Evolution of Social Welfare/Work

Madurai Institute of Social Sciences
Historical evolution of social welfare / work can be understood in several ways. An attempt is made to understand the history from different angles is made here

1. Understanding history through historical phases
2. Understanding history by understanding different Welfare State Models
3. Understanding the evolution of Social Work in America that shaped global history
4. Understanding history of India to understand its welfare efforts
5. Understanding Beveridge Contribution that shaped global welfare policies
6. Understanding Victorian Ideology that shaped the welfare efforts
7. Understanding history by understanding different societal efforts

1. Understanding history through phases

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<th>History of Social Work —UK</th>
<th>History of Social Work —USA</th>
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<td>Social Work during primitive stage (before 1200 AD)</td>
<td>Social Work before 1800 A.D.</td>
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<td>Social Work during 1200 -1500 A.D.</td>
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<td>Social Work during 1500 – 1600 A.D.</td>
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Prior to 1600
Tofer’s Agricultural Society: special values about caring for individuals evolve. Emergence of unconditional charity toward individuals in times of hardship.

1084: Almshouses for the poor and handicapped are established in England.
1300s: Bubonic plague kills nearly 1/3 of European population. Labor shortages force the State to intervene. Laws passed to compel all able-bodied men to accept employment. Alms to able-bodied beggars were forbidden.
1313: Christianity legalized by Roman Emperor, Constantine. Church sanctioned to use donated funds to aid the poor. Charitable attitudes and behaviors expected of the rich; redistribution of wealth not part of charitable principles.
1348: The Statute of Laborers is issued in England, requiring people to remain on their home manors and work for whatever lords want to pay. Begging and Almsgiving is outlawed except for the aged and those unable to work. For the first time, a distinction is made between the "worthy poor" (the aged, handicapped, widows, and dependant children), and the "unworthy poor" (able-bodied but unemployed adults).
1500s: Henry VIII in England broke from the Roman church. State confiscates Church wealth, leaving it without means to carry out charity expectations. Spain introduces first State organized registration of the poor.
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<tr>
<th>Social Work during 1600-1800 A.D.</th>
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<td><strong>1600 - 1800</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• 1601: The Elizabethan Poor Law is established. Built on the experiments of the earlier Henrician Poor Law (1536) and the Parish Poor Rate (1572), this legislation becomes the major codification of dealing with the poor and disadvantaged for over 200 years. It also becomes the basis for dealing with the poor relief at the colonial level, taxes people in each parish pay for their own poor, establishes apprentice programs for poor children, develops workhouses for dependant people, and deals harshly and punitively with able bodied poor people.</td>
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<td>• 1600s: Poor Law principles introduced to New World by Plymouth colonists. Poor and unfortunate divided into two groups: &quot;deserving&quot; sick, disabled, widows, orphans and thrifty old; and &quot;undeserving&quot; offenders, unmarried mothers, vagrants, unemployed and the old without savings.</td>
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<td>• 1650: The influence of Luther, Calvin, and others has become established and manifested as the Protestant ethic, a philosophy that becomes influential in England, parts of Europe, and American colonies. It emphasizes self-discipline, frugality, and hard work and leads many of its adherents to frown on those who are dependant or unemployed.</td>
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<td>• 1662: The Law of Settlement and Removal is established in England as one of the world’s first &quot;residency requirements&quot; in determining eligibility to receive help. Municipal authorities to help only poor local citizens and to expel from their jurisdictions anyone else who might become dependant for assistance. This law causes authorities to evaluate people as to the likelihood of their becoming poor. Thus, though the law is basically harsh and punitive, some efforts too look at the causes of poverty are codified.</td>
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<td>• 1697: The workhouse system is developed in Bristol and soon spreads throughout England and parts of Europe. It is designed to keep down poor taxes by denying aid to anyone who refuses to enter a workhouse. These institutions are usually managed by private entrepreneurs who contract with the legal authorities to care for the residence in exchange for the residence in exchange for using their work. Residence - including very young children, the handicapped and very old people – are often given minimal care and are worked long hours as virtual slaves.</td>
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<td>• 1700s: Humanitarian groups in Quebec establish centers for the relief of the poor; Nova Scotians adopt English Poor Laws.</td>
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<td>• 1782: The Gilbert Act is passed in England, enabling humanitarians, appalled by the exploitation of workhouse residence, to institute reforms in many English jurisdictions. Many workhouses are closed, assistance to the poor in their own home is established, and children under 6 are placed with families. Many private entrepreneurs are replaced by municipal employees as managers of the remaining workhouses.</td>
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<td>• 1795: Speemhamland system establishes earliest &quot;poverty line&quot; based on the price of bread and number of dependents in a workers family; subsidization provided when wages dipped below the poverty line.</td>
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<td><strong>1800-1900</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• 1800s: reforms to Elizabethan Poor Laws. Denigrating principles of &quot;less eligibility&quot; and &quot;perception of need&quot; imbedded in society's attitudes toward the poor and less able bodied. Reform activists work for the abolition of illiteracy, preventable diseases, sweated labor, slums and overcrowding, unemployment and poverty.</td>
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<td>• Charity Organization Societies (COS) form in England with an emphasis on detailed investigations. Volunteers recruited to befriend applicants, make individual assessments and correct their problems.</td>
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<td>• Thomas Malthus, British East India Company economist, documents population numbers multiplying faster than production of goods to meet their needs. Coincides with Darwin’s theory of evolution based on natural selection. Applied to human condition by Herbert Spencer’s declaration that poverty was part of natural selection; helping the poor would only perpetuate unfit laziness and non industriousness.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Protestant Ethic emphasizes self-discipline, frugality and hard work; encouraged disapproval of dependence on others.</td>
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<td>• Feminists in America convene to declare the goal of equal rights for women; suffrage, equal opportunities in education and jobs, and legal rights.</td>
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<td>• 1819: Scottish preacher and mathematician Thomas Chalmers assumes responsibility for Glasgow’s poor. He develops private philanthropies to help meet the economic needs of the poor and organizes a system of volunteers to meet individually and regularly with disadvantaged people to give them encouragement and training.</td>
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• 1833: Antoine Ozanam established in the Saint Vincent de Paul Society in Paris, using lay volunteers to provide emergency economic and spiritual assistance to the poor.

