transformative **s**ocial **i**nnovation **t**heory

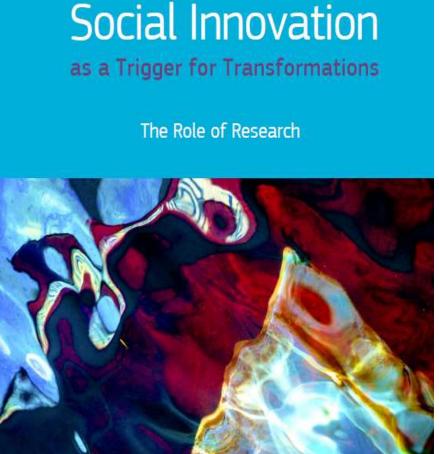


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Moulaert, F. Mehmood, A, MacCallum, D. & Leubolt, B. (Eds.) (2017), Social Innovation as a Trigger for Transformations; The Role of Research, European Commission, Directorate-General for Research and Innovation



1 Social innovation in science-society relations

- new social relations between science and broader society
- different ways in different directions; e.g. slow science, increasing societal relevance, entrepreneurial orientation, valorisation, evidence-based, co-creation, ...
- "the authors' frustration about high-speed science"
 (p.52)

Science should slow down but simultaneously accelerate its impact.

2 SI research as rescue of SSH

- Social Sciences and Humanities lose ground
- "because SI research with its capacitation philosophy and practice can help social sciences to overcome its inferiority position vis-à-vis so-called hard sciences" (p.9)

SSH is under pressure, loses ground to the hard sciences, to counter that it should become more action-oriented (and SI research is a key example for that).

3 The societal role of SI research

- Recent SI revival shaped by "caring neoliberalism" (a paradox that should be acknowledged)
- "In this way, SI would enable policy makers "to do more with less and to do it better" (BEPA 2014, p. 93)" (p.11)
- "we consider SI as a combination of at least 3 dimensions: collective satisfaction of unsatisfied or insufficiently met human needs, ..." (p.10)

SI research should not articulate societal paradoxes but resolve them.

Propositions up for discussion

- 1. Science should slow down but simultaneously accelerate its impact.
- 2. SSH is under pressure, loses ground to the hard sciences, to counter that it should become more action-oriented (and SI research is a key example for that).
- 3. SI research should not articulate societal paradoxes but resolve them.