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# Wellcome to Wikipedia

A beginner's guide to making easy edits

From:



To:



Images on Wikimedia Commons: Six faces expressing the human passions;  
Wellcome V0009428

# Before You Begin...

Wellcome

Getting Started

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Zeromonk 0 0 Talk Sandbox Preferences Bela **Watchlist** Contributions Log out

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The page "**Workfare**" has been added to your watchlist, which will list edits to this page and its associated talk page.

ivil rights leader James Evers in 1968; however, it was popularized by Richard Nixon in a  
ll in Newburgh, New

work, or based on me criteria that would position the recipient as unavailable to seek  
continue to receive their welfare benefits. These requirements are often a combination of activities that  
and those designated as contributing to society (such as unpaid or low-paid work). These programs,  
terable debate and controversy. In the [Netherlands](#) workfare is known as Work First, based on the

- Get logged in!

It's better to edit as a logged-in user because:

- You can track your work and measure its impact!
- People have more faith that you're trying your best to make genuine edits when you log-in.
- It's easier to have conversations with other editors.

You can also add pages of interest to your "Watchlist" by clicking the star button (see above). This means that you can be notified of any changes to that page.

# What's What?

Wellcome

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## Welfare

Free encyclopedia

Alternative model to conventional social welfare systems. The term was first introduced by civil rights leader James Charles Evers in 1968; however, it was popularized by Richard Nixon in a August 1969.<sup>[1]</sup> An early model of welfare had been pioneered in 1961 by Joseph Mitchell in Newburgh, New York.<sup>[2]</sup>

The benefits systems are usually awarded based on certain conditions, such as searching for work, or based on meeting criteria that would position the recipient as unavailable to seek employment. Under welfare, recipients have to meet certain participation requirements to continue to receive their welfare benefits. These requirements are often a combination of activities that improve the recipient's job prospects (such as training, rehabilitation, and work experience) and those designated as contributing to society (such as unpaid or low-paid work). These programs, known in Australia (as "mutual obligation"), Canada, and the United Kingdom, have generated considerable debate and controversy. In the Netherlands welfare is known as Work First, based on the program from the United States.

There are two types of welfare scheme: those that encourage direct employment to get individuals off the welfare roll and directly into the workforce, and those that are intended to increase human capital by providing training and education to those currently in the welfare system.<sup>[3]</sup>

In some similar schemes are designed to alleviate rural poverty among day-labourers by providing state-subsidised temporary work during those periods of the year when little agricultural work is available. For example, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) in India offers 100 days' paid employment per year for those eligible, rather than unemployment benefits on the Western model. However, a welfare model typically not only focuses on provision of social protection through a wage-income transfer, but also supports workers to get into work.

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### Goals of welfare [\[edit\]](#)

The purported main goal of welfare is to generate a "net contribution" to society from welfare recipients. Most commonly, this means getting unemployed people into paid work, reducing or eliminating welfare

At the top of all articles are some more tabs. The first one to explore is "Talk", which is at the left beside the main article tab.

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**Talk:Workfare**  
 From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This is not a forum for general discussion about Workfare. Any such comments may be removed or refilected. Please limit discussion to improvement of this article. You may wish to ask factual questions about Workfare at the Reference desk, discuss relevant Wikipedia policy at the Village pump, or ask for help at the Help desk.

This article is of interest in the following WikiProjects:

**WikiProject Basic Income** (Rated Stub class, High importance)

This article is within the scope of WikiProject Basic Income, a collaborative effort to improve the coverage of Basic Income on Wikipedia. If you would like to participate, please visit the project page, where you can join the discussion and see a list of open tasks.

**Stub**  
 This article has been rated as **Stub-Class** on the quality scale.

**High**  
 This article has been rated as **High importance** on the importance scale.

**WikiProject Economics** (Rated Stub class)

This article is within the scope of WikiProject Economics, a collaborative effort to improve the coverage of Economics on Wikipedia. If you would like to participate, please visit the project page, where you can join the discussion and see a list of open tasks.

**Stub**  
 This article has been rated as **Stub-Class** on the project's quality scale.

???  
 This article has not yet received a rating on the project's importance scale.

**WikiProject Politics** (Rated Stub class)

This article is within the scope of WikiProject Politics, a collaborative effort to improve the coverage of politics on Wikipedia. If you would like to participate, please visit the project page, where you can join the discussion and see a list of open tasks.

