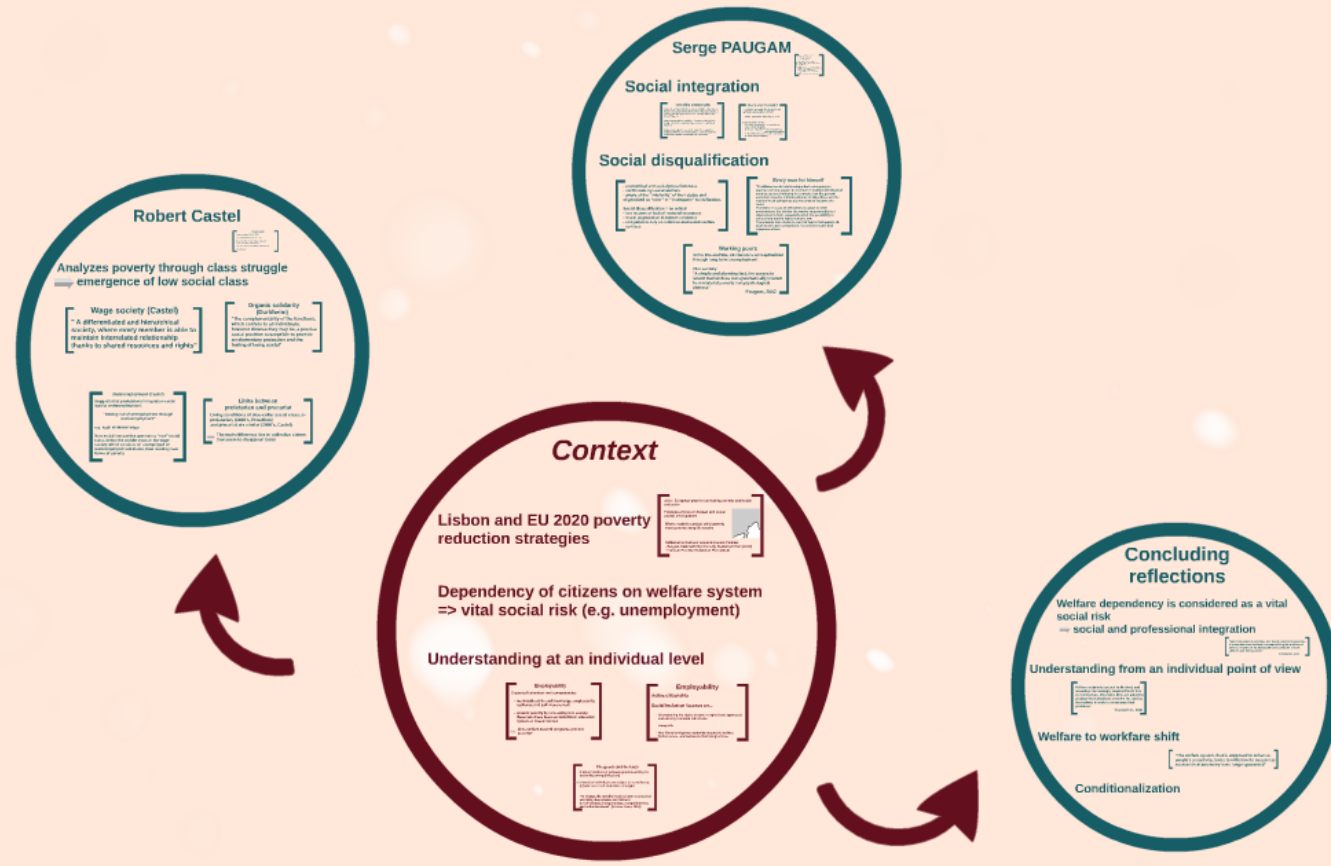


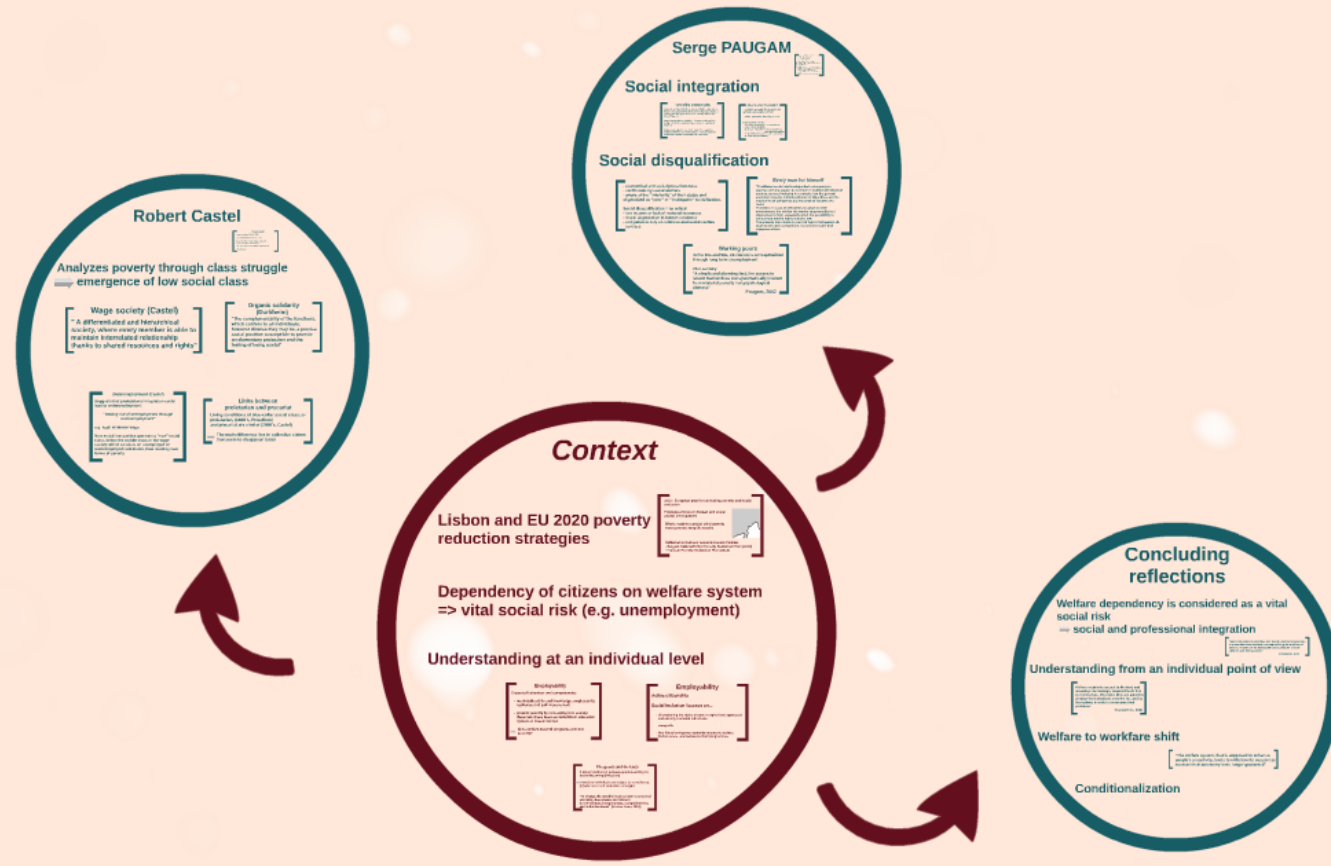
Theorizing construction of *Employability* and process of *Social disqualification* towards children and parents in poverty situation. An exploration of the work of Robert Castel and Serge Paugam

Presented by Nicolas Jacquet
TISSA 2017
Olzstyn



Theorizing construction of *Employability* and process of *Social disqualification* towards children and parents in poverty situation. An exploration of the work of Robert Castel and Serge Paugam

Presented by Nicolas Jacquet
TISSA 2017
Olzstyn



JACQUET Nicolas
PhD Student
Assistant professor
Faculty of Social Sciences
University of Liège
Belgium



