

Michel Foucault

A biopedia dictionary of social sciences

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anthropology

bioeconomics

In its main and broader sense, it is a new paradigm in economic sciences, but also in all the wider set of cognitive and social sciences, pioneered by the philosopher Michel Foucault (picture), the economists Niklas Georgescu Roegen, Dick Nelson and Sidney Winter.

It brings **life, its change and needs, therefore the complex interactions “human systems - ecosystems” as well** - at the fore:

- both **directly**, as such. By re-interpreting **economic activities as biological ones in se**, in some important and essential respect. Forgetting such a bio-base, as previous classic and neo-classic paradigms often did, leads to a number of misunderstandings:

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abstraction from ecosystems; (a view of) anthropisation and civilisations, without all the 2-way interactions with their ecosystems (Fernandez Armesto, *Civilizations*); economicism = unbiological materialism (Marxism, more than Marx); environment-free social theories; history without Ice Ages, climate, etc.; human geography dissidence and dissonance from physical geography; hypostasis of human activities, beliefs and cultures, not allowing to explain, e.g., the history of religions (Lambert); idealism (Hegel); ignorance of global climate change; Myth of an impossible, unlimited technical progress; realism without an essential portion of reality; (artificial) separation of human activities from the biosphere and the Earth.

- And **indirecty**: as a metaphor\ model\ paradigm\ philosophy for analysing the **bio-cultural evolution occurring in individual lives and their: cultures, environments, generations, groups, networks, reference ecosystems, relations, retroactions on DNA selection, roots (S. Weil), social interactions and systems, traditions.**

In this, it plays the same role as do similar paradigm shifts, e.g. in geography and history. Sometimes it is erroneously identified with just a single root in its complex genealogy, that we will now resume:

1. **Darwin** had an immediate, strong intellectual impact on the origin of social sciences. Marx had just one ambition: becoming the Darwin of social sciences, by displacing Rev. Malthus. Marshall found static maths inadapt, and thought economics should better use biological metaphors and models. By now, every economic school quotes, often a bit superficially, such complex bio-systems notions as **emergence, evolution, fitness or self-organisation**. Such a **pseudo-bioeconomics** was championed by Friedman's AS IF paper, and recurs in the neoclassic institutionalist AXIOM (e.g. Coase theorem) that: *"Whenever there is a market failure, an appropriate Agency will emerge, and self-heal the market more efficiently than incumbent institutions and the State"* (Aglietta 2002). But, on the opposite front, **true** bioeconomics has established rigorous methodologies, analysing disequilibrium and adding to neoDarwinism other important natural processes - transposed into the social field - such as thermodynamics (entropy law) and self-catalysis.
2. **Population modelling** established new holistic bridges in between biology, math. modelling and social sciences: **Volterra-Lotka** predator-prey model in the 1930s, then fishery modelling (Gordon 1954, Scott 1955, Schaefer 1957) and now **populations of firms** studies (Gibrat's law). Wikipedia as usual is wrong, and reduces [wiki's bio-economics](#) just to a tiny fraction of this area, ignoring the bio-economics CONSTITUTE areas we deal in point 3: Evolutionary Economics, Michel Foucault (separately considered by Wiki under biopolitics !?! what a mess ...). and Georgescu Roegen.
3. In the 1970s, 5 concurrent but distinct approaches lay bioeconomics foundations:
 - a. **FOUCAULT pioneered a bio-political revolution** across social sciences, and discussed it with *Hérodote* geographers (Cramton and Elden 2007). His tenet is that **biopowers diffuse horizontally, pervade the society and compress freedom; sub-systems asynchrony (Natoli) allows for individual degrees of freedom**, even in a bio-economic and bio-political society. A previous pioneer was [Hanna Arendt](#) (1958), arguing that Fordism was killing creativity and **degrading work to labour**, i.e. to a bio-economic level of cyclical interchange with Nature; but [she opposed bio-politics](#).
 - b. **GEOGRAPHY** was already, traditionally anticipating bio-sociologies, because of its holistic constitution, and tradition of human-physical studies relations. Its computer-

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based 1970s Quantitative Revolution had tradeoffs: modelling specialism, or neo-classicism (New Urban Economics) decreasing holism. But, e.g., **Entropy** enters massively planning and applied [regional science](#) (Giorgio Leonardi, AG Wilson); at the same time, Georgescu Roegen introduces a philosophical meditation on it.

- c. **GEORGESCU ROEGEN founded the paradigm**, with such milestones as: the most sophisticated epistemology of economics ever made by an economist; Entropy in economics; a notion of Earth finiteness; the substitution of the abstract “function of production”, with a process-based Funds and flows manufacturing model.
- d. **NEO-RICARDISM (Garegnani, Napoleoni and Pasinetti)** explodes with the publication of [Piero Sraffa](#)'s milestone. Pioneered by **Leontiev**, although this is more a return to Classic Political Economy, than a start of a bioClassic one, it draws a quantum advance in economic theories, and creates a new, fertile intellectual environment. It simply makes “Ground 0” of the neoclassics: showing their logical circularity (Garegnani), and depriving them of any sense, in a multi-sectoral frame.
- e. **NELSON and WINTER** (together with Arthur, David, Dosi, Foray, Freeman, Malerba, Metcalfe, Pavitt, Perez, Teece and Aglietta-Boyer-Coriat's neoMarxist French [regulation school](#)): drawing on technology studies, **Simon**'s behaviourism\ neo-institutionalism, the two economists **founded post-Schumpeterian Evolutionary Economics**. Competition is a cultural process of selection of **routines** (the DNA of organisations), and evolution of populations of agents and institutions (e.g., **technology diffusion -driven industrial dynamics**). A pioneer of their competence theory of the firm had been Robertson (19).

These approaches keep interacting between them, and with:

- always the same sources (cognitivism and [neuro-economics](#); systems theory; knowledge-technology, and environment studies), as well as new ones:
- Econophysics, complex modelling at Santa Fe (Kauffman); network (Barabasi) and complex systems (e.g., neural networks); neo-institutionalist cultural evolution views, e.g. conventions theory (Orleans); 2nd-3rd generation games theory (Maynard Smith, ...).

keywords: BIO- or [BIO-CLASSIC SOCIAL SCIENCES](#), BIO-GEOGRAPHY, BIOLOGY, BIOPOLITICS, CHAOS -ORDER -SELF ORGANISATION, COMPETITION, DARWIN, [ECONOMIC SCIENCES](#), EMERGENCE, EVOLUTION, EVOLUTIONARY ECONOMICS, FOUCAULT MICHEL, GAME THEORY, GEOGRAPHY, GEORGESCU ROEGEN NIKLAS, INNOVATION, KAUFFMAN STUART, LAMARCK, MACRO-ECONOMICS, MALTHUS, MARX, [MICRO-ECONOMICS](#), NELSON and WINTER, NETWORKS, [POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY](#), PRIGOGINE, REGIONAL SCIENCES, SELECTION, TECHNOLOGY, VARIETY

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Springer Journal of Bioeconomics [\[1\]](#)

Sraffa P.

biopolitics

biopower

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biosocialism

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business economics

The whole set of theoretical and, even more, applied economic sciences that:

- a) take a single organisation, its activities, organisation and competitive- relational environment (Porter), as the main focus of the analysis;
- b) reject marginalist microeconomic analysis-theory as flawed and irrelevant, therefore:
- c) develop [bio-economic](#) alternatives (Biggiero ad Raise, 1998):
 - much closer to actual organisational learning, firm practices and **routines (Nelson and Winter)**.
 - Realistically assuming that firms are no autocratic neoclassic entities, since they are rooted in **social environments**, where they outsource non-core, including ESSENTIAL COMPLEMENTARY activities (Teece); and find most of their resources.
 - Modelling their competitive (Porter) and knowledge (Nonaka) interactions with environments.
- d) Although their major outputs are market-related higher education (MBAs in business schools), consulting and handbooks publishing, business-organisation economists produced original theories with Guglielmo Zappa and Pasquale Saraceno's school (Maurizio Rispoli, Enzo Rullani, Bepi Volpato), Herbert Simon and Michael Porter.
- e) Besides its main fields listed in [economic sciences](#), it also includes a field of case studies in a historical perspective, at the crossroad with history.

Main macro-areas include:

- 1 economics of the firm and its networks; organisational studies; applied analysis of competition (Porter)
2. accounting
3. corporate finance
4. management, strategy
5. logistics, manufacturing automation and operations management; JiT
6. R&D, innovation and knowledge management, human-intellectual capital; ICT management, strategy and impact (Pavitt et al.); ERP
7. brand, diffusion, marketing, business communication; Internet, eCommerce (B2B, B2C)
- 8, business history (shared with economic, social, technology and general history), history of business studies (Chandler).

keywords: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, BIO- or [BIO-CLASSIC SOCIAL SCIENCES](#), [BIOECONOMICS](#), BUDGET, CAPABILITIES, [COGNITIVE SCIENCES](#), COMPETITION, [COMPLEXITY](#), CORE COMPETENCES, COSTS, DIFFUSION, DOSI Giovanni, [ECONOMIC SCIENCES](#), FINANCE, FUNDAMENTALS, GAME THEORY, INDUSTRY ANALYSIS, INNOVATION, INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL, IPR, KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT, LOGISTICS, [MICROECONOMICS](#), NELSON and WINTER; PORTER

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capitalisms

DEFINITION 1 (see [régulation](#)).

