

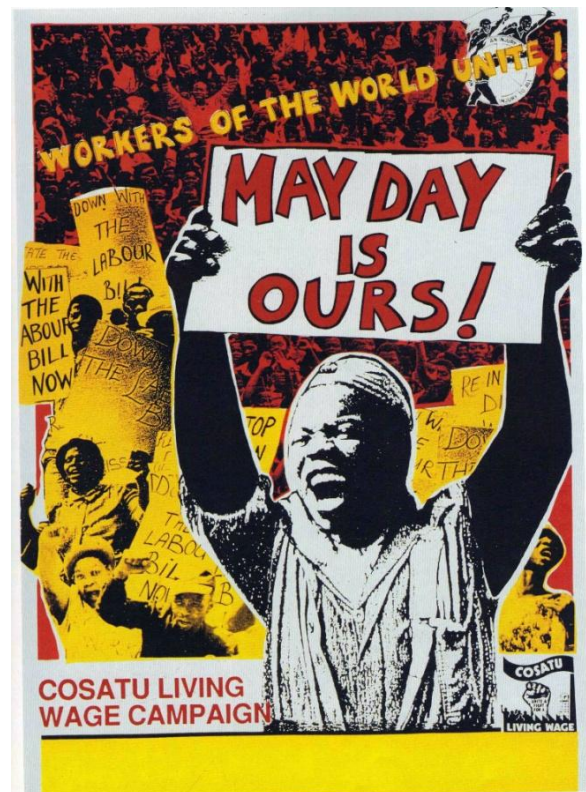
## WORLDS OF WORK AND THE WELFARE STATE IN EUROPE BETWEEN TWO CRISES, 1973-2013

Guest editors **Manfredi Alberti (Università di Palermo)** and **Michele Mioni (Otto-Friedrich University Bamberg)**

Established scholars of transdisciplinary literature have identified the early 1970s as a crucial moment in the history of labour and the history of the welfare state. The end of the Bretton Woods system along with the oil crisis of 1973 have been generally regarded as the beginning of a major break with a welfare state that was conceived during the so-called “Golden Age” of capitalism in Western Europe. Ideas and structural macro-processes gradually reshaped cultural paradigms, policies, and socio-economic relations worldwide. These trends affected concepts and practices of labour and the welfare state. This shift initially occurred in the Anglo-Saxon world. However, it progressively influenced the public debate and policies in continental Europe as well. This process has affected individual states as well as EU institutions.

Concepts like “neo-liberalism”, “globalisation” and “digital revolution” are categories normally used in the literature to explain and contextualise the evolution of welfare systems. Over the past decades social reforms generally aimed to implement active policies, flexsecurity, and workfare. In the public debate, political actors and experts emphasised that welfare and labour reforms should achieve greater flexibility and mobility, to ensure competitiveness and to stimulate reintegration. Within the literature this terminology is used to explain and contextualise the evolution of welfare systems across Europe. Over the past decades social reforms generally aimed to implement policies such as flexsecurity and workfare. In the public debate, political actors and experts emphasised that welfare and labour reforms should achieve greater flexibility and mobility, to ensure competitiveness and to stimulate reintegration into the labour market. National governments built their reforms upon these principles. At the same time, the EU discourse encouraged reforms inspired by greater competitiveness and fiscal austerity while, on the other hand, it appealed to the “European social model” as an ideal of social inclusion.

The call for papers encourages proposals from scholars in history, political science, sociology, labour law on the topics listed here (but not only on them):



### **Welfare, work and European integration:**

- worlds of work and social policy in the European treaties and the EU public debate;
- from the “European social model” to austerity policy;
- comparative welfare models and labour markets.

### **Political and social movements, trade unions, experts:**

- social mobilisations and transformations of the organised labour movements;
- ideas and debates on welfare in the age of austerity;
- leading figures of the political and economic debate on labour and welfare.

### **Concepts and collective imagination:**

- changing concepts of “work” and “non-work” in welfare models;
- cultures and representations of work;
- the public discourse on welfare in the age of austerity.

### **HOW TO SEND AN ARTICLE**

Interested authors should submit an abstract of 250 words (maximum 1500 characters), a short bio of max 100 words (maximum 500 characters) and contact information by email attachment to [redazione.diacronie\[at\]studistorici.com](mailto:redazione.diacronie@studistorici.com) by **January 31th 2023**.

Articles should be between 35.000 and 55.000 characters (spaces included) and must respect the editorial norms (accessible at the following link: <https://www.studistorici.com/en/instructions-to-authors/editorial-and-bibliographical-guidelines/>).

Authors will be notified whether their proposal has been accepted or not by **February 10th 2022**. The complete article must be submitted by **May 15th 2022**. All proposals will be subjected to a double-blind peer review. Publication of this issue is scheduled for **September 2023**.

Abstracts and articles may be submitted in Italian, English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. Contributions in Portuguese will be translated into Italian by the editorial board.

For any questions, please don't hesitate to contact us at: [redazione.diacronie\[at\]studistorici.com](mailto:redazione.diacronie@studistorici.com)