Qualitative research (INCh 2014) in the fields of :

- child poverty policies**
- social policies**
- inter-organizational networks**
- social work**

Lectures :

- welfare state evolution in Europe and Belgium**
- social work and its evolution**

Context

Lisbon and EU 2020 poverty reduction strategies

2010 : European year for combating poverty and social exclusion

Proclaim a focus on human and social capital development

Efforts made to combat child poverty must generate tangible results



Reflected in National Social Inclusion Policies
- Belgian National Child Poverty Reduction Plan (2013)
- Walloon Poverty Reduction Plan (2014)

Dependency of citizens on welfare system
=> vital social risk (e.g. unemployment)

Understanding at an individual level

Employability

Expected behaviour and competencies

- marketable skills and knowledge, employability, resilience and self-improvement

- prevent poverty by reinserting into society those who have been excluded from education system or labour market

- does welfare-to-work programs prevent poverty?

Employability

Active citizenship

Social inclusion focuses on...

- Championing the rights of poor, marginalized, oppressed and socially excluded individuals

along with

- Neo-liberal stringency, austerity measures to reduce welfare costs, and welfare-to-work programmes

The goods and the bads

A binary distinction between good/deserving vs. bad/undeserving (Villadsen)

therefore individuals are subject to surveillance, (re)education and activation strategies

"To change the morally impaired poor's perceived passivity, dependency and laziness to self-reliance, independence, competitiveness, and industriousness" (Krumer-Nevo, 2016)

2010 : European year for combating poverty and social exclusion

Proclaim a focus on human and social capital development

Efforts made to combat child poverty must generate tangible results



Reflected in National Social Inclusion Policies

- Belgian National Child Poverty Reduction Plan (2013)**
- Walloon Poverty Reduction Plan (2014)**

Lisbon and EU 2020 poverty reduction strategies

2010 : European year for combating poverty and social exclusion

Proclaim a focus on human and social capital development

Efforts made to combat child poverty must generate tangible results



Reflected in National Social Inclusion Policies
- Belgian National Child Poverty Reduction Plan (2013)
- Walloon Poverty Reduction Plan (2014)

Dependency of citizens on welfare system => vital social risk (e.g. unemployment)

Understanding at an individual level

Employability

Expected behaviour and competencies

- marketable skills and knowledge, employability, resilience and self-improvement
- prevent poverty by reinserting into society those who have been excluded from education system or labour market

→ does welfare-to-work programs prevent poverty?

Employability

Active citizenship

Social inclusion focuses on...

- Championing the rights of poor, marginalized, oppressed and socially excluded individuals
- along with
- Neo-liberal stringency, austerity measures to reduce welfare costs, and welfare-to-work programmes

Lisbon and EU 2020 poverty reduction strategies

2010 : European year for combating poverty and social exclusion

Proclaim a focus on human and social capital development

Efforts made to combat child poverty must generate tangible results



Reflected in National Social Inclusion Policies
- Belgian National Child Poverty Reduction Plan (2013)
- Walloon Poverty Reduction Plan (2014)

Dependency of citizens on welfare system => vital social risk (e.g. unemployment)

Understanding at an individual level

Employability

Expected behaviour and competencies

- marketable skills and knowledge, employability, resilience and self-improvement
- prevent poverty by reinserting into society those who have been excluded from education system or labour market

→ does welfare-to-work programs prevent poverty?

Employability

Active citizenship

Social inclusion focuses on...

- Championing the rights of poor, marginalized, oppressed and socially excluded individuals

along with

- Neo-liberal stringency, austerity measures to reduce welfare costs, and welfare-to-work programmes

The goods and the bads

A binary distinction between good/deserving vs. bad/undeserving (Villadsen)

→ therefore individuals are subject to surveillance, (re)education and activation strategies

"To change the morally impaired poor's perceived passivity, dependency and laziness to self-reliance, independence, competitiveness, and industriousness" (Krumer-Nevo, 2016)

Employability

Expected behaviour and competencies

- **marketable skills and knowledge, employability, resilience and self-improvement**
- **prevent poverty by reinserting into society those who have been excluded from education system or labour market**



does welfare-to-work programs prevent poverty?

