

Supporting Human Flourishing
Week 4



Exploring Human Need

Aims of Session

- Review- Theories of Human Need
- Theory of Interpreted Need
- Activity: Video Clips and Reactions - Humanity
- Schedule for sessions in November - Flip Learning

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.

Interpreted Needs

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

'Established by observation or analysis or through claims or demands, but they are established or articulated concretely or from the bottom up.'

Culturally constituted or artificially created

- Human Societies evolve in ways that generate customary needs: observable norms and expectations and how people should live, what they should do and how should they appear.
- Capitalism has generated a distinctive set of expectations and a perverse signals --- produce a distorted understanding need.
- '*consumer society*' symbolic meaning to what people need --- so may generate what is regarded as illusionary needs.

Interpretive approaches in social policy

Pragmatic - Policy makers and analyst can respond to social norms and expectations and how they decide which needs matter.

Emerging - Participating approaches - political expression and to their own interpretation of need.

Theoretical debates within social policy about the social construction of need.

- Different people's needs may be differently understood or constructed and there is an issue for social policy about how to achieve common and agreed understanding of human need.

What makes us Human?

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

(Aristotle 384-22 BC)

Understanding Humanity

Can we Auto-Correct Humanity?

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dRI8ElhrQJQ>

Words Matter: a definition of humanity | Nicole Dewandre

<https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=tedx+humanity&ru=%2fsearch%3fq%3dtedx%2bhumanity%26form%3dEDGEAR%26qs%3dPF%26cvid%3d2f82bda26a4c4339bf59f5b758b254b6%26cc%3dGB%26setlang%3den->

B&view=detail&mid=7873BE79304F5786EACC7873BE79304F5786EACC&mmmscn=vwrc&FORM=VDRVRV

DIGNITY. It means a belief in oneself, that one is worthy of the best. It means that what I have to say is important, and I will say it when it's important for me to say it. **Dignity really means that I deserve the best treatment I can receive.** And that I have the responsibility to give the best treatment I can to other people.

— Maya Angelou

www.PositiveOutlooksBlog.com

- October 30th READING WEEK - Read Chapter 4 & 5 - Understanding Human Need

Flip Learning - Mini Presentations

- November 6th Dignity, Poverty - Child Poverty /Homelessness
- November 13th Dignity, Domestic Violence - Refugees
- November 20th Dignity, Dementia Care
- November 27th Assessment is Due by 11:59pm
