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Joined-Up Government

Vernon Bogdanor (ed.)

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Drawing together work presented at a conference held at the British Academy, this book provides a broad overview of one of the most significant aspects of modern government. Joined-up government is a key theme of modern government. The Labour government, first elected in 1997, decided that intractable problems such as social exclusion, drug addiction and crime could not be resolved by any single department of government. Instead, such problems had to be made the object of a concerted attack using all the arms of government — central and local government and public agencies, as well as the private and voluntary sectors. This book seeks to analyse 'joined-up government', to consider its history, and to evaluate its consequences for British institutions such as the Cabinet, the civil service and local authorities. Is joined-up government a new idea, or merely a new label for a very old idea? What lessons can be learnt from previous attempts at joined-up government? How does it affect our traditional constitutional conceptions relating to Cabinet government, a politically neutral and non-partisan civil service, and an independent system of local government? Will it lead to the concentration of power in 10 Downing Street or is it compatible with a political system based on checks and balances?

Transatlantic Convergence or Transatlantic Split? Elements for a Comparative Framework

Carl-Ulrik Schierup

in Migration, Citizenship, and the European Welfare State: A European Dilemma

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This chapter elaborates a theoretical framework for the comparative analysis of social exclusion, with particular reference to migrants and ethnic minorities. It attempts to forge a synthesis of theoretical propositions within US research on ethnicity, race, gender, and class with insights from European comparative sociological studies on welfare regimes. It compares 'racialized exclusion' in the United States with the segregated urban spaces in which immigrants and new ethnic minorities tend to be concentrated in European societies. It also discusses the highly different development in different parts of the European Union (concentrating on the 15 states which made up the EU until 2004). The discussion reveals a complex interplay between path-dependent institutional strategies and multiple tendencies of convergence in the direction of a neo-American strategy of globalization and its characteristic forms of 'advanced marginality'. Yet individual societies continue to cope with forces of globalization as well as processes of racialized exclusion in different ways and with different results. These differences are linked to their particular welfare regimes, institutionalized economic and political frameworks, and particular modes of organization of civil society.

Germany: Immigration and Social Exclusion in a Declining Welfare State

Carl-Ulrik Schierup

in Migration, Citizenship, and the European Welfare State: A European Dilemma

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Germany has had the largest immigration of any European country: a mixture of 'return' of ethnic Germans and systematic recruitment of 'temporary guestworkers'. The migrants stayed on and formed new ethnic minorities after recruitment was stopped in 1973. Yet the official line until the 1990s was that Germany was 'not a country of immigration'. The resulting processes of ethnic segmentation and social exclusion coincided with a crisis of Germany's strong 'social state', based on a regulated labour market, comprehensive social insurance, collective wage bargaining, and full employment. Exposure to global competition caused chronic unemployment, undermining the financial basis for the welfare state. The result has been a simultaneous crisis of national identity and the welfare state, with the pluralistic federal system apparently incapable of making the reforms needed to restart the economy and prevent the growth of inequality.

Third Sector–Third Way: Comparative Perspectives and Policy Reflections

Helmut Anheier

in Welfare State Change: Towards a Third Way?

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Drawing upon a variety of analyses, this chapter constructs a taxonomy of competing approaches to inequality, social cohesion, and citizenship and proceeds to locate the Third Way as a hybrid approach. While the Third Way strongly embraces elements of market liberalism, it also exhibits a mixture of social democratic, communitarian, and moral authoritarian features. The Third Way approach to policies for social inclusion is traced through a discussion of the European Union's Social Inclusion Strategy, the development of 'workfare' type policies, and in the specific context of new labour policies in Britain. The ambiguous consequences of such policies are examined in relation to measures of inequality, poverty, and social exclusion. The chapter concludes that the Third Way maybe more than a pragmatic compromise, but whether it maybe capable of ameliorating the dislocating social effects of a market driven economic agenda remains uncertain.

New Risks at the EU Level; A Spillover from Open Market Policies?

Trine P. Larsen and Peter Taylor-Gooby

in New Risks, New Welfare: The Transformation of the European Welfare State

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New social risks are at the forefront of the EU's social policy agenda. In part, this is because a new social risk approach fits with open market policies, which stress constraints on state interventions and the importance of adapting social provision to meet economic goals; in part because old social risk areas are so heavily occupied by existing national government policies that it is difficult to find support for innovations. During the 1980s and 1990s, a number of attempts to develop international policy harmonization were pursued. These failed due to the difficulty of achieving cross-national consensus. There are a number of relevant directives, chiefly in the areas of equality of opportunity for men and women and other labour market issues. The

most important current developments, however, are in the area of ‘soft law’ through the Open Method of Co-ordination and the National Action Plans in relation to employment, social exclusion, pensions, health and social care. The European Employment Strategy, with its stress on ‘flexicurity’, is the most advanced of these. It is at present unclear to what extent this process will achieve substantial changes in comparison with the importance of the economic pressures from the Single European Market.