A “**socio-economic régime**” is a **principle of design of institutions and the society**, when applied through the actual, systemic implementation of sufficiently **coherent economic, financial, legal, organisational, technical diffusion and value appropriation** (Teece) practices, and the related societal change, adaptation and learning .

A lack of coherence identifies social systems submitted to a “**mixed**” or **transitional** régime. An example of coherence is **Fordism**, studied by Aglietta and the [regulation school](#). Examples of incoherence are the régimes of transition to Capitalism, incl. the cases of post-Communism in East Europe, Russia and China: all quickly convergent to Capitalism.

A key factor, affecting the **performance of a régime** for individuals and the adopting society, is the presence\absence, and persistence in time of an initial **mismatch (Perez)**, arising at given change moments:

- between its institutional architecture and legacy (**supply**);
- and the institutional **demands** - emerging from the long wave phase the society is living, when adopting and implementing technology clusters (Schumpeter).
- The Perez (2002) model links up the evolution of such mismatches, with the “creative destruction” effects of bubbles and bursts, i.e. **financial manias, panics and crises**.
- His model is rigorous, therefore challenges the Schumpeterian *vulgata* in the financial press, telling that “bubbles come necessarily with innovations”, etc. etc., in a free marketeer [ideology](#), aiming to justify and cover the living worst criminal, **Mr Greenspan**.

Modern social systems must adapt to the different ages and Long Waves of Industrialism; almost always, to the economic and political systems usually denoted as some blend of

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“Capitalism” (with **partial** exceptions in Northern Europe, fully deployed Socialdemocracies, and Real Socialisms after Lenin). A scientific def. of Capitalism, specifies the dualisms, embedded in the design principles of their socio-economic régimes, identified by Marx and Schumpeter: **proletarians versus capitalists; and Money capitalists versus Commodity ones** (erroneously labelled “entrepreneurs” by Schumpeter; we reinterpret him under Marx, Bk 2 theory).

From definition 2, it follows that the past (and future) societies, lacking at least one of the two basic dualisms, are not Capitalisms. **Marx** hurriedly forecasted a transition to Socialism based on the inner, endogenous and exogenous dynamics of the first dualism.

Schumpeter forecasted another transition, linked to the 2nd dualism: since R&D bureaucratizes, systems evolve towards State Capitalisms, that he oddly labels Socialist.

Lenin assumed he was playing the exogenous choc, but he was playing his own power game with an ideological Marxist *travestissement* - and weak links to Marx - that lead him to reinvent hot water, by building a Totalitarian, neoZarist version of “State Capitalism”.

The latter is NO a scientific notion, since there is no way to separate Pure form State Capitalisms: they both need a Bourgeois and Burocratic State machinery of oppression.

DEFINITION 2.

We label as Capitalist, the **socio-economic régimes** and **social systems** based upon two basic (a and b), and even further separations - in some subsets of Capitalism:

- a) of **working conditions and the worker**, from the property AND control of production means (Marx); this is the basic class contradiction: proletariat - bourgeois classes;
- b) of credit, the supply of **Money Capital, from the governance** of the value processes by the “entrepreneur” (a term Schumpeter colours of phantasy and romanticism, as if he - the man in control - were **always** innovating);
- c) so-called **MONOPOLY** capitalisms, arise during the 2nd Industrial Revolution (electricity and **Fordism**), from the establishment of concentrated and collusive oligopolies (leading to the Sherman Act in 1906 in the US): in them, a separation arises between **a core of large corporations, and the plethora of niche SMEs**.
- d) in the subset of **MANAGERIAL** capitalisms (not in Family companies), as well: between assets **property and control** of value processes; emergence of a new class of executives (Bearle and Means; Alfred Chandler Jr), and the profit-growth duality;
- e) In the subset of **COGNITIVE** capitalisms, namely in **post-Fordist** régimes, the monopolies of ideas, innovations and their unfair “legal” bases, become as essential as was “a” above - enclosures, proletarianisation in the First I.R. cognitive illegal tricks range from copyrights to digital monopoly rights, Intellectual Capital deals and management, IPRs and patents (extended to ideas, life and computer programs: everything!). They introduce a 4th separation: between **the artist-creator, and its creation**; plus between him and the community where she\he is rooted (alliance, audience, colleagues, cooperation, diffusion net, filière, network). Copigiro, Digital Commons, Open Science, Free culture-music-software, everything coop is the answer.
- f) Finally, **CAPITALISMS hegemonised by GLOBAL FINANCE** (see: mondialisation, [subcrime](#)) mark a new evolution of Rentier Classes (previously studied by Ricardo and Keynes, the latter already anticipating that only the **elimination of the Financial Rentier** is a remedy to structural instability: Minsky, Vicarelli). The Schumpeterian banker has become a Minsky’s “Ponzi speculator”. A **global élite rentiers class emerges**,

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and opposes also to national dominant classes (Chesnais, Massey, Rothkopf), not only tho the enslaved, exploited and oppressed.

keywords: [BUSINESS ECONOMICS](#), [BUSINESS HISTORY](#), [CAPITAL](#), [CREDIT](#), [ECONOMIC HISTORY](#), [FINANCE](#), [IPR](#), [KEYNES](#), [LABOUR](#), [MARX](#), [MINSKY](#), [POLITICAL ECONOMY](#), [PRIMITIVE ACCUMUATION](#), [SCHUMPETER](#), [SOCIALISMS](#), [SURPLUS VALUE](#), [TECHNOLOGY](#)

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class

cognitive sciences

complexity

depression

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there is not much ambivalence, as other encyclopedias argue, if you look at this unitary definition inspired by bioclassical sciences:

Depression: the phasis “down” of a bipolar human system, carrying through cyclical conditions of euphoria and inflation, followed by a transition to introversion and under-esteem.

- (1) **In political economy and social psychology**: such a cycle is experienced in some degree by a majority of people in a civil society. This affects bipolarly the work and performance of collective subsystems, economic institutions, markets, exchanges with other societies, collective psychology beliefs and feelings (ProzaCollective not yet discovered: **M. Friedman believed the collective serotonin was the quantity of money**, but he was completely wrong. Elias Canetti and Charles Kindleberger went much beyond Friedman, in the analysis of Bearish and Bullish animal spirits).
- (2) **In psychology**: the system of relations and the entire psycho-somatic equilibrium of an individual are affected. It corresponds to a chemical lack of serotonin (corrected by Prozac: <http://depressioninfo340.blogspot.com/>).
- (3) There is no quantitative systematic evidence yet, on the intuitive correlations of the various scales of the phenomenon: **collective, meso- and ego-deflation**. Cross-analyses should test, e.g., whether the wrong collective analysis of the Chicago school, might eventually work for the Ego (supplying it with a constant real supply of money, across its bipolar cycle). Viceversa: injecting massive doses of cheap serotonin among deflationary markets operators.

keywords: [BIOPOLITICS](#), [CANETTI](#), [ECONOMIC POLICIES](#), [ECONOMIC SCIENCES](#), [FRIEDMAN](#), [JAHODA](#), [KALECKI](#), [KEYNES](#), [MACROECONOMICS](#), [MANIAS](#), [MASS PSYCHOLOGY](#), [MINSKY](#), [OPPRESSION](#), [PSYCHOLOGY](#), [SIEROTONIN](#), [SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY](#), [SOCIAL SCIENCES](#)

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economic policies

They consist in theories and models (rooted in economic sciences), engendering specific proposals for optimal or benchmark institutional behaviour, law and regulation, to be suggested to the governance system, the policy maker and institutions management. They span from micro, up to the district, industrial, meso, macro, international and global level. Economic policy is the normative side of the same medal, where the analytical face is [Political economy](#). Nonetheless, when definite policy proposals are made, one also reveals the full social and political meaning of even the most abstract piece of theory.

The roots of economic sciences in life, social classes values, interests and the social structure, ¹ marked them since from the start:

- Quesnay and Turgot's first mathematical model of an economy stressed the importance of the rising rural capitalism in Northern France, like von Thunen did some decades after in Prussia.
- As far as the Industrial Revolution spread, Ricardo urged for an income redistribution from rents to profits, Marx and Sraffa from profits to wages.
- Keynes' foundations of contemporary macro-policies in the 1930s Great Depression, stem from the identification of the Rentier as a source of disturbance to value circulation, enhanced by the inner instability of stock exchange markets. Kalecki brings to the fore the labour market, class struggle dimension of Keynesian economics: when labour markets are tight, public investments become the only source of full employment, since private ones will be discouraged by lower profit rates and higher Trade Unions bargaining power ([Marx](#), Kalecki).

keywords: [CAPITALISMS](#), [ECONOMIC SCIENCES](#), [GAMES THEORY](#), [INDUSTRY ANALYSIS](#), [MACRO](#) and [MICROECONOMICS](#), [MONDIALISATION](#), [RENTIER](#), [SOCIALISMS](#).

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Caffè, F

Foucault, M

Valli, V

economic sciences

The whole set of [social sciences](#) dealing with economic facts from different perspectives.