**Stub**  
 This article has been rated as **Stub-Class** on the project's quality scale.

???  
 This article has not yet received a rating on the project's importance scale.

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- 1 Emma Harrison - A4e UK Workfare Provider
- 2 Edits
- 3 Reverted from school paper
- 4 Reverted unformatted criticism section
- 5 added
- 6 Template added today and later blanked
- 7 The neutrality of this article is disputed - 14 Benefits Cut Related Suicides Already!
- 8 Hooverville [Dancourt]es] construction plans?
- 9 1 in 5 UK Families Borrowing Money for Groceries
- 10 Section on UK welfare?

**Emma Harrison - A4e UK Workfare Provider**

Should be a link to her profile - she lives here  
[http://www.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Thonbridge\\_Hat\\_371106\\_2c3d8102.jpg](http://www.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Thonbridge_Hat_371106_2c3d8102.jpg) and is the largest provider of workfare programmes in the UK. --*Preceding untagged comment added by 79.71.221.210 (talk) 17:21, 2 March 2016 (UTC)*

**Edits**

I have made some pretty sweeping edits to this page. Tried to keep its format as a fiv vs against article, but took it away from that point. I've also added alot of info about programmes that are more about giving back to society as opposed to simple jobbench. I think it would be good to put some info in about implementations of workfare in different countries, but my knowledge is mostly from the Australian system, and I think it would kinda look out of place by itself. If someone puts in a bit about the US or Canada (or any other) system I might add some about Australia.

jobswalker\_

Interesting reading. Corrected some typos and link bits for better scans, hope all OK. G-Man

**Reverted from school paper**

I have just reverted the change where the entire article was replaced by someone's school paper. Before making such broad changes to a page, please take some time to review wikipedia's policies and standards. *Middlemovers 13:37, 27 November 2006 (UTC)*

Maybe the original add was unencyclopedic, but a lot of work had gone into making the page totally more encyclopedic since the add. The revert left it in an awkward state, which likely prompted the original libral in the first place. Such an extreme deletion might have been necessary to meet "wikipedia's policies and standards," but without more specificity, it's hard to judge which policies it violates you mean. More importantly, it's hard to see why the whole article should be deleted, rather than just sections of it. I recommend re-creating, and containing the negative impression that was causing anyone else agree? *Thomas B 20:29, 11 March 2007 (UTC)*

Or if we were to rebuild the page from scratch, any ideas about its structure? It's definitely a contentious idea with many proponents and opponents, maybe we should model the article after another content email article? *History, prominent proponents opponents, arguments for and against? Thomas B 20:41, 11 March 2007 (UTC)*

# What's Talk?

# Why Talk?

- Shows who is interested in a topic/page.
- Shows what issues /challenges you might come across when editing.
- Shows good faith & is a source of help.

Talk pages might show what groups are maintaining the page or interested in seeing it improved (see the colourful boxes at the top referring to "WikiProjects").

They also indicate any debates that have sprung up in relation to a page in the past. This gives you advanced warning of changes that might be controversial.

The main reason why talk pages are useful for beginners is that you can ask for help there! You can explain what you think you'd like to add, and usually (especially if it's got lots of talk topics, or is part of a project), other editors will offer practical advice on how to make your changes.

# Before You Begin...



Wellcome

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## Workfare

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Workfare** is an alternative model to conventional *social welfare* systems. The term was first introduced by civil rights leader James Charles Evers in 1960; however, it was popularized by Richard Nixon in a televised speech August 1969.<sup>[1]</sup> An early model of workfare had been pioneered in 1961 by Joseph Mitchell in Newburgh, New York.<sup>[2]</sup>

Traditional welfare benefits systems are usually awarded based on certain conditions, such as searching for work, or based on meeting criteria that would position the recipient as unavailable to seek employment or be employed. Under workfare, recipients have to meet certain participation requirements to continue to receive their welfare benefits. These requirements are often a combination of activities that are intended to improve the recipient's job prospects (such as training, *rehabilitation*, and *work experience*) and those designated as contributing to society (such as unpaid or low-paid work). These programs, now common in Australia (as "mutual obligation"), Canada, and the United Kingdom, have generated considerable debate and controversy. In the Netherlands workfare is known as Work First, based on the Wisconsin Works program from the United States.

