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Beware of economism

- Social “capital”? Social networks, social relations, trust,...
- Commodification/commoditization of the social relations
- Yes, social capital can be seen as a “fully-fledged production factor” and we can also say “production of social capital”
- Therefore, as for physical capital we can conceive a process of production of social capital by means of social capital, and if the output of social capital is greater than the input of social capital, we could proudly say that there is accumulation of social capital
- In this way, we apply the economic terminology (production, factor of production, enterprise, entrepreneur, ...) to social phenomena such as human activities, social organisations, associations, the creation process, human lives. [Even if a (wo)man is biologically a *homo faber* (literally “that makes”), its creative attitude can not be reduced to (and analysed as) production of commodities]
- Following Foucault, this is a discourse: the dominant economic discourse (... productivity, competitiveness ...)
- This discourse is the result of the cultural hegemony of the neoliberal ideology: the constant process of commodification of the social relations, in order to put social relations at accumulation’s service
- That’s why we should avoid as much as possible economism
- For an ecology of our vocabulary

Multi-goals, multi-stakeholders

- With CRS, but even before, also corporations declare to be multi-goals and multi-stakeholders
- Examples. Nike. Social budgeting of corporations.
- Therefore –although the increasing public criticisms toward TNCs– social enterprises and corporations are getting closer. (Who is moving toward who? Are they just converging?)

Which differences between cooperatives enterprises and social enterprises?

ALMOLIN (SINGOCOM)	Nyssens (EMES-PERSE-WISE)	Mantouvalou et al.
<p>TERRITORY, POPULATION and DEVELOPMENT/PLANNING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● territorial dimensions: neighbourhood, district, quarter, urban configuration; ● population: composition, evolution, ● administrative status ● form of administration (neighbourhood council, mayor, network structure,...) ● main planning and policy tools that interfere in neighbourhood ● location of case-study (neighbourhood, or/ and configuration of various locations) ● relations with outside world and articulation of spatial scales 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no explicit reference to territory or local dimension - no explicit reference to spatial scales 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - only a minor reference to “local context” - no explicit reference to spatial scales
<p>SATISFACTION of HUMAN NEEDS (?!)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● which needs are at the forefront of the inclusion/exclusion and social innovation dynamics? ● which are the main agents carrying or supporting social innovation? ● dynamics of needs revealing: Why? In reaction to? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - integration by work - workers’ needs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (public) benefits (for the community) ⇒ beneficiaries - no needs revealing dynamics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no explicit reference to needs; only reference to “overcoming social exclusion” - no explicit reference to agents or agency, but a minor reference to “socially active persons and groups”

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reference to users and participants - no needs revealing dynamics
<p>RESOURCES FOR LOCAL SOCIAL ECONOMY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - human resources - organizational resources - financial resources - political (governance) resources - cultural and artistic resources - constraints on (resources for) innovation dynamics 	<p>social enterprises are 'multiple resource' organisations; social enterprises mobilise different kinds of market and non-market (public-redistribution, voluntary-reciprocity) resources to sustain their goals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no reference to resources
<p>ORGANISATIONAL and INSTITUTIONAL DYNAMICS – CIVIL SOCIETY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - relations of governance (stressing non state, non market), governance capability, governance of innovative initiatives - interaction between spontaneous and formal organization, relation between bottom-up and top-down modes of organization - solidarity building networks, mediating institution - organizational dimensions. 'Empowerment'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - much attention to: institutional and organisational issues and their evolution; networks; civil society - only reference to (corporate) governance of social enterprises (multiple stakeholder) - empowerment of excluded workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - much attention to: institutional and organisational issues and their dynamics; networks; civil society - minor reference to empowerment - no reference to governance
<p>LOCAL AUTHORITIES and STATE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - changing roles of local state; rescaling of state as consequence of (fiscal) crisis of state – state as social entrepreneur? - shifts in functions between state, market and civil society - complex relationships between local state, civil society and market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - much attention to the changing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no reference to state, market, local authorities

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	roles/functions between state, market and civil society, and their relationships - minor reference to local authorities	
CULTURE and IDENTITY - role of culture and identity in fostering neighbourhood and community communication - variety of identities, ideologies, political colours playing a role in neighbourhood socialization processes	- no explicit reference to culture and identity	- no explicit reference to culture and identity

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<p>VIEWS, VISIONS, MODELS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - this mainly refers to the innovative views in innovation agendas, organizational and institutional forms and empowerment instruments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no explicit reference to views and vision, but to goals - focus on institutional and organisational models 	<p><i>practices</i> that prevent or ameliorate conditions of social exclusion are constituted by persons or groups and guided by theories, political views and attitudes...</p>
<p>CONSTRAINTS and CONTROL ON DEVELOPMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - see links with 'Resources for local social economy' - tensions between State/Market/Civil Society - constraints on civil society initiatives - democratic control on citizens' initiatives - impact of local institutional histories and cultures can be empowering or disempowering (<i>path dependence</i>) - budget constraints; norms set by market competition - marketization of social economy initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no explicit reference to constraints, control, path dependence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no explicit reference to constraints control, path dependence
<p>RELATIONS with "OUTSIDE WORLD" – Articulation of spatial scales</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - socio-political and socio-economic context as it is relevant to case-study - rescaling of relations between civil society, economy and state - various spatial and institutional levels; multi scalar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no reference to "outside world", but the national state/policies 	

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<p>organization;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - multi-scalar networking between agents in civil society, market economy and state; progressive/conservative relations with outside world; - rescaling of social movements over time; 		
<p>APPROACH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - combination of essentialist and holist perspectives - ethnographic, historical and contextual approach combined - strong affinity with institutional approaches in various social science disciplines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - institutional/evolutionary approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - participatory approach
<p>social innovation > social enterprises</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - focus on "goals" - focus on "corporate governance" of social enterprises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - focus on interactive methodology - awareness of the Heisenberg principle of uncertainty
<p>tentative comparative analysis</p>	<p>systematic comparative analysis</p>	<p>no comparative analysis possible</p>