¹ *Hanna Arendt (19xx) and Foucault (19xx) analyse critically the identification of a sense of the Nation as a great family, not only in mercantilists as one would expect, but even in classical Political Economy (Smith, Ricardo and Malthus).*

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A basic 3-to-15 items taxonomy, scalable to further levels is the following one (a more detailed and standard one, built with different criteria is: [JEL Classification](#)):

a. [political economy](#)

- a1. economic methodology, philosophy, theories; history of economic sciences
- a2. microeconomic analysis and policies, welfare economics, public finance
- a3. industry analysis and policy, industrial organisation, applied games theory,
- a4. macroeconomic analysis and policies, international economics, finance
- a5. institutions and law; political economy applied to arts, cities, development, education, environment, health, knowledge, R&D - S&T, etc.

b. [business economics](#)

- b1. core business economics, economics of the firm and its networks, organisation, manufacturing and logistics; business history and history of business economics
- b2. accounting, budget
- b3. corporate finance
- b4. management, strategy; R&D; innovation and knowledge management, human-intellectual capital; ICT management, strategy and impact
- b5. brand, marketing, diffusion, business communication; Internet, eCommerce.

c. *economic sciences: -human sciences, -natural sciences, -technology, -etc. intersections*

- c1. economic sciences and history: economic history, history of political economy
- c2. political economy, psychology, cognitive sciences and experimental economics
- c3. evolutionary political economy and biology; theories and methods from chemistry, ecology, econo-physics, engineering, systems theory, technology studies
- c4. economic and regional sciences: economic geography, transport- urban models
- c5. economic anthropology and sociology; political economy and political sciences.

The standard JEL approach is, at its first-digit 20-items level:

- A: General Economics and Teaching
- B: Schools of Economic Thought and Methodology
- C: Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
- D: [Microeconomics](#)
- E: [Macroeconomics](#) and Monetary Economics
- F: International Economics
- G: Financial Economics
- H: Public Economics
- I: Health, Education, and Welfare
- J: Labor and Demographic Economics
- K: Law and Economics
- L: Industrial Organization
- M: Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting
- N: Economic History
- O: Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth

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P: Economic Systems

Q: Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics

R: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics

Y: Miscellaneous Categories

Z: Other Special Topics.

keywords: [BUSINESS ECONOMICS](#), [ECONOMIC POLICIES](#), [HUMAN SCIENCES](#), [NATURAL SCIENCES](#), [POLITICAL ECONOMY](#), [REGIONAL SCIENCES](#), [SOCIAL SCIENCES](#)

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epistemology

feminism and gender

finance

fundamentals

A GENERAL DEFINITION SHARED BY ETHICS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES.

Fundamentals, in [social sciences](#) and humanities, are

“a very small, core subset of all the cultural, economic, ethic, ethnic and/or socially shared values observed in a social group or system.

This subset is often associated with a constellation of correlated fundamental causes -events -underlying factors (e.g., basic social norms and longrun value determinants). The latter are often labelled as the FUNDAMENTALS *strictu sensu*, which are supposed to

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affect value trends, once their variation in time and space is depurated by bubbles and local deviations.

Therefore, they are expected to throw some light on long term value attractors, and - once they are identified, known and measured - they might allow to reduce the degree, and perhaps even (according to some fundamentals-driven paradigms in [social sciences](#)) change the nature of the uncertainty associated with fads and noise, value oscillations and random walks.”

In [economic sciences](#), the “causes” associated to fundamentals, are value theory determinants: demand and cost factors, according to alternative value theories, and objective conditions (reproducible commodities, irreproducible goods).

We all agree that the NYSE and Nasdaq deviated from “fundamentals” or basic, reasonable values, when entering Greenspan’s bubble in 1995. The problem is:

- a) whether fundamentals were actually still measurable and working, underneat market “skin”, in 1995-99;
- b) whether they “really” exist, or they are just notional (a problem only for realist [philosophies of social science](#));
- c) whether their notion is of any use - in order to move **uncertainty from an absolute, down to a parametric nature.**

Alernative paradigms, schools differ in their answers, but bubbles’ reality is challen-
ging neoclassic equilibrium finance, in favour of [bioeconomic herd behaviours](#).

This happened in philosophy a century ago: after Nietzsche, fundamentals-free **relativism** (herd ethics) has killed Kant, and entered forever the new ethics (Strauss).

keywords: [BIOECONOMICS](#), [BUBBLES](#), [BUSINESS ECONOMICS](#), [CRISES](#), [COSTS](#), [CYCLES](#), [DEMAND](#), [EQUILIRIUM](#), [ETHICS](#), [ETHICS AND ECONOMICS](#), [EVOLUTIONARY ECONOMICS](#), [EXPERIMENTAL ECONOMICS](#), [FINANCE](#), [KANT](#), [MANIAS](#), [MARKETS](#), [MICRO- ECONOMICS](#), [NATURAL SCIENCES](#), [NEOCLASSIC ECONOMICS](#), [PANIC](#), [PHILOSOPHY](#), [PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES](#), [POLITICAL ECONOMY](#), [PRICE THEORY](#), [PSYCHOLOGY](#), [RANDOM WALKS](#), [REALISM](#), [SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY](#), [SOCIAL SCIENCES](#), [SUBCRIME](#), [UNCERTAINTY](#), [VALUE](#), [WEBER](#) Marx

links: <http://arcapedia.wordpress.com/fundamentals/>

references:

geographies

Kalecki

Keynes, John Maynard

Lord Keynes is a unique personality in the history of Political Economy (PE), the 3rd giant aside with Ricardo and Marx: the latter was the only one lifelong unemployed and poorest among all the economists in history (before the insane profession became a good job), the other two the richest ones among great economists, all the others midway: **extreme economic conditions stimulate theory and thought.**

In the 1920s and 1930s - that is, while the Great Depression was in the making, perfectly aware about that - he simply revolved PE like a gant in an amazing solitary task (Kalecki was doing the same, independently): changing its basic axioms and questions, inventing from scratch (being strong in logic but needing support in mathematics) entire new models and ways of thinking, getting exactly to the opposite riverside of the Classics:

- 1) **No Say's Law** (it said aggregate supply self-generated an equal aggregate demand)
- 2) **Full Employment is not a (unique) attractor** of economic systems dynamics
- 3) **The macro-economy is not self-regulating**, as Rev. Malthus had discovered first.

Marx was only half-way, too much ambiguous on the basic Say divide (even for a deep psychological problem of his Ego, with rightwing - for Oedipic reasons - but analitically clever Rev.; matter being who's the Darwin of social sciences? still now their Egos compete from Hell. A complicated story of many doubles and triangles: [psichoanalysis](#)).

Take the 2007-09 cyclical downturn: in the "real economy", profits are until early 2008 at historical Guinness records, and the Stock Exchange until end 2007 was anticipating the current value of their expected future streams with a "real" Bullish Bubble, opposite to the wholly artificial and self-sustaining one (like boys, liars or unfaithful partners saying one lie after another) manipulated by Greenspan in 1995-2000 (a Modigliani-post-keynesian policy of making people spend from increasing wealth, not current income).

Whappens? In the middle of this real boom, Finance K makes troubles: a complex sum of real-fictif, longrun-SR, social-economic mismatches engenders chaos, disorder exalted by Clinton-Greenspan's policies (Grenspan the real chess mover, Clinton the witchcraft of the Internet New Age Religion: would you like Clinton2 as well, during Greenspan2 cycle?).

To get it short: social productive forces might make ecological, technical and social welfare frontiers advance in the socially selected (see [social decision](#)) directions: according to Keynes (and Marx) capitalism represents in part this productive revolution. But, on the other hand (here he deviates creatively from Marx diagnosis-prognosis), the basic institutions of capitalism are very badly conceived. Namely, in the Stock Exchange 2 opposite populations play:

- **SR rentiers-speculators** play another game and disturb real K accumulation players;

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- **LR investors** play the profit\growth tradeoff game: see [firm](#). Like Lord Keynes himself, placing in promising-safe stocks, for friendship, the savings of his closed community, the intellò **Bloomsbury Circle** incl. Virginia Woolf.

keywords: [capitalisms](#), [economic policy](#), [economic theories](#), [Kalecki](#), [macroeconomics](#), [political economy](#)

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logistics

long waves

macroeconomics

The branch of Political Economy or Economics, focussing upon the static analysis and dynamics of complex social systems: a region, a nation and their resources-trade flows. A key dividing line (stronger than many others) cutoffs Macroeconomic theories in two:

- 1) Political Economy: whatever their theoretical option (in the limit case, a self conscious and honest monetarist: would you please introduce me to her\him?), they know and tell that everything in the XX and XXI C is melting with société du spectacle manipulatory processes, culminating in masterpiece Greenspan-1 and 2 world cycles
- 2) Vulgar Economics: either they don't know (it's the stupids lower tail), or they don't tell (it's the modal liar) the truth: Capitalism is bare, suits are on loan from Las Vegas.

