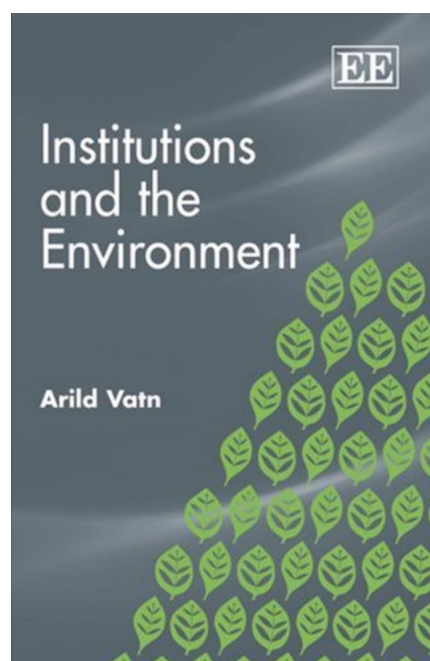


Timeline

Date		
18.2.	Institutions	
25.2.	Institutions II	
4.3.	Classical Institutionalism and New Institutional Economics	
11.3.	Property rights and resource regimes, Commons	
18.3.	Doughnut Economics: From Planetary Boundaries to thinking how an economy can be regenerative by design (Claudio Cattaneo)	
25.3.	Application of the doughnut at the city scale with Barcelona as an example (Claudio Cattaneo)	
1.4.	Ecological Resource Economics	
8.4.	Applications: water, forests, fisheries	
15.4.	<Great Friday>	
22.4.	The Water–Energy–Food Nexus in India	
29.4.	Q&A, discussion	
6.5.	Presentations I	
13.5.	Presentations II	
20.5.	Debate, Open Space, Experiment	

1



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2

Ecology, Economics - etymology

- **Ecology:** oikos (“house” or “habitation”) & logia (“study of”)

(https://www.etymonline.com/word/ecology#etymonline_v_979)

- **Economics:** oikos (“house” or “habitation”) nomos (“managing” or “custom” or “law”)

(https://www.etymonline.com/word/economy?ref=etymonline_crossreference#etymonline_v_980)

- Institutions are rules / custom / law and should be a fundamental part of economics

3

3

Definitions

BOX 1.2 DIFFERENT DEFINITIONS OF AN INSTITUTION

Berger and Luckmann (1967): ‘Institutionalization occurs whenever there is a *reciprocal typification* of habitualized actions by types of actors. Put differently, any such typification is an institution’ (p. 72).

Scott (1995a): ‘Institutions consist of *cognitive, normative, and regulative structures* and activities that provide stability and meaning to social behavior. Institutions are transported by various carriers – cultures, structures, and routines – and they operate at multiple levels of jurisdiction’ (p. 33).

Veblen (1919): ‘[Institutions are] *settled habits of thought* common to the generality of man’ (p. 239).

Bromley (1989): ‘[Institutions are the] *rules and conventions* of society that *facilitate coordination* among people regarding their behavior’ (p. 22).

North (1990): ‘Institutions are the *rules of the game* in a society or, more formally, are the humanly devised constraints that shape human interaction’ (p. 3).

Italics added.

- John Dewey (1931): “An institution is defined as collective action in control, liberation and expansion of individual action.” in «Institutional Economics» American Economic Review, Vol. 21 (December 1931), pp. 648–657.

Vatn 2005, p. 10

4

4

Greeting institutions

- Handshakes / Namaste / Chinese greeting / ...



- Why do greetings exist?
- Is greeting a convention or a norm?

5

Greeting institutions

After Covid-19: Do you think that handshakes will come back?