• 1834: The new Poor Law is established in England to reform the Elizabethan Poor Law (1601). The underlying emphasis of the new law is on self-reliance. Public assistance is not considered a right, and government is not seen as responsible for the unemployed. The principle of "less eligibility" (a recipient of aid can never receive as much as does the lowest-paid worked) is enforced.

• 1844: The first YMCA is established in London, England.

• 1867: The British North America Act created a political union between New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Canada East, and Canada West -- the Dominion of Canada. Responsibility for social welfare given to the provinces. Welfare was not seen as a major function of governments.

• 1883: Chancellor Bismarck of a newly united Germany introduces first national health insurance system.

• 1887: Royal Commission on the Relations of Labor and Capital reported on conditions for workers in the Dominion of Canada.

• 1889: In Chicago, Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr open Hull House, which becomes one of the most influential social settlement houses in the United States.

• 1898: The first school for social workers is established. The New York School of Philanthropy (later to become the Columbia University School of Social Work) grows out of a series of summer workshops and training programs for volunteers and friendly visitors and offers a one-year educational program. Faculty member and COS administrator Mary E. Richmond publishes *Friendly Visiting Among the Poor*.

• 1897: Herbert Ames' study of the poor in Montreal was published.

### Social Work during 1900 onwards

#### 1900 - 1950

- 1900: Educator Simon N. Patten coins the term "social workers" and applies it to friendly visitors and settlement house residences. He and Mary Richmond dispute whether the major role of social workers should be advocacy or delivering individualized social services.


- 1911: Great Britain passes the National Insurance Act, which organizes a health and compensation program paid for by contributions from workers, employees, and public.

- 1914: Canada’s first school of social services at the University of Toronto; emphasis of first curriculum on social economics, social psychology and social ethics theories; practice emphasis on social settlements and community work, penology, medical social services, recreation, immigration, labor, and child welfare.

- 1915: Einstein's special law of relativity; forerunner of quantum physics and subsequent sciences of complexity in the 20th century.

- 1915: In an address to the National Conference on Social Welfare, Abraham Flexner declares that social work has not yet qualified as a profession, especially because its members do not have a great deal of individual responsibility and because it still lacks a written body of knowledge and educationally communicable techniques.

- 1917: Mary Richmond publishes *Social Diagnosis*. Social workers use her book as a primary text and as an answer to Flexner.

- The first organization for social workers is established. The national Social Workers Exchange exists primarily to process applicants for social work jobs.

- **1919:** The 17 schools of social work that exist in the United States and Canada form the Association of Training Schools for Professional Social Work to develop uniform standards of training and professional education. This group is later renamed the American Association of School of Social Work (AASSW), eventually becoming the Council on Social Work Education (CSWE).

  - Social workers employed in schools organize as the National Association of Visiting Teachers.

  - The Charity Organization Societies (COS) becomes oriented increasingly toward helping families. Many local societies change their names to Family Welfare Agency. The National Alliance for Organizing Charity is renamed the American Association for Organizing Family Social Work. By 1946 this Organization is known as the Family Service Association of America (FSAA), renamed Family Service America (FSA) in 1983.

- 1927: Canada introduces social security; subsidized old-age pension program for over 70 year old
citizens, based on a strict and often humiliating means test -- Old Age Pensions Act.

- 1928: International Permanent Secretariat of Social Workers founded; Canada is a charter member; spear headed by Dr. Rene Sand, Belgian advocate of social medicine; predecessor to International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW).
- 1928: The Milford Conference convenes to discuss whether social work is a disparate group of technical specialties or a unified profession with more similarities than differences among its specialties. In 1929 the report of the conference is published as Social Case Work: Generic and Specific.
- 1929: Famous Five women from Alberta (Murphy, McClung, Parlby, Edwards, McWhinney) win approval from Privy Council in England that women are included as "persons" making them eligible for appointment to Canada’s Senate.
- 1929: Stock market crashes and Great Depression begins.
- 1930s: Gordon Hamilton extends Richmond’s "man in his environment" concept to "person-in-situation" within a organism context; Bertha Reynolds saw social work in a "between client and community" context.

**1931: Social worker Jane Addams becomes co recipient of the 1931 Nobel Peace Prize.**

- 1937: The AASSW declares that beginning in 1939 the requirement for social work accreditation will be a two-year master’s degree program. The MSW becomes a requirement to be considered a professional social worker.
- 1939: American Association of Schools of Social Work, the accrediting body for social workers, declared MSW degree as the minimum requirement to be a professional social worker.
- 1940: Mary Parker Follett’s posthumous book Dynamic Administration is published; it becomes an influence in the field of social welfare administration.
- 1941: Atlantic Charter; historical meeting between Churchill and Roosevelt, formulated as one of its agreements citizen rights to social security.
- 1942: The Beveridge Report is issued in Great Britain, recommending as integrated social security system that attempts to ensure cradle-to-grave economic protection for its citizens. Many of the report’s recommendations go into effect after World War II.
- 1945: World War II ends. On October 24, the United Nations is established.
- 1946: Great Britain establishes its National Health Service.

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<td>- 1950s: Canada has 8 graduate schools of social work offering two-year professional programs – Maritime School, Laval, University of Montreal, McGill, St. Patrick’s, Toronto, Manitoba and UBC.</td>
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<td>- 1952: The CSWE is formed through a merger of the AASSW and the NASSA –the two competing organizations that had been setting standards for schools of social work. CSWE is soon granted the authority to accredit graduate (MSW) schools of social work.</td>
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<td>- 1954: In social casework, the so-called “diagnostic” and “functional” schools begin to merge and lose their separate identities. The functional school had been oriented toward a highly focused, goal-oriented approach to casework intervention. The diagnostic school had been influenced by Freudian theory, but adherents of this approach develop more of a psychosocial orientation in the 1950s.</td>
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<td>- 1955: On October 1, the National Association of Social Workers (NASW) is created through the merger of seven organizations – the AASSW, plus the American Association of Medical Social Workers (AAMSW), the American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers (AAPSW), the National Association of School Social Workers (NAASSW), The American association of Group Workers (AAGW), the Association for the Study of Community Organization (ASCO), and the Social Work Research Group (SWRG). Membership is limited to members of the seven associations and subsequently to master’s degree-level workers graduating from accredited schools of social work.</td>
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<td>- 1959: Social Work Education Curriculum Study, headed by Werner Boehm, claimed a broad-based orientation for social work that recognized five specialization methods: casework, group work, community organization, administration, and research.</td>
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<td>- 1962: NASW organises the Academy of Certified Social Workers (ACSW), restricted to NASW members with accredited MSW degrees, two years’ agency experience under certified social work supervision, and</td>
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adherence to the NASW Code of Ethics. ACSW membership requirements are subsequently revised to include testing and professional recommendations.

