# Program Schedule

## Sunday May 10

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<td>13.30–15.00</td>
<td><strong>P1</strong> CH Opening ceremony</td>
<td><strong>The Grieg Hall</strong></td>
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<td>15.00–15.30</td>
<td>Pause / Poster Sessions</td>
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<td>15.30–16.30</td>
<td><strong>P2</strong> CH Keynote speech: Challenges for the Social Sciences in the New Century, Amartya Sen</td>
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<td>16.30–17.00</td>
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<td>17.00–19.00</td>
<td><strong>S1</strong> G Social Scientists in the Corridors of Power</td>
<td><strong>SR-building</strong></td>
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<td><strong>S2</strong> PG Emergent Urban Research and Theorization Agendas</td>
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<td><strong>S3</strong> 2P Globalization and Migration</td>
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<td><strong>S4</strong> K Rankings and Reactions: The Comparative Politics of International Rankings</td>
<td><strong>SR-building</strong></td>
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<td><strong>S5</strong> N The Unfinished Agenda – The Legacy of Stein Rokkan for Social Research</td>
<td><strong>SR-building</strong></td>
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<td>19.00–19.30</td>
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<td>19.30–20.30</td>
<td><strong>P3</strong> PG Award ceremony: The Stein Rokkan Prize</td>
<td><strong>SV-building</strong></td>
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- **The Grieg Hall** (Main venue)
- **SR-building**
- **SV-building**

Follow the signs by the main entrance, or ask one of our volunteers (in white t-shirts).
## Monday May 11

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<td>08.30–10.00</td>
<td><strong>P4</strong> One Social Science – or Many?, Jon Elster&lt;br&gt;Discussant: Rainer Silbereisen, Chair: Luk van Langenhove</td>
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<td>10.00–10.30</td>
<td>Pause / Poster Sessions</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.30–12.30</td>
<td><strong>M1</strong> Speaking Truth to Power&lt;br&gt;<strong>M2</strong> Long Shadows: Pandemics and Social Collapse&lt;br&gt;<strong>M3</strong> Environmental Hazards and Social Catastrophes 1 Hazards and Managing Catastrophes&lt;br&gt;<strong>M4</strong> Global Studies and the Heritage of Social Sciences&lt;br&gt;<strong>M5</strong> Science Ethics: Ensuring Ethics in Research&lt;br&gt;<strong>M6</strong> Worlds Apart: Inequality of Income and Opportunity&lt;br&gt;<strong>M7</strong> Religion, Democracy and the Future&lt;br&gt;<strong>M8</strong> Humanities and Social Sciences: Intersections and Shared Paradigms</td>
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<td>12.30–14.00</td>
<td>Lunch / Poster Sessions</td>
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<td>14.00–16.00</td>
<td><strong>M9</strong> Social Science Systems in the World&lt;br&gt;<strong>M10</strong> The Competition Between Food, Bioenergy, Biodiversity, and Ecosystem Services&lt;br&gt;<strong>M11</strong> Social Forces and Public Health&lt;br&gt;<strong>M12</strong> Environmental Hazards and Social Catastrophes 2 Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation: Different or the Same?&lt;br&gt;<strong>M13</strong> Development from Below&lt;br&gt;<strong>M14</strong> Digitizing Social Science and the Humanities&lt;br&gt;<strong>M15</strong> Governance and Development&lt;br&gt;<strong>M16</strong> The Science of Science, and Innovation Policy&lt;br&gt;<strong>M17</strong> Science Ethics: Ensuring Research Integrity</td>
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<td>16.30–17.30</td>
<td><strong>P5</strong> Towards Novel Assemblages of Territory, Authority, and Rights, Saskia Sassen&lt;br&gt;Discussant: Yan Ming, Chair: Lourdes Arizpe</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.30–18.30</td>
<td><strong>P6</strong> Knowing Better – and Doing Worse? What Social Science Can Provide for Policy Makers, Peter Piot&lt;br&gt;Discussant: Dr. Adebayo Olukoshi, Chair: Deliang Chen</td>
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<td>19.30–23.00</td>
<td>Reception, given by the City Council of Bergen <strong>PG</strong> / Get-together Dinner <strong>Sp</strong></td>
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<td>09.00–11.00</td>
<td><strong>T1</strong> Civil Wars and Fragile States 2</td>
<td>Post–conflict Reconstruction</td>
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<td><strong>T2</strong> Poverty: The role of Social Research and Social Policy</td>
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<td><strong>T3</strong> The Possibilities and Pitfalls of Publishing Social Science Research</td>
<td>in the Age of the Internet</td>
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<td><strong>T4</strong> One World or Many – Are Values Converging or Diverging?</td>
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<td><strong>T5</strong> Frontiers of Complexity Science and Social Science</td>
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<td><strong>T6</strong> Universalism vs. Multiculturalism</td>
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<td><strong>T7</strong> University Rankings: Ranking for what?</td>
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<td>11.30–13.00</td>
<td><strong>P7</strong> Can Science Save Us? Challenges for the Social Sciences from Climate</td>
<td>Rajendra K. Pachauri, Sir David King, and Roberta Balstad</td>
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<td>13.00–14.30</td>
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<td>14.30–16.30</td>
<td><strong>T8</strong> Civil Wars and Fragile States 3</td>
<td>The Future of Armed Conflict</td>
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<td><strong>T9</strong> Race and Citizenship: Form and Substance</td>
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<td><strong>T10</strong> Marketisation of Social Science</td>
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<td><strong>T11</strong> One Planet – Different World Views?</td>
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<td><strong>T12</strong> Data for International Social Science Research: What We Have and What</td>
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<td><strong>T13</strong> Possible Futures</td>
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<td><strong>T14</strong> Rethinking Social Policies in Light of the Response to the Financial</td>
<td>How to Turn Crisis into Opportunity for Social Development and Policies?</td>
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<td>Crisis: How to Turn Crisis into Opportunity for Social Development and Policies?</td>
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<td>16.45–17.30</td>
<td><strong>P8</strong> Closing-ceremony</td>
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*CH Concert Hall  G Gjendine  PG Peer Gynt  2P 2PG  K Klokkeklang  N Nina  T Trolldog  S Småtroll  Spi Spissen  SR:Aud  SV:Aud*
Plenary Sessions

Opening Ceremony

SUNDAY MAY 10 | 13.30–15.00 | CONCERT HALL

» Gudmund Hernes, President, International Social Science Council
» Tora Aasland, Norwegian Minister of Higher Education and Research
» Arvid Hallén, Director General of the Research Council of Norway
» Sigmund Grønmo, Rector, University of Bergen
» Pierre Sané, Assistant Director General for the Social and Human Science, UNESCO
» Helga Nowotny, Vice President, European Research Council:
  “Out of science? Out of Sync?” Is the social science we need available? If science is available, is it linked to policy in ways that make for rational decision-making and at the same time informs the public and enhances legitimacy?

Opening Keynote Address

SUNDAY MAY 10 | 15.30–16.30 | CONCERT HALL

“Challenges for the Social Sciences in the New Century”
» Amartya Sen, Lamont University Professor at Harvard University

Award Ceremony: The Stein Rokkan Prize

SUNDAY MAY 10 | 19.00–19.30 | PEER GYNT
One Social Science – or Many?

MONDAY MAY 11 | 09.00–10.30 | PEER GYNT

» **Professor Jon Elster**, Columbia University and Collège de France.
» **Discussant: Rainer Silbereisen**, President, International Union of Psychological Sciences (IUPsyS).
» **Chair: Luk van Langenhove**, Vice-President of the International Social Science Council (ISSC) and Director of the Comparative Regional Integration Studies Programme of the United Nations University (UNU-CRIS)

Towards Novel Assemblages of Territory, Authority, and Rights

MONDAY MAY 11 | 16.30–17.30 | PEER GYNT

» **Saskia Sassen**, Columbia University and LSE
» **Discussant: Yan Ming**, Associate Professor, Institute of Sociology and Center for Social Policy Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.
» **Chair: Lourdes Arizpe**, Professor at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM) and former President of the International Social Science Council (ISSC)

Knowing Better – and Doing Worse? What Social Science Can Provide for Policy Makers

MONDAY MAY 11 | 17.30–18.30 | PEER GYNT

» **Peter Piot**, Director, Institute for Global Health, Imperial College London; Former Executive Director of UNAIDS
» **Discussant: Dr. Adebayo Olukoshi**, The Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA)
» **Chair: Deliang Chen**, Executive Director, The International Council of Science (ICSU)
Can Science Save Us? Challenges for the Social Sciences from Climate Change.

