day Europe at this day is towards gypsies and Muslims For instance since all the terror attack people discriminate Muslims for houses and jobs but also refuse to go near them. Racism has a massive effect on social policy as some ethnic black people struggle to have houses, jobs, security because people discriminate them for having a different colour skin or from a different country. Policy process begins after something that has occurred. When there is an issue and it needs to be acted on to make a decision for guidelines which need to be in place. If some polies are not strong enough it will go to the court of law and it will be made into a legislation.

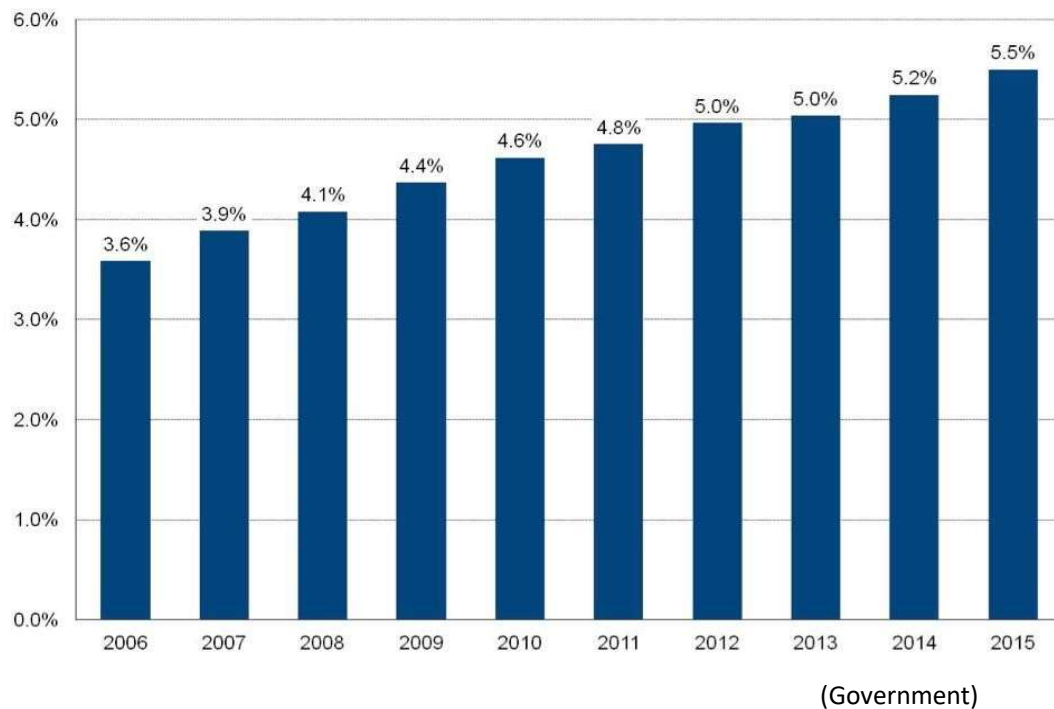
The Stephen Lawrence's case showed how there was only one black ethnic police officer working on the case. The McPherson Report showed that there was only 2% of black ethnic officers working for the police force at the time in 1999. Considering the black ethnic population was 47% only and only 2% where hired in the police force in England and Wales. (Government,2019) Despite the McPherson's report racism is still very much apparent for example the incident on the Ryanair air flight. In October on a Ryanair plane in Barcelona there was of a 70 year old man which refused to sit next to a 77 year old disabled black British woman. Another passenger filmed the whole argument on his phone the man was being extremely abusive towards the woman, you can see her daughter has to step in to protect her mum. In the end the black British women goes to sit in another seat. Its also upsetting to realise that Ryanair did not act very well. (Marsh,S,2018,The guardian)

On 22nd of April 1993 in Eltham Stephen Lawrence was murdered in a racial attack because of the colour of his skin. His death changed the nation. It also changed the way the black ethnic community trusted the police. The police would not listen to the family who gave them a list of four potential suspects, the police did not want to engage with family and friends. The Police assumed that Stephen Lawrence and the friend he was with on the night he got murdered were in a gang. Four years later they removed the Double Jeopardy Law.(Government,1999) The Double Jeopardy Law states that you cannot get prosecuted for the same crime twice, because his murderers had been committed of a racial crime before. Significant failings were identified with the police force during the case and Corruption was found the police force and suspects relatives. During the investigation MR and Mrs Lawson were given two police liaison officers DS Bevan and DS Holden but ended up having a really bad relationship with them and in the investigation it was found that the court were that they were disappointed that this was the situation. The police would not listen to Stephen Lawrence's parents that it was a racial attack, who claimed they would rather go and watching young black ethnic black

men with maybe one small criminal offence which was stealing rather look for his murderers (Government 1999). Then a few years after Stephen Lawrence is death, black ethnic people would still be seven times more likely to be stopped by a police officer. Due to Stephen Lawrence is death the police force brought in race equality training. The first one was employment, training, retention, and promotion , the second stop and search, the third the National DNA database and the fourth race hate crimes. (Bennetto,J.N.d.Equality and human rights commissioner)