- CSWE recognizes community organization as a legitimate specialization for social work education.
- 1966: Canada Assistance Plan introduced; a cost-sharing conditional grant from federal government on an open-ended basis: 50% of provincial expenditures for welfare and social services of all kinds.
- 1972 (?): Canadian Association of Schools of Social Work (CASSW) becomes Canada’s accrediting body for social work education.
- 1974: Council of Social Work Education, social work’s new accrediting body in the U.S., revises former standard to include the BSW as a professional social worker.
- 1975: CASW reorganized into a federated structure of 11 organizational members: 10 provincial and 1 territorial associations.
- 1977: CASW develops comprehensive code of ethics, based on Canadian Bar Association guidelines; revised in 1983; accepted as a national standard in 1984; updated in 1994.
- 1982: Global definition of social work approved by the 44 nation members of IFSW; Members from Canada and Spain had the special honor of preparing and presenting the final draft to the federation’s General Meeting for approval.
- 1983: NASW establishes the National Peer Review Advisory Committee and trains social workers to evaluate the work of other social workers to promote accountability and to meet quality control requirements of government and third-party funding organisations. The CSWE issues a Curriculum Policy Statement for baccalaureate as master’s degree programs in social work education. BSW education is recognised as the first level of professional social work education.
- 1987: The NASW Center for Social Policy and Practice is established to co-ordinate the exchange of information, education, and policy formulation pertaining to social work and social welfare in the United States.
2. Understanding the History of Social Welfare from various Welfare State Models

“Any religion that professes to be concerned with the souls of men and is not concerned with the slums that damn them, the economic conditions that cripple them, is a dry-as-dust religion”

Definition of Welfare And Welfare State: The Welfare State consists of a number of programs through which governments pursue the goal of social protection against economic and social risks of life & well-being.

Welfare State Objectives
✓ to protect individuals and groups against economic and social risks of life and changes in society;
✓ to secure income and conditions to live a life in human dignity with fullest participation in society;
✓ to combat discrimination and inequalities;
✓ to promote social cohesion and inclusion and to avoid marginalisation;
✓ to combat poverty and extreme gaps in the distribution of wealth in society.

Welfare State Aims
It redistributes income from the working young to the retired old, from the rich to the poor, etc. It also helps to solve many problems with risk, market failures, ethical norms, poverty and inequality, justice, etc.

Welfare systems are financed on the basis of solidarity; the access for all citizens to high-quality services of general interest at reasonable prices; economic democracy through social dialogue and collective bargaining.

Welfare State Spending
- Social Protection
- Social assistance
  - Income support
  - Social insurance
  - Retirement
  - Unemployment
  - Health care
- Benefits in kind
- Education
- Housing
- Public goods
  - Public transport
  - Public service broadcasting

The European Social Model
- Solidarity
- Social Justice
- Social Cohesion
- Equal access to employment
- Gender equality
- Equal access to health and social protection
- Universal access to education
- Universal access to health and social services
- Equal opportunities for everybody in society, in particular the elderly, the young, the disabled, the socially excluded and minority groups

European citizenship includes social citizenship
Social citizenship is a cluster of rights to:

- education
- health
- social security
- public services etc.

Such rights are supposed to make political citizenship effective

Acceptance of the European Social Model (ESM)

Such rights have costs, costs in monetary terms, in terms of restraints on rights of others and in terms of market rigidity.

For example: my right to free education or health care constraints the right of others to spend their income. My right to employment protection constraints the employers’ freedom to dismiss me.

Historical Roots of Social Security

The European Social Model as defined in the 1st & emerged only after W W II, but its roots can be traced back to the early 16th century

Different traditions of social security evolved in Europe from the 16th century on, forming ideas and strategies as to how different social problems should be approached.

Three Social Security Traditions

- The Poor Law tradition
- The Social Insurance tradition
- The Welfare State tradition

The Poor Law Tradition

It originates from the secularization of poor relief stated in the English Poor Law Acts from 1598 and 1601 under the reign of Queen Elizabeth the 1st.

It is rooted in economic liberalism and Christian values, with respect to the principle of individual responsibility and work ethics.

It distinguishes between "deserving poor" (=orphans, aged, disabled) and "undeserving poor" (=vagrants and beggars)

ELIZABETH I 1558-1603

The daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, Elizabeth was a remarkable woman, noted for her learning and wisdom. From first to last she was popular with the people and had a genius for the selection of capable advisors. Drake, Raleigh, Hawkins, the Cecils, Essex and many many more made England respected and feared. The Spanish Armada was decisively defeated in 1588 and Raleigh’s first Virginian colony was founded. The execution of Mary Queen of Scots marred what was a glorious time in English history. Shakespeare was also at the height of his popularity. Elizabeth never married.

GEORGE VI 1936 - 1952

George was a shy and nervous man with a very bad stutter, but he had inherited the steady virtues of his father GEORGE V. He was very popular and well loved by the English people. The prestige of the throne was low when he became king but his wife Elizabeth and his mother Queen Mary were outstanding in their support of him.

The Second World War started in 1939 he remained at Buckingham Palace for the duration of the war in spite of the bombing. The Palace was bombed more than once. The two Princesses, Elizabeth and Margaret, spent the war years at Windsor Castle. George was in close touch with the Prime Minister, Winston Churchill throughout the war. The post-war years of his reign were ones of great social change and saw the start of the National Health Service.

