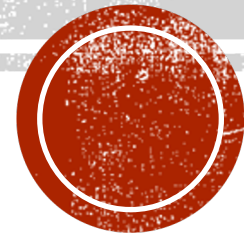




ENGLISH 2

*ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF CAGLIARI*

M. Antonietta Marongiu, Ph.D.
marongiuma@unica.it



CdL magistrale in Scienze delle Pubbliche Amministrazioni
Facoltà di Scienze Economiche, Giuridiche e Politiche
Università degli Studi di Cagliari

SECTION I. A BRIEF HISTORY OF SOCIAL POLICY

3.1 The Poor Laws

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Before the 20th century, welfare was considered to be the responsibility of local communities and care was often of a very poor standard. Until 1948 British social policy was dominated by the **Poor Laws** first passed in 1598. The **Elizabethan Poor Law** of 1601 provided for:

- a compulsory poor rate;
- the creation of overseers of relief;
- provision for setting the poor on work.

In England and Wales, under the 1601 Elizabethan Poor Law, the **poor rate** was a tax on property levied on the **parish**, which was a village centred around a local church. The tax was used to provide poor relief for the parish poor and it was collected by local magistrates or **Overseers of the Poor**.



SECTION I. A BRIEF HISTORY OF SOCIAL POLICY

3.1 The Poor Laws

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Under the Poor Law, **indoor relief** was established which was destined for the genuinely poor. This took place within **workhouses** for the able-bodied who could work, or within **almshouses**, usually run by charitable organisations, for the sick or elderly. Beggars or criminals were sent to **houses of correction**. This type of relief was in contrast to **outdoor relief** which took place within a pauper's own home and was the practice of giving money and help to the poor on an *ad hoc* basis. The latter was the most common form of relief during this period, and **workhouses** only fully developed later in the 18th century when their construction was intensified. This was in an effort to cut the spiralling costs of poor relief in the parish as well as to encourage above all indoor relief. The workhouse method was more expensive, but thought to give greater incentives to individuals to seek properly paid work because living conditions inside the workhouses were harsh and offered a bare minimum of assistance.



SECTION I. A BRIEF HISTORY OF SOCIAL POLICY

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3.1 The Poor Laws

However, since the parish was still the basic unit of administration, there was no standard system for central government to enforce the Poor Law and so it was inconsistent and varied in different areas.

Task 1. Skimming: Give a quick look at text 3.1 and answer the following questions. Discuss with a partner.

1. What is the text about?

2. What do you know about the history of social policy in your country?



TASK 2. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ABOUT TEXT 3.1.

1. How was welfare considered before the 20th century?

2. What was social policy dominated by until 1948?

3. What did the 1601 Elizabethan Poor Law provide for?

4. What was the poor rate?

5. Who provided relief for the poor?

6. What was a parish?

7. Who collected the taxes?

8. What was the difference between indoor and outdoor relief?

9. What was the problem with the 1601 Poor Law?



TASK 2. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ABOUT TEXT 3.1.

1. How was welfare considered before the 20th century?

Before the 20th century, welfare was considered to be the responsibility of local communities.

2. What was social policy dominated by until 1948?

Until 1948 British social policy was dominated by the Poor Laws.

3. What did the 1601 Elizabethan **Poor Law** provide for?

The Elizabethan Poor Law of 1601 provided for a compulsory poor rate; the creation of overseers of relief; provision for setting the poor on work.

4. What was the **poor rate**?

In England and Wales, under the 1601 Elizabethan Poor Law, the poor rate was a tax on property levied on the parish, which was a village centred around a local church.

5. Who provided relief for the poor?

The tax (the poor rate) was used to provide poor relief for the parish poor.



TASK 2. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ABOUT TEXT 3.1.

6. What was a parish?

It was a village centred around a local church.

7. Who collected the taxes?

The taxes were collected by local magistrates or Overseers of the Poor.

8. What was the difference between indoor and outdoor relief?

Indoor relief was for the genuinely poor. This took place within workhouses for those who could work, or within almshouses, usually run by charitable organisations, for the sick or elderly. Outdoor relief took place within a pauper's own home and was the practice of giving money and help to the poor on an *ad hoc* basis.

