



ORIGINAL PAPER

Social Agenda and Civic Participation within the European Union Multilevel Governance: A Content Analysis of the EU Legal Documentation (2016)

Anca Parmena Olimid *
Cătălina Maria Georgescu**

Abstract

The present study witnesses the social agenda and the civic participation within the European Union multilevel institutional establishment. The paper introduces and scrutinizes more than seven alternative items in the field of social action and civic engagement representing active displays of the European social praxis and referring to the innovative citizen-society empowerment links that define the theoretical structure of the European Union multilevel governance: development, innovation, inclusion, solidarity, entrepreneurship and legal settings. The aim of the study is to employ a seven-step content analysis of the main topics of the social agenda and civic participation using the following research model: 1) defining the main topics of the social agenda; b) targeting the conceptual understandings of each topic; 3) mapping an analytic framework based on the social action and social praxis of legal encounters. The paper develops a theoretical and practical approach to the emerging areas of the European social establishment.

Keywords: *social agenda, civic participation, European Union, governance, institutions, legal documentation*

* Associate Professor, PhD, University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Political Sciences Specialization, Center of Post-Communist Political Studies (CEPOS), Craiova, Romania, parmena2002@yahoo.com

** Lecturer, PhD, University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Political Sciences specialization, Center of Post-Communist Political Studies (CEPOS), Phone: 0040251418515, Email: cata.georgescu@yahoo.com

1. Introduction

Enabling the European integration and mapping the social action and the social praxis within the agenda of the Official Journal of the European Union in the year 2016 outlines the paths to civic participation and social movement shaping the regular implications of the policy-making processes. Further, there are few aspects that academics and professionals focus before mapping the social praxis within the agenda of the Official Journal of the European Union. The first element in this analysis is the operationalization of the European Union legislation as an assemblage of concepts considering the social conceptualization and the relationship between the Europeanization theories, the social facets of civic engagement and participation (Ariely, 2014: 573-595; Ciornei and Recchi, 2017: 468-485). These elements have the decisive role of scrutinizing the European Union (hereinafter EU) legislation and its related acts and documents displayed within the agenda of the Official Journal of the European Union in the year 2016 as a process designed to assess the variations of the social action and social praxis from the legal perspective with elements connecting the individual framework of the EU multilevel governance. The analysis is operationalized to endow a high grade of the usage measurement: (i) the month of the adoption of the documents; (ii) the type of documents; (iii) the major institutional actors issuing the documents and (iv) the leading types of procedures.

2. Literature overview and theme-directed research

Theorizing the social action and social praxis within the processes of the European integration, the recent literature has asserted the Europeanization theories, the democracy deficit and the social conception of participation and sustainability (Hobolt, 2012: 88-105; Georgescu, 2014: 135-146; Hooghe, 2012: 87-111; Saurugger, 2010: 471-495; Sharma and Ruud, 2003: 205-214). In this direction, we part the Sirgy and Mangleburg's endowment toward "a general theory of social system" (Sirgy and Mangleburg, 1988: 115-129) and the demand of Weiss-Gal and Welbourne for the "professionalisation of social work" (Weiss-Gal and Welbourne, 2008: 281-290).

Social action and social praxis research is amplifying and importing with it a mixed-up composite of topics and themes arising from various societal, cultural and political fields heading an index of six prevailing items: a) the "social development" and the complex thesis of the social system development and related fields; b) the "social innovation" and the relationship between the urban areas development and the gaps of the rural landscape; c) the "social inclusion" and the indicators of (un)employment, the conceptual nexus of "equality" and the institutional mechanisms focusing on European/national and/ or regional variations; d) the "social security" and the proper functioning of the relationship between the social establishment and the economic growth; e) the "social solidarity" and the challenges of the "social cohesion"; f) the "social entrepreneurship", the interplay between "accumulative fragmentalism" (Nicolopoulou, 2014: 678-702) and the "innovative profiles" managing the patterns of organizations and the entrepreneurial establishments (Short, Moss and Lumpkin, 2009: 161-194; Nicolopoulou, 2014: 678-702); g) the "social legislation" mainly linking the "reform of job security legislation" (Davidsson and Emmenegger, 2013: 339-363), the "social inclusion" (Collins, 2003: 16-43) and the "social citizenship" (Greer and Sokol, 2014: 66-87).

