

Welfare Reform and Economic Citizenship: The Cultural Political Economy of Socio-Economic Governance in Europe

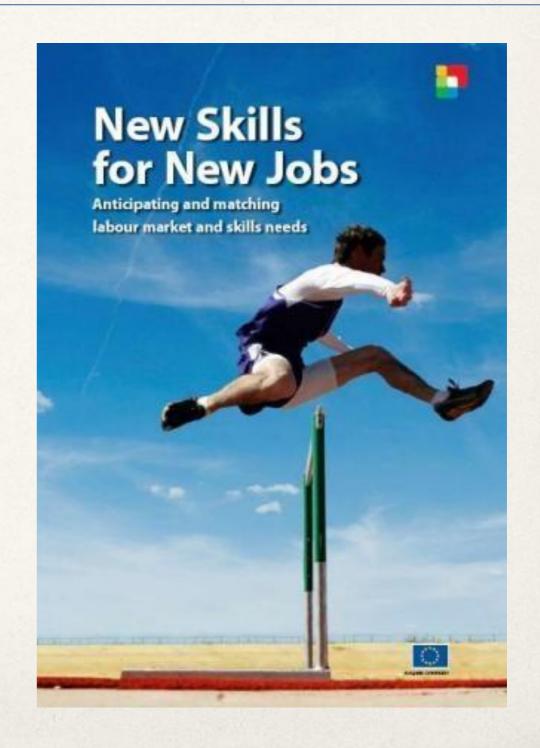
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Cultural Political Economy

- Combines (neo-)Foucauldian and (neo-)Gramscian insights
- "Asks not only how subjectivities and identities are constituted but also how 'economic imaginaries' are created, re-contextualized, and contested; and, equally importantly, who and what is involved in these twin processes" (Sum)
- Emphasis on the co-evolution of semiotic and material processes:
 - Continuing variation in discourses and practices
 - Selection of particular discourses for interpreting events, legitimizing actions, and representing social phenomena
 - Retention of some resonant discourses

Discourse of Employability

- Privileges paid employment as the sole mechanism to achieve social integration and cohesion
 - "The best safeguard against social exclusion is a job"
- Explicitly rejects de-commodification measures as a viable objective of social policy
 - "work towards the removal of obstacles to temporary work agencies ... [and] obstacles to part-time work"

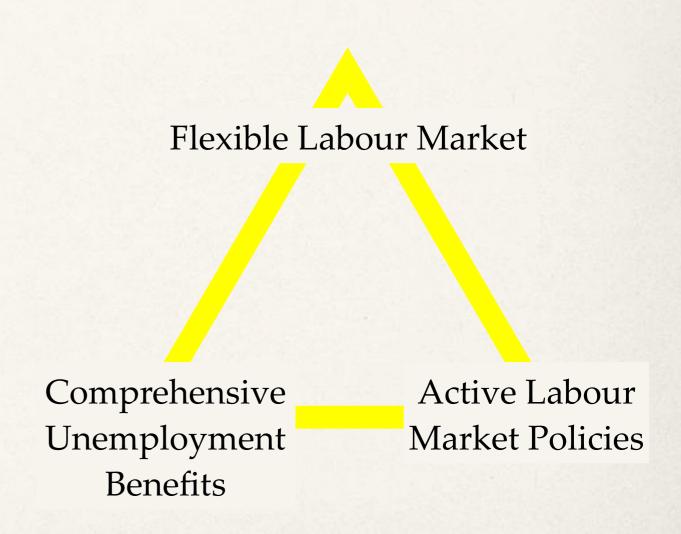


Fracturing Non-Elite Solidarity

- Institutionalized separation of social partners and civil society organizations
 - Governance within the EU is very "business oriented, with only employers and trade unions as active participants," and other non-governmental organizations [NGOs] only included "as observers and not participants"
- Strong Insider/ Outsider distinction made between Social Partners and other NGOs operating at the European level:
 - "Some trade unions block other NGOs from participating in order to avoid diluting their influence"

Limits of Flexicurity

- As a means to adapt welfare regimes to the challenges of globalization, flexicurity has been proposed to ensure that flexible labor markets includes some level of protection for workers
- Shift from the Danish 'Golden Triangle' to the four "Common Principles



Limits of Flexicurity

- Flexible and reliable contractual arrangements
- Effective active labour market policies
- Comprehensive lifelong learning strategies
- Modern social security systems

