

# ABSTRACTS FOR PARALLEL AND PLENARY SESSIONS

## WORLD SOCIAL SCIENCE FORUM 2009

*Note: Numbering is as per schedule = P (plenary), S (Sunday), M (Monday) and T (Tuesday)*

### **P8:**

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"

Abstract: The challenges that confront societies around - with respect to climate, poverty, epidemics, food - are unprecedented and are all exacerbated by the global economic crisis. They demand advanced reflection to improve both problem solving capacity and critical societal analysis. The presentation will address the failure in many low income countries of nursing a proper basis for research: Conditions for research may be poor and research funding fragmented. This makes it difficult for researchers to pursue their own ideas and hence many get engaged primarily in commissioned studies and consultancies. The social sciences in particular suffer from such weakness. After describing these problems and challenges, the presentation will discuss options for enhancing conditions for independent research.

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

Description: 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?

#### **SPEAKERS AND PRESENTATION ABSTRACTS**

17.00: The Social Sciences in Europe

*Roderick Floud, London University and Gresham College, London, United Kingdom*

The paper will give a preview of a publication by the Social Sciences Committee of European Science Foundation (ESF) on the current state of the social sciences in Europe. It will consider the current standing of European social science in the world and the challenges and opportunities for it in the years ahead. Examples will be given of the contributions of social science to policy debates in Europe and worldwide.

17.20: How I tried to change the Israeli Civil Service

*Izhak Galnoor, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem and the Van Leer Institute, Israel*

The goal of my presentation is to evaluate my stormy experience as Head of the Israeli Civil Service 1994-1996, beginning with my appointment by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and ending with my resignation from the Benjamin Netanyahu government. The focus is on the attempt of

someone who was normally a university professor of political science and public administration to initiate a comprehensive reform from this position situated at the heart of the Israeli political-bureaucratic corridors of power.

The reform was called "change-generating steps" and was based on the NPM (New Public Management) model, the experience of other democratic countries, and a report of a Public Commission written mainly by social science academics and adopted by the Israeli government. The goal was to launch a ten year reform to modernize Israel's administrative system including: a "model ministries" program to implement decentralization within ministries and develop a new, more flexible human resources policy; developing senior civil service personnel with well-rounded expertise through new methods of recruitment, remuneration, and professional training in a special public management and policy school; depoliticizing appointments of senior government officials; advancing equal opportunity and affirmative action legislation for women and for Arab citizens in Israel.

The reform did not take off and my presentation will end with an evaluation of the practices adopted, the gap between the reform model and reality, and the lessons to be learned.

17.40: Linking Social and Human Sciences and policy making  
*Huang Ping, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China*

It seems for some time researchers in social and human sciences have enjoyed very much for their privileged intellectual position but touched less with what is challenging, at both local and global levels, the system which has been established since the industrial revolution.

It is the time to rethink how social sciences and policy making can be more linked in such a way that not only policy makers can benefit from social and human researches, but researchers in social and human sciences can also see their intellectual and scientific input as a real contribution to the making of policies. This involves on the one hand policy makers to be more serious on whatever research findings from social and human sciences, and on the other hand, researchers in social and human sciences more reflective and responsive to social transformation taking place all over the world.

18.00 Think tanks and government responsibilities in policy formation  
*József Bayer, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Institute for Political Science, Hungary*

From the role of advisor to the autocratic Prince (Machiavelli), through the government sponsored, technocratic oriented „big science" model using selected knowledge, to a democratic model of well founded public policy for an informed civil society, the role of social scientists changed in the past and undergoes further changes in the present.

In contemporary post-socialist countries in ECE the role of social sciences in the policy making process underwent already important changes but still suffers from many deficiencies. Earlier there were some background research institutes behind government branches which got dissolved after slenderizing the state bureaucracy. A lasting problem remains that research findings are often used to legitimize already decided political measures rather than founding the decisions themselves. There have been some public tenders for research into definite social problems for academic research teams, but the results and insights have been used in the mentioned manner.

Political pluralism provides more room for alternative policy options. Also, the old role of influential scientists used as advisers in policy making remained. But it makes all the more important that while different sources of information exist from independent research think tanks, a large scale reliable and comparative social data basis should exist as a solid background, with consensually created social indicators. That is still missing. Academic research is indispensable but would need more support for fulfilling this task. Independent think tanks providing analyses and policy propositions exist in growing number, relying on orders coming from private and public sources for their financing. For this, many good examples can be brought which helped to form sober policies. But the necessary research infrastructure for large scale surveys and building reliable, complex data archives with good social indicators is still missing. Without this, social knowledge may lack any objective measure and can be misused for political purposes.

18.20: The Academic Drivers of Europeanisation and Globalisation

*Daniel Tarschys, University of Stockholm, Sweden*

During his 22 years of service as Swedish Prime Minister in the 1950's and 1960's, Mr. Erlander performed as many official visits to foreign countries as his successor Mr. Persson carried out in one single week of 2001 (during the Swedish Presidency of the European Council). The frequency and density of high-level international contacts and the steady drift of decision-making power to transnational networks of colleagues in various policy fields is a prominent ingredient in the twin processes of Europeanisation and globalisation - and a prominent factor behind these trends is the explosive growth of higher education and academic research.

18.40-19.00: Discussion and questions from the floor

### **S3. Globalisation and Migration**

Skilled Migration and Brain Drain in Economics and Other Social Sciences

*Binod Khadria, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India*

Abstract: I would like to provide the context in which the phenomenon of international migration is rooted in the various branches of economics, an important discipline of social science. At least two strands of linkages between international migration and economics can be thought of: One, the "migration" or the "drain" part in the theory of international trade; and two, the "skilled" or the "brain" part in economics of education. In international trade theory, international migration is nothing but factor movement across countries, which often gets substituted by movements in trade, of goods and services produced by those factors of production. This is the famous factor-price-equalization theorem of comparative advantage connected to factor endowments – a theorem attributed to Eli Heckscher, Bertil Ohlin and Paul Samuelson. The main limitation of the theorem, however, has been the assumption that factor endowments are different across countries but given in each country – an assumption implicitly underlying the Leontief Paradox which identified American labour productivity to be three times that of its trade partners. International trade theory however did not provide any clue to a resolution of the paradox. The resolution was provided, indirectly, in the area of Economics of

Education as the second strand, explaining the skill or the brain component, in international mobility, of labour as a factor of production.