9. What was the problem with the 1601 Poor Law?

There was no standard system for central government to enforce the Poor Law and so it was inconsistent and varied in different areas.



TASK 3. VOCABULARY: MATCH THE WORDS WITH THEIR DEFINITIONS.

1. able-bodied	a. supervisor, manager, inspector
2. almshouse	b. dramatic increase, sharp rise
3. care	c. congregation, community, area
4. charitable	d. healthy, physically fit
5. enforce	e. aid, assistance, help, maintenance
6. overseer	f. poor person, indigent, beggar
7. parish	g. possessions, belongings, assets, estate, lands
8. pauper	h. tax levied on parishes for the relief and support of the poor
9. poor rate	i. benevolent, altruistic, philanthropic
10. property	j. attention, concern, supervision, consideration
11. relief	k. shelter providing work, poorhouse for the unemployed
12. spiralling	l. poorhouse, privately financed house for the poor, elderly and sick
13. workhouse	m. compel, force, administer, put into effect, apply, carry out



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3.2 THE 1834 POOR LAW AMENDMENT ACT

Task 5. Listen to the text and fill in the gaps with the words below.

poor rates	Industrial	workhouses	abolished
almshouses	grim	means	able-bodied
eligibility	emphasised	standardise	relief

During the (1) _____ **Revolution** there were many changes which led to the development of large towns, rapid population growth, and the first experience of modern unemployment. All these factors caused an increase in people relying on (2) _____. In answer to these new challenges, the **Poor Law Commission** of 1834 proposed a reform which (3) _____ three principles:

- less (4) _____: fewer people would be eligible to claim relief and the conditions in the workhouse had to be less desirable than those of a labourer of the lowest class;
- the workhouse test: no relief outside the workhouse would be available;
- the grouping of parishes for the purpose of operating a workhouse.

Less **eligibility** was the main concept underlying the **1834 Poor Law Amendment Act**. Therefore, this Act of Parliament further increased the construction of (5) _____ in England and Wales and the less eligibility principle was intended to make workhouses a deterrent so that fewer people would claim (6) _____. It stated that working conditions in the workhouse had to be worse than the worst job possible outside the workhouse. The aim of the Act was to discourage (7) _____ people from relying on the easy option of poor relief instead of working. It also attempted to (8) _____ provision for the poor and abolish outdoor relief which still continued in many areas. As a result, the Act ensured workhouses were (9) _____ and unpleasant places where only the truly desperate would apply. Families were split up; food was insufficient; the work was hard and monotonous and paupers were subject to extreme conditions. (10) _____ became fewer and even the old, sick and handicapped poor were sent to workhouses.

The Poor Laws were hated and much of the development of social services in the 20th century, including **National Insurance**, (11) _____ **tests** (the determination of whether an individual or family is eligible for help from the government) and **health care**, were created to avoid having to rely on the laws. The workhouse system was abolished on 1st April 1930, but many workhouses, renamed **Public Assistance Institutions**, continued under the control of local county councils. It was not until the **National Assistance Act** of 1948 that the Poor Laws were completely (12) _____ and workhouses finally ceased to exist.



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TASK 6. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ABOUT TEXT 3.2.

1. Which principles did the Poor Law Commission of 1834 emphasise?

2. What was the 'less eligibility' principle supposed to be?

3. What were workhouses like?

4. What was created to avoid applying the Poor Laws?

5. When was the workhouse system abolished?

6. When did workhouses cease to exist?



TASK 6. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ABOUT TEXT 3.2.

1. Which principles did the Poor Law Commission of 1834 emphasise?

It emphasised the principle of less eligibility; that of the workhouse test; the grouping of parishes.

2. What was the 'less eligibility' principle supposed to be?

It meant that fewer people would be eligible to claim relief and the conditions in the workhouse had to be less desirable than those of a labourer of the lowest class.

3. What were workhouses like?

They were grim and unpleasant places where only the truly desperate would apply. Families were split up; food was insufficient; the work was hard and monotonous and paupers were subject to extreme conditions



TASK 6. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ABOUT TEXT 3.2.

4. What was created to avoid applying the Poor Laws?

Much of the development of social services in the 20th century, including National Insurance, relief tests and health care, were created to avoid having to rely on the Poor Laws.