A New Institutional Economics perspective:
 Allen and Lueck (1992) on handshakes, reputation, and farmland contracts
 Austria: "Handshake quality"

6

6

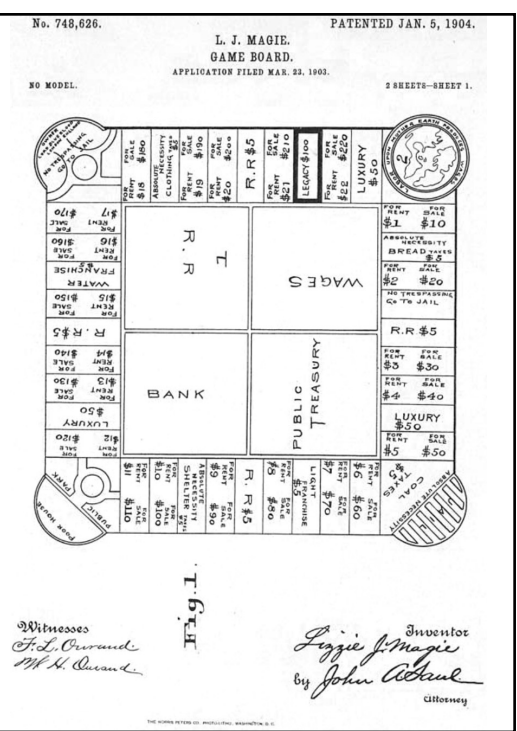


➤ Institutions as “rules of the game” (Douglas North)

7



➤ The Landlord’s Game - Henry George

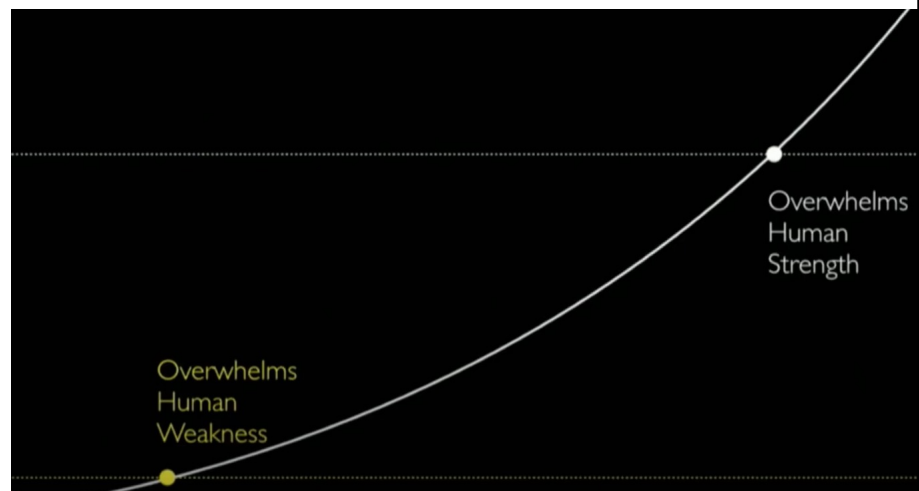


8

“The real problem of humanity is the following:
we have Palaeolithic emotions; **medieval institutions**; and god-
like technology”
(sociobiologist E.O. Wilson, interview in 2009)

9

Singularity
passed



Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iYVVgGWUKKg>

➤ The Social Dilemma - Tristan Harris - New Age In Tech Presentation

10

The Danger is not Machines Becoming Humans, but Humans Becoming Machines

The extent to which human beings are willing to be duped by computers is already very large.

DAVID GELERNTER 13 December, 2013

Source: <https://bigthink.com/in-their-own-words/the-danger-is-not-machines-becoming-humans-but-humans-becoming-machines>

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The individual and society

26

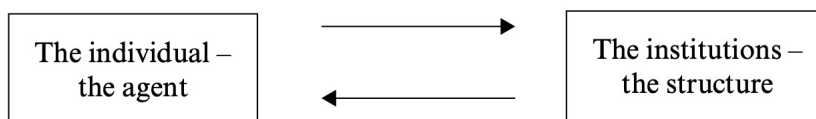
Understanding institutions

Figure 2.1 The individual and the institutions

Vatn 2005, p. 26

- Positivist, Constructivist, Realist
- Methodological Individualism vs. Holism: Systemism/Relationism/Institutionalism
- Structuration and Critical Realism (Anthony Giddens, Roy Bhaskar, Margaret Archer)
- Different types of structures (property rights, money, etc.)

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