

t
by T T

Submission date: 14-Nov-2020 05:26PM (UTC-0500)

Submission ID: 1446110902

File name: federal_government_and_human_services_2pgs.docx (17.54K)

Word count: 678

Character count: 3817

Federal Government Involved in Human Services In 1930s

Name

Institution

Course

Instructor

Date

Federal Government Involved in Human Services In 1930s

In the 1930s, the United States experienced the great depression, pushing the federal government to be involved in human services. Before this period, the vulnerable people were assisted by private organizations, explained by the term public relief. During the depression period, the demand for help increased in that the organizations would not assist all. As a result, the federal government got involved in human services by passing bills to help the needy and provide public welfare titles.

The federal government was first involved in human services in 1932 after the Emergency Relief and Construction Act. The bill was signed by President Hoover, who said that \$300 million would be allocated to states with extreme levels of poverty. The cash would be given as loans, and only the most affected regions would benefit. The bill also directed the provision of \$1500 million to the Reconstruction Corporation, who were expected to involve the public, thus creating job opportunities for thousands of residents (Douglas, 2000). Moreover, taxes were reduced, so most of the money paid was for personal use. Finally, the bill gave the Corporation more powers so that the agricultural sector would be boosted, thus bettering the farmers' position in society. Therefore, the federal government engaged in human services by passing the bill to give people loans, jobs thus improving their status.

In 1935, the government passed the Social Security Act. The administration knew that more reforms were needed to prevent future economies' fail, so the peoples' jobs were secure. President Roosevelt said that the nation did not need new values. Instead, research would be done to develop strategies that provide social security. After the study, the government announced several programs that would protect the people economically. One was the unemployment insurance, forced to offer monetary assistance to workers who were not responsible for their job loss. Besides, the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance was implemented to support the eligible workers who had retired or died, leaving their families

(Douglas, 2000). The public assistance initiative was introduced to assist vulnerable populations such as the aged, disabled, and dependent children. The government felt that these actions would provide long-term social security, thus covering the society from economic challenges.

The government was also involved in human services through the offering of public welfare titles. Even though the administration was confident that the above actions would protect the people, assessments continued. In 1950, more populations were included in the financial assistance programs (Douglas, 2000). For example, women accessed maternal services, children's welfare was created, and medical care was provided to the aged, after the realization that the needy people did require not only money but also other support like services. Moreover, states were expected to show a willingness to participate in the public welfare programs that enabled people to access broader support depending on their needs. The system was operational until 1973 when Congress moved the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) (Gilliom, 2010). Two years later, Title XX was passed, combining most of the programs so that the needy populations accessed more comprehensive assistance.

Therefore, the federal government engaged in human services by passing bills and public welfare Titles. The nation was in a desperate state, as most people had lost their jobs due to the low economy increasing the poverty level. At first, the government passed an emergency act to provide loans to societies, thus fighting the increased poverty rates. Afterward, it resulted in more stable and long-term solutions when the social security act was passed. The needy and vulnerable people accessed financial assistance, and later, Titles were given, consolidating more help. Mainly, the government considered the actions to prevent future economic fail cases than providing social security.

References

- Douglas, P. H. (2000). *Social Security in the United States: An analysis and appraisal of the federal Social Security Act*. Beard Books.
- Gilliom, E. R. (2010). Constitutional Law: The Federal-State System of Unemployment Compensation under the Social Security Act. *Michigan Law Review*, 35(8), 1306-1320.

ORIGINALITY REPORT

0%

SIMILARITY INDEX

0%

INTERNET SOURCES

0%

PUBLICATIONS

0%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude bibliography On

Exclude matches Off