

# POVERTY, WELFARE AND THE DISCIPLINARY STATE (THE STATE OF WELFARE) pdf

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*A forward-looking appraisal of the welfare state which examines issues such as poverty in Britain, demonisation of the poor in areas of social policy and other related topics.*

The literal English equivalent "social state" did not catch on in Anglophone countries. Members of Young England attempted to garner support among the privileged classes to assist the less fortunate and to recognize the dignity of labor that they imagined had characterized England during the Feudal Middle Ages. The Italian term *stato sociale* "social state" and the Turkish term *sosyal devlet* reproduces the original German term. Spanish and many other languages employ an analogous term: In Portuguese, two similar phrases exist: *Estado Social* and *Estado Social Democrático*. Modern forms of welfare programs are chiefly distinguished from earlier forms of poverty relief by their universal, comprehensive character. The institution of social insurance in Germany under Bismarck was an influential example. Some schemes were based largely in the development of autonomous, mutualist provision of benefits. Others were founded on state provision. Marshall identified modern welfare states as a distinctive combination of democracy, welfare, and capitalism, arguing that citizenship must encompass access to social, as well as to political and civil rights. Since that time, the term welfare state applies only to states where social rights are accompanied by civil and political rights. Changed attitudes in reaction to the worldwide Great Depression, which brought unemployment and misery to millions, were instrumental in the move to the welfare state in many countries. During the Great Depression, the welfare state was seen as a "middle way" between the extremes of communism on the left and unregulated *laissez-faire* capitalism on the right. The activities of present-day welfare states extend to the provision of both cash welfare benefits such as old-age pensions or unemployment benefits and in-kind welfare services such as health or childcare services. Through these provisions, welfare states can affect the distribution of wellbeing and personal autonomy among their citizens, as well as influencing how their citizens consume and how they spend their time. He envisioned his dharma religion or path as not just a collection of high-sounding phrases. He consciously tried to adopt it as a matter of state policy; he declared that "all men and my children" and "whatever exertion I make, I strive only to discharge debt that I owe to all living creatures. Such missions were sent to places like Egypt, Greece, and Sri Lanka. Centers of the treatment of men and beasts founded inside and outside of empire. Shady groves, wells, orchards and rest houses were laid out. They were especially asked to look after the welfare of prisoners. This practice continued well into the Abbasid era of the Caliphate. The taxes including Zakat and Jizya collected in the treasury of an Islamic government were used to provide income for the needy, including the poor, elderly, orphans, widows, and the disabled. According to the Islamic jurist Al-Ghazali Algazel, "the government was also expected to stockpile food supplies in every region in case a disaster or famine occurred. He recalls that the German welfare state was set up in the 1880s by Chancellor Bismarck, who had just closed 45 newspapers and passed laws banning the German Socialist Party and other meetings by trade unionists and socialists. Legislation to help the working class in Austria emerged from Catholic conservatives. They turned to social reform by using Swiss and German models and intervening in state economic matters. They studied the Swiss Factory Act of that limited working hours for everyone, and gave maternity benefits, and German laws that insured workers against industrial risks inherent in the workplace. It was only after World War II, when they abandoned Marxism in West Germany, for example, that continental European socialist parties and unions fully accepted the welfare state as their ultimate goal. By country or region: Australia: Prior to 1901, charitable assistance from benevolent societies, sometimes with financial contributions from the authorities, was the primary means of relief for people not able to support themselves. Queensland legislated a similar system in 1897 before the federal labor government led by Andrew Fisher introduced a national aged pension under the Invalid and Old-Aged Pensions Act. A national invalid disability pension was started in 1908, and a national maternity allowance was introduced in 1912. Welfare in Germany: Otto von Bismarck, the first Chancellor of Germany in office 1871-1890, developed the