Employability

Active citizenship

Social inclusion focuses on...


- **Championing the rights of poor, marginalized, oppressed and socially excluded individuals**

along with

- **Neo-liberal stringency, austerity measures to reduce welfare costs, and welfare-to-work programmes**

The goods and the bads

A binary distinction between good/deserving vs. bad/undeserving (Villadson)

 **therefore individuals are subject to surveillance, (re)education and activation strategies**

"To change the morally impaired poor's perceived passivity, dependency and laziness to self-reliance, independence, competitiveness, and industriousness" (Krumer-Nevo, 2016)

Context

Lisbon and EU 2020 poverty reduction strategies

2010 : European year for combating poverty and social exclusion

Proclaim a focus on human and social capital development

Efforts made to combat child poverty must generate tangible results



Reflected in National Social Inclusion Policies
- Belgian National Child Poverty Reduction Plan (2013)
- Walloon Poverty Reduction Plan (2014)

Dependency of citizens on welfare system
=> vital social risk (e.g. unemployment)

Understanding at an individual level

Employability

Expected behaviour and competencies

- marketable skills and knowledge, employability, resilience and self-improvement

- prevent poverty by reinserting into society those who have been excluded from education system or labour market

does welfare-to-work programs prevent poverty?

Employability

Active citizenship

Social inclusion focuses on...

- Championing the rights of poor, marginalized, oppressed and socially excluded individuals

along with

- Neo-liberal stringency, austerity measures to reduce welfare costs, and welfare-to-work programmes

The goods and the bads

A binary distinction between good/deserving vs. bad/undeserving (Villadsen)

therefore individuals are subject to surveillance, (re)education and activation strategies

"To change the morally impaired poor's perceived passivity, dependency and laziness to self-reliance, independence, competitiveness, and industriousness" (Krumer-Nevo, 2016)

Robert Castel

Robert Castel
- French sociologist (1918 - 2007)
- Studied philosophy in the late 1940s
- Major writings in the field of sociology with
the 1970s and the late 1980s
- Critical sociology of psychology and psychiatry
- "The Worker"

Analyzes poverty through class struggle
→ emergence of low social class

Wage society (Castel)

"A differentiated and hierarchical society, where every member is able to maintain interrelated relationship thanks to shared resources and rights"

Organic solidarity (Durkheim)

"The complementarity of the functions, which confers to all individuals, however diverse they may be, a precise social position susceptible to provide an elementary protection and the feeling of being useful"

Underemployment (Castel)

Suggests that professional integration could lead to underemployment :

"Getting out of unemployment through underemployment"

e.g. legal minimum wage

New social insecurities generate a "new" social class, below the middle class or the wage society which consists of unemployed or underemployed individuals, thus creating new forms of poverty

Links between proletarian and precariat

Living conditions of blue-collar social class, or proletarian, (1900's, Proudhon) and precariat are similar (2000's, Castel)

→ The main difference lies in collective claims that seem to disappear today

Robert Castel

- French sociologist (1933 – 2013)
- Studied philosophy in the late 1950s
- Began working in the field of sociology with Pierre Bourdieu in the late 1960s
- Critical sociology of psychology and psychiatry
- "Disaffiliation"

Robert Castel

Robert Castel
- French sociologist (1918 - 2007)
- Studied philosophy in the late 1940s
- Began working in the field of sociology with
Paul Fassin in the late 1950s
- Critical sociology of psychology and psychiatry
- "The Worker"

Analyzes poverty through class struggle
→ emergence of low social class

Wage society (Castel)

"A differentiated and hierarchical society, where every member is able to maintain interrelated relationship thanks to shared resources and rights"

Organic solidarity (Durkheim)

