The development of policy and legislation for race has developed since 1945. However, it could be argued that these developments could be further improved for the lives of those who are of minority ethnic groups. This essay will therefore explain and show the developments of those policies and legislations and why they were put into place.

Social policy has been developed throughout history, therefore it has undergone some changes. Professor Lucinda Platt (2018) has described social policy as "the ways societies across the world meet human needs for security, education, work, health and wellbeing." It is known that social policy is the key factor in determining the key roles of the family, government, civil society and providing services that will help and support the life of an individual from childhood to old age. The services provided include child and family support, education and schooling, housing and neighbourhood renewal, income maintenance and poverty reduction, unemployment support and training, pensions and health and social care (Platt, 2018). The aim of social policy is to identify ways in which to reduce inequalities and to support groups, who are defined as socio-economic status, for example, race, disability and sexual orientation. One key factor of social policy is the Welfare State. The Welfare State was, according to Beveridge, a "British revolution", and it was an attempt to break away from the legacy of the Poor Law, and create a universal system that would support everyone, as of right; Unlike Poor Law, which had been a "safety net" responding to poverty. The Beveridge Report (1942), proposed a National Insurance which outlined three main factors. The first being family allowances. Beveridge accepted the principle of a 'family wage', yet wages could only be adequate to support a family if more was made available for families with children. However, Beveridge did not accept the principle of a minimum wage, which would therefore be necessary for a 'family wage' to be adequate. The second factor was a national health service. Beveridge took for granted a principle that had been obvious to administrators. Provision for health and unemployment had both to be made, otherwise one set of needs would spill over into the provision made for the other. Lastly, full employment. Mass unemployment would make the scheme unaffordable and therefore it would not work. These were the building blocks for the society that we live in today, and even though it could be argued that it is not fair, there are other policies that have a huge impact on how we conduct ourselves in everyday life. Therefore, resulting in how we treat others and how to respect one another. One of these key factors is race.

Race within social policy is a key element. Although "race" has no fixed meaning, people will identify race as being to do with skin colour, however racism is not just confined to colour (Spicker, P 2018). Racial discrimination is deliberate use of adverse selection as a means of putting people from certain racial or ethnic groups in an inferior position. There are different types of discrimination, such as direct, which means you are personally being targeted. Indirect, which is discrimination of your culture collectively, eg. A health club only accepts customers who are on the electoral register. This applies to all customers in the same way. But Gypsies and Travellers are less likely to be on the electoral register and therefore they'll find it more difficult to join (Citizens Advice,nd). However, deliberate discrimination is not necessary to explain racial disadvantage, rather the effect of denying access to the resources, opportunities and conditions of life available to others is to make the experience of disadvantage worse. Policies regarding race are developed more implicitly. The UK Urban programme addressed and perceived racial matters through other means. It was a response to a notorious speech by Enoch Powell, which used such terms as 'inner cities' as a euphemism for race. The effect of working in code was that the problems of racial minorities were hardly ever addressed by the programme. The Rivers of Blood speech (Powell, 1968), sparked up major popularity, which

was a concern, since after Powell's speech, 74 per cent of Britons agreed with him, and that black immigration would result in violence on "our streets". It has been noted that a young group of white youths assaulted a man whom was Caribbean, resulting in them slashing his face whilst shouting "Powell" also, "Why don't you go back to your own country?" (Sloan, 2018). This evident racism as a British politician, meant that not many people believed Powell as he claimed he claimed constituents had told him Britain would "soon not be worth living in" as a result of immigrants and their descendants.

It can be speculated that Britain has developed its mindset in how we think out ethnic minority groups, due to recent events which have caused debate, therefore resulting in acts and policies being made. The Race Equality Act was first introduced in 1976. However, it could be argued that it was not put into place until after events which were heavily involved with race discrimination.