ELIZABETH II 1952 -
The Social Insurance Tradition
It originates in the Prussian Social Security Statutes of the 1880s (Bismarsk), which evolved in reaction against the Poor Law tradition (criticized by the classical school: "the poor laws may be said to create the poor which they maintain", Malthus)
It protects workers against increasing insecurity in the course of industrialization.
It is based on personal responsibility & the principle of solidarity implicit in risk pooling.

Otto Eduard Leopold von Bismarck, Count of Bismarck-Schönhausen, Duke of Lauenburg, Prince of Bismarck (April 1, 1815 – July 30, 1898), was a Prussian and German statesman of the 19th century. As Minister-President of Prussia from 1862–90, he oversaw the unification of Germany. From 1867 on, he was Chancellor of the North German Confederation. When the second German Empire was formed in 1871, he served as its first Chancellor and practiced Realpolitik which gained him the nickname "Iron Chancellor". As Chancellor, Bismarck held an important role in German government and greatly influenced German and international politics both during and after his time of service.

The Welfare State Tradition
It originates in the ideas of Lord Beveridge exposed in his reports: Social Insurance and Allied Services (1942) and Full Employment in a Free Society (1944).
It is rooted in humanistic convictions that there is a common responsibility of the society as a whole for the well-being of all citizens.
It is to promote social integration and progress towards an equal society with full employment by state intervention: social expenditure is seen as desirable.

William Henry Beveridge, 1st Baron Beveridge (5 March 1879 – 16 March 1963) was a British economist and social reformer. He is perhaps best known for his 1942 report Social Insurance and Allied Services (known as the Beveridge Report) which served as the basis for the post-World War II Labour government's Welfare State, including especially the National Health Service.

**Born** 5 March 1879 Rangpur, India (now Bangladesh)
S.Rengasamy

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<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Charterhouse School and Balliol College, Oxford.</td>
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<td>Occupation</td>
<td>Economist</td>
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<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>1st Baron Beveridge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Known for</td>
<td>Work towards founding Britain's welfare state.</td>
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Three Social Security Strategies
From these three social security traditions emerged three types of social security strategies in Europe that can be coined as:

The **Social Assistance strategy** originating in the Poor law tradition
The redistributive goal is to reduce poverty that is to provide a socially acceptable minimum support. Vertical redistribution.
Social assistance is targeted on individuals meeting certain criteria of neediness.

**Criticisms:** economists have argued that it can discourage labour supply because of the risk of poverty-traps and that it can increase costs of administration and surveillance.

Social Insurance Strategy
The redistributive goal is horizontal redistribution from workers to retired old, from childless to families with children, from healthy to the sick, etc. Benefit entitlement is dependent on and related to past contributions or earnings
The social security goal is poverty prevention. It provides a social security the market can hardly supply.

**Criticisms:** it leaves outside of the coverage the non regular full-time employees: self-employed, atypical forms of contracts, etc.

Social Allowance Strategy
This strategy aims at universal coverage and vertical redistribution is considered as a goal. It considers a guaranteed minimum income as a right of nation-state citizenship.
Social allowances are granted according to demographic criteria such as children and age.

**Criticisms:** very expensive, today facing financial crisis; risk of inadequate levels of benefits with persistent poverty; risk of welfare-dependent underclass.

European Social Security Models
The previously exposed strategies are ideal-types that are not to be found in the real-world. We rather find mixtures of these strategies, differing from member state to member state, according to funding, benefit levels and entitlements. These mixtures define welfare regimes we can stylized in types of Social Models or Systems.

4 main types of social models
- Scandinavian (social-democratic) Model
- Continental (corporatist/conservative) Model
- Anglo-American (liberal) Model
- Mediterranean (family-centred) Model

**Scandinavian Model (Sweden, Denmark, Finland, (Norway))**
- Based on equality, comprehensiveness, social inclusion, universality
- Supply of social services of high quality and affordable
- High employment rates, gender equality
- Unemployment benefits and health system financed on taxes
- Highly progressive taxation, low taxes for business
- High minimum wages, high replacement rates, generous minimum standards for pensions
- Cooperation between social partners
- Strongly dependent on homogeneity of society
It is the more expensive of the four models

**Continental Model (Germany, France, Belg, Netherlds, Aust).**
- Based on the preservation of social status, tries to prevent social problems rather than solving them
- Income-related transfers with low minimum standards (minimum wage, pension, etc.)
- Social insurance system for health, pensions, unemployment is based on contribution: levels of benefits depend on how many did individuals contribute to the system
- Low redistributive efforts: low wealth taxation, high taxes on labour and consumption
- Cooperation between social partners and coordinated wage bargaining
- Does not distinguish whether individuals really need social benefit: involuntary unemployment or voluntary unemployment?

**Anglo-American Model (United Kingdom, Ireland)**
- Based essentially on the markets, minimal role of the State
- Low degree of regulation
- Workfare strategies instead of welfare
- Basic levels of social benefits, just sufficient to survive, provided to everybody who needs them
- Social benefits are frequently checked
- Public health system and publicly financed schools
- Does not prevent social problems, only focused on solutions
- Excludes poor from society, does not provide social cohesion
- Low social expenditure, relatively cheap

**Mediterranean Model (Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece)**
- Based on supportive family networks
- Low transfers
- Employment protection legislation is rigid
- High gender inequality
- Low participation rates for the younger and female
- Pension-related transfers
- Traits of paternalistic society remained

The **Social Insurance strategy** originating in the Prussian insurance tradition
The **Social Allowance strategy** originating in the welfare tradition
3. The Roots of American Social Work

Introduction: The Roots of US Social Work

The development of social work in the United States reflects an ongoing synthesis of ideas derived from many different cultures. While terms such as charity and philanthropy have Greek roots and are based on Biblical principles, modern social work concepts owe much to the influence of the Koran and the mutual aid practices of Native Americans, the African-American community, and immigrants from all over the world.

Before the American Revolution, formal systems of poor relief, child welfare, and even mental health services had been established in North America. These systems served a dual role of compassion and protection. By the early 19th century, states began taking responsibility for distributing relief from towns and counties. Since government responses proved largely insufficient or ineffective in addressing growing social problems, private benevolent societies and self-help organizations, the predecessors of modern social service agencies, played increasing roles in this regard.

