



Soziales Kapital, Sozialkapital, Capital Sociale

Aufgabe

1. In den Texten wird der Begriff „Soziales Kapital“ unterschiedlich verwendet. Legen Sie den Sozialkapitalbegriff von Bourdieu, Putnam oder Coleman einzeln dar

Perspektiven

- Protagonisten der Debatte
 - Pierre Bourdieu
 - James Coleman
 - Robert Putnam

„Social capital is defined by its function. It is not a single entity but a variety of different entities, with two elements in common: they all consist of some aspect of social structures, and they facilitate certain actions of actors – whether persons or corporate actors – within the structure. Like other forms of capital, social capital is productive, making possible the achievement of certain ends that in its absence would not be possible.” (Coleman 1988, S98)

Elemente des Begriffs Soziales Kapital

- Social capital as one form of capital among others (human capital, cultural capital, economic capital)
- 'Capital' because an investment of time one makes in social relations, or the kind of trust one puts in others.



Sozialkapital bei Robert D. Putnam

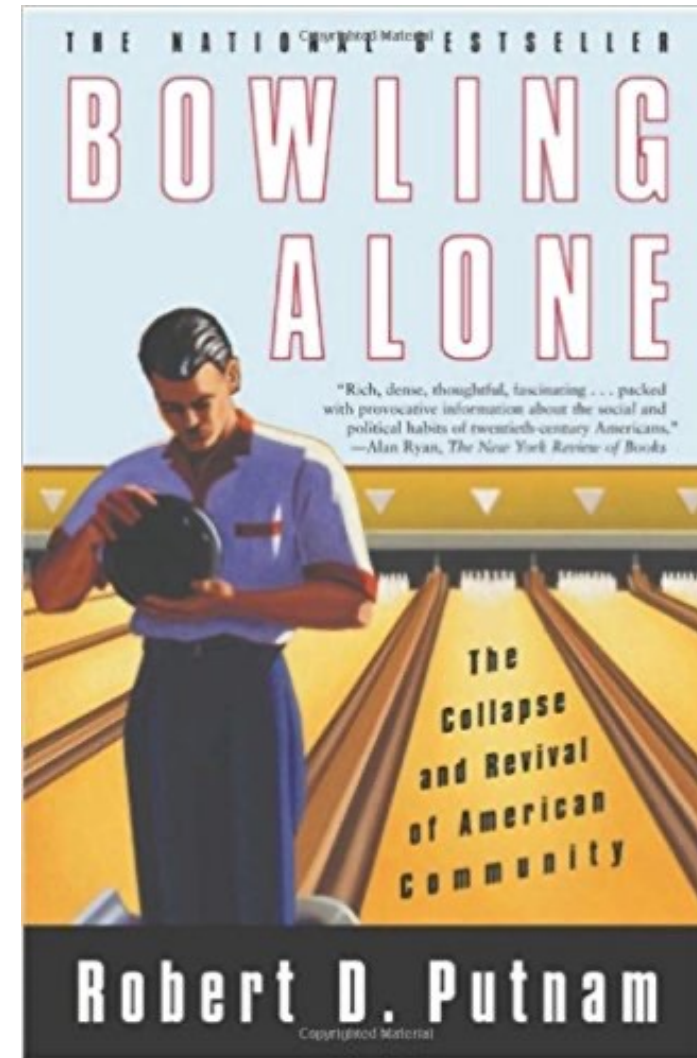
Robert D. Putnam

Robert David Putnam (* 9. Januar 1941 in Rochester, New York) ist Soziologe und Politikwissenschaftler und Professor an der Harvard University.



Bowling Alone

- Putnam, Robert D. (1993): **Making Democracy Work. Civic Traditions in Modern Italy.** Princeton. Princeton University Press.
- Putnam, Robert D. (1993): **The Prosperous Community: Social Capital and Public Life.** In: *The American Prospect* 13(4), S. 35-42.
- Putnam, Robert D. (1995): **Bowling Alone: America's Declining Social Capital.** In: *Journal of Democracy* 6(1), S. 65-78.
- Putnam, Robert D. (2000): **Bowling Alone. The Collapse and Revival of American Community.** New York. Simon & Schuster.
- Putnam, Robert D.; Lewis M. Feldstein und Don Cohen (2004): **Better Together. Restoring the American Community.** New York. Simon & Schuster.



Definition von Putnam

„Features of social life – networks, norms, and trust – that enable participants to act together more effectively to pursue shared objectives . . . Social capital, in short, refers to social connections and the attendant norms and trust.” (Putnam 1995: 664f.)