The paper would look at the binary of skilled (“knowledge”) and unskilled (“service”) workers as la Peter Drucker, in terms of what is meant by globalization of labour services for the contracting countries in the context of GATS under the WTO negotiations. It would comment on a “dynamic conflict of interest” arising between the countries of origin and destination for moving skilled labour from country A to country B. The paper would also highlight why this conflict is propagated by the generic trinity of motivations - what I symbolically call the Age, Wage and Vintage.

I would also draw from the political science literature in contextualizing a tool, what I call an “equitable adversary analysis”, for resolving the dynamic conflict of interest between the stakeholder countries, and bring out some fallacies and “missing links” of globalization that the discourses in social science must address and account for.

#### Gender and Migration – A Global Perspective

*Nicola Piper, Centre for Migration Policy Research, Swansea University, Swansea, Wales UK*

Abstract: This presentation provides a discussion of international migration from a gender perspective in the context of contemporary forms of migration and global policy concerns. It begins by integrating the feminization of migration with other forms of feminization (work, poverty) and then outlines the main characteristics of feminized migration. Reference to the current debate on the ‘migration and development’ nexus is made with two objectives in mind: 1. to assess this debate in the context of feminized migration flows; and 2. to redirect attention to the social dimensions of the relationship between migration and development. This is then further discussed through the lens of changing family and gender relations in the context of dominant trends in current migration flows. The main argument advanced is for a greater role to be played by social policy alongside migration policy to address certain social causes and consequences of migration.

#### Migration, demography and population policies

*Joseph Chamie, Center for Migration Studies, New York, NY, USA*

- I. Introduction  
This section consists of opening remarks concerning the focus of the paper, including the major issues to be examined.
- II. Global overview of population  
After the introduction, the next section is an overview of population levels and trends, providing a context within which to examine migration trends and policies. Among other things, the overview will stress the rapid growth of population in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, population ageing in the 21<sup>st</sup> century and the critical demographic differentials among major regions that are relevant to international migration trends.
- III. International migration  
Following the overview of population, this section focuses on international migration levels and trends. In addition to presenting a general global picture, trends among key regions of the world will be highlighted.

- IV. Population policies  
This part of the presentation consists of a summary of population policies relevant to international migration.
- V. Conclusions  
This final section will be forward looking, presenting projected population and migration trends and reviewing likely political responses to international migration at the global and regional levels.

#### Health and migration: a new challenge for the social sciences

*David Ingleby, European Research Centre on Migration and Ethnic Relations (ERCOMER), University of Utrecht, Utrecht, The Netherlands*

Abstract: At the moment some 200 million people, i.e. 3% of the world population, are living as migrants away from the country of their birth. Although this figure has increased steadily over the last half century, only recently have researchers and policy makers started to take the health aspects of migration seriously.

Traditionally, governments have mainly been concerned about the risk that migrants will spread contagious diseases. Although the recent global epidemics of TB, hepatitis and HIV/Aids have revived this concern, attention currently focuses on a much broader range of issues: the health risks migrants undergo, the limitations on their access to health care, and the need for adapting health services to deal more adequately with their needs.

In the past, social scientists studying migration have devoted hardly any attention to such questions. This, however, fails to acknowledge the vastly increased importance of health in people's lives. Not only does health care account for 8-16% of GDP in Western societies; health has become a major preoccupation and a new area of governance ('bio-politics'). Hardly any area of life has escaped 'medicalisation' and 'psychologisation'.

In this talk I will argue that the health of migrants is too important a topic to be left to the health sciences alone. In the first place, migrants' living conditions – which directly influence their state of health – have social, economic, political and cultural dimensions which epidemiologists cannot be expected to unravel on their own. Migrants' state of health not only reflects how successfully they have been able to embark on a new life in the host country – it is also an important determinant of their ability to do so. For migrants struggling to find a niche in a strange society the burden of physical or mental ill-health can be crippling, especially when the health care system responds inadequately to their needs. Good health and access to high quality health care is a key component of full citizenship, as the current global emphasis on 'health equity' recognises.

New collaborations are arising between health and social sciences in the study of the risk factors affecting migrants' health, their pathways to care, and the improvement of existing services. Interdisciplinary work is essential to enabling migrants to enjoy "the highest attainable standard of health" (Article 12 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) and to understanding the complex barriers which sometimes prevent them from enjoying this right.

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

"Higher, Shorter, Flatter: Towards a Visual Account of the Comparative Performance of African School Systems"

*Kenneth Ross and Demus Makuwa:*

Abstract: The Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (SACMEQ) is a network of 15 Ministries of Education that provides research and training programmes aimed at building the capacity of educational researchers and planners to monitor and evaluate their basic education systems. SACMEQ has been investigating alternative strategies for judging the performance of education systems that move beyond league table rankings of countries according to national mean test scores. The SACMEQ approach views "a high performance school system" as one that is able to deliver: (a) "adjusted quality" - defined by high educational achievement after adjustment for the social profile of student intakes to schools, (b) "distributional equity" - defined by small differences between the educational achievements of more able and less able students, and (c) "social equity" - defined by reduced strength in the relationship between student educational achievement and student social background.

The Politics of International Rankings for Governance and Public Services: Three Puzzles

*Christopher Hood*

This presentation will explore three puzzles of a 'rankings watcher', namely

- (1) if so much social science research tends to highlight the questionable validity and reliability of rankings data, why does demand seem to be rising for such data?;
- (2) if negativity bias dominates in domestic receptions of the results of international rankings, what if anything is the domestic political payoff for incumbent governments of participating in international rankings games; (3) if ranking is, as is so often claimed, an integral and universal part of the modern world of government and public services, why are rankings of rankers so conspicuous by their absence?

#### **S5: The Unfinished Agenda – The Legacy of Stein Rokkan for Social Research**

Central American Political Development

*James Mahoney, Professor at North-Western University, Evanston, USA: Critical Junctures and*

In this talk, I revisit Stein Rokkan's concept of "critical juncture" and assess how it can be used to make sense of long run political development in Latin America. The talk consists of two parts. First, I discuss theoretical elaborations that have refined the concept of critical juncture over the last two decades. Second, I suggest how these theoretical ideas can help make sense of broad trajectories of 19'th and 20'th century development in Latin America.

### **S6: Social Structure and Development**

Equity -- the Scandinavian way  
*Kalle Moene, University of Oslo*

Abstract: I make a case for two propositions claiming that social provision and capitalist dynamics are complementary:

1) Wage compression and social provision generate egalitarian growth: Smaller wage differentials with a commitment to constant (full) employment), and higher welfare spending on health care, housing and sanitation imply a higher speed of creative destruction as the fatness of each production vintage goes up, and as the distance between the most and the least productive vintage in operation declines. This leads to higher growth and more wage equality.

