The State and the Northern Social Economy: Research Prospects

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Abstract

This article describes an initial approach to understanding the northern social economy in light of historical changes in the role of the state and in the overall northern economy. Focus on the social economy promises an analysis of northern development that avoids sterile dualisms (such as "traditional" contrasted with "modern") that have haunted the discussion of the northern development policy for many years. It might also provide a basis for realistic northern development planning that is respectful of Indigenous communities' way of life. This article offers a very early explanation, in three linked sections, of the elements of what I hope will be a new and more complete analysis of northern development in Canada. It is a discussion of research prospects and very early findings. These include a discussion of the importance of the enduring and resilient mixed economy of predominantly Indigenous communities, and the historical changes in the way federal and other government policies take this economy into account.

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D. Kadochnikov (St. Petersburg State University, International Centre for Social and Economic Research – Leontief Centre (Russia)) The economic logic of the state language policy in Russia: a historical overview (Annotation). 12:00-13:30 Room 445. Session Da-02. Diversity, social interaction and economic development - 2 Session moderator: S. Weber (Southern Methodist University, NES). A. Belyanin (HSE) Xenophobia in the lab (Annotation). M. Onorato (IMT Lucca) Military Conflict and the Economic Rise of Urban Europe. (Annotation). For some spheres of the economy, state control and administrative measures of influence are preferable. Other spheres are more successful when the market entities are given with the opportunity to independently establish business standards. The search for a balance between the state impact and the provision of opportunities for entrepreneurs to establish their own rules of doing business has led to the emergence of self-regulation and self-regulating organizations. Conclusions. As a whole, self-regulation is the most perfect system of management of economy branches. In order for the world to become better, constructive social activity is needed, to which professional self-regulation in various spheres of the economy can be fully applied. Acknowledgments. The State and the Northern Social Economy: Research Prospects, Frances Abele. What Has Been Learned Should be Studied and Passed On: Why the Northern Co-operative Experience Needs to be Considered More Seriously, Ian MacPherson. Subsistence and the Social Economy of Canada’s Aboriginal North, David C. Natcher. The Social Economy and a Special Event: Community Involvement in the Whitehorse 2007 Canada Winter Games, Margaret Johnston & G. David Twynam. Statistical Information Pertaining to Socio-Economic Conditions of Northern Aboriginal People in Canada: Sources and Limitations, Senada.