

# Simon Duffy Who am !?

- Philosopher and activist
- Founded Inclusion Glasgow, In Control and developed concepts like personal budgets and self-directed support
- Founded the Centre for Welfare Reform in 2009 and Citizen Network in 2016.
- Active campaigner against Austerity and current concept of 'welfare reform'
- Co-founder of UBI Lab Sheffield



# Is Basic Income Essential to the Good Life? My hypothesis

Establishing a system of basic income is an important step in helping us become a community that cares for our common welfare - and in particular - it will help us find the true meaning of work and its place within the good life.

# "Why is everyone so negative about welfare in the UK - in Finnish the word just translates as wellbeing."

Katja Valkama | Finnish academic and Fellow of the Centre for Welfare Reform

Welfare	Wellbeing		
Stigmatised	Sexy		
Associated with poverty	Associated with health		
Othering	Aspirational		
Defined negatively by need	Defined positively as improving		
Means wellbeing	Means welfare		

## Universal Basic Income (UBI)

A simplified definition

- 1. Regular cash payment ie. no food banks
- 2. Enough to live on with dignity ie. a decent minimum income
- 3. Universal ie. no means-testing = the poor don't pay higher marginal taxes
- 4. Individualised ie. no bread winner
- 5. Unconditional ie. no sanctions = no punishments

