

Chapter 1 : Administration of federal assistance in the United States - Wikipedia

Food Assistance. Food is essential for survival and the government helps those who cannot afford it. Through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) -- formerly called "food stamps" -- families receive debit cards that they can use to buy food in grocery stores.

Messenger The new tax reform bill has led to an intense debate over whether it would help or hurt the poor. Tax reform in general raises critical issues about whether the government should redistribute income and promote equality in the first place. Jews and Christians look to the Bible for guidance about these questions. And while the Bible is clear about aiding the poor, it does not provide easy answers about taxing the rich. But even so, over the centuries biblical principles have provided an understanding on how to help the needy. The Hebrew Bible and the poor The Hebrew Bible has extensive regulations that require the wealthy to set aside for the poor a portion of the crops that they grow. Farmers are also prohibited from reaping the corners of their fields so that the poor can access and use for their own food the crops grown there. In fact, every seventh year, during the sabbatical year, all debts are forgiven and everything that grows in the land is made available freely to all people. Then, in the great jubilee , celebrated every 50 years, property returns to its original owner. This means that, in the biblical model, no one can permanently hold onto something that finally belongs to God. Throughout Christian history, taxation has been considered an essential government responsibility. These laws also shaped early American approaches to social welfare. The common good Over the last two centuries, new economic realities have raised new challenges in applying biblical principles to economic life. Approaches not foreseen in biblical times emerged in an attempt to respond to new situations. The Salvation Army bucket. Elvert Barnes , CC BY In the 19th century, organizations like the Salvation Army believed that Christians should go out of the churches and into the streets to care for the destitute. During this period, the United States also saw the rise of the social gospel movement that emphasized biblical ideals of justice and equality. Poverty was considered a social problem that required a comprehensive social and governmental response. And when it comes to taxes, no one should pay more or less than they are able. Mercy, not the market Human life has become more interconnected. But even with this deepening interdependence, by some measures, inequality has risen worldwide. In the United States alone, the top 1 percent possess an increasingly larger share of national income. What social policy will do the most good? But given the Jewish and Christian commitment to the poor, the question is perhaps a factual one: What social policy does the most good? In the Gospel of Luke , Jesus taught: Your gift will return to you in full.

Chapter 2 : Guide for the Poor: Assistance for the Poor

The fact that Americans tend to oppose "welfare," but support "assistance to the poor" is a little perplexing, since it's fair to say that most people know that the latter is a description of the former.

It takes just a few minutes with the news to know the needs in the slums, the refugee camps, the AIDs orphans. But perhaps we could do something. Here are some ideas. One great way to help is through micro-loans. One recipient was Paul Mungai, who runs a cobbler shop in Kenya. Ironically, Paul cannot walk without crutches, yet he knows how to make and fix shoes. And he knows how to run a business. Entrepreneurship and business success. Many are willing to learn a skill and be self-sufficient. They just need a small boost to get started, which micro-loans provide. Micro-loans allow people to begin vegetable gardens, or farms, or purchase sewing machines to start a clothing business. Another approach might be for you to actually go to a third-world country. Maybe for a short time, maybe longer. See if you could help on a grass-roots, local level. People can help with medical care, construction, electricity, digging wells, business practices, assisting AIDS orphans. Or perhaps through on-the-ground education and mentoring. If they knew about it, there are Africans who can solve many of their own nutrition problems with plants and herbs already growing there. Nutritionists could show them that the Moringa trees growing in their back yards have seven times more vitamin C than oranges, four times more vitamin A than carrots, four times more calcium than milk, three times more potassium than bananas and almost as much protein as an egg. There are numerous ways we can make a difference. Our compassion can be profound. What we do can be profoundly important. We can help pave the road that leads from poverty to success. We can help create the ingenuity and jobs and wealth that makes good medical care possible. We can create a world that has enough to eat, the world where even welfare kids in housing projects get three square meals a day. My wife and I made this commitment to each other when we got married: If we could find the finances, each year, at least one of us would take a trip to a third-world country and help in some way. One time we met a family in one of the poorest areas of Sao Paulo, Brazil. Their home was a concrete and brick structure with seven-foot ceilings, about 10 by 20 feet. In that space was a bathroom with a toilet and shower, a kitchen and two bedrooms. It used to be plywood, but they had poured cement walls over a period of time. There were holes in the walls, no glass in the windows, and it was simply a stark, cold dwelling. In the kitchen about 6-feet square there was a sink, a stove and a washing machine with a naked lightbulb hanging from the ceiling. Or, spend a day with kids or parents who are dying of AIDS. God can guide us in helping the poor He tells us, " The Lord will guide you always But God calls us to bring kindness into the darkness. Freedom to those enslaved by others. To care for the poor, the homeless, the diseased, and desperate. Jesus said, "Whoever has my commandments and keeps them, he it is who loves me. And he who loves me will be loved by my Father, and I will love him and manifest myself to him. Some relief organizations you can check out. Our intent is not to compile an exhaustive list, but to simply give you a start in expressing your God-given compassion to others.