A secondary, but also relevant dividing line (mistaken by macroeconomists themselves as being the key one: they see trees and not the forest but this is just normal, a social law of self-representation) is the one between the **Keynesian galaxy** (neo- and post-) and the **Friedman-Lucas** one which used to be dominant in Facs but never got to a Central Bank.

keywords: [accumulation](#), [credit](#), [cycles](#), [economic policy](#), [economic sciences](#), [economic theories](#), [effective demand](#), [growth](#), [Keynes](#), [long waves](#), [money](#), [over-accumulation](#), [political economy](#), [Say's Law](#), [société du spectacle](#), [surplus value](#)

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Marx, Karl (1818 - 1883)

- # He was born Jewish, a year after the father forcedly converted to Protestantism
- # he studied law, then philosophy in Bonn, then Berlin where he met Left Hegelians Bauer, Ruge, Hess - the intelligentsia of the *Rheinische Gazette*, Cologne, founded on 1.1.1842
- # he read Feuerbach, and wrote in 1843 *Zur Kritik der Hegelschen Rechtsphilosophie*; in Paris he published its Introduction (1844). And co-directed with Ruge the *Deutsche Französische Jahrbücher*, in which he began the long series of his socialist writings. His first contribution was a critique on Hegel's "Rechts-philosophie"; the second, the "Jewish Question" (1844). When the *Jahrbücher* ceased to appear, Marx wrote on the journal *Votwärts*
- # in Paris he met Proudhon, Blanc, Heine, Bakunin and - last but ...- Friedrich Engels
- # his next publication was the "Heilige Familie" (1845) written together with Engels, a satirical critique directed against Bruno Bauer and his school of Hegelian idealists
- # Eco.-Phil. Manuscripts (1844, posthumous 1932), *Theses on Feuerbach* (1845)

Eleanor, in her father's short biography: *"While devoting most of his time at this period to the study of Political Economy and of the French Revolution, Karl Marx continued to wage fierce war with the Prussian government, and as a consequence, this government demanded of M. Guizot — it is said through the agency of Alexander von Humboldt, who happened to be in Paris — Marx' expulsion from France."*

in Bruxelles, where he must escape from Paris, he writes *Die deutsche Ideologie* (1845), *Misère de la Philosophie* (1847) and works at the organisation of communist workers: he joined, together with his political friends, the "Communistic League", changed all its organisation and appointed with Engels to write the celebrated "**Manifesto of the Communist Party**" (excipit: "The Proletarians have nothing to lose by it but their chains.

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They have a world to win. Proletarians of all countries, unite!”— first published just before the Revolution of 1848 and translated worldwide ²

in London (from '49), helped by Engels he concentrated on his classical Political Economy studies. With a full turnaround and change of paradigm (Mandel) when he discovers David Ricardo's works at Engels' home in Summer 184x and, folgorated, he understands the scientific bases of value theory, and changes his mind from previous preconceptions against Ricardo. He became **the major Post Ricardian Socialist** # he carried on - for the rest of his life - working hard at the different partial version of earlier economic essays, then Das Capital (published only volume 1\3, in Hamburg in 1867), which was meant to be just the first section of a much wider but unachieved program, extending its scope to Capitals' plurality, diversity and actual competition (Rosdolsky). His economic manuscripts are finally released now by the MEGA Project - they were taboo until now. In brief:

1. **After his discovery of Ricardo, when he corrects his wrong amateur's theories (e.g. value theory: Mandel), Marx inscribes, for the good and bad (Say's Law, until Kalecki; unsolved price theory equations, until Sraffa), within a post-Ricardian political economy. Sharing his basic weak points, that the "Cambridge school" (Kalecki-Keynes and Sraffa) will fix and solve later on.**
2. **To this basis, new theories are added, namely by applying a "reverse" Hegelian logic (although Dussel challenges this self-representation by Marx):**
 - a. an autonomy of the labour force as a class *per se*, when organising in shop stewards, Trade Unions and political parties (Chartism, the International); struggling *versus* an **Industrial Reserve Army (IRA)** burden, an anti-Malthus notion.
 - b. In fact, the **proletariat** substitutes, in Marx, to Smith - Ricardo's reference to the emergent industrial *bourgeoisie*.
 - c. But Marx always sticks to a separation between apologetic Vulgar Economics, and scientific Political Economy: the latter, is a legacy the workers movement must take up, in order to create a **Scientific Socialism** theory and practice.
3. **Criticism to Ricardo from a post-ricardian socialist perspective includes:**

² In Eleanor's words: This manifesto opens with a review of the existing conditions of society. It goes on to show how gradually the old feudal division of classes has disappeared, and how modern society is divided simply into two classes — that of the capitalists or bourgeois class, and that of the proletariat; of the expropriators and expropriated; of the bourgeois class possessing wealth and power and producing nothing, of the labor-class that produces wealth but possesses nothing. The bourgeoisie after using the proletariat to fight its political battles against feudalism, has used the power thus acquired to enslave the proletariat. To the charge that Communism aims at "abolishing property," the manifesto replied that Communists aim only at abolishing the bourgeois system of property, by which already for nine-tenths or the Community property is abolished; to the accusation that Communists aim at "abolishing marriage and the family" the Manifesto answered by asking what kind of "family" and "marriage" were possible for the working men, for whom in all true meaning of the words neither exists. As to "abolishing father-land and nationality," these are abolished for the proletariat, and, thanks to the development of industry, for the bourgeoisie also. The bourgeoisie has wrought great revolutions in history; it has revolutionised the whole system of production. Under its hands **the steam-engine, the self-acting mule, the steam-hammer, the railways and ocean-steamers** of our days were developed. But its most revolutionary production was the production of the proletariat, of a class whose very conditions of existence compel it to overthrow the whole actual society.

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- a. in *Theories of Surplus Value*, a realistic **Rent Theory** (contemporary to von Thunen's pioneer work, that Marx ignored). In order to fit it into his policy-oriented growth model (formalised by Pasinetti), Ricardo invented a fake sequence of agriculture, from high to low yield per hectare areas. Marx opposes facts: in the Far West, the sequence is geographical.
- b. A methodological caveat against **Robinsonades**: Value Theory cannot be stretched back in history (although this correct proposition by Marx, is imbued in his Hegelian historicism).
- c. A rewriting of the **Value Theory**, stemming from his couple Constant\Variable K, substituting for Ricardian Fixed\Variable K: this allows him to ground Surplus Value theory on Value, unluckily suffering the same incompleteness as Ricardo's one, as Marx was well aware (Napoleoni, Sraffa).
- d. His new Value Theory, allows him to differentiate from the other Post-Ricardian Socialists (although, in our view, he still belonged to them, and - by his own words - never was a Marxist): the latter added a distributional issue only AFTER the theory. But Ricardo-Sraffa value theory, only allows one to get degrees of freedom (not allowed for by marginalism), in the social choice for one distribution or another. It does not supply any precise distribution criteria, as an analytical implication. Marx goes beyond in the search for such an implication: he **de-constructs the fairness of wage deals**, since from his early *Grundrisse*.
- e. But the terrible mistake of an acritical adhesion to Say's Law (Ricardo *versus* Malthus), does not allow him to **close the circle, from distribution to effective demand** (Kalecki, Keynes, Garegnani). This makes Marx's theory of the cycle a real mess of contradictory parts (Bk 2 and 3), left unsolved in the manuscripts - and waiting for **Kalecki to fix the problem**.
- f. In conclusion, the peculiar elements of Marxian POST-RICARDISM are two:
 - POSITIVELY, by **applying recursively value theory to the value of the labour force itself (his major scientific discovery)**, achieved only at a certain stage: Dussel) - he finds just one attractor in Sraffa's continuum of wages- profit rates tradeoff. But he misses the next step.
 - NEGATIVELY, his limit. Not closing the distribution-effective demand gap. It would have allowed him to anticipate KALECKI, at least *in nuce*. And argue that: a) capitalisms systematically yield endogenous crises (what he says in Bk 3, but does not support analytically); b) at least, without appropriate and effective fiscal and income policies, or public investments, presupposing anti-cyclical and pro-workers Govt.s; c) cycle theory stems from positive-feedback mechanisms (e.g. investments- high profits- further investments), with floor and ceiling boundaries.³
 - The **Kalecky - Minsky** investment-by-investment cycle model, argues (in an amendment to Keynes), what Marx missed: when a capitalist system is near full employment ceilings, expected lower profits and a political fear deprime private investments, much below full-employment.

³ In Kalecki-Minsky cycle theory, even floors and ceilings become endogenous: at floors, capital de-cumulation by itself, and eventually Schumpeterian innovation clusters, allow for new profit opportunities, and an inversion in investments. See the point to follow, for ceilings.

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- Marx, by missing this point, introduced here a hyper-political argument not fitting his analytical frame on **competition**: capitalists are malicious, conjure as a class to increase the IRA ([Kalecki](#) fixes the inconsistency, as shown above).

He continued to correspond with the **New York Tribune**, with important analyses.

Eleanor: “After the condemnation at Cologne of the members of the Communist League, Marx for a time retired from active political life, devoting himself to his economical studios at the British Museum, to contributing leading articles and correspondence to the New York Tribune, and to writing pamphlets and fly-sheets attacking the Palmerston régime, widely circulated at the time by David Urquhart. The first fruits of his long, earnest studies in Political Economy appeared in 1859, in his “Kritik zur Politischer Economie” — a work which contains the first exposition of his Theory of Value.”

along with his studies, he worked and wrote texts at the **International Working Men’s Association**:⁴ “while never being more than the Corresponding secretary for Germany and Russia, he was the leading spirit of all the general councils” (Eleanor). Once founded the Ass. in September 1864, he won a battle against Giuseppe Mazzini, and later on against Bakunin, at The Hague Conference. **French Proudhonists, German Communists and British New Trade Unionists** were cooperating; plus Americans: HQs moved to NY for prudence, after the **Commune** and the paranoid repression that followed in Europe.

keywords: [capitalisms](#), **class**, **communism**, **cycle**, **economic history**, **economic theories**, **effective demand**, **Engels**, **growth**, **Hegel**, **history**, **Industrial Reserve Army**, [Kalecki](#), [Keynes](#), **labour**, **labour force**, [macroeconomics](#), **Marxism**, [microeconomics](#), [Minsky](#), **mondialisation**,

⁴ “CONSIDERING,

“That the emancipation of the working classes insist be conquered by the working classes themselves; that the struggle for the emancipation of the working classes means not a struggle for class privileges and monopolies, but for equal rights and duties, and the abolition of all class rule;

“That the economical subjection of the man of labor to the monopoliser of the means of labor, that is, the sources of life, lies at the bottom of servitude in all its forms of social misery, mental degradation, and political dependence;

“That the economical emancipation of the working classes is therefore the great end to which every political movement ought to be subordinate as a means;

“That all efforts aiming at that great end have hitherto failed from the want of solidarity between the manifold divisions of labor in each country, and from the absence of a fraternal bond of union between the working classes of different countries;

“That the emancipation of labor is neither a local nor a national, but a social problem, embracing all countries in which modern society exists, and depending for its solution on the concurrence, practical and theoretical, of the most advanced countries

“That, the present revival of the working classes in the most industrious countries of Europe, while it raises a new hope, gives solemn warning against a relapse into the old errors, and calls for the immediate combination of the still disconnected movements

“FOR THESE REASONS

“The International Working Men’s Association has been founded.”

