

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910828010203321
Autore	Dutton Paul V
Titolo	Origins of the French welfare state : the struggle for social reform in France, 1914-1947 // Paul V. Dutton
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge, UK ; ; New York, : Cambridge University Press, 2002
ISBN	1-107-12571-5 1-280-16335-6 0-511-04547-6 0-511-49701-6 0-521-67356-9 0-511-12042-7 0-511-32555-X 0-511-15738-X
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xiii, 251 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Collana	New studies in European history
Disciplina	361.6/5/0944
Soggetti	Social security - France - History Public welfare - France - History Social problems - France - History Welfare state France Social policy
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015).
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 226-245) and index.
Nota di contenuto	An industrial model of family welfare -- A mutual model for social insurance -- Battle for control of social welfare: workers versus employers -- Parliament acts -- Challenges from city and countryside, 1930-1939 -- Retrenchment and reform, 1939-1947.
Sommario/riassunto	This is the first comprehensive analysis of public and private welfare in France available in English, or French, which offers a deeply-researched explanation of how France's welfare state came to be and why the French are so attached to it. The author argues that France simultaneously pursued two different paths toward universal social protection. Family welfare embraced an industrial model in which class distinctions and employer control predominated. By contrast,

protection against the risks of illness, disability, maternity, and old age followed a mutual aid model of welfare. The book examines a remarkably broad cast of actors that includes workers' unions, employers, mutual leaders, the parliamentary elite, haut fonctionnaires, doctors, pronatalists, women's organizations - both social Catholic and feminist - and diverse peasant organisations. It also traces foreign influences on French social reform, particularly from Germany's former territories in Alsace-Lorraine and Britain's Beveridge Plan.

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