

SYLLABUS

Name of the course:	Social economy, commons and social innovation: Concrete alternatives to capitalism.			
Teacher:	Thomas Lamarche and Corinne Vercher- Chaptal			
University / organisation:	Université de Paris (Thomas Lamarche) Université Sorbonne Paris Nord (Corinne Vercher-Chaptal)			
Language of teaching:	English (and some French)			
ECTS:				
Semester (S1, S2, S3 or S4):	<input type="checkbox"/> S1	<input type="checkbox"/> S2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S3	<input type="checkbox"/> S4
Teaching method(s):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lecture courses		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flipped classroom	
	Other:	Mix courses and flipped classroom		
Type(s) of evaluation:	<input type="checkbox"/> Sitting exam		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Written report	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oral defence		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group project	
	Other / comments:	One case study, an organization part of social economy area, a recommendation - intervention -accompagnement.		
Expected deadline(s) for the evaluation(s):	Last session			
Expected date of final results:				
Summary of the content:	<p>The course will rely on both theoretical content and work on case studies.</p> <p>Each group of students (3 students per group) will work on a <i>real/situation</i> which can be considered as a concrete alternative to capitalism. Students are thus invited to choose an organization belonging to the social economy area as a case study.</p> <p>The case study :</p> <p>The “future of work” European Commission strategy now integrates perspectives regarding professional activities embedded in what the Commission identify as Social Economy:</p> <p><i>A significant proportion of Europe's economy is intended to make profits for people other than investors or owners. Known as the ‘social economy’, it includes cooperatives, mutual societies, non-profit associations, foundations and social enterprises. They operate a very broad number of commercial activities, provide a wide range of products and services across the European single market and generate millions of jobs. Social enterprises are also the engine for social innovation.</i></p>			

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	<p>The European Commission has launched a call for interest in order to fund projects intended to support the development of European social and solidarity economy (SSE) initiatives. Organisation applying to the call must identify one SSE organization or a concrete alternative to capitalism, they will partner with to foster their development. Together, they present a co-designed strategic program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They delineate key aspects of their organisational and economic model, highlighting strategic elements for their future development; - Based on those elements, a Strategic Plan of Development is presented, identifying clear objectives, and including an evaluation process; - The implementation of the strategic plan must be detailed through a Methodological Approach paper delineating the different phases, activities and tools, and their articulation in a comprehensive program addressing the general development of the SSE initiative as a whole. <p>The case studies will be done in-class but also through a survey / field work.</p> <p>These questions will be the basis to investigate economic and management issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is really produced (directly / indirectly) by an organisation ? • How can we assess social added value / social impact? What kind of accountability? • What about acting collectively? How can we rethink democracy inside organizations? • How can we analyse organisational networking (intercooperation)? • What about varieties / pluralism of these activities? How to boost this proximity (territorial) factors?
<p>Indicative list of lectures:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction Panorama and historical perspectives. Varieties of the alternatives to global neoliberalism. • Cooperative platforms. • Meso-economic approach and power of the critics. • Social Value added / Social Impact / Social utility. • After these main lectures, team work will allow each group to focus on a case study. We will supervise/coach the students at different stages, in relation to their investigations and readings (on social innovation, commoning, cooperative governance etc.). • Viva presentations of the working groups, “as if” they were consultants in the consulting coop. • Conclusion.
<p>Short bibliography:</p>	<p>Amin, A. (2009). <i>The Social Economy: International Perspectives on Economic Solidarity</i>. London : Zed Books Ltd.</p> <p>Bouchard, M-J. (dir.) (2010). <i>The Worth of the Social Economy: An International Perspective</i>. Bruxelles : PIE Peter Lang.</p> <p>Celle S., (2016). The metamorphosis of the cooperative ideologies in French capitalism during the interwar period (1919-1939). <i>Working paper</i>. https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-02280726.</p>

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Chiapello, E. (2014). Financialisation of valuation. *Human Studies*, 38, 13-35 (2015). Doi : 10.1007/s10746-014-9337-x.

Compain G., Eynaud P., Morel L. , Vercher-Chaptal C, . Alternative Platforms and Societal Horizon : Characterisation and Strategies for Development. *SASE 31st Annual Meeting Fathomless Futures: Algorithmic and Imagined*, Jun 2019, New York City, United States. [\(halshs-02140104\)](#)

Garrow, E. E., & Hasenfeld, Y. (2014). Social Enterprises as an Embodiment of a Neoliberal Welfare Logic. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 58(11), 1475-1493.

Moulaert, F., MacCallum, D., Mehmood, A. & Hamdouch, A. (eds.) (2013). *The International Handbook on Social Innovation. Collective Action, Social Learning and Transdisciplinary Research*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.

Scholz, T. & Schneider, N. (2016). *Ours to Hack and to Own: The Rise of Platform Cooperativism, A New Vision for the Future of Work and a Fairer Internet*. OR Books.