

# **Final exam: SOCIAL POLICY QUESTIONNAIRE**

**Ass. Prof. Maria Jeliaskova**

1. What is social policy? Modern welfare programs as different from traditional schemes of poverty relief? Key areas of social policy provision & key target groups? Welfare states – how are they conceptualized?
2. Aims and consequences of social policy: stated and unstated aims; anticipated and unanticipated consequences? Social policy's actors: national and local authorities, social dialogue, NGOs, other stakeholders? Civil actions to streamline social development?
3. Describe and discuss European social model, social protection floors (ILO), sustainable development goals (UN).
4. Poverty: definitions, indicators and measurements? What types of poverty lines exist and how are these different types defined? Describe shortly poverty in historical and current perspective?
5. Which are the main at risk of poverty groups? What EU and national policies are implemented to address poverty? How anti-poverty targets are included in Europe 2020?
6. Minimum income schemes in the EU member states? Minimum standards (in incomes, housing, education & health); Positives and negatives of guaranteed minimum income & unconditional basic income?
7. What is energy poverty – definitions and measurements? Energy poverty in the EU and policies to tackle with it? The challenges in front the Energy union in ref. with energy poverty?
8. Social policy and social inequalities. Defining inequalities and types of measurements (Gini index, inequalities 80/20, inequalities 90/10, income share of the 0.01%). What types of inequalities do exist? How equivalized medium income is measured?
9. How are inequalities generated, considering distribution and redistribution of incomes? What is the importance of wage setting mechanisms and minimum wage? What basic characteristics of the taxation systems impact on inequalities? What is tax wedge?

10. Trends in inequalities: Inequalities in EU member states. Inequalities dynamics: global trends. The impact of inequalities, particularly with reference to social policy.

11. Define social insurance and social security? Types of insurances and financing of social insurance: PAYG and fully funded pension systems?

12. Employment and unemployment – definitions, measurements and trends; Describe shortly EU Employment strategy?

13. Youth (un)employment? What are the basic characteristics of EU and national programs to tackle youth unemployment: Youth guarantee, EURES jobs, Erasmus?

14. What are the main characteristics of social inclusion/social exclusion? Basic components of the EU strategy for social inclusion? Interrelationships and dependencies with EU employment strategy?

15. What are the ways to finance social protection systems? What is the role of EU Structural funds?

16. Management of social policy in the EU: Open Method of Coordination, National Action Plans, Lisbon Strategy and Europe 2020 Strategy?

17. Social work as part of the social policy. Social work as crisis intervention; Social work standards; What are the characteristics of best practices of social work?

18. Social assistance and types of social services? Trends in social services' developments – deinstitutionalization?

19. Principles and role of social economy for local development, social capital and social cohesion. Historical and current trends of social economy? Social enterprises: economic, entrepreneurial and social dimensions? The importance of the normative framework?

20. How does social policy contribute to economic growth? What is the impact of social policy on building human and social capital? How do education and educational institutions support equal opportunities, access to quality education and lifelong learning.

21. How does social policy contribute to political stability? What is the impact of social policy on potentially disruptive problems; defining social problems; socializing certain values and forms of

behaviour; attitude to authority and hierarchy in society; different conflicts; target groups? Ways of legitimizing inequalities?

22. Why social impact assessments (SIAs) are important? What different types of SIAs do exist in ref. with aims, requirements, methodology and methods? Why it is important to strengthen the link between ex post and ex ante impact assessments and to develop appropriate methods and data to analyse social impacts.

23. What does participatory social impact assessment mean? How are they implemented? Defining and implementing reference and consensual budgets?

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