Stephen Lawrence'S case had a huge impact Act on The Equality act 2010. The Equality Act 2010 also has replaced the Sex discrimination Act 1975, Race relations Act 1976 and Disability Discrimination Act 1995, it is more powerful and promotes more aspects of equality. The whole purpose of the Equality act was as stated on the Government Legislation page 'simplifying legislation and harmonising protection for all of the characteristics covered will help Britain become a fairer society improve public services, and help business perform well'(government 2010) In the Equality Act 2010 it does not just include one legislation it includes all nine different ways of discrimination it includes race, sex, sexual orientation, disability, religion, having a baby or pregnant, age, being married in a civil partnership , civil partner ship. The only problem in this Act is that it does not apply in schools against race. The purpose of the Equality Act 2010 was to protect the people with the above nine to unlawful behaviour and making Britain a happier society and making it run better. For race the Equality Act includes direct discrimination, indirect discrimination, harassment, victimisation, or if people treat you differently because of their ethnicity for example gypsies Irish travellers, British black or Asians, British Sikhs or Jews (Equality human rights commissioner, 2018)

This table: Shows the percentage of Black ethnic police officers working in England and Wales from 2006 to 2015.



The need to introduce legislation that tackled racism began after the second World War ended the British National Act 1948 gave the opportunity for commonwealth countries open access to Britain to rebuild British economy. In huge boats the west Indians and Caribbean came to Britain with their families. The British people were not happy as they already had a designated amount of housing, increased crime rates. They became the immigrants concerned that they would take their employment so tension between the white and the Indian Caribbean were raised. The white people made the lives of the immigrants difficult. They would not allow them to have houses and so the immigrants lived in slums. In August 1958 the first racial attack happened in Britain known as the 'Notting Hill riots' the attack was carried out by the whites known as 'Teddy boys' they attacked the members of the black community and their houses. (Olden,M 2008) After years of racial attacks and discrimination towards the Caribbean people towards employment, houses, the Government brought in the first act for racism the Race Relations act 1965. The Act declared that no racial abusive comments were not allowed towards the commonwealth people in public places. However that legislation did not cover the main issues which was housing work and advertisement towards the Commonwealth people so in 1968 the Government made a new legislation so it covered all three issues. Then in 1976 the new major racial act came into place. A stronger one which consisted of the two Acts together, The Race Relations Act

1965 and Race Relations Act 1968. However this was also amended in year 2000 for the police not to discriminate through Stephen Lawrence's enquiry. (Legislation (2000) GOVERNMENT)

Considering that it is the year 2018 and with all the legislation in place that race would not be such a problem for jobs housing and social security, and how Ryanair dealt with the incident on the plane, should they have removed the racist gentleman off the plane. However there is still a low percentage of black ethnic employed by the police force. (Government,2010) Why was it still so hard for black ethnic to have employment in the police force, maybe if there were more black ethnic police officers on the case maybe the police would have not been so discriminating towards Stephen Lawrence family and his friends. It was disappointing to find out by 2009 that the police force would still have not employed up to 7% ethnic minority and not even promoted the ethnic police officers. Racism in the police force is still happening since Stephen Lawrence's death in 1993 black ethnic police officers are still not being employed as much as white British citizens and has only gone up 1.9% by 2015. Since McPherson's report showed 1 of the 70 actions was still not accomplished. (government 2000) The question is the legislation failing or is it the attitudes and values of individuals that have not changed. However educating people in the values and principles of racism and the way it can affect people's well-being especially in their mindset. Possibly through arranging community group talks bringing the communities together. After seventy five years since The Beveridge Report, Question is are we back where we were back then? poverty is on the rise significantly again, by the year 2020-21 Britain is predicted to an increase in child poverty up to 18.3%. Considering that Britain are the fifth in the world biggest economy. (Armstrong,S,2017)

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