There are two main types of workfare scheme: those that encourage direct employment to get individuals off the welfare roll and directly into the workforce, and those that are intended to increase human capital by providing training and education to those currently in the welfare system.<sup>[3]</sup>

In the *Third World*, similar schemes are designed to alleviate rural poverty among day-labourers by providing state-subsidised *temporary work* during those periods of the year when little agricultural work is available. For example, the *National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)* in India offers 100 days' paid employment per year for those eligible, rather than unemployment benefits on the Western model. However, a workfare model typically not only focuses on provision of social protection through a wage-income transfer, but also supports workers to get into work.

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### Goals of workfare [edit]

The purported main goal of workfare is to generate a "net contribution" to society from welfare recipients. Most commonly, this means getting unemployed people into paid work, reducing or eliminating welfare

Another tab at the top of each article page (on the right side) links to the page's "History" – you can literally look back over every change made since it was created!



# A Whole Lotta History

## Workfare: Revision history

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From year (and earlier): 2016 From month (and earlier): all Tag filter: Show

For any version listed below, click on its date to view it. For more help, see [Help:Page history](#) and [Help:Edit summary](#).

External tools: [Revision history statistics](#) • [Revision history search](#) • [Edits by user](#) • [Number of watchers](#) • [Page view statistics](#)

(cur) = difference from current version, (prev) = difference from preceding version, m = minor edit, → = section edit, ← = automatic edit summary  
(newest | oldest) View (newer 50 | older 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)

Compare selected revisions

- [\(cur | prev\)](#) [03:22, 18 June 2016](#) [Anthony](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#)) .. (6,291 bytes) (-3) .. *(The use of USA is deprecated, per MOS:NOTUSA, and overlinking using AWB)* ([undo](#) | [thank](#))
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) [16:07, 24 May 2016](#) [Ck4829](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#)) .. (6,294 bytes) (+31) .. *(Adding link)* ([undo](#) | [thank](#))
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) [07:40, 26 March 2016](#) [Nizolan](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#)) .. (6,263 bytes) (+369) .. *(joseph mitchell as pioneer + cite)* ([undo](#) | [thank](#))
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) [22:29, 13 March 2016](#) [Cydebot](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#)) m .. (5,694 bytes) (+1) .. *(Robot - Speedily moving category Unfree labor to Category:Unfree labour per CFDS.)* ([undo](#))

## Workfare: Difference between revisions

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[\[restore this version\]](#)

Revision as of 22:29, 13 March 2016 (edit)

[Cydebot](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#))

m *(Robot - Speedily moving category Unfree labor to Category:Unfree labour per CFDS.)*

[← Previous edit](#)

[\[restore this version\]](#)

Revision as of 07:40, 26 March 2016 (edit) ([undo](#)) ([thank](#))

[Nizolan](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#))

*(joseph mitchell as pioneer + cite)*

[Next edit →](#)

Line 1:

"Workfare" is an alternative model to conventional [[social welfare]] systems. The term was first introduced by [[civil rights]] leader [[James Charles Evers]] in 1968; however, it was popularized by [[Richard Nixon]] in a televised speech August 1969.<ref name="peck">{{cite journal|last=Peck|first=Jamie|title=Workfare: a geopolitical etymology |journal=Environment and Planning D: Society and Space|year=1998|volume=16|pages=133–161|doi=10.1068/d160133}}</ref>

Line 1:

"Workfare" is an alternative model to conventional [[social welfare]] systems. The term was first introduced by [[civil rights]] leader [[James Charles Evers]] in 1968; however, it was popularized by [[Richard Nixon]] in a televised speech August 1969.<ref name="peck">{{cite journal|last=Peck|first=Jamie|title=Workfare: a geopolitical etymology |journal=Environment and Planning D: Society and Space|year=1998|volume=16|pages=133–161|doi=10.1068/d160133}}</ref> An early model of workfare had been pioneered in 1961 by [[Joseph Mitchell (city manager)|Joseph Mitchell]] in [[Newburgh, New York]].<ref>{{cite book|last=Leman|first=Christopher|title=The Collapse of Welfare Reform: Political Institutions, Policy, and the Poor in Canada and the United States|place=Cambridge, Mass.|publisher=MIT Press|year=1980|p=217}}</ref>

The history page allows you to see who changed what, and when. You can also compare versions to see for yourself what changed.