5. When was the workhouse system abolished?

It was abolished on 1st April 1930, but many workhouses, renamed Public Assistance Institutions, continued under the control of local county councils.

6. When did workhouses cease to exist?

It was not until the National Assistance Act of 1948 that the Poor Laws were completely abolished and workhouses finally ceased to exist.



TASK 7. VOCABULARY: MATCH THE VERBS WITH THE RIGHT DEFINITIONS. p. 99

claim	discourage, hinder, prevent
collect	impose a tax, fee, fine
deter	demand, assert
lead to	count on, lean on, depend on
levy on	bring or gather together
rely on	go in search of, look for
seek	conform by comparing with a standard
split up	cause, promote
standardise	separate, divide



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TASK 9. VOCABULARY: REWRITE THE SENTENCES USING A SYNONYM FOR THE UNDERLINED WORDS. MAKE THE NECESSARY CHANGES.

p. 100

take place	enforce	levy on	effort
relief	eligible for	able-bodied	rely on

1. Before the 20th century there was no standard help for the poor.

2. The poor rates were taxes taken from the parishes.

3.. The central government did not apply the Poor Law.

4. Many poor people were entitled to outdoor relief.

5. Indoor relief occurred in workhouses.

6. Healthy people were discouraged from depending on poor relief.

7. More workhouses were built in an attempt to cut the cost of poor relief.



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1. Before the 20th century there was no standard help for the poor.

RELIEF

2. The poor rates were taxes taken from the parishes.

LEVIED ON

3.. The central government did not apply the Poor Law.

ENFORCE

4. Many poor people were entitled to outdoor relief.

ELIGIBLE FOR

5. Indoor relief occurred in workhouses.

TOOK PLACE

6. Healthy people were discouraged from depending on poor relief.

ABLE-BODIED / RELYING ON

7. More workhouses were built in an attempt to cut the cost of poor relief.

EFFORT



TASK 11. PRONUNCIATION: WHAT WORDS ARE REPRESENTED BY THESE PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTIONS?

	ə'mendmənt
	ə'sɪstəns
	kə'mɪʃn
	'despərət
	dɪ'tɛr(ə)nt
	dɪ'veləpmənt
	dɪ'sklɑɪdʒ
	,elɪdʒə'bɪlətɪ
	'hændɪkæpt
	ɪn'ʃʊrəns
	'pærɪʃ
	'sɜrvɪs
	'səʊʃl



TASK 11. PRONUNCIATION: WHAT WORDS ARE REPRESENTED BY THESE PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTIONS?

amendment	ə'mendmənt
assistants	ə'sɪstənts
commission	kə'mɪʃn
desperate	'despərət
deterrent	dɪ'tɛr(ə)nt
development	dɪ'veləpmənt
discourage	dɪ'skʌrɪdʒ
eligibility	,elɪdʒə'bɪlətɪ
handicapped	'hændɪkæpt
insurance	ɪn'ʃʊrəns
parish	'pærɪʃ
service	'sɜrvɪs
social	'səʊʃl



3.3 THE WELFARE STATE IN BRITAIN: 1900S-1940S

Task 13. Listen to text 3.3 and fill in the gaps with the words below

unemployment	blueprint	contribution	benefits
standard	committed	deserving	cradle

After the workhouse system declined because of fierce opposition, the welfare state began to evolve slowly. After the election of Asquith's Liberal government, the **Old Age Pensions Act** (1908), the **Labour Exchanges Act** (1909) and **National Insurance Act** (1911), which introduced partial sickness and (1) _____ insurance, were passed. These Acts radically extended welfare rights in Britain but none of the Acts were universal in scope. They favoured the (2) _____ sick and unemployed. 'Deserving' meant that a person had previously been in regular employment in cyclical industries like shipbuilding and no provision was made for dependants. Therefore, it was clear that there was a need for more collective welfare rights than these Acts offered.

The real impetus for the welfare state came on December 1st 1942, during the wartime coalition, with the **Beveridge Report** on *Social Insurance and Allied Services*. It was written by **Sir William Beveridge**, a highly respected economist and expert on unemployment problems. The Beveridge Report quickly became the (3) _____ for the modern **British welfare state**.

