

Enzo Mingione. Corso mutamento sociale: Modulo su innovazione sociale. 10-10-2011

I processi di cambiamento e di innovazione sociale in un quadro teorico e storico.

- Il quadro interpretativo su diversità e cambiamento.
- Come collochiamo l'analisi del presente in termini di tendenze di cambiamento e diversificazione dei contesti sociali e istituzionali.
- L'adattamento e l'innovazione in contesti diversi di costruzione istituzionale.
- Strutture e sistemi di comportamento e le scelte degli attori sociali.

Area of redistribution: nation state and politics

**Institution building =
Transformation +
Path dependency**

**Market competition
Commodification
disembeddedness**

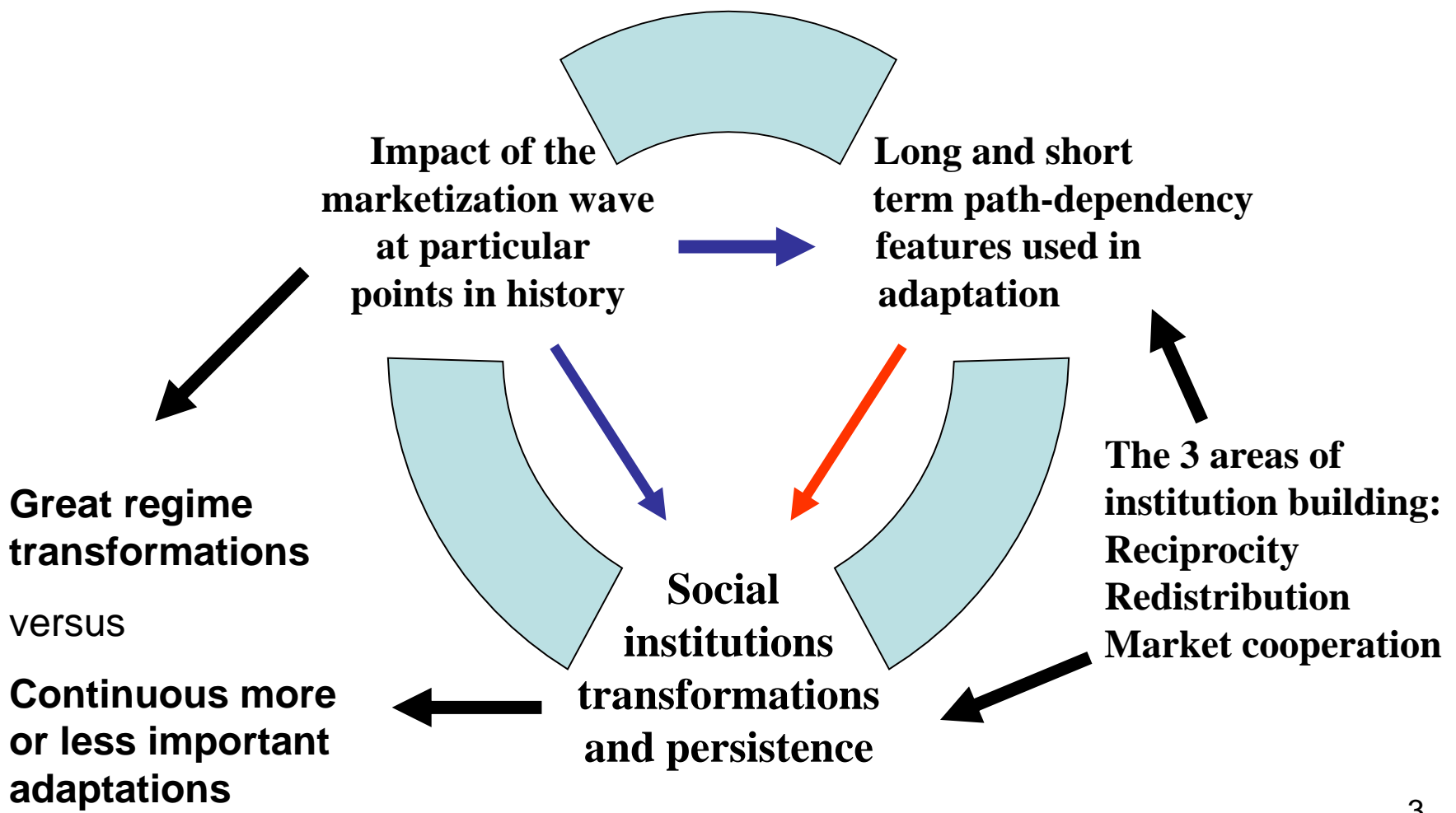
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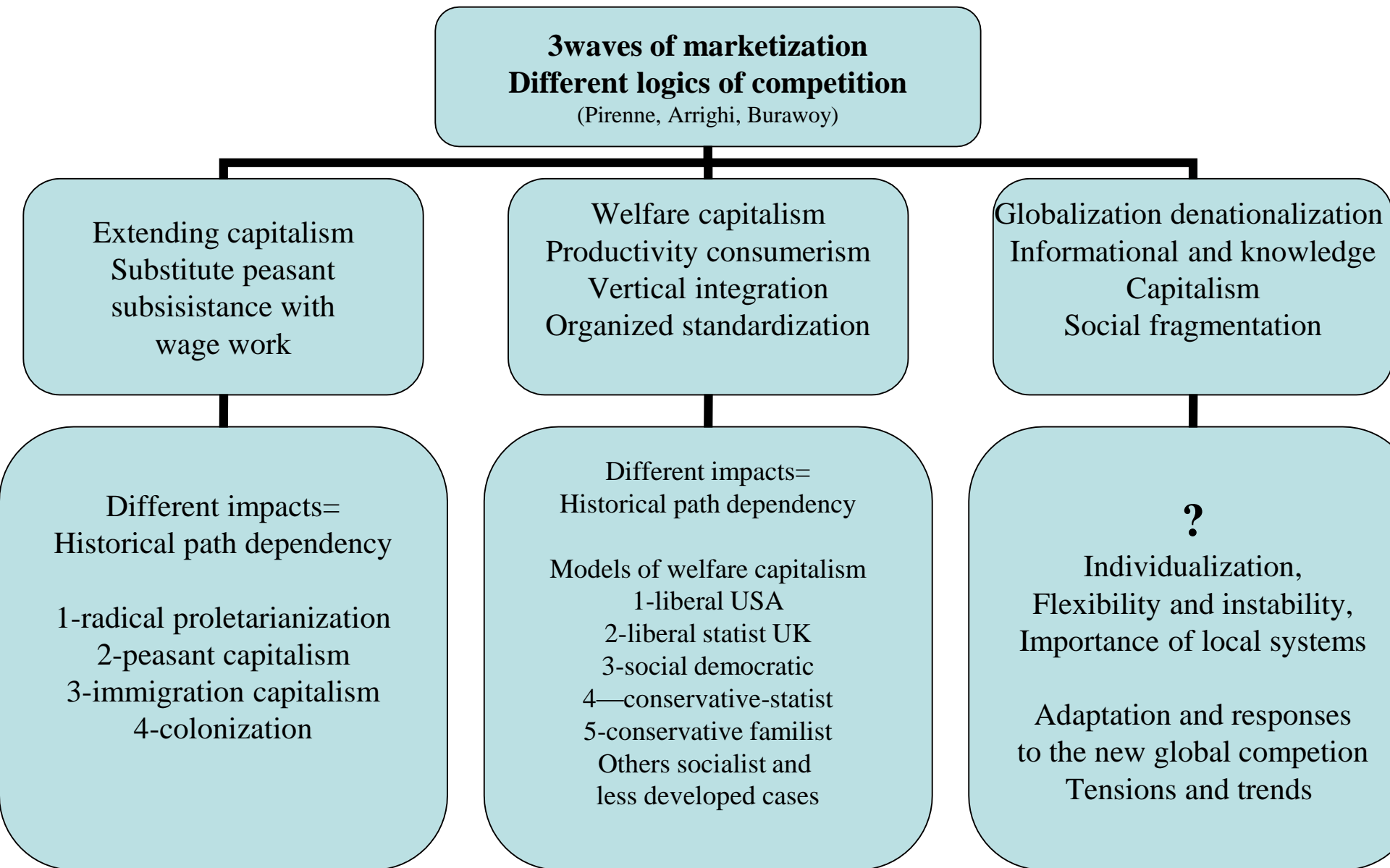
Area of market cooperation institutions

Area of reciprocity: family, community, kinship

Methodological frame of analysis based on embeddedness and path dependency: the process of destruction and reconstruction of social bonds and social relations.



