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What are social requirements? Its meaning and uses. Analysis of a common multi-purpose expression. One way to influence public policy decisions. What are social requirements? The expression uses such as the following, which if the reader does not understand exactly, it is not his fault: ... define social requirements as the key to studying the formation of social movements as political actors that challenge public order. scielo.conicyt.cl This author (Rene Lurau) defines social demand as the absence or disparity between the state of social relations at any given time and the state of production; is a sign that social relations - raw materials are always there - must constantly transform. carlosmanzano.net In all regions of the world, societies have new needs and are reflected in the new demands of their governments. These demands are the result of the constant restructuring of social, economic and political life that characterizes our time. Governments are limited in resources and capacity to respond with concrete actions that solve new societal problems. impacto.mx characteristics of social requirements His definition can be achieved, with much more clarity considered the components or characteristics of social requirements. 1. The idea of demand This means obvious. These are claims, claims, petitions, claims. They are an expression of what is wrong and which must be improved or addressed. Requirements to respond to the situation. The requirements are very different types, environmental, educational, health, urban planners, retirees, wages, safety, justice, virtually any subject and area. The demand scheme is simple: it accepts the situation m, which is perceived as unjustified. The solution to the situation m is classified as social demand. A solution is usually required of the government. The government is under pressure, for example, by marches and protests. 2. The idea of a social second characteristic is to add with the word social, manira forming this expression, social demands. This supplement is common practice because a large number of words are added thereby improving the perception of demand as legitimate, commendable and universal. The adjective has a positive mental effect. The main characters of Social requirements have subjects with different functions. Spokesperson This hero is responsible for expressing and publicly distributing a specific requirement. One or more press writers who may be celebrities, NGEs, associations, activists and others. Their role is to public knowledge of its requirement, defining it, spreading it, keeping it popular and exhibiting it. It should appear in the media, be the subject of news and turn it into something that public opinion accepts. The recipient of the requirement applies to having as a central recipient a political body in order to influence it to resolve the situation established by the requirement. For example, the case of a ban on wages above 10,000 euros or less than 1,000, and pensions of this minimum. About 250 members of the Movement for excluded from education (MAES), according to media reports, protested against the more places at the highest level. [...] Among their demands, they demand that President Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador fulfill his campaign promise to provide free higher education. lostubos.com an estimated one million people have joined a peaceful march in chile's capital, asking the government to face inequality bbc.com The Net Effect of Social Requirements, ultimately the process of influencing government decisions of more or less organized groups to implement the requested solution. It is, after all, a form of lobbying. That is... attempts to influence the development, processing and sanctioning of public policy. Although with its own features: public demonstrations, simplification of the subject, appeal to feelings, little analysis. ⚡ The unintended unintended effect of social demands is prompted by calls for government intervention in society. This leads to the strengthening of state power, over-laws, increased public spending and their analogue, loss of freedoms and inflation of rights. Social requirements, the conclusion of the Analysis of the meaning of social requirements was presented, presenting its characteristics and the main characters. They are one form that tries to influence public policy, just as or equal the process followed by NCGs. . And a few more things for the curious ... Perhaps you should see some of these ideas: . The system of social requirements often indicates that in order to achieve the common good, people must feel heard by the power to which they express their social demands and proposals for the common good or well-being Society. He says that for this people in this society must be heard or take care of the authorities, that is, the government must know what these people demand, demand, and ask. Claims that people ask to be heard and cared for by the government, to which they express their social demands and proposals for the common good or the common well-being. Finally, he argues that in this way people in society achieve common well-being and can already speak of a society that seeks justice when the Government makes such requests. Listening to and highlighting the social demands these four central points form the proposal of a political system of requirements to the government and are those that I examine below, part by part, especially to point out their assumptions and consequences. Of course, achieving the common good or the common well-being is highly desirable. One cannot argue for this purpose, which is the same in many forms of political thought, from socialism to liberalism and from progressivism to conservatism. Note that the common good is a good goal has nothing original nor unique. This idea is original about how to achieve common well-being: people who provide demands for political power; citizens who claim to have been heard by the government to which they are being claimed. The essence of the idea is very clear: general well-being will be possible through the mechanism of creation and the requirements of social requirements that the government satisfies - a simple mechanism of understanding, with two very clear roles, the citizens they ask for, and the Government it provides. The consequence of the foregoing is a serious side effect: in order for the Government to meet the social requirements, it is always necessary for that Government to have a considerable amount of resources and vast power. Otherwise, it will not be able to meet the requirements or requirements - only a government of enormous proportions can achieve general well-being, according to this proposal. No authority with limited powers can do so. Another consequence of this proposal is the transformation of a citizen into a source of petitions into a government, which creates personal dependence: citizens' initiatives will be aimed at creating effective forms of request for favors. The most organized and most activist groups will be successful, even if their requests are irrelevant. In addition, the list of claims filed with the government has no limit - everything can be requested and declared, from the social right to broadband Internet to lifelong work. With an additional problem, the presence of lawsuits or petitions opposing each other - for example, when some ask to legalize abortion, and others vice versa, or when some close the borders and others open them. Therefore, as a pure consequence, the proposal to achieve the common good by listening to the demands of the people to power has a transparent effect: it increases power and overshadows the citizen. Governments impose enormous power - distribution agencies with concessions without visible restrictions - that provide solutions for civil petitions. Citizens become subjects who live according to public services. These are radical changes in any society. In their role as actors in demand, governments will need significant resources that, if they do not own, will render them unfair and bad, leading them to obtain resources in any way possible: more taxes, more debt, which is not sustainable in the long run. In their role as petitioners agents who want their demands to be heard, citizens will neglect their personal efforts to achieve their own well-being for themselves- their talents will not be used in the work, but in finding creative ways for the authorities to provide them with favors. In short, the idea of basing the achievement of the common good through the attention of the state to the demands of citizens is a proposal that, despite its appearance, has undesirable consequences: financially it is unsustainable and overshadows the citizen. Citizen. definicion de demanda social segun autores. definicion de demanda social. demanda social definicion pdf. definicion de demanda en trabajo social

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