# Ready to Begin!

Welcome



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## Welfare



Free encyclopedia

an alternative model to conventional social welfare systems. The term was first introduced by civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr. in August 1969.<sup>[1]</sup> An early model of workfare had been pioneered in 1961 by Joseph Mitchell in Newburgh, New York. Workfare benefits systems are usually awarded based on certain conditions, such as searching for work, or being able to be employed. Under workfare, recipients have to meet certain participation requirements to continue to receive welfare benefits. These requirements are often a combination of activities that improve the recipient's job prospects (such as training, rehabilitation, and work experience) and those that require contributing to society (such as unpaid or low-paid work). These programs, such as the Job Corps program in the United States, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in India, and the National Training and Work Experience Scheme in Australia (as "mutual obligation"), Canada, and the United Kingdom, have generated considerable interest. In the Netherlands workfare is known as Work First, based on the program from the United States.

There are two main types of workfare scheme: those that encourage direct employment to get individuals off the welfare system directly into the workforce, and those that are intended to increase human capital through training and education to those currently in the welfare system.<sup>[1]</sup>

In the developing world, similar schemes are designed to alleviate rural poverty among day-labourers by providing state-subsidised temporary work during those periods of the year when little agricultural work is available. For example, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) in India offers 100 days' paid employment per year for those eligible, rather than unemployment benefits on the Western model. However, a workfare model typically not only focuses on provision of social protection through a wage-income transfer, but also supports workers to get into work.

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### Goals of workfare [ edit ]

The purported main goal of workfare is to generate a "net contribution" to society from welfare recipients. Most commonly, this means getting unemployed people into paid work, reducing or eliminating welfare

Now that you know where these key tabs are and can talk to others about your changes, and look back on them, the next tab to focus on is the "Edit" tab, located to the right near the "History" tab.

# Making Edits – Source Editor

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## Editing Workfare

You are not logged in. Your IP address will be publicly visible if you make any edits: if you log in or create an account, your edits will be attributed to a user name, among other benefits.

Content that violates any copyrights will be deleted. Encyclopedic content must be verifiable. Work submitted to Wikipedia can be edited, used, and redistributed—by anyone—subject to certain terms and conditions.

**B** *I* Advanced Special characters Help Cite

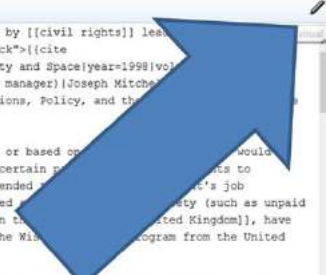
```
'''Workfare''' is an alternative model to conventional [[social welfare]] systems. The term was first introduced by [[civil rights]] leader Evers]] in 1969; however, it was popularized by [[Richard Nixon]] in a televised speech August 1969.<ref name="peck">{{cite journal|last=Peck|first=Jamie|title=Workfare: a geopolitical etymology.|journal=Environment and Planning D: Society and Space|year=1998|volume=16|doi=10.1069/d160133}}</ref> An early model of workfare had been pioneered in 1961 by [[Joseph Mitchell (city manager)|Joseph Mitchell]] in New York.<ref>{{cite book|last=Leman|first=Christopher|title=The Collapse of Welfare Reform: Political Institutions, Policy, and the Urban United States|place=Cambridge, Mass.|publisher=MIT Press|year=1980|p=217}}</ref>
```

Traditional welfare benefits systems are usually awarded based on certain conditions, such as searching for work, or based on the recipient's position as unavailable to seek employment or be employed. Under workfare, recipients have to meet certain conditions in order to continue to receive their welfare benefits. These requirements are often a combination of activities that are intended to help recipients to find job prospects (such as training, [[wikt:rehabilitation|rehabilitation]], and [[work experience]]) and those designated to help recipients find a job (such as unpaid or low-paid work). These programs, now common in Australia (as "mutual obligation"), Canada, and the [[Workfare in the United Kingdom]], have generated considerable debate and controversy. In the [[Netherlands]] workfare is known as Work First, based on the [[Work First]] program from the United States.