TUESDAY MAY 12 | 11.30–13.00 | PEER GYNT

» Rajendra K. Pachauri, Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
» Roberta Balstad, Senior Fellow and former director of The Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN), Columbia University, Co-Director of the Center for Research on Environmental Decisions at Columbia, and editor-in-chief of Weather, Climate, and Society of the American Meteorological Society.
» Chair: Barbara Göbel, Director of the Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut, Germany, and former Executive Director of the International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change (IHDP).

Closing Ceremony

TUESDAY MAY 12 | 16.45–17.30 | PEER GYNT

Theme: “Yes we can? In a time of unprecedented demands for pertinent, relevant and potent input from the social sciences, can they deliver?”

» Chair: Emir Sader, Executive Secretary, Consejo Latino-Americano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO)

Speakers:

» Adam Mohamed Habib, Deputy Vice-Chancellor: Research, Innovation & Advancement, University of Johannesburg, South Africa: “Advancing social sciences that make a difference: Understanding context and problematising the application of knowledge”
» Michel Wieviorka, President, International Sociological Association and Professor at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris, France: “Social sciences are not in crisis.”
» Berit Olsson, Member of the Interim Scientific Advisory Board of the UNESCO Forum on Higher Education, Research and Knowledge: “The Challenge of Sustaining an Independent Research Community”
**Parallel Sessions**

**S1: Social Scientists in the Corridors of Power**

Social scientists often provide input for policy making – the impacts of studies of education, psychological theories of mental disease or economic theories of growth are but a few examples. On the other hand, policy makers argue that much of social science is of little use or relevance. What will prominent politicians argue if they are invited to comment on the benefits and deficits of social sciences for the diverse decisions they are obliged to make?

**Convenor:** European Science Foundation (ESF)

**Sponsors:** European Science Foundation and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS)

**Chair:** Sir Roderick Floud

**Speakers:**

» **Sir Roderick Floud**, London University and Gresham College, London, UK; Chair of the Standing Committee for the Social Sciences of the ESF: *The Social Sciences in Europe*

» **Itzhak Galnoor**, Professor, Department of Political Science, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel, and the Van Leer Institute: *How I tried to change the Israeli Civil Service*

» **Huang Ping**, Director-General, Institute of American Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China

» **József Bayer**, Director, Institute of Political Science, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest: *Think tanks and government responsibilities in policy formation*

» **Daniel Tarschys**, Professor, University of Stockholm, Sweden: *The Academic Drivers of Europeanisation and Globalisation*

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**S2: Emergent Urban Research and Theorisation Agendas**

In 2009 more than half the world’s population will be living in cities. The twenty largest cities of the world all have more than 11 million inhabitants – more than the entire population of nearly 150 countries (147 of 222). The growth of these large agglomerations poses enormous challenges for infrastructure and management. The social problems in many of these cities are unprecedented – yet they exert a pull on migrants from the surrounding areas. Rising transportation costs may add to the concentration of population in cities. Traditionally social scientists have had two perspectives on urban growth: on the one hand their intensity of social life (the pace and pulse of social interaction and the range of human expression), on the other the anonymity of social relations (the impermanence of networks and risks of isolation in the mass). The
growth of mega-cities not only poses great challenges for governance, planning and management, but also for social research, conceptually and empirically.

**Convenor:** Saskia Sassen, Professor, Department of Sociology and The Committee on Global Thought, Columbia University  
**Sponsor:** NWO, The Netherlands  
**Chair:** Asunción Lera St.Clair, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology and Scientific Director, Comparative Research Programme on Poverty (CROP), University of Bergen  

**Speakers:**  
» Teresa Caldeira, Professor of Anthropology, Universities of California, Berkeley and Sao Paulo: *Title of talk to be confirmed*  
» Amrita Shah, Researcher at the Tata Institute of the Social Sciences, Mumbai: *Cities and Violence: Ahmedabad*  
» Jiang Xu, Assistant Professor, Department of Geography and Resource Management, The Chinese University of Hong Kong: *State Reconstruction in Contemporary Chinese Cities*  
» Razi Ahmed and Attiq Uddin Ahmed, Organization for Conservation and Cultural Outreach (OCCO), Lahore, Pakistan: *Lahore: a city on the border and unrealized peace dividends*  
» Luis Riffo Pérez, Associate Professor at the Instituto de Estudios Urbanos y Territoriales, Universidad Católica de Chile, and Researcher, Instituto Latinoamericano de Planificación Económica y Social, Comisión Económica para América Latina (CEPAL): *Globalisation and urban labor markets: A Latin American perspective on the socio-economic polarisation debate.*

**S3: Globalization and Migration**

For a long time international mobility has been perceived as relevant only at the domain of national sovereignty, and therefore too sensitive to be approached multilaterally between nations. However in recent years migration is recognized as part of the process of globalization, strongly interwoven with other international flows such as capital and goods. Ever larger numbers of people move between countries and continents, across boundaries and climate zones - creating new connections, but also disrupting ties and generating tensions. The migrants range from students and highly skilled professionals availing themselves of new opportunities, to people seeking refuge from famine and conflict. A “flat world” has equalized opportunities and contributed to reducing poverty – but the record is mixed and effects are complex and multifarious. Migration can entail brain drain problems for countries of origin and can generate problems of integration and citizenship in receiving countries as well. The extent, composition, consequences and politics of migration is becoming a central theme for the 21st century.
What are the trends and what are the implications of a more mobile world? How do different societies react and what can be learned from the range of responses? How can states’ concerns with the control of migration and security be addressed in a context of large scale inequalities between regions, environmentally induced forced migration, ageing Western societies and powerful market forces? Is the objective of controlling migration feasible and relevant in the face of the liberalization of other cross-border flows such as capital, goods and information? Can the European experiences of removing borders and establishing free migration at the regional level inspire other such initiatives, in other regions or globally?

Convenors: UNESCO’s International Migration Section and The Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO)
Sponsors: NORFACE (New Opportunities for Research Funding Agency Co-operation in Europe) and COST (European Cooperation in the Field of Scientific and Technical Research)
Co-chairs: Jan Rath, Professor; Director of the Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands and Paul de Guchteneire, Chief of the UNESCO International Migration Section
Speakers:
» Binod Khadria, Professor of Economics at the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India: Skilled Migration and Brain Drain
» Nicola Piper, Centre for Migration Policy Research, Swansea University, Swansea, UK: Gendered Migration – A Global Perspective
» Joseph Chamie, Director of Research, Center for Migration Studies, New York, USA: Migration, demography and population policies
» David Ingleby, Professor of Intercultural Psychology, European Research Centre on Migration and Ethnic Relations (ERCOMER), University of Utrecht, The Netherlands: Health and social care for migrants, special needs, best policies

S4: Rankings and Reactions: The Comparative Politics of International Rankings

Several international organisations publish rankings of nations. Prominent examples include the World Bank’s World Development Report, its report on Doing Business, the UNDP’s Human Development Report, OECD’s PISA studies of educational performance, and the SACMEQ studies on educational attainment in Africa. Several of these reports have had very strong impacts on policy-making – e.g. the PISA reports. Some of the policy responses are strategic, others more opportunistic, intended to affect the measures rather than the underlying reality. Yet the reasons for and consequences of the impacts of international rankings are seldom
analysed. This raises the issue of the link between comparative social science research and its impacts on public policy. And – not least – it raises the question of how the presentation of findings impacts on the policy process.

**Chair:** Peter Weingart, Professor, Institute for Science and Technology Studies, University of Bielefeld, Germany

**Speakers:**

- Christopher Hood, Gladstone Professor of Government, Oxford University; Director, Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), UK, Research Programme Public Services: Quality, Performance, Delivery
- Andreas Schleicher, Head of Indicators and Analysis Division, Directorate for Education, OECD
- Demus Makuwa, Director, Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (SACMEQ)
- Kenneth Ross, UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP))

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**SS: The Unfinished Agenda – The Legacy of Stein Rokkan for Social Research**

Stein Rokkan, one of the early entrepreneurs and later president of The International Social Science Council, had an enormous impact on the research agenda of the social sciences, in both the issues addressed and the methods employed. The issues ranged from the development of party systems and channels of representation to nation building, the methods from comparative historical analysis to the use of survey data and the building of data banks. The core of Rokkan’s theory is the development of a European system of nation states, but his theory and concepts open for analysis of political development beyond Europe, as open well as for the analysis of integration of nation states, as exemplified by European integration processes. The panel speakers will address these questions on the basis of their study of Rokkan and their use of his theory. Where are we at now in terms of the substantive questions Stein Rokkan raised? What conceptual developments have taken place since his death and what should be at the top of the agenda for the coming years?