"The complementarity of the functions, which confers to all individuals, however diverse they may be, a precise social position susceptible to provide an elementary protection and the feeling of being useful"

Underemployment (Castel)

Suggests that professional integration could lead to underemployment :

"Getting out of unemployment through underemployment"

e.g. legal minimum wage

New social insecurities generate a "new" social class, below the middle class or the wage society which consists of unemployed or underemployed individuals, thus creating new forms of poverty

Links between proletarian and precariat

Living conditions of blue-collar social class, or proletarian, (1900's, Proudhon) and precariat are similar (2000's, Castel)

→ The main difference lies in collective claims that seem to disappear today

emergence of low soci

Wage society (Castel)

" A differentiated and hierarchical society, where every member is able to maintain interrelated relationship thanks to shared resources and rights"

Organic solidarity (Durkheim)

"The complementarity of the functions, which confers to all individuals, however diverse they may be, a precise social position susceptible to provide an elementary protection and the feeling of being useful"

Underemployment (Castel)

Suggests that professional integration could lead to underemployment :

"Getting out of unemployment through underemployment"

e.g. legal minimum wage

New social insecurities generate a "new" social class, below the middle class or the *wage society* which consists of unemployed or *underemployed* individuals, thus creating new forms of poverty

Links between proletarian and precariat

Living conditions of blue-collar social class, or
proletarian, (1900's, Proudhon)
and precariat are similar (2000's, Castel)

→ The main difference lies in collective claims
that seem to disappear today

Robert Castel

Robert Castel
- French sociologist (1918 - 2007)
- Studied philosophy in the late 1940s
- Began working in the field of sociology with
Paul Fassin in the late 1950s
- Critical sociology of psychology and psychiatry
- "The Worker"

Analyzes poverty through class struggle
→ emergence of low social class

Wage society (Castel)

"A differentiated and hierarchical society, where every member is able to maintain interrelated relationship thanks to shared resources and rights"

Organic solidarity (Durkheim)

"The complementarity of the functions, which confers to all individuals, however diverse they may be, a precise social position susceptible to provide an elementary protection and the feeling of being useful"

Underemployment (Castel)

Suggests that professional integration could lead to underemployment :

"Getting out of unemployment through underemployment"

e.g. legal minimum wage

New social insecurities generate a "new" social class, below the middle class or the wage society which consists of unemployed or underemployed individuals, thus creating new forms of poverty

Links between proletarian and precariat

Living conditions of blue-collar social class, or proletarian, (1900's, Proudhon) and precariat are similar (2000's, Castel)

→ The main difference lies in collective claims that seem to disappear today

Serge Paugam I.D.

- French sociologist (1960-)
- PhD in Sociology 1988

Thesis under the direction of Dominique Schnapper. Subject: *La disqualification sociale* (social disqualification)

Research topics:

- Sociology of Inequalities and Social Disruptions
- Social Forms of Poverty
- Process of Social Disqualification
- Employment Precarity and Unemployment in Europe
- Welfare Regimes in a comparative perspective

Greeks concepts

Homo faber: take initiatives, use self skills, being able to be part of society and have an activity that contributes to society, has the rights to express himself, find his job interesting, etc.

Homo oeconomicus: quality of incomes, takes pride in being part of the company, agrees to work overtime if need be

Homo sociologicus: social life at work, recognition, healthy professional relationships, in time of pressure maintains a sound relationship with hierarchy

Ideal social integration

- a double prerequisite: material and symbolic appreciation of work
- social protection that rely on work

3 types of abnormalities:

- unreliable integration = satisfaction at work and job volatility
- laborious integration = dissatisfaction at work and job stability
- disqualifying integration = dissatisfaction at work and job volatility

- economical and social precariousness
- well known by social workers
- aware of the "inferiority" of their status and stigmatized as "poor" or "inadequate" to civilization.

Social disqualification = an ordeal

- low income or lack of material resources
- moral degradation in human existence
- obligation to rely on relatives and social welfare services

Every man for himself

"Traditional social relationships that set employers against workers appear to maintain in traditional industrial sectors, as steel-industry for example, but the general evolution towards individualization of objectives and the weakening of collective claims tends to become the norm.