2.1. Part 1: “social development”

Part 1 of the research is focusing on the “social development” often theorized between the “social system development” and management scrutinizing (Sharma and Ruud, 2003: 205-214; Sirgy and Mangleburg, 1988: 115-129). The concept received various definitions and interpretations grounding a three-dimension analysis: “developmental psychology, management and marketing” (Sirgy and Mangleburg, 1988: 115-129) granting the social system to engage the basic satisfaction of the biological needs (Saurugger, 2010: 471-495; Sharma and Ruud, 2003: 205-214; Sirgy and Mangleburg, 1988: 115-129). The literature also argued that there is a paired legitimization of the social needs engaging the social development, the development divide, the progressive encounters of the social dynamics both enabling the human and institutional development (Sirgy and Mangleburg, 1988: 115-129; Olimid and Olimid, 2016: 35-47).

2.2. Part 2: “social innovation”

Part 2 of the research, “social innovation” and particularly “innovation” enlists: economic growth, health care system (Dubé, Jha, Faber et al., 2014: 119-141), urban policies and experiences (Oliveira and Breda-Vásquez, 2012: 522-538) and labor market inputs and outputs (Higuchi, 2014: 110-124). At the individual level, it bridges the social factors and the institutional mechanisms requiring the capacity to face market competitiveness and social inclusion (Shortall and Warner, 2010: 575-597). Nonetheless, Oliveira and Breda-Vásquez (2012: 522-538) discuss the complementary alternatives of urban development founded on innovation and market economy. The authors explore the prospects and dissemination of “social innovation” depending on the education limits and the urban policy’s requirements (Oliveira and Breda-Vásquez, 2012: 522-538).

2.3. Part 3: “social inclusion”

Social inclusion may be analyzed as a concept-base of social market and as the nexus among various outcomes of employment, educational system and training engagements (Shortall and Warner, 2010: 575-597; Martin and Cobigo, 2011: 276-282; Rose, Daiches and Potier, 2012: 256-268). Social inclusion also includes the individuals’ “equality” (Collins 2003: 16-43) and “solidarity” (Crow, 2010: 52-60) assessing the conceptual model and the “source of European solidarity” (Rose, Daiches and Potier, 2012: 256-268; Ciornei and Recchi, 2017: 468-485). Martin and Cobigo enable the “social inclusion” and the definite purpose of the encounter between the legal aspects and the policies at regional level assessing the correlation between the objective aspects and the subjective understandings of the vulnerable population (Martin and Cobigo, 2011: 276-282).

2.4. Part 4: “social security”

The recently theorized concept of “social security” represents “a necessary condition” for societies and their economic growth (Matijascic and McKinnon, 2014: 3-15; McKinnon, Brimblecombe, McClanahan and Orton, 2014: 17-36). Social security enables the recent trends of social security policies in a context of increasing the administrative processes and developing “suitable responses” to the security systems (McKinnon, Brimblecombe, McClanahan and Orton, 2014: 17-36; Ariely, 2014: 573-595). Matijascic and McKinnon also address a set of questions regarding the dynamics of the social security system and the aims of sustainable development focusing on two

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research results: “social security administration” and “social security coverage” (Matijascic and McKinnon, 2014: 3-15).

2.5. Part 5: “social solidarity”

The state-of-the-art of “social solidarity” generates a relational method of scrutinizing the concept in conjunction with other decentring legal and social instruments. The essence of “social solidarity” is the “social relationship” (Crow, 2010: 52-60) linked to the “social cohesion” (Matijascic and McKinnon, 2014: 3-15; Ariely, 2014: 573-595) and the dynamics of the European solidarity (Ciornei and Recchi, 2017: 468-485).

All these have a major impact on the resources and proficiency of “social cohesion” (Ariely, 2014: 573-595). Crow also examines the relationship between “social solidarity” and the social problems proposing a pattern of social outcomes based on “social solidarities” and “social relationship” (Crow, 2010: 52-60).