**Panel Chairs:** Lauri Karvonen, Professor, Aabo Akademi, Finland, and Stein Kuhnle, Professor, University of Bergen, Norway, and Hertie School of Governance, Germany
Speakers:

» Peter Flora, Professor at the University of Mannheim, Germany: *Europe and her nations*

» James Mahoney, Professor at North-Western University, Evanston, USA: *Critical Junctures and Central American Political Development*

» Andreas Ufen, Senior Research Fellow, German Institute of Global and Area Studies, Institute of Asian Affairs, Hamburg, Germany: *Analysing Cleavages in Party Systems - How relevant is the Lipset/Rokkan approach in Southeast Asia?*

S6: Social Structure and Development

Fighting poverty is a big challenge in developing countries. What is the role of domestic social policy and redistribution? What is the effect of international initiatives and how can these initiatives complement domestic policies? Research on how to improve the livelihood of the bottom billion has dealt with both globalisation and local economic and political organisation. Understanding what kind of societal model that can induce a socially sustainable development is important. Should one look for development paths that resemble the American or the Nordic path to affluence? And how can affluence be achieved and problems be minimised? Growth that may be beneficial in the long run, can increase inequalities. In the short run which may lead to marginalisation, displacement, upheaval – all of which often arouse severe anxiety and anger. So the question remains: How and under what conditions will economic growth contribute to institutional stability rather than instability and even violence?

Speakers:

» Paul Collier, Professor of Economics, Economics Department Oxford University; Director, Centre for the Study of African Economies, Professorial Fellow of St Antony’s College: *How can the international community help fragile states?*

» Kalle Moene, Professor of Economics, University of Oslo; Group leader at the International Peace Research Institute, (PRIO), Norway: *Egalitarian development – the Scandinavian way*

» David Apter, Henry J. Heinz II Professor Emeritus of Comparative Political and Social Development Yale University, USA: *Modernization Reconfigured.*

In recent decades the number of wars between states has declined, while the number of civil wars has increased. This evolving phenomenon does not lend itself easily to a clear definition since its ‘traditional’ intra-state features are densely interwoven with increasingly complex international dimensions. The variety of external impacts and influences present theoretical puzzles as well as political challenges; it also involves fundamental questions about
the changing nature of states as key actors in the international system, since state borders are normally perceived as embracing the populations and societies within which civil wars play out, and they are the boundaries which are violated by all external interventions, whether sanctioned or forceful. Three consecutive panels will address this topic; Panels S7, T1 and T8:

S7: Gender and Armed Conflicts
Panel 1 of Civil Wars and Fragile States

This panel will focus on the consequences of internal wars on gender relations, as well as on the disproportionate burden these wars put on civilians in general and women in particular. This applies both to the phases of intense conflict and post conflict. The panel will address the gender dimensions of post conflict reconstruction and settlements in Southern Africa in general and Liberia/Sierra Leone in particular. The subject of gender violence will be presented from the perspective of the perpetrators rather than the victims of such violence and explore both motives and social processes. The political role of women in the Palestine territories is the fourth subject addressed. Finally these aspects of gender and armed conflict are assessed in light of the UNSCR 1325 on “Women, Peace and Security.”

Convenors: Helga Hernes, International Peace Research Institute, (PRIO) Oslo, Norway and Sheila Meintjes, Professor and Head of Political Studies Dept., Witwatersrand, Johannesburg

Speakers:
» Zahira Kamal, Director of the Palestinian Women’s Research and Documentation Center, former Minister of Women’s Affairs of the Palestinian National Authority: Occupation and its impact on women’s education and health
» Anu Pillay, International Consultant with UNIFEM, Liberia
» Christin M. Ormhaug, Norwegian University of Life Sciences (Ås): Maternal Health Care in the Aftermath of Civil Conflict.
» Inger Skjelsbæk, Senior researcher, International Peace Research Institute, Olso – PRIO: Gender based Violence in war - documentation and research challenges ahead
» Sheila Meintjes, Professor and Head of Political Studies Dept., University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg: Post-conflict resolution in Southern Africa

Comments: Helga Hernes, Senior Adviser, PRIO, Oslo, Norway.
M1: Speaking Truth to Power

Through their findings and interpretations social scientists often produce inconvenient truths for the powers that be. Sometimes authorities attempt to suppress research results and to silence science. In the more extreme cases, social scientists may be prosecuted and jailed – or be forced into exile. In other cases scientists who pose inopportune questions may have difficulties in funding their research. In addition, the fact that certain topics are considered taboo among professional social scientists themselves creates another threat to the freedom of enquiry. This session links the social sciences with both the humanities and broader questions concerning human rights, the freedom of science and the freedom of expression.

Convenor: Alberto Martinelli, Professor of Political Science, University of Milan

Speakers:
» Francis Sejersted, Professor at the University of Oslo, Former Chair of the Nobel Peace Prize Committee, Norway
» Denise Lievesley, Professor and Head of School, Kings College, UK
» Pierre Sané, Assistant Director General, Social and Human Sciences Sector, UNESCO, France

M2: Long Shadows: Pandemics and Social Collapse

The WHO warns that infectious diseases are spreading faster than before. Since the 1970s, 39 new diseases have developed. In the last five years WHO has identified more than 1100 outbreaks of epidemics, including cholera, polio and bird flu. A flu pandemic could affect more than 1.5 billion people – 25% of the world population. The AIDS epidemic has killed an estimated 25 million and more than 33 million are now living with HIV. HIV and tuberculosis are becoming co-epidemics – HIV increases the risk of developing TB and TB accelerates HIV. A third of all HIV infected people are also infected with TB and multidrug resistant strains are spreading. The impact of epidemics is strongly affected by social organisation and human behaviour. For example with about 2.1 billion airline passengers flying each year, there is potential for unprecedented speed of diffusion. In spite of extensive research, we still know little about the behavioural and social components of the spread of diseases. In addition, recent studies show that health systems can easily become overwhelmed if struck by pandemics. Responding to these may require unprecedented constraints on individual and social behaviour, a spike in demand hospital and outpatient service, while the medical workforce itself many have an absenteeism rate of 25-35% due to illness or caring for ill family members. How can
one address and prepare for such potential threats? What are the possible demographic, psychological and sociological impacts? What strategies can be mapped for public policy?

Chair: Geir Stene-Larsen, Director, Institute of Public Health, Norway
Sponsor: Norwegian Institute of Public Health

Speakers:
- Diana Weil, Coordinator for Policy and Strategy at the Stop TB Department, WHO: Old Scourge, New Crisis? Tuberculosis in the 21st Century
- Bertha Nkhelma Simwaka, Director of research, REACH Trust, Malawi: Poor People or Poor Politics: Vulnerabilities and Opportunities
- Elisabeth Pisani, School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London University, UK: Panic in Perspective: Science, Media and the Creation of Pandemics.

M3: Hazards and Managing Catastrophes
Panel 1 of Environmental Hazards and Social Catastrophes

The threat of catastrophe is on the rise, whether from terrorism, natural disasters or industrial accidents. A crucial challenge is how to reduce our vulnerabilities to such threats. This panel will address natural, organisational and deliberate causes of disasters and will give us crucial insight into how to make us safer, how to think about disaster preparation resilience and how to manage crises. Governing after crises will be addressed as well as leadership challenges, accountability and learning issues. The role of political, administrative and economic institutions will be discussed by addressing organisational and executive failure as well as how to organise organisations to increase reliability. A crucial question is posed regarding the reorganisation of fragile systems. The panel challenges the mantra of asserting central control in response to catastrophes. Networks as well as other organisational forms are discussed as a supplement to hierarchy and central control.

Sponsor: Statkraft and Directorate for Civil Protection and Emergency Planning (Direktoratet for Samfunnssikkerhet og Beredskap (DSB)), Norway
Chair: Per Lægreid, Professor of Administration and Organisation Theory, University of Bergen

Speakers:
- Charles Perrow, Professor Emeritus of Sociology, Yale University, USA: A Neglected Option: Reduce Target Size of Nature’s Wrath, Industrial Accident, or Terror Attack
- Arjen Boin, Professor at the Public Administration Institute of Louisiana State University, USA: Trans boundary Catastrophes: Preparing for a Resilient Response
Mathilde Bourrier, Professor, Departement de Sociologie, Université de Genève, Switzerland: Organisational lessons hard to learn; Organisational design hard to change.

