

## TransSOL Summer School Course Descriptions

Tuesday, 4th of July 2017

Course title	<b>Solidarity networks: understanding CSOs, networks, structures and characteristics</b>
Hours	<p>9.00-12.00 Two blocks</p> <p>9.00-10.30 Theoretical background: Modes of coordination in collective action fields (Mario Diani)</p> <p>10.45-12.15 Basic network analytic concepts: 1-mode and 2-mode data, centrality measures, cohesion, group detection and structural equivalence (Nina Eggert &amp; Eva Fernandez)</p> <p><i>*12:00-12:30' Optional 30-minute presentation on SNA migrants' political participation</i></p> <p>Afternoon session</p> <p>14.00-16.00 Searching for modes of coordination and central actors in collective action fields (Diani 2015, Eggert 2014)</p> <p>16.00-17.30 Discussion with students of specific papers/projects that use (or plan to use) SNA</p>
Professor(s)/ convenor(s)	<p><b>Mario Diani, University of Trento</b> <b>Nina Eggert and Eva Fernandez Guzman Grassi, University of Geneva</b></p>
Course description	<p>Social networks play a central role when analysing actors' interactions. Through social network analysis we capture structures, patterns and positions impacting behaviour, information flows and resources. The course provides a general introduction to social networks analysis. It includes theoretical concepts, network measurements and guidance on interpreting practical results. It enhances reflexion on the explanatory mechanisms that might influence relationships such as cooperation, reciprocity, transitivity and bonding. The solidarity network course pertains to an organisational level of analysis, and it is strategically focussed on the relationships among the civil society organisations. It introduces SNA concepts of centrality, cohesion and social capital as well as applied research methods for measurement testing.</p> <p>Participants will have the opportunity to practice with the organisational survey data emanating from the TransSol project.</p>
Course objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To acquire a theoretical background on social networks as well as their impact, definitions, measures and properties</li> <li>- To acquire practical knowledge of SNA software and measurements</li> </ul>

Reading assignment	<p><b>Basic principles of SNA</b>  Borgatti, S. P., A. Mehra, D. J. Brass, and G. Labianca. (2009). 'Network Analysis in the Social Sciences.' <i>Science</i> 323: 892–95.</p> <p>Supplementary theoretical readings:  Granovetter, M. S. (1973). 'The Strength of Weak Ties.' <i>The American Journal of Sociology</i> 78 (6): 1360–80.  Breiger, R. L. (1974). 'The Duality of Persons and Groups.' <i>Social Forces</i> 53: 181–90.</p> <p><b>Modes of coordination: basic principles</b>  Diani, M. (2013). 'Organizational Fields and Social Movement Dynamics.' In <i>The Future of Social Movement Research</i>, edited by J. van Stekelenburg, C. Roggeband, and B. Klandermans, 145–68. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press.</p> <p><b>Modes of coordination: measures and implications</b>  Diani, M. (2015). <i>The Cement of Civil Society</i>. Cambridge/New York: Cambridge University Press, chs. 4–5.  Eggert, N. (2014). 'The Impact of Political Opportunities on Interorganizational Networks: A Comparison of Migrants' Organizational Fields.' <i>Mobilization: An International Quarterly</i> 19 (4): 369–86.</p> <p><b>Centrality measures</b>  Diani, M. (2003). 'Leaders or Brokers?' In <i>Social Movements and Networks</i>, edited by Mario Diani and Doug McAdam, 105–22. Oxford/New York: Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Supplementary reading:  Burt, R. S. (2004). 'Structural Holes and Good Ideas.' <i>American Journal of Sociology</i> 110: 349–99.</p> <p><b>2-mode networks</b>  Diani, M. (2015). <i>The Cement of Civil Society: Studying Networks in Localities</i>. Cambridge/New York: Cambridge University Press, ch. 6.</p> <p><b>Additional perspectives: policy networks</b>  Christopoulos, D., and K. Ingold. (2015). 'Exceptional or Just Well Connected? Political Entrepreneurs and Brokers in Policy Making.' <i>European Political Science Review</i> 7 (3): 475–98.  Berardo, R., and J. T. Scholz. (2010). 'Self-Organizing Policy Networks: Risk, Partner Selection and Cooperation in Estuaries.' <i>American Journal of Political Science</i> 54 (3): 632–49.</p>
Other requirements (prior knowledge, own materials, software, etc.)	<p>No background knowledge is required; however, previous reading would be advisable.</p> <p>Software: Participants can download a trial version of Ucinet from <a href="http://www.analytictech.com">http://www.analytictech.com</a>. Depending on their preferences, packages like Pajek, R or Gephi may also be used, even though shared use of Ucinet might be preferable.</p>

