



SIRD #66 Social Investment Indonesia **FREE** **DAPATKAN GIVEAWAY!**

SOCIAL INNOVATION MATTERS: CREATIVITY + COLLABORATION

Arief Fatmahan
Head of Sustainable
Investment Funds

David Hanada
Manager Investasi
Keuangan di Arjuna

Jalal
Chairman of Advisory Board
Social Investment Indonesia

Revisi buku:

Jumat, 5 Juli 2024
15.00 - 17.00 WIB

Host:
Peggy Ananda
Brand Specialist
Social Investment Indonesia

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Perkembangan Pesat Wacana dan Praktik Inovasi Sosial Pasca-Portales

Menelisk Isi *Encyclopedia of Social Innovation* [Howaldt dan Kaletka, eds., 2023]

Jalal

Disampaikan dalam diskusi
Social Investment Roundtable Discussion ke-66 [SIRD #66]
“Social Innovation Matters: Creativity + Collaboration”
Jakarta, 5 Juli 2024

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Encyclopedia — of — SOCIAL INNOVATION



Edited by

JÜRGEN HOWALDT
CHRISTOPH KALETKA

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF
MARTHE ZIRNGIEBL, DANIEL KRÜGER
AND KARINA MALDONADO-MARISCAL



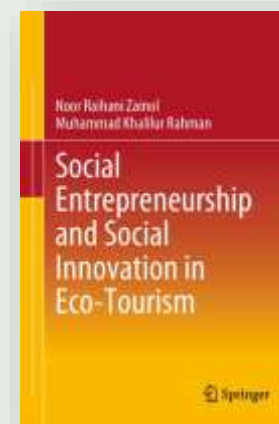
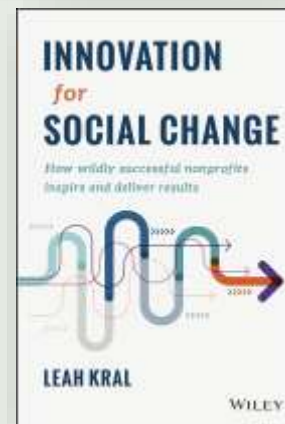
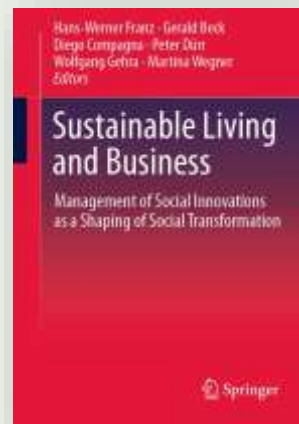
Keterangan Buku

- Judul buku: **Encyclopedia of Social Innovation**
- Penyunting: Jurgen Howaldt dan Christoph Kaletka
- Penerbit: Edward Elgar, 2023
- Jumlah halaman: xvi + 467
- *“This invaluable Encyclopedia presents an interdisciplinary and comprehensive overview of the field of social innovation, providing an insightful view into potential future developments both practically and theoretically. With entries authored by prominent international scholars, the Encyclopedia outlines the theoretical foundations, concepts, types, processes and measurement of social innovation. Entries cover a variety of key themes including social innovation ecosystems, co-creation, new technologies and methods, education, governance and policies. The Encyclopedia of Social Innovation will serve as a significant reference point for both scholars and students of social entrepreneurship, sociology and management. It will also be beneficial for all those seeking to clarify various problem-solving routes in the face of contemporary societal challenges.”* [dikutip dari laman buku di Edward Elgar]
- Dapat dibeli melalui <https://www.amazon.com/Encyclopedia-Innovation-Encyclopedias-Business-Management/dp/1800373341> dengan harga USD385 (Rp6.290.000) untuk *hardcover*, atau di <https://www.elgar.com/shop/gbp/encyclopedia-of-social-innovation-9781800373341.html> dengan harga £48.00 (Rp1.000.000) untuk versi elektroniknya.