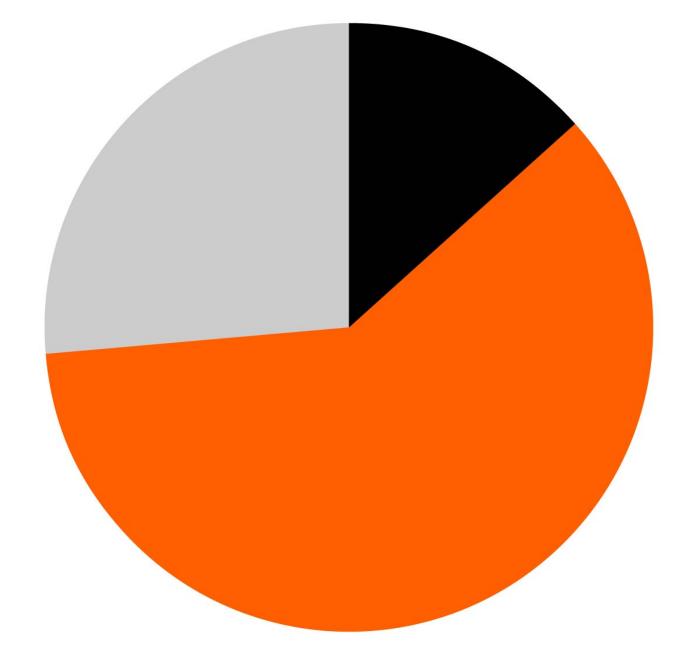
The focus of my talk

# Should the government check that people are looking for work?

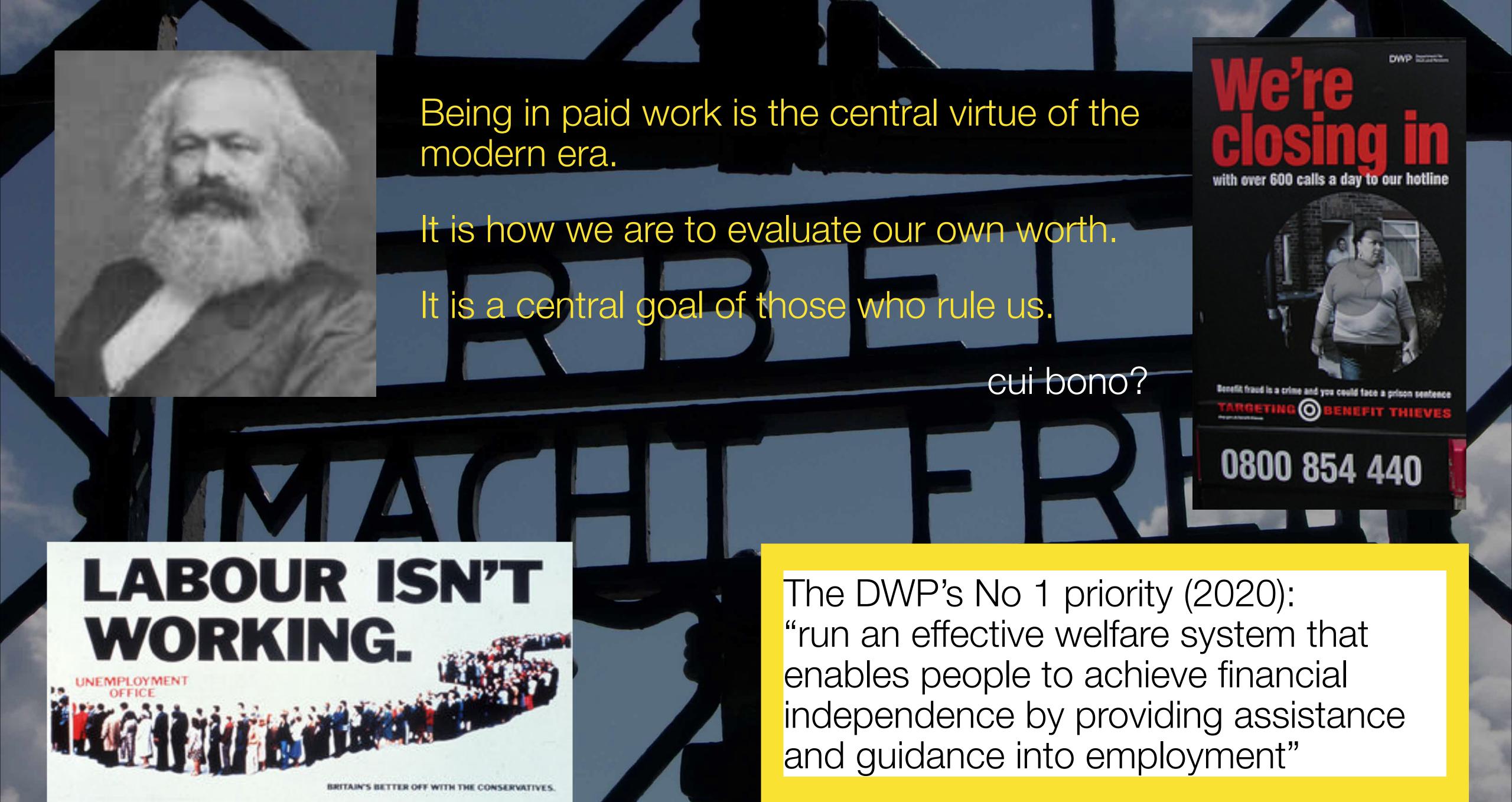
- No people have a right to benefits and should be free to make their own decisions
- Not sure maybe some people need to be controlled for their own good
- Yes people who get benefits need to be managed and sanctioned if they break the rules