2.6. Part 6: “social entrepreneurship”

In this study, we also investigate the data highlighting the trends of “social entrepreneurship” fostering the links among the cognitive and theoretical cross-analyses in the field (Short, Moss and Lumpkin, 2009: 161-194; Nicolopoulou, 2014: 678-702; Grégoire, Corbett and McMullen, 2011: 1443-1477). The literature also points up the latent drawbacks in practically configuring the “social entrepreneurship” by exploring the phenomenon based upon “accumulative fragmentalism” (Nicolopoulou, 2014: 678-702) and “innovative profiles” joining individuals-organizations-entrepreneurial establishments (Short, Moss and Lumpkin, 2009: 161-194; Nicolopoulou, 2014: 678-702). The literature explores the “social entrepreneurship” as a complex-based analysis design focused on recognizing the following main steps: 1) the social and cognitive debate (Short, Moss and Lumpkin, 2009: 161-194); the recognition of the institutional opportunities (Nicolopoulou, 2014: 678-702); 3) the convergent processes of the entrepreneurial establishment. A key feature focuses on the social and economic development and catalysing the social and economic changes and objectives (Short, Moss and Lumpkin, 2009: 161-194; Nicolopoulou, 2014: 678-702).

2.7. Part 7: “social legislation”

The paper delves into the analysis of the related social legislation of the EU law directly connecting types of documents and major institutional actors of these acts. The recent literature postulates the social legislation also consulting the outcomes of the “reform of job security legislation” (Davidsson and Emmenegger, 2013: 339-363) “social inclusion” (Collins, 2003: 16-43) and “social citizenship” (Greer and Sokol, 2014: 66-87). The concept of “social legislation” operationalizes the legal spectrum of the EU norms by selecting and categorizing the field work of social conditionality.

3. Research questions

This study enables the main advancements of the European social action and social praxis fixing the context of a content analysis of more than 3000 documents adopted in the year 2016 (Table 1) hereby including regulations and decisions laying down the general provisions and also the common provisions depending on various types of procedure: ordinary legislative procedure, non-legislative procedure, other legal procedures etc. (Figure 02-04). The research questions of this study are investigating the legal comprehension of the social action and social praxis within the agenda of the Official

Journal of the European Union in the year 2016 empowering the following main research questions: Qi: How does the analysis of the social action and social praxis outcomes vary depending on the type of document and the institutional provider? Qii: What are the main documents issued in the field of social action and social praxis pointing out the European solidarity? Qiii: Which are the three-focus concepts defining the context of the social action and social praxis? Qiv: How does the usage of the focus concepts vary considering the type of document, the author of the document, the type of the procedure and the type of act? Qv: How does the scrutiny of the seven items “social development”; “social innovation”; “social inclusion”; “social security”; “social solidarity”; “social entrepreneurship” and “social legislation” explain and improve the performance of the main European Union institutional establishments?

4. Methods and methodology

4.1. Research design

The present paper aims at analyzing the main topics of the social action research and social practice within the agenda of the Official Journal of the European Union (hereinafter OJ) focusing on the following seven conceptual variables: a) “social development”; b) “social innovation”; c) “social inclusion”; d) “social security”; e) “social solidarity”; f) “social entrepreneurship” and g) “social legislation”.

4.2. Research settings

This content analysis is engaged to establish the framework for the institutional action in the fields of the legislative and administrative establishments. We have developed a *three-focus methodology* (hereinafter TFM) hosting: 1) social security systems; 2) social inclusion; 3) social solidarity and related items (above presented). The three-focus methodology enables other conceptual usages when the social and political context is licensed to feature other legal, cultural and linguistic differentials. The TFM facets seven main research steps (Figure 01): (1) identification of the body of documents published within the agenda of the OJ using the EUR-Lex: EU Law facilities (EUR-Lex, 2017); (2) targeting the search criteria using each conceptual variable above described; (3) refining the search results by: (3i) domain (Official Journal); (3ii) subdomain; (3iii) year of document (2016); (3iv) type of procedure; (3v) author of the document; (3vi) type of act; (4) scrutinizing the performance of various types of acts; (5) investigating the performance of the main institutional authors of the documents; (6) exploring the types of procedures; (7) evaluation and discussion of the results. Accordingly, we searched and identified the documents that specifically included the topics of the “social development”; “social innovation”; “social inclusion”; “social security”; “social solidarity”; “social entrepreneurship” and “social legislation”.