2) Wage equality and income growth generate political support for social provision of welfare goods: The support for welfare spending becomes higher as total incomes per capita rise and as wage inequality declines. This leads to a self sustaining egalitarian development path with democratic political competition.

Finally, I relate these two propositions to the development of the Scandinavian countries in order to discuss the economic and political feasibility of an egalitarian development path more generally.

### **M3: Hazards and Managing Catastrophes**

#### **Panel 1 of Environmental Hazards and Social Catastrophes**

A Neglected Option: Reduce Target Size of Nature's Wrath, Industrial Accident, or Terror Attack  
*Charles Perrow, Professor Emeritus of Sociology, Yale University, USA*

Natural, industrial, and terrorist disasters have been increasing. We cannot prevent them and we are very poor at handling them. Using the US for examples, I propose that we make a much greater effort at reducing the size of the targets of nature's wrath, industrial accidents, and the terrorists' Jihad. We should reduce population concentrations in risky areas, reduce concentrations of hazardous materials in populated areas, and de-concentrate the private organizations that sit astride our critical infrastructure, including the internet. Four examples of highly networked small organizations indicate that it is possible to achieve high reliability, efficiency, and low cost: the internet, electric power grid, small firm networks, and terrorist networks. Scale economies are achieved by the networks, rather than through giant organizations. Unfortunately we are experiencing increased concentration in the internet and the power grid.

Trans boundary Catastrophes: Preparing for a Resilient Response  
*Arjen Boin, Professor at the Public Administration Institute of Louisiana State University, USA*

Abstract: In recent years, we have witnessed a series of spectacular crises and disasters: 9/11, Madrid and London, the Asian tsunami, the Mumbai attacks, the implosion of the financial system – the world of crises and disasters seems to be changing. This presentation explores how these crises and disasters are changing and what governments can do to prepare. More specifically, I will discuss what public leaders can do to prepare their societies for these “transboundary” crises and disasters.

#### **M4: Global Studies and the heritage of the social sciences**

Global Studies is one of the fastest growing academic markets in the USA, and also internationally Global Studies programmes are mushrooming. This panels discusses the different disciplinary origins of current ways to study and teach processes of globalization 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.

Not so ‘global’? Global Studies and its promises and pitfalls for the study of Africa’s international relations

*Scarlett Cornelissen, Department of Political Science, University of Stellenbosch*

Abstract: Judged by the rapid increase in the number of university departments across the world which offer Global Studies curricula, and the expansion of transnational or even inter-institutional programmes, Global Studies has firmly established itself as a field. In general, Global Studies seeks to provide transdisciplinary instruments for the analysis of the international system and its various politico-economic, societal and cultural dimensions. Beyond this, however, there seems to be little homogeneity in the content of most Global Studies curricula across the world. Nor does there appear to be much consensus among scholars about what the central epistemological and methodological elements of the field are. Most striking, is the fact that the claim to universality which generally underpins Global Studies, is belied by the geographically concentrated nature of this emerging field, with Global Studies having generally found limited footing in universities outside of North America and a number of west European institutions. Indeed, the question of how ‘global’ Global Studies is, both in terms of its institutional diffusion and its epistemological dimensions, is one which is increasingly being raised in relation to the development of the field. This paper will build on the critical scholarship which has arisen in recent years to the scholarly and political implications of the ascendance of Global Studies, by focusing on the way in which the field has developed in the African context, and the deficiencies and promises which the field hold for the study of Africa’s place in the international system.

State, sovereignty and territoriality in Africa

*Ulf Engel, Institute of African Studies, University of Leipzig*

Abstract: This paper introduces the notion of 'critical junctures of globalisation' into debates about the nature of the state in the Global South. Conventional political science wisdom argues that the state in parts of Africa 'is failing' or has already 'failed' under the dual condition of globalisation from above (the world market and neo-liberal forces) and below (sub-nationalist groups and warlordism) – as, for instance, argued by Mary Kaldor in her 'New Wars' thesis. In fact, empirical observations in Somalia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo or, at the beginning of the 1990s, throughout the West African rain forests seem to support such a perspective. What is proposed here, however, is to analyse these developments as a case of severe deterritorialisation in which established, weakly institutionalised 'regimes of territoriality' – in this case 'states' – are replaced by new forms to organise people and territory. In fact, in these cases traditional sovereignty and territoriality are disentangled. 'Critical junctures of globalisation', thus, refer to historical arenas and situation in which the territorial organisation of a society is renegotiated, often in violent forms. The notion of 'critical junctures' offers a perspective to deconstruct Western or European-knowledge based ideas of stateness in Africa and recontextualise Africa's dynamics into processes of globalisation.

#### Global History and Global Studies

*Matthias Middell, Global and European Studies Institute, University of Leipzig*

Abstract: Global Studies – at least in our understanding – is a combination of approaches coming from history, social sciences, cultural studies and from a wide range of area studies. This paper will focus on the dramatic transformation historical scholarship has undergone over the past 20 years or so when opening (again!) to a global perspective in order to be able to make that contribution:

- a) It had to recognise the pitfalls of methodological nationalism as part of the story of the professionalisation as an academic discipline. The way to overcome these limitations are specific since historians have not simply criticised the nation-state as a framework of analysis, but now try to historicise it as just one possible reaction to the increasing importance of global connectivity. Here, history meets the consequences of the spatial turn as they emerged in other disciplines, too.
- b) Historians had to rethink traditional master narratives asking for reasons and conditions of Western dominance, dynamics and even superiority in modern times and to analyse them as an echo and a reflection of previous epochs in global history and of the academic system emerging during these periods. This concerns not only narrative elements and the evaluation of historical events and structures, but has severe consequences for the methodological tool-kit as well (see, for instance, the debate on comparison and cultural transfers).

The variety of approaches like comparative, trans-national, global, new world history etc. shows that a fruitful discussion among historians and with neighbouring disciplines is going on but that no new consensus has been established yet. This debate is not only an innovative process within the discipline but it can be seen as part of a much larger process of the formation of post-disciplinary fields, such as Global Studies, expressing a revolt of new epistemologies against the organisational and intellectual framework of disciplines established at a certain moment when globalisation and nationalisation met in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

#### Postcolonial theory and global studies

*David Simo, Université Yaounde I*

Abstract: Postcolonial theory deals with the effects and consequences of imperialism as a world wide process of integration of all countries and cultures into a global capitalist market. It is a discourse on hegemony and asymmetry, but it is also a discourse on entanglement and shared history. The postcolonial theory aims at deconstruction imperial mapping of the world and different binary oppositions or hierarchies resulting from this mapping. The theory also addresses central actual themes such as migrations, narratives of minorities, identity constructions, cultural boundaries and so on.