There are two main types of workfare scheme: those that encourage direct employment to get individuals off the welfare roll and directly into the workforce, and those that are intended to increase human capital by providing training and education to those currently in the welfare system.<ref name="peck" />

In the [[Third World]], similar schemes are designed to alleviate rural poverty among day-labourers by providing state-subsidised [[temporary work]] during

Insert Cite your sources: <ref></ref>



When you click the “Edit” tab, you might get a quick “welcome” message. After that, you’ll be taken to a page that has the text of the article in a somewhat retro font, and lots of odd punctuation and formatting marks: this is the Source Editor.

You can edit here, but it involves learning a little bit about editing code. This isn’t the most straightforward way of editing if you’re new to it, so we won’t use this method today (though there are handy online guides if you’d like to give it a go! You can find them here: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Editing\\_Wikipedia\\_brochure\\_EN.pdf](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Editing_Wikipedia_brochure_EN.pdf)).

Instead, click on the Visual Editor button on the right hand side – it looks like a pen.



# Making Edits – Visual Editor

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The screenshot shows the Visual Editor interface for editing a Wikipedia article titled "Workfare". At the top, there is a navigation bar with "Article" and "Talk" tabs, and a search box. Below this is a toolbar with various editing tools like Paragraph, Bold, Italic, Link, Cite, List, Insert, and Omega. The main content area displays the article text, which includes a definition of workfare, its history, and its goals. A notification box on the right indicates that the user has switched to visual editing and provides instructions on how to switch back to source editing. The article text is as follows:

**Workfare** is an alternative model to conventional social welfare systems. The term was first introduced by civil rights leader James Charles Evers in 1968; how televised speech August 1969.<sup>[1]</sup> An early model of workfare had been pioneered in 1961 by Joseph Mitchell in Newburgh, New York.<sup>[2]</sup>

Traditional welfare benefits systems are usually awarded based on certain conditions, such as searching for work, or based on meeting criteria that would position the recipient as unavailable to seek employment or be employed. Under workfare, recipients have to meet certain participation requirements to continue to receive their welfare benefits. These requirements are often a combination of activities that are intended to improve the recipient's job prospects (such as training, rehabilitation, and work experience) and those designated as contributing to society (such as unpaid or low-paid work). These programs, now common in Australia (as "mutual obligation"), Canada, and the United Kingdom, have generated considerable debate and controversy. In the Netherlands workfare is known as Work First, based on the Wisconsin Works program from the United States.

There are two main types of workfare scheme: those that encourage direct employment to get individuals off the welfare roll and directly into the workforce, and those that are intended to increase human capital by providing training and education to those currently in the welfare system.<sup>[1]</sup>

In the Third World, similar schemes are designed to alleviate rural poverty among day-labourers by providing state-subsidised temporary work during those periods of the year when little agricultural work is available. For example, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) in India offers 100 days' paid employment per year for those eligible, rather than unemployment benefits on the Western model. However, a workfare model typically not only focuses on provision of social protection through a wage-income transfer, but also supports workers to get into work.

### Goals of workfare

The purported main goal of workfare is to generate a "net contribution" to society from welfare recipients. Most commonly, this means getting unemployed people into paid work, reducing or eliminating welfare payments to them, and creating an income that generates taxes. Furthermore, it is argued that the combination of job search support and employment experience, even at entry level, enables one to better find gainful long-term employment. Welfare-to-work programs aim to break the cycle of poverty in which welfare dependence can become a way of life.<sup>[3][4]</sup> Workfare participants may retain certain employee rights throughout the process, however, often workfare programs are determined to be "outside employment relationships" and therefore the rights of beneficiaries can be different...<sup>[5]</sup>

Some workfare systems also aim to derive a contribution from welfare recipients by more direct means. These systems obligate unemployed people to undertake work that is beneficial to their community. The rationale behind these programs is threefold: First, taxpayers may feel that they get "more value for their welfare dollar" when they observe welfare recipients working for benefits, making such programs more politically popular. Second, putting unemployed people into a workplace-like environment attempts to address the argument that one of the biggest barriers to employment for the long-term unemployed is their lack of recent workforce experience. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, the result of these programs support social cohesion and can build the overall social fabric of communities.

After a little blue bar shows the editor loading up, you'll be taken to a page that looks like the original article... only with an editing toolbar along the top.