M4: Global Studies and the Heritage of Social Sciences

Global Studies is one of the fastest growing academic markets in the USA, and also internationally Global Studies programmes are mushrooming. This panel discusses the different disciplinary origins of current ways to study and teach processes of globalisation and transnationalism. Against the background of prevailing methodological nationalism in many disciplines as well as still dominant forms of Eurocentrism in framing academic epistemologies the panel also raises the question of relevant and appropriate analytical categories and comparative methods in Global Studies. What can a post-disciplinary perspective for the analysis of processes of globalisation and transnationalism look like? The panel will bring face to face perspectives from Europe and Africa.

Convenor: University of Leipzig, Germany
Sponsors: Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG)
Chair: Ulf Engel

Speakers:

Ulf Engel, Director of Studies, Erasmus Mundus Global Studies, Institute of Global and European Studies, University of Leipzig, Germany: State, sovereignty and territoriality in Africa

Scarlett Cornelissen, Professor, Institute of Political Science, Stellenbosch University, South Africa: Not so ‘global’? Global Studies and its promises and pitfalls for the study of Africa’s international relations

Matthias Middell, Head, Erasmus Mundus Global Studies Consortium, Institute of Global and European Studies, University of Leipzig, Germany: Global History and Global Studies

David Simo, Professor, Unité de formation doctorale “Interculturalité, construction identitaire et globalisation”, Faculté des Arts, Lettres et Sciences Humaines, University of Yaoundé I, Cameroon: Postcolonial Theory and Global Studies

M5: Science Ethics: Ensuring Ethics in Research

(First of 2 sessions on Science Ethics: see also session M17, below)

A wide set of ethical issues confronts the social sciences. They range from the relationship between social scientists and their subjects (e.g. informed consent, privacy, confidentiality), the rules of publication (e.g. fabrication of data, faulty analysis,
conflict of interest, exploitation of students, plagiarism) to the application of research results by policy-makers (e.g. questions about who should be informed in order not to amplify power asymmetries, what information should be in the public domain, etc.). Many of these matters are shared with other sciences – and some of them have addressed them explicitly (e.g. through the Committee on Publication ethics - COPE, a forum for editors of peer-reviewed journals to discuss issues related to the integrity of the scientific record). What is the state of the art, what norms should be established, how and by whom are they to be communicated and enforced?

**Convenor and sponsor:** Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), UK  
**Chair:** Harvey Markovitch, Chair, Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE), UK  
**Speakers:**  
» Jocalyn Clark, Senior Editor, PLoS Medicine, Public Library of Science, Canada: *Making Sense of Non-Financial Competing Interests*  
» Laurel Smith-Doerr, Program Director, Ethics Education in Science and Engineering, National Science Foundation, USA: *Ethics Education in the US: What Role for Social Science?*  
» Charlotte Haug, Editor-in-Chief, Journal of the Norwegian Medical Association, National Board of Health, Norway: *On the shoulders of giants – Publication ethics and the integrity of the scientific record*  
» Munyaradzi Felix Murove, Senior lecturer in social sciences, University of Kwazulu Natal, South Africa: *Bio-ethics and obligations to future generations: An African Contribution to World Bio-ethics*

**M6: Worlds Apart: Inequality of Income and Opportunity**

Income inequalities, both between people in a country and between countries in the world, are without doubt large. But in which direction is the world developing? Is globalisation a force of convergence or divergence? How will the financial crisis affect inequalities nationally and internationally? What is the importance of ethnicity and culture as obstacles to social mobility, and what can governments do to reduce these obstacles? Inequality is problematic per se, and may also cause slow growth and conflict. Understanding the causes of inequality, in which direction the world is developing, and what can be done to promote social mobility and equalisation of opportunities is clearly important for policy makers and social movements both in the global North and in the global South.
Chair: Professor Lourdes Sola, President International Political Science Association (IPSA)

Speakers:
- Rohini Somanathan, Professor, Delhi School of Economics, Department of Economics, USA: Affirmative Action and Social Mobility in India
- Ingvild Almås, Assistant Professor, Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration, Norway: Measuring international income inequality by food consumption


The current public prominence of religious fundamentalism has reinforced a secularist critique of religion as an inherently destructive force, triggering social conflict. Certain varieties of fundamentalism are indeed overtly intolerant and aggressive towards perceived enemies, including secularists and adherents of other religious beliefs. This dimension of religion lends itself towards secularist caricature, but what of the other dimensions: the inclusive, the compassionate and democratic? This session will reflect on the current state of the struggle for “the soul of religion”, i.e. the political and social contest occurring within the 20 different religious traditions, which are very far from being ideologically monolithic. Key questions to be addressed include: the causes and trajectory of the current fundamentalist phenomenon; the alternatives within religion to fundamentalism, their level of support and their various social bases; the likely future trends in this contestation, given global socioeconomic and socio-ecological challenges.

Convenor: Centre for the Study of Democracy, University of Johannesburg, South Africa

Chair: Steven Friedman, Director, Centre for the Study of Democracy, University of Johannesburg and Rhodes University, South Africa

Speakers:
- Richard Wood, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, University of New Mexico, USA: Religious Tasks for Democratic Life
- Tanika Sarkar, Professor of Modern History, Centre for Historical Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi, India
Parallel Sessions – Monday May 11

» Abdulkader Tayob, Professor, Department of Religious Studies, University of Cape Town, South Africa: *Reading Islam in the Context of the Revival of Religion*

M8: The Humanities and the Social Sciences: Intersections and Shared Paradigms

Convenor: International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (ICPHS)

Sponsor: ICPHS and ISSC-WSSF

Chair: Peeter Tulviste, International Union of Academies (IUA), Estonia (to be confirmed)

Speakers:

» Maurice Aymard, Secretary General of ICPHS, and Professor, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (EHESS), France: *From division of labour to convergence: a necessary alliance*

» Helga Nowotny, Professor, Vice-President, European Research Council, Austria: *Frontier Research in the Social Sciences and the Humanities: What Does it Mean, What Can it Mean?*

» Adama Samassekou, President ICPHS, Acting Executive Secretary of the African Academy of Languages (ACALAN), Bamako (MALI): *De l’européocentrisme à une vision polycentrique du monde: plaidoyer pour un changement de paradigme.*

» Merle Jacob, Professor, Research Policy, Lund University, Sweden; Director, TIK Centre, University of Oslo, Norway: *The Social Sciences and the Humanities in the new era of Governance*

M9: Social Science Systems in the World

While more and more governments consider social sciences indispensable to understand how societies function and evolve, and to assess how scientific innovations or policies can be introduced to address world, national and local challenges, there are great differences in the organization, condition and size of social science research systems around the world.

The session will focus on the organization of social sciences research systems in different regions highlighting major differences (e.g. in the structure of the research systems, the actors involved, the agenda setting mechanisms, the evaluation systems), major issues that different systems face (lack of capacities, brain drain, low visibility and use of research), but also possibly common trends (project funding, diversified modes of production, increased competition). The session will essentially be based on articles which have been prepared for, and will be included in, the forthcoming World Social Science Report (WSSR).
Convenor: ISSC’s World Social Science Report (WSSR) Team, France
Sponsor: ISSC
Moderator: Tomas Kjellqvist, Director for Research Cooperation, SIDA-SAREC, Sweden
Speakers
  » Françoise Caillods, Managing Editor, World Social Science Report, ISSC, France: Brief presentation of the 2010 WSSR.
  » Craig Calhoun, President, Social Science Research Council, USA: The Status of Social Sciences in North America
  » Nikos Kastrinos, Directorate for Social Sciences and Humanities, DG RTD, European Commission: Emerging Trends in Socio-Economic Sciences in Europe
  » Johann Mouton, Director Centre for Research on Science and Technology University of Stellenbosch, South Africa: The Status of Social Sciences in Sub Saharan Africa
  » Huang Ping, Director General, Institute of American Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS): The Status of Social Sciences in China
  » Hebe Vessuri, Head of the Department of Science Studies at the Venezuelan Institute of Scientific Research, Venezuela: The Status of Social Sciences in Latin America
  » Roland Waast, Emeritus Senior Researcher, Institut de recherche pour le Développement (IRD), France: The Status of Social Sciences in North Africa and Arab States

M10: Land-use Conflicts: The Competition Between Food, Bioenergy, Biodiversity, and Ecosystem Services

Conflicts over competing uses of land have a long history. These include conflicts between consumptive uses (e.g. the growth of agricultural crops and the production of timber and biofuels) and non-consumptive uses (e.g. the protection of ecosystems and the provision of habitat for wildlife). Today, these conflicts have grown more intense, with competing demands ranging from the needs of growing cities to the arguments in favour of setting aside large areas as wilderness or for carbon sequestration. This panel will not only document these conflicts in quantitative terms but also examine a variety of mechanisms for resolving or managing conflicts over alternative uses of land in an era increasingly dominated by various forms of global environmental change. The session addresses land-use conflicts (urban, energy, food, and biodiversity) from a truly interdisciplinary perspective, tapping expertise from the social and natural sciences.