Postcolonial theory partakes therefore to the criticism of eurocentric approaches and focuses on transnational processes and hybridity. My paper will focus on the importance of this perspective for global studies. I will work out categories and concepts which have been elaborated by postcolonial critics to address transcultural processes and the dialectic of locality and globality.

### **M5: Science Ethics: Ensuring Ethics in Research**

Abstract: 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?

There are two parallel sessions on this subject. The first will focus primarily on some of the ethical issues which face social science researchers.

Chair:

*Harvey Marcovitch (Chair, COPE: Committee on Publication Ethics)*

Session 1:

"Making Sense of Non-Financial Competing Interests"

*Jocelyn Clark (Senior Editor, PLoS Medicine, Public Library of Science, Canada)*

Abstract: Imagine you're a peer reviewer who's received a request to referee a paper. The paper reports the results of a study using cell lines derived from an aborted foetus as a diagnostic tool in identifying certain viral infections. You are also a member of a religious organization morally opposed to foetal cell research. In your review, you raise questions about the study's validity and methodology that might undermine the paper's chance of publication.

Imagine you're an editor and you receive a paper from the scientist who supervised your postdoctoral fellowship. It's been a couple of years since you left his lab, but he has supported your career and you have warm feelings toward him; plus you still join your former lab mates

occasionally at their monthly pub night. You select sympathetic reviewers and you fight hard for the paper at the editorial meeting.

These two scenarios reflect true ones; and each provides an example of how a personal interest might conflict with one's responsibility to ensure the integrity of the publication process. Are such non-financial competing interests of less concern than commercial interests in the publication of research? Not if they disrupt honest reporting, fair review, and transparent publication.

While non-financial competing interests are ubiquitous, they are notoriously difficult to define and manage. This talk will discuss aspects of the management of non-financial competing interests that can help ensure the integrity of the research and publication processes.

"Ethics Education in the US: What Role for Social Science?"

Laurel Smith-Doerr, National Science Foundation and Boston University

Abstract: The development of ethics education in science & engineering in the US has traditionally been led by applied philosophers and ethicists. Social science has been mostly left aside as responsible conduct training module development has focused on the natural sciences and engineering. Social scientists have begun to study the "ethicization" of science and engineering, noting the institutionalization of moral and ethical individualized decision-making in the development of codes, hypothetical case studies, and online training modules. The role of increasingly competitive and commercialized contexts in higher education and their effects on researcher behaviour is another relevant strand of social science research. Not surprisingly to many social scientists, the more routinized approaches to ethics education are not found to shape the behaviour of scientists and engineers toward greater research integrity in the face of institutional pressures to cut corners. With laws such as the America COMPETES Act of 2007 mandating that all NSF proposals provide a plan for training students in responsible research practices, more social scientists will be required to incorporate ethics education into their daily practices. Will social scientists follow the traditional, institutionalizing path in ethics education, or use critical social science research to approach ethics education in a new (and, with hope, more effective) way?

"On the shoulders of giants – publication ethics and the integrity of the scientific record"

*Charlotte Haug, Editor-in-Chief, Journal of the Norwegian Medical Association, Norwegian National Board of Health)*

Abstract: Advances in science are seldom made by single researchers or scientific papers. Rather they are made by scientists reviewing and discussing the literature. Based on that, they propose new hypotheses and do new research. If the published literature is false or biased, the consequences can be dire.

Woo Suk Hwang generated great expectations worldwide for treatment of serious medical conditions when he published two groundbreaking articles on stem cell research in the journal *Science* in 2004. The articles were retracted in 2006 because the results had been fabricated. But by then they were cited in almost 200 other publications - and more than half of these were already cited further. Unfortunately many researchers are still not aware – and do not check to see – that the publications they base their research on may be flawed or even retracted because

they are fraudulent. So Hwang's research already was – and probably still is - deeply embedded in the knowledgebase of stem cell research.

Authors of scientific papers and the institutions they represent clearly have the responsibility to make sure that the ideas, results and analyses they present are original, true and presented according to the highest academic standards. But editors of scientific journals are responsible for what they publish. And what is published creates the scientific record we build further research on.

Publication ethics deals with both what an editor needs to consider before he or she publishes a paper. But ethical publishing now also means taking responsibility for the integrity of the scientific literature as a whole by developing and enforcing standards on how editors should act when faced with serious problems in the scientific articles they receive.

African Bioethics and Obligations to the future generations: An African Contribution to World Bio-ethics

*Professor Munyaradzi Felix Murove (Department of Social Sciences, University of Kwazulu Natal, South Africa)*

Abstract: The argument I am making in this paper is that the effectiveness of bioethics is only realizable when it is pursued in relationship to the well-being of the future generations. In support of this argument this paper will go on to show that current lack of concern for the future has contributed to our current short-sighted, materialistic and individualistic understanding of bioethics. It is further argued that contrary to such an understanding of bioethics, African traditional bioethics was based on the idea of life as something that should be shared with everybody in the present community as well as with the future generations. This concern for the future has often been expressed in the African moral maxim which holds that an authentic existence should be that type of existence that always aims at the preservation and perpetuation of life with those who existed in the past, the present and those who will exist in the future. In this regard, the individual's wellbeing was only intelligible when seen within those tripartite dimensions of existence. It is partly for this reason that I shall argue that a concern for the future generations is only attainable when bioethics is holistically understood and practiced. I shall conclude this paper by emphasizing the idea that African bioethics has an enormous contribution to make to a world bioethics that has a concern for the future generations.

### **M6: Worlds apart: Inequality of income and opportunity**

International Income Inequality: Measuring PPP bias by estimating Engel curves for food

*Ingvild Almås, Assistant Professor, Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration, Norway*

Purchasing power adjusted incomes applied in cross-country comparisons are measured with bias. In this paper, we estimate the purchasing power parity (PPP) bias in Penn World Table incomes. The bias is substantial and systematic: the poorer a country is, the more its real income tends to be overestimated. Consequently, international income inequality is substantially underestimated.

Our methodological contribution is to exploit the analogies between the PPP bias and the bias in consumer price indices (CPIs). The PPP bias is measured by estimating Engel curves for food, which is an established method of measuring CPI bias.