The Report aimed to provide a comprehensive system of **social insurance** 'from (4) _____ to grave'. It proposed that all working people should pay a weekly (5) _____ to the state. In return for this, (6) _____ would be paid to the unemployed, the sick, the retired and the widowed. Beveridge wanted to ensure that there was an acceptable minimum (7) _____ of living in Britain which nobody should be forced to live below.

The Beveridge Report was also the result of changes in both the attitudes of politicians and the public towards welfare. In **Victorian** Britain it had been common to think that poverty and unemployment were due to the 'idleness' of the individuals concerned. At that time many charitable and philanthropic organisations existed, and so it was not felt that the state needed to provide a system of welfare support.

In an attempt to provide all-embracing welfare services, the Beveridge Report proposed a system of National Insurance, based on three assumptions:

family allowances

National Health Service

full employment

The proposals became a major propaganda weapon with both major parties supporting their introduction. During the Second World War, the coalition government also (8) _____ itself to full employment through **Keynesian policies** and supported the idea that government intervention in the economy is necessary for its stability. It also upheld free universal secondary education for all children.



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The Report aimed to provide a comprehensive system of **social insurance** 'from (4) **cradle to grave**'. It proposed that all working people should pay a weekly (5) **contribution** to the state. In return for this, (6) **benefits** would be paid to the unemployed, the sick, the retired and the widowed. Beveridge wanted to ensure that there was an acceptable minimum (7) **standard** of living in Britain which nobody should be forced to live below.

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family allowances

National Health Service

full employment

The proposals became a major propaganda weapon with both major parties supporting their introduction. During the Second World War, the coalition government also (8) **committed** itself to full employment through Keynesian policies and supported the idea that government intervention in the economy is necessary for its stability. It also upheld free universal secondary education for all children.



TASK 10. COLLOCATIONS: MATCH THE EXPRESSIONS IN COLUMN A TO THOSE IN COLUMN B.

A	B
ad hoc	policy
charitable	growth
extremely harsh	basis
National	costs
indoor and outdoor	work
rapid population	relief
social	conditions
spiralling	organisations
properly paid	Insurance



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A	B
ad hoc	basis
charitable	organisations
extremely harsh	conditions
National	policy
indoor and outdoor	relief
rapid population	growth
social	Insurance
spiralling	costs
properly paid	work



TASK 14. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ABOUT TEXT 3.3.

1. Why did the workhouse system decline?
2. What was introduced during the period between 1908 and 1911?
3. Who did the Acts favour?
4. What was clear about the Acts?
5. What did the Beveridge Report aim to provide?
6. What was the Report a result of?
7. What did the Beveridge Report propose?



TASK 14. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ABOUT TEXT 3.3.

1. Why did the workhouse system decline?

Because paupers were subject to extreme conditions and it was fiercely opposed.

2. What was introduced during the period between 1908 and 1911?

The Old Age Pensions Act, the Labour Exchanges Act and the National Insurance Act introduced partial sickness and unemployment insurance.

3. Who did the Acts favour?

They favoured the deserving sick and unemployed.

4. What was clear about the Acts?

It was clear that there was a need for more collective welfare rights than these Acts offered.



TASK 14. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ABOUT TEXT 3.3.

5. What did the Beveridge Report aim to provide?

The Report aimed to provide a comprehensive system of social insurance 'from cradle to grave'

6. What was the Report a result of?

The Beveridge Report was also the result of changes in both the attitudes of politicians and the public towards welfare.

7. What did the Beveridge Report propose?

In an attempt to provide all-embracing welfare services, the Beveridge Report proposed a system of National Insurance, based on three assumptions: family allowances; National Health Service; full employment.



TASK 15. SCANNING: REREAD TEXT 3.3 AND FILL IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE.

PERIOD	KEY POLICIES
Victorian times	
Asquith's government	
The Beveridge Report	
The Second World War	



TASK 15. SCANNING: REREAD TEXT 3.3 AND FILL IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE.