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[operaismo](#), [political economy](#), [political ideologies](#), [political philosophy](#), [price theory](#), [profits](#), [rents](#), [revolution](#), [Ricardo](#), [Say's Law](#), [Schumpeter](#), [Smith](#), [social history](#), [social sciences](#), [socialisms](#), [Sraffa](#), [surplus value](#), [technology](#), [unemployment](#), [value](#), [wages](#)

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microeconomics

The branch of economics, or political economy, dealing with facts and their interpretations, theories and related analytical models focussing upon the interpretation of the behaviour of agents and their interactions, agents or economic institutions, and small scale-local subsystems of interactions among them. Nonetheless, in mainstream handbooks it also includes General Competitive Equilibrium theory and its standard applications, since it is a fully micro-founded view of an economic system.

Microeconomics is full of mortal enemies within economic sciences, and always at war:

1. Stigler, a Chicago boyz' father, denies any statute to Industrial Economics or industry organisation studies: although no one cares about his "fatwa".
2. **Neoclassic "jelly" capital, hence also growth theory are inconsistent:** Garegnani demonstrated it mathematically and definitely. But, oddly enough, the 1970s "**2 Cambridges" debate** did not terminate on normal peers' evaluation grounds (6-0, 6-1, 6-0 for UK). The US losers walked away, and bought with money and power a "standard *de facto*" victory in education and professional markets. A science corruption case.
3. Neoclassic microeconomics is basically in open conflict with reality: at odds with most empirical evidence, and fighting against each single discipline of the applied [Business Economics](#) field.
4. Bioclassical economics counter-attacks marginalistic paradigms at the core, mainly by:
 - a) proposing alternative, capabilities and competence-based theories of the firm who have become very popular indeed in business economics (starting from Nelson and Winter's follow up of Simon and Marengo's behaviouralist foundations);
 - b) linking up with the empiric and theoretic studies of science & technology, innovation and industrial dynamics (see e.g. the DRUID network, Aalborg University): a Schumpeterian Tsunami of Creative Destruction, leaving little alive of game-theoretical microeconomics.

keywords: [Arrow](#), [bioclassical economics](#), [business economics](#), [competition](#), [costs](#), [economic sciences](#), [economic theories](#), [games theory](#), [Garegnani](#), [general competitive equilibrium](#),

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Georgescu Roegen, industry analysis, institutions, markets, Nash, oligopoly, Pareto, [political economy](#), social decision, Sraffa, surplus value, technology, theories of the firm, value, welfare

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operaismo

oppression

philosophy of natural sciences

philosophy of social sciences

political economy

Political Economy is the [social sciences](#) core set of disciplines (besides [business economics](#)) dealing with economic facts, the positive [economy](#). It aims:

- to find out constants or co-variances, regular patterns or behavioural laws,
- by analysing individual agents and agencies or institutions ([microeconomics](#) and [business economics](#), although strictly speaking the latter does not belong to Political Economy: see [economic sciences](#)); entire social systems of interactions, or their parts, subsystems ([industry analysis](#), [macroeconomics](#));
- making use of a theoretical apparatus and a “box of tools”, forged through the history of economic theory and analysis, since from Quesnais and Smith in the 18th century. Such a box of tools is a proper, specific and targeted mix of empirical, econometric (i.e. mathematical-statistical) and historical techniques, together with theoretical models (either mathematical ones, when appropriate and available, or simulation methods - sometimes more adapt to catch the complexity of multi-level situations or observed systems).

[Economic policies](#) (belonging to the [economic sciences](#) family, but not to Political Economy *strictu sensu*) are the normative side of the same set of medals, where the analytical faces are correlated Political economy “laws”, propositions and theorems. Path-making Political Economists in history include (in chronological order) [Adam Smith](#), [David Ricardo](#), [Thomas Robert Malthus](#), [Karl Marx](#), Knut Wicksell, Leon Walras, Vilfredo Pareto, Alfred Marshall, [John Maynard Keynes](#), [Michael Kalecki](#), Joseph Alois Schumpeter, [Piero Sraffa](#), Herbert Simon, [Milton Friedman](#) and [Kenneth Arrow](#) - a hypothetical and obviously disputable, but resilient top 15 list. The top 5 being likely **Ricardo-Sraffa**, **Marx and Kalecki-Keynes**, followed by the living and healthy **prof. Arrow**, Stanford.

keywords: [ARROW](#), [BIO-ECONOMICS](#), [BUSINESS ECONOMICS](#), [CAPITALISMS](#), [CLASSIC SOCIAL SCIENCES](#), [DUOPOLY](#), [ECONOMIC POLICIES](#), [ECONOMIC SCIENCES](#), [ECONOMIC THEORIES](#), [ECONOMICS](#), [ECONOMY](#), [GAMES THEORY](#), [INDUSTRY ANALYSIS](#), [KALECKI](#), [KEYNES](#), [KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY](#), [MACROECONOMICS](#), [MARKETS](#), [MARSHALL](#), [MARX](#), [MICROECONOMICS](#), [MONDIALISATION](#), [MONOPOLY](#), [OLIGOPOLY](#), [RICARDO](#), [SAY'S LAW](#), [SMITH](#), [SOCIAL DECISION](#), [SOCIALISMS](#), [SOCIAL SCIENCES](#), [SOCIETE' DU SPECTACLE](#), [SRAFFA](#), [SURPLUS VALUE](#), [VALUE](#), [WELFARE](#).

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political ideologies

Ideologies enter the Hobbesian political arena, becoming the **soul** of political party bodies, co-evolving with them and the societal evolutions induced by the Industrial Revolutions. Since from Puritan slow (GB), and modern Jacobin-Bolshevik fast revolutions (US and France, Russia and China).

By applying a French revolution's left-right taxonomy, we identify these basics:

1. **marxism** - a meta-ideology - and neo-marxisms, namely [Operaismo](#) (Bologna, Cacciari, Negri, Panzieri, Tronti) and [Situationism](#) (Guy Debord);
2. post-marxist radical ideologies: bio-politics, bio-socialism, feminism, left Greens, and post-Heideggerism (Agamben, Cavarero, Esposito, Foucault, Negri);
2. [communism](#) (Saint-Simonian, Proudhonian, Marxist) and other [collectivisms](#), like today's CC-based Commonalism
3. [anarchist](#) left, incl. [anarcho-communism](#) and [anarcho-socialism](#) ⁵
4. neo-anarchisms: Hacker's culture (Castells), with both libertarian and Commonalist components
5. socialisms: maximalism, [syndicalism](#), social-democracies, minimalism
6. Keynesism, and other capitalist-friendly social reformists, very close to socialists
7. Third Way or Neo-Con Left: a fork of the Left betrays and goes Right. As pseudo-scientific ideological basis, the no-class society fantasy of a corrupted

⁵ WIKI: Anarchism (from [Greek](#) ... "without [archons](#)," "without rulers")[\[1\]](#) is a [political philosophy](#) encompassing theories and attitudes which support the elimination of all compulsory [government](#)[\[2\]](#)[\[3\]](#)[\[4\]](#)[\[5\]](#) (the [state](#)), and is often described as opposition to all forms of [authority](#).[\[6\]](#) Anarchism is defined by The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Politics as "the view that society can and should be organized without a coercive state."[\[7\]](#)

There are many types and traditions of anarchism,[\[8\]](#)[\[9\]](#) some of which are mutually exclusive.[\[10\]](#) (...) According to [The Oxford Companion to Philosophy](#), "there is no single defining position that all anarchists hold, beyond their rejection of compulsory government, and those considered anarchists at best share a certain [family resemblance](#)".[\[15\]](#) [Anarchist schools of thought](#) differ fundamentally, supporting anything from extreme [individualism](#) to complete [collectivism](#).[\[7\]](#)

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Blair's sociologist. Outcome: **neo-con left** organizes neo-colonial wars, and subcrime social wars against middle class and workers. ⁶

8. [Libertarianism](#)

9. liberalism

10. anarchist right: "an individualist strain, incl. those who support [market](#) systems like [mutualism](#) or absolute laissez-faire [capitalism](#).^{[11][12][13][14]}" [WIKI](#);

11. [conservatism](#)

12. neo-conservatism:

13. **fundamentalisms and theocracy**: Middle Age; modern Arian-Induist, Christian (Pope Ratzinger) and Islamic. They share a feature with Nationalist fascisms: they contradict one another, although on a civilisation-religion macro-regional basis.