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Buku-buku Inovasi Sosial Mutakhir (Bas, 2022; Desa dan Jia [eds.], 2022; Melles [ed.], 2022; Malhotra [ed.], 2022; Mia, 2022; Ruthemeier, dkk [eds.], 2022; Claudio, 2023; Franz, dkk. [eds.], 2023; Kral, 2023; Zainol dan Rahman, 2023; Sinclair dan Baglioni [eds.], 2024)



Tentang Penyunting



Prof. Dr Jürgen Howaldt is the director of Social Research Centre Dortmund, TU Dortmund University, and professor at the Faculty of Social Sciences. He is an internationally renowned expert in the field of social innovation and co-founder and chair of the European School of Social Innovation. He was the scientific coordinator of the global research project 'SI-DRIVE – Social Innovation: Driving Force of Social Change', funded within the 7th Framework Programme of the European Union, and has co-edited the Atlas of Social Innovation. His research focuses on social science-based innovation research and social innovation.



Dr Christoph Kaletka is the Deputy Director at sfs, TU Dortmund University, Germany. He is a habilitated innovation researcher and holds a PhD in communication science. His main research fields are social innovation, digital inclusion, and digital learning spaces. Christoph teaches social innovation at TU Dortmund University's Faculty of Rehabilitation Sciences. He is an Editorial Board member of the European Public & Social Innovation Review (EPSIR) journal and advisory board member of All Digital, the umbrella organization of European digital learning centres. He has co-edited the two volumes of the Atlas of Social Innovation.

Komentar Pakar

“In recent decades, the study of social innovations has become a vibrant and increasingly specialized field of research. This Encyclopedia offers a unique journey into this research area thanks to a plurality of theoretical frameworks, disciplinary perspectives and research angles from 77 articles. An essential reference!” – **Sylvain Lefèvre**, University of Québec at Montréal, Canada

“With contributions from leading scholars and practitioners from all over the world, this comprehensive and extraordinary reference work provides a wealth of information on innovative approaches to addressing social and socio-economic challenges. Whether you're an academic, a social entrepreneur, or policymaker, the Encyclopedia of Social Innovation is a must-have for understanding and advancing social innovation.” – **Susana Borrás**, Copenhagen Business School, Denmark

“The Encyclopedia of Social Innovation offers a rich set of topics and themes and insightful reflection by globally renowned scholars.” – **Johanna Mair**, Hertie School, Germany



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Bagian 1. Fondasi Teoretis

“... an overview of the research field is presented in three sections. First, the position of social innovation in relation to technological innovation is addressed and it is argued that social innovations, their forms and relations, can be understood as a **seismograph** for understanding socio-technical change. Second, this can be specified by looking at **ambivalences and side-effects** of socio-technical change mirrored by social innovation processes. Third, these insights highlight the question of how innovation theory should be conceptualized **to address such changes.**” [h. 2-3]

“Why would anyone resist social innovation? Social innovation itself is sometimes seen as a form of resistance against societal disruption (as society defending itself ...) or oppressive institutions, but seeing social innovation as something that is to be resisted might sound odd at first. After all, the focus of much research in recent decades has been on the promotion, diffusion and upscaling of social innovation. To understand the relevance of discussions on resistance to social innovation, **we must first tackle the notion that social innovation is generally favourable.**” [h. 18]

“The literature on **socio-technical** transitions, **socio-ecological** transformation and **socio-economic** transformation brings out various ways in which social innovation is connected to other changes and affordances. Ontologically they are based on a coupled systems perspective, with distinct foci on socio-technical regimes, socio-ecological systems and socio-economic structures. They are quite disparate and developed in separate scientific communities, but **recent scholarship on social innovation does offer crossover analyses.**” [h. 27]

“The **repair perspective** can help to unpack dominant innovation narratives with respect to societal change. It can generate inquiries into the active modes of preservation that address societal challenges but without buying into an instrumentalist innovation discourse.” [h. 34]

