

1) Describe two approaches for the study of the welfare state. What are the key factors employed by each? Which do you find most compelling? Why?

- Welfare state- A system whereby the state undertakes to protect the health and well-being of its citizens, especially those in financial or social need, by means of grants, pensions, and other benefits
- *Welfare state created through alienation that industrialism has created and economic growth
- The welfare state appears out of the logic of **industrialization** (In industrialization we become disconnected from people)
- (transition from the preceding agricultural or commercial society towards the industrial society)
- In other words to meet the needs of society in an industrial, capitalist, and modern system
- As such an emphasizes economic growth on **economic forces**
- Industrialism theory- Industrialisation progresses, wider family ties tended to be broken. Workers, therefore, demanded that the state and business “share some responsibility for their maintenance”
- No longer have community family, we need something else to help us out (this is the industrialist theory)
- **Industrialism theory-**
- Rising life expectancy
- Population the needs help (pensions)
- Side effect of economic growth is unemployment
- sickness benefits and accident insurance
- **Power Resource Theory-**
- Industrialism theory is too simple to explain the welfare state
- we need to consider politics and the state as separate from capitalism
- state is a different kind of power
- the types of power resources that can be mobilized and used in politics and in markets differ in class-related ways
- People’s capacity has caused the welfare state not only industrialization
- Aiding the people
- **State as a power resources**

- Voting
- Right to organize into collectives
- it is this that brings about social change (for example unions, creation of political parties)
- Ability to mobilize
- **Choose which one is most compelling and why** (could be one or the other or a combination of both)

2A) What are the differences between corporate, public, and social economies?

OR

2B) What are the examples of social economies on Concordia campus? Raise as many examples as possible and describe what they do.

- **Explain Social Economies-**
- The social economy is giving, sharing, reciprocal exchange and redistribution (Not for profit)- Polanyi
- Based on social relationship (social standing, social claim, social asset)
- Not for
- Motivation of gain
- principle of labouring for remuneration (not for gains produced on labour)
- separate and distinct institution based on economic motives
- Redistributing goods
- **Where are these based:**
- Examples of social economy include household and co-operatives
- In Concordia Student-run, student-owned, social economies on concordia campus
- **Examples:**
- Le Frigo Vert offers organic produce and ecologically sustainable household supplies
- People's Potato Provides free lunch to over 400 people everyday
- Hive Cafe offers local organic food and fair trade organic coffee at two locations on campus
- Concordia greenhouse produces herbal tea, micro greens, and sprout that are available at le frigo vert and Concordia farmer's market
- Campus potager produces vegetables on Concordia Campus and make them available to students and staff on Concordia via farmer's market.

- Concordia Farmer's market also provides access to locally produced organic produce
- CVAP offers volunteer opportunity in Uganda for Concordia Students
- * Make sure to have all 7 examples*

3) According to Professor French, what four features of Harriet Martineau's writings contra the Contagious Disease Acts make it an exemplar of proto-feminist work written from a sociological perspective?

- **Explain the contagious diseases act of England**
- Reduce sexually transmitted disease
- Legislation allowed policeman to arrest prostitutes in ports and army towns
- to have compulsory checks for venereal disease, forced to submit to an internal examination carried out by a male doctor
- women who were suffering from sexually transmitted diseases were placed in a locked hospital until cured
- **1. Solidarity across classes (feminist approach)**
- creates women as classes (class of women that is subordinate to men)
- gender inequality (against the penal laws at the time)
- right of the individual- against personal liberty
- **2. Interpretation of evidence**
- Can see here Martineau positivism approach (looks at empirical evidence) to challenge the regulation
- Looks at France who has this type of control- this sort of regulation does not work
- For example Paris had 2.3 of the population of London
- yet there were three times more the amount of people who had a sexual disease. So the regulations were not stopping the disease
- Had no impact towards stopping STD's
- **3. A notion of Bodily Control**
- This act controlled health of women to save men
- This act is against the prostitute not prostitution (does not care if we have prostitute, making women as an object of control)
- women were an object of control for the projection of sex that is an object of sin

- we can see ownership of the body. Men were not subjected to the same control- They applied only to women and not to men, even though men also had VD (control women's bodies, women are an object of control)
- **4. Making the personal Political**
- Extends to all women in England
- Women who had nothing to do with prostitution could (and were) falsely accused, ruining their reputations women who had nothing to do with prostitution could (and were) forcibly examined
- The personal is the political
- State control of the person
- She looks at this how she looked at slavery in the US (How slaves are objects and how women have become objects of their control)

1. The welfare state is described as a system in which the state ensures the health and well being of its citizens, especially those in financial and social needs, by providing health benefits, insurance and other benefits. It is said to be created based on the alienation which industrialism caused as well as economic power resources. Industrialism created alienation and people began to be disconnected from one another. Life expectancies grew which made citizens obligated to rely on the state for help with pensions and insurance. Unemployment also became a concern since the citizens were staying alive longer. This society went from being agricultural and commercial to industrialized which created the modernized societies. We no longer required community family, but needed a greater support system to help us out. Through industrialism wider family ties were broken which resulted in society demanding the state to share some responsibility for their maintenance.