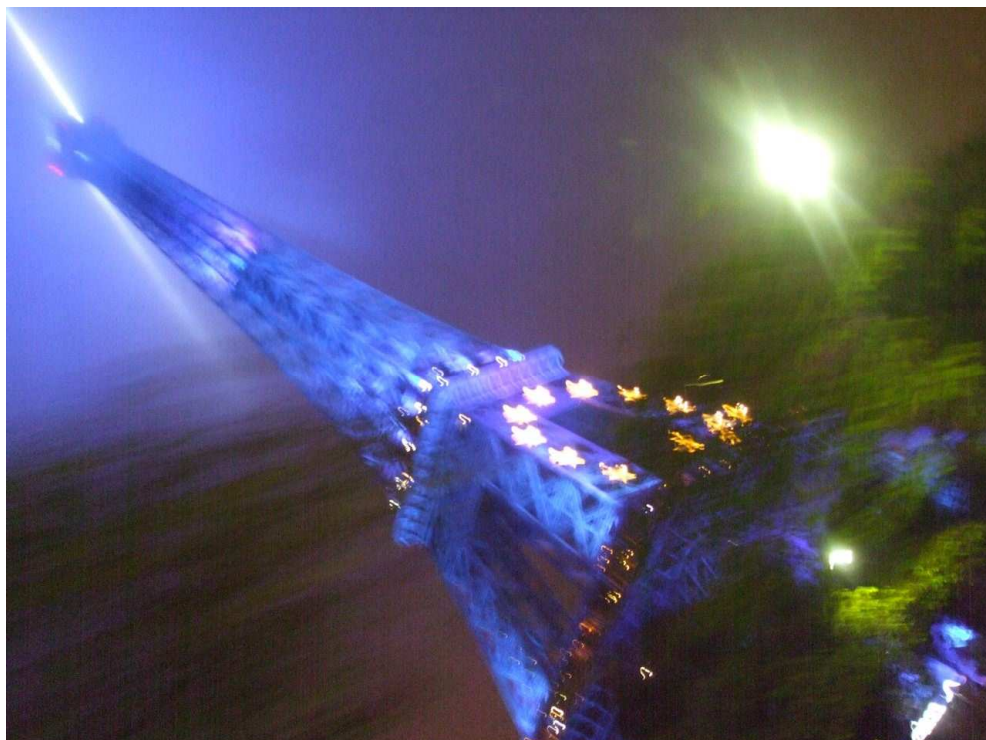


CAPRIGHT SUMMER SCHOOL n°2

Teaching Programme
7th - 9th June 2010

Organised at the ENS Cachan, Paris (FRANCE)

***The European Social Model at the Crossroads:
conceptual tools for analysing critical points***



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Since the onset of high unemployment in the 1970s, European governments have experimented with a variety of policies that affect the demand and supply sides of the labour market, the provision of education and training, social security and pensions. There have been substantial changes in labour market regulation, in the role of social dialogue and in the evolution of other forms of partnership or network – that is, in institutions. To different degrees, these emerging phenomena and initiatives have involved analysis, consultation, collaboration and concerted action at local, regional, national and European levels.

In this context, the Capright summer school, co-funded by the European Commission under the FP6 (www.capright.eu) examines critical points in individual working lives, local public policies, employment, firm restructuring, social dialogue and welfare regimes.

Capability and resources approaches will be considered, between others, as methodological basis for the analysis of those critical points.

Designed for doctoral students and young researchers, this will take the form of three plenary sessions and three parallel workshops that offer students the chance to make their own presentations and to have their work discussed by senior researchers working on the programme.

The Summer school will take place in Paris, at the ENS-Cachan from Monday 7 June to Wednesday 9 June 2009, from 10 am to 4.30 pm. The morning sessions (10-12 am) will be devoted to plenary session with senior presentations. The afternoon sessions (1.30-4.30 pm) will be devoted to three parallel workshops in which doctoral students will present their ongoing researches.