“Systems thinking proposes ways to research complexity without having to engage in reductionism and dichotomies, especially between nature and humans, helping address grand challenges like climate change **Similarly, social innovation responds to complex problems ...; some conceptual framings of social innovation explicitly link social innovation to shifting or transforming systems.**” [h. 51]

Bagian 2. Konsep dan Tipologi

“Open innovation was originally defined as ‘a paradigm that assumes that **firms** can and should use external ideas as well as internal ideas, and internal and external paths to market, as the firms look to advance their technology’ With its promises to **tap into a diverse pool of knowledge, talent and perspectives for addressing complex problems**, it has emerged as a promising model for tackling complex social issues and facilitating collective action and social impact. The realization that current problems are too difficult to be solved by a handful of individuals has led some **not-for-profit organizations and public agencies** to expand **collaborative efforts beyond their ecosystem** and to explore how to engage with members of civil society.” [h. 67]

“This **complementarity of social and technological dimensions of innovations** is particularly important when it comes to addressing systemic changes in society, such as in relation to the **transformation of major systems of provision** (e.g. energy, food, housing, sanitation, mobility). What differs are the sources of innovation that are foregrounded and that determine research and innovation agendas (i.e. whether they are **driven by the demand side of social needs or by the supply side of science and technology development**).” [h. 87]

“The many links between social innovation and sustainability transitions become even more tangible as soon as the goals and means of social innovations are considered from a **sustainability perspective**: sharing resources, addressing hitherto ignored social and environmental needs, ensuring social and climate justice, value-based learning in relation to sustainability and more-than-human needs as well as building and sustaining commons play a prominent role.” [h. 102]

Mapping social innovation perspectives
(social innovation as boundary object)

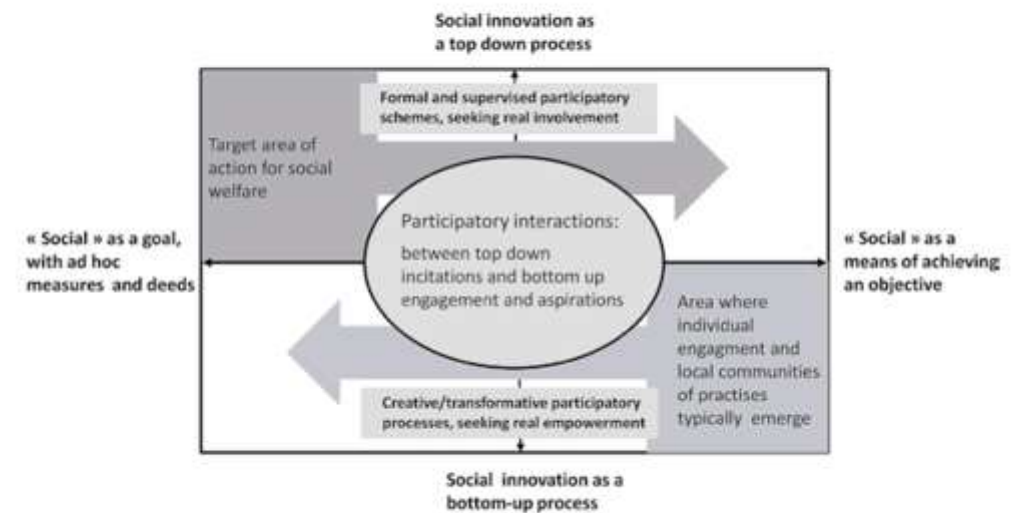
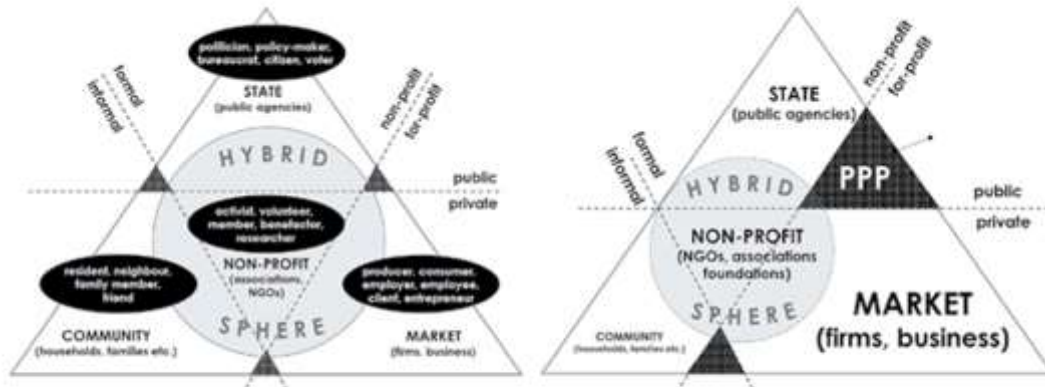