Convenors: Earth System Science Partnership (ESSP), German National Global Change Committee (NKGCF) and the International Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change Programme (IHDP).
Sponsors: Deutsche Forschungs Gemeinschaft (DFG) and ESSP
Co-Chairs/Moderators: Gernot Klepper and Rik Leemans
Speakers:
» Gernot Klepper, Professor in Kiel Institute for the World Economy, Germany; and member of the NKGCF: Introduction, and the Bioenergy perspective

» Karen Seto, Associate Professor in School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, Yale University, USA; and Co-Chair, IHDP’s Urbanization and Global Environmental Change Project: Land-use change at the peri-urban fringe: Can urbanisation save land for nature?

» Norbert Juergens, Professor at the University of Hamburg, Germany: Biodiversity

» Keith Weibe, Chief of the Comparative Agriculture and Development Service, FAO, Italy: Access to Food and Access to Land

» Rik Leemans, Professor, Chair Group Environmental Systems Analysis, Wageningen University, The Netherlands; and Chair, ESSP: Conclusions

M11: Social Forces and Public Health

Health is a key concern for individuals and a key priority for nations. The health of a population is shaped by a wide range of social forces that affect the way people grow, live, work, and age, such as trade, employment conditions, gender relations, urbanization, access to education as well as health programs and the organization and financing of health systems. Global health spending is rising, as are expectations about equitable access to and quality of health services.

On many of these issues information is poor and evidence deficient particularly on what actions can be taken to improve health. Nearly a tenth of the world’s economic output is spent on health. How can relevant and timely information be made available so that better results can be achieved? Is it possible to improve health particularly for people in the most disadvantaged countries, or others who are socially excluded, when most of the research, medicines and treatments are developed in high income countries?

What type of evidence is most likely to be credible and catalyze action - whether in local communities or across the international community - so that actions to improve health take place across all of society, and benefit not only the worst or best off, but the entire population?”
Convenor: World Health Organization (WHO)
Sponsors: WHO and ISSC-WSSF
Chair: Peter Piot, Director, Institute for Global Health, Imperial College London; Former Executive Director of UNAIDS
Discussants:
Jennie Popay, Professor of Sociology and Public Health, Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, UK
Ashok Yesudian, Dean, School of Health Systems Studies, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, India.
Speaker:
» Sir Michael Marmot, Professor of Epidemiology and Public Health, Royal Free and University College Medical School, London; Director of the International Institute for Society and Health; Chairman WHO Commission on the Social Determinants of Health

M12: Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation: Different or the Same?
Panel 2 of Environmental Hazards and Social Catastrophes

Damage and loss during hydro-meteorological disasters have increased notoriously over the last 15 years. While increased exposure and vulnerability may explain a good part of this increase, the frequency, intensity and impact of water- and temperature-related hazards are projected to increase significantly in the future with human-induced global climate change, and the resulting changing global and local averages in temperature and rainfall. There are two main schools in responding to the changes. Disaster risk management (DRR) has traditionally attempted to deal with hazard “extremes” through prevention, mitigation, response and reconstruction activities. Adaptation to climate change (ACC) has emerged as the dominant management option associated with changes to our climate, searching to promote societal adjustments that can complement ongoing efforts to mitigate greenhouse gases and the rate of change. Despite the obvious links and similarities between these “management” processes or paradigms, the two have to date tended to have their own scientific study and practitioner groups, are often located in different governmental and civil society institutions and organizations, and have their own specific financing sources. Both “groups” comprise natural, applied and social science practitioners. The objectives of this panel are to present innovative ideas with respect to the natural and social science links within and between DRR and ACC and their complementary contribution to knowledge and action; and to examine from disciplinary – but primarily interdisciplinary – perspectives the logic, needs, opportunities and obstacles to increased collaboration between the two “schools of thought”.
Convenor: International Council for Science (ICSU)
Sponsors: ICSU and ISSC-WSSF
Chair: Steve Rayner, James Martin Professor of Science and Civilization; Director, James Martin Institute, University of Oxford, UK
Speakers:
» Allan Lavell, Coordinator of the Social Study of Risk and Disaster Programme at the Latin American Social Science Faculty – FLACSO, Costa Rica: Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management, the same or different? Some points of departure and divergence.
» Coleen Vogel, Professor of Sustainable Development, University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa: Making decisions in complex uncertainty: suggestions for reducing risks to climate change and variability
» William Hooke, Senior Policy Fellow, American Meteorological Society, USA: ICSU Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (IRDR)
» David Johnston, Director, Joint Centre for Disaster Research, Massey University, New Zealand: Building community resilience to climate change and disasters through community-based education programs
» Ortwin Renn, Professor of Environmental Sociology and Technology Assessment, University of Stuttgart, Germany: Coping with increased uncertainty in disaster management: Challenges of global change for risk handling institutions.

M13: Development from Below

How can economic development be promoted in countries where formal institutions are weak, and where crucial services like finance, health and education are underdeveloped? One approach is to offer aid and technical assistance to governments. An alternative, bottom-up approach, is to empower the citizens and stimulate the private sector directly. This approach has received a lot of attention in recent years, both among researchers and among practitioners. The rise of microfinance is one example, and must be seen in light of the failure of formal banks to provide loans to small scale entrepreneurs. Another example is the supply of training and information to improve capabilities and strengthen the bargaining position of the population vis a vis inefficient and sometimes corrupt public service providers.
Chair: Agnar Sandmo, Professor Emeritus Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration (NHH)
Speakers:
» Jakob Svensson, Professor, Stockholm University, Institute for International Economic Studies, Sweden: Getting Prices Right:
The Impact of the Market Information Service in Uganda

Jean-Marie Baland, University of Namur, France: Deforestation and decentralisation in the Himalayas.

Kjetil Bjorvatn, Professor, Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration, Norway: The productive poor: Teaching entrepreneurship in Tanzania.

M14: Digitizing Social Science and the Humanities

Digitization, globalization and commercialization are having far-reaching effects on knowledge production and distribution. New forms of data collection, storage, exchange, representation as can be found in dynamic databases, simulations, archives as well as new communication possibilities such as social networking sites and other collaborative platforms offer exciting opportunities for researchers to interact with one another as well as with broader audiences. More mundane technologies such as email, word processing and online searching have probably had more profound effects on the work of those in the humanities and social sciences over the past 20 years. What do both these mundane and more exotic technologies mean for the ways in which knowledge is generated and shared?

The speakers are invited to discuss this and questions such as:

What are the implications of new research infrastructures and techniques for the distribution of skills and resources amongst researchers, within and between countries and disciplines?

If a new knowledge landscape is emerging, who are the winners and losers?

As new research tools become more widely diffused, what happens to those scholars who do not use them, voluntarily or otherwise? Will they experience difficulties in doing research, at each step of the process, from making grant applications, accessing literature, gathering data and publishing results?

Just as the digitization of the everyday life world in advanced industrialized countries makes it increasingly difficult to organize one’s financial affairs or travel on public transport, will the digitization of the research process make it more difficult for those scholars who do research differently from what might be called the digital norm?

Social science and humanities knowledge is often produced in the context of very local needs and situations. As it becomes materially easier to distribute knowledge, does it then become possible and/or desirable to valorise such knowledge?

