Welfare work becomes a system
From control by local social groups to the birth of social welfare organizations: San Marino from the early modern period to the contemporary age

By Augusto Cistulli

As poverty became more and more conspicuous and widespread during the early modern period, there were fundamental changes in the way assistance was given. There was a move from a private, parental relief work, based on charity and ties to guilds, confraternities, religious orders and welfare unions, towards a more visible and systematic kind of intervention in the form of public assistance. This was the birth of the “social welfare system”, a new form of work, which emerged in the early modern period and the early state organizations. This process eventually led to the beginning of the modern welfare state, in the years from the XIX to the XX century, which meant that public authorities took on an ever-increasing responsibility for the poor and needy.

San Marino dealt with this situation in its own way. Local important people, actively in power and able to control all the institutions of the Republic, were also in charge of charity as it was a way of gaining renown and political legitimacy. At the end of the XIX century and in the first decades of the XX century, thanks to the new political climate which characterized the Republic, the social assistance system in San Marino underwent its development into a welfare state, which was not limited to solving the most basic needs of the population, but aimed to offer more comprehensive forms of welfare services and social security.

The title of this book refers to the kind of social welfare activity that, with time, would slowly turn into the characteristic of a “system.” It is quite clear and evident that this was not yet the case in the early modern period. The intention is to show the path that led from a complete lack of structural organization to the development of welfare work as a system itself. That in the years after the Second World War became a real model.

[Institutional: Patrick Chur, Language Center, Faculty of Economics, Università Politecnica delle Marche]

L’assistenza come sistema
Dal controllo sociale
agli apparati previdenziali:
San Marino tra età moderna e contemporanea

Di Augusto Cistulli

Nel corso dell’età moderna i meccanismi assistenziali vennero costituiti sulla base di una serie di organi specifici e appartenenti alla potenza statale, che tuttavia erano in grado di adottare forme di intervento più stabili ed organizzati, come osservano D. Bagnoli, S. Frati e J. L. Marchi. L’apporto di questo volume consiste nel trascorrere, tra XVIII e XX secolo, del medesimo percorso storico, che implica la comprensione significativa di una responsabilità che consiste nei principi di sicurezza e benefici che sono alla base delle protezioni e dei riconoscimenti sociali.

San Marino si è trovato in questo contesto come centro proprie, il which, an important role, defined itself as a point in order to control all the people, as it was a tool for gaining renown and political legitimacy. At the end of the XIX century and in the first decades of the XX century, due to the new political climate which characterized the Republic, the social assistance system in San Marino underwent its development into a welfare state, which was not limited to solving the most basic needs of the population, but aimed to offer more comprehensive forms of welfare services and social security.

The title of this book refers to the kind of social welfare activity that, with time, would slowly turn into the characteristic of a “system.” It is quite clear and evident that this was not yet the case in the early modern period. The intention is to show the path that led from a complete lack of structural organization to the development of welfare work as a system itself. That in the years after the Second World War became a real model.

[Institutional: Patrick Chur, Language Center, Faculty of Economics, Università Politecnica delle Marche]