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### **The End of the Social State: The Precarious Life of an Italian (Social) Worker**

In a Global Economy Market, it is possible to identify two peculiar and emblematic aspects concerning the size and the condition of the black labour force :

- many workers do not have the appropriate assistance;
- many foul entrepreneurs damage their employees, those who pay taxes and those who work in a transparent way.

An economy, structurally based on the violation of rules, where the illegal is more convenient than legal, is a distorted, diverted one.

Undeclared work erodes the financing of the Welfare State, reduces the level of social protection of people and their perspectives in the labour market and affect the competitiveness. The reduction of the revenue involves the reduction of the level of services that the state is able to offer and this leads to a vicious circle, as the government increases taxes in order to continue providing our services, instead of creating *de facto* greater incentives to work (Latouche ,2004,38-40).

The achievements and the guarantees received and recognized in a Welfare State, supported by the evolution of technologies and of the economic and social conditions, are creating a new individual, a new social actor, ousting the citizen: the consumer (Bauman ,2006,40-44) .

The political and social conquest of a "free" time and space paradoxically leads to the defeat of the "employed " time and space.

And with it the collapse of those certainties ascertained and associated with forms of protection stipulated by the Constitution, in Italy such as in some European countries, about the insecurity of a whole national public and private contract.

Consequently the introduction of "new" formulas and "new" models of employability, as socially useful jobs, no more continuing coordinate collaboration( the so called co.co.co.), mostly based on a project (co.co. pro.), job on call, job sharing, staff leasing (AA.VV.the Biagi law,2006,7-18) often leads to a dramatic social situation.

The question is unanimously recognized as a matter of public interest and entered in the political European Union Agenda, becoming the subject of agreements between institutions and social partners, according to the specific measures operating under the National Program and local authorities.

The European Commission has expressed a clear orientation in the fight against irregular work through some official communications. In this sense the Council of the European Union launched a resolution on a "code of conduct" for a more effective cooperation between the governments of the Member States for the battle against the abuse of performance and social contributions and undeclared black labour force on a transnational level. (2002/73/EC)

The Scandinavian paradigm showed not only the foundations of a Welfare-State, but also the extremely important social issues, such as the environment, the question concerning the renewable energy, lines of communication and transport, as well as ingenuity and innovation, shared values and institutional cooperation, all this reflected in the Scandinavian Social Model, where, in terms of job market, an employee can be dismissed, but in the next three years is assisted financially and routed around the foreseeable use. Likewise, new graduates have an initial ensured grant that allows them to weigh up the various professional proposals responsibly. (Castells, Himanen, 2002.183).

In Germany a dual system, consisting of companies and schools coordinated by the regions and working together, permits a rational and reasonable idea of a flexible initial employment introducing market of professions and driving to a complete serene employment. Unlike the already planned and designed in France employment project- the so called CPE, the contract for the first intake, rejected by the President Chirac, which proposed the possible dismissal of the employer within the first two years, without a right cause.

In Italy, the theory according to which the Biagi law was conceived and designed is not easy to be interpreted, considering that the stagnation and / or low GDP growth in a socio-economic context results from the rigidity labour market, which discourages investments and prevent businesses to restructure and be competitive on the market. (Gallino, 2006, intr.9-15)

The fact that companies use just the measures contained in the legislative text, does not mean simply that they should be abolished, because in general, often lacks the idea of the functioning of the contracts, a scrap of information.

Law is the sole prerogative and the benefit of accountants and consultants work. There is a wall of rubber between the studies and associated categories productive. There is no institution that has explained how to create new jobs without losing sight of budgets and sizes of business. It is necessary to create a system of assistance or advice to businesses, to explain the benefits of creating working relationships within the rules, understanding that it is necessary to dab the distorting effects.

The Biagi law, or rather its implementation, has resulted in the precarious and in the lowering of wages together with the use of high professionalism: engineers, technicians, computer, for work of low quality.

Two changes should be made immediately to the Biagi law:

- increasing the remuneration for the precarious compared to workers for an indefinite period, in order to discourage the massive and indiscriminate use of workers with few protections, initiating a fiscal and wage policy supporting the flexible work-time;
- limiting the entrepreneurs to use precarious, for example 10%, to avoid a wild flexibility and a long and precariousness without return. (Gallino,2006.34--36)

The assembly line of the twenty-first century is unequivocally characterized by employees of call centers. No longer the Fordist production line, but a myriad of outsourced operators, employees in the outsourcing (provision of services).

Italian Universities each year "churn out" enormous hordes of new graduates. But as the Nobel Prize in economics Joseph Stiglitz says: "If you put them to serve fries or in a call center, why do we spend so much to educate them?".

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