Convenor: Maastricht University

Sponsors: University of Maastricht and Social Science and Humanities Research Council (Canada)

Chair: Sally Wyatt, Professor of “digital cultures in development”, Maastricht University, and senior research fellow with the Virtual
Knowledge Studio for the Humanities and Social Sciences, (KNAW), The Netherlands

**Speakers:**

» Wiebe Bijker, Professor, Faculty of Arts & Social Sciences, Maastricht University: *Self-Rule for the Global South in Science and Technology? A role for the social sciences*

» Shiv Visvanathan, Professor, Centre for Study of Developing Societies, Delhi, India: *Changing Knowledge Landscapes: Examples of digital hybrids from India*

» Geoffrey Rockwell, Professor, Department of Philosophy, University of Alberta, Canada: *Thing Theory: Model Infrastructure in the Humanities*

» Kevin Urama, Executive Director, African Technology Policy Studies Network Kenya: *Digitization, Globalization and Commercialization of Social Sciences and Humanities: Implications for Socialization of Science & Technology in Africa*

**M15: Governance and Development**

A key question on development is this: Does it happen or is it made? This is the question of governance, its scope and limits. It is not confined to countries in the global South where fragile states, civil wars, weak administrations, underfunding and corruption elicit much debate. It is also at the heart of the discussion on the role of the state in the North, recently highlighted by the global economic crisis. The challenges faced by nations are matched by those faced by whole regions, as well as by the international organizations established for regional or global governance, e.g. OECD, IMF or UN agencies. Hence at the local, national, regional and global levels the question can be raised whether institutions are becoming more unrepresentative and unresponsive to the everyday needs and concerns of citizens, whether these manifests themselves as riots and demonstrations, or as elections or referenda where incumbents lose.

**Convenor and sponsor:** Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA)

**Chair:** Adebayo Olukoshi, CODESRIA

**Speakers:**

» Adebayo Olukoshi, CODESRIA, Dakar, Senegal: *Rethinking the Governance-Development Nexus*

» Abdul Raufu Mustapha, Oxford University, UK: *Reconfiguring the State for Governance and Development*

» Hari Singh, Executive Secretary, APISA, Malaysia: *Extending the Frontiers of the Asian Governance Debate: The Malaysia Model*

**Discussant:** Adam Habib, University of Johannesburg, South Africa
M16: The Science of Science and Innovation Policy

The mantra for modern knowledge economies is innovation. It is pursued not just through education policies designed to foster a flexible work force, but also through research policies that promote innovation as well as adaptability and flexibility. What is the social science evidence base for different innovation policies and regimes? How can policymakers evaluate the investments made in science and research? What communities linking scientists, firms and policymakers can be built to address the complex dynamics in today’s global, high-tech society? What new institutional arrangements may be needed?

Convenor: Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), South Africa

Sponsors: HSRC and European Cooperation in the Field of Scientific and Technical Research (COST)

Chairs:

William Blankley, Director, Centre for Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators, Knowledge Systems, HSRC, and Neo Molotja, Research Specialist Centre for Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators, Knowledge Systems, HSRC

Speakers:

Fred Gault, Former Chair, OECD Working Party of National Experts on Science and Technology Indicators (NESTI), and Member of the Management Team for the OECD Innovation Strategy, Canada: R&D and innovation surveys: the difficulties in shaping the future

Elisabeth Müller, Senior Researcher, ZEW Center for European Economic Research, Mannheim, Germany: The Contribution of Entrepreneurs from Low Skilled Immigrant Groups to Innovative Activity in the Host Country – Evidence from Germany

T.T. Sreekumar, Assistant Professor, Communication & New Media Programme, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, National University of Singapore, Singapore: Innovation in the rural network society: A social science perspective on ‘ICTs & Development’ approaches

John Forje, Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Yaounde, Cameroon: Regional based innovation surveys: do we need them and for what?

Sunil Mani, Professor, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, Kerala, India: Progressive nature of a National Systems of Innovation. How do we infer it?

Wesley Shrum, Professor of Sociology, Louisiana State University, USA, and Secretary of the Society for Social Studies of Science: Collaboration, Productivity, and Networking in African Science.
M17: Science Ethics: Ensuring Research Integrity

(Second of 2 sessions on Science Ethics: see also session M5, above).
A wide set of ethical issues confronts the social sciences. They range from the relationship between social scientists and their subjects (e.g. informed consent, privacy, confidentiality), the rules of publication (e.g. fabrication of data, faulty analysis, conflict of interest, exploitation of students, plagiarism) to the application of research results by policy-makers (e.g. questions about who should be informed in order not to amplify power asymmetries, what information should be in the public domain, etc.) Many of these matters are shared with other sciences – and some of them have addressed them explicitly (e.g. through the Committee on Publication ethics - COPE, a forum for editors of peer-reviewed journals to discuss issues related to the integrity of the scientific record). What is the state of the art, what norms should be established, how and by whom are they to be communicated and enforced?
The second session seeks to place social science integrity concerns in the broader context of regulation of scientific conduct, referring in particular to the international normative framework and to other disciplines where ethical issues have stronger institutional development.

Sponsors and Convenors: The World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST-UNESCO) and Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), UK
Chair: Philippe Busquin MEP (Former Commissioner of the European Union)
Speakers:
» Magne Nylenna, Professor of Community Medicine, Knowledge Centre for the Health Services: Avoiding misconduct in research: new approaches to regulation and prevention
» Alain Pompidou, Acting Chair of COMEST-UNESCO, France: Research Ethics and Scientific integrity
» Ben R. Martin, Science and Technology Policy Research, University of Sussex, UK: Research misconduct: does self-policing work?
T1: Post-Conflict Reconstruction
Panel 2 of Civil Wars and Fragile States

Countries that have experienced recent violent conflict are at great risk of lapsing back into war. What are the conditions that enable some post-conflict societies to overcome latent conflict and to precede towards ‘civil peace’, as opposed to those that fail and return to violence? This panel addresses important insights from academic studies of post-war societies, ranging from the challenges of international peacekeeping, to the role of postconflict aid, to public perceptions and mistrust, and to issues of developing institutional arrangements for power and wealth sharing.

**Moderator/commentator: Jan Egeland**, Director of the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, Norway; Former UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs

**Speakers:**

» **Birger Heldt**, Research Adviser, Folke Bernadotte Academy, Sweden: Peacekeeping and Post-Conflicts

» **Xu Jin**, Research Fellow, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China: Starting from future: China’s role in post-war reconstruction

» **Astri Suhrke**, Senior Researcher, Chr. Michelsen Institute, Norway: Post-war reconstruction – the role of international aid

» **Ola Listhaug**, Professor in Political Science, Norwegian University of Science and Technology: Values in post-conflict societies: the significance of public values for the successful ending of civil war

» **Scott Gates**, Research Professor, Director, Centre for the Study of Civil War (PRIO), Norway: Wealth sharing arrangements.

T2: Poverty: The Role of Social Research and Social Policy

The eradication of poverty as well as the achievement of fair, equitable and sustainable development paths (including now mitigation of, and adaptation to climate change) are amongst the most fundamental challenges for the 21st century; the biggest moral challenge for our generation. Social science research has been historically involved in both the production of knowledge and the formulation of poverty policies, yet there are underexplored paths that have not been given the relevance and attention they deserve by dominant poverty reduction actors and elite experts. This session explores the role of social policy in a renewed effort to achieve equality and fairness across social groups in different welfare regimes. It includes rethinking relations between social policy, markets and the family, the renewed attention of protecting
those vulnerable to risks as a possible key adaptation path, the revisiting of the politics of poverty and social policy, the treatment and conceptualization of the poor in Africa and in Latin America and the Caribbean, including reference to global actors, global policy ideas and global norms.

Convenors: Asunción Lera St. Clair (CROP-ISSC), Alberto D. Cimadamore, Latin American Council of the Social Sciences (CLACSO), Adebayo O. Olukoshi, Former Executive Secretary of the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA), Senegal

Chair: Asunción Lera St. Clair (CROP-ISSC)

Discussant: Sam Moyo, Executive Director of the African Institute for Agrarian Studies (AIAS), and Executive Secretary of the Regional Network of Environmental Experts (ZERO) Harare, Zimbabwe

Panelists:

» Jimi O. Adesina, External Research Coordinator of the UN Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) Project ‘Social Policy in sub-Saharan Africa,’ Member Executive Committee of CODESRIA, President of the South African Sociological Association, and Professor at Rhodes University, South Africa

» Bob Deacon, Director of the Globalism and Social Policy Programme (GASPP) and Professor on International Social Policy, University of Sheffield, UK

» Juliana Martínez Franzoni, Project Leader, research project on ‘Welfare Regimes in Latin America,’ conducted at the University of Costa Rica. External researcher for the UN Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in Latin America: The impact of distributional coalitions in welfare regimes: Chile, Costa Rica and El Salvador

» Carlos Barba Solano, Coordinator of CLACSO’s Working Group on ‘Poverty and Social Policy’ and Professor of Social Science, University of Guadalajara, Mexico

T3: The Possibilities and Pitfalls of Publishing Social Science Research in the Age of the Internet

The arrival of the Internet has produced a number of opportunities and challenges with regard to social science publishing and dissemination. This panel will consider the opportunities that arise from the point of view of social science publishing and dissemination both generally and in the global South. It will also identify the constraints that are encountered. Furthermore, it will seek to address the question of whether the bridging of the digital divide could serve as a path to the closing of the knowledge production and consumption gap between the global North and South.
Convenor and Sponsor: Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA)
Chair: Pinkie Mekgwe, CODESRIA
Speakers:
» Pinkie Mekgwe, CODESRIA, Dakar, Senegal: Social Science Research Publishing in the Age of the Internet: On Gender
» Imtiaz Ahmad, Professor of International Relations, University of Dhaka, Dhaka, Banglades: (Re)Positioning the Social Science journal in the Age of the Internet: a view from Asia
» A. B. Zack-Williams, Professor of Sociology, University of Central Lancashire: Interrogating the North-South digital divide: Implications for knowledge production in the Age of the Internet
» John Crowley, Editor, UNESCO-International Social Science, Chief of Section Ethics of Science and Technology, UNESCO Social and Human Sciences Sector, France: The Experience of the International Social Science Journal

T4: One World or Many – Are Values Converging or Diverging?