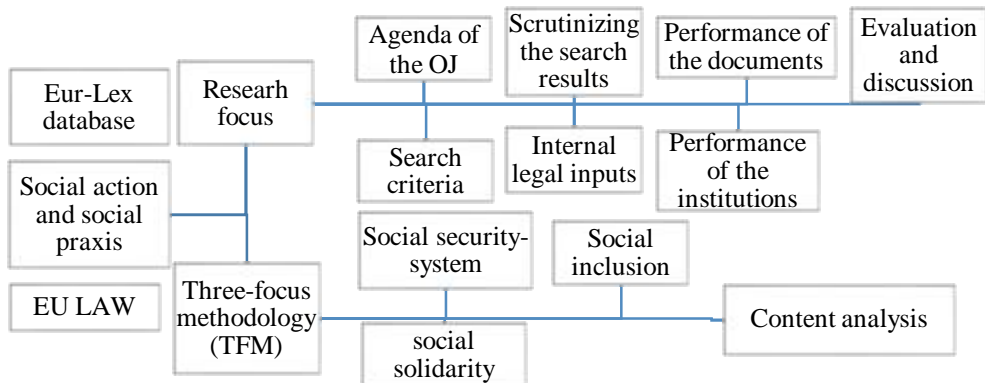
4.3. Research sample

The main outcomes of the research empower: (i) a horizontal conceptual collaboration (Tables 1-4, Column 1, Rows 1-7) for all seven items and (ii) an induced analysis rather than an individual-driven content analysis (Figures 02-04). The TFM analysis is implemented using the Eur-Lex database with the pointing focus on the year 2016 (from January 2016 to December 2016). To analyse the social action and the social praxis we focused on more than 3000 documents facilitating the coordination of the research concepts (Table 1) as follows: 1) Step 1. Research focus; 2) Step 2. Establishment

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of the search criteria; 3) Step 3. Scrutinizing search results and linking the internal legal inputs of social praxis and civic participation; 4) Step 4. Performance of the documents; 5) Step 5. Performance of the institutions; 6) Step 6. Evaluation and discussion (Figure 01).

Figure 01. Research mapping of the social action, social praxis and related items within the Agenda of the Official Journal of the European Union (2016)



Source: Authors' representation

5. Research findings

5.1. Findings on the month of the documents

The sampling research for Table 1 was developed considering the twelve months of the year 2016 (January 2016 noted (01) to December 2016 noted (12)) as particular sequences for each month of the year (Column 2-Column 13, Table 1). The analysis revealed a total of 3234 documents (Table 1.1. and Table 1.2.) as follows: 797 documents released for the “social development” search (24,64% of the total); 309 documents (9,55) for the “social innovation”; 247 results (7,63%) for “social inclusion”; 860 results (26,59%) for the “social security” search; 121 results for the “social solidarity” (3,74%); 48 documents (1,48%) for the “social entrepreneurship” search and 852 documents (26,34%) for the “social legislation” search.

The main findings are: 128 results for “social legislation” (month of June 2016); 118 results for the “social security” search (month of June 2016); 112 results for the “social development” search (month of July 2016); 105 results for the “social legislation” search (month of October 2016). Despite of the increasing projection of “social security” (row 5), “social legislation” (row 8) and “social development” (row 2), we also found few results revealing the decreasing use of the following concepts: “social entrepreneurship” (between 2-8 uses, January-November 2016); “social innovation” (8 uses, August 2016); “social inclusion” (6 uses, August 2016 and 4 uses, November 2016); “social solidarity” (2 uses, January 2016; 4 uses for October and November 2016; 7 uses, March 2016).