Therefore, in case of difficulties to adapt to work environment, the risk for the worker to personally feel discredited is high, especially when the possibility to collectively defend rights remains low.

The process then leads to a sort of fight of all against all. Such as an open competition, it promotes some and suppress others.

Working poors

In the 80s and 90s, exclusion is conceptualized through long term unemployment

21st century:

"A simple and alarming fact, the access to labour market does not systematically prevent from material poverty nor psychological distress"

Paugam, 2002

Concluding reflections

Welfare dependency is considered as a vital social risk

➔ social and professional integration

“Social investment paradigm has found practical expression in preventive interventions, conceptualizing the problem of poverty in terms of (re-)education and activation of both children and their parents”
Schietecat, 2014

Understanding from an individual point of view

Welfare recipients are put to the test, and nowadays increasingly required to do this by themselves. Moreover, they are asked to produce individualized answers for, and by themselves in order to overcome their problems.
Vrancken D., 2011

Welfare to workfare shift

“The welfare system, that is supposed to enhance people's proactivity, tends to withdraw its support as soon as their autonomy is no longer guaranteed”

Conditionalization

Integration

"Social investment paradigm has found practical expression in preventive interventions, conceptualizing the problem of poverty in terms of (re-)education and activation of both children and their parents"

Schiettecat, 2014

point of view

Concluding reflections

Welfare dependency is considered as a vital social risk

➔ social and professional integration

“Social investment paradigm has found practical expression in preventive interventions, conceptualizing the problem of poverty in terms of (re-)education and activation of both children and their parents”
Schiettecat, 2014

Understanding from an individual point of view

Welfare recipients are put to the test, and nowadays increasingly required to do this by themselves. Moreover, they are asked to produce individualized answers for, and by themselves in order to overcome their problems.
Vrancken D., 2011

Welfare to workfare shift

“The welfare system, that is supposed to enhance people's proactivity, tends to withdraw its support as soon as their autonomy is no longer guaranteed”

Conditionalization

Stigmatizing them

Welfare recipients are put to the test, and nowadays increasingly required to do this by themselves. Moreover, they are asked to produce individualized answers for, and by themselves in order to overcome their problems.

Vrancken D., 2011

Concluding reflections

Welfare dependency is considered as a vital social risk

➔ social and professional integration

“Social investment paradigm has found practical expression in preventive interventions, conceptualizing the problem of poverty in terms of (re-)education and activation of both children and their parents”
Schietecat, 2014

Understanding from an individual point of view

Welfare recipients are put to the test, and nowadays increasingly required to do this by themselves. Moreover, they are asked to produce individualized answers for, and by themselves in order to overcome their problems.
Vrancken D., 2011

Welfare to workfare shift

“The welfare system, that is supposed to enhance people's proactivity, tends to withdraw its support as soon as their autonomy is no longer guaranteed”

Conditionalization

ift

"The welfare system, that is supposed to enhance people's proactivity, tends to withdraw its support as soon as their autonomy is no longer guaranteed"

on

Concluding reflections

Welfare dependency is considered as a vital social risk

➔ social and professional integration

“Social investment paradigm has found practical expression in preventive interventions, conceptualizing the problem of poverty in terms of (re-)education and activation of both children and their parents”
Schietecat, 2014

Understanding from an individual point of view

Welfare recipients are put to the test, and nowadays increasingly required to do this by themselves. Moreover, they are asked to produce individualized answers for, and by themselves in order to overcome their problems.
Vrancken D., 2011

Welfare to workfare shift

“The welfare system, that is supposed to enhance people's proactivity, tends to withdraw its support as soon as their autonomy is no longer guaranteed”

Conditionalization

Theorizing construction of *Employability* and process of *Social disqualification* towards children and parents in poverty situation. An exploration of the work of Robert Castel and Serge Paugam

Presented by Nicolas Jacquet
TISSA 2017
Olzstyn