An example of policies being put into place was the introduction to the Macpherson Report. The report recommends a series of measures that would subject the police to greater public control enshrine rights for victims of crime and extend the number of offences classified as racist. This report was put into place due to the murder of Stephen Lawernce in 1993. Stephen was murdered by a group of white youths who were motivated by racism. However, the case was not as easy to solve as it may seem, since there were other factors which completely outraged the entire UK population. Thus, resulting in the massive widespread coverage on UK televisions and newspapers at the time.

With that the group came quickly across the road and literally engulfed Stephen. During this time one or more of the group stabbed Stephen twice (GOV, 1999, p.18).

It is believed that the institutional racism was involved in this case, since no one was arrested or charged for the murder, due to insufficient evidence. This caused massive outrage within the UK and the police force were branded as being corrupt. There is evidence to support this, as the offenders who committed this crime stated that they had done it. However, the police stated that the lack of evidence was too insufficient to arrest them. It took until 2012, to arrest two of the members involved with the murder, therefore meaning that the case had been going on for 19 years.

The underlying causes of that failure are more troublesome and potentially more sinister. The impact of incompetence and racism, and the aura of corruption or collusion have been the subject of much evidence and debate (GOV, 1999, p.20).

Due to this, The Macpherson Report (1999), made 70 recommendations, 67 of which had led to specific changes in practice within two years of its publication. This included the introduction of detailed targets for the recruitment, and promotion of black and Asian officers. Another recommendation was that the government would have "full unfettered powers" to inspect the police force. In 1993 when Stephen Lawrence was murdered a black person was five times more likely to be stopped and searched on the street under section one powers in the 1984 Police and Criminal Evidence Act. However, the latest numbers suggest that a black person is now seven times more likely to be stopped to be searched. In London alone, the rate is 52 per cent, and it is of that of a minority ethnic group which are being stopped. This problem of the disproportionate treatment of minority ethnic people runs right through the criminal justice system (Travis, 2013).

Another case with regards to race is known as Windrush. People who arrived in the UK many years ago (primarily of minority ethnic groups), who do not have the correct documentation to state who they are and why they arrived in the UK, faced some major battles within 2018. People who do not have documentation confirming their immigration status have faced difficulties in proving their right to work, to rent property and to access benefits and services to which they are entitled (GOV,2018). The Home Office failed to keep a record of those granted leave to remain or issue any paperwork to confirm it, therefore meaning it is difficult for Windrush arrivals to prove they are in the UK legally. Another major factor was that in 2010 landing cards which belonged to the Windrush generation were destroyed by the Home Office. This has meant that the government has apologised for this, and therefore are trying the best they can to help support the people who are in need. It presented uncertainty for minority ethnic groups as they thought that they would be deported from their homes in the UK. Announcing the move, Home Secretary Amber Rudd apologised for the "appalling" way the Windrush generation had been treated (BBC, 2018). Therefore, the Home Office has now set up a scheme application for those who are part of the Windrush generation to apply to carry on working, living and receiving healthcare within the UK.

Policies have a major effect on race. They determine what is right and what is wrong, and how as individuals we should behave around others, and how to respect them too. In 2010, the Equality Act was introduced. The Act brings together over 116 different legislations. Combined they make the framework to protect the rights of individuals. The Police and Criminal Evidence Act (2010) sparks up the debate that if you are a black person, you are at least six times as likely to be stopped and searched by the police in England and Wales as a white person. If you are Asian, you are around twice as likely to be stopped and searched as a white person. Despite years of debate and trying to tackle this problem, the figures have stayed high. According to the Equality and Human Rights Commission (2018), they believe that stop and searches in England and Wales are “unlawful, disproportionate, discriminatory and damaging to relations within and between communities.” Unfortunately, by looking at evidence given by the Equality and Human Rights Commision, the number of stop and searches being taken out on minority ethnic groups has risen since the Macpherson Report of 1999. Yet in some areas of the UK it has now started to drop, and example of this would be in the Thames Valley, in which it had fell from 5916 in the first quarter to 4758 In the sixth quarter (Equality and Human Rights Commission,2016). This brings up the debate as to whether there are improvements to the equality of those of minority ethnic groups, with regards to the police.