14. **Reactionary thought**: return (Strauss) to something - namely a rural utopia before Capitalism (Right Environmentalism), a Classic (Nietzsche, Strauss) or Middle Age (de Maistre), monarchy or theocracy;

15. **fascism and nazism**: an answer to Lenin; degeneration of WW1 nationalisms into a pure-Arian "race", State-and-atheist absolutist theocracy (Schmitt).

Many ideologies span across the spectre: namely Anarchy (3-4 and 10) and Greens (2 and 14); the latter apply a reactionary ideology to left alliances and ambiguous policies.

Blends are possible, welcome: e.g., in her last book, a suggested basis for rewriting the French Constitution, Simone Weil fully blended **conservatism and socialism**.

Extremes are in touch, both in theory (e.g. Schmitt was in love with Lenin, while serving Goering) and practice: **totalitarianism** (Hanna Arendt); contemporary **democides**, culminating but not terminating with the **Shoà**.

Theories of the State are a good discriminant and test. [Wiki](#):

There are also two ideologies - [anarchism](#) and [communism](#) - which argue that the existence of the state is ultimately unjustified and harmful. For this reason, the kind of society they aim to establish would be stateless.

Anarchism claims that the community of those fighting to create a new society must themselves constitute a stateless community. Communism wishes to immediately or eventually replace the communities, unities and divisions that things such as work, money, exchange, borders, nations, governments, police, religion, and race create with the universal community possible when these things are replaced. [\[1\]](#)

[State socialism](#) states that the degree to which a state is working class is the degree to which it fights government, class, work, and rule. The degree to which it wins such a fight is held to be the degree to which it is communist instead of capitalist, socialist, or the state. [Stateless capitalism](#) argues that taxes are theft, that government and the business community complicit in governance is [organized crime](#) and is equivalent to the criminal underworld, and that defense of life and property is just another industry, which must be privatized. [Anarcho-communism](#) and [anarcho-socialism](#) says that taxes, being theft, are just property, which is also

⁶ The THIRD WAY label meant that the major political leaders of the moderate left (Blair, Clinton and D'Alema) abandoned not just socialist ideals-ideologies (since long: Bad Godesberg), but sold themselves straight to the Right: a) taking up the Reagan - Thatcher legacy, so depriving the global economy into a [subcrime](#) Age of deflation. b) Covering with demagogy, a continuation of Thanato-counter distributive policies, enriching a 0.1% billionaires. c) Their betrayal marks the **end of Democracy** (already succumbing since from the Weimar's crisis), and an epoch-making transformation of Western political systems into LIBERAL THANATO-POLITICAL REGIMES.

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theft, and that the state is inherently capitalist and will never result in a transition to communism, and says that those fighting against capitalism and the state to produce a communist society must themselves already form such a community. However, the majority of viewpoints agree that the existence of some kind of government is morally justified. What they disagree about is the proper role and the proper form of that government.

There are several ways to conceive of the differences between these different political views. For example, one might ask in what areas should the government have jurisdiction, to what extent it may intervene in those areas, or even what constitutes intervention in the first place. A lot of institutions can be said to exist only because the government provides the framework for their existence; for instance, [Marxists](#) argue that the institution of [private property](#) only exists due to government.

Keywords: Arendt, [Biopolitics](#), Democracy, Direct democracy, Foucault, [Freedom of speech](#), Gender politics, [Government](#), Hackers' culture, Ideology, Marx, Marxism, [Metapolitics](#), [Nation](#), Open Policy, [Operaismo](#), [oppression](#), [Policy](#), [political philosophy](#), political parties, [political science](#), [Politics](#), Schmitt, [Situationism](#), Société du spectacle, [State](#), Strauss, [War](#), Web 2.0, Web politics, Weil Simone

Links [International Political Science Association: www.ipsa.ca](#)

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political philosophy

“**Political philosophy** is the study of fundamental questions about the [state](#), [government](#), [politics](#), [liberty](#), [justice](#), [property](#), [rights](#), [law](#) and the enforcement of a [legal code](#) by [authority](#): what they are, why (or even if) they are needed, what makes a [government legitimate](#), what rights and freedoms it should protect and why, what form it should take and why, what the law is, and what duties citizens owe to a legitimate government, if any, and when it may be legitimately overthrown—if ever. In a [vernacular](#) sense, the term "political philosophy" often refers to a general view, or specific ethic, belief or attitude, about [politics](#) that does not necessarily belong to the technical discipline of [philosophy](#).

Three central concerns of political philosophy have been the [political economy](#) by which [property rights](#) are defined and access to [capital](#) is regulated, the demands of [justice](#) in distribution and punishment, and the rules of [truth](#) and [evidence](#) that determine judgments in the law.” **More at** http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_theory **and precisely:**

[1 History of political philosophy](#)

[2 Contemporary political philosophy](#)

[3 Influential political philosophers](#)

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LEO STRAUSS

WIKI: **Strauss** taught that [liberalism](#) in its modern form contained within it an intrinsic tendency towards relativism, which in turn led to two types of [nihilism](#)[9] The first was a “brutal” nihilism, expressed in [Nazi](#) and [Marxist](#) regimes. These [ideologies](#), both descendants of Enlightenment thought, tried to destroy all traditions, history, ethics, and moral standards and replace them by force with a supreme authority under which nature and mankind are subjugated and conquered.[10] The second type – the “gentle” nihilism expressed in Western liberal democracies – was a kind of value-free aimlessness and a [hedonistic](#) “permissive [egalitarianism](#)”, which he saw as permeating the fabric of contemporary American society.[11][12] In the belief that 20th century relativism, [scientism](#), [historicism](#), and nihilism were all implicated in the deterioration of [modern society](#) and philosophy, Strauss sought to uncover the philosophical pathways that had led to this situation. The resultant study led him to advocate a tentative return to classical political philosophy as a starting point for understanding our predicament and judging political action.[13] (..)

Strauss constantly stressed the importance of two dichotomies in political philosophy: Athens and Jerusalem (Reason vs. Revelation) and Ancient versus Modern political philosophy. The “Ancients” were the Socratic philosophers and their intellectual heirs, and the “Moderns” start with Niccolò Machiavelli. The contrast between Ancients and Moderns was understood to be related to the public presentation of the possibly unresolvable tension between Reason and Revelation. The Socratics, reacting to the first Greek philosophers, brought philosophy back to earth, and hence back to the marketplace, making it more political. The Moderns reacted to the dominance of revelation in medieval society by promoting the possibilities of Reason very strongly – which in turn leads to problems in modern politics and society. In particular, Thomas Hobbes, under the influence of Bacon, re-oriented political thought to what was most solid but most low in man, setting a precedent for John Locke and the later economic approach to political thought, such as, initially, in David Hume and Adam Smith.

STAUSS PRO EROS-, BIO-POLITICS

According to Strauss, [Karl Popper's The Open Society and Its Enemies](#) had mistaken the city-in-speech described in [Plato's Republic](#) for a blueprint for regime reform. Strauss quotes [Cicero](#), “The Republic does not bring to light the best possible regime but rather the nature of political things – the nature of the city.”[16] Strauss himself argued in many publications that the city-in-speech was unnatural, precisely because “it is rendered possible by the abstraction from eros”.[17] The city-in-speech abstracted from eros, or bodily needs, thus could never guide politics in the manner Popper claimed. (NOTE: Popper accused Plato of ... communism)

HANNA ARENDT

“The work of establishing the conditions of possibility for political experience, as opposed to other spheres of human activity, was undertaken by Arendt in her next major work, *The Human Condition* (1958). In this work she undertakes a thorough historical-philosophical inquiry that returned to the origins of both democracy and political philosophy in the Ancient Greek world, and brought these originary understandings of political life to bear on what Arendt saw as its atrophy and eclipse in the modern era.” (Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy).

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ARENDT AGAINST BIOPOLITICS

Criticism has been leveled against “her reliance upon a rigid distinction between the 'private' and 'public', the *oikos* and the *polis*, to delimit the specificity of the political realm. Feminists have pointed out that the confinement of the political to the realm outside the household has been part and parcel of the domination of politics by men, and the corresponding exclusion of women's experiences of subjection from legitimate politics. Marxists have likewise pointed to the consequences of confining matters of material distribution and economic management to the extra-political realm of the *oikos*, thereby delegitimizing questions of material social justice, poverty, and exploitation from political discussion and contestation. The shortcoming of this distinction in Arendt's work is amply illustrated by a well-known and often-cited incident. While attending a conference in 1972, she was put under question by the Frankfurt School Critical Theorist Albrecht Wellmer, regarding her distinction of the 'political' and the 'social', and its consequences. Arendt pronounced that housing and homelessness (themes of the conference) were not political issues, but that they were external to the political as the sphere of the actualization of freedom; the political is about human self-disclosure in speech and deed, not about the distribution of goods, which belongs to the social realm as an extension of the *oikos*. It may be said that Arendt's attachment to a fundamental and originary understanding of political life precisely misses the fact that politics is intrinsically concerned with the contestation of what counts as a legitimate public concern, with the practice of politics attempting to introduce new, heretofore 'non-political' issues, into realm of legitimate political concern.” (Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy).

