Very Important

• Remember to look for Sociology journals

• E.g. *Sociology*; *Critical Sociology*; *Gender*

• Can also use books
Search hint

• Remember to limit to Peer Review

• Can do this in Discover – Journal Articles
Topic 1

• The historical foundations for the modern welfare state were grounded in the theoretical and conceptual work of British thinkers William Beveridge, T H Marshall and Richard Titmuss. None of these key thinkers was happy with the terminology of the welfare state and saw it as evoking images of the ‘underserving’ poor receiving benefits from an overbearing state.

• Explain the terms ‘deserving’ and ‘undeserving’ poor, and discuss the problems of perceptions associated with this dichotomy.
Think again – how to approach the topic?

• Where did the notion of deserving and underserving come from/originate?

• What context does the welfare state apply them in – ie how do these terms sit within different models of welfare states such as the neoliberal model?

• Think/discuss/evaluate whose perceptions/judgments/prejudice/bias and how these influence or shape policies?

• Ie welfare to work/youth unemployment and entitlement criteria/disability and disadvantage in employment access etc.
Analyse your topic

• Define ‘deserving’ and ‘undeserving’ poor – textbook may help

• Add a second search term e.g. welfare
Search hint

• Refine your search by limiting by subject on left hand side

• Sociology, Social policy would be useful subjects
Topic 2

• The neoliberal state represents a phase involving changes to the way the state governs. Explain the neoliberal approach to governing and its rationale.

• Search words Neoliberal Govern Government Govern*
Think again...

• What is neoliberalism – is it one thing/idea/type or a concept that is implemented differently in different contexts?
• How is it facilitated – ie through services such as health/education etc
• Why is it so dominant today?
• What case study could you use to demonstrate the implementation and outcomes?
• Can you argue that the outcomes benefit or harm society? (form a thesis around this!)
Can search using Journal Articles or Catalogue
Topic 3

• A ‘welfare mix’ is a system in which government, private and nonprofit or for-profit organizations operate in place of the state monopoly; some of which have obtained formal recognition as partners of public authorities and professional groups in policy making. Governments of welfare states are thus scaling back their provision of care, encouraging citizens to fill this gap by actively taking care of each other. The burden of care is therefore increasingly being born by a mix of welfare services from private (non government-may include family), public (state based) and market based (not- for-profit welfare sector) service providers. Discuss the benefits and/or drawbacks of such a model. Do you think the ‘welfare mix’ has the potential to advance welfare provision?
Analyse your topic

• “welfare mix”

• Government, non-government not for profit

• Service provision services policy
Think again...

• What is it/how does it operate/why is it being pushed as a dominant model or conceptualisation of welfare provision?
• Use a case study to show what/how/why
• Outcomes?... Benefits to society versus challenges/costs/drawbacks (does anyone suffer more/less because of this model?)
• Weigh all that up – take a position – argue a stance!
Discover Catalogue Journal Articles Course Reserve

Any ▼ contains ▼ "welfare mix" AND ▼
Any ▼ contains ▼ services OR policy AND ▼
Any ▼ contains ▼

Simple Search Clear Search
4. ‘Social Inclusion’ is a **discourse** that has arisen in order to attempt to make marginal groups **conform to dominant values**, rather than change anything radically about **dominant society**. Do you agree, or disagree? Why?
Think about the topic

• Where does the discourse of social inclusion come from? What paradigms does it emerge within?
• Does it build on precursors that were a. problematic – replacing; or b. potentially expanding positive policies?
• Are current policies of inclusion discriminatory in that they force people to conform to a particular set of values?
• What’s the impact for social welfare? Does social inclusion expand welfare or is it designed to reduce or narrow social welfare policies?
Topic 5

• Racial policies of the welfare state in Australian history have been a major factor in the continuation of racism in contemporary Australian society. Explain how early 20th century welfare state policies excluded Indigenous Australians from the benefits of welfare systems, and how this was justified. Illustrate your answer with examples of at least two policies of social exclusion.
Analyse your topic

• Aboriginal Australians     Indigenous Australians

• Aborig* OR Indigenous

• Linking History with Contemporary policies ie
  • Stolen wages AND Income management
  • Stolen generation AND youth detention/incarceration
  • Government policy & welfare - demonstrate a clear line of continuation that reinforces and reimagines the racial bias
Discover Catalogue Journal Articles Course Reserve

Any contains "aboriginal australians" AND
Any contains history AND
Any contains government

Simple Search Clear Search
The contemporary welfare state is increasingly under pressure to respond to intersectionality's of race/class/gender/age/[dis]ability/geography [location] in its policies, processes and programs. Explain how the provision of services or benefits in relation to the intersections of two or more of the above categories advances equality or reinforces inequality in Australia. Focus on an issue related to either education, employment/labour participation, or healthcare to illustrate your response.
Intersectionality of welfare

Issue that crosses service areas

Mutual obligation labour remote areas Australia

work for the dole labour participation
Think again...

• Why do we need to expand perspectives of welfare? i.e. How do we recognise “invisibility” of marginal or subgroups in society i.e. gender blind, age blind etc

• What role does mainstreaming play? Does it make marginal groups more or less visible?

• Think about pressure to create social policy that is inclusive and why

• Legal obligations/social pressure ie. From interest groups/political pressure

• Intersectionality example age+gender+class i.e. welfare policy around aged pension entitlement for men
Search hint

• Limit to Peer Review

• Limit by Subject to Social Policy and Sociology