The roots of US social work date back to this period and the efforts of upper-class women and men in church-based and secular charitable organizations to address the consequences of poverty, urbanization, and immigration. These untrained proto-social workers, known as "friendly visitors," sought to help poor individuals through moral persuasion and personal example. Organizations such as the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor and the Children's Aid Society began investigating social conditions in areas such as tenement housing and child welfare.

The Civil War stimulated the emergence of large-scale private social welfare initiatives, such as the US Sanitary Commission and the Red Cross. In the War's aftermath, the short-lived Freedmen's Bureau (the first Federal social welfare program) provided assistance to newly emancipated slaves. State boards of charity arose to improve the management of institutions constructed during the previous generation.

In the half century after the Civil War, rapid industrial expansion produced a dramatic increase in individual and community needs. The most notable social changes of this period included a series of economic depressions (known then as "panics") and their consequences; new manifestations of racism following the end of Reconstruction in 1876; and a dramatic increase in immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe.
Using concepts derived from business and industry, reformers attempted to respond to some of these developments by regulating public relief distribution through so-called "scientific charity." In 1877, the first American Charity Organization Society (COS) based on such principles was founded in Buffalo, New York. Many COS clients, however, particularly poor Jews, Catholics, and African Americans, preferred more personal systems of self-help and mutual aid established by their own communities.

Settlement houses reflected a different type of organizational response to the impact of industrialization and immigration and introduced an alternative model of a social service agency a form of urban mission. The first US settlement, the Neighborhood Guild in New York City, was established in 1886. Three years later, Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr founded Hull House in Chicago, which became the most famous American settlement.

Unlike the individually oriented COS, settlements focused on the environmental causes of poverty and expanding the working opportunities of the poor. They conducted research, helped establish the juvenile court system, created widows pension programs, promoted legislation prohibiting child labor, and introduced public health reforms and the concept of social insurance.

By 1910, there were more than 400 settlements, including those founded by African Americans to provide services denied by segregated agencies. Settlement activities soon expanded beyond specific neighborhoods and led to the creation of national organizations like the Women's Trade Union League, the National Consumers' League, the Urban League, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). Settlement leaders were instrumental in establishing the Federal Children's Bureau in 1912, headed by Julia Lathrop from Hull House. Settlement leaders also played key roles in the major social movements of the period, including women's suffrage, peace, labor, civil rights, and temperance.

While the settlements focused on what later became group work and community organization, social work in the COS increasingly focused on casework with individuals and families. Sub-specialties in the areas of medical, psychiatric, and school social work began to appear in the early twentieth century. The growth of casework as a distinct area of practice also stimulated the creation of a formal social work training program in 1898.

This program, created by the New York COS in partnership with Columbia University, evolved into the New York School of Philanthropy and, eventually, the Columbia University School of Social Work. Early curricula emphasized practical work rather than academic subjects.

Settlements like the Chicago Commons also developed educational programs as early as 1901. By 1908, it offered a full curriculum through the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy (now the University of Chicago's School of Social Service Administration).

Formal methods-oriented training programs spread through major urban areas, most of them affiliated with private charitable organizations interested in standardizing the practices of their volunteers. By 1919, there were seventeen schools of social work affiliated as the
Association of Training Schools of Professional Schools of Social Work the antecedent of today's Council on Social Work Education (CSWE).

Despite these efforts, in 1915, in an invitational lecture at the National Conference of Charities and Corrections entitled "Is Social Work a Profession?" Dr. Abraham Flexner, the nation's leading authority on professional education, asserted that the field lacked specificity, technical skills, or specialized knowledge and could not be considered a profession. His lecture further stimulated efforts already underway to consolidate experiential casework knowledge into a standardized format. Consequently, by the 1920s, casework emerged as the dominant form of professional social work in the United States.

During World War I, the expansion of government agencies led to increased professionalism in public-sector departments devoted to social welfare. Through the Red Cross and the Army, the War also provided opportunities for social workers to apply casework skills to the treatment of soldiers with "shell shock." Social workers were now sought as specialists in the social adjustment of non-impoverished populations.

Although the Progressive movement declined after World War I, social work practice with individuals and families continued to flourish. By 1927, over 100 child guidance clinics appeared in which teams of psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers provided services primarily to middle-class clients. A parallel development was the emergence of the Community Chest movement, which rationalized charitable giving at the community level and led to the creation of the United Way and its Health and Welfare Councils.

The Depression and the New Deal
In 1930, the US social welfare system was an uncoordinated mixture of local and state public relief agencies, supplemented by the modest resources of voluntary charitable organizations. Public agencies, however, did not necessarily provide the same services, or relate to one another administratively. Nor did voluntary organizations possess sufficient resources to address the growing needs which the Great Depression created.

The response to the Depression profoundly influenced social work practice and redefined the role of government as an instrument of social welfare. The public began to view poverty as the result of economic circumstances rather than personal failure. The idea that social welfare assistance was a government responsibility rather than a private charitable function gained wider acceptance. These changes led to the creation of a wide range of government programs under the Roosevelt Administration the New Deal which ultimately evolved into a complex national social welfare system. The New Deal also enhanced the status of the social work profession, particularly through the contributions of individuals like Harry Hopkins and Frances Perkins.

The centerpiece of the dozens of social welfare programs that comprised the New Deal was the Social Security Act of 1935. It expanded and improved standards of social welfare throughout the country and provided recipients with some sense of individual freedom and dignity. It helped establish a regular, unprecedented role for the federal government as a source of aid and introduced the concept of entitlement into the American political vocabulary. The scope of social welfare expanded beyond financial relief to the poor to include housing, rural problems, recreation and cultural
activities, child welfare programs, and diverse forms of social insurance to Americans of all classes.

These policy developments significantly affected the social work profession by: enhancing the field's visibility in the area of public welfare and creating expanded work opportunities beyond private agency venues, introducing public welfare and public policy as integral aspects of the profession, expanding the practice of social work beyond previous urban limits to rural areas, and reintroducing an emphasis on social reform. The growth of public welfare programs also necessitated the recruitment of thousands of new social workers, whose numbers doubled from 40,000 to 80,000 within a decade and became considerably more diverse. This expansion led to recognition of the need for improved salaries and working conditions and enhanced educational requirements.