Table 1. Month of the documents

Topic/ month (01→12)	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
Social development	36	41	57	80	71	107	112	30	62	97	33	71
Social innovation	10	20	17	37	28	23	48	8	21	50	16	31
Social inclusion	9	22	21	33	25	23	31	6	16	34	4	23
Social security	40	48	55	95	90	118	92	42	74	87	42	77
Social solidarity	2	8	7	10	5	35	12	9	14	4	4	15
Social entrepreneurship	2	3	3	3	7	2	8	*	2	4	2	12
Social legislation	47	58	68	87	67	128	87	35	60	105	42	68

Source: Authors' representation (Data displayed as results of the search research of the topics on the Eur-lex database). We noted 01 (month of January 2016); 02 (month of February 2016); 03 (month of March 2016); 04 (month of April 2016); 05 (month of May 2016); 06 (month of June 2016); 07 (month of July 2016); 08 (month of August 2016); 09 (month of September 2016); 10 (month of October 2016); 11 (month of November 2016); 12 (month of December 2016) (*: no data released)

In Table 1, the calculation shows that for the month of January 2016, we consider 47 results for “social legislation”, 40 results were determined for the “social security” search, 36 results for “social development”, 10 results for “social innovation”, 9 results for “social inclusion”, 2 results for “social solidarity” and 2 results for “social entrepreneurship”. The Column 2 demonstrates a nexus model for the “social legislation”, “social security” and “social development” in the first month of the year 2016 drawing from the law, security and development areas.

Table 1.1. Month of the documents in the year 2016 (total documents/ topic)

Topic/ month (01→12)	Total documents
Social development	797 documents (months 01→12)
Social innovation	309 documents (months 01→12)
Social inclusion	247 documents (months 01→12)
Social security	860 documents (months 01→12)
Social solidarity	121 documents (months 01→12)
Social entrepreneurship	48 documents (months 01→12)
Social legislation	852 documents (months 01→12)

Source: Authors' representation (Data displayed as results of the search research of the topics on the Eur-lex database). We noted 01 (month of January 2016); 02 (month of February 2016); 03 (month of March 2016); 04 (month of April 2016); 05 (month of May 2016); 06 (month of June 2016); 07 (month of July 2016); 08 (month of August 2016); 09 (month of September 2016); 10 (month of October 2016); 11 (month of November 2016); 12 (month of December 2016).

Table 1.2. Month of the documents in the year 2016 (% from the total documents)

Topic/ month (01→12)	Total documents/ month/ topic %
Social development	24,64 % from the total documents for the months (“social development” findings)
Social innovation	9,55 % from the total documents for the months (“social innovation” findings)
Social inclusion	7,63 % from the total documents for the months (“social inclusion” findings)
Social security	26,59 % from the total documents for the months (“social security” findings)
Social solidarity	3,74 % from the total documents for the months (“social solidarity” findings)
Social entrepreneurship	1,48 % from the total documents for the months (“social entrepreneurship findings”)
Social legislation	26,34 % from the total documents for the months (“social legislation” findings)

Source: Authors’ representation (Data displayed as results of the search research of the topics on the Eur-lex database)

This cross-disciplinary analysis is determined by a medley of other variables such as “innovation”, “inclusion”, “solidarity” and “entrepreneurship”. In contrast to the Column 2 results, Column 3 (February 2016) of Table 1 draws a total of 58 results as follows: 48 results for “social security”, 41 results for “social development”, 22 results for “social inclusion”, 20 results for “social innovation”, 8 results for “social solidarity” and 3 results for “social entrepreneurship”. Column 4 (March 2016) and Column 5 (April 2016) show that the results for “social development” vary from 57 to 80 findings, from 55 to 95 results for the “social security” search, from 7 to 10 results for the “social solidarity” search and from 21 to 33 results for the “social inclusion” search. Column 6 (May 2016) and 7 (June 2016) estimate the following variations of the findings: from 90 (May 2016) to 118 results (June 2016) (“social security” search); from 71 (May 2016) to 107 results (June 2016) (“social development” search); from 28 (May 2016) to 23 results (June 2016) (“social innovation” search); from 25 (May 2016) to 23 results (June 2016) (“social inclusion” search); from 5 (May 2016) to 35 results (June 2016) (“social solidarity” search); from 7 (May 2016) to 2 results (June 2016) (“social entrepreneurship” search); from 67 (May 2016) to 128 results (2016) (“social legislation” search). Column 8 (July 2016), Column 9 (August 2016) and Column 10 (September 2016) show that the values registered mainly increased in July, decreased in August and increased in September 2016 as follow: the “social development” search increased in July 2016 (112 results), decreased in August 2016 (30 results) and then increased to 62 results (September 2016); the “social innovation” search increased in July 2016 (48 results), decreased in August 2016 (8 results) and then increased to 21 results (September 2016); the “social inclusion” search increased in July 2016 (31 results), decreased in August 2016 (6 results) and then increased to 16 results (September 2016); the “social security” search decreased in July 2016 (92 results), also decreased in August 2016 (42 results) and then increased to 74