Since the 1960s the way in which we treat individuals of ethnic minorities has changed dramatically, and this is due to the new policies that have been put in place. Policies such as the Equality Act have played a huge role in how we view society today. It can be noted that race discrimination has not gone away, as there are still people who believe that it is perfectly normal to discriminate against others. Having policies with regards to race and discrimination are crucial to today's modern society. There are legal obligations that have been put in place by the UK Parliament (2007), in which they state that Under the Race Relations Amendment Act (2000), all public bodies have a legal obligation to outlaw racial discrimination and promote equal opportunities. Parliament stated that they will do this by, producing a Racial Equality Scheme, carrying out a Race Equality Impact Assessment on all new polices, and finally they would monitor outcomes by ethnic group (Parliament, 2007, p.3). An idea which was produced

was reducing poverty and social exclusion. Both things are believed to be the root cause of health inequalities. Yet it was questioned whether setting this idea in place would help minority ethnic groups and would result in even more social exclusion. Policies tend to assume that minority ethnic groups will benefit by virtue of their relative poverty and concentration in deprived areas (Parliament, 2007, p.4).There are various other policies that are put into practice when talking about minority ethnic groups, that do not refer to discrimination. Health is a big factor when it comes to minority ethnic groups as it is believed that their health is a lot poorer than those of white ethnicity, due to where they have come from (Parliament, 2007, pg.4). These legislations, and acts are a crucial part of the UKs development as a society, and without them racial discrimination would be a massive part of the culture; Which is seen when referring to Enoch Powell.

Social policies are the main body in which we live our lives as individuals, and without them we would not have a society who follow rules, which would lead to massive outrages when discussing certain topics. The acts and legislations regarding are ones in which everyone should take seriously. The main key factors of race within social policy is that discrimination is has a massive part to play, and therefore must be taken seriously. Related cases to racism, such as the Stephen Lawernce case, has resulted in policies being made and reports. These are key to provide evidence in order to reduce race discrimination. The Macpherson Report is a good indicator to show that institutional racism is a massive part of the UK, especially within the police force, and therefore must be tackled effectively. We can see that throughout history the attitudes of others have changed, therefore resulting in a better society to live in. However, it could be argued that the development of the policies has not been enough, and that more could be done to provide a safer environment for those who are of a minority ethnic group.

Reference List:

Alastair Sloan, 2018, Alijazeera.

https://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/opinion/popularity-enoch-powell-racist-speech-180419160459434.html

BBC News, 2018, *Windrush Generation: Where are they and why are they still facing problems?*

https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-43782241

Citizens Advice, No Date, *Indirect Discrimination.*

https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/law-and-courts/discrimination/what-are-the-different-types-of-discrimination/indirect-discrimination/

Enoch Powell, 1968, *Rivers of Blood Speech*.

Equality and Human Rights, 2016, *Stop and Think, p.4*

https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/race-britain/stop-and-think

Equality Act 2010, Equality and Human Rights Commission.

https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/equality-act/equality-act-2010

The Guardian, 2013, Alan Travis, *Stephen Lawerance; How his murder changed the legal landscape.*

https://www.theguardian.com/uk/2013/apr/22/stephen-lawrence-murder-changed-legal-landscape

GOV, 1999, *Report of Stephen Lawerance Inquiry, p.18 and p.20*

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/277111/4262.pdf

GOV 2018, *Windrush Scheme*

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/undocumented-commonwealth-citizens-resident-in-the-uk

Professor Lucinda Platt- Department of Social Policy, 2018, The London School of Economics and Political Science, *What is social policy?*

http://www.lse.ac.uk/social-policy/about-us/What-is-social-policy

The Macpherson Report, 1999.

https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200809/cmselect/cmhaff/427/427.pdf

Parliament, 2007, *Ethnicity and Health.*

https://www.parliament.uk/documents/post/postpn276.pdf

Spicker, P, 2018, *Equality and Welfare, An Introduction to Social Policy.*

http://www.spicker.uk/social-policy/equality.htm

W. Beveridge, 1942, *Social Insurance and Allied Services, cmd. 6404, London HMSO.*