Figure 14.1 Different meanings and creation perspectives underpinning social innovation

Bagian 3. Proses Inovasi Sosial



Source: Adapted from Avelino and Wittmayer (2016, 2019).

Figure 25.1 Multi-actor perspective: individual roles (left) and dominance of market and state logic (right)

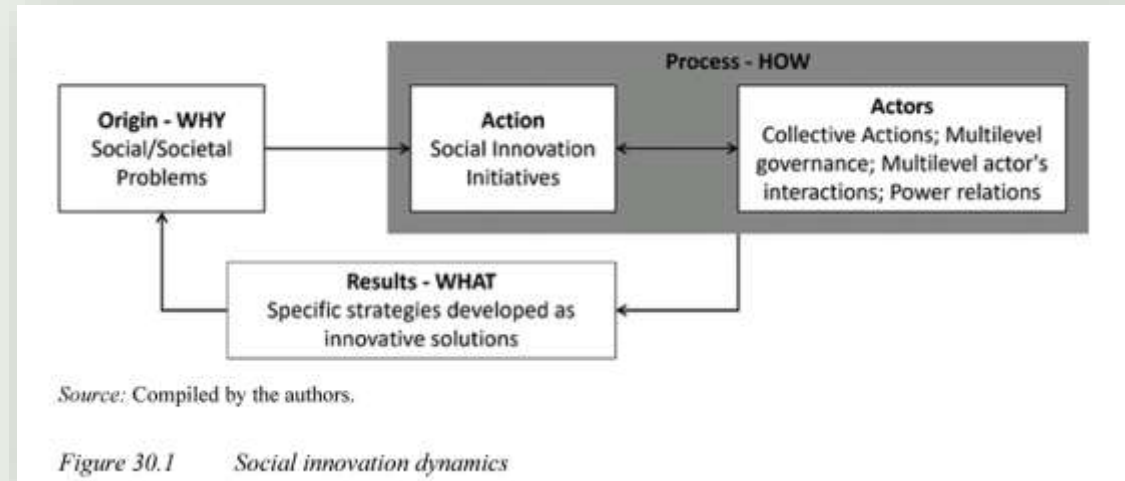
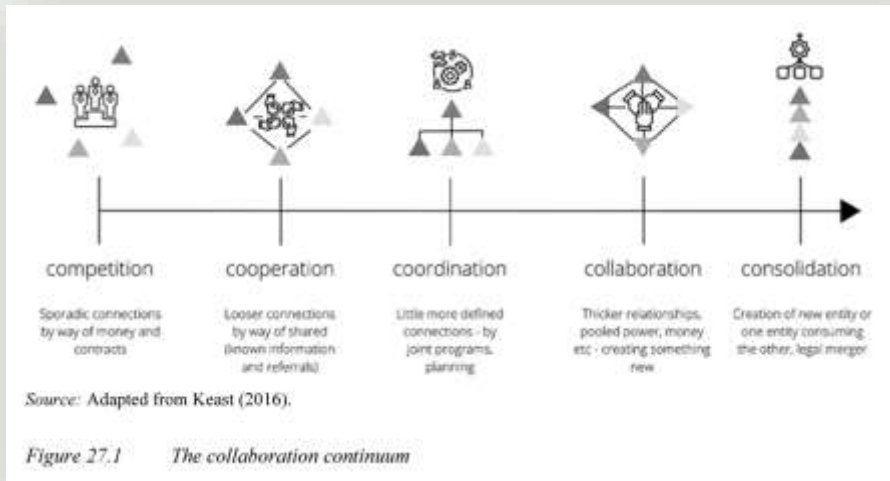
“Co-creation is an approach to **policymaking** that sets out to **involve stakeholders in the decision-making process**. It has emerged along with a growing understanding in the late twentieth century and early twenty-first century, of the complexity of the problems that public policy seeks to tackle.” [h. 107]