Poverty Persistence and Design of Antipoverty Policies

Dilip Mookherjee

in Understanding Poverty

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This essay argues that economists have ignored a crucial dimension of poverty: its intrinsically dynamic characteristic of being locked into a low-level trap of asset (or capability) deprivation, resulting in exclusion from social and economic life on a par with the rest of society. Long-term poverty is fundamentally self-perpetuating. Hence, poverty alleviation in the long run must address incentives for the poor to acquire capabilities and assets that will enable them (or their children) to escape poverty in the future. In the Mirrlees model, for instance, the income-earning capability of every household is exogenously given, hence the root causes of current poverty are not addressed. A dynamic extension of this framework would be needed to include investment decisions by households, which would affect the evolution of their future abilities. Such a framework more directly addresses some of the general public concerns concerning the tendency of comprehensive welfare systems to breed long-term dependence. At the same time, the argument for superiority of cash over in-kind transfers ceases to be valid, even within the conventional utilitarian framework where consumer “rationality” is not questioned.

The Passive Leverage of the European Union

Milada Anna Vachudova

in Europe Undivided: Democracy, Leverage, and Integration After Communism

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This chapter presents a theoretical framework for the EU's passive leverage, defined as the traction that the EU has on the domestic politics of credible candidate states merely by virtue of its existence and its usual conduct. Passive leverage includes the political and economic benefits of EU membership, the costs of exclusion, and the way that the EU treats non-member states. The force of the EU's passive leverage explains why the governments of virtually all credible future EU member states declare EU membership as their foremost foreign policy goal.

The Outrageous Idea of Christian Scholarship

George M. Marsden

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This book is a thought-provoking text on the relationship between religious faith and intellectual scholarship. The book argues that mainstream American higher education needs to be more open to explicit expressions of faith and to accept what faith means in an intellectual context. The book points out that while other defining elements of a scholar's identity, such as race or gender, are routinely taken into consideration, the perspective of the believing Christian is dismissed as irrelevant or antithetical to scholarly enterprise. The book rebuts the various arguments commonly given for excluding religious viewpoints, such as the argument that faith is insufficiently empirical for scholarly pursuits, the fear that traditional Christianity will reassert its historical role as oppressor of divergent views, and the received dogma of the separation of church and state, which stretches far beyond the actual law in the popular imagination. The book argues that scholars have both a religious and an intellectual obligation not to leave their deeply held religious beliefs at the gate of the academy. Such beliefs, it contends, can make a significant difference in scholarship, in campus life, and in countless other ways.

The Zenith and Slow Decline of Hooker as the Icon of Restoration Anglicanism

Michael Brydon

in *The Evolving Reputation of Richard Hooker: An Examination of Responses, 1600-1714*

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The Restoration cult of Hooker reached its climax under Charles I. It was challenged during the exclusion crisis, notably by Richard Baxter who claimed Hooker as a Reformed sympathizer and by Algernon Sidney who used the Polity to vest authority in the people, but the ultimate success of the royal party ensured they were swiftly marginalized. Instead, Hooker's ecclesiastical image continued unchanged and works such as *Pariarcha* by Sir Robert Filmer ensured that Hooker's royalist credentials were also bolstered.

Patterns of Movement Inclusion and Exclusion in the Four Countries

John S. Dryzek, David Downes, Christian Hunold, David Schlosberg, and Hans-Kristian Hernes

in *Green States and Social Movements: Environmentalism in the United States, United Kingdom, Germany, and Norway*

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The experience of environmentalism in the US, UK, Germany, and Norway is introduced in detail, with special reference to the relationship between the state and the movement. The history of each country in the modern environmental era is sketched. The movement took a very different form in each country. The oppositional public sphere confronting the state in Germany looks very different from the well-behaved set of interest groups in the US or the Norwegian organizations that are tightly integrated into government. The shape and fortunes of environmentalism are heavily influenced by the state's orientation to societal interests, which can feature inclusion or exclusion, and be passive or active.