The Visual Editor is a WYSIWYG editor, which sounds like an owl from Harry Potter but actually stands for "what you see is what you get." Your changes show up like they will in the final article when you press save, so you can very quickly see if something's not quite right.


Most of the buttons will be familiar to you if you've ever done any emailing or word processing, but a couple might be new, so we'll take a quick look at them.

# Adding Links

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Paragraph |  Link Ctrl+K

## Workfare

**Workfare** is an alternative to traditional welfare payments. It is a form of employment or benefit that is intended to improve the skills and employability of those who are now common in Australia. Wisconsin Works program in the United States. In the Third World, workfare is a form of employment or benefit that is intended to improve the skills and employability of those who are now common in Australia.

**Links**  
Link important words to other wiki articles or even other websites. It will help readers understand the context.

ms. The term was first introduced by civil rights leader James Charles Evers in 1968; however, it was popularized by Richard Nixon in a speech in 1961 by Joseph Mitchell in Newburgh, New York.<sup>[2]</sup>

ertain conditions, such as searching for work, or based on meeting criteria that would position the recipient as unavailable to seek employment at certain participation requirements to continue to receive their welfare benefits. These requirements are often a combination of activities that include job training, rehabilitation, and work experience) and those designated as contributing to society (such as unpaid or low-paid work). These programs, particularly in the United Kingdom, have generated considerable debate and controversy. In the Netherlands workfare is known as Work First, based on the idea of providing direct employment to get individuals off the welfare roll and directly into the workforce, and those that are intended to increase human capital through training and education system.<sup>[1]</sup>

very among day-labourers by providing state-subsidised temporary work during those periods of the year when little agricultural work is available. For example, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) in India offers 100 days' paid employment per year for those eligible, rather than unemployment benefits on the Western model. However, a workfare model typically not only focuses on provision of social protection through a wage-income transfer, but also supports workers to get into work.

### Goals of workfare

The purported main goal of workfare is to generate a "net contribution" to society from welfare recipients. Most commonly, this means getting unemployed people into paid work, reducing or eliminating welfare payments to them, and creating an income that generates taxes. Furthermore, it is argued that the combination of job search support and employment experience, even at entry level, enables one to better find gainful long-term employment. Welfare-to-work programs aim to break the cycle of poverty in which welfare dependence can become a way of life.<sup>[3][4]</sup> Workfare participants may retain certain employee rights throughout the process, however, often workfare programs are determined to be "outside employment relationships" and therefore the rights of beneficiaries can be different...<sup>[5]</sup>

Some workfare systems also aim to derive a contribution from welfare recipients by more direct means. These systems obligate unemployed people to undertake work that is beneficial to their community. The rationale behind these programs is threefold. First, taxpayers may feel that they get "more value for their welfare dollar" when they observe welfare recipients working for benefits, making such programs more politically popular. Second, putting unemployed people into a workplace-like environment attempts to address the argument that one of the biggest barriers to employment for the long-term unemployed is their lack of recent workforce experience. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, the result of these programs support social cohesion and can build the overall social fabric of communities.

First is the link button, represented by a chain. The first time you click the button, the Visual Editor explains to you why links are useful.

# Adding Links

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## Workfare

**Workfare** is an alternative model to conventional social welfare systems. The term was first introduced by civil rights leader James Charles Evers in 1968; however, it was popularized by Richard Nixon in a 1971 speech. It had been pioneered in 1961 by Joseph Mitchell in Newburgh, New York.<sup>[2]</sup> Workfare programs are based on certain conditions, such as searching for work, or based on meeting criteria that would position the recipient as unavailable to seek employment. These requirements are often a combination of activities that include job training, rehabilitation, and work experience) and those designated as contributing to society (such as unpaid or low-paid work). These programs, which have been implemented in various countries, including the United Kingdom, have generated considerable debate and controversy. In the Netherlands workfare is known as Work First, based on the idea of encouraging direct employment to get individuals off the welfare roll and directly into the workforce, and those that are intended to increase human capital through education and training.<sup>[1]</sup> Workfare programs also aim to reduce natural poverty among day-labourers by providing state-subsidised temporary work during those periods of the year when little agricultural work is available. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) in India offers 100 days' paid employment per year for those eligible, rather than unemployment benefits on the Western model. However, a workfare model typically not only focuses on provision of social protection through a wage-income transfer, but also supports workers to get into work.

