

This assignment will be discussing what the Maslow psychological theory is in the Triangle and what category some people's needs are. It will look at what the caring society is now to when it was years ago and how much a women's role has changed. It will also be explaining slightly about formal to informal care, what Margret Thatcher thought of the Society and what she wanted doing to the welfare state. The essay will discuss what well-being is and the future generations (Wales) Act is and what it will do to help Wales and how it will help the society. The essay will be discussing in depth the seven key elements of the well-being of future generations (Wales) Act 2015 is, what the caring society is now to when it was years ago and how much a women's role has changed it has changed. How Poverty has in Wales but Lowering But still the highest in the United Kingdom (Dikins, 2018). What does the Well-being Future Generation (Wales) Act 2015 hoping to do in the next few Years.

In 1943 Abraham Maslow made a theory the 'needs Triangle' (Maslow 1943). The triangle had five ways of how people needs are. On the bottom it has the 'physiological needs' (Maslow1943). It is your essential needs of surviving every day, Breathing, food, water, shelter, clothing sleep without these a human body will not survive. The next one up is 'safety security' which means having a home security, having a home somewhere safe, having legal protection. It can also mean the safety of being in a work place and having a good pay check but not being happy working in that particular company but is to safe to move on to another job as frightened to being without having a weekly pay. The third one up is Love and belonging, this means being able to have relationships with others have a good friendship with family and friends and having a good attachment with them and have a good intimacy. If we do not fulfil these needs, we can start to become isolated from people and unable to communicate with them. The fourth one up is self-esteem. Being able to have everything but curious and anxious of what people think. the lasts one on the top are self-actualization. It is about having everything and exceeding your potential. Maslow states that any person can go to the top of the triangle, but for instance divorce, getting sacked from the job can stop us from reaching our potential, so we may not get through the bottom four to reach the top.

The caring society has changed profoundly over the years. It has been reported that in the year 1945 the 'Normal' way of living was women where to stay at home cleaning cooking and looking after the children. In this day and age a woman's role has changed and the way we think of what Normal is has changed, with the increase of men helping with childcare and domestic responsibilities (Bittman and Pixley, 1997; Bittman 2004). Women seem to be working more now than ever and moving into big cities. With families living far away the need for sending children to nurseries to be looked after whilst they work. The whole aspect of a family has changed, whilst the normal used to be man women and children. Now the normal is completely different you have same sex marriage with children, lone parents with children. The way society has changed that life styles have changed and more out goings. Years ago, women would stay at home looking after their member of family. But these days you see a lot of families having to work and look after their relatives and they do not get paid for is called informal care. Because of increase way of living and the way that society has changed over the years they still need to work (Scott and Clery, ND). People are living longer or the rise in dementia has gone up. On the other hand, some people want to stay at home, so they have help to encourage that and put extra things in place. They will bring carers to the house to care for them. It gives them a chance to be more independent in their own home and not taking it away from them it is called formal care. In other countries, caring can be different because it is their cultural way of living. For example different countries for instance Africa, Asia and other have different ways of caring for their relatives. (2008)

Once the Beveridge report was released, it brought in the welfare state. It was put in place for the welfare and wellbeing of people after the second world war. It was to make the United Kingdom a better place and out of poverty. The Government brought in Welfare State and different acts to make the United Kingdom a better place. The welfare state brought in Family allowance act (1945), National insurance act (1945), National insurance industrial injuries act (1946) National Assistance Act (1948), National health services act (1948), 1944 education Act, Town and country planning Act (1947), Marshall Aid act (1948). But now in the United Kingdom, Wales has the highest rate of poverty. Poverty is also a major issue of well-being, (Williamson 2018). Even though poverty has reduced in pensioners and children in Wales

over the years, Wales remains the highest in the United Kingdom. Although poverty in couples with children has increased. There are 710 000 people in Wales living in poverty (Bernard 2018). Because they brought in the national health services act (1948) people did not have to pay for their care. In 1982 Margaret Thatcher did not like welfare state and try to reduce public spending (Travis, 2016). Margaret Thatcher also stated that there was no such thing as society and that men and women had to look after themselves (Thatcher, 1987). The health services have provided a good care for the rich and poor. In 1990 they brought in a new act, the national health services and community care act 1990. They brought this in, so they could care for people at home (Gov 1990).

The well-being of people can include happiness it does not always mental health. It is how people are feeling and coping with certain issues in their lives, how they manage to cope with it. Well-being is the health inside and out, it can also cause illness on the inside through stress. Also, when people cannot fulfil their best (mental health 2015). In 2015, they brought the well-being of future generations (Wales) Act 2015 has been made for the future and well-being of people. For this to happen it needs five ways to make it work: long term collaboration, involvement, integration, prevention. Wales needs to change for the environment health inequalities and jobs (Gov, 2015). The globally responsible Wales makes all the citizens together to reduce climate change through decreasing energy demand. It will also concentrate to introduce a cleaner energy which will be better for the climate (Welsh Gov 2015). The three elements it will concentrate on is to make it work is 'Renewable Energy, Greenhouse gas emissions, the social return on investment of Welsh partnership working towards the UN SDG's'. The population can use a cleaner way and use other ways of transport (Welsh Gov 2015).