### **M7: Religion, democracy and the future: “A truth which will set us free?”**

Religious Tasks for Democratic Life

*Richard L. Wood, Department of Sociology, University of New Mexico, USA*

Abstract: Religion plays multiple contradictory roles within contemporary national public spheres. In the United States, among the most dynamic such roles is the work of faith-based community organizing (in which Barack Obama famously began his public career in Chicago). Faith-based organizing draws on religious institutions in low-income African-American, Latino, Anglo/white, and mixed-race communities to project democratic influence on social policy; it has recently taken root in Central America, Britain, Tanzania, and Germany. This paper draws on ethnographic research on faith-based organizing to analyze the cultural challenges diverse religious traditions must confront in order to play a constructive role in advancing democratic norms (where democracy does not exist) and deepening democracy (where it already exists in form).

Reading Islam in the Context of the Revival of Religion

*Abdulkader Tayob, Professor, Department of Religious Studies, University of Cape Town, South Africa*

Abstract: Since the resurgence of religion in the public sphere in the last quarter of the 20th century, social scientists and the general secular public sphere have been trying to make sense of these developments. Taking Islam as a case study, my presentation explores some of the competing attempts to understand these developments. I argue that a modern construction of Islam has been the most difficult to come to terms with in the public sphere.

### **M8: Humanities and Social Sciences: intersections and joined paradigms**

The Social Sciences and the Humanities in the new era of Governance

*Merle Jacob, Prof./Director, Centre for technology, innovation and culture, Univ. of Oslo, Norway*

Abstract: Policies for the governance of research are becoming increasingly internationalised as national governments now treat higher education and research as an important economic priority. This shift in focus has been the legitimating argument for several important policy changes in the way science is organised and funded. Two of the more important of which is the exportation of the natural science and engineering formula for conducting big science to the humanities and social sciences. The second is the focus on world class excellence. Both of these developments have been seen as worrying for the future of the social sciences and the

humanities. The presentation will sketch some of the challenges faced jointly and separately by the humanities and social sciences and what are some of the potential areas of cooperation that could be intensified and/or developed to overcome these problems.

Frontier Research in the Social Sciences and Humanities: what does it mean, what can it mean?  
*Helga Nowotny Professor, Vice-President, European Research Council, Austria*

Abstract: Seen from the perspective of the European Research Council's experience after the (almost) completion of two Calls for Starting Grants and Advanced Grants, my focus will be on observed trends towards convergence as well as on remaining disciplinary distinctiveness in the SH domain. These newly emerging patterns raise some profound questions about existing and future organisational structures of knowledge production, and the epistemic shifts that are both, provoked by them and which they provoke. A better understanding of these dynamic interlinkages is a precondition for curriculum reform, arguably one of the most radical challenges facing European universities and the SH community.

From eurocentrism to a polycentric vision of the world: advocacy for a paradigm shift  
*Adama SAMASSEKOU (ACALAN, Bamako-Mali; ICPHS Paris-France)*

Abstract: Humanities and social sciences have so far adopted an approach keeping Europe at the heart of the scientific debates, to the detriment of the other continents and thus, of the other cultures in the world, relegated to the periphery of the dynamics of intellectual reflection and production. This Eurocentrism is also evident in the economic, socio-cultural, political and religious fields. The case of the relationships between Africa and Europe is quite enlightening. The recent crisis, which is not only financial and economic but also cultural and more generally societal, reveals a loss of sense reinforced by the attempt to standardize the world's cultures induced by the accelerated globalization leading to a real dehumanization of the relationships between individuals, peoples and States. It is urgent to make a paradigm shift through the reconstruction of humanities and social sciences, in the perspective of a polycentrism based on cultural and linguistic diversity in the world and capable of strengthening the dialogue between cultures and civilizations, and therefore, peace in the world.

### **M9: Social science systems in the world**

The Status of social sciences in the Arab countries.  
*Rigas Arvanitis, Roland Waast & Abdel Hakim Al Husban*

Abstract: Diversity within the region should be stressed (a typology in 4 zones will be suggested). Nevertheless one can bring out a few typical features:  
- Social sciences do not distinguish themselves from other disciplines by their work conditions, but rather by their social inscription, that is, the way they act upon society and they get acceptance collectively from society. The subject matter of the social sciences is intimately linked to local problems, published in local languages for a local audience, and pertains to the definition and understanding of values: social sciences are more influenced by values. They are sensitive to the influence of religion, the family and the political sphere, which are dominant.

- Researchers are easily diverted from the academic ethos. Their posture is twisted by their quest for a social role (routine topics, targeted audiences, empirical approach).
- The demand for social sciences (from local and international actors) is significant. This has had three consequences. First, the hierarchy of the disciplines is changing; Second, the way topics are chosen is modified; Third, the demand induced a burst of private "research centres", devoted to limited empirical studies.

The social sciences in the region has a huge potential in terms of the number of students and academics, the number of establishments which take pride in maintaining research and now due to a revival of the state's favour especially in Maghreb and the Gulf. The challenge is for the social sciences to agree to a more collective organization, to build its own autonomous institutions watching over professionalization, and to restore interest in a vivid scientific debate.

Towards a research system of social sciences and humanities in the EU.

*Nikos Kastrinos, Directorate of Social Sciences and Humanities DG RTD, European Commission*

The process of establishing a European Research Area has important implications for social sciences and humanities and for their position in the EU and national agendas. Through this process it becomes progressively possible to think of an EU research system in social sciences and humanities. The European Commission has recently launched the METRIS project (Monitoring European Trends in Social Sciences and Humanities) which aims to form an information basis for those involved in the governance of social sciences and humanities research in the European Research Area. METRIS aims to combine the establishment of a system for information collection, with a reflection on the content of social sciences and humanities knowledge and related trends. A recently published first METRIS report which identifies important trends in the content of social sciences and humanities related to the EU research agenda will be presented in this overall context.

### **M10: Land-use conflicts: The competition between food, bioenergy, biodiversity, and urbanisation**

Introduction and bioenergy perspective

*Gernot Klepper, Kiel Institute of World Economics (IFW)*

Abstract: Fertile land is the natural resource that is hardest to increase, yet it is among the most important resources for humankind being a prerequisite for food production, for providing bioenergy, for using living space, and for maintaining the ecological services of nature. In the next 50 years the world population will grow from now over 6 billion people to roughly 9 billion people that need food, living space and a stable natural environment. Meeting these needs simultaneously will become one of the major challenges over the next decades.

There is currently little knowledge about the potential land resources that can be brought into intensive productive use for food and bioenergy production without compromising the ecosystem services that many unmanaged or only extensively used areas provide. This supply of services from land resources needs to be quantified and contrasted with the demand for land services which are most strongly increasing with respect to food production. At the same time,

biomass is one of the renewable resources that can meet the increasing demand for climate neutral energy. It is claimed that the support for modern bioenergy production by many governments has been responsible for the recent increase in food prices and will be an obstacle to the eradication of hunger in the world.