**World War II and Post-War Academic Expansion**

During World War II many social workers accepted war-related assignments, spurred by the establishment of a special classification for military social work and the development of services for war-impacted communities. In the decade after the War, considerable efforts were made to enhance the field's professional status. These included increased standardization of agency practices, the development of interdisciplinary doctoral training programs, and the creation of core MSW curricula. The formation of CSWE in 1952 and the establishment of the National Association of Social Workers in 1955 further strengthened the profession's status of the profession.

The post-war period was also one of significant change in US social welfare, highlighted by the establishment of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) in 1953. The primary beneficiaries of social policy changes between 1940 and 1960, however, were middle-income, white workers and, by the early 1960s, the United States lagged considerably behind other Western industrialized nations in the degree of social provision. At the same time, voluntary and public sector agencies shifted the focus of services from low-income to middle- and upper-income groups and reduced the role of community-based volunteers in organizational decision making and service delivery. In a hostile political environment, social activism declined and openly anti-welfare attitudes reemerged.

**The "War on Poverty" and the "Great Society"**

In the early 1960s, well-publicized exposes of poverty and the emergence of new "structuralist" perspectives on social problems forced Americans to rediscover the over 40 million people, approximately one third of them children, whose lives had been bypassed by modern economic and social progress. They inspired the development of new kinds of social service organization, such as Mobilization for Youth in New York, and led to President Johnson's proclamation of an "unconditional war on poverty" in January 1964.

The primary instrument of the "War on Poverty" was the Economic Opportunity Act (EOA) which included such programs as the Job Corps, Upward Bound, the Neighborhood Youth Corps, Community Action, Head Start, Legal Services, Foster Grandparents, and the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO). In 1965, Congress enacted Medicare and Medicaid, established the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), funded an array of services for the aged through the Older Americans Act, and created the Food Stamp Program under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture. The Elementary and Secondary School Education Act overturned longstanding precedents and directed federal aid to local schools in order to equalize educational opportunities for children. In 1966, the
Model Cities Act targeted certain urban areas with comprehensive services and emphasized the concept of community control. Although the social work profession did not influence public policies on the scale it had in the 1930s, social workers played key roles throughout the 1960s in various anti-poverty and community-action programs and helped train individuals in new organizations like the Peace Corps and VISTA.

The 1970s
President Nixon shifted the administration of anti-poverty programs to states and localities. In 1972 and 1973, Congress passed the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act and the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA). This legislation established the concept of revenue sharing and led ultimately to the dismantling of the Office of Economic Opportunity. The most significant social policy accomplishments of the Nixon Administration, however, were the Social Security Amendments of 1972, which centralized and standardized aid to disabled people and low-income elderly and indexed benefits to inflation. Food stamps, child nutrition, and railroad retirement programs were also linked to cost-of-living rates.

The passage of Title XX of the Social Security Act in January 1975 reinforced the popular concept of federal "revenue sharing" which provided states with maximum flexibility in planning social services while promoting fiscal accountability. During the Ford and Carter administrations, Title XX shaped the direction of both public and nonprofit social services, with a particular focus on issues of welfare dependency, child abuse and neglect, domestic violence, drug abuse, and community mental health.

While poverty continued to decline among the elderly in the 1970s, largely as a consequence of benefit indexing and Medicare, a virtual freeze on Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) benefits after 1973 and a decline in the purchasing power of wages produced a steady increase in poverty among children, particularly children of color. In the late 1970s, the Carter Administration's creation of block grants that combined formerly categorical programs into broad programmatic areas and established a ceiling on total state expenditures in return for increasing state control of spending patterns was a particularly significant development that had major implications in the 1980s.

Although most social reforms stagnated by the mid-1970s, there were considerable changes in the social work profession throughout the decade, including the beginnings of multicultural and gender awareness, which led to the development of new course content and efforts to expand minority recruitment; the growth of multidisciplinary joint degree programs with Schools of Urban Planning, Public Health, Public Policy, Education, and Law; the recognition of the BSW as the entry-level professional degree; and the growth of private practice among social workers.

The "Reagan Revolution"
The policy changes that were inspired by the so-called "Reagan Revolution" of the 1980s compelled social workers to rely increasingly, if not exclusively, on private-sector solutions for social welfare problems. Entire programs were reduced, frozen, or eliminated. Additional block grants were created in such areas as child welfare and community development. A looming crisis in the funding of Social Security and Medicare was forestalled in 1983 through modest tax increases and benefit reductions. At the same time, ballooning federal deficits precluded any major new social welfare initiatives. Consequently, during times of overall prosperity poverty rates soared, particularly among children, young families, and persons of color. By the early 1990s, the number of people officially listed as "poor" had risen to 36 million.
Major cutbacks in government funding of social welfare created new challenges for social workers and social service agencies, as they confronted new and more complex social problems such as the crack cocaine epidemic, the spread of HIV/AIDS, domestic violence, and homelessness. Social workers focused increased attention on developing effective management skills and increased their advocacy activities.

The Clinton Years
From the outset, President Clinton's policy options were severely constrained by the budget deficits his administration inherited. Stymied in the development of an ambitious social welfare agenda, such as a comprehensive national health insurance program, he focused instead on budgetary restraint and the promotion of economic growth. After considerable debate, he signed a controversial welfare reform bill in 1996 which replaced AFDC with block grants to states that included time limits and conditions on the receipt of cash assistance (now called Temporary Assistance for Needy Families [TANF]). The legislation also devolved responsibility for welfare program development to states and increased the roles of private-sector and faith-based organizations in program implementation.

President Clinton left office in January 2001 with several major social welfare issues unresolved. While some progress was made in providing health care for children in low-income families, over 43 million Americans still lacked coverage. The soaring cost of prescription drugs threatened the economic well-being of elderly Americans. Proposals to provide this benefit through Medicare and prevent a future crisis in funding for the Social Security system when the "baby boomer" generation retired made little progress in the 1990s because of political gridlock. Nor was any substantial progress made in addressing the growing HIV/AIDS epidemic, particularly within the African-American community, or the persistent problems of homelessness and drug abuse. Finally, looming on the horizon were the potentially catastrophic consequences of enforcing the five-year lifetime cap on TANF recipients as the nation's economy cooled.