“...**design can help social innovations in the initial phases** of the social innovation process by providing a methodology that **directs experimentation and bricolage**. Through fast, iterative prototyping and participatory design tools, it can **help reduce risk** by anticipating certain needs (or nuances of those needs) that remain on the more tacit level. Moreover, by **engaging diverse stakeholders** around the solution at an early stage, design can ease implementation difficulties by **creating buy-in** and **advanced knowledge** on the innovation.” [h. 120]

“A **diffusion theory** is needed that **clarifies the relationship between social innovation and social change**. Against this background, a number of approaches have emerged in recent years that focus on the relationship between both.” [h. 124]

“The **institutionalization of social innovations** is – across the many different understandings of these two terms – commonly taken to refer to the **process in which new, alternative and experimental social practices become mainstream**. Institutionalization marks how social innovations change ‘the basic routines, resource and authority flows, or beliefs of the social system in which it occurs.’” [h. 134-135]

Bagian 4. Ekosistem, Aktor, Tata Kelola

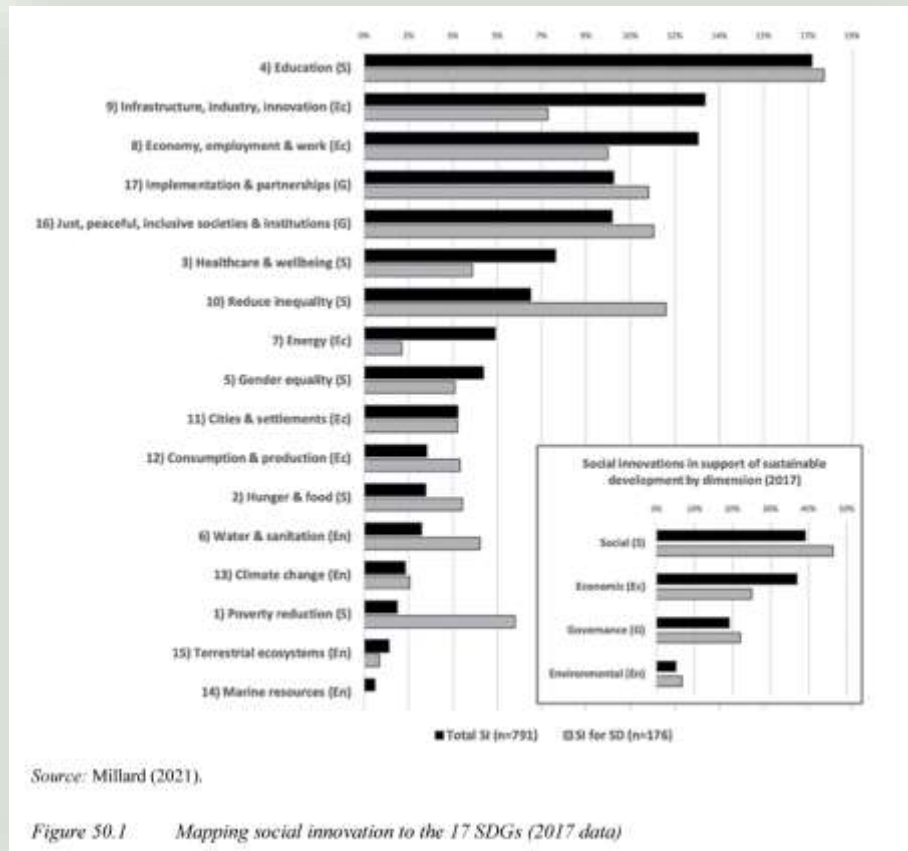


“As a social phenomenon, **collaborative spaces for social innovation have gained importance** at least throughout **the last two decades**. The space for collaboration in this sense ranges from rather ad hoc, temporary and loose networks as well as transdisciplinary research projects to more institutionalized organizational forms.” [h. 149]

“**Cross-sector collaboration (CSC)** as an enabler of social innovation has been much vaunted by practitioners and widely researched. Typically **grounded in a logic that responding to contemporary socio-ecological problems requires novel combinations of actors and resources and multiple points of intervention** in societal systems, CSC forms part of the so-called collaborative paradigm of twenty-first-century management ... and the interpretive turn of contemporary approaches to public governance.” [hal. 154]

“A **system of innovation comprises institutional networks in the private and public sector** that contribute to the generation and diffusion of innovations. **Shared knowledge** and **collective learning** are considered their fundamental components. Applied to the matter of social innovation, the concept of **social innovation systems provides a systemic account of the interaction of diverse sub-systems in the generation of these kinds of social innovations.**” [h. 174]

Bagian 5. Penelitian Inovasi Sosial



Source: Millard (2021).

Figure 50.1 Mapping social innovation to the 17 SDGs (2017 data)