Operalization of the embeddedness/ path dependency approach



Area of redistribution - state

National welfare state
Pensions, health, education
Hegemonic nation state control over economy

Area of market cooperation

Consumerism
Unequal world exchange
High productivity
Manufacturing expansion

Area of Reciprocity family

Labour contracts
Breadwinners
Vertical integration
Large corporations

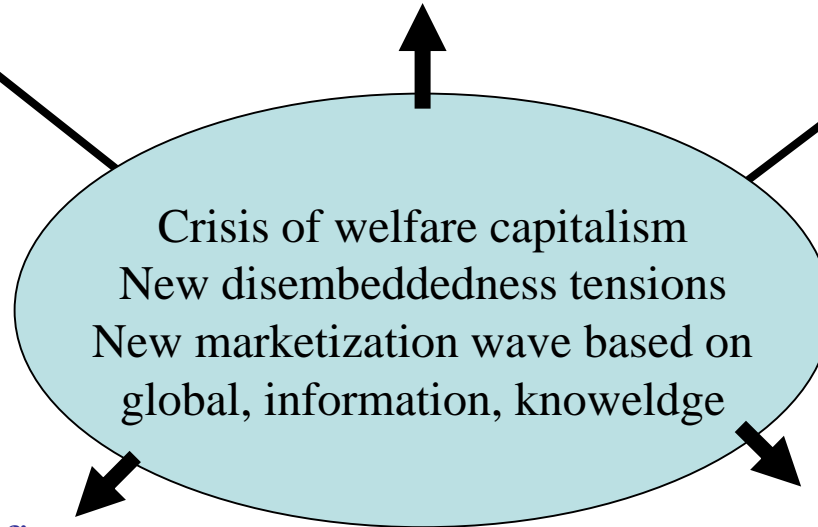
Stable nuclear families
High gender divisions
Specialized housewives
Home caring specialization

The pillars of welfare capitalism

Area of redistribution: state and politics

Fiscal and legitimation difficulties of the nation state
Necessity for welfare reforms. Increasing importance of third sector.
Liberalization of public services.

Governance



Vertical disintegration of firms
Global industrial relocation
Cost of row materials out of control
Second industrial divide / tertiarization
Informational and knowledge divide
**Eterogeneity and instability of
employment = end of breadwinner**

Second demografic transition:
Longevity versus decreasing birth and marriage
Decreasing importance of nuclear families
Mismatch between informal demand and supply
of care
**Eterogeneity and instability of
households and life-cycles**