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modern welfare state by building on a tradition of welfare programs in Prussia and Saxony that had begun as early as in the s. The measures that Bismarck introduced — old-age pensions , accident insurance , and employee health insurance — formed the basis of the modern European welfare state. His paternalistic programs aimed to forestall social unrest specifically to prevent an uprising like that of the Paris Commune in , to undercut the appeal of the Social Democratic Party , and to secure the support of the working classes for the German Empire , as well as to reduce emigration to the United States , where wages were higher but welfare did not exist. Other countries such as Costa Rica developed a more universal welfare system — with social security programs based on the Beveridge model. Other scholars such as Riesco [39] and Cruz-Martinez [40] have examined the welfare state development in the region. According to Alex Segura-Ubierno: The first group, which for convenience we may call welfare states, includes Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, and Brazil. In addition, between approximately 50 and 75 percent of the population is covered by the public health and pension social security system. In contrast, the second group of countries, which we call non-welfare states, has welfare-effort indices that range from 37 to In terms of the percentage of the population actually covered, the percentage of the active population covered under some social security scheme does not even reach 10 percent. Social welfare in China China traditionally relied on the extended family to provide welfare services. In the cities, where the rapid economic development has centered, lines of cleavage, have developed between state-sector and non-state-sector employees and between labor-market insiders and outsiders. It germinated in the social thought of late Victorian liberalism, reached its infancy in the collectivism of the pre-and post-Great War statism, matured in the universalism of the s and flowered in full bloom in the consensus and affluence of the s and s. By the s it was in decline, like the faded rose of autumn. Both UK and US governments are pursuing in the s monetarist policies inimical to welfare. However, by the s, a new perspective was offered by reformers to emphasize the usefulness of family allowance targeted at low-income families was the alternative to relieving poverty without distorting the labour market. In , family allowances were introduced; minimum wages faded from view. Talk resumed in the s, but in the s the Thatcher administration made it clear it would not accept a national minimum wage. It largely affected workers in high turnover service industries such as fast food restaurants, and members of ethnic minorities. The Beveridge Report proposed a series of measures to aid those who were in need of help, or in poverty and recommended that the government find ways of tackling what the report called "the five giants": Want, Disease, Ignorance, Squalor, and Idleness. It urged the government to take steps to provide citizens with adequate income, adequate health care, adequate education, adequate housing, and adequate employment, proposing that "All people of working age should pay a weekly National Insurance contribution. In return, benefits would be paid to people who were sick, unemployed, retired, or widowed. In , the Legal Aid and Advice Act was passed, providing the "fourth pillar" [58] of the modern welfare state, access to advice for legal redress for all. Before , most health care had to be paid for through non-government organisations — through a vast network of friendly societies, trade unions, and other insurance companies, which counted the vast majority of the UK working population as members. These organizations provided insurance for sickness, unemployment, and disability, providing an income to people when they were unable to work. As part of the reforms, the Church of England also closed down its voluntary relief networks and passed the ownership of thousands of church schools, hospitals and other bodies to the state. By the end of the 20th century parts of the welfare system had been restructured, with some provision channelled through non-governmental organizations which became important providers of social services. Ward saw social phenomena as amenable to human control. The charge of paternalism is chiefly made by the class that enjoys the largest share of government protection. Those who denounce it are those who most frequently and successfully invoke it. Nothing is more obvious today than the single inability of capital and private enterprise to take care of themselves unaided by the state; and while they are incessantly denouncing "paternalism," by which they mean the claim of the defenseless laborer and artisan to a share in this lavish state protection, they are all the while besieging legislatures for relief from their own incompetency, and "pleading the baby act" through a

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trained body of lawyers and lobbyists. The dispensing of national power to this class should rather be called "maternalism," to which a square, open, and dignified paternalism would be infinitely preferable. His writings profoundly influenced younger generations of progressive thinkers such as Theodore Roosevelt, Thomas Dewey, and Frances Perkins, among others. In 1938, Franklin D. Roosevelt's Congress passed the Fair Labor Standards Act, limiting the work week to 40 hours and banning child labor for children under 16, over stiff congressional opposition from the low-wage South. They lobbied hard for exclusion. Furthermore, the Treasury realized how difficult it would be to set up payroll deduction plans for farmers, for housekeepers who employed maids, and for non-profit groups; therefore they were excluded. State employees were excluded for constitutional reasons the federal government in the United States cannot tax state governments. Federal employees were also excluded. By the 1970s, U.S. American spending on health care as percent of GDP is the highest in the world, but it is a complex mix of federal, state, philanthropic, employer and individual funding. Campbell contends that since the rise of neoliberal ideology in the late 1970s and early 1980s, an expanding carceral state, or government system of mass incarceration, has largely supplanted the increasingly retrenched social welfare state, which has been justified by its proponents with the argument that the citizenry must take on personal responsibility.

### 2: Bookmarks Poverty, Welfare and the Disciplinary State (The State of Welfare Series) : Tony Novak

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### 3: Welfare state - Wikipedia

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*Jones, Chris and Tony Novak () Poverty, Welfare, and the Disciplinary State(The State of Welfare series).London: Routledge, xiii pp. Here is a trumpet call for decision and action that should be read by all.*

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