WIKIs:

In Anglo-American academic political philosophy the publication of [John Rawls's *A Theory of Justice*](#) in 1971 is considered a milestone. Rawls used a [thought experiment](#), the [original position](#), in which representative parties choose principles of justice for the basic structure of society from behind a veil of ignorance. Rawls also offered a criticism of utilitarian approaches to questions of political justice. [Robert Nozick's](#) book [Anarchy, State, and Utopia](#) (1974) responded to Rawls from a [libertarian](#) perspective.

In the work of [Michel Foucault](#), biopolitics is the style of [government](#) that regulates [populations](#) through [biopower](#) (the application and impact of [political power](#) on all aspects of human [life](#)).

[Biopower](#) was a term originally coined by [French philosopher Michel Foucault](#) to refer to the practice of modern states and their regulation of their subjects through "an explosion of numerous and diverse techniques for achieving the subjugations of bodies and the control of populations". Foucault first used it in his courses at the [Collège de France](#), but the term first appeared in *The Will To Knowledge* (*La volonté de savoir*), Foucault's first volume of [The History of Sexuality](#).

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In both Foucault's work and the work of later theorists it has been used to refer to practices of public health, regulation of heredity, and risk regulation ([François Ewald](#)), among many other things often linked less directly with literal physical health. It is closely related to a term he uses much less frequently, but which subsequent thinkers have taken up independently, [biopolitics](#).

keywords:

- [The Age of Technique](#) (Nietzsche, Heidegger, Agamben)
- [Arendt, Hanna](#)
- [The Age of Bio Politics](#) (Esposito, Foucault, Negri)
- [Communism](#)
- [Consensus decision making](#)
- [Conservatism and neo-conservatism](#)
- [Consequentialist justifications of the state](#)
- [Foucault, Michel](#)
- [Hobbes, Thomas](#)
- [Ideology](#)
- [The justification of the state](#)
- [Liberismo e Liberalismo](#), [liberalism](#), [libertarianism](#) (in freemarketeer economic and political theories; with opposite meanings across the Atlantic)
- [Majoritarianism](#)
- [Modernity](#)
- [Oppression](#)
- [Panarchism](#) and the galaxy of [Anarchy](#)
- [Plato's Republic](#)
- [Political Ideologies](#): [conservatism](#), [socialism](#), [liberalism](#), [libertarianism](#), [fascism](#); [anarchism](#) and [communism](#); [marxism](#), [operaismo](#) and [situationism](#)
- [Political Theology](#)
- [Progressivism](#)
- [Progressive Logic](#)
- [Political media](#)
- [Rawls, John](#)
- [Revolution](#)
- [Schmitt, Carl](#)
- [Social criticism](#)
- [Socialism](#)
- [State](#); [State-society dialectics](#) (Hegel, Marx, Nietzsche); see also: ["Consequentialism"](#) and ["Justification for the State"](#)
- [Strauss, Leo](#)

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links: www.politicalresources.net, www.political-theory.org

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political science

As any other social science, it is characterised by a plurality of paradigms, stemming from its deep roots into the philosophical views of power and the collectivity. WIKI:

“Political science is a branch of social science concerned with **theory, description, analysis and prediction of political behavior, political systems and politics** broadly-construed.

Political scientists study the allocation and transfer of power in decision-making, the roles and systems of governance including governments and international organizations, political behavior and public policies. They measure the success of governance and specific policies by examining many factors, including stability, justice, material wealth, and peace. Some political scientists seek to advance positive theses by analyzing politics. Others advance normative theses, by making specific policy recommendations.

The study of politics is complicated by the occasional involvement of political scientists in the political process, since their teachings occasionally provide the frameworks within which other commentators, such as journalists, special interest groups, politicians, and the electorate analyze issues and select options. Political scientists may serve as advisers to specific politicians, or even run for office as politicians themselves. Political scientists can be found working in governments, in political parties or as civil servants. They may be involved with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or political movements. In a variety of capacities, people educated and trained in political science can add value and expertise to corporations. Private enterprises such as think tanks, research institutes, polling and

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public relations firms often employ political scientists. In the United States, political scientists known as "Americanists" look at a variety of data including elections, public opinion and public policy such as Social Security reform, foreign policy, U.S. congressional power, and the U.S. Supreme Court—to name only a few issues. (...)

Political science has, broadly, five subfields: [international relations](#), [political theory](#), [public policy](#) and [public administration](#), [national politics](#), and [comparative politics](#).” http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_science

Keywords: [Biopolitics](#), Comparative systems, Cyberlaw, Democracy, Direct democracy, [Diplomacy](#), Foreign Policy, [Freedom of speech](#), Gender politics, [Government](#), Ideology, [Law](#), [Metapolitics](#), [Nation](#), Open Policy, [Policy](#), political parties, [Politics](#), Société du spectacle, [State](#), [War](#) , Web 2.0

Links [International Political Science Association: www.ipsa.ca](#)

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American Political Science Review - [The Evolution of Political Science](#). APSR Centennial Volume - Special Issue - November 2006

regional science

Keywords: Bioeconomics, [Biopolitics](#), City, Economic Geography, Environment, Environment Planning, Fordism, Gender geography, Gender politics, Gender studies, Geography, [Government](#), Hagerstrand, Harvey David, Human Geography, Ideology, Interregional trade, Isard Walter, Just in time, Localisation, Loesch August, Logistics, Massey Doreen, Metropolis, Mondialisation, Planning, [Policy](#), [Politics](#), Post-colonial studies, Post-fordism, Post-modernism, Pred Allan, Quantitative Revolution in Geography, Rawls, Region, Social sciences, Société du spectacle, [State](#), Structure plans, Territory, Transports, Urban geography, Urban Planning, Urban and Regional Economics, Weber Alfred, World cities

Links [national ad international Regional Science Associations:](#)

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RS reviews: [Economic Geography](#), [International Journal of Regional Science](#), [Journal of Economic Geography](#), [Regional Studies](#), [Scienze Regionali](#).

régulation (école de la)

revolution

Revolution is NOT a gala dinner (Mao Zedong)

In *On Revolution* (1961) "Arendt takes issue with both liberal and Marxist interpretations of modern political revolutions (such as the French and American). Against liberals, she disputes the claim that these revolutions were primarily concerned with the establishment of a limited government that would make space for individual liberty beyond the reach of the state. Against Marxist interpretations of the French Revolution, she disputes the claim that it was driven by the 'social question', a popular attempt to overcome poverty and exclusion by the many against the few who monopolized wealth in the ancien regime. Rather, Arendt claims, what distinguishes these modern revolutions is that they exhibit (albeit fleetingly) the exercise of fundamental political capacities - that of individuals acting together, on the basis of their mutually agreed common purposes, in order to establish a tangible public space of freedom. (...)

Yet Arendt sees both the French and American revolutions as ultimately failing to establish a perduring political space in which the on-going activities of shared deliberation, decision and coordinated action could be exercised. In the case of the French Revolution, the subordination of political freedom to matters of managing welfare (the 'social question') reduces political institutions to administering the distribution of goods and resources (matters that belong properly in the oikos, dealing as they do with the production and reproduction of human existence). Meanwhile, the American Revolution evaded this fate, and by means of the Constitution managed to found a political society on the basis of common assent. Yet she saw it only as a partial and limited success. America failed to create an institutional space in which citizens could participate in government, in which they could exercise in common those capacities of free expression, persuasion and judgement that defined political existence. The average citizen, while protected from arbitrary exercise of authority by constitutional checks and balances, was no longer a participant 'in judgement and authority', and so became denied the possibility of exercising his/her political capacities." (The Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy).

Keywords: [Biopolitics](#), [Biosocial sciences](#), [Capitalisms](#), [Class](#), [Communism](#), [Gender](#), [Government](#), [History](#), [Labour](#), [Marx](#), [Oppression](#), [political economy](#), [political philosophy](#), [political science](#), [political theory](#), [Politics](#), [Slavery](#), [Socialisms](#), [State](#)

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Shoà

situationism

socialisms

Le socialisme est le seul but qu'une intelligence contemporaine puisse s'assigner
(Siniavsky, Russian dissident, to his judges)

The historical variety of proposed socialist theories span from Utopian socialisms, post Ricardian ones, Anarchism - AnarcoUnionism, and Marxism: the latter historically divided between socialdemocracies and communisms, responsible for the implementation of the two classes of societies: Real Socialdemocracies; Communisms or Real Socialisms.

A contemporary intelligence is much likely to select, among the alternative paradigms of organisation, policy and social science, an approach to biosocialism based upon:

- a) ANARCHISM and SITUATIONISM are two important bodies not to be forgotten
- b) BEYOND POLITICAL PARTIES (S.Weil)
- c) [BIO-POLITICS](#) = **promoting life always and in all ways, at the centre; against liberalism - priority to DUTIES towards the person (S. Weil) and every life form**
- d) [BIO-CLASSICAL SOCIAL SCIENCES](#); including bio-political science (Esposito, Foucault)
- e) CLASS. Social classes have been changing, mixing and show a lot of geographical variance. Socialism is always rooted in them as they are, i.e. considering the whole set of situations of oppression, the differentiations, etc. Late capitalism has not eliminated the working classes (*quelle betise!*), it has extended them to creatives and researchers
- f) COGNITIVE CAPITALISM and KNOWLEDGE BASED SOCIETIES; **LET'S KILL THIS COLLECTIVE BEAST** - by imposing CC, Zero IPR, No Patent, Free rights&duties
- g) COMMUNISM? NO, THANKS! COMMONS AND COOPERATION, YES.
- h) ENVIRONMENT

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- i) GENDER. For a link between the two: Perkins 2007.
- j) [MARX](#), BUT NOT MARXISMS. Not only Groucho
- k) MOVE ON.ORG or Attac: campaign matters a lot, to attack the adversary; although they can absorb/exhaust all the resources of the new, flexible organizational forms
- l) NEO-INSTITUTIONALISM, corrected with some degree of direct democracy (Hanna Arend) and self-organisation = **building socialism both from below (participation) and from above** (institutions, powers, and vanguards: although not in the Jacobin-Bolshevik paradigm); in a relative synergy, even with asymmetries and asynchronies
- m) OPEN POLITICS: adopting an "open culture", web 2.0, wiki approach of cooperation
- n) SOCIALDEMOCRATS must be thrown away from workers movements, **kicking their asses**. Not for the sake of extremism, but self-defense: for the infinite suffering they have inflicted to masses. No one ever can forgive them, not even God.