Land-use change at the peri-urban fringe: Can urbanization save land for nature?

*Karen C. Seto, Associate Professor, Yale University, School of Forestry and Environmental Studies*

Abstract: Global manufacturing, industrial estates, and real estate developers are seeking a home, and they have found it on the outskirts of city centers, where attractive policies, cheap labor, and abundant land make peri-urban areas economical and appealing locations for development. These same areas are often a mosaic of agricultural land, biologically diverse ecosystems, wildlife habitats, open space, and rural livelihoods that contribute to the ecological and human well-being of these regions. As urban areas expand and envelop the surrounding landscape, they transform everything from lifestyles to landforms, and increase the competition for natural and land resources. The environmental effects of urban development are well documented and include declines in water quality, fragmentation of habitat, higher urban temperatures, a loss of ecosystem services, alteration of hydrological cycles, and increased air pollution. Yet urbanization can also be an integral part of sustainability, with efficient use of land and natural resources, and expeditious delivery of health and educational services. The question then is in spite of the conversion of land to urban at local scales, can urbanization save land, at the regional and even global scales, for nature and increase ecosystem services?

Biodiversity

*Norbert Juergens, Professor, University of Hamburg, BioCenter, Herbarium & Botanical Garden*

Abstract: Human land use is ever-increasing and expanding, to the disadvantage of natural ecosystems and their biodiversity. The transformation from natural systems to used systems alters the ecosystem functions in the Earth system and the services which human societies use for their wellbeing. The spontaneous evolution driven by needs and opportunities easily leads to drastic reduction of ecosystem services and subsequent degradation of the land use system.

A full cycle from natural forests to land use to degradation to collapse and establishment of a new system is described by using the history of the mid-European heathlands. The highly degraded land use system was not actively improved by the land users but destroyed by early globalisation and replaced by technological progress. This historical example raises the question: how can knowledge-based planning replace spontaneous evolution driven by necessity or opportunity?

In addition, the problem of scale is important as can be shown by a brief analysis of the modern relationship between activities in industrialised countries and the developing world using examples from Africa.

Both examples allow to discuss the question whether there is a realistic chance for a novel era of science-based decision making. Improved integration of social and natural sciences views is essential for this task.

Access to food and access to land

*Keith Wiebe, Deputy Director, Agricultural Development Economics Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations*

Abstract: Recent increases in food prices brought the number of hungry people in the world to nearly 1 billion, and the current economic crisis adds to the immediate challenge. Over the longer term, global demand for food, feed and fibre will nearly double by the middle of this century, while crops may also be used increasingly for bioenergy. This will raise pressure on already scarce agricultural resources—even while agriculture will need to compete for land and water with expanding urban settlements, adapt to and help mitigate climate change, and help preserve natural habitats and biodiversity.

Ensuring food security for the world's poor poses additional challenges. Food security requires not only the availability of sufficient food at global, national and local scales, but also secure access to sufficient food by households and individuals. Most of the world's poor depend at least in part on agriculture for their livelihoods, and their access to food depends critically on access to land and other resources. Improving their food security—while maintaining other ecosystem services—thus requires careful investment in policies and institutions as well as improved infrastructure, technologies and resource management practices.

### **M11: Social Forces and Public Health**

Social Forces and Public Health

*Professor Sir Michael G. Marmot MBBS, MPH, PhD, FRCP, FFPHM, FMedSci*

Michael Marmot has led a research group on health inequalities for the past 30 years. He is Principal Investigator of the Whitehall Studies of British civil servants, investigating explanations for the striking inverse social gradient in morbidity and mortality. He leads the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA) and is engaged in several international research efforts on the social determinants of health. He chairs the Department of Health Scientific Reference Group on tackling health inequalities. He was a member of the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution for six years and is an honorary fellow of the British Academy. In 2000 he was knighted by Her Majesty The Queen for services to Epidemiology and understanding health inequalities. Internationally acclaimed, Professor Marmot is a Vice President of the Academia Europaea, a Foreign Associate Member of the Institute of Medicine (IOM), and was Chair of the Commission on Social Determinants of Health set up by the World Health Organization in 2005. He won the Balzan Prize for Epidemiology in 2004, gave the Harveian Oration in 2006 and won the William B. Graham Prize for Health Services Research in 2008. He is currently conducting a review of health inequalities at the request of the British Government.

Abstract: Health inequalities exist within countries and between countries, where these health inequalities are avoidable and are not avoided they are inequitable. Action to tackle health inequities is a social justice imperative. At the same time health inequities represent an economic burden. The WHO Commission on Social Determinants of Health (2005-2008) recommended action across three overarching areas: action to improve the conditions of daily life, action on the structural drivers of those conditions, the distribution of power, money and resources, and action to monitor health inequities, to evaluate interventions and to build the

evidence base. Action needs to take place at global, national and local levels. At the heart of the CSDH recommendations are three dimensions of empowerment: material, psychosocial and political.

The Commission on Social Determinants of Health made its recommendations using available evidence from countries at different stages of development, drawn from a range of research disciplines, and using a plurality of methodological approaches. Clearly, while enough is known to take action, there is a need for continuous research and evaluation of action. In addition, the CSDH recommendations need to be translated into different country contexts in order for countries, or regions within countries, to develop appropriate strategies to tackle health inequities. This approach is represented by the current Review of Health Inequalities in England Post 2010, chaired by Sir Michael Marmot. This Review is bringing global knowledge as well as national evidence to bear on the problem of persistent health inequalities in England and will make recommendations with a view to short, medium and long term impacts. Social scientists have a crucial role in this endeavour. A key question posed by the Review in England is what kind of society do we want to live in?

First Discussant: Social Determinants of Health in India – Looking for Evidence  
(20 min)

*Professor C.A.K. Yesudian, Ph.D.*

Sir Michael reflected on the nature of evidence, and addressing social forces that shape health, illustrated by the specific case of UK. Professor Yesudian will discuss the specific case of India, and why social science perspectives in building up an evidence base are critically important to improve the Indian health system. This is so as the health system is a social system and an important social determinant of health, given that the way it is organized can either increase inequities, or mitigate inequities.