Making Wales more resilient by keeping nature safe. It is interesting to read that being out in nature helps towards diabetes, cancer, depression, obesity and ADHD. Being out in the nature has a huge impact on a person's well-being. Even having plants in a pot in around you can decrease stress by 15%. People who can see greenery outside their window at work can be 23% more likely to be off sick less. (Wildlife trust Wales, Nd). Most important but to keep

wildlife safe because some are going extinct. With the help of the advertisement of the natural wild life it can encourage tourism to the area so paying for parking can help keep nature safe. By having a resilient way, it can get people out having a break outside maybe adventure outside at weekends to see the wildlife. Even using environmental friendly sprays around the house can make a difference. Encouraging planting more flowers trees putting bird seeds up in the garden, it all helps nature (wildlife trust Wales ND). It is a massive resource provides us with 951 litres of water each day for wales.

It is important to have a more equal wales because some people in wales will fall under 'protective categories' this category is sex and sexual orientation, religion and belief, age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage civil partnership, age, pregnancy maternity race. The statistics showed in 2015 that they would fall under poverty, have abuse, discrimination and lower education (Welsh Government, 2015). People who live in deprived places in wales are more likely to health life expectancy up to 19 years less (welsh government 2015). It will aim to have more people in place that's accessible and speech different languages. It will also see more into preventing discrimination in a work place and beyond. It will help to tackle inequalities towards education, income, health and decision making. Even though it will take years to change the gender pay gap as a man earns 16% more then women (Welsh Gov, 2015).

To make wales a healthier way it must try and prevent mental health, obesity and to help people live longer. In a Welsh health survey back in 2009 it showed that 57% of people in wales were obese, whilst quarter of people in wales experienced some sort of mental health issue (welsh health survey, ND). It has been stated that not doing physical activities is one of the most causes of deaths (world health Organization, Nd). To make a healthier Wales would also mean less pressure in hospitals. It will bring 5 ways to make better care for people through health and social care. It will provide extra help to people who need it at home or near home. When people are ill, they want to be as independent as they can, they will help people to get back independent. They will need communication through health services, social care, education, and housing, and it will help them all work together. Health professions and social services will work out what options are better for them because they will listen to

them and their families. In order to do this, they will need to employ enough staff to carry out the care that they are asking for. A Wales cohesive community, all about bringing communities together ethnicity people and the Welsh, preventing discrimination helping migrants. But it's not always about ethnicity, it is also about bringing the barrier down between, disabled and rich and poor. Local authorities and services to come together to promote cohesive communities, coming together to discuss and help each other.

'A Wales vibrant culture, and thriving Welsh language' (Welsh Government 2015) the Welsh language is the longest surviving languages in Wales (Welsh government 2015). It is important to keeping the Welsh language going and the government are hopefully looking to increase the number of Welsh speakers to millions. Making the Welsh language stronger through Mentrau Iaith Welsh volunteer groups (Welsh Gov, 2015). It will provide access and way to encourage children to have and enjoy sports. Whilst their aim is to have people active at least three times a week. It will encourage people in to cultural activities and into arts (Welsh Gov, 2015). A prosperous Wales, Deprivation, Income, employment, innovation, Renewable energy. It is all about moving Wales forward to help to get together with credit companies. Promoting and keeping local businesses going. It is estimated that the Bevan foundation will cost Wales 3.5 Billion a year. The National Survey has stated that 40% of people in Wales struggle with their bills (Gov, 2015).

The challenges the well-being and future generations (Wales) act 2015 will have to conquer will be poverty. There are 23 % of people living in Wales in Poverty in 2014-2015, that is nearly a quarter of Wales (Morris, 2016). It has a huge impact on people's well-being and mental health going through the stress of living and working and not being able to succeed in living and eating. The biggest issues in Wales are employment and deprivation, health inequalities and community and cultural space. Better paid employment is needed for example management. Now the households living is soaring to poverty which includes Isolation. That with everything that is happening around the world it will affect our economy. Need to make sure people lead a healthier life as people are living longer. Identifying why some places in Wales have an increase of poor health. Keeping on top of the way we look after our world as

the climate change has an impact on our weather and increase price of our food. For this to happen the well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 has major key elements on how it will look to make Wales a better future to exceed the environmental, economic and cultural well-being. In this legislation it gives seven main elements to the legislation (public Health network Cymru 2015 (McLeord, 2018) 'It will have to take into consideration that they will have to, working together, taking action to try and stop problems getting worse or prevent them happening in the first place. It will look at the long term as well as focusing on now, involve people reflecting the diversity of our communities' (Welsh Gov2015).

Whilst they put the well-being future generations act into place, they all mention that a lot of it will be volunteer work. But who will do this volunteer work. Most people can just about afford daily needs without having extra work on top through volunteer. What has the future hold for the welfare state, as poverty is on the rise and what changes can happen to make it work. What would William Beveridge say. It is the year 2018 what has happened so far for the well-being of future generations (Wales) Act 2015, they have met with all the authorities and published a well-being plan (Dickins, 2018). In the act it promised equal jobs for disabled people, but in the Bbc news it stated that Mr Howe would only have 1% apprentice for disabled. While some people commented that that will have a huge problem on our social care (Dickins, 2018). When a policy comes into place people assume that it will come into place straight away but some of the key elements for Well-being of Future Generation (Wales) Act 2015 aim for the year 2050. There is a long time until then. Do they need to act sooner (Gov, 2015).

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