Presentations will be made in English only. Should people be interested in participating in this Summer School, please fill in the **Registration Form** (presented at the end of this document, page 6).

<i>CAPRIGHT Summer School : TEACHING PROGRAMME</i>		
Day 1 (7 th June)	Plenary session 1 <i>Between Nations and Localities:</i> Coordinating Agencies and Policy Instruments	Parallel Doctoral Workshops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • relative to session 1 • relative to session 2 • relative to session 3
Day 2 (8 th June)	Plenary session 2 <i>Individual Working Lives: Collective Resources and Employment Quality</i>	Parallel Doctoral Workshops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • relative to session 1 • relative to session 2 • relative to session 3
Day 3 (9 th June)	Plenary session 3 Social Dialogue, Rights and Capabilities: <i>New Insights on European Public Action</i>	Parallel Doctoral Workshops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • relative to session 1 • relative to session 2 • relative to session 3

Day 1. Between Nations and Localities: *Coordinating Agencies and Policy Instruments*

Recent trends to co-ordinate further EU social governance have shifted away from legal regulation towards the use of ‘soft law’ to promote its objectives (notably skills acquisition and labour market activation) through the Open Method of Co-ordination. In this, Europe has followed the path set by strategies of New Public Management (NPM), that use targets, international benchmarks and competitive performance measures to assess the progress of each Member State in securing predefined social objectives. This strategy raises several issues: how to harness the efforts of local actors and create coherence with existing local agencies pursuing similar goals, how to allow participants in social programmes the possibility of real choice in determining their futures and how these policy innovations have affected access to training, employment services and social benefits. It also bears upon the ways of assessing policy effectiveness at different levels and brings us back to the techniques and processes of policy evaluation. What cognitive tools are employed and how their use relates to normative values?

[Noel Whiteside](#) (*Univ. Warwick, UK*) offers an historical overview of past performance of industrialising cities subject to inward migration, technological change and the demands of global markets. The object is to analyse the different normative frameworks of governance that shaped policy strategies, to identify examples of success and failure and to link this with the issue of policy coherence.

[Robert Lindley](#) (*Univ. Warwick, UK*) will address three broad subjects in the specific context of policies relating to promoting learning, labour and social security: (1) perspectives on public policy, its design and delivery – overlapping and competing values among the policy, practitioner and scientific communities; (2) multi-level governance and its implications for ‘voice’, control and policy effectiveness, and (3) technocratic ideals and the reality of implementation and evaluation.

[Roland Atzmüller](#) (*FORBA, Austria*) will focus on the significance of the local, particularly cities, as crucial sites of social, political and economic restructuring. In the change process, urbanised space plays an important role; changes of economic structures and labour markets lead to increasingly unequal development and the fragmentation of socio-economic spaces. These dynamics are linked to local reconfigurations of “situated public action” in which nationally specific logics of ‘workfare’ reform interact with local demands to embed economic changes and secure social cohesion.

[Jean-Michel Bonvin](#) (*HES-SO, Switzerland*) will present the main outcomes of contemporary studies focusing on local (urban or territorial) experiments, where various actors with diverse backgrounds and professional cultures are called upon to pool their cognitive and material resources and combine their interventions in favour of disadvantaged target groups.

Doctoral workshops will particularly address the natures of the research questions which drive students’ work, the theoretical orientations being adopted, and their relationships with secondary data already available and the primary data to be collected.

Day 2. Individual Working Lives: *Collective Resources and Employment Quality*

This set of researches addresses the contrasting realities found in individual working lives from the point of view of the dividing line between imposed and voluntary mobility. A first line of enquiry concerns the collective resources available to people that enable them to control their mobility. A second line of enquiry addresses effective freedom of choice, from the point of view of these collective resources, as the expression of the capability of individuals to determine their own working lives.