Chapter 3 : ATTP (Assistance to the poor & Rebates)

assistance in time of difficulty; "the contributions provided some relief for the victims" sculpture consisting of shapes carved on a surface so as to stand out from the surrounding background a change for the better.

In particular, low-income families with few resources are in danger of indefinite financial struggles. Many parents give up on entering the workforce, and resources become even more difficult to find. Why Use Car Donation Programs? Car donation programs like Vehicles for Change have several advantages over traditional routes to obtaining vehicles. When compared and contrasted to purchasing a vehicle from a used car dealership, it quickly becomes apparent that Vehicles for Change offers significantly more value. Used car dealerships may offer seemingly low prices, but they are often backed by high-interest loans, questionable vehicle history reports, and non-existent guarantees. Even worse, used car dealerships sometimes attempt to cover up vehicle defects, issues, and repairs. In contrast, programs like Vehicles for Change provide cars at low prices – backed by honest and trustworthy deals. Qualified applicants are guaranteed low-interest loans and below-market prices. Minor and moderate car repairs are made on-site, and no family is ever sold a car in need of major repairs. The car is not a loan; it is a donation the family can keep. Since that time, the organization has served more than 20, individuals. In the past few years alone, more than 5, low-income families facing a myriad of hardships including disability, job loss, prison sentences, drug and alcohol abuse, and other related issues have received vehicles. In many cases, several families all share a single home which only increases the need for reliable transportation. For example, a single mother with a sick child is not going to need an SUV. In contrast, a construction worker may need a truck to haul equipment and transport supplies. Instead of driving a restricting compact car, he needs a heavy-duty truck. Vehicles for Change can supply this as well. They typically receive a fair number of trucks each year. In addition, Vehicles for Change accepts donations of former public vehicles such as school buses. Vehicles for Change is committed to ongoing education and continued public sector growth. For many, a lack of car ownership prohibits them from obtaining a job which only perpetuates the cycle of financial struggles. Sam is a middle-aged man with a wife and two children. He has a respectable degree from a local community college and has held multiple jobs in the past. Last year, he fell on hard times and was forced to sell his car to continue paying for other necessities. As a result of not owning a car, Sam was consistently late to work. His employer finally fired him. Over the past few months, bills have piled up; the kids are missing out on extracurricular activities, and the future is beginning to look bleak. A job offer may provide much needed hope, but Sam may be unable to accept it due to lack of transportation. With a vehicle donation, Sam can accept a job offer and will regain a solid financial foundation for himself, his children, and his wife. When a family is restricted by a lack of car ownership, children often receive the worst end of things. When a family is able to secure a vehicle, everything changes. Parents can sign their kids up for sports teams, music lessons, art classes, and other activities children should have a chance to do. While having a close family is great, it often requires certain individuals to become caretakers for elderly parents or grandparents. Without a vehicle, being a caretaker is exponentially more difficult. With a vehicle, caretakers can more easily provide care for their dependent without being forced to schedule the entire day around a minor event. Benefits for Special Needs Families The number of American citizens with special needs and disabilities increases every day. Autism alone increased from 1 in children to 1 in 88 children in the past fourteen years. These children and young adults have their own set of needs that a vehicle can help meet. For example, a reliable vehicle makes a huge difference when commuting to out-of-town therapy or specialist appointments. Again, consistent transportation makes a huge difference in allowing disabled loved ones to experience true leisure time with friends and increase their quality of life. Car Ownership Decreases Isolation Lack of a steady job or income is an isolating and lonely experience. Children and adults alike eschew discussing their economic issues, closing themselves off further from those who want to help. Owning a car decreases the pain of isolation by providing new outlets and opportunities to reverse the desperate cycle of loneliness and inaccessibility. Without a foundation of integrity, an initiative that asks people to donate valuable assets would not work. Additionally, car donation programs

are committed to a very specific mission that involves helping people in a time of need. Vehicles for Change is proud to operate with family ideals, pride, and service in mind. They understand that every group, donor, and applicant they come in contact with deserves to be treated with respect and honor. While most are backed by solid principles and an ethical mission, there is a stark difference in execution. At Vehicles for Change, staff members take as much pride in execution as they do in the overall mission. Since its inception in , the program has existed for the sole purpose of helping low-income families secure their own reliable transportation at below-market prices. To date, it has done an exceptionally good job of making this happen. Unlike many car donation organizations, Vehicles for Change asks applicants to apply for the program. Additionally, if the applicant is under 25, he or she must have children to qualify. Recipients are also asked to ensure they can afford ongoing costs fuel, insurance, minor repairs, etc. The program is the main initiative for Vehicles for Change. This program awards vehicles to low-income families that are part of a job-readiness or social-service agency in the area. Applicants must get their assistance program to file an application on their behalf and are required to meet a minimum income level. How to Donate If you are interested in getting involved with car donation programs , consider contacting Vehicles for Change or visiting the website www.vehiclesforchange.org. Donors can take advantage of the easy three-step donation process online or submit a print form. The three-step process involves completing the form, scheduling a pick-up, and meeting the tow truck although donors do not have to be present at time of pick-up. Vehicles for Change prefers vehicles with minor to no damage, but will accept any vehicle. If the vehicle requires significant repairs, Vehicles for Change may repair and sell it to a private dealer. In these situations, proceeds are used to repair other vehicles that will be assigned to a family in need.

