

The fourth chapter discusses how sudden behavioural influences challenge our ideas of who we are and that we need to incorporate these ideas if we want to better manage our economic and social systems. The author has chosen to draw on the experience of the UK and US as two economies that set an example of a financial, individualised model of economic growth, which is also the cause of most economic and social problems. These issues have also significant implications for other countries that trade with or have significant links to these countries. In conclusion of this chapter, the author presents framework elements for his explanation (a summary of behavioural elements in decision making: paradox of welfare, hard choices, not knowing, what we like).

Chapter 5 combines the results from previous chapters and explains the relationship between emerging forms in economic and social policy management based on various historical concepts (e.g. Galbraithian concepts, opulence, post-national governance, oligarchic governance) up to the current behaviour described in Chapter 4 (framework elements: paradox of welfare, hard choices, not knowing what we really want). This chapter presents arguments submitted by economists such as Galbraith, Stiglitz and Standing. The chapter then goes on to work with each of the four GAPO dimensions and examines how they relate to behaviour in the framework elements management (see Chapter 4 ). Therefore, this chapter starts by exploring Galbraithian elements of economic and social administration (GAPO).

The sixth chapter title "Economic governance and social policy" is critical to understanding the debate on social policy services because the way the economy is managed establishes the decisive context in which the rest of the society operates, and which links the different branches of social policy. This chapter shows possible alternatives to a business-based approach, consumer spending options, and well-functioning international capital markets. The author draws attention to the approach to managing economic issues based on long-term interests of the population rather than on short-term purposes and necessary prerequisites to address issues related to specific social policies.