## Wednesday, 5th of July 2017

Course title	<b>Does the law matter for transnational solidarity?</b>
Hours	9.00-10.15 – When legal systems are grounded on solidarity 10.15-10.45 – Coffee break 10.45-12.00 – Solidarity in the EU legal system
Professor(s)/ convenor(s)	<b>Veronica Federico, University of Florence</b>
Course description	<p>Solidarity as a legal concept has a long history, dating back to Roman times. However, it is just in the last two centuries that it has become a relevant value in public and constitutional law. The national communities created in the 18th and 19th centuries recognised the revolutionary principle of <i>fraternité</i> as the socio-legal marker of nation states' citizenship. However, it was only at the end of the Second World War that solidarity came to be fully entrenched in several European constitutional texts, and it was transformed from a philosophical concept into a binding legal standard, grounding and strengthening the most relevant elements of contemporary constitutionalism: human dignity, fundamental rights and the rule of law.</p> <p>Through the discussion of TransSol case-studies, the workshop will, on the one hand, critically discuss the role of 'the law' in shaping the abstract principle of solidarity, and, on the other hand, it will explore whether solidarity as a legal principle has a special role to play in the crisis Europe has been experiencing since 2008, with a focus on constitutional/supreme court case law in the fields of unemployment, migration/asylum and disability. Special attention will be devoted to the analysis of the impact (beneficial or inhibiting) of both the legal system and the institutional system on solidarity practices and perceptions at the level of individual citizens, organisations and public institutions.</p> <p>The workshop will be organised in two sections: one focussing on the national level with a comparative approach, and another focussing on the level of the European Union.</p>
Course objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analyse transnational solidarity from a legal perspective</li> <li>• Understand and critically assess the importance of the legal framework for civil society/individuals' attitudes and practices</li> <li>• Understand the potential of solidarity as a source of law</li> <li>• Discuss the relevance of solidarity as a constitutional paradigm in constitutional litigation</li> <li>• Inquire about the effectiveness of the multilevel governance system for the enforcement of solidarity principles</li> <li>• Discuss the responsibility of the existing laws' and policies' implementation systems in promoting national and European/transnational solidarity</li> </ul>
Reading assignment	<p>Borgmann-Prebil, Y., and M. Ross. (2010). Promoting European Solidarity: Between Rhetoric and Reality? In <i>Promoting Solidarity in the European Union</i>, edited by M. Ross and Y. Borgmann-Prebil, Oxford, Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Giubboni, S. (2015). 'Free Movement of Persons and European Solidarity Revisited.' <i>Perspectives on Federalism</i>, 7 (3).</p> <p>De Witte, F. (2012). 'Transnational Solidarity in the Mediation of Conflicts of Justice in Europe.' <i>European Law Journal</i>, XVIII (5): 694–710.</p> <p>Supiot, A. (2015). 'Judicial Enforcement of Social Solidarity in View of Recent European, German and French Jurisprudence.' In <i>Constitutional sovereignty and social solidarity in Europe</i>, edited by J. van der Walt, D. Grimm, and J. Ellsworth. Nomos/Bloomsbury.</p>

Other requirements (prior knowledge, own materials, software, etc.)	none
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## Thursday, 6th of July 2017