India is a multi-cultural and multi-ethnic country with a pluralistic health system. Its health issues are highly interwoven with its social fabric. Poverty, social exclusion and gender discrimination are major issues that impact on the equity of health services in the country, all being important social determinants of health. Though the government has made efforts to build a network of health services across the country for the poor, social determinants limit and shape access to health resources by certain communities whose health needs are worse than others. There are other factors outside the health sector such as water supply and management, waste disposal, housing and environment that impact on the health of the population in the country. Moreover, within the health system, ensuring quality of health services is a major challenge in both the public and private sectors. Further, availability of health workforce in the public sector has aggravated its effort to provide basic health services for the poor.

These broader determinants of health are discussed in various forums but there is very little evidence generated in the country to gain understanding - both the extent and distribution of the problems and approaches to improve the context. In short, research is lacking in generating evidence to facilitate knowledge based informed policy making in the health sector.

Increasing the evidence base requires a greater value of multi-sector and multiple disciplines addressing health. Several approaches are needed to reduce the dominance of the biomedical model of health. Recently, an increase in schools of public health and health services that

incorporate teaching of social science constructs, theories and research methods, is on the rise in India. In tandem, increasing the capacities of existing researchers, and bringing together researchers and policy makers, can enhance the identification of policy relevant questions, development of appropriate methods, and increase the likelihood that evidence will be used.

Yet increasing the evidence base requires primary data, as well as re-analysis and synthesis of existing data. Of late, there are a few national level studies to provide some information on social determinants of health. These include National Family Health Survey, some rounds of National Sample Surveys and District Level Household Survey providing information on health care facilities and reproductive health issues. Apart from these large scale surveys, there are several micro-studies (drawing on anthropologists, sociologists, economists, etc.) conducted by researchers all over the country but these studies are not available in one place for any reference.

Finally, access to evidence must be ensured. The establishment of a mechanism that can offer access to information (primary data, research outputs including case studies and synthesis, etc.) in one place for decision makers and researchers, is worth considering. For example, an Indian Health Observatory in line with the European Health Observatory (a collaboration between governments, academic institutions, the WHO and other multilaterals) is one proposal worth considering. The evidence base would have to reflect the diversity across India: as health is a state subject in the constitution of India, each state (29 states and 6 union territories) has its own health system, different vulnerable groups, and different policies (historical and more contemporary) to address social determinants of health. An Observatory could facilitate linking evidence from the health system and the social milieu within which the health system is operating. Such an effort will be a step towards generating and interpreting evidence to inform policy making, to increase equity and quality of health services in the country and reduce inequities in health outcomes across different social groups.

Second Discussant: Social Science research for health equity: what are the gaps?

(20 min)

*Jennie Popay, Ph.D.*

Sir Michael reflected on the nature of evidence, and stressed that knowledge is produced by a wider range of individuals than what the biomedical model values, including civil society actors, patient groups, etc., in addition to a wide range of social science perspectives. Professor Popay will argue that the "wisdom of experience" is intrinsic in this endeavor to address social forces and increase social justice in relation to health. The discussion will be divided into three parts:

1. The WHO Commission's Knowledge Networks: A brief introduction to the global Knowledge Networks that supported the work of the WHO Commission on the Social Determinants of health and an outline of the main gaps in research highlighted by the work of these networks including:

- a. Identifying and synthesizing what is already known globally about the impact of actions to address social determinants of health.
- b. Collecting and using the right data to understand key dimensions of health inequity e.g. Sex and age disaggregated data not collected or collected and ignored.
- c. Mapping the 'socio-nome': need to balance recent research 'mapping the genome' which has increased understanding of pathway from genes to individual health experience with

aetiological research 'mapping the socio-nome' – the causal pathways linking wider social systems and relationship of power (e.g. globalisation) to patterns of health inequity

d. More research to fill the 'solution' spaces' associated with the wider social determinants of health inequalities – i.e. the strategic social and political drivers with potential to reverse inequities.

e. More evaluative research in low income countries including participative action research involving the people targeted by action and for evaluation of the potential contribution of civil society organisations in the struggle for greater health equity.

2. The neglected contribution of the 'wisdom of experience' in social science research on health equity – the knowledge gained through the experience of relative powerlessness and oppressive living conditions. Current body of research on health inequalities ignores this wisdom revealed by the historian E.P.Thomson in his history of the working classes. The commission argues that a key driver of greater health equity will be a social movement with a political programme that is genuinely participative, building on the abundant social and cultural resources of lay knowledge or 'civic intelligence' that exist in local communities. But social scientists need to make this social and cultural resource more visible in our theories and empirical work e.g.:

a. little research on the role of collective action by 'ordinary' people [civil society] in driving action by local agencies, national governments and international agencies to address health inequalities (for example the labour movement in the past or the contemporary 'anti-poverty movement').

b. To what extent has neo-liberalism destroyed collective resources for 'hope and resistance'.

Marris and Rein argue that the enduring legacy of community action is not the immediate impact on policy but 'a movement to protest the right of the poor and all politically disadvantaged minorities to be heard, which over the decades has profoundly influenced our conceptions of democracy (Marris and Rein, 1974, p364). From this perspective, whilst our understanding of the causes of health inequalities and actions to reduce them has expanded considerably over the past 3 decades one thing that hasn't changed is our failure to recognise the contribution groups and communities most adversely affected by inequalities can make to both evidence and action.

3 .Building global capacity for research and knowledge exchange: the WHO Commission's knowledge networks were:

a. A democratic model for research capacity development involving partnerships of researchers from around the world supporting two way intellectual exchange – from poor to rich and vice versa

b. 'community of practice' in action – they included doers and users of research - policy makers, practitioners and civil society activists and provided opportunities for exchange and dialogue about problems and potential solutions.

## **M12: Environmental Hazards and Social Catastrophes**

### **Panel 2: Disaster risk management and climate change adaptation: different or the same?**

Coping with increased uncertainty in disaster management - challenges of global change for risk handling institutions.

*Ortwin Renn*

Abstract: The consequences induced by global climate change are still not fully understood by scientists and modelers. In particular, the mutual dependency between green house gas concentrations, extreme weather conditions and natural disasters is characterized by high levels of complexity and uncertainty. Agencies for disaster management are therefore confronted with a set of future developments and scenarios that are difficult to assess and even more difficult to prepare for. Rather than building coping capacity in proportion to the risks that one faces the new situation demands an approach guided by resilience as well as virtual knowledge management and exchange. This includes the reduction of overall vulnerability and the optimization of post-disaster relief. The paper will first provide some theoretical and conceptual thoughts on how to design disaster management programs based on resilience and then add some examples from real cases of how to implement these conceptual guidelines.