Kurswert eines Begriffs

Putnam, Robert D. (2001)
(Hg.): **Gesellschaft und
Gemeinsinn.
Sozialkapital im
internationalen
Vergleich.** Gütersloh.
Bertelsmann Stiftung.



Soziales Kapital als Ressource

- i. Trust
- ii. Social norms and obligations
- iii. Social networks and associations

Soziales Kapital als Kollektive Ressource

1. Networks of civic engagement foster norms of generalized reciprocity and encourage the emergence of social trust;
2. Networks facilitate coordination and communication, and amplify reputations, allowing collective action dilemmas to be resolved;
3. Networks reduce incentives for opportunism;
4. Networks are grounded in traditions of collaboration;
5. Networks broaden participants' sense of the self.

Indikatoren für Soziales Kapital

Indikatoren für Soziales Kapital:

- memberships in associations;
- services as officers or committee members in organizations;
- club and church attendance;
- union memberships;
- attending exercise classes, health clubs, or league bowling;
- trust, honesty and morality

Bowling Alone

“By almost every measure, Americans’ direct engagement in politics and government has fallen steadily and sharply over the last generation, despite the fact that average levels of education – the best individual-level predictor of political participation – have risen sharply throughout this period.” (Putnam 1995: 68)

Bowling Alone

“In other words, at *all* educational (and hence social) levels of American society, and counting *all* sorts of group memberships, *the average number of associational memberships has fallen by about a fourth over the last quarter-century*. Without controls for educational levels, the trend is not nearly so clear, but the central point is this: *more Americans than ever before are in social circumstances that foster associational involvement (higher education, middle age, and so on), but nevertheless aggregate associational membership appears to be stagnant or declining*. Broken down by type of group, the downward trend is most marked for church-related groups, for labor unions, for fraternal and veterans’ organizations, and for school-service groups.”
(Putnam 1995: 72)

Spielart der Erosionsthese

- Grad der politischen Partizipation (political participation)
- Engagementsniveau in sekundären Vereinigungen (civic participation)
- Ausprägung religiösen Interesses (religious participation)
- Entwicklung der Beziehungen am Arbeitsplatz (connections in the workplace)
- Investitionsbereitschaft in informelle soziale Kontakte (informal social connections)
- Spendenbereitschaft, Gestaltwandel des freiwilligen Engagements (altruism, volunteering and philanthropy)
- gesellschaftliches Reziprozitätsniveau und generalisiertes Vertrauen (reciprocity, honests and trust)
- Teilhabe in kleinen Gruppen, Sozialbewegungen, Internet-Kommunikation

- Strukturqualitäten



Capitale Sociale und Ungleichheiten

Definition bei Bourdieu

„Das Sozialkapital ist die Gesamtheit der aktuellen und potentiellen Ressourcen, die mit dem Besitz eines dauerhaften Netzes von mehr oder weniger institutionalisierten *Beziehungen* gegenseitigen Kennens oder Anerkennens verbunden sind; oder, anders ausgedrückt, es handelt sich dabei um Ressourcen, die auf der *Zugehörigkeit zu einer Gruppe* beruhen.“ (Bourdieu 1992: 63)

Unterscheidungen bei Bourdieu

- **Ökonomisches Kapital**
- **Kulturelles Kapital**
 - Inkorporiert
 - Objektiviert
 - Institutionalisiert
- **Soziales Kapital**

Literatur Sozialkapital

- Bourdieu, Pierre (1992): **Ökonomisches Kapital – Kulturelles Kapital – Soziales Kapital.** In: Bourdieu, P. (1992) (Hg.): *Die verborgenen Mechanismen der Macht.* S. 49-79. Hamburg. VSA. (= Schriften zu Politik & Kultur 1).
- Coleman, James S. (1988): **Social Capital in the Creation of Human Capital.** In: *The American Journal of Sociology* 94(Supplement: Organizations and Institutions: Sociological and Economic Approaches to the Analysis of Social Structure), S. S95-S120.
- Halpern, David (2005): **Social Capital.** Cambridge. Polity Press.
- Putnam, Robert D. (1993): **Making Democracy Work. Civic Traditions in Modern Italy.** Princeton. Princeton University Press.
- Putnam, Robert D. (1995): **Bowling Alone: America's Declining Social Capital.** In: *Journal of Democracy* 6(1), S. 65-78.
- Putnam, Robert D.; Lewis M. Feldstein und Don Cohen (2004): **Better Together. Restoring the American Community.** New York. Simon & Schuster.
- Trigilia, Carlo (2001): **Social Capital and Local Development.** In: *European Journal of Social Theory* 4(4), S. 427-442.