Course title	<b>Civil society-led solidarity: how to study CSOs with surveys</b>
Hours	9.00-12.30
Professor(s)/convenor(s)	<b>Simone Baglioni, Yunus Centre for Social Business and Health, Glasgow Caledonian University</b>
Course description	The course provides a methodological overview of how to study civil society organisations as vehicles of transnational solidarity by means of organisational surveys. It is organised into theoretical and practical parts. Part 1 introduces participants to the use of organisational surveys; it deals with theoretical and methodological issues related to survey-based research, including mapping and sampling strategies, with a particular focus on questionnaire design and question formulation. In Part 2, participants will then have the opportunity to practice by preparing survey questions and discussing analyses of organisational survey data emanating from the TransSol project.
Course objectives	The course aims to introduce participants to the main steps and issues in the design and use of surveys as a method for data collection in the study of civil society organisations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The theoretical conception of the questionnaire and its translation into a meaningful and user-friendly sequence of survey questions (conceptualisation, operationalisation, question formulation and sequencing);</li> <li>• The choice of appropriate question formats (closed questions of various kinds, open questions) and question formulation;</li> <li>• The choice of an appropriate method for mapping organisations and sampling as well as related questions of access to respondents;</li> <li>• The choice of an appropriate format for the administration of the questionnaire (face-to-face, telephone, internet, mail).</li> </ul>
Reading assignment	Baglioni, S., and M. Giugni. (2014). 'Civil Society and Unemployment Politics in Europe: An Introduction.' In <i>Civil Society Organizations, Unemployment and Precarity in Europe</i> , edited by Simone Baglioni and Marco G. Giugni. Houndmills, Basingstoke: Palgrave-Macmillan. Dillman, D. A. (1978). <i>Mail and Telephone Surveys. The Total Design Method</i> . New York: J. Wiley, ch. 1.
Other requirements (prior knowledge, own materials, software, etc.)	none

**Thursday, 6th of July 2017 - Afternoon block (2:00pm-5:30pm, incl. coffee break)**

Course title	<b>Solidarity-building in practice</b>
Hours	3-hour workshop including presentation
Professor(s)/ convenor(s)	<b>Daphne Büllesbach (European Alternatives – <a href="http://www.euroalter.com">www.euroalter.com</a>)</b>
Course description	<p>This workshop will explore what practical forms of transnational solidarity look like and how, where and why they actually exist. We will look at case studies from an operational point of view: how are people being mobilised, what constraints do organisations face, what kinds of activities are being organised, etc.</p> <p>This workshop is built on the first-hand experience of European Alternatives (EA), the civil society partner of the Research Project on Transnational Forms of Solidarity. EA boasts ten years of activism experience across the European continent and beyond (China and Brazil), cutting across cultural, political, media and civil society spheres. Transnational solidarity is a guiding principle of EA's own work and of many of its partners, members and the network.</p>
Course objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explore transnational solidarity from a practical perspective</li> <li>• Understand the practical forms of solidarity activism</li> <li>• Discuss the different forms of solidarity and any constraints and limitations</li> <li>• Understand the impact of solidarity practices on a transnational level</li> <li>• Discuss the role of activism in building transnational solidarity and understand the landscape of civil society activism in Europe</li> </ul>
Reading assignment	<p>The Citizens Manifesto of European Democracy, Solidarity and Equality  <a href="https://euroalter.com/document/the-citizens-manifesto">https://euroalter.com/document/the-citizens-manifesto</a>            List of relevant publications of European Alternatives:  <a href="https://issuu.com/europeanalternatives">https://issuu.com/europeanalternatives</a>            Activizenship: Solidarity/commons from grassroots up, article by Daphne Büllesbach: a new narrative of empowerment.            Online talk show TalkReal database: <a href="https://talkreal.net/">https://talkreal.net/</a></p>
Other requirements (prior knowledge, own materials, software, etc.)	none