**Area of market institutions
cooperation logics**

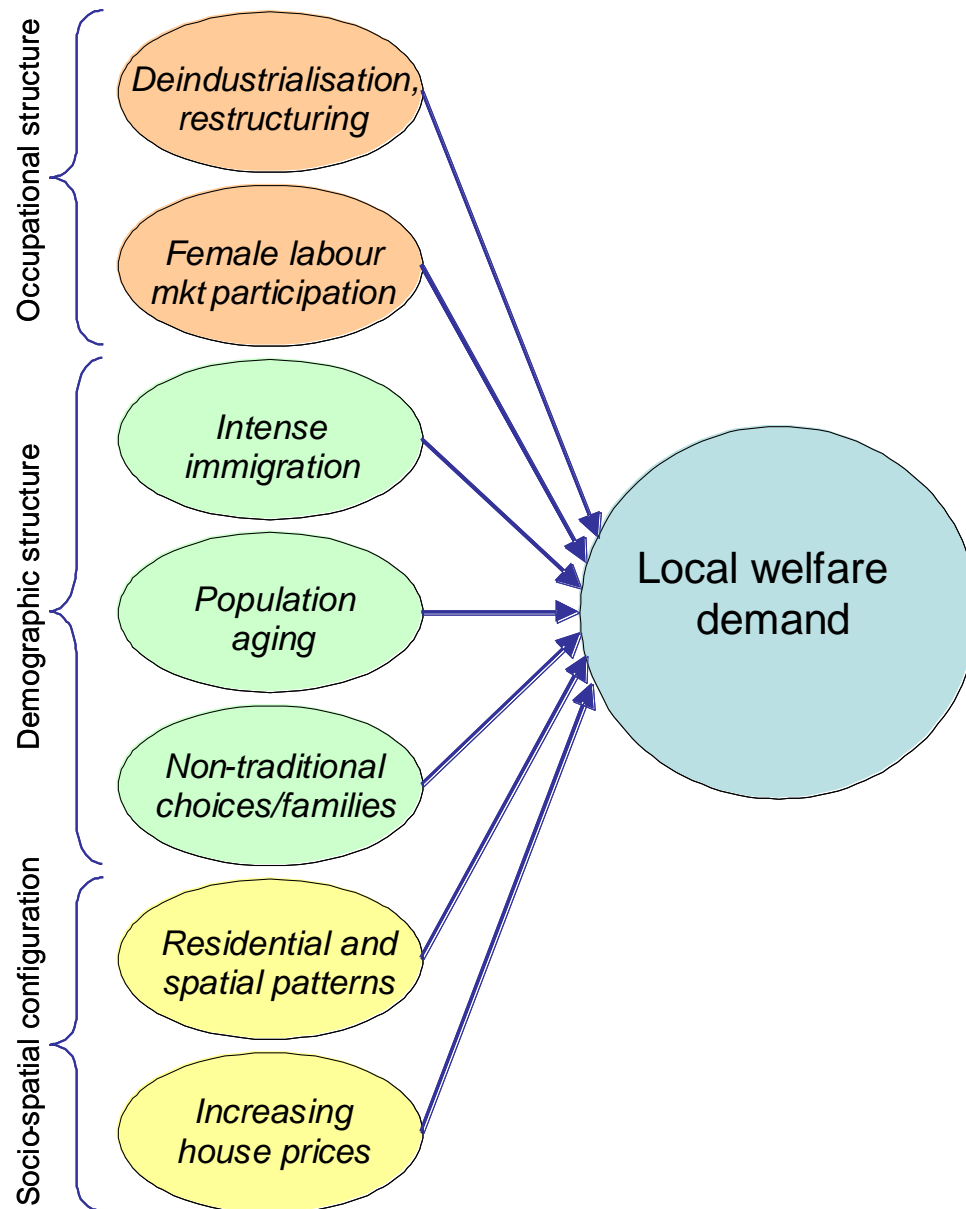
Area of reciprocity 6
family, kinship, community

The financial and legitimation difficulties of national welfare systems

- The resources for redistribution even before the recent financial crisis are decreasing or are increasing less than in the past
- The legitimation for some welfare expenses in favour of unemployed, poor, immigrants, minorities, etc. is becoming politically problematic (tax revolts, neoliberalism, new right, ...)
- The necessity to spend more on some redistribution issues – health, elderly, unemployment, etc. – reduces the resources on competing issues and on social investments.

Evidences are different in different welfare contexts and at different times. However budgets are becoming tight and new tensions are arising particularly after the more recent cuts,

Trends of change
in social risks and
welfare needs:
individualization,
heterogeneity,
fragmentation,
instability



Welfare demand is becoming more heterogeneous, fragmented, instable and individualized

National welfare provision is increasingly problematic +

Welfare demand is growing and more fragmented =

It is important to mobilize new resources and to spend the existing resources in a more efficient way

=

? more Local welfare

Vertical subsidiarity

closer to more heterogeneous

individualized needs

and demands

Horizontal subsidiarity

able to mobilize private

resources and empower/

activate individuals

The parameters for the analysis of local welfare systems

We can understand how welfare is institutionalised, focusing the attention on:

