

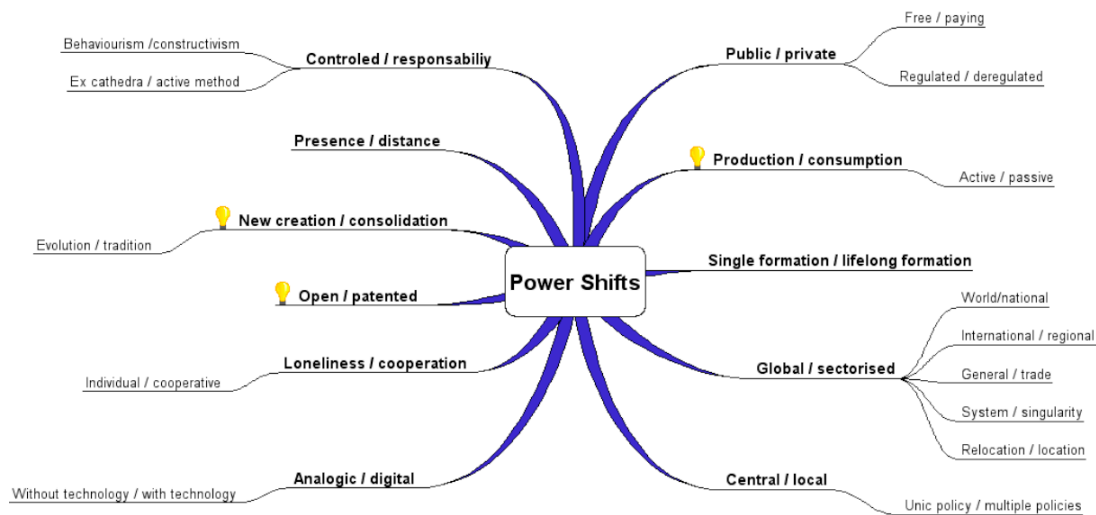
# Power Shifts

Name: François Filliettaz

Institution: SEM/DIP

Address: 2-4 Théodore-de-Bèze 1204 Genève Suisse (2003-2009)

**Power Shifts are dual descriptors of situations. It is assumed that reality lies between the two concepts, and could be manipulated in both directions.**



## 1 Public / private

The domain is under central state's control, or a large autonomy is granted to economic and civic organisations.

### 1.1 Free / paying

Whether the costs are assumed by state, or everybody has to pay for himself.

### 1.2 Regulated / deregulated

Whether the whole field is regulated by state or private organizations, or is left free to individual initiative.

## 2 Production / consumption

To produce a peculiar, better, answer to peculiar requirement, or simply use something already at disposal.

## 2.1 Active / passive

To think at and produce something better, or just use a poor existent.

## 3 Single formation / lifelong formation

One has to follow only one educational cursus, or has to follow many trainings during his professional life.

## 4 Global / sectorised

Whether assets are seen as valid for every entity, or the particularities are promoted.

### 4.1 World/national

Globalisation, or respect for national particularism.

### 4.2 International / regional

This shift deals with « international culture » or the respect and the protection of weaker culture.

### 4.3 General / trade

The scope is the whole set of actors, or one peculiar context.

### 4.4 System / singularity

Every little thing is seen as related to others, or per se.

### 4.5 Relocation / location

To produce or buy services where it is the more profitable or advantageous, without taking in account the local needs.

## 5 Central / local

Whether the central state holds the entire control, or a great amount of prerogatives are left to local authorities.

### 5.1 Unic policy / multiple policies

Whether the same policy is enforced by all the entities, or many policies are carried out by numerous entities.

## 6 Analogic / digital

More than just a descriptor of a technological condition, this shift is like a world's divide's measure.

6.1 Without technology / with technology

The process is accomplished without using any new technologies, in traditional way, or is re-examined in order to take advantage of the new contributions of technologies.

7 Loneliness / cooperation

To do a job and study alone, or studying with others.

7.1 Individual / cooperative

Working and studying alone, or studying in a network because cooperation makes creativity and learning easier.

8 Open / patented

User may use, dismantle, study, modify or give a soft provided that he respects the work of other people, and share his contribution, or everything is patented, prohibiting the use, the gift or the dismantling of a soft without right.

9 New creation / consolidation

The traditional way of doing seems to be enough usable, but a evolution is desirable. Or the traditional way of doing is sufficient effective, and a strengthening is expected.

9.1 Evolution / tradition

Whether the traditional know-how is obsolete and has to be updated, or the traditional way of doing is, or seems to be, efficient, and evolution is rejected.

10 Presence / distance

Gathering in a classroom or get in touch with other students, wherever it is possible, thanks to the modern technologies.

11 Controlled / responsibility

11.1 Behaviourism / constructivism

The knowledge is given, one has to learn it receiving inducements or punishments. Or the knowledge has to be constructed by active participation, no matter the answer is wrong or right. Only the process is valuable, not the instantaneous result.

## 11.2 Ex cathedra / active method

Whether you have only one teacher, playing a part in front of numerous passive students, who hardly remember what they're listening to, or you have the same number of teachers and students, constructing knowledge all together.