results (September 2016); the “social solidarity” search decreased in July 2016 (12 results), also decreased in August 2016 (9 results) and then increased to 14 results (September 2016); the “social legislation” search decreased in July 2016 (87 results), decreased also in August 2016 (35 results) and then increased to 60 results (September 2016); the “social entrepreneurship” search increased in July 2016 (8 results) and then decreased to 2 results (September 2016).

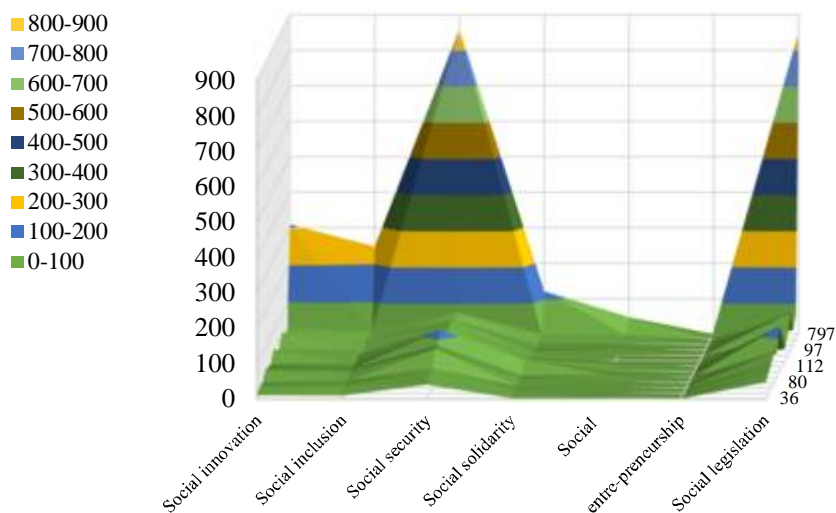


Figure 02. Month of the documents (year 2016)

Source: Authors’ representation (Data displayed as results of the search research of the topics on the Eur-lex database)

5.2. Findings on the main types of procedure

The search for the main types of procedures identifies a total of: 127 results for the “social development” considering the four types of procedures described in Columns 2-5; 39 results for the “social innovation” and also “social inclusion”; 110 results for “social security”; 14 results for the “social solidarity” search; 133 results for the “social legislation” (Table 2).

Table 2. Main types of procedure

Topic	Ordinary legislative procedure (COD)	Non-legislative procedure (NLE)	Special legislative procedure – EP consulted (CNS)	Special legislative procedure-EP Consent required (APP)
Social development	101	18	6	2
Social innovation	33	5	*	1
Social inclusion	31	6	2	*

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Social security	81	23	5	1
Social solidarity	8	4	1	1
Social entrepreneurship	*	*	*	*
Social legislation	110	11	10	2

Note: Ordinary legislative procedure (COD); Non-legislative procedure (NLE); Special legislative procedure – EP consulted (CNS); Special legislative procedure-EP; Consent required (APP) (data displayed by the EUR-Lex Database). Source: Author’s representation (Data displayed as results of the search research of the topics on the Eur-lex database) (*: no data released)

Source: Authors’ representation (Data displayed as results of the search research of the topics on the Eur-lex database)

