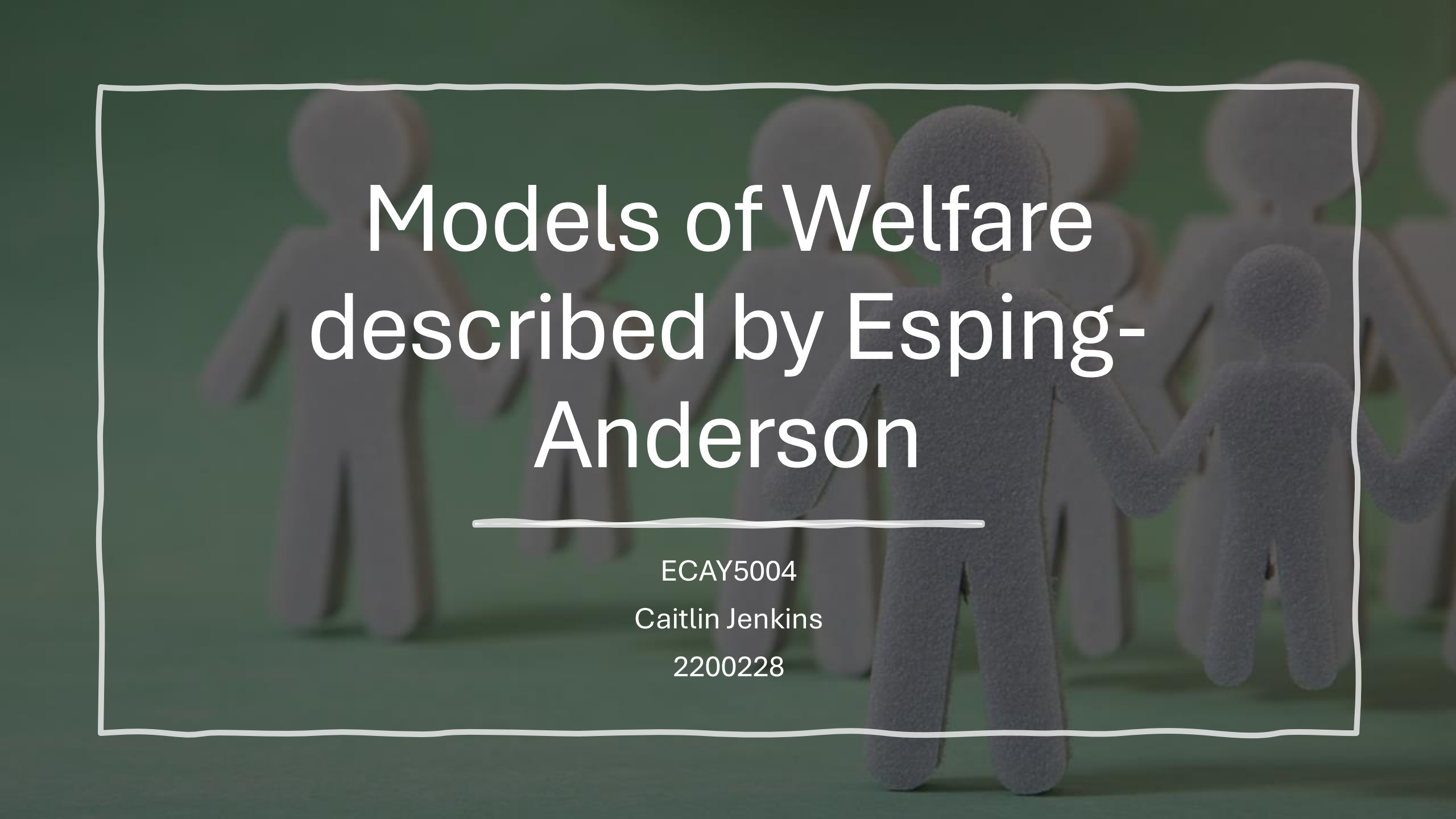




Models of Welfare described by Esping- Anderson

ECAY5004

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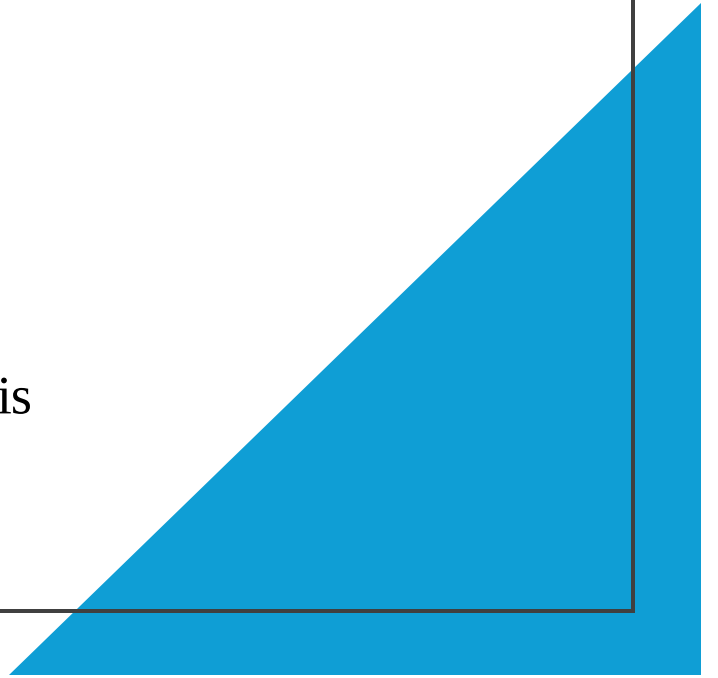
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What is welfare?

- Welfare includes both material and intangible needs, and it is often associated with varying views of social justice as well as the individual and collective interests of society (Greve,2008,p.2).

Furthermore,

- Welfare has no set definition. Making sense of the variation by concentrating on the predominate streams of effort demonstrates that it is historically designed rather than random (Daly,2008,n.p.).



What is the research behind Welfare?

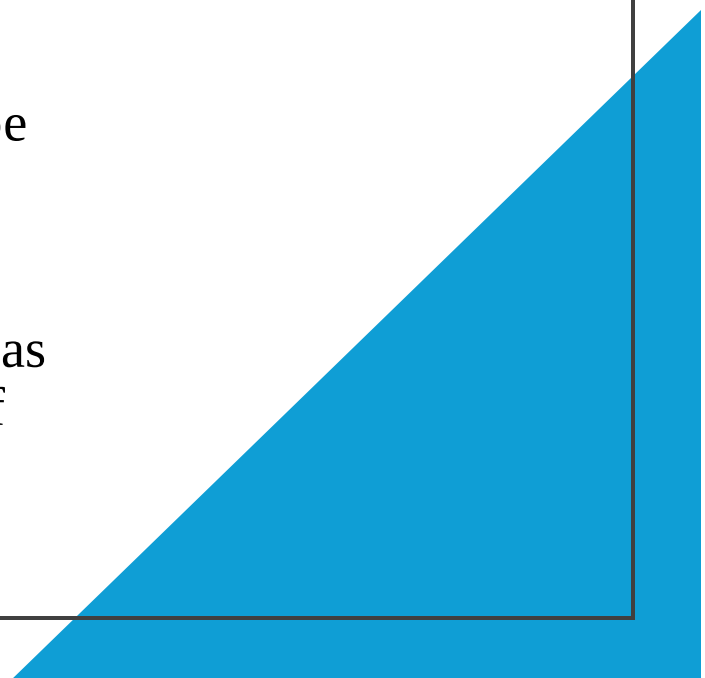
- *Regarding the connection between welfare issues of various kinds and poverty, three possible conclusions might be made:*

1. Since poverty does not appear to have any benefit implications, it is implied that poverty in modern-day Sweden is unrelated to other welfare issues (Larsson & Hallerod, 2008, p.2)

2. the conclusion would be that poverty should still be considered a quasi-problem and that the accumulation of welfare problems is a fact that can be easily distinguished (Larsson & Hallerod, 2008, p.2)

3. Numerous welfare issues are connected to poverty which might be seen as a major issue, and preventing poverty would seem to be a key objective of social policy.

(Larsson & Hallerod, 2008, p.2)



What is the ideological approach to Welfare?

