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Nota di contenuto	Preliminary Materials / Lian Kwen Fee and Tong Chee Kiong -- Social Policy Issues In A Post-Industrial Society / Tong Chee Kiong and Lian Kwen Fee -- Is There A Social Policy In Singapore? / Lian Kwen Fee -- Family Policies: Interface Of Gender, Work, And The Sacredisation Of The Child / Paulin Tay Straughan -- Social Policies For The Aged In Singapore / Angelique Chan -- Education, Globalisation, And Inequality / Anne Raffin -- Manufacturing Human Resources: The Role Of The Social Investment State / Alexius A. Pereira -- Management Of Foreign Manpower / Md. Mizanur Rahman -- Household Production As A Moderator In Singapore's Economic Development / Euston Quah and Lim Sze How -- Strengthening The Nation's Roots? Heritage Policies In Singapore / Brenda S.A. Yeoh and Shirlena Huang -- Culture And The Arts: Intrusion In Political Space / Chua Beng Huat -- Criminal Justice Policy: Social Order, Risk And The 'Governmental Project' / Narayanan Ganapathy -- Decoding Sexual Policy In Singapore / Laurence Wai-Teng Leong -- Convergence With A Twist: East Asian Welfare Capitalism In Comparative Perspective / Volker H. Schmidt -- Index / Lian Kwen Fee and Tong Chee Kiong.

## Sommario/riassunto

Notwithstanding the lean years that followed 1986 and 1997, sustained economic growth since the late 1970's has propelled Singapore into the post-industrial age and reproduced the demographic and social structure of advanced western societies. The rapid shift to a knowledge-intensive economy requiring highly-skilled services has resulted in a 'two-speed' society consisting of a highly competitive but rewarding sector and a marginalized population that is increasingly at risk. Being avowedly anti-welfarist, the state for ideological reasons has resisted pressures to introduce a comprehensive welfare regime for its risk population, preferring to privilege its productive citizenry. Is Singapore a counter-factual to the convergence thesis, by preferring to put in place a social policy driven by the belief of its leaders that the more successful a society is the more it is able to care for those who fall behind?

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