Over the last couple of decades several studies of values have been carried out, both globally and regionally. They map both the preferences and the principles that guide the everyday lives of people. What do these studies tell us - are we moving towards a world in which the values people have converge or diverge? Or do they converge in some areas and diverge in others? Do regional differences trump other divides such as those between social strata, gender, ethnic groups or age groups?

Convenor and Sponsor: International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS)
Chair: Pierre Ritchie, Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Ottawa, Canada, and Secretary-General of IUPsyS
Speakers:
» Shalom Schwarz, Professor, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel: Power and Persistence of Differences in Cultural Value Priorities
» Tom Smith, Director, General Social Survey, National Opinion Research Centre, University of Chicago, USA: Globalization and Religious Change
» Juan Diez-Nicolas, Professor, Complutense University, and Análisis Sociológicos Económicos y Políticos (ASEP), Madrid, Spain: Convergence and/or Divergence of Values as a consequence of Changes in the Social Environment
T5: Frontiers of Complexity Science and Social Science

Scientists across many disciplines—social, natural, and computational sciences—often seek to understand complexity through the interaction of simple systems that meet fundamental requirements and interact in specified ways. The human and social sciences are permeated by tipping points (collapse of financial markets, major structural shifts in the history of languages, sudden, significant evolutionary developments, stampeding in a moving crowd, etc.) and emergent phenomena, whereby capacities and higher-level features emerge in the development of individuals that go way beyond the triggering factors (e.g., language development in children, many aspects of learning, development of the visual system, “aha” moments in cognition, turning points in social relations of many scales). Such tipping points and emergent phenomena fall under the complexity rubric and constitute challenges for our theories. Many such phenomena have consequences for policymaking—in addition to their intrinsic scientific interest—and in addressing them the social sciences have a major role to play. Examples of such policy concerns requiring an understanding of complexity would be the spread of a virus in a population with variable biological, cultural, behavioral and organizational responses; rapid political change; identifying principles of growth and change applicable across scales and scientific domains, and other policy domains of critical importance for advancing and sustaining quality of life in the 21st century.

Convenor: George Mason University, Fairfax, USA
Sponsor: National Science Foundation, USA
Chair: Claudio Cioffi-Revilla, Professor of Computational Social Science and Director of the Center for Social Complexity, George Mason University, Fairfax, USA
Discussant: Nazli Choucri, Professor of Political Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA
Speakers:
» Claudio Cioffi-Revilla, Professor of Computational Social Science and Director of the Center for Social Complexity, George Mason University, Fairfax, USA: On Social Complexity: A Manifesto for Computational Social Science
» Hiroshi Deguchi, Head, Research Center for Agent-Based Social Systems Sciences and Professor of Department of Computational Intelligence and Systems Science, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan: Agent-Based Social Systems Sciences for Understanding and Designing Complex Global Society
» Nigel Gilbert, Professor, Department of Sociology and Institute of Advanced Studies, University of Surrey, Guilford, UK: Complex Social Systems: Prospects and Problems
An important aspect of globalisation is homogenisation and loss of cultural diversity. Countries are becoming more alike in their cultural consumption – yet the cultural variation within countries is also increasing due to migration. At the same time some social scientists have warned that the shrinking of the world and global media can accentuate cultural and religious conflicts, and even bring about a “clash of civilizations”. Several countries are attempting to define a common platform based on universalistic values for national population that are becoming more heterogeneous in terms of ethnicity and religion. Organisations like UNESCO are trying to preserve diversity by protecting languages and cultural heritage – but the forces of homogenization through global media are increasing in strength. How can diversity be defended and combined with universalistic rules?

**Co-Chairs:**

- **David Thorns**, ISSC Vice-President; Professor of Sociology and Director Social Science Research Centre at the University of Canterbury, New Zealand
- **Michel Sabourin**, Member of the ISSC Executive Committee, Professor of Psychology at the University of Montreal, Canada

**Speakers:**

- **Craig Calhoun**, President, Social Science Research Council, USA
- **Umut Ozkirimli**, Senior Visiting Fellow, The Hellenic Observatory, The European Institute, LSE, UK, and Director, Turkish-Greek Studies, Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey
- **Rajeev Bhargava**, Director, Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, University of Delhi, India

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**T7: University Rankings: Ranking for what?**

The increasing number of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) and the need to differentiate between them, coupled with fast growing competition has contributed to the recent boom in comparisons, rankings and classifications of HEIs. Higher education stakeholders (heads
of HEIs, academic and administrative staff, students, decision-makers and the public) are closely monitoring these initiatives. Institutional leaders are contesting their value, questioning their methodology, while at the same time using results when they are positive. This World Social Science Forum Parallel Session will address areas such as the rationale and need for comparisons, rankings and classifications and the differences between these approaches, the players involved, criteria and methodologies used. It will also examine the impact of such different approaches on institutions, on public understanding of HE, and question the limitations and risks involved, including for students.

**Convenor:** International Association of Universities (IAU)

**Sponsors:** IAU and ISSC-WSSF

**Co-Chairs:**
- **Katsuya Kodama**, ISSC Vice-President, Director of the Community Development Initiative Research Center, Mie University, Japan
- **Hilligje van’t Land**, Director, Membership and Programme Development, International Association of Universities, France

**Speakers:**
- **Ellen Hazelkorn**, Director of Research and Enterprise, Dean of the Graduate Research School, Director, Higher Education Policy Research Unit (HEPRU), Dublin Institute of Technology, Ireland: *Ranking or Rankling the Social Sciences? Which Way Forward?*
- **Saleem Badat**, Vice-Chancellor, Rhodes University, South Africa: *University Rankings*
- **Ayikoshi Yonezawa**, Professor, Senior Management Planning Officer Centre for the Advancement of Higher Education (CAHE), Office of the President, Tohoku University, Japan: *Do International Rankings Lead to the Improvement of Universities? A Perspective from Japan*

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**T8: The Future of Armed Conflict**

**Panel 3 of Civil Wars and Fragile States**

Since the end of the cold war we have seen a significant decline in the number of armed conflicts around the globe, but the trend has stagnated over the past few years. What can we expect of the future in terms of conflict trends? Will increasing globalisation lead to more or less conflict? Will global climate change lead to increased tensions over access to land and water? Can international criminal law provide for a more peaceful world? Will there be solutions to ‘intractable’ conflicts such as Palestine/Israel, and what could this potentially mean for the stability of larger regions?

**Moderator/commentator:** **Victor Davies**, Economist, African Development Bank
T9: Race and Citizenship: Form and Substance

Today it is almost unheard of for formal citizenship to be allocated on racial grounds. In societies with histories of legalised race discrimination, citizenship is now accorded to all regardless of race; in the ‘nation states’ of Europe, the link between citizenship and racial characteristics has been weakened by population migration. These trends suggest that formal citizenship is now disconnected from race. Despite this, racial inequalities persist in all of these societies – they show themselves in economic and social patterns which are still strongly correlated with race. One reason for this may well be that, while the form of citizenship is no longer racially determined, its substance is still strongly correlated with race, which may continue to shape, in practice, who influences public decision-making and who does not. Race may well continue to exclude some from the exercise of citizenship rights even where formal equality is guaranteed. This panel will examine this possibility: it will examine race’s effects on access to political participation in a number of different regions.

