

## Sweden

Sweden's welfare is organized by the social democratic welfare model. It began to form after the Second World War, when the Social Democrats took office and has been in power almost all the time, except interruptions when the right wing government took over. The main idea behind the system is that it should include everyone and everyone should have to take part of it (Country Guide, 2015).

If one is unemployed in Sweden one can get so-called unemployment compensation for example unemployment insurance (A-kassa) if you lose a job and are unemployed for a shorter period of time. A-kassa works so that you can get a maximum of 80% of your former salary, but you then must have been a paying member for at least one year, and the need to seek new jobs. There are several requirements and a reduction in pay after 200 days of unemployment (Employment Service, 2016). There is also support for people who are unemployed for a longer period, for example, "New start jobs" (Employment Service). All unemployment compensation financed by unemployment funds financing fee and the fee that employers and self-employed pay into the employer's contribution (Inspection Unemployment Insurance, 2016). It is a general welfare service because in Sweden all unemployed take part of this welfare services for its dealing requirements, even if it does not work in all cases.

## India

India's welfare is a mix between conservative and social democratic. It can be very different between states, some states are very conservative while others are governed by communist parties. There are laws which the country's shared governance turns out, for example, it provides free medical care for everyone below the poverty line even if the family is a very central part of all (Dr. Valalii, 2016).

According to our interviewee, there is no system that supports unemployed economically (Dr. Valalii, 2016). Ca. 70% of India's population works in agriculture and is so often not unionized (union to union, Wingborg, 2015). Many used within the country's largest and most important industry, the clothing and textile industry (union to union, Wingborg, 2015). This contributes to an unsafe workplace where people do not get their rights, even if it is constantly improving. This welfare services will be selective as to the safety net in case of unemployment is to oneself or one's family has money so you get by until you found a new job, which not everyone has.

## Comparison

India and Sweden organize their welfare systems differ. In India, we see that it is very konservativt- you have to manage on their own and receive no help from the state. Most contributions, such as health care and paid parental leave, you have to get funded by either the state or the employer, but then you have to be employed. It becomes problematic when one is without a job, when you not only lose income, but also other contributions. In Sweden, it is not as bound to have a job in the way it is in India. Although most grants require that a person has paid / pay taxes or are a member and pay fees to, in this case, the employment service system protects many who have not been able to work for several years. There are also many who fall outside the safety net and can not do in Sweden. It requires, for example, that one must look for a job during the entire time that the unemployed (Employment Service

2016), which is really not all are able to do when they can be eg Disease (etc. Annebäck, 2014). There, perhaps we can see a similarity in that many fall outside the security of both countries. The system is not designed for everyone in both countries. That said, there are of course, however, clearly structured system for the unemployed in Sweden, which is not available in India.

### Analysis

For a rich person in Sweden is an advantage such that the contributions are general, such as child benefit, which means that even the rich and maybe not in need of the contribution may be the (From the cradle to the grave, p. 276). The health care system in Sweden means that one does not need all of the large amount that it really costs in connection with care (Country Guide, Lindahl, 2016). This means that you do not need to spend their money on it. As poor, there are advantages such as Sweden's welfare to schools, health care and elderly care is basically free. Your financial situation does not affect your access to education and healthcare in theory. As a woman of the Swedish welfare system is an advantage eg that kindergarten is free. This means that the woman does not need to stay home with the children before they start school as many people do in countries with conservative welfare models, eg USA. Whether women stay home with the kids or do not affect their career opportunities and independence.

As rich in Sweden favors not the way we handle them unemployed. As the rich may always have a safe place to work and believe that the money spent on eg UIF could go to other things. The system of unemployment does not adjust for the poor.