Pro UBI = 60%Anti UBI = 13%

Neither = 26%



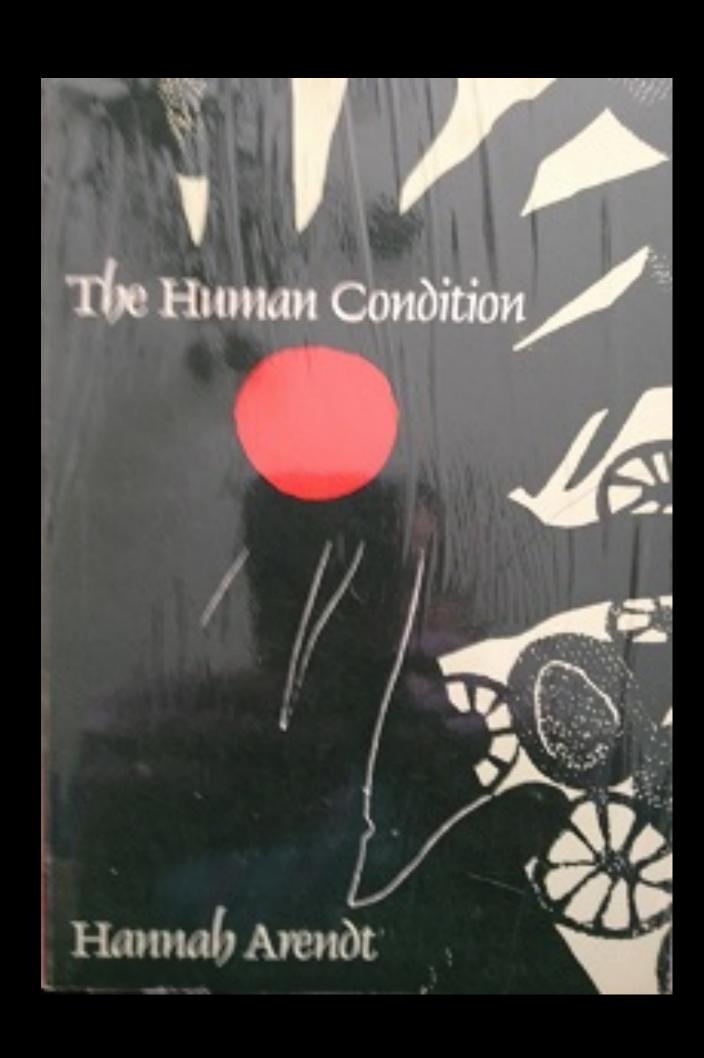
n = 1082



# Is work good?

# 1. Work was not always positively valued

The current idolisation of work is historically rather peculiar



Otium - free time, leisure, ease

Negotium - absence of leisure, Hence business, occupation, employment.

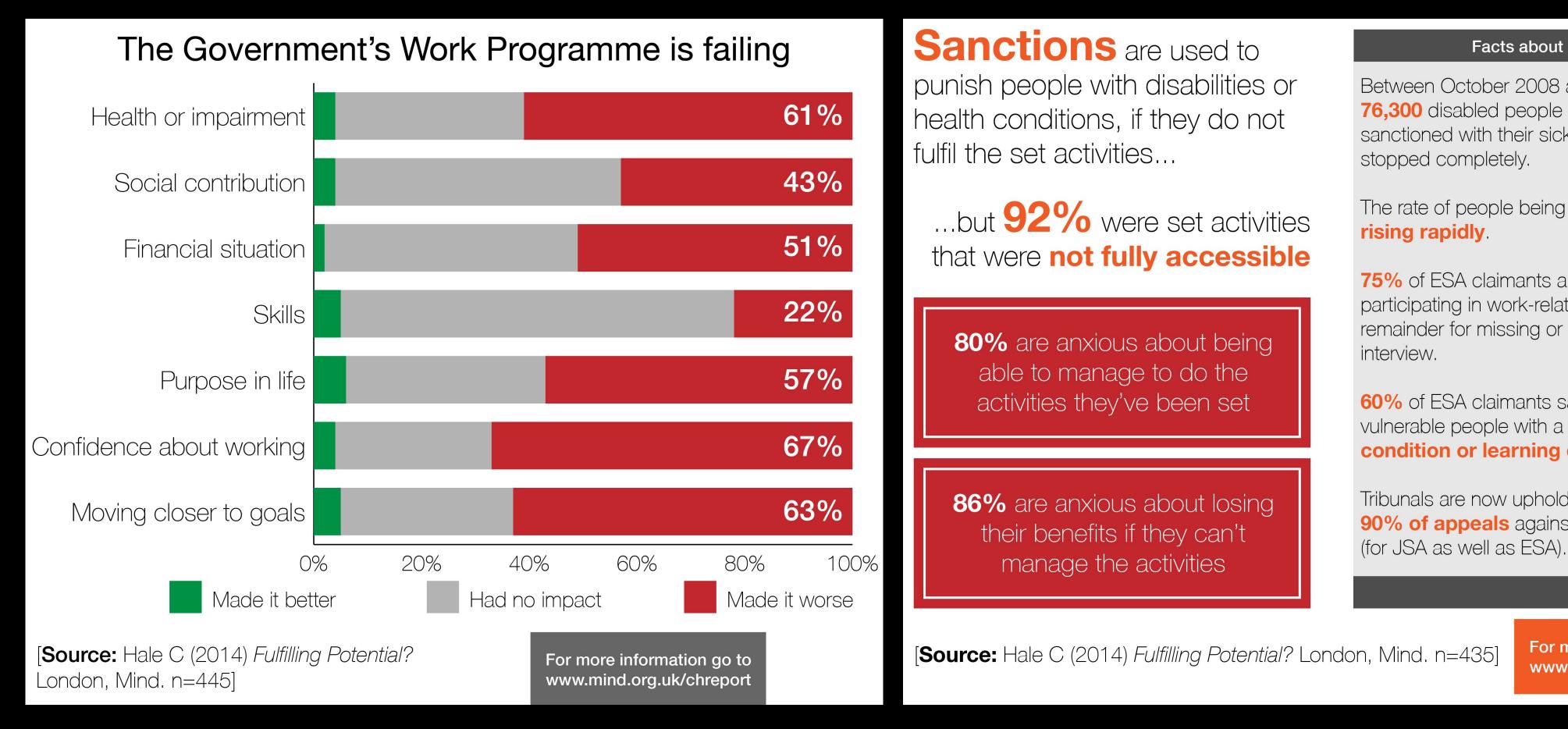
Negotior - to carry on a business, especially as a banker