PERIOD	KEY POLICIES
Victorian times	<p>the Poor Law Amendment Act (1834)</p> <p>Main concept: less eligibility</p>
Asquith's government	<p>Old Age Pensions Act (1908)</p> <p>Labour Exchanges Act (1909)</p> <p>National Insurance Act (1911)</p>
The Beveridge Report	<p>the Beveridge Report on <i>Social Insurance and Allied Services</i> (December 1st 1942): a system of National Insurance based on family allowances, National Health Service, and full employment</p>
The Second World War	<p>Keynesian policies</p>



TASK 16. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING WORDS INTO ITALIAN.

all-embracing	/, ð-lim-'brā-siŋ/	
allied	/æ'laɪd/	
benefits	/'bɛnɪfɪts/	
blueprint	/'blu:prɪnt/	
contribution	/, kɒntrɪ'bjʊ:ʃ(ə)n/	
deserving	/dɪ'zɜ:.vɪŋ/	
family allowance	/, fæm.əl.i ə'laʊ.əns/	
rights	/raɪts/	
weapon	/'weɪp(ə)n/	



TASK 16. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING WORDS INTO ITALIAN.

all-embracing	/, ð-lim-'brā-siŋ/	onnicomprendivo
allied	/æ'laɪd/	alleato
benefits	/'bɛnɪfɪts/	sussidi
blueprint	/'blu:prɪnt/	progetto, modello
contribution	/, kɒntrɪ'bjʊ:ʃ(ə)n/	contributo
deserving	/dɪ'zɜ: .vɪŋ/	meritevole
family allowance	/, fæm.əl.i ə'laʊ.əns/	assegni familiari
rights	/raɪts/	diritti
weapon	/'wɛp(ə)n/	arma



3.4 THE LABOUR GOVERNMENT: 1945-1951 (1)

In 1945 the **Labour government** under Clement Attlee was elected to office and it introduced three key Acts:

- The **1946 National Insurance Act**, which put into effect the Beveridge scheme for social security. This included family allowance, unemployment, sickness, maternity and pension benefits funded by employees, employers and the government.
- The **1946 National Health Service Act**, which created a universal state health service offering free treatment for all.
- The **1948 National Assistance Act**, which abolished the Poor Laws and made provision for further welfare services also for those who did not pay National Insurance.



3.4 THE LABOUR GOVERNMENT: 1945-1951 (2)

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These Acts, as well as the **National Health Service**, came into existence on the same day - 7th June 1948. The same year the **1948 Children Act** was passed which established what duties local authorities had regarding protecting and caring for needy children.

After 1948 the fundamental elements of the **welfare state** and **social citizenship** were

- social security
- health
- housing
- education
- welfare and children (personal social services).

The services were and still are all interrelated. However, as a reaction to the unifying nature of the Poor Law, a distinct division was made between income maintenance, health and welfare services.

The welfare state was not originally framed just to respond to poverty as the Poor Law had done. The objective was to provide social services covering various aspects of people's lives on the same institutional basis as other essential services such as roads, transport, libraries and so on. This was to ensure that nobody should be forced to fall below the poverty line.



TASK 26. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ABOUT TEXT 3.3.

1. What three Acts did the Labour government introduce between 1946 and 1948?

2. What did the Acts create?

3. What other Act came into force in 1948?

4. What were the key elements of the welfare state after 1948?

5. Where was a division made in the new welfare state?

6. What wasn't the welfare state framed to do?

7. What was the objective of the welfare state?



TASK 26. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ABOUT TEXT 3.3.

1. What three Acts did the Labour government introduce between 1946 and 1948?

It introduced the 1946 National Insurance Act, the 1946 National Insurance Act, the 1948 National Assistance Act.

2. What did the Acts create?

They created the welfare state and social citizenship.

1. What other Act came into force in 1948?

The National Health Service and the 1948 Children Act.

1. What were the key elements of the welfare state after 1948?

They were social security, health, housing, education, and welfare and children (personal social services).

1. Where was a division made in the new welfare state?

A distinct division was made between income maintenance, health and welfare services.

1. What wasn't the welfare state framed to do?

To respond to poverty as the Poor Law had done.

1. What was the objective of the welfare state?

It was to provide social services covering various aspects of people's lives on the same institutional basis as other essential services such as roads, transport, libraries and so on.

TASK 29. CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER TO THE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS BELOW.