Policy developments in the 1990s had serious consequences for the social work profession. Welfare reform led to the restructuring of public welfare departments and to greater pressure on nonprofit organizations to fill gaps in service provision. The advent of managed care in the health and mental health fields dramatically altered the practice of many social workers, as did changes in child welfare policies. Although political opposition to Affirmative Action programs grew during these years, social workers, particularly in university settings, increasingly emphasized racial, gender, and ethnic diversity in their curricula and recruitment policies. NASW revised its Code of Ethics to make the pursuit of social justice an ethical imperative, and CSWE required all programs to teach students how to work for economic and social justice.

At the same time, organizations such as Americorps were established in 1994 to promote greater involvement of young people in communities. With the support of the NIMH Center for Social Work Research and the Society for Social Work and Research, schools of social work significantly increased their funded research and evaluation activities in such areas as mental health, aging, domestic violence, and child welfare.

Conclusion: US Social Welfare in the 21st Century
For over a century the profession of social work has grown and reinvented itself in response to rapid economic and social changes while maintaining its focus on advocating for the needs of the most vulnerable segments of society and improving their well-being. Today, social workers comprise the largest percentage of professionals working in the fields of
mental health and family services. It is estimated that by 2005, there will be about 650,000 social workers, more than a thirty-percent increase over ten years. Despite recent changes in society and its commitment to social welfare, the primary mission of social work, as articulated in the NASW Code of Ethics, remains "to enhance human well-being and help meet the basic human needs of all people, with particular attention to the needs and empowerment of people who are vulnerable, oppressed, and living in poverty." In the future, this mission may inspire development of a new social welfare synthesis in which the state largely finances the provision of services but delegates their delivery to other sectors. New forms of practice and new venues for social workers are also likely to appear. In an increasingly multicultural society, community-based organizations could play an important role in enhancing client participation in the design and delivery of social services while expanding and revitalizing the nature of social work itself.
4. Indian History Timeline
This will help the students to compare Indian welfare efforts with UK & USA from 1600 AD (CE)

# 1600 East India Company is formed in England. Gets exclusive trading rights with India.
# 1605 Akbar dies, and is succeeded by his son Jehangir.
# 1628 Jehangir announces "Chain of Justice" outside his palace that anyone can ring the bell and get a personal hearing with the emperor. Jehangir dies, and is succeeded by his son Shah Jahan.
# 1630 Birth of Shivaji.
# 1644 Shivaji takes oath of Independence at Raichawar.
# 1658 Shah Jahan completes Taj Mahal, Jama Masjid, and Red Fort. Imperial treasures drained by architectural and military overexpenditures. Shah Jahan dies, and is succeeded by his son Aurangzeb.
# 1659 Shivaji personally kills Adilshahi commander Afzal Khan in a thrilling fashion.
# 1674 Forces led by Shivaji defeat Aurangzeb's troops, and establishes Maratha Empire.
# 1680 Shivaji dies of fever at Raigad.
# 1681 Aurangzeb invades the Deccan
# 1707 Aurangzeb dies, and is succeeded by son Bahadur Shah I.
# 1717 Pamheiba decrees Vaishnavism as the state religion of Manipur
# 1719 Bajirao I is appointed the Peshwa by Maratha Emperor Shahu.
# 1735 Annexation of Rajputana by Peshwa Bajirao
# 1737 Bajirao I conquers Delhi, Mughal Emperor is spared and kept as titular head.
# 1740 Bajirao I annexes Bengal and Orissa.
# 1740 Bajirao I dies, with the distinction of winning every battle he fought. He is succeeded by Balaji Bajirao
# 1757 The British East India Company's private army under Robert Clive annexes Bengal for the company in the Battle of Plassey. Edmund Burke has Robert Clive arrested for the act.
# 1760 Marathas comprehensively defeat the Nizam; Maratha Empire reaches its zenith.
# 1761 The Marathas are defeated in the Third battle of Panipat bringing an end to their expansion.
# 1766 -1769 First Anglo-Mysore War
# 1772 Young Madhavrao Peshwa dies of tuberculosis.
# 1773 Narayanrao Peshwa is murdered by his uncle Raghunathrao's wife in front of Raghunathrao.
# 1774 Chief Justice of the Maratha Empire, Ram Shastri passes death sentence against the ruling Peshwa Raghunathrao for murdering his nephew.
# 1777 -1782 First Anglo-Maratha War begins. ends with the restoration of status quo as per Treaty of Salbai.
# 1779 Maratha sardar Mahadji Shinde routs the British army at the Battle of Wadgaon.
# 1780 -1784 Second Anglo-Mysore War begins. ends with the Treaty of Mangalore.
# 1789 -1792 Third Anglo-Mysore War begins.
# 1790 The Marathas under Holkar and General de Boigne comprehensively defeat the Rajputs of Jaipur and their Mughal allies at the Battle of Patan, where 3000+ Rajput cavalry is killed and the entire Mughal unit vanquished. The defeat crushes Rajput hope of independence from external influence
# 1798 – 1799 Fourth Anglo-Mysore War begins. ends with the death of Tipu Sultan and the restoration of the Wodeyar dynasty.
# 1803 1805 Second Anglo-Maratha War
# 1817 - 1818 Third Anglo-Maratha War begins and ends with the defeat of Bajirao II and the end of the Maratha Empire leaving the British with control of almost the whole of India

5. Understanding Beveridge Contribution

The most radical and widespread reforms occurred after the Second World War in 1945. The measures introduced then were based upon a famous document, the Beveridge Report of 1942. The main aims of the legislation which followed the Report were

- to create a system where housing, health services and social security (payments for unemployment, old age, sickness, disability, children) would be provided for all, as an egalitarian ‘safety-net’ below which nobody would be able to fall
- to establish a National Health Service (1947) for all to receive free diagnosis, treatment and hospitalization when necessary.