Convenor: Centre for the Study of Democracy, University of Johannesburg, South Africa

Sponsors: National Research Foundation, South Africa, and University of Johannesburg, South Africa

Chair: Adam Mohamed Habib, Deputy Vice-Chancellor for Research, Innovation & Advancement, University of Johannesburg, South Africa

Speakers:
» Michel Wieviorka, President, International Sociological Association; Professor, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, France: Racism is in constant evolution
Zimitri Erasmus, Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Cape Town, South Africa: *Substantive citizenship through differential treatment*

Steven Friedman, Professor and Director, Centre for the Study of Democracy, University of Johannesburg and Rhodes University, South Africa: *Race and citizenship*

**T10: The Marketisation of Social Science**

All over the world, knowledge production has been brought under pressure to respond to the demands of the market and neo-liberal perspectives, perhaps more so in the social sciences than in other fields - and to the detriment of basic research. This in turn has eroded disciplines not easily adaptable to marketization, while curricula have been modified to make them more labour market oriented. In the same process higher education has been vocationalized and emphasis shifted towards producing graduates such as MBAs. Tailoring university teaching and administration to this purpose has undermined traditional academic culture as well as basic research. This panel will explore the different dimensions of marketization, the consequences for academic disciplines and geographical regions, and the prospects for reclaiming a social science that addresses both broad societal needs and local and global public purposes.

**Convenor and sponsor:** Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA)

**Chair:** Ebrima Sall, (CODESRIA)

**Speakers:**

- **Ebrima Sall,** Executive Secretary, CODESRIA, Dakar, Senegal: *Is Social Science Marketable?*
- **Gary Rosenberg,** HSRC, Pretoria and Cape Town, South Africa: *The Place and Responsibilities of Social Science Publishers*
- **Joy Kwesiga,** Kabale University, Uganda: *Shifts and Counter-shifts in the Teaching and Marketing of the Social Sciences.*
- **Discussant:** SThemba Masilela, HSRC, Pretoria and Cape Town, South Africa

**T11: One Planet – Different World Views?**

More social science research is done than at any time before – and social science is more used by decision makers in all fields of human activity, from macro-economic planning to the treatment of criminals, business administration or attitude surveys. But social scientists are not the only ones painting pictures of the world or drawing blueprints for how it can be constructed or changed. Some of the most influential interpreters and opinion leaders are editors, journalists and pundits who by their comments and judg-
ments strongly influence the worldviews of the public in general and the political community in particular. Part of their input they get from social science. But by rearranging the evidence they can arrive at different and sometimes conflicting interpretations. And they do just address readers globally or in general – they shape self-perceptions and identities or their readers or viewers – indeed, create or fashion audiences.

How do some prominent commentators from different parts of the world look upon the role social science plays in their stories, their own role in the social construction of reality and in the creation of different mindsets and popular beliefs?

Convenor: WSSF/ISSC

Chair: Gudmund Hernes, President, International Social Science Council

Speakers:

» Mariano Aguirre, Director of Noref, Former Director of FRIDE in Madrid, Spain, Fellow of the Transnational Institute

» Jan Egeland, Director, Norwegian Institute for International Affairs; Former UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs

» Jinghai Zheng, President of the Association of Chinese Economists in Europe

T12: Data for International Social Science Research: What We Have and What We Need

Over the last decades, the data available for social research has vastly expanded. More electronic records are kept not just on individuals, customers and citizens, but also on organizations and their activities. Moreover, the Internet has made it possible to new types of track behaviours, networks and flows. At the same time the technical possibilities for storage, retrieval and dissemination of data has expanded. The same holds for the development of new analytical techniques for data mining as well as techniques for presenting data, not just as fixed figures but also as dynamic visualizations. Yet different thematic areas and geographical regions of the world are very unevenly covered, the access to data banks is unequal as are the capacity to analyze and present the results of research. There are also difficult problems of standardization and regulation of data storage and retrieval. What strategy should be developed, and by whom? How can it be funded and implemented?

Convenor: Institute for Employment Research, University of Warwick, UK

Sponsor: Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), UK

Chair: Peter Elias, Professor, Institute for Employment Research, University of Warwick, UK
Speakers:

» **Julia Lane**, Program Director, Science of Science and Innovation Policy, National Science Foundation, USA: *Data needs for the SOSP*

» **Daisy Selematsela**: Executive Director, Knowledge Management and Evaluation Directorate, National Research Foundation, South Africa: *Towards the establishment of the World Data Centre in Africa for Biodiversity and Human Health: Is South Africa ready for the challenge?*

» **Kevin Schürer**, Director, Economic and Social Data Service (ESDS) and the UK Data Archive (UKDA), University of Essex, UK: *Data for International Social Science Research: What We Have and What We Need’*

» **Adalberto Cardoso**, Research Director, University Institute of Research of Rio de Janeiro (IUPERJ), Brazil: *The research potential of longitudinal establishment-based micro records of employment*

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**T13: Possible Futures**

Empirical research is about the past. Yet the social sciences play an important role in diagnosing the present and anticipating the future. Projections span from likely demographic trajectories to what are probable economic growth rates. Sometimes social scientists have ventured even more dramatic predictions - e.g. in Marxist theory of capitalist development and socialist succession.

The present economic crisis demands a diagnosis in comparative and historical terms and calls on social scientists who dare to address what is happening to address also ways in which events are likely to proceed. The crisis came upon most social scientists, as most others, without clear anticipation. Indeed, one can argue that many were mislead by models. In some cases data were not up to date and projections were overtaken by events.

Sometimes the models themselves did not adequately reflect the real world. This session will look at recent events and the conjuncture in comparative historical perspective and consider what directions of future development seem plausible. Its initial effort is to situate the crisis in relation to historical predecessors (including taking up to what extent it may reflect unresolved aspects of previous crises), in relation to different parts of the world, and in relation to the intersection of political, economic, technological and social dimensions with the more strictly economic.

**Convenor:** Craig Calhoun, President, Social Science Research Council, USA

**Speakers:**

» **Vladimir Popov**, Professor at the New Economic School in Moscow; Sector Head at Academy of the national Economy, Moscow
Ha Joon Chang, Reader in the Political Economy of Development, Cambridge University, Great Britain
Gopal Balakrishnan, Associate Professor at UC Santa Cruz, CA, USA
Saskia Sassen, Professor at Columbia University, New York, USA

T14: Rethinking Social Policies in Light of the Response to the Financial Crisis: How to Turn Crisis into Opportunity for Social Development and Policies?

The world is trapped in the worst financial and economic crisis since the great depression of the 1930s, spreading rapidly and affecting all countries. The situation creates unemployment for millions of new people, with subsequent increase in poverty, hunger, less remittances etc, and threatens to seriously reverse progress towards international development goals including the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs). The situation has particularly negative effects on the enjoyment of human rights for the most vulnerable population groups.

Social policies have, for a long period, been developed in the context of neoliberalism and the "trickle down theory". The crisis has shown the need to rethink social policies, and for a real "Global New Deal" and for welfare states with a social contract in which social justice, solidarity and the enjoyment of human rights for all is promoted, especially for women who are the backbones of the family. There is a need for cooperation between policy-makers, researchers, NGOs and the private sector, and for donor countries to respect the Monterrey consensus of providing 0.7 percent of GNP in Overseas Development Aid (ODA).

Convenors and Sponsors: UNESCO’s Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme and the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), South Africa.

Chair: Pierre Sané, Assistant Director-General, Sector for Social and Human Sciences, UNESCO, France

Speakers:
H.E. Zola Skweyiya, Minister of Social Development, South Africa and President of UNESCO’s MOST Programme: The impact of the financial crisis on social policies in South Africa and corresponding policy responses
Elisabeth Walaas, Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway: The importance of bilateral and international cooperation in the context of the financial crisis especially focusing on human rights based approaches and the need to keep ODA commitments
» **H.E. Hala Bsaisu Lattouf**, Minister of Social Development of Jordan: *Actors in social policy formulation and social development in Jordan in times of crisis:* - the Role of Government, academics, researchers and the private sector, - and how to ensure the linkages between them

» **Debrework Zewdie**, Director, Global HIV/AIDS Program for the World Bank: *Protecting women in times of economic and social crisis*

» **Manuel Riesco**, Vice-President, National Centre for Alternative Development Studies, Chile, (in collaboration with **Sonia Draibe**, University of Campinas, Brazil): *The future of the welfare state: Is global welfare and a global New Deal possible?*

» **Temba Masilela**, Executive Director of the Policy Analysis and Capacity Enhancement (PACE) Programme at the Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa: *Wrap-up of session*

Abstracts are available at [www.rokkan.uib.no/wssf](http://www.rokkan.uib.no/wssf)