1. In 1946 the Labour government passed the _____.

- A Labour Exchanges Act
- B National Insurance Act
- C Old Age Pensions Act

2. The National Health system was _____.

- A a state health system
- B a pension scheme
- C income maintenance

3. After the National Insurance Act 1946, benefits were funded by _____.

- A government, employers and employees
- B government, the Prime Minister and the Cabinet
- C the National Health system

1. After 1948 services were _____.

- A separate
- B interrelated
- C non existent

5. In the newly created welfare state a division was made between _____.

- A unemployment, wealth, and health
- B income maintenance, health, and welfare
- C sickness, maternity, and death benefits

6. The welfare state ensured _____.

- A nobody fell below the poverty line
- B harsh conditions for the poor
- C the construction of workhouses



**TASK 32. DECIDE IF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE TRUE OR FALSE.
CORRECT THE FALSE ONES.**

		T	F
1.	Asquith's government created Old Age Pensions, Labour Exchanges and National Insurance.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.	The real impetus of the welfare state was based on the 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3.	Before the 20th century, welfare was the responsibility of the central government.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4.	The main concept of the 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act was less eligibility.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Workhouses were built to offer nice conditions to the poor.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6.	The Beveridge Report proposed a system of National Insurance.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	The National Health Service came into existence in 1948.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	After 1948 welfare services were not interrelated.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9.	The welfare state was not created just to respond to poverty.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.	The poverty line was caused by the welfare state.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
11.	Beveridge thought there should be a poverty line below which nobody should fall.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

TASK 33. SPEAKING:

- Describe the reforms, if any, in the welfare state which took place in your country between 1945-1951.

- Discuss with the class.



SECTION II. MAJOR REFORMS OF THE WELFARE STATE

3.5 Reforms during the 1960s-1990s

There have been two major reforms of the welfare state since its creation. The first phase was during the 1960s and 1970s and saw central government reformed in order to allow the planning and control of public expenditure by the Treasury. The aims of this reform were to enhance **managerial efficiency** and **economic planning** in the provision of welfare. In order to carry this out, a system was created whereby the Treasury allocated resources to departments, and departments delivered services directly to the public.

The second phase was during the 1980s and 1990s and began during the Thatcher era. The **restructuring** of the Civil Service started and the reforms included three main elements:

- departments were broken up into smaller agencies, so that the efficiency of each part of the administration could be assessed individually;
- management was emphasised and managers were responsible for running agencies in a business-like fashion;
- the idea of **quasi-markets** was introduced and public services were required to act more like economic markets. There was a separation between purchasing and the provision of services and competition was encouraged.



TASK 2. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ABOUT TEXT 3.5

1.	When was the first major reform of the welfare state?
2.	What were the aims of this reform?
3.	What type of system was created?
4.	What started during the reforms of the 1980s and the 1990s?
5.	What three main elements were included in the reforms?



SECTION II. MAJOR REFORMS OF THE WELFARE STATE

1.	<p>When was the first major reform of the welfare state?</p> <p><i>The first phase major reform was during the 1960s and 1970s.</i></p>
2.	<p>What were the aims of this reform?</p> <p><i>The aims of this reform were to enhance managerial efficiency and economic planning in the provision of welfare.</i></p>
3.	<p>What type of system was created?</p> <p><i>The Treasury allocated resources to departments, and departments delivered services directly to the public.</i></p>
4.	<p>What started during the reforms of the 1980s and the 1990s?</p> <p><i>During the 1980s and 1990s the restructuring of the Civil Service started.</i></p>
5.	<p>What three main elements were included in the reforms?</p> <p><i>Departments were broken up into smaller agencies; management was emphasised and managers were responsible for running agencies in a business-like fashion; the idea of quasi-markets was introduced and public services were required to act more like economic markets.</i></p>



TASK 7. CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER TO THE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS BELOW.