Chapter 4 : Welfare - Wikipedia

Clue: Assistance to the poor We have 1 possible answer for the clue Assistance to the poor which appears 1 time in our database. Possible Answers: RELIEF.

Federal grant Programs administer assistance by "granting" or "awarding" a portion of the assistance to recipients. These are called Federal grants or awards. Recipients must first apply for the award directly to the federal agency that administers the program. The agency must then determine the amount of assistance to be awarded and notifies the recipient of the award. To be official, an award requires a contract or grant agreements between the agency and the recipient that details the use of the award and restrictions and limitations. Federal awards may specify a time period during which the recipient may use the assistance. This is called the Period of Availability of Federal Funds. As a condition of receiving Federal awards or grants, recipients must agree to comply with the applicable laws and regulations related to the program and its agency, as well as any provisions included in the contracts and grant agreements entered between the recipient and the agency. Most federal program regulations for which agencies and recipients must always comply are compiled in the Code of Federal Regulations , with summaries and guidance for these regulations contained in OMB Circular letters. Project grants are awarded competitively. Project grants are the most common form of grants and a large number are found in scientific research , technology development, education such as Federal Pell Grants , social services , the arts and health care types of assistance. Categorical grants may be spent only for narrowly defined purposes and recipients often must match a portion of the federal funds. Recipients of block grants have more leeway in using funds than recipients of individual categorical grants. They are not competitively awarded, and have become controversial because of the involvement of political lobbyists used in the process of awarding them to recipients. Recipients are grouped into six main categories, as established by the GSA: These must first be certified by the U. Secretary of the Interior as eligible to receive assistance under special programs and services provided through the Bureau of Indian Affairs [8] and the Indian Health Service. Non-profit organizations and institutions " This category includes semi-public, public and private institutions of higher education and hospitals, Native American Indian Organizations, and any other semi-public and private nonprofit organizations. However, Federally funded research and development centers are excluded from this category. Examples of direct assistance to these individuals include Section 8 vouchers, Pell Grant scholarships, and disaster relief awards, among many others. Certain programs have restrictions on who may receive the assistance because of the nature of its activity or service. Another example is health-related research grants, which individuals are eligible for as long as they satisfy certain criteria, such as that they have a professional or scientific degree, three years of research experience, and are a citizen of the United States. The Pass-through entity is still considered a recipient, but the assistance assigned to it may be "passed on" or "passed-through it" to another recipient. The entity that receives the assistance from a pass-through entity is a sub-recipient. This State office may decide to assign part of its federal grant through sub-grants also known as sub-awards [10] to cities and counties within the State considered local governments for crime-prevention activities such as neighborhood watch programs or supplying new equipment to police forces. Sub-recipients may in turn pass on the assistance to another sub-recipient to serve the purpose required by the federal program, for example if the cities mentioned above pass on part of their assistance to nonprofit organizations dedicated to patrolling neighborhoods at night. Therefore, a recipient may be considered a pass-through entity and a sub-recipient at the same time. The federal government monitors the federal aid provided to any recipient and requires all pass-through entities to monitor the aid they pass on. Noncompliance of a federal regulation on the part of the sub-recipient may also be attributed to the pass-through entity because it is still responsible for the funds it passed on. The task of organizing and categorizing federal assistance programs into a uniform and standardized system has been assigned to the U. This register acts both as a directory and as a dictionary , facilitating both recipients and the general public in finding information of a specific program. Currently, programs in the Catalog are being classified by the GSA into 15 types of assistance, which are then sub-classified into seven financial types of assistance and eight

non-financial types of assistance: Project grants can include fellowships, scholarships, research grants, training grants, traineeships, experimental and demonstration grants, evaluation grants, planning grants, technical assistance grants, survey grants, and construction grants. One example of this type of assistance is the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program. Included are payments under retirement, pension, and compensatory programs. Coverage may be provided directly by the Federal government or through private companies, and may or may not involve the payment of premiums. These services may be performed in conjunction with non-federal personnel, but they involve more than consultation, advice, or counseling. With these designations, a federal assistance program is identified by the combination of both numbers, which in turn creates a five digit number divided by a dot

Chapter 5 : Assistance to the poor - Crossword clues & answers - Global Clue

Having trouble solving with Clue Assistance to the poor? Take a minute out for a deep breath because we are here to help! Nowadays everyone already knows that a person who solves crossword puzzles testifies for a more healthier life as these puzzles lead our brains to work extra hours.