#### Etymology 1 [edit]

From Middle English work, werk, from Old English worc, weorc, geweorc, from Proto-Germanic \*werką ("work"), from Proto-Indo-European \*wérgom; akin to Scots wark, Saterland Frisian Wierk, West Frisian wurk, Dutch werk, German Werk, Danish værk, Swedish verk and yrke, Icelandic verk, Gothic ΓλΥλΠΚΚΙ (gawaurki), Ancient Greek ἔργον (érgon, "work") (from ϝέργον (wérgon)), Avestan /ξίξψ (vərəz, "to work, to perform"), Armenian μημὸ (gorc, "work"), Albanian argëtoj ("entertain, reward, please"). English cognates include bulwark, boulevard, energy, erg, georgic, liturgy, metallurgy, organ, surgeon, wright.

## 2. Making people work doesn't work well

Work punishments, sanctions and activations have a poor record



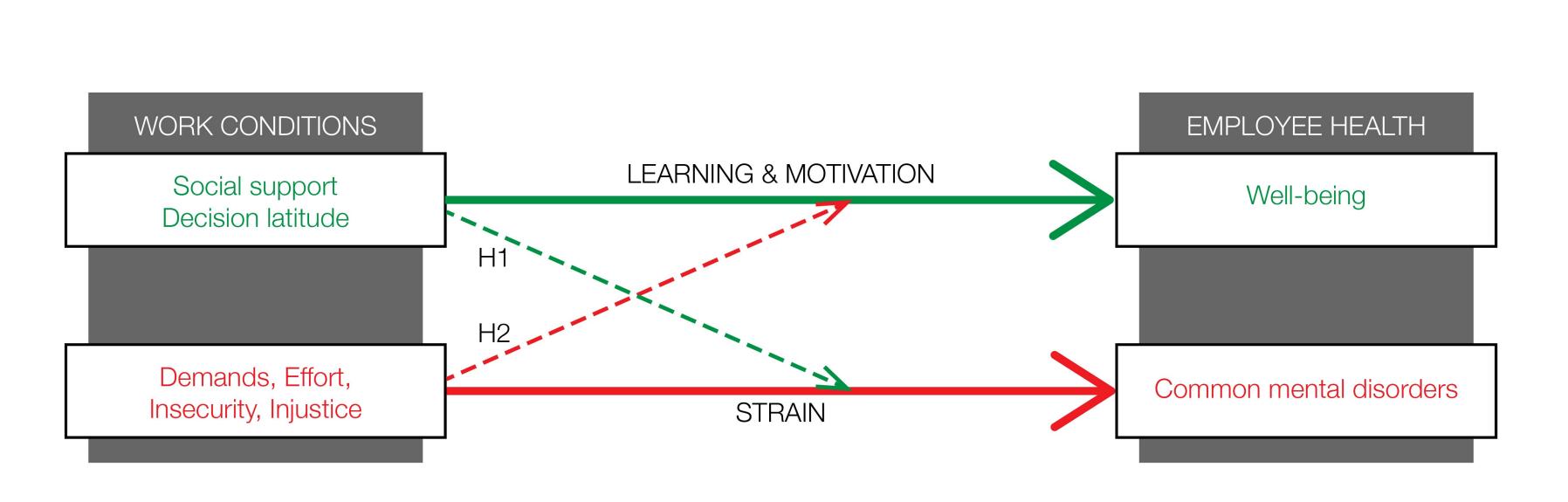
#### Facts about sanctions Between October 2008 and June 2013 76,300 disabled people on ESA have been sanctioned with their sickness benefits cut or stopped completely. The rate of people being sanctioned is rising rapidly. 75% of ESA claimants are sanctioned for not participating in work-related activity, the remainder for missing or being late for an 60% of ESA claimants sanctioned are vulnerable people with a mental health condition or learning difficulty. Tribunals are now upholding almost 90% of appeals against DWP for sanctions