1. The frame of national and supranational regulation of welfare provision and citizenship rules;

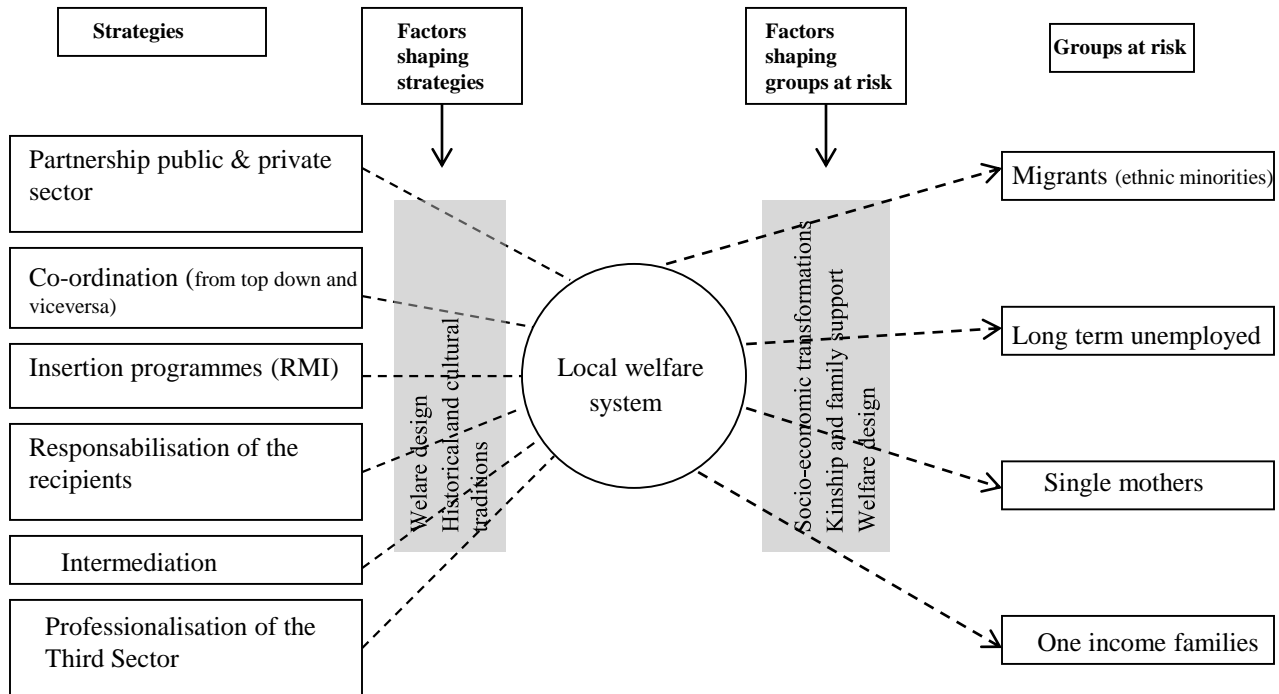
2. The different modes of decentralization and autonomy of local powers
3. the population and its specific needs in the local contexts (local articulation of welfare needs);
4. institutional provision intended as the set of the different actors offering services.
5. The modes of empowerment/ activation of individual actors