### Goals of workfare

The purported main goal of workfare is to generate a "net contribution" to society from welfare recipients. Most commonly, this means getting unemployed people into paid work, reducing or eliminating welfare payments to them, and creating an income that generates taxes. Furthermore, it is argued that the combination of job search support and employment experience, even at entry level, enables one to better find gainful long-term employment. Welfare-to-work programs aim to break the cycle of poverty in which welfare dependence can become a way of life.<sup>[3][4]</sup> Workfare participants may retain certain employee rights throughout the process, however, often workfare programs are determined to be "outside employment relationships" and therefore the rights of beneficiaries can be different.<sup>[5]</sup> Some workfare systems also aim to derive a contribution from welfare recipients by more direct means. These systems obligate unemployed people to undertake work that is beneficial to their community. The rationale behind these programs is threefold. First, taxpayers may feel that they get "more value for their welfare dollar" when they observe welfare recipients working for benefits, making such programs more politically popular. Second, putting unemployed people into a workplace-like environment attempts to address the argument that one of the biggest barriers to employment for the long-term unemployed is their lack of recent workforce experience. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, the result of these programs support social cohesion and can build the overall social fabric of communities.

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Highlight a word you'd like to link, and search for another Wikipedia page to link to. You can also link to external pages using this button if you'd like to, but don't use this for referencing! References have their own dedicated button...

# Adding Citations

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The screenshot shows a Wikipedia article titled "Workfare" in edit mode. The article text is partially visible, discussing the history and goals of workfare. A toolbar at the top of the edit area includes a "Cite" button, which is highlighted with a blue box. A tooltip for the "Cite" button is displayed, showing a list of citation icons and a "Citations" section that reads: "Improves your content by adding sources of information. You can cite from books, newspapers and websites." Below this text is a blue button that says "Okay, got it!". The article text includes a paragraph about the term's origin in 1968 and its use in 1961, followed by a section titled "Goals of workfare" which discusses the aim to generate a "net contribution" to society.

The Cite button does what it says on the tin – it helps you to cite or reference your sources.

# Adding Citations

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The screenshot shows the Wikipedia 'Cite' dialog box for the article 'Workfare'. The dialog has three tabs: 'Automatic', 'Manual', and 'Re-use'. The 'Automatic' tab is selected, showing a search bar and a 'Generate' button. The 'Manual' tab is also visible, showing a grid of citation types: Website, News, Basic form, Book, and Journal. The 'Re-use' tab is selected, showing a search bar and a list of existing citations. The list includes three citations: [1] Peck, Jamie (1998). "Workfare: a geopolitical etymology.". *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space* 16: 133–161. doi:10.1068/d160133. [2] Leman, Christopher (1980). *The Collapse of Welfare Reform: Political Institutions, Policy, and the Poor in Canada and the United States*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press. p. 217. [3] <http://www.childtrendsdatabank.org/indicators/62LongTer>

Within the “Cite” button, there are several tabs giving you options of how to cite.

The easiest is “Automatic” citation – if you have a URL, DOI, or PMID, Wikipedia can pluck the information from the source and create a citation for you.

Alternatively, you can put in the information yourself using the “Manual” tab. This guides you by providing the fields for you to complete.

Finally, there’s the “Re-use” tab – once you’ve entered a citation once, you don’t need to add it afresh each time – you can simply find it in the list (using a key-word search to narrow things down if there are lots of existing citations) and click on it to make another link to the same source.





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# Ready to Edit!

Experiment with some small changes and additions!

From:



To:



Images on Wikimedia Commons: Six faces expressing the human passions;  
Wellcome V0009428

Now you know the basics, you're ready to make some edits. Go ahead and improve an article! If you don't have anything specific in mind that you'd like to add, but you want some general practice of editing, there are lists of pages that need a little improvement here:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Community\\_portal/Open\\_task](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Community_portal/Open_task)

Or you can find jobs to do here:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Job\\_Center](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Job_Center)

And if you have any difficulties, here are some ways to seek help:

- On the talk page of the article you'd like to edit.
- The Wikipedia Teahouse (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Teahouse>), a friendly place to help new editors become accustomed to Wikipedia culture, ask questions, and develop community relationships.
- The Wikipedia Helpdesk ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Help\\_desk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Help_desk)), another place to ask questions and find answers.