For more information go to

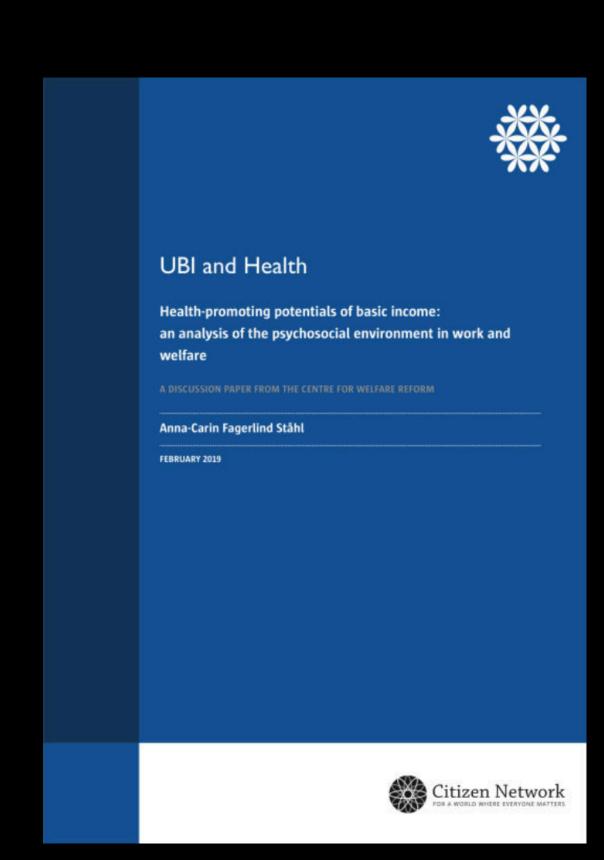
www.mind.org.uk/chreport

## 3. Good work is good for you, so work isn't

The factors that make work good for you are independent of work



Research supports the association between various efforts and demands at work and common mental disorders, and the motivational potentials of various job resources. The hypotheses that resources are sufficient to reduce the risk of high demands on adverse health outcomes (H1) and that high demands are motivating in a context of high resources (H2) remain disputed.



# 4. Employment isn't work and isn't good

At the heart of employment is the master-servant relationship

#### servant

n. an employee of an employer, technically one who works for a master. A servant is distinguished from an"independent contractor" who operates his/her own business even though spending much time on the work of a particular person or entity. The servant has established hours or piece work, is under the direction of the employer even as to details, cannot work for competitors, and acts for the benefit of the employer rather than for himself/herself. A servant (employee) must have workmen's compensation insurance and social security coverage, pay income tax deductions, and may benefit from various Federal and state labor laws. (See: master and servant, employee, independent contractor)

An employee is - legally - the servant of the master - the employer.

Legally (although perhaps not materially) servants are the 21st century equivalent of what in the Classical period would have been called a slave - to be distinguished from a freeman or a citizen

### 5. Paid work is not the only work

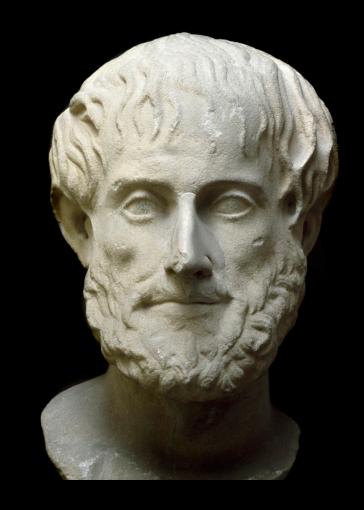
Paid work is just one vital human activity amongst many