Amen

Keywords: [Biopolitics](#), [Biosocialism](#), [Biosocial sciences](#), [Capitalisms](#), [Class](#), [Cognitive Capitalism](#), [Commons](#), [Communism](#), [Creative Commons](#), [Gender](#), [Government](#), [Metapolitics](#), [Nation](#), [Oppression](#), [Policy](#), [political economy](#), [political theory](#), [Politics](#), [Racism](#), [Revolution](#), [Slavery](#), [Société du spectacle](#), [State](#), [War](#)

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social sciences

They include these twenty broad macro-areas:

- 1 administrative and organisational studies;
- 2 anthropology, social anthropology; ethnology, folk-ethnic musicology and local studies;
- 3 [business economics](#) and management (a section of economic sciences);
- 4 cognitive sciences (shared with individual-neural psychology, neural economics and other areas);
- 5 ecology and society (climate change, rural-urban ecosystems), ecology and history;
- 6 epistemology (in philosophy), methodology of social sciences; probability and statistics; cliometrics, econometrics and spatial econometrics; bio-complex systems modelling;
- 7 ethics and\ in social studies (Weber), inter-generational ethics of responsibility (Jonas), ethical foundations of ecology and etology (in philosophy), social studies, ethics and law;
- 8 etology, herd behaviour, comparative animal - human behaviour, animals' rights studies;
- 9 gender studies, ideological, social and political analysis of Feminist movements;

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- 10 histories, incl. cultural, economic, oral, social and urban history, among others;
- 11 human ecology - geography, [regional science](#), urban economics and transports;
- 12 law and economics-social sciences: [biopolitics](#), Coase school, criminology, customs, economics and institutions, ethics and law (see area 7), history, sociology of crime and [subcrime](#);
- 13 network analysis, mathematics, modelling and statistics (see also 6);
- 14 [political economy](#) (a section of [economic sciences](#)), [bioeconomics](#), [economic policy](#), finance, [macro](#) and [micro](#);
- 15 [political sciences](#), [biopolitics](#), [ideology](#), international and [socialist](#) studies; marxist and neo-marxist studies, not elsewhere classified;
- 16 post-colonial studies: “black cluster” (Afro-American, African socialism, Black consciousness and Black Power -also under 15- literature), Asian, Latin American studies;
- 17 science and technology analysis and policy, studies of creativity and innovation;
- 18 social engineering, engineering disciplines and systems theory applied to social issues;
- 19 social psychology, social aspects of cognitive studies (see 4), experimental economics;
- 20 [sociology](#), biosociology incl. labour sociology, TU and workers’ movements studies.

These areas, and the single disciplines within them, are crossed by alternative and/or evolving, historically following paradigms. Most (but not all) the paradigms used by social sciences, can more or less fit this tripartition:

1. **Classic social sciences** established the autonomy of the field from humanities and philosophy, by imitating the “new science” ideals and methods of Galileo, Barone and Newton. Darwin was also a benchmark for social evolutionism (Malthus, [Marx](#), Comte).
2. **Neo-classic social sciences** arise in the last quarter of the 19th century, as a reaction to Ricardo and the [Political Economy](#) and - later on - also against historical studies and historicism, in anticipation of neo-positivism and logical positivism.
3. **Bio-classic social science** approaches: they contrast the structuralist, or neoclassic oblivion of body, life and variety; they establish a closer link with their alive objects; it follows a dialogue with the methodology, and mathematics of biology, chemistry (Kauffman) and physics (Prigogine).

Keywords: [Biopolitics](#), [Biosocialism](#), [Biosocial sciences](#), [Capitalisms](#), Caste, Class, Classic social science, Commons, Communism, Gender, [Government](#), Marx, Neoclassic social sciences, [Oppression](#), [political economy](#), [political science](#), [political theory](#), [Politics](#), Racism, Regional science, Slavery, [Socialisms](#), [Société du spectacle](#), [Sociology](#), [State](#), Weber

Links <http://arcapedia.wordpress.com/social-sciences/>

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société du spectacle

GO TO: [situationism](#)

sociology

Sraffa, Piero

strategy

a

subcrime\subprime

BIO-ECONOMICS OF SUBCRIME

We have three chained lock-in, calling for a new macroeconomics and economic policy:

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- in the long wave, an excess potential supply and distributional-structural LR demand deficit;

- this long wave frames short term cycles, forcing them to bubble-and-busts corners: since there is no effective demand in real markets, you need false demand in finance, foreclosures and futures;

- the short cycle is locked in a “deep burst” now; after its “visible foot” work of destruction done, we see only one door open: a new mania, which will lower further the structural floor, etc. etc.

This might be the beginning of the worst ever crisis of Capitalisms, and globalisation is diffusing the Pandemia everywhere.

BIOPOLITICS OF SUBCRIME

Our own proposals, the policy implications of our analysis, are DRASTICAL REDISTRIBUTIONAL ROBIN HOOD POLICIES. But they presuppose a strong wave of class struggle and revolts of the oppressed, which faces an Industrial Reserve Army without precedents: the pressure on our lives of 1.5 billion poor Chindian farmers.

Therefore, if there is any, the only way out is political and a SEPARATION OF LOCAL SOCIETIES; A SECESSION FROM the Global Village (exactly what the rightwing Lega is proposing in Italy, although with nostalgic-populistic and xenophobic tones, opposite to internationalism and socialism). Bio-political alliances must conquer lost degrees of freedom for local communities and their international networks, outside markets (a paradigm are the Terra Madre meetings in Torino).

BIO-GEOGRAPHY OF SUBCRIME

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Adopting a bio-Geographical (Crampton and Elden 2007) point of view, we found something worth. "Space matters" is taking new colours of life in all this, beyond the meaning captured by the world cities literature (Sassen 1991, Massey 2007): in the short, long and very long run.

1. Short run space-time: a butterfly-Tsunami chaotic process was originated by the fact that Greenspan allowed rough and tough, unregistered people to impose subprime deals to Black and Latino families; this was the last ring of a very long chain of financial innovation, striking back when the US housing bubble went burst.

2. Long run spacetime: a Reaganite social engineering finally lead to subcrime. It is firmly rooted in space, and roots people. By applying Eric Sheppard's bio-geographic paradigm:

- people's lives are framed and rooted in layers of social networks, that make them bounded and partial subjects, with class-variable degrees of spatial dependence;

- melting pot upside down: Reaganite inverted social mobility sinks subcrime victims into spatial prisons; increasing degrees of spatial dependence: their spatial choice was to move to a new place, foreclosures reject them back into ghettos.

3. Finally, there is an even longer term space-time process (a legacy across growth Long Waves). It is revealed by an unexpected acceleration, in April 2008, of the fall in housing prices in Californian suburbs.

On the one hand, this reinforces the butterfly-Tsunami effect above: a local crisis is destabilising the global credit and financial services sector, hence deepening the recession worldwide. This supports Massey (2004) tenet that in some crucial places "the local is shaping the global".

On the other hand, there is another dimension of space-time, that was also explored by Doreen Massey, earlier in the 1980s. The Fordist structure of Californian and American spaces, is a legacy that has the property to enhance the Humboldt peak crises, hence the impacts of oil price signalling. In a neoclassic view, we have a LW relative price effect in Isardian relational spaces. Waiting for a new energy technical paradigm, expensive transport inputs redesign the map of optimal locations. Since re-locations are long and

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costly processes, the dis-equilibrium nature of “legacy” residential allocations, engenders a housing prices fall in no more optimal suburbs. And this re-ignites the butterfly-Tsunami chaos: not only from ghettos, but also from suburbs now.

In many ways, the US urban systems (not just their world cities) are about to throw the global economy in the 2010s Great Depression. Remember the Florida housing bubble in the late 1920s (Galbraith 1955). That Great Depression had a genealogy in postwar over-accumulation, the Florida bubble burst and 1929 NYSE fall, but its direct and final cause were the bank runs and failures in 1931-32. And now bank runs are again the last line of defence of a Rentiers Ancien Régime, before its fall.

Keywords: [Bioeconomics](#), [Biopolitics](#), [Biosocialism](#), [Biosocial sciences](#), [Capitalisms](#), [economic politcies](#), [Foucault Michel](#), [Gender](#), [Government](#), [Marx](#), [Oppression](#), [political economy](#), [political science](#), [political theory](#), [Politics](#), [Racism](#), [Regional science](#), [Robin Hood policy](#), [Socialisms](#), [State](#),

Links <http://arcapedia.wordpress.com/subcrime/>

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