1. The reforms of the 1960s and 1970s aimed at _____.

- A restructuring the Civil Service
- B managerial efficiency and economic planning
- C the creation of agencies

2. The 1980s and 1990s saw _____.

- A the abolition of the administration of welfare
- B more power being given to local governments
- C the restructuring of the Civil Service

3. Departments were divided into _____.

- A agencies
- B the National Health Service
- C the Treasury

4. Agencies allowed for _____.

- A the individual assessment of each part of administration
- B government intervention in the departments' affairs
- C yearly testing of managers

5. Managers were responsible for _____.

- A running the agencies in a business-like way
- B providing services to the public
- C dividing up the agencies

6. Competition was _____.

- A encouraged
- B criticised
- C enhanced

3.6 RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WELFARE STATE

Task 8. Listen to text 3.6 and fill in the gaps with the words below.

pledged	universal credit	crack down	provision
cradle	contract out	income	cap

In recent years there has been a growing trend to (1) contract out and to allow private companies to provide welfare services formerly the task of agencies. The main role of the agencies that remain is the direct (2) provision of services to the public all over the UK. It has been said that now the provision of welfare is far more concerned with providing cost-effective social care through a mixture of public and private initiatives than with Beveridge's principle of 'from (3) cradle to grave'.

With the election of David Cameron in 2010, there was a further reorganisation in the system. The Welfare **Reform Bill** was published and he (4) pledged to cut the welfare services budget by £ 1.5 billion and so save 6% of the total spending in that area. In order to (5) crack down on benefit fraud and the benefits paid to people who should not be receiving them, the method of payments was simplified by eliminating the **means test** and substituting it with a (6) universal credit system. Therefore, in accordance with this system, the Chancellor George Osborne, in the 2011 budget, put a (7) cap on benefits and the maximum any one workless household could now receive was £26,000. The figure was the equivalent to the average (8) income of working families after tax.



3.6 RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WELFARE STATE

Task 8. Listen to text 3.6 and fill in the gaps with the words below.

pledged	universal credit	crack down	provision
cradle	contract out	income	cap

Some of the most common state benefits offered in the UK are

- Bereavement allowance
- Carer's allowance
- Child benefit
- Disability living allowance
- Housing benefit
- Incapacity benefit
- Income support/income maintenance
- Industrial injuries benefit
- Jobseeker's allowance or 'dole money'
- Maternity allowance
- Sickness benefit
- State pension
- Unemployment benefit
- War widow's/widower's pension
- Winter fuel payments and Christmas bonus.



TASK 9. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ABOUT TEXT 3.6.

1. What has happened in recent years?

2. What is the main role of agencies?

3. What happened after the election of David Cameron?

4. What did he pledge to do?

5. What was the means test substituted by?

6. What did George Osborne do?

7. Name three of the state benefits in the UK.



TASK 9. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ABOUT TEXT 3.6.

1. What has happened in recent years?

There has been a growing trend to contract out and to allow private companies to provide services formerly provided by the agencies.

2. What is the main role of agencies?

To provide services directly to the public all over the UK.

3. What happened after the election of David Cameron?

There was a further reorganisation in the system.

4. What did he pledge to do?

He pledged to cut the welfare services budget by £ 1.5 billion and so save 6% of the total spending in that area.



TASK 9. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ABOUT TEXT 3.6.

5. What was the means test substituted by?

It was substituted by a universal credit system.

6. What did George Osborne do?

He put a cap on benefits and the maximum any one workless household could now receive was £26,000, that was the equivalent to the average income of working families after tax.

7. Name three of the state benefits in the UK.

???????



TASK 10. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING WORDS INTO ITALIAN.

benefit	
bereavement /bɪ'ri:v(ə)nt/	
contract out	
crack down	
fraud	
household	
incapacity	
income	
industrial injuries	
jobseeker	
pledge	
put a cap	
universal credit	
winter fuel	
workless	



TASK 10. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING WORDS INTO ITALIAN.

benefit	sussidio
bereavement /bɪ'ri:v(ə)nt/	lutto
contract out	appaltare
crack down	reprimere, dare un giro di vite
fraud	frode, truffa
household	famiglia, gestione della famiglia
incapacity	incapacità
income	reddito
industrial injuries	infortune professionali
jobseeker	chi cerca lavoro
pledge	impegno, impegnarsi
put a cap	mettere un tetto/freno
universal credit	credito universale
winter fuel	assegno per il combustibile (invernale)
workless	senza lavoro, disoccupato



TASK 12. DECIDE IF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE TRUE OR FALSE. CORRECT THE FALSE ONES.