The seven day week offers us a picture of the elements that make up a balanced life and the needs of the real economy. Humans need to be able to work and rest; and work comes in many different forms, including the work of love and community.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Creativity	Service	Exchange	Making	Love	Enjoyment	Rest
Moon	Mars	Mercury	Jove	Venus	Saturn	Sun
	Tyr	Woden	Thor	Freya		

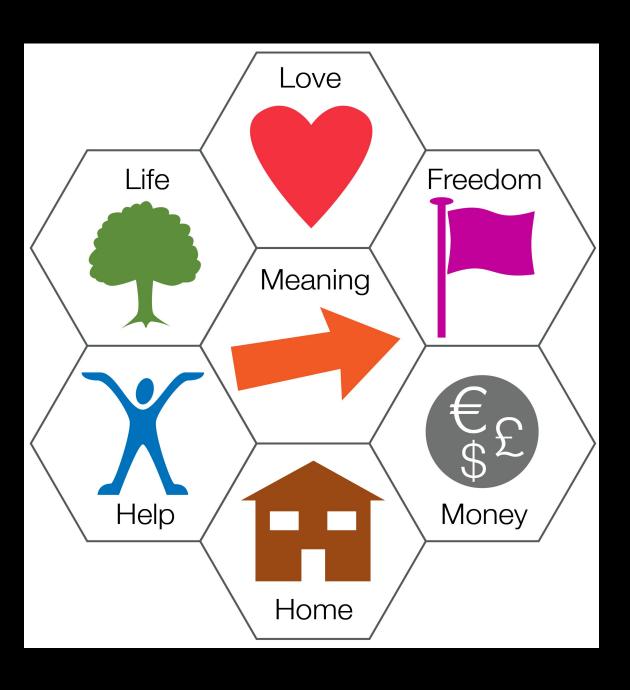
### 6. Work isn't the point of life

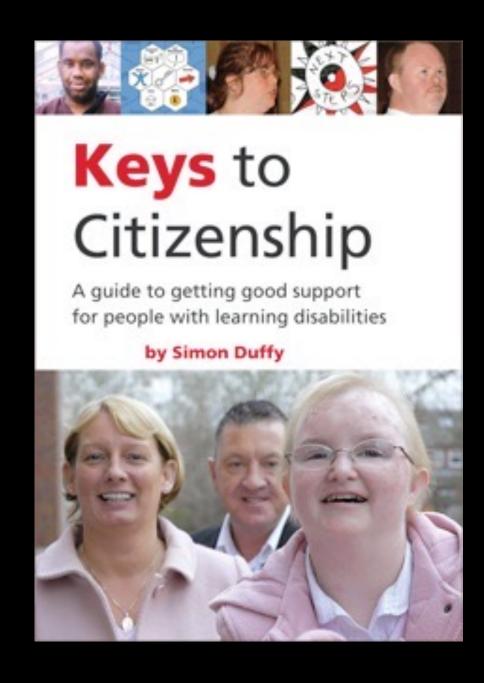
Citizenship is a better way think of the purpose of life and society