“Going forward, the most promising way to advance our understanding of social innovations is to **follow sociological theories of action that consider not only individual, collective and corporate actors but also the structural circumstances** under which they must act including the social dynamics at play ... Social institutions that promote and impede change play a role in the emergence of social innovation, as do the particular actions of more or less innovative actors ...” [h. 214]

“In the growing literature on the changes in social relations and practices in **energy system transformations**, we highlight the following four points: focus on **bottom-up** activity, embedding of bottom-up activity in **energy markets**, **broadening the understanding of SIE** and linkages to **social movement** perspectives.” [h. 227]

“... people-centred social innovation is conceived as an approach to social innovation that is context-specific as it focuses upon the lived realities of poor and marginalized groups and communities. **People-centred social innovation is an attempt to address marginalization and poverty by centring the actor in the process of social transformation.**” [h. 256]

“There is increasing convergence between the means and the ends of sustainable development and social innovation. Both rely on **changing social practices in response to societal needs** and driving these towards institutionalization by **becoming regular and routine.**” [h. 283]

Bagian 6. Bisnis dan Ekonomi

“**Corporate Social Innovation** is a strategy that **combines a unique set of corporate assets** (innovation capacities, marketing skills, managerial acumen, employee engagement, scale, etc.), often in **collaboration with other sectors and firms**, to create **breakthrough solutions to complex economic, social, and environmental issues** that bear on the sustainability of both business and society.” [h. 317]

“**Degrowth has greater affinities, however, with strong conceptions of social innovation.** This second approach involves working out new ways of meeting basic human needs and aspirations that have the potential not only to remedy current ills, but also to eliminate their underlying causes by completely transforming societal dynamics, whether in terms of sustainability, social justice or democracy.” [h. 326]

“Although social innovations do not emerge exclusively within the social economy, they have deep roots there, since **the social economy does not subordinate societal or environmental causes to the pursuit of profit**, but rather combines these causes with the social dimension already inscribed in its organizational forms.” [h. 342]

“Empirical studies have recently tended to emphasize that **social entrepreneurship best flourishes with public support** Increasingly, academic research has focused on the **characteristics of the ecosystem in which social entrepreneurship operates**, and what should be in place, in a given context, in order for social entrepreneurs to overcome key constraints and obstacles” [h. 348]

Table 56.1 What makes CSI different?

