

Social Welfare and Democracy

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Citation: Dr. Geeta Patil, (2023) Social Welfare And Democracy , *Educational Administration: Theory and Practice*, 29(4) 4459-4461
Doi: 10.53555/kuey.v29i4.9341

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

Social democracy is an ideology that exists within the broader socialist movement. It is a political, social, and economic theory that aims to promote political and economic democracy within the framework of a capitalist-oriented mixed economy. The core of social democracy is the commitment to representative and participatory democracy, income redistribution mechanisms, the management of the economy in the public interest, and the implementation of social welfare policies. By the late 20th century, social democracy became associated with Keynesianism, the Nordic model, the social-liberal paradigm, and welfare states due to the sustained leadership of social democratic parties during the post-war consensus and their influence on socioeconomic policy in Northern and Western Europe. It is often seen as both the reformist branch of democratic socialism and the most common form of contemporary Western socialism.

II. KEY WORDS: the philosophy of social democracy, social History and economic welfare

III. INTRODUCTION

Social democracy means a way of life which recognizes liberty, equality and fraternity as principles of life. They are not separate items in a trinity but they form union of trinity. To diverse one from the other is to defeat the very purpose of democracy. Without equality, liberty would produce the supremacy of the few over the many. Equality without liberty would kill individual initiative. Without fraternity, liberty and equality could not become a natural course of things. Articles 15(4) and 16(4), therefore, intend to remove social and economic inequality to make equal opportunities available in reality. Social and economic justice is a right enshrined for the protection of society. The right to social and economic justice envisaged in the Preamble and elongated in the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of the Constitution, in particular Articles 14, 15, 16, 21, 38, 39 and 46 of the Constitution, are to make the quality of the life of the poor, disadvantaged and disabled citizens of the society, meaningful.

Social democracy differs from other contemporary versions of democratic socialism in that it seeks to humanize capitalism and provide the conditions for it to produce more democratic, equitable, and solidarity outcomes while maintaining socialism as a long-term objective. It is characterized by a dedication to measures intended to reduce inequality, end oppression of disadvantaged groups, and end poverty, as well as by support for publicly funded services that are available to everyone, including child care, education, senior care, healthcare, and workers' compensation. It has close ties to the labor movement and trade unions, supporting measures to provide workers with the right to collective bargaining and to expand political decision-making into the economic sector through co-determination, or social ownership, for stakeholders and employees. The Third Way is an ideology that emerged in the 1990s and is occasionally connected to social democratic parties. Some observers have labelled the Third Way as a component of the neoliberal movement. It purportedly tries to combine liberal economics and social democratic welfare policies. Democratic government and generous social provisions are the qualities of a good society. Democracy and social welfare policies are inter-related in so far as democracy presents the specifically favorable conditions for sustainable social provisions. Democracy in turn requires an effective state, because the state alone can create the conditions for the effective exercise of citizenship, provide and sustain the framework within which the rights and obligations of citizens can be respected and guaranteed, and arbitrate and resolve disputes about these. Thus democracy and social welfare policies are interrelated. An effective democracy is

impossible without the state and democracy is hard to sustain without effective state institutions. Democracies present specifically favorable conditions for sustainable social provisions.

IV.OBJECTIVES OF THE PAPER

1. To study the philosophy of social democracy
2. To know the history of social democracy and
3. To know the democracy for social and economic welfare

V.METHODOLOGY

The secondary data are drawn classified from the Govt. Publications of books, monthly journals published Magazines social welfare and democracy and also Annual reports, internet websites and apart from this, different edition of daily newspapers, were also used for the purpose of collection the information.