τὸ ἀνθρώπινον ἀγαθὸν ψυχῆς ἐνέργεια γίνεται κατ ἀρετήν

wellbeing is the full development of our potential in harmony with virtue

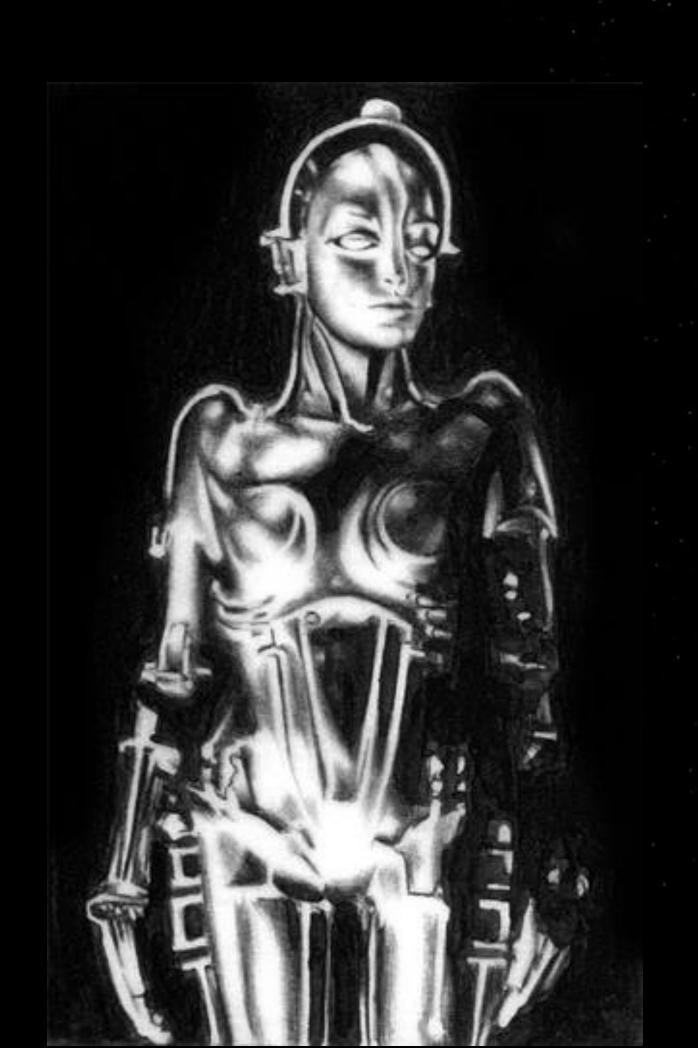




what we wish for those we love is that they live full lives where they make the best of their own unique gifts

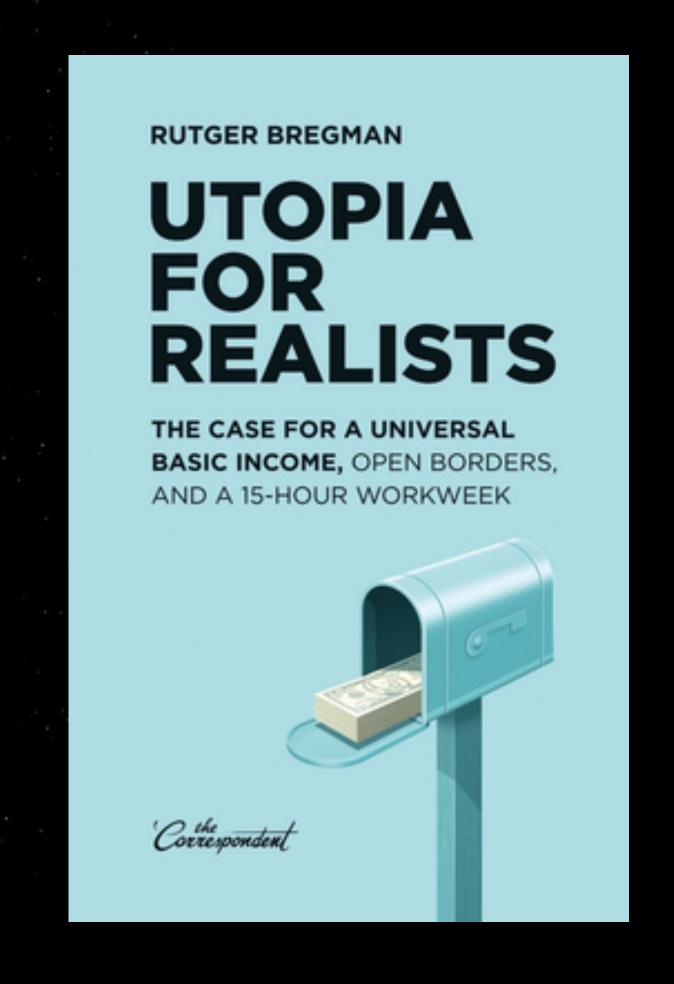
# 7. Working is killing us and the planet

The current work-based economic system is unsustainable





Bring back the Middle Ages - around 1300 France had 6 months of holidays in a year



# Basic Income gives us

- 1. Opportunity to develop better social values
- 2. Protection from harmful punishments and paternalism
- 3. More paid work that is good for us and the ability to avoid bad work
- 4. Freedom to work independently and cooperatively
- 5. Respect for all the vital forms of work and non-work needed for a good life
- 6. Good lives focused on making the best of our talents and gifts
- 7. Sustainable wellbeing in harmony with the planet and human nature