**Beveridge Report 1942**

- **Govt – slay ‘five giants’**
- **Want – poverty**
- **Disease – poor health**
- **Ignorance – lack of education**
- **Squalor – poor housing**
- **Idleness – unemployment**
- **Implemented by Attlee Govt (1945-51)**
- **Create a system of welfare to protect people ‘from the cradle to the grave’**
- **Social insurance**
- **Based on contributions**
- **Unemployment, sickness & maternity benefits**
- **Safety net**
- **Means-tested benefits if insufficient contributions**
- **Full employment – keep costs of system low?**
- **Local-authority housing**
- **NHS – healthcare free at the point of delivery**
- **1950s – comprehensive education > selection**

- Middle Class (MC) women responsible for improvement of moral qualities of men
- Women as moral regenerators and nurturers of nation
- Women as guardians of domestic religious life
- Women seen in relation to their husband

Philanthropic work of Victorian women

Philanthropic work: Personal charitable dealings by middle & upper class women with the poor

Form of work, site of female expertise
Functions of Women Visitors:
- Material assistance
- Scripture readings
- Sunday schools
- Mothers’ meetings etc.

To encourage providence and self-sufficiency as a way out of poverty.

Lady Visitors and Poor Law Reform 1834-1890

Before 1834, poor relief was administered on a parochial basis (under discretion of the parish church)

- Poor rates were levied for support of workhouses (for unemployed & unemployable) & for distribution to poor individuals in their homes as ‘outdoor relief’ or ‘out relief’
- Poor law Amendment Act of 1834 abolished out-relief, and workhouse conditions were made very unpleasant
- Women agitated for more humane treatment of children and elderly people, separation of sick and healthy and for the creation of the workhouse infirmary system
- Lady Visitors and Guardians sought to infiltrate and improve the administration of the Poor Laws
- Also worked to reverse the abolition of out-relief – they were concerned to help and rescue workhouse inmates in and from the workhouse. They also militated to establish a system of finding homes (boarding out) for orphans (i.e. fostering)

1871 Replacement of Poor Law Board with Local Government Board – which campaigned for more severe restrictions on out-relief

Working class protest:

- Reform Act 1867 enfranchised the male householder; Trade Union Act 1871
- Both were part of, and spurred a growing demand for collectivist state provisions in Britain and collectivist solutions to poverty
- Personal charity as accomplice of Poor Law Relief

Octavia Hill and the Charity Organisation Society

1869 Charity Organisation Society formed
- A model for later social work
- Aimed to train the poor to be self-sufficient, arguing that if they could be weaned out of habits of dependence and ‘improvidence’ they could cease to need the help of either charity or the state

All help given was to be ‘constructive and character building’ – material aid was only to be given as a last resort
- Modelled on stick rather than carrot & stick

Implications for women social workers were conservative:
- To embody domestic ideal
- Unpaid guardian of the hearth
• Confirmed their domestic status and financial dependence on men
• Ideology of domesticity thus played a central part in the development of social work
• Also threatened domestic ideology and class divisions
• Idealised Victorian womanhood was contradictory. Model which located women in the private sphere, yet justified middle class women’s visiting work outside the home.
• Home visiting did indeed bring middle class and working class women together
• Home visiting also divided MC/WC women: hierarchical and exploitative relationship

7. Some Social Concepts that shaped the Evolution of Social Welfare

What Type of Policies
1) Temperance 2) Anti-pauperism Strategies 3) Character-Building Institutions 4) Opportunity-Enhancing Policies

Temperance
■ Alcohol abuse leads to social problems? Or Social problems lead to alcohol abuse?

The Alcohol Problem
■ By 1833 American Temperance Society had 6,000 chapters and one million members
■ Even social drinking was immoral. One sip would culminate in alcoholism, crime, insanity, and poverty. “The very first sip is a sip to Hell”

Alcohol as a Way of Life
■ By 1850 13 states had laws prohibiting sale.
■ German and Irish immigrants and working class Americans opposed it and ignored it.
■ Drinking in taverns was said to be a way of life and important part of their culture.
■ Police did not want to enforce it. Prohibition not official until 1919.
■ Took a simple solution to a complicated problem.

II) Anti-Pauperism Strategies
■ The American Creed: Any individual can be self sufficient if they worked hard and adhered to moral principles
■ People who were poor were lazy. If people were punished for being poor they would stop being poor.

The Response
■ 1) Increase almshouse and modify them to be a deterrent.
■ 2) Establish personal contact with youths to prevent pauperism.
■ 3) Systems of surveillance over charity systems to monitor who received aid.

Almshouses
■ Women and Children weaved garments. Men put to work on public roads.
■ 1824 Yates Bill-Each county in NYS required to have an almshouse.
■ Life was not just work. Residents required to attend religious services and lectures on Morality

Who Needed Almshouses?
■ Elderly- They were too sick to care for themselves  Widows Children- Their parents died in epidemics or abandoned them  Immigrants- They came poor and died poor

III) Character-Building Institutions
■ Public institutions that took care of ‘character problems’.
■ Included prisons, mental institutions, correction houses, orphanages, and institutions for the blind and deaf.
Different mindset—Today we don’t like institutions, in the 19th century people were proud of them.

Prison
- Moved away from physical beatings when possible. Hard work and moral education = redemption and reform

The Orphanage
- If a women's husband died her best option was to be an in-house servant. This is impossible with children.
- Churches led the way in orphanage building. Provided moral, vocational, and general education.

IV) Opportunity Enhancing Policies
A) By 1860 nation had a system of primary and secondary schools
- Before this children were educated in boarding schools, day schools, and by tutors.
B) Debts
- People were jailed for their debts Many Farmers were imprisoned when they could not repay
- By the civil War reformers had this practice abolished.

Management of Work Houses - Pamphlet issued during that period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A pauper who was found doing any of these things was to be given only bread and potatoes for two days:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Refusing to work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Playing cards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Climbing over the workhouse wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Misbehaving during church services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Returning late after an outside visit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Disobeying an officer of the workhouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Making a noise during silence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Using bad language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Threatening to hit another pauper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Not keeping clean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Pretending to be sick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Entering part of the workhouse which was for another class</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A pauper who did any of these things was to be locked up for a day:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Insulting the Master or Matron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Disobeying the Master or Matron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Damaging workhouse property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Getting drunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Hitting another pauper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Causing a disturbance during prayers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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