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Traditional CSR | Corporate Social Innovation |
| Philanthropic intent | Strategic intent |
| Money, manpower | R&D, corporate assets |
| Employee volunteerism | Employee development |
| Contracted service providers | NGO/government partners |
| Social and eco-services | Social and eco-innovations |
| Social good | Sustainable social change |

Source: Mirvis and Googins (2021, pp. 295–307).



Source: De Moor (2015, 2021).

Note: The dynamics of the commons as a governance regime can be captured in three terms: efficiency, social equity and utility.

Figure 59.1 Three dimensions of the commons, as expressed in the SICADE-model

Bagian 7. Sains dan Penelitian

“Science, at least since its origins in the scientific revolution, is in itself a social innovation, in the sense that it is a collective enterprise requiring a community of peers to facilitate the dissemination of knowledge, sharing of methods and to organize a critical debate. ... However, most of these arenas were designed exclusively for professional scientists throughout the twentieth century.” [h. 366]

“For some conceptualizations of social innovation, modern science is seen as alien, given that it is done mainly in institutions in which making money or gaining prestige are significant goals. Moreover, given that social innovations are characterized as arising from the participation of their beneficiaries, modern science, being highly esoteric, can be considered an insurmountable barrier to participating. Social innovation should be characterized in the first place as any other innovation, that is, as a problem solver; it has been defined as ‘new ideas that meet unmet ends’.” [h. 370]

“The impression that social innovation is only a marginal note in the powerful and broad canon of social sciences might be reinforced by the limited institutional anchoring of social innovation in university structures. There might be just a few chairs for social innovation, and just a few institutes or departments explicitly dealing with social innovation at universities.” [h. 378]

“Transformative researchers strive to influence relations with their knowledge-based interventions, for example through concrete methods for communication, meaning-making by the actors they are working with and learning within experiments ... and thereby fostering relations. Thus, transformative research is predestined to stimulate, reflect and support social innovations.”

Bagian 8. Kebijakan Inovasi

“Responsible Research and Innovation is a transparent, interactive process by which **societal actors and innovators become mutually responsive to each other with a view to the (ethical) acceptability, sustainability and societal desirability of the innovation process and its marketable products** (in order to allow a proper embedding of scientific and technological advances in our society).” [h. 401]

“**Innovations that address Grand Societal Challenges require a new role of the state in the promotion and control of innovations.** This new role emphasizes not only the **rate of innovation**, but in particular the importance of the **direction of the innovation process**. The implementation of such a normatively shaped directional specification **can only be implemented by a strong state acting in an entrepreneurial manner**. The importance of the state in generating especially radical, disruptive, and revolutionary innovations, or its ability to influence technological change in a directional way, should be more widely recognized and reassessed.” [h. 406]



Bagian 9. Sumberdaya dan Pengukuran

“The initial proponents of **impact bonds** optimistically described the model as a ‘win-win-win’ arrangement where socially motivated investors can achieve social and financial returns while service providers receive the necessary funds to scale-up existing work, and government purchasers only pay for successful programming However, evidence surrounding the model is partial” [h. 429]

“But up to now there are no generally accepted standards or procedures for **impact measurement**. Instead, most funding bodies and non-profit organizations develop their own bespoke methods for impact measurement. Thus, we see a multiplicity of approaches, tools and databases.” [h. 434]

“**Measuring social innovation is an important issue directly related to transformative societal change in response to the grand societal challenges**. In the interdisciplinary research community on social innovation, a pivotal open question is how to grasp the complex process dynamics of their emergence and scaling.” [h. 438]