5.3. Findings on the major authors of the documents

Table 3 and Figure 03 highlight the major five institutional sources of the documents (European Economic and Social Committee, Council of the European Union, European Commission, European Parliament and Committee of the Regions) generating the following data for each item categorized: a total of 684 results for “social development” (27,66% of the total), 277 results for “social innovation” (11,20% of the total), 223 results (9,02% of the total) for “social inclusion”, 500 results (20,22%) for the “social security” search, 92 results for “social solidarity” (3,72%), 40 results for “social entrepreneurship” (1,61%) and 656 results for the “social legislation” search (26,52%). To examine the impact of the main authors of the documents, we examined the top performance of each institution for one selected category (Table 3 and Figure 03) considering the vertical variance approaches (per column) in the measurement process as follows: (i) first institution, European Economic and Social Committee (Column 2; 135 results for the “social development” search); (ii) second institution, Council of the European Union (Column 3; 165 results for the “social development” search and Column 3, 165 results for the “social legislation” search) and (iii) third institution, European Commission (Column 4; 259 results) for the “social legislation” search); (iv) fourth institution, European Parliament (Column 5, 104 results) for the “social development” search); (v) fifth institution, Committee of the Regions (Column 6, 44 results %) for the “social development” search).

Table 3. Major authors of the documents

Topic	EESC	CEU	EC	EP	CoR	Total (%)
Social development	135	165	236	104	44	684 (27,66%)
Social innovation	84	57	56	47	33	277 (11,20%)
Social inclusion	60	54	51	36	22	223 (9,02%)
Social security	99	159	131	85	26	500 (20,22%)
Social solidarity	32	18	14	15	13	92 (3,72%)

Social entrepreneurship	13	10	4	10	3	40 (1,61%)
Social legislation	106	165	259	94	32	656 (26,52%)

Note: European Economic and Social Committee (EESC); Council of the European Union (CEU); European Commission (EC); European Parliament (EP); Committee of the Regions (CoR). Source: Author's representation (Data displayed as results of the search research of the topics on the Eur-lex database).

Source: Authors' representation (Data displayed as results of the search research of the topics on the Eur-lex database)

According to the results of the Table 3, the major findings for “social innovation” (Row 3, Table 3) are determined for EESC (Column 2) and CEU (Column 3), for “social inclusion” are enabled for EESC (Column 2) and CEU (Column 3) and for “social security” are included in Column 3 (CEU search area) and Column 4 (EC search area).

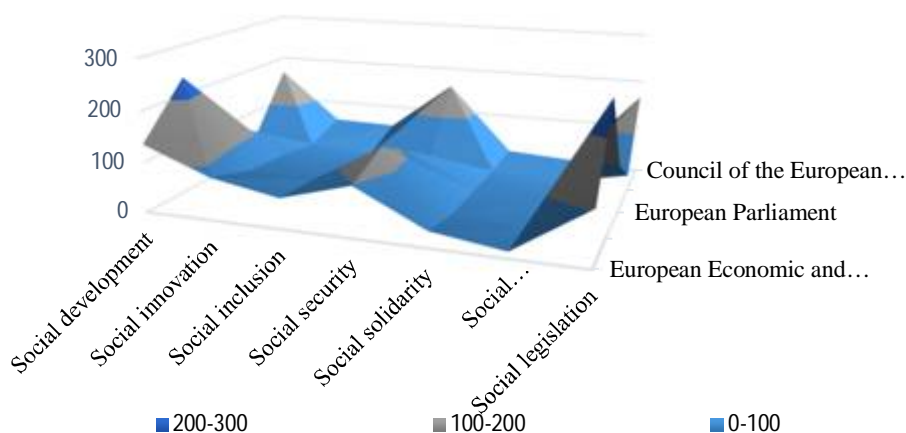


Figure 03. Major authors of the documents

Source: Authors' representation (Data displayed as results of the search research of the topics on the Eur-lex database)

5.4. Findings on the main types of acts

The analysis of the data provided by Table 4 acknowledges more results for the “social security” (575 results), “social legislation” (492 results) and “social development” (455 results) rather than “social inclusion” (127 results) and “social solidarity” (71 results). Table 4 also indicates that the analysis enabled a total of 455 results for the “social development” search; 153 results for the “social innovation” search; 127 results for the “social inclusion” search; 575 results for the “social security”; 71 results for the “social solidarity”; 14 results for the “social entrepreneurship”; 492 results for the “social legislation” (Table 4 and Figure 04). The analysis reveals 24,11% for the “social development” and 26.07% for the “social legislation” search.