Friday, 7th of July 2017

Course title	<b>Studying transnational solidarity organizations through Action Organization Analysis: a new hub website-based approach</b>
Hours	9.00-12.30 Two blocks 1.30 Theoretical background 1.30 Practical exercises
Professor(s)/ convenor(s)	<b>Maria Kousis, Angelos Loukakis, University of Crete</b>
Course description	<p>Action Organization Analysis (AOA) is a new methodological approach for the study of solidarity organisations beyond national borders. Inspired by protest events, protest cases and political claims analysis, it allows for the comprehensive and systematic study of direct action and social movement organisations, especially of the activities from the most recent decade. Unlike content analysis methods that rely on newspapers, AOA takes into account the rise of online sources as well as the new ways in which people interact and participate in politics. It extends protest event analysis and makes use of citizens' online media to systematically study social movement and direct action organisations; it draws on the online media of the organisations themselves instead of mainstream media. Thus, source selection rests on nodal websites/online directories instead of newspapers. Such hub websites, retrieved by search engine experts, offer a 'population' of solidarity organisations, based on which a random sample of organisations is drawn and cleaned for coding purposes.</p> <p>The course situates this new methodological approach in the related literature and illustrates its use for the study of Transnational Solidarity Organisations (TSOs) in the H2020 TransSOL project. The hubs/subhubs selected for each country provide large numbers of links to websites of social movements and solidarity organisations. The techniques applied offer advanced coverage of the repertoire of direct, solidarity and social movement actions. The merits of this new approach are discussed and compared to related content analysis approaches as well as to a mixed-methods approach.</p>
Course objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offer a conceptual and methodological framework for the study of TSOs that engage in formal or informal solidarity-based exchanges and cooperative structures, such as citizens' self-help groups, solidarity networks covering urgent/basic human needs and social enterprises</li> <li>• Delineate the process of identifying, mapping, cleaning and sampling TSOs through a hub website-based approach</li> <li>• Illustrate how the codebook is constructed</li> <li>• Discuss and present the coding approach</li> <li>• Demonstrate the advantages and limitations of TSO analysis based on the main findings of the TransSOL project (WP2)</li> </ul>
Reading assignment	<p>Kousis, M., and M. Paschou. (2016). 'Alternative Forms of Resilience in Hard Economic Times.' Under review, <i>Partecipazione e Conflitto</i>, revisions stage.</p> <p>Kousis, M., M. Giugni, and C. Lahusen. (2016). 'Action Organization Analysis: A New, Online-based Approach Extending Protest Event Analysis through Hubs-based Website Analysis.' ECPR General Conference Panel, Transnational Solidarity and Alternative Action Organizations in European Countries at Times of Crisis, Open Section, Prague, Sept. 7-10.</p> <p>Marketakis, Y., Y. Tzitzikas, N. Anifantis, V. Kalligiannakis, P. Lionakis, and T. Yannakis. (2016). 'Analysis of Web Accessible Networks, Organisations and Groups.' FORTH-ICS.</p>

	<p>Rucht, D., and R. Koopmans. (2002). 'Protest Event Analysis.' In <i>Methods of Social Movement Research</i>, edited by B. Klandermans and S. Staggenborg. Minneapolis, London: University of Minnesota Press, pp. 231–59.</p> <p>TransSOL. (2016). 'Integrated Report on Reflective Forms of Transnational Solidarity, Work Package 2.' <a href="http://transsol.eu/files/2016/12/Integrated-Report-on-Reflective-Forms-of-Transnational-Solidarity.pdf">http://transsol.eu/files/2016/12/Integrated-Report-on-Reflective-Forms-of-Transnational-Solidarity.pdf</a></p>
Other requirements (prior knowledge, own materials, software, etc.)	Basic knowledge of statistics. Basic skills in SPSS and Excel.

## Saturday, 8th of July 2017

Course title	<b>Transnational solidarity and the media: contentious politics, public deliberation and civic engagement</b>
Hours	Morning slot of 3½ hours for lecture and workshop (9.30-13.00)
Professor(s)/convenor(s)	<b>Hans-Jörg Trezn, University of Copenhagen</b> <b>Manlio Cinalli, SciencesPo Paris</b>
Course description	<p>European and transnational solidarity has become one of the most contested claims in public debates. Solidarity is turned into a mobilisation force for intellectuals, political actors and citizens' movements. During the Euro-crisis, which has been unfolding in its variants since 2009, and the refugee crisis, which has been in full swing since early 2015, contested claims for European (transnational) solidarity are omnipresent in the media. In this workshop, we approach the public stage for European solidarity conflicts from three interrelated perspectives: 1) media as the principal stage of contestation among governments, political parties, social movements and civil society, 2) media as the primary arena of public opinion, and 3) media as the facilitator of civic engagement. Drawing on normative and empirical research on the role of the media and the public sphere, we first collect evidence for the transnationalisation/Europeanisation of political communication. We subsequently analyse the politics of public discourse in Europe and its effects on crisis perceptions and solidarity. We approach both the old and the new media spheres and discuss how, both offline and online, news and social media make a difference in the contestation of European solidarity, empowering different actors such as political parties, social movements and citizens. Lastly, we introduce the main methods of quantitative and qualitative content analysis that account for the dynamic aspects of mediated public contestations and the effects of this contestation on solidarity. Among these methods, we focus on analysis of claims-making analysis and user commenting.</p>
Course objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analyse transnational solidarity from a media perspective</li> <li>• Account for the impact of public debates on public opinion and legitimacy</li> <li>• Identify and demarcate the public arenas for solidarity contestation</li> <li>• Discuss the responsibility of journalists and the news media in promoting European/transnational solidarity</li> <li>• Understand the potential of new media and social media practices to open new transnational spaces of solidarity contestation</li> <li>• Apply methods of quantitative and qualitative content analysis to the analysis of solidarity contestation</li> <li>• Assess the impact of the media on public perceptions and support</li> </ul>

