

Leadership and public action

HÉLÈNE MONNET – OCTOBER 6TH 2022 – ENSV-FVI

What is sociology ?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YnCJU6PaCio>

Introduction

❖ *What is leadership ?*

➔ Definition by Gary Yukl (2010) :

« Leadership is the process of influencing others to understand and agree about what needs to be done and how to do it, and the process of facilitating individual and collective efforts to accomplish shared objectives ».

❖ *What is public action ?*

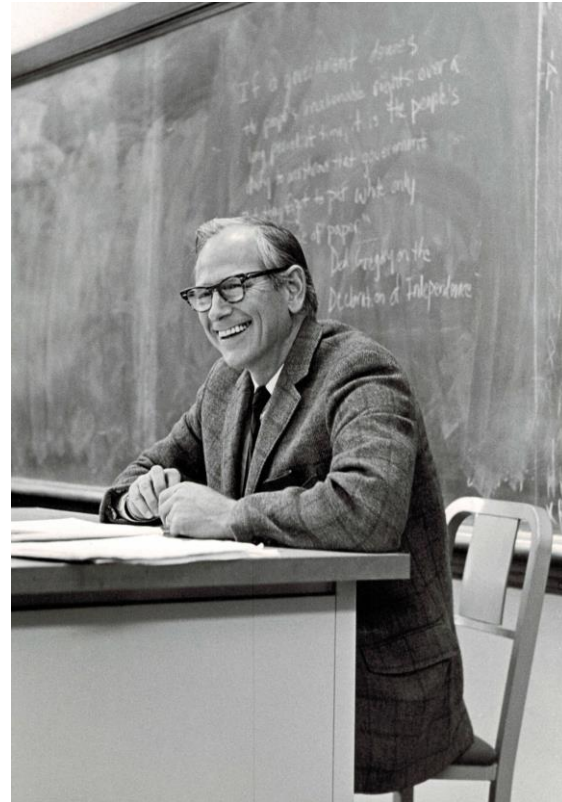
Difference between : polity/politics/policy

Introduction

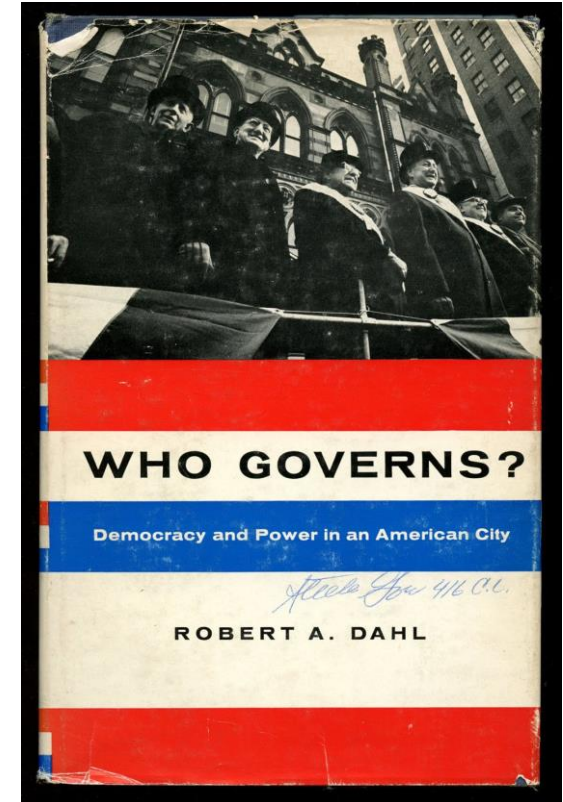
❖ Leadership and public action

Robert Dahl, *Who governs ?*, 1961.

❖ From public policy to public action



Robert Dahl, Yale University



Robert Dahl, *Who governs ?*, 1961.

Part 1 : leadership and legitimacy

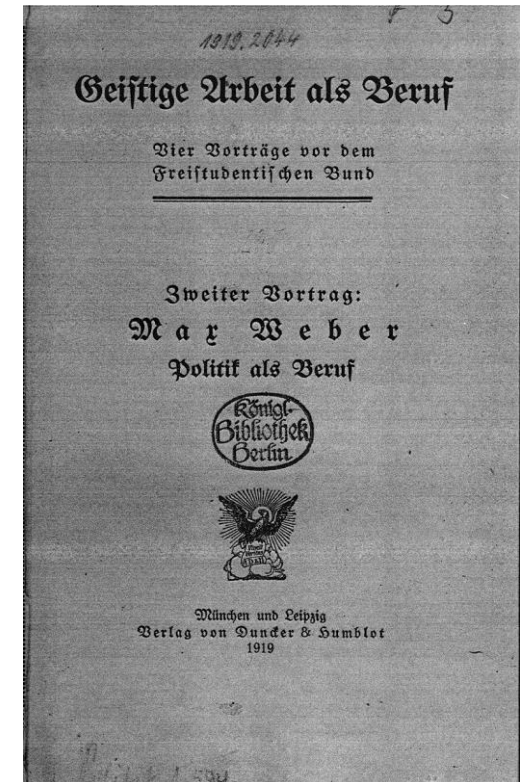
❖ Why is the State legitimate ?

Max Weber, *Politics as a vocation*, 1919.

The State claims to use his monopoly of legal force.

3 types of authorities/legitimacies :

- Charismatic
- Traditional
- Rational-legal



Part 1 : leadership and legitimacy

❖ A few models

- Public problems' agenda setting (Gusfield, 1981)
- Policy's instruments (Lascoumes, Le Galès, 2005)
- Elite's sociology and New Public Management

Part 2 : multi-level governance and citizens' issues

- ❖ Leadership and internationalization
 - ➔ Questioning the State's leadership
- ❖ Leadership and governance
 - ➔ The increasing role of NGOs and CSOs



Humans Right Watch 2022 Report

Part 2 : multi-level governance and citizens' issues

❖ Leadership and populations

Multiplication of participatory devices

What concrete benefits ? What limits ?



An example of a public inquiry about a local urbanism planning, 2019.

Case studies

2 groups, 30 minutes each to prepare, 10-15 minutes presentation.

Objectives : mixing both professional experiences and the case (+imagination), to analyse and try to apply those approaches to your professional context. Asking questions rather than answering it and solving problems.