These two issues are developed using the capability approach (CA) promoted by Amartya Sen and the concept of resource regimes as sensitising concepts and as an “enriched informational base of judgement” in evaluating national and European employment and social protection programs. From a methodological point of view, the aforementioned questions are approached by means of a longitudinal approach, using both quantitative and qualitative data. Thus, the effects on labour trajectories of social protection measures and institutional arrangements are assessed in terms of the capabilities they provide to different profiles and in different moments of the life course.

During the second plenary session (8th June morning) two lecturers will conduct the meeting:

[Joan Miquel Verd](#) (*UAB, Spain*) will address the difficulties to operationalise the concept of capability. First of all, the quantitative approaches to Sen’s concept of “capability” will be reviewed, and then a complementary qualitative approach will be presented. However, this qualitative approach is not absent of problems. Empirical examples of these difficulties from the research developed in WP3 will be presented.

[Josiane Vero](#) (*Céreq, France*) will review the framework of labour transition indicators of flexicurity endorsed by the Employment Committee (EMCO) in 2009 and assess their limits through the lens of the Capability Approach. By contrast with these conventional indicators, the presentation will focus on an empirical framework bridging employer and employee levels of analysis and as a result present some lines of inquiry to go beyond those labour transition indicators of flexicurity.

Day 3. Social Dialogue, Rights and Capabilities: New Insights on European Public Action

This set of researches addresses social dialogue and legislation as the driving forces for European public action in the area of employment and social protection. It examines the future of these instruments in the face of a widening set of European approaches (fundamental rights, the open method of coordination, other flexible methods). In combination, do these approaches contribute to combating inequalities in the capability to deliberate of the various actors involved (and if so, under what conditions?). Three fields are examined: coordinating the restructuring of firms and sectors in Europe; articulation between social dialogue and civil dialogue; attachment of social rights to employment or to the person.

During the first plenary session (7th June morning),

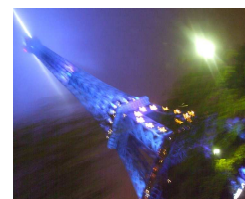
[Jean de Munck](#) (*UCL, Belgium*) will present the synthesis of comparative case studies on restructuring in Europe. He will focus on the potentialities of the Capability framework to shed lights on the assessment of the capability for voice in industrial negotiations in Europe. In particular, the distinction between opportunities and process, and the distinction between bargaining and deliberation will be used as important analytic tools in this evaluation. He will deal with the use of the European directives (information and consultation) and stress the differences between the social dialogue cultures in different parts of Europe concerning the value of such legal tools.

[Claude Didry](#) (*IDHE, France*) and [Annette Jobert](#) (*IDHE, France*) analyse the relations between social dialogue and civil dialogue. Social dialogue is based on institutions involving employers and workers representatives. Civil dialogue is less institutionalised and involves a large variety of actors like NGO, representing civil society.

[Bernard Friot](#) (*IDHE, France*) analyses the employment as a contradictory reality, both an expression of subordinated work and a vehicle for the emancipation of work. Employment is now in crisis with two possible issues: either employability, with a shift from job security to securing career paths, or personal qualification, with a work freed from the labour market.



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REGISTRATION FORM

Personal Information

SURNAME (Family) :

FORENAME :

E-MAIL :

ADDRESS :

INSTITUTION / UNIVERSITY :

Summer School

(for parallel doctoral workshops, select the session in which you intend to present your doctoral work in English)

session 1

Between Nations and Localities: Coordinating Agencies and Policy Instruments

session 2

Individual Working Lives: Collective Resources and Employment Quality

session 3

Social Dialogue, Rights and Capabilities: New Insights on European Public Action

Please send this Form as an attached document to :

▶ Nadine Hallart (nadine.hallart@ens-cachan.fr)

▶ Arnaud Delimoges (arnaud.delimoges@ens-cachan.fr)

Should you need information about possible accommodation, feel free to contact Nadine Hallart and Arnaud Delimoges.