

Governance and Democracy

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Work in progress – please do not quote without permission.

Exclusion Dynamics - proposal

- ◆ Replacement of universal conception of society based on citizenship with possessive individualism
- ◆ Lack of regard for local specificity and limited space of manoeuvre on the part of local actors associated with rule-bound governance
- ◆ Hollowing out of parliamentary democratic institutions and their replacement with authoritarian forms of governance
- ◆ From public to business administration
- ◆ Political exclusion as a result of liberal forms of governance

DUALISM

◆ GOVERNMENT

- ◆ state
- ◆ Fordism
- ◆ Nation state
- ◆ Corporatist
Welfare State
- ◆ Physics: Social
engineering
- ◆ Territory

◆ GOVERNANCE

- ◆ Civil society
- ◆ Post-Fordism
- ◆ Glocalisation
- ◆ Liberal
Workfare State
- ◆ Biology/ecology:
Interdependency
- ◆ Networks

Challenges 1

◆ Transformation of the Nation-state:

- eroding of socioeconomic citizenship
- eroding of representative democracy
- Eroding of social engineering
- Eroding of the political
- State as universal capitalist
- Lack of agency for progressive agency

Challenges 2

◆ Disempowerment of counter-movements

- End of the welfare state and socioeconomic citizenship
- Crisis of left parties and trade unions
- Institutionalisation of authoritarian mode of governance within the Welfare State
- Cooptation of Civil society into governance structures
- Weakening within civil society (trojan horse/ chimera for corporate interests)
- Conservative turn to traditional family as a substitute for social policy

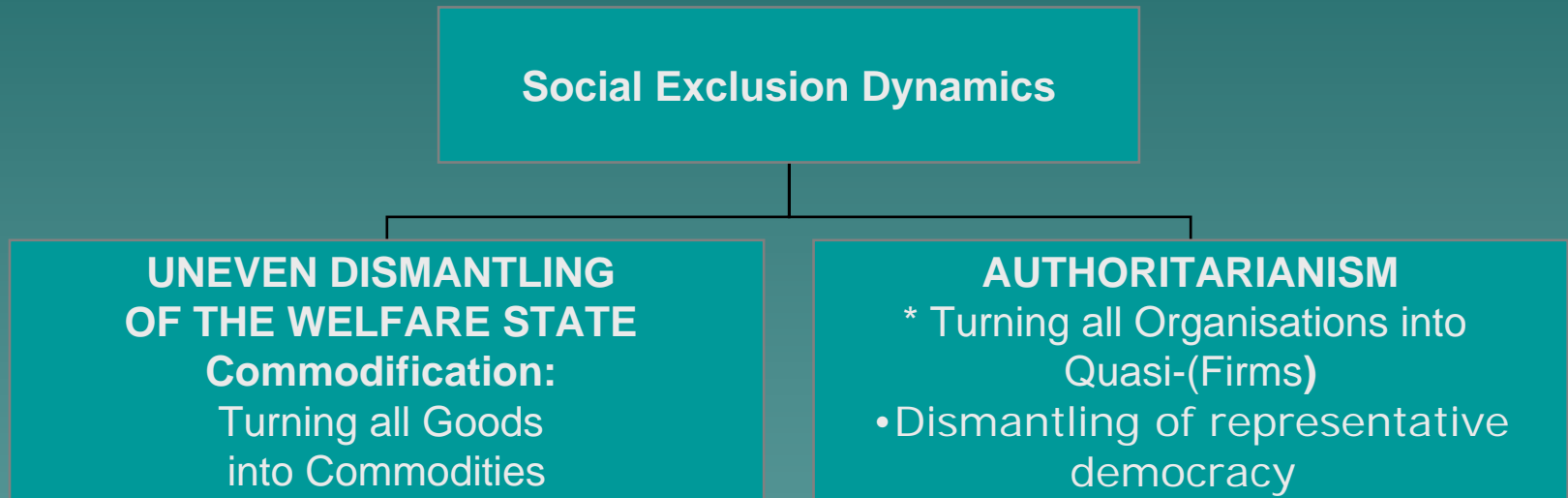
Challenge 3

- ◆ Transformation of all types of organisations into firms
 - Commodification of Social Aspects
 - ◆ Transformation of all types of relations in relations of competition (market relations)
 - Business-like organisations: turning all organisations into firms
 - ◆ From Planning to Management
 - ◆ New Public Management → Firm or firm-like institution-building (schools, universities, ...)

