

# Social and regional policy of the government

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# Policy

- A policy is a deliberate system of principles to guide decisions and achieve rational outcomes. A policy is a statement of intent, and is implemented as a procedure or protocol. Policies are generally adopted by a governance body within an organization.



# Social policy

- **Social policy** is policy usually within a governmental or political setting, such as the welfare state and study of social services.
- Social policy often deals with wicked problems.



# Social policy

- **Social policy consists of guidelines, principles, legislation and activities that affect the living conditions conducive to human welfare, such as a person's quality of life.**



# Types of social policy

- Social policy aims to improve human welfare and to meet human needs for education, health, housing and economic security. Important areas of social policy are wellbeing and welfare, poverty reduction, social security, justice, unemployment insurance, living conditions, animal rights, pensions, health care, social housing, family policy, social care, child protection, social exclusion, education policy, crime and criminal justice, urban development, and labor issues.

# Regional policy of the government

- **Regional policy** is the government's policy to boost economic activity in a specific region of the country. In the case of the European Union, the term refers to a geographical area of the trading bloc. In most cases, the target of the regional policy is economically poorer than its neighbors. It might also be experiencing more problems.

- The term may also refer to a policy of ensuring a fairly even spread of industry across different regions of a country or trading zone, in order to prevent or rectify economic decline. Additionally, a regional policy may try to address high levels of unemployment and lower-than-average per capita incomes.
- Regional policy may also focus on preventing congestion problems in the more prosperous regions.

# Regional policy measures

- This type of policy may include offering employers incentives to provide jobs locally, such as cheaper land and buildings. Grants, tax deductions, soft loans, and subsidized worker training are also examples of possible incentives.



**Government focuses on  
once-wealthy regions that  
have declined economically**

**Companies can  
take on new  
workers whose  
wages are  
subsidized**

**Firms offered  
cheaper land  
& buildings**

# **REGIONAL POLICY**

**Companies  
offered  
grants**

**Government  
invests in  
new roads  
railways  
airport  
and other  
infrastructure**

**Firms  
offered  
soft loans**

**Controls ensure  
expansion stays  
within target area**

**Subsidized  
worker  
training**

**Government focuses on  
regions that are  
fundamentally deprived**