- According to Esping-Andersen, the welfare state follows three main points: social-democracy, a conservative view and a liberal view (Universitas Sabelas Maret,n.d,p.4)
- Esping- Anderson emphasizes status maintenance, paternalism, and patriarchal social structures, conservative regimes limit the potential for redistribution and social inequality through the welfare state (Phillip,2007,p.3)



Marxist criticism of welfare state

- While Marxists contend that the welfare state is vital to support a socioeconomic system, others believe it to be incompatible with the long-term viability of a capitalistic system (Pierson,1999,n.p.)
- Most of the welfare state served the dual and contradictory purposes of legitimization and collection of functions simultaneously because of the nature of the capitalist state.
- Examples of such spending include that required to increase and reproduce essential work- based skills in certain fields. (Warszawski,n.d,p.4)

Esping-Andersons model of liberalism

- moderate social insurance programmes or modest universal subsidies.
working-class, low-income, and state-dependent clients
(Anderson,2008,n.p.)
- Conventional, liberal, work-ethic norms: benefit restrictions correspond to the marginal inclination to choose welfare over employment
(Anderson,2008,m.p.)
- Liberal individualism is first and foremost a set of ideals that uphold the moral standing of every human being. People in mediaeval societies were born into specific jobs and statuses (Spiker,2013,p.1)

Further information on liberalism

- Freedom, or liberty, is the ultimate liberal ideal and is represented by ideas such as the freedom of assembly, speech, and religion. (Spicker,2013,p.2)
- The first is the extent to which welfare is conceived in terms of individual rights, rather than social responsibility (Spiker,2013,p.7)
- It is not always the case that equal rights equate to equal things. In many welfare infrastructure, rights are specific rather than universal; they are predicated on familial, contractual, and professional relationships (Spicker,2013,p.8)

Esping- Andersons models of social democratic welfare

Social democratic welfare aims to free the person from the market and the family by providing generous, universal, and state-sponsored social rights (Danforth,2009,p.5)

This system, firmly based in social democracy, places a strong priority on social equality to ensure the welfare of its residents (Danforth,2009,p.5)

The strong desire for social cohesion combined with the need to garner sufficient electoral support propelled the Social Democrats towards progressive politics that demonstrated universalism across class divides. (Malmo Univeristy, 2019,p.30)

Further information on Social democracies

- Social rights and welfare states are frequently associated, and it is widely believed that everyone has the right to certain things without having to pay for them (Malmo University,2019,p.31)
- This is frequently the case in democracies. For instance, in many nations, it is free to exercise one's right to legal justice, to vote in elections, to receive basic healthcare, and to receive basic education (Malmo Univeristy,2019,p.31)
- A working democracy depends on its citizens' willingness to invest time in traditional political activities. On the other hand, older generations might be more likely to participate because of societal pressure and habit (Rothstein,2001,p.5)

Esping- Andersons model on conservative welfare

- The conservative state provides the family with priority in the conservative welfare state regime provides care and assistance, only when getting involved when the family's ability to maintain when threatened (Malmo Univeristy,2019,p.4)

Furthermore,

- A working democracy depends on its citizens' willingness to invest time in traditional political activities. On the other hand, older generations might be more likely to participate because of societal pressure and habit (Rothstein,2001,p.2)



Further information on conservative welfare

- In a conservative welfare state, those in need get assistance from a wide range of sources. Although everyone has the right to support, not everyone has the same rights. Contributions are used to fund the welfare state and are based on income (Stiftung, 2017,p.53)

Furthermore,

- In the conservative welfare state, not everyone is afforded the same level of life protection even while everyone has the right to life protection, not everyone gets the same assistance due to class division (Stiftung,2017,p.54)

Which model is preferable?

- I believe that the social democratic welfare model is preferred due its wide range of evidential support. In support of this Esping- Andersons theories of social democracy and conservatism are consistently more lucid than those of liberalism, which is the subject of greater discussion.' (Deeming,2017,p.4)
- The argument that the UK is characterized as a "liberal welfare regime" has its problems considering the long stretches of "social democratic" government that, in theory, could produce a contradictory set of policy recommendations, as was the case with Tony Blair's New Labour government (Powell, 2008) *cited in* (Deeming,2017,p.5)

Conclusion

In liberal welfare states, taxes are low, yet there aren't many rights as the gap between the wealthy and the poor widens.

In conservative welfare states, high contributions are made, yet some rights must be upheld. Unfortunately, women have very little chance of juggling their careers and a family.

In Social Democratic welfare states that taxes are quite high however, this means that there are numerous rights to uphold. The gap between the rich and the poor narrows

(Stiftung, 2017, p. 62)

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