VI.HISTORY OF SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

Social democracy has roots in the socialist movement of the late 19th century. In opposition to the radical socialist orientation to transition associated with orthodox Marxism, it came to support a progressive and peaceful transition from capitalism to socialism, using current political mechanisms. Early post-war social democratic parties in Western Europe opposed the Stalinist political and economic system that was in place in the Soviet Union at the time and pledged allegiance to either socialism as an alternative or a balance between capitalism and socialism. Social Democrats supported a mixed economic system based on the predominance of private property throughout this time, with only a small percentage of critical utilities and public services being owned by the government. While placing less emphasis on the objective of substituting the capitalist system (factor markets, private property, as well as wage labour) with a qualitatively new socialist economic system, social democrats championed Keynesian economics, state interventionism, and even the welfare state. Social democracy is one of many socialist traditions. It is a political movement advocating for the gradual and democratic achievement of socialism. Throughout its history, social democracy has taken on various forms as a global political movement and ideology. It has transitioned from "organised Marxism" in the 19th century to "organised reformism" in the 20th. As a form of government, social democracy promotes a mixed economy and working-class welfare programs within a democratic capitalist system. By the 21st century, a social democratic policy regime is typically characterised by an expansion of welfare policies or an increase in public services, often interchangeable with the Nordic model. In journalism, democratic socialism and social democracy are often distinguished. However, in political science, they are typically considered synonymous. According to this democratic socialist definition, social democracy is a political philosophy that aims to build a socialist alternative economy progressively using liberal democratic institutions. In the post-war era, social democracy was described as a political system favoring the modification of capitalism to align with the ethical principles of social justice. It included a diverse range of non-revolutionary and revolutionary currents of socialism in the 19th century, but not anarchism. Early in the 20th century, the term "social democracy" evolved to indicate support for a systematic process of advancing socialism through established political structures and resistance to revolutionary methods of doing so.

VII.PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

Social democracy opposes the either/or understanding of capitalism against socialism as a type of reformist democratic socialism. It contends that encouraging the development of capitalism will lead to the eventual transformation of a capitalist economy into a socialist one. Certain social rights, including universal access to public services like education, healthcare, workers' compensation, and other services like child care and senior care, should be legally guaranteed to all citizens. Social Democrats support the elimination of all forms of discrimination, including those based on age, social class, language, ethnicity, gender, race, and sexual orientation. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels began to believe, later in their lives, that in some nations, workers could be able to pursue their goals through peaceful methods. While both Marx and Engels remained devoted to the social revolution, Engels claimed that socialists were evolutionists in this sense.

VIII.DEMOCRACY FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC WELFARE

1. The ideal of Socio-Economic Welfare is holistic in nature and depends on multiple factors. Therefore, to achieve these ideals, a multi-dimensional effort is warranted Building Livelihood
2. Identify Livelihood Support Measures for marginalized people in urban areas at national level on lines of MGNREGA in rural areas.
3. Restrict Populism: Define Freebies with adequate measures to hold political parties accountable to their objectives.
4. Work towards Economic Justice: Specify the private sector role in social and economic welfare. E.g., providing equal opportunities at the workplace, formalization, living wages etc.
5. Optimized Judicial System: Design a system which looks at swift disposal of cases without compromising the focus on just and fair outcomes. Aware Civil Society:

6. Educate people on social and economic welfare principles to strengthen popular sanction for laws and policies.
7. Improving Well-being: Strengthen the Education and Health system through improved infrastructure and easier accessibility for improved outcomes. State as an integrated entity:
8. Promote Cooperative federalism with measures towards optimum utilization of resources and handle administrative bottlenecks.
9. This is possible only when both Centre and State cooperate constructively for the welfare of the citizen.

IX.CONCLUSION

Social welfare Democracy is a political, social and economic ideology that supports economic and social interventions to promote social justice within the framework of a capitalist economy, as well as a policy regime involving a commitment to representative democracy, measures for income redistribution, and regulation of the economy in the general interest and welfare state provisions. Social democracy thus aims to create the conditions for capitalism to lead to greater democratic, egalitarian and solidaristic outcomes; and is often associated with the set of socioeconomic policies that became prominent in Northern and Western Europe. In India Dr. B.R Ambedkar the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution strongly advocated for Social Democracy.

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