Reading assignment	<p>Calhoun, C. (2002). 'Imagining Solidarity: Cosmopolitanism, Constitutional Patriotism, and the Public Sphere.' <i>Public Culture</i> 14 (1): 147–71.</p> <p>Cinalli, M. and M. Giugni. (2016). 'Collective Responses to the Economic Crisis in the Public Domain: Myth or Reality?' <i>Politics and Policy</i> 44 (3): 427–46.</p> <p>Chouliaraki, L. (2013). 'Mediating Vulnerability: Cosmopolitanism and the Public Sphere.' <i>Media, Culture &amp; Society</i> 35 (1): 105–12.</p> <p>Michailidou, A., and H.-J. Trez. (2017). 'EU Crises, Solidarity and the Public Sphere: Towards Differentiated Integration.' Forthcoming in <i>Crises, Differentiation and Democratic Governance in the EU</i>, edited by J. Batora and J. E. Fossum. London: Routledge.</p> <p>Koopmans, R., and P. Statham. (1999). 'Political Claims Analysis: Integrating Protest Event and Political Discourse Approaches.' <i>Mobilization</i> 4: 203–21.</p>
Other requirements (prior knowledge, own materials, software, etc.)	Basic knowledge of statistics. Basic command of SPSS and Excel.

## Sunday, 9th of July 2017

Course title	<b><i>Spatial changes of citizenship and international solidarity Theory and survey research</i></b>
Hours	9.00-12.30 Two blocks 1.30 Lecture 1.30 Workshop
Professor(s)/ convenor(s)	<b>Maria Theiss and Anna Kurowska, University of Warsaw</b>
Course description	<p>Is national citizenship becoming obsolete? May international solidarity be seen as an aspect of emerging global citizenship? This course seeks to present and discuss the links between citizenship and solidarity perspectives.</p> <p>The course will be divided into two parts. The lecture part will present the assumptions and findings present in the contemporary literature on spatial changes in citizenship. Core elements of citizenship—that is, membership in polity, rights, participation and identity—will be discussed in relation to solidarity. If citizenship is by definition exclusivist and assumes solidarity amongst polity members, is international solidarity a way to 'open' it?</p> <p>Against the backdrop of the discussion on disaggregated and postnational citizenship, concepts such as global, multilevel, postnational, denationalised and local citizenship will be presented.</p> <p>The workshop part will be devoted to conceptualising and operationalising citizenship and solidarity on various spatial levels. Survey indicators, including the indicators used in the TransSOL study, will be discussed. We will look at the indicators of attitudes, practices and identities and will discuss their theoretical validity and what they reveal in practice.</p>
Course objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To present a theoretical discussion on spatial changes in citizenship</li> <li>• To discuss the concepts of disaggregated citizenship, global citizenship and postnational, denationalised and local citizenship</li> <li>• To discuss the role of spatiality (local community, city, region, state, the EU, world) when researching current changes in citizenship and solidarity</li> <li>• To discuss the links between citizenship and solidarity</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To offer students practical knowledge of the conceptualisation, operationalisation and measurement of citizenship and solidarity in social surveys</li> <li>• To offer the students practical knowledge on social indicators and their use in comparative analyses</li> </ul>
Reading assignment	<p>Benhabib, S. (2007). 'Twilight of Sovereignty or the Emergence of Cosmopolitan Norms? Rethinking Citizenship in Volatile Times.' <i>Citizenship Studies</i>, 11 (1), 19–36.</p> <p>Soysal, Y. N. (2012). 'Citizenship, Immigration, and the European Social Project: Rights and Obligations of Individuality.' <i>The British Journal of Sociology</i>, 63 (1), 1–21.</p> <p>Sassen, S. (2003). 'The Repositioning of Citizenship: Emergent Subjects and Spaces for Politics.' <i>CR: The New Centennial Review</i>, 3 (2), 41–66.</p>
Other requirements (prior knowledge, own materials, software, etc.)	Basic knowledge of the concept of citizenship (T.H. Marshall and criticisms).