At what conditions local welfare works better / arguments for discussion

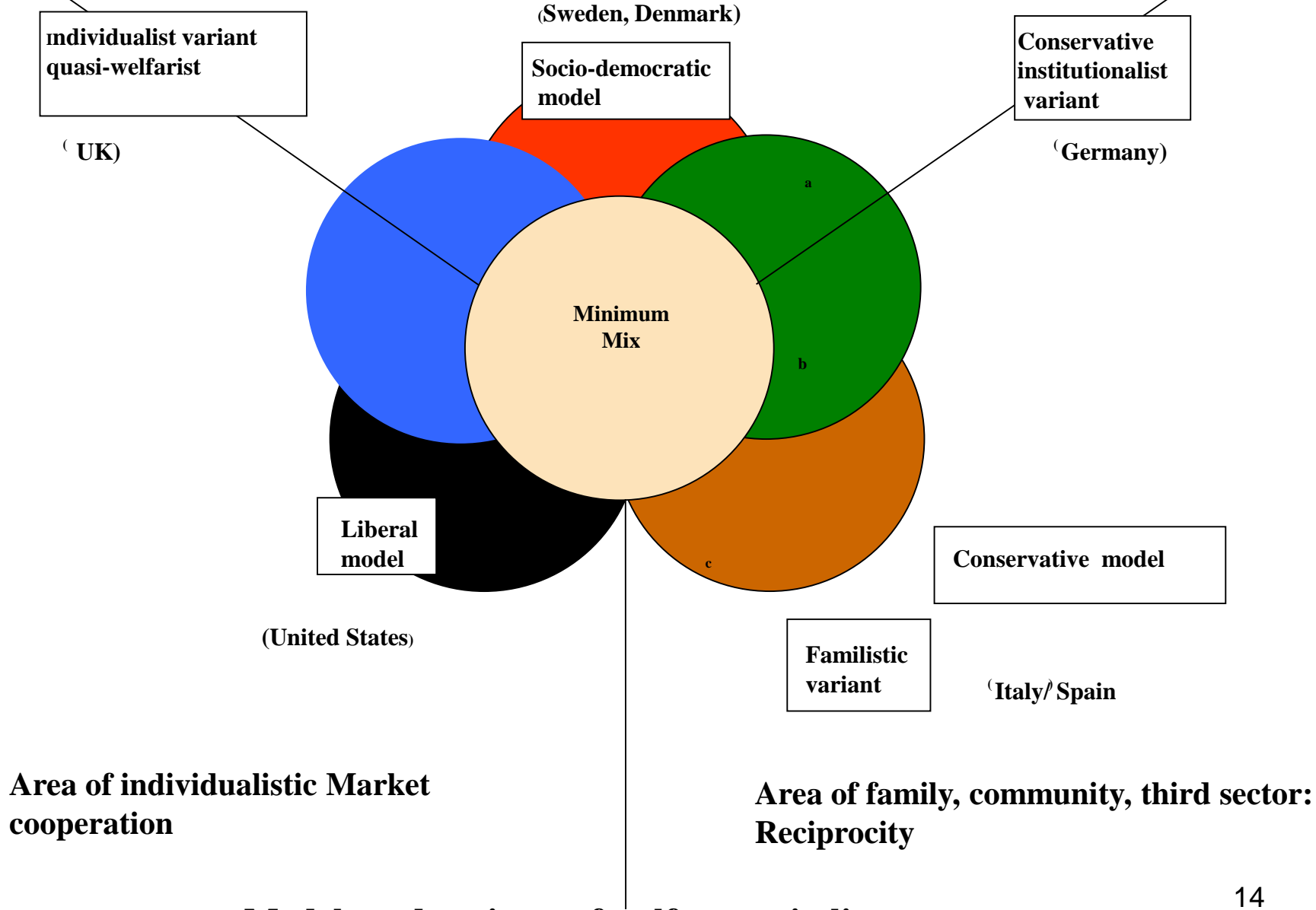
- **A strong and clear regulatory frame: high levels of stateness remain important**
- A good organizational balance between different actors:
 1. Clear decentralization of operational power and resources
 2. Capacity of coordination and avoidance of competition between different institutions and actors
 3. A reasonably efficient dimension of local levels (not too big or too small)
 4. Clear division of work and assumption of responsibilities

Arguments for further discussion and research

1. The impact of the financial crisis on the restructuring of welfare systems and social policies
2. The tensions between the European and the national regulations of welfare, citizenship, contrasting poverty and increasing inequalities
3. The danger of the promotion of local models producing discrimination and inequalities (the Italian examples of the Northern League municipalities)
4. The vicious circuit of cutting national investments and resources with consequent weakening of the regulatory frame



Area of welfare state intervention, Redistribution



Models and variants of welfare capitalism