		T	F
1.	In recent years the work of many government agencies has been privatised or contracted out.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	The main role of agencies is the direct provision of services to the public.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Mr. Cameron did not promise to cut the welfare budget.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Mr. Cameron wanted to complicate the welfare system.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	The means test was substituted by an annual census.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	Mr. Cameron increased the welfare budget.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	Mr. Osborne didn't make any cuts to the welfare budget.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



TASK 12. DECIDE IF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE TRUE OR FALSE. CORRECT THE FALSE ONES.

		T	F
1.	In recent years the work of many government agencies has been privatised or contracted out.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	The main role of agencies is the direct provision of services to the public.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Mr. Cameron did not promise to cut the welfare budget.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4.	Mr. Cameron wanted to complicate the welfare system.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5.	The means test was substituted by an annual census.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	Mr. Cameron increased the welfare budget.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7.	Mr. Osborne didn't make any cuts to the welfare budget.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



TASK 17. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING TIME LINE. MATCH THE DATES TO THE

1.	Cuts in the welfare budget were introduced.	A.	1601
2.	The Poor Law Commission published a report.	B.	1908
3.	Partial sickness and unemployment insurance were introduced.	C.	1942
4.	The Beveridge report was drafted.	D.	1980s and 1990s
5.	The National Health Service came into existence.	E.	1960s and 1970s
6.	Central government was reformed in order to allow the planning and control of public expenditure by the Treasury.	F.	1911
7.	The welfare system was restructured.	G.	1948
8.	Old Age Pensions were created.	H.	1834
9.	The Elizabethan Poor Law was passed.	I.	2011



TASK 17. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING TIME LINE. MATCH THE DATES TO THE p. 128

1.	Cuts in the welfare budget were introduced.	I.	2011
2.	The Poor Law Commission published a report.	H.	1934
3.	Partial sickness and unemployment insurance were introduced.	F.	1911
4.	The Beveridge report was drafted.	C.	1942
5.	The National Health Service came into existence.	D.	1980s and 1990s
6.	Central government was reformed in order to allow the planning and control of public expenditure by the Treasury.	E.	1960s and 1970s
7.	The welfare system was restructured.	G.	1948
8.	Old Age Pensions were created.	B.	1908
9.	The Elizabethan Poor Law was passed.	A.	1601



3.7 Local government

When the new Poor Law came into effect during the 19th century, someone had to be responsible for delivering local services such as health, social assistance, and education and the task was given to the **Poor Law guardians**. Subsequently, local government in England and Wales grew out of this type of system.

After the Second World War, local government lost many of its powers concerning welfare including responsibility for health, social security and public utilities. This downward trend has continued up until the present time.

The system of government in the UK is a highly centralised system and the powers of local government are very limited. The main power local government has is one of conservative resistance, usually in the form of failure to put central government policies immediately into effect. However, when the coalition government was elected in 2010 a change was proposed. In the report *Building a Stronger Civil Society: a strategy for voluntary and community groups, charities and social enterprises* a plan was set out for giving slightly more power to local councils so that they could take decisions about changing services in their areas. The reform known as **The Big Society** planned to open up public services to charities, social enterprises and private companies.

The organisation of how the services are delivered changes frequently. The most important changes in recent years have been the restructuring of the Department of Social Security into the Department of Work and Pensions, the transfer of income maintenance to Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs and the abolition of the Department of Transport.



TASK 1. SKIMMING: GIVE A QUICK LOOK AT TEXT 3.7 AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS. DISCUSS WITH A PARTNER.

- What is the text about?
- How is local government organised in your country?



TASK 2. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ABOUT TEXT 3.7.

1. Why did local governments come into existence?

1. When did local governments' powers start to decline?

1. Do local governments have a lot of power?

1. What did David Cameron want to do?



1. Why did local governments come into existence?

In the 19th cent., the local government in England and Wales succeeded the to the Poor Law guardians.

1. When did local governments' powers start to decline?

After the Second World War, local government lost many of its powers concerning welfare including responsibility for health, social security and public utilities.

1. Do local governments have a lot of power?

The system of government in the UK is a highly centralised system and the powers of local government are very limited. The main power local government has is one of conservative resistance, usually in the form of failure to put central government policies immediately into effect.

1. What did David Cameron want to do?

In 2010 a plan was set out for giving slightly more power to local councils so that they could take decisions about changing services in their areas.

