POLITICS, WEFARE REGIMES AND POVERTY
IN LOW AND MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES

Dear course participant,

I look forward to meeting you and together venturing into the world of politics and welfare regimes in the Global South! I hope I have put together a course programme that you will find both exciting and rewarding.

Below you will find a detailed course plan as well as the literature that we will go through. As it is an intensive course, you will benefit most if you are able to go through some of the literature beforehand.

If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards,

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Main book

For other literature, see course plan below

Please note: Most texts are journal articles and you can find these electronically. If a reference is marked with * it is in the compendium, and if a reference is marked □ you can find it on AULA
Course plan

1. Introduction: conceptualisation and welfare regime typologies
Tuesday 3rd of July: 9.15 – 13.00 (4 hours)

Objectives / focus:
- Introduction to course
- Clarification of concepts
- The “ethnocentric” welfare regime literature
- Typologies of welfare regimes in the ‘North’ and the ‘South’
- Discussion on the (dis-)advantages of welfare regime typologies

Literature (141 p.):


Haggard & Kaufman (2008), pp. 3-6 & 27-38 (16 p.)


2. Welfare regimes/social policies: Consequences for poverty and inequality
Thursday of 5th of July: 9.15 – 12.00 (3 hours)

Objectives / focus:
- The relationship welfare regimes and poverty/inequality in the West
- The relationship between social policies and poverty in developing countries
- The impact of social policies on inequality levels

Literature (131 p.):


3. Causes to welfare policy development – politics & the power resource approach
Monday 9th of July: 9.15 – 12.00 (3 hours)

Objectives / focus:
- Theoretical explanations to welfare expansion and reform in the West
- Theoretical framework for explaining welfare policy development in the South
- Comparing theories – can we learn from the West? How may developing countries differ?

Literature (133 p.):


4. Democracy and welfare regimes
Wednesday 11th of July: 9.15 – 13.00 (4 hours)

Objectives / focus:
- The relationship between democracy and welfare policy development
- Results and findings in quantitative and qualitative studies
- Strength and weaknesses of different methods

Literatur (151 s.):


5. Welfare regimes in Latin America
Friday 13th of July: 9.15 – 12.00 (3 hours)

Objectives / focus:
- Outline of dominant explanations to welfare policy development in Latin America
- Discussion of the relationship between theory and empirical evidence
- Interregional variation and Latin American welfare regimes
- Welfare policies and social outcomes

Literature (127 p.):
Haggard & Kaufman (2008), chapters 2 & 7 (35p. + 43p.)


6. Welfare regimes in Asia
Monday 16th of July: 9.15 – 12.00 (3 hours)

Objectives / focus:
- Outline of dominant explanations to welfare policy development in Asia
- Discussion of the relationship between theory and empirical evidence
- Interregional variation and Asian welfare regimes
- Welfare policies and social outcomes

Literature (127 p.):
Haggard & Kaufman (2008), chapters 3 & 6 (29 p. + 41 p.)


7. Welfare in Africa
Wednesday 18th of July: 9.15 – 12.00 (3 hours)

Objectives / focus:
- The extent of social protection in Africa
- African welfare regime typologies
- Cash transfers and its consequences in Malawi
- Explaining welfare policy development in Botswana & Mauritius

Literature (128 p.):


8. Globalisation and welfare regimes
Friday 20th of July: 9.15 – 12.00 (3 hours)

Objectives / focus:
- The relationship between globalisation and social policies – theoretical arguments
- The relationship between globalisation and social policies – empirical findings
- Quantitative and qualitative studies – comparing the evidence
- Exam and evaluation

Literature (110 p.):


8. Ethnicity and welfare regimes
Monday 23rd of July: 9.15 – 13.00 (4 hours)

Objectives / focus:
- The relationship between ethnicity and social policies – theoretical arguments
- The relationship between ethnicity and social policies – empirical findings
- Quantitative and qualitative studies – comparing the evidence

Literature (154 p.):


The biggest beneficiaries of this social democratic production regime are low-skilled or unskilled workers and the unemployed at the bottom of the social hierarchy. Therefore, the size of the population under the (either relative or absolute) poverty threshold is minimal in these countries, not only due to low wage differences based on well-configured public education and training system but also due to generous social transfers coupled with training programs. African Department. Monetization in Low- and Middle-Income Countries1. Prepared by Cameron McLoughlin2 and Noriaki Kinoshita3. Authorized for distribution by Paul Mathieu. It is argued that a move from a regime of financial repression (characterized by negative real returns on financial assets) to one of liberalization would be the necessary condition to mobilize savings (McKinnon, 1973, Shaw, 1973). More recently, the emphasis has shifted to institutional and legal aspects as fundamental factors for financial sector development (Tressel and Detragiache, 2008). Combating Poverty and Inequality is an important contribution to efforts to systematically explain how poverty reduction depends crucially on the interconnections among economic development, social policy and politics. The report reveals how poverty and inequality cannot be addressed by narrow approaches to social protection, or faith in the by-now-discredited notion that the benefits of economic growth will sufficiently trickle down to the poor. This volume provides a timely reminder of the strengths and limitations of various approaches to addressing poverty in the current context. It is the culmination of an ambitious project, Poverty Reduction and Policy Regimes, initiated with characteristic foresight by my predecessor as Director of UNRISD, Thandika Mkandawire.