## ICSU Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (IRDR)

*William Hooke*

Abstract: Building on other session presentations, this talk zeroes in on the task for natural and social scientists (and for policymakers and practitioners) working at the nexus of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and adaptation to climate change (ACC). A new ICSU-based initiative – Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (IRDR) – is described. The IRDR includes three main streams: characterization of hazards, vulnerability and risk; understanding decision-making in complex and changing risk contexts; and reducing risks and curbing losses through knowledge-based actions. Predictive understanding of both natural systems and social behaviours is a thread that runs throughout. In addition the IRDR addresses three cross-cutting themes: capacity-building; case studies and demonstration projects; and assessment, data management, and modelling. The talk will emphasize some novel aspects of these IRDR elements that show special promise for advancing the science and practice of disaster risk management and adaptation to climate change.

Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management, the same or different? Some points of departure and divergence.

*Allan Lavell*

Abstract: Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management run close together as regards certain themes and objectives and apart on other matters, including overall hazard coverage and institutional frameworks for developing problem concept, policy and strategies. In this paper we will take up on a number of aspects regarding the definition of the role of adaptation as opposed to disaster risk management. This will include a debate as to:

- i) What are we adapting to- increased numbers and intensities of extreme hydro-meteorological events, changing climate averages or both?
- ii) Differences as to how adaptation and risk management are constructed as problems-from an environmental or from a societal-developmental start point and perspective, or from both?
- iii) As to the institutional frameworks used to date for the development of public policy – response, development or environmental based-and the contradictions this may pose?

Making decisions in complex uncertainty: suggestions for reducing risks to climate change and variability

*Coleen Vogel*

Abstract: Climate change and variability are ongoing challenges for the southern African region and indeed the world. To better reduce risks to such challenges one needs information that is accessible, understandable and useful. Given that the current state of the science of forecasts and scenarios of changes associated with climate change is still being improved, the question remains as to how various stakeholders (e.g. business community; farmers, planners and others) are to make effective decisions about climate change and variability. This paper explores some of the efforts that have been undertaken in the southern African region including disaster risk efforts; highlights some of the lessons learnt and lost and then examines ways of possibly improving and deriving benefit with information systems that exist or are emerging in the region.

Building community resilience to climate change and disasters through community-based education programs

*David Johnston*

Substantial funds are expended annually on risk communication programs to promote climate change adaptation and hazard preparedness. However, research frequently shows that despite such programs the majority of the public do not carry out the measures recommended by authorities. This may question the value of many public education initiatives. Many initiatives tend to focus only on increasing awareness and knowledge about climate change and other hazards, but do not address other factors which influence adaptive capacity and resilience. Knowledge and understanding of climate change and hazards is still an important part of the equation, but is only one aspect of many factors that influence adaptation, preparation, appropriate response during a crisis (e.g., evacuation and warning compliance and resilience overall). Contemporary research has highlighted that improved adaptation and preparedness is likely to accrue from enhancing community members' beliefs in the feasibility of mitigating climate change impacts and other hazard effects through personal actions (i.e. to counter beliefs that hazards have totally catastrophic effects, also known as 'action coping') and enhancing beliefs in personal competency to implement these activities (i.e. self-efficacy). Changing these factors requires a mix of public education, social policy, training, and empowerment strategies. The design of education programs should be integrated with community development initiatives and will be more effective than stand alone, one off programs. School education programs need to be one of the centrepieces of a sustained, community-based effort.

#### **M14: Digitizing social science and the humanities**

Thing Theory: Model Infrastructure in the Humanities

*Geoffrey Rockwell, University of Alberta, Canada*

Abstract: The humanities have been adapting information technology to research since the 1940s when Roberto Busa first imagined how machines could assist in concordancing Aquinas.

Today there is a critical mass of scholarly electronic editions of primary sources so humanists can begin to ask how technology is changing research. In this paper I will first sketch a history of how computers have been used in the interpretative disciplines that deal with texts. Then I will talk about how the availability of electronic texts has provoked questions about editing and questions about methods of interpretation. What sorts of things are online multimedia-enriched text archives? How do they constrain or open possibilities for interpretation and how can computers assist in interpretation? I will close by outlining how appropriate infrastructure for humanities research is being negotiated in Canada. We know a fair amount about what research infrastructure for digital work looks like, but it is not clear who will provide it and how it can be made accessible beyond well-funded centers in Canada, the USA, and Europe. If one way of doing humanities research involves theorizing through things, including creating new media works, we now have to ask how the infrastructure to support thing theorizing can be thought through so as to be inclusive.

Changing Knowledge Landscapes : Examples of digital hybrids from India  
*Shiv Visvanathan, DAIICT, India*

Abstract: A new knowledge landscape is emerging around digital technology but the landscape has to be seen beyond its materiality in terms of space and time. In terms of space, digital is a neighbourhood and an expanding one. The digital neighbourhood in India has to relate to orality and literacy. They are not linear sequences, but different notions of research time. Let me make two contentions here. In India just as the tribal, the peasant and the industrial must co-exist, so too must the oral, the digital and literate. The nature of society demands their synchronicity and I would argue that the nature of social sciences will mimic that. Rather than defining winners and losers, one must look at this as a trophicity where survival and improvisation are more important. Currently digitalization does not dominate social science. However Digitalization dominates western social science and one must therefore insist on a critical competence. As system, the digital is formidable, as lifeworld it is a hybrid mix. I will cite examples from :

- (1) social sciences and agriculture,
- (2) digitalization of the Gandhi Ashram archives and
- (3) representing health information in a tribal area in Tejgadh, Gujarat.

The results are mixed and it is the mixed economy of mediums that one must sustain especially in a subsistence society. Digitalization cannot be complete in India. The diversity of India demands diversity in the nature of the production and representation of the social and its mediums. The counter-model I would like to propose is a social science which is a bit like the Indian Postal system where niching is important. Where digitalization might impact is in how technology constructs the social as in ideas of intellectual property and how social sciences from public goods can become commodities. This in time might affect the way we do research. Overall, I would like to suggest that the "local knowledge" would change but solutions and structures would be panarchic rather than homogenous. "Post normal" science will have to debate with "alternative science" in these sites, at least in India.

Self-Rule for the Global South in Science and Technology? A role for the social sciences  
*Wiebe E. Bijker, Maastricht University, The Netherlands*

Abstract: Radical developments in science and technology have always been hailed with promises of alleviating the problems of the global poor. Whether in terms of food, shelter,

health, poverty, safety, the global divide between the north-west and the south-east was going to be bridged by nuclear power, green revolution, advanced transportation technologies, biotechnology, and information and communication technologies. And never was it really