Table 4. Main ten types of acts

Topic	REG	OP	D	J	OW	A	T	REC	Total
Social development	84	71	68	59	51	46	39	37	455
Social innovation	10	38	22	8	39	11	5	20	153
Social inclusion	20	31	19	14	22	8	2	11	127
Social security	52	49	70	304	35	23	21	21	575
Social solidarity	3	13	8	4	15	1	22	5	71
Social entrepreneurship	2	2	2	*	5	*	*	3	14
Social legislation	95	59	48	178	36	14	36	26	492

Note: Regulation (REG); Opinion not proposing amendment (OP); Decision (D); J (Judicial Information); Own-initiative opinion (OW); Announcements (A); Treaty (T); Recommendation (REC). Source: Author's representation (Data displayed as results of the search research of the topics on the Eur-lex database) (*: no data released)

Source: Authors' representation (Data displayed as results of the search research of the topics on the Eur-lex database)

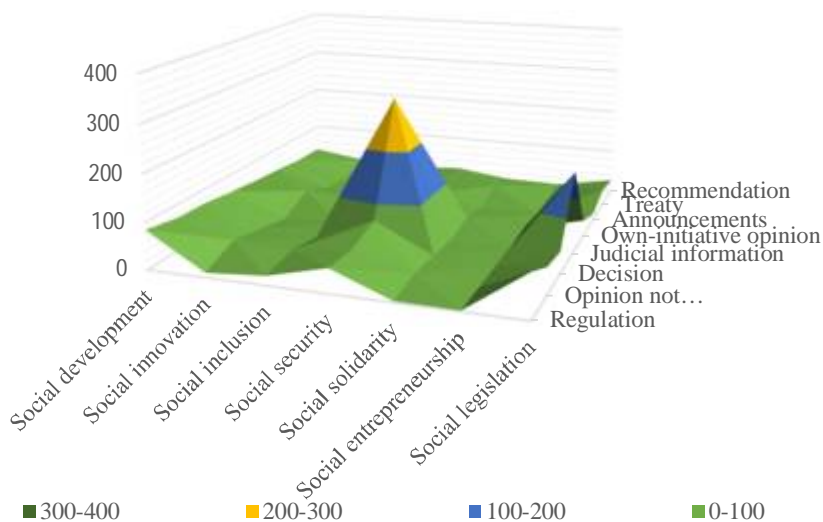


Figure 04. Main ten types of actes

Source: Authors' representation (Data displayed as results of the search research of the topics on the Eur-lex database)

6. Discussion

This expanded document search generated more than 3000 documents from which 1230 documents (38,03% of the total) for the concepts yielded by the TFM

configuration (“social inclusion”, “social security” and “social solidarity” (Table 1, rows 4-6 and Figure 02) (Research step 5.1. Findings on the month of the documents).

The second main search of the types of procedures listed 163 results bringing the cross-sectorial collaboration of the three concepts reported by the the TFM configuration (“social inclusion”, “social security” and “social solidarity” (Table 2, rows 4-6) (Research step 5.2. Findings on the main types of procedure). The third research category of results for the TFM configuration enable a total of 815 results designing the three-focus settings of “social inclusion” (27,36% of the TFM configuration), “social security” (61,34%) and “social solidarity” (11,28% of the TFM configuration) (Table 3, rows 4-6) (Research step 5.3. Findings on the major authors of the documents). The fourth pointing analysis of the TFM identifies 773 results for the three-focus conceptualization of “social inclusion” (16,42% of the TFM configuration), “social security” (74,38%) and “social solidarity” (9,18% of the TFM configuration) (Table 4, rows 4-6, Figure 04) (Research step 5.4. Findings on the main types of acts).

Conclusions

The study engages the recent legal paths of the social action and social praxis enabling the European integration and introducing important variables and self-categorizes the new directions that emerge from the recent agenda of the Official Journal of the European Union. The study indicates the variances of the research focused on a three-focus methodology that reveals the various usage of the items expanding the theoretical outcomes of the recent literature in the field (Hooghe, 2012: 87-11; Saurugger, 2010: 471-495; Sharma and Ruud, 2003: 205-214; Sirgy and Mangleburg, 1988: 115-129; Weiss-Gal and Welbourne, 2008; Dubé, Jha, Faber et al., 2014: 119-141; Rose, Daiches and Potier, 2012: 256-268; Ciornei and Recchi, 2017: 468-485).

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