“Though impact investing, social banking, microfinance, and socially responsible investment are growing significantly, they are still a niche in the global financial markets. Hence, **sustainable finance might be a social innovation that channels more funds into sustainable development.**” [h. 449]

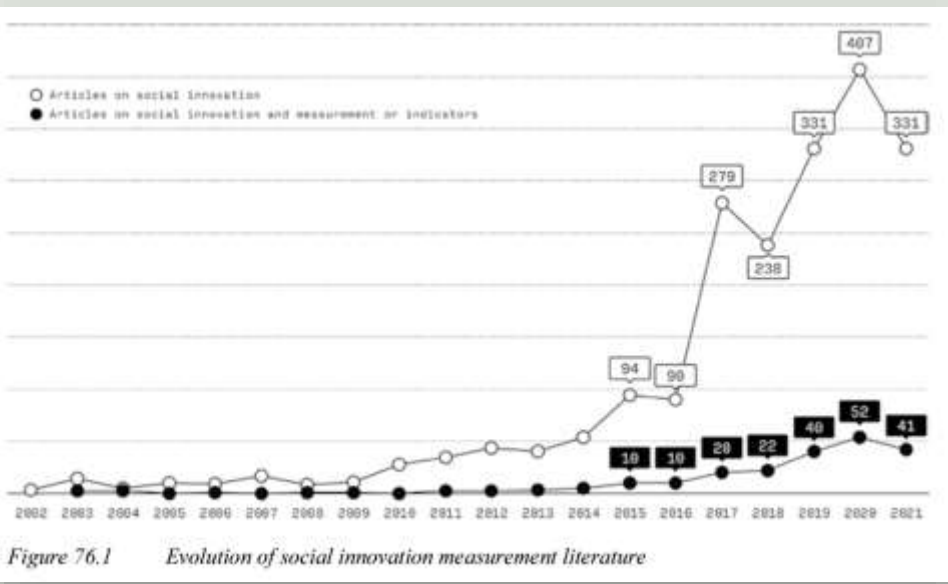


Figure 76.1 Evolution of social innovation measurement literature

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

Sejumpat Komentar

1. Memuat 77 entri yang menunjukkan keluasan wacana—dan sampai batas-batas tertentu, praktik—inovasi sosial sejak awal hingga sekarang.
2. Terutama ditujukan untuk para akademisi dan peneliti, walaupun juga sangat bermanfaat untuk para praktisi.
3. Menunjukkan dengan jelas ke arah mana penelitian inovasi sosial perlu dilakukan di masa mendatang, juga praktik inovasi sosial yang diperlukan untuk memecahkan beragam tantangan besar yang dihadapi masyarakat.
4. Menyediakan bahan pustaka yang luas, dari yang klasik hingga terbaru, di setiap entrinya. Benar-benar sangat bermanfaat untuk memeriksa perkembangan mutakhir inovasi sosial untuk keperluan penelitian maupun praktik.
5. Contoh kasus yang diberikan cenderung lebih banyak berasal dari Eropa dan negara-negara maju—sehingga manfaatnya menjadi terbatas untuk negara-negara berkembang yang sesungguhnya lebih banyak membutuhkan inovasi sosial. Seandainya ada pembahasan inovasi sosial per region, selain per isu, akan lebih baik.
6. Kurang banyak memanfaatkan tabel, gambar, atau bagan yang sesungguhnya akan sangat bisa meringkas banyak informasi di setiap entrinya.
7. Bagaimanapun, ensiklopedi ini sangat disarankan untuk dibaca oleh mereka yang ingin meneliti inovasi sosial dan/atau yang memanfaatkannya untuk melakukan perubahan sosial positif bagi masyarakat dan lingkungan.

**SALAM LESTARI.
TERIMA KASIH!**

JALAL

Chairperson of Advisory Board – Social Investment Indonesia

jalal.csri@yahoo.com; +62-811-8814488