Social security in Australia Prior to in Australia, charitable assistance from benevolent societies, sometimes with financial contributions from the authorities, was the primary means of relief for people not able to support themselves. Queensland legislated a similar system in before the Australian labor Commonwealth government led by Andrew Fisher introduced a national aged pension under the Invalid and Old-Aged Pensions Act A national invalid disability pension was started in , and a national maternity allowance was introduced in Social programs in Canada Canada has a welfare state in the European tradition; however, it is not referred to as "welfare", but rather as "social programs". In Canada, "welfare" usually refers specifically to direct payments to poor individuals as in the American usage and not to healthcare and education spending as in the European usage. Generally speaking, before the Great Depression , most social services were provided by religious charities and other private groups. Changing government policy between the s and s saw the emergence of a welfare state, similar to many Western European countries. Most programs from that era are still in use, although many were scaled back during the s as government priorities shifted towards reducing debt and deficits. Denmark[edit] Danish welfare is handled by the state through a series of policies and the like that seeks to provide welfare services to citizens, hence the term welfare state. This refers not only to social benefits, but also tax-funded education, public child care, medical care, etc. A number of these services are not provided by the state directly, but administered by municipalities , regions or private providers through outsourcing. This sometimes gives a source of tension between the state and municipalities , as there is not always consistency between the promises of welfare provided by the state i. The first article of the French Code of Social Security describes the principle of solidarity. Solidarity is commonly comprehended in relations of similar work, shared responsibility and common risks. Existing solidarities in France caused the expansion of health and social security. Under Adolf Hitler , the National Socialist Program stated "We demand an expansion on a large scale of old age welfare". Today, the social protection of all its citizens is considered a central pillar of German national policy. ALG II can also be paid partially to supplement a low work income. In , a universalistic welfare model was introduced in Italy, offering a number of universal and free services such as a National Health Fund. Welfare in Japan Social welfare, assistance for the ill or otherwise disabled and for the old, has long been provided in Japan by both the government and private companies. Beginning in the s, the government enacted a series of welfare programs, based mainly on European models, to provide medical care and financial support. During the postwar period, a comprehensive system of social security was gradually established. Social protection embraces three major areas: The s had a significant effect on social protection policies. Prior to the s, most Latin American countries focused on social insurance policies involving formal sector workers, assuming that the informal sector would disappear with economic development. The economic crisis of the s and the liberalization of the labor market led to a growing informal sector and a rapid increase in poverty and inequality. Latin American countries did not have the institutions and funds to properly handle such a crisis, both due to the structure of the social security system, and to the previously implemented structural adjustment policies SAPs that had decreased the size of the state. New Welfare programs have integrated the multidimensional, social risk management , and capabilities approaches into poverty alleviation. They focus on income transfers and service provisions while aiming to alleviate both long- and short-term poverty through, among other things, education, health, security, and housing. Unlike previous programs that targeted the working class, new programs have successfully focused on locating and targeting the very poorest. The impacts of social assistance programs vary between countries, and many programs have yet to be fully evaluated. According to Barrientos and Santibanez, the programs have been more successful in increasing investment in human capital than in bringing households above the poverty line. Challenges still exist, including the extreme inequality levels and the mass scale of poverty; locating a

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financial basis for programs; and deciding on exit strategies or on the long-term establishment of programs. New, mostly short-term programs emerged.

Chapter 6 : Assistance to the poor - Crossword Clue Answers

Assistance to the poor. Let's find possible answers to "Assistance to the poor" crossword clue. First of all, we will look for a few extra hints for this entry: Assistance to the poor.

Chapter 7 : How to Help Improve the Lives of the Poor: 7 Steps (with Pictures)

second collection for the poor In lieu of a regular poor box, our parish takes a second collection one Sunday each month in order to serve the needs of the local poor and homeless. We thank everyone for your continued generosity to all of these initiatives.

Chapter 8 : Financial Services for the Poor - Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

Published in , On Assistance to the Poor was Vives' effort to bring these questions to the attention of the City Council of Bruges, and have them addressed by local government. His distinctive development of a single integrated system out of the several practices already in use in Northern Europe presaged the English Poor Laws of and.

Chapter 9 : Car DONATION Programs Assisting LOW-INCOME Families in Need | Vehicles for Change

View the ATTP policy for detailed requirements or contact the Customer Care help-line on tel for assistance. Contact tel: for a home visit if the account holder is unable to apply in person at any of the Customer Care Centres.