Social Exclusion and Empowerment

- ◆ **Procedural dimension**
- ◆ Access to decision making – **Participation:**
- ◆ **Freedom**
- ◆ **Authoritarianism / democracy**
- ◆ **Material dimension**
- ◆ Access to resources – **Socioeconomic Citizenship**
- ◆ **Equality**
- ◆ **Capitalism / socialism**

Governance and Social Exclusion



SINGOCOM - Vision

Social Innovation

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graph TD; A[Social Innovation] --> B[Basic Needs]; A --> C[Participation / Empowerment];
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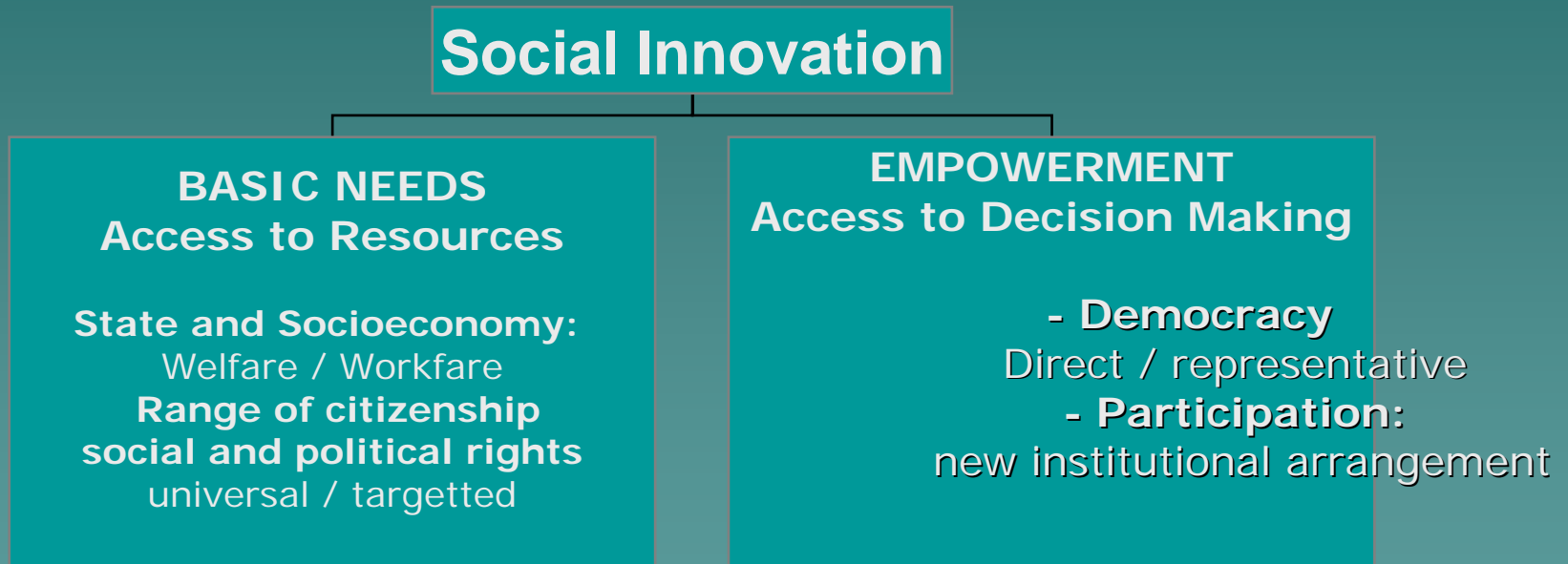
Basic Needs

material (content) dimension
Access to the city (society)
A city for all

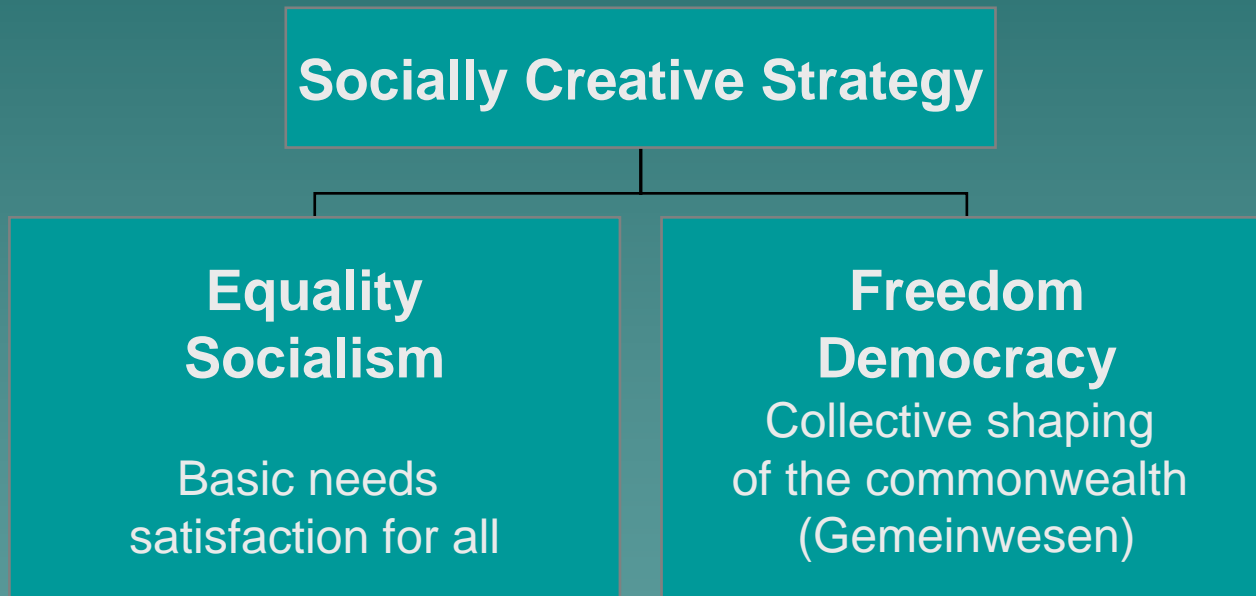
Participation / Empowerment

formal (process-oriented) dimension
Shaping Society

Social Innovation



Social Creative Strategy



Socially Creative Strategies 1

- ◆ **Participatory methods** at all scales (e.g. bottom-up approach towards a European constitution)
- ◆ **Integrated approaches** in territorial policies and practices (dialectics of consensus and conflict)

Socially Creative Strategies 2

- ◆ **Public** versus state in service delivery
- ◆ **Context-sensitive experimentation** with democracy
- ◆ Democratisation of the enlarged state (participatory governance)
- ◆ Democratisation of the enlarged economy

Politics of the local

- ◆ EXPERIMENTATION: The locality as a field of experimentation
- ◆ COUNTER-POWER: The locality as a field to accumulate counter-hegemonic forces
- ◆ AGENCY: The locality as a scale to recapture political agency and the capacity to shape the world
- ◆ **BUT: Local solutions to supra-local problems?**

BUT: Local solutions to supra-local problems?

- ◆ Welfare and national and European politics
- ◆ Welfare and common market
- ◆ Democracy and “corporatisation”
- ◆ Inclusion of potential resistance into authoritarian governance by participation within structures defined „from above“ without the power to change them

Politics of Scale – Empowerment

- ◆ Counter-hegemonic strategies as a trampoline
- ◆ Local experiments as pilot-projects
- ◆ Empowerment as a trans-local project
- ◆ Local experiments as schools of citizenship (consciousness raising)

Task 2

Cross-Tabulate Exclusion
Dynamics and Socially-
Creative Strategies in Each
Existential Field

ED - Governance	SCS - Participation	SCS – Socioeconomic Citizenship
Crisis of liberal democracy	New forms of direct democracy / inclusion of grassroots initiatives into the local state	Awareness of the limits of liberal democracy and the need of a broader perspective of democracy
Trend towards authoritarian forms of governance		
Creation of para-statal bodies (QUANGOS) thereby shifting political spaces out of democratic realm		
Tendency to shift important decisions to higher scales	Attempts at participation in wide variety of local spaces (although often rather symbolic and not affecting strategic decisions)	Collective learning of participating citizens in newly created participatory spaces

ED – Labour Market	ED – Education	SCS – Governance
Unemployment		Social and voluntary work organised on exchange-basis [LETs]
Gender discrimination		Reduction of working hours (esp. male)
Social Polarisation		Progressive taxation with democratic mechanisms to decide upon public spending
	Social Polarisation	Well and equally financed community based comprehensive schools
Ethnic discrimination	Ethnic discrimination	Promotion of bilingual settings
Privatization and erosion of protective systems		Introduction of collective self-management of public organizations

SCS – Labour Market	SCS – Education	ED – Governance
Social Economy		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ High possibility to legitimize excluding liberal forms of governance (inclusive liberalism)
Voluntary Work		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Low- or unpaid jobs done by women
Cooperative Environment		Cooptation of civil society into managerial forms of governance (subaltern ‚partners‘ within Private-Public Partnerships)
	Qualification <i>through</i> labour	<i>Workfare</i> instead of welfare
	Community-based training programmes	If community-financed – reproduction of spatial income-inequality patterns

ED – Governance	SCS – Labour Market	SCS – Health / Education / Housing
Commodification	Socially and ecologically useful work	Public delivery (access to resources and decision making)
Business Management (privatised and intransparent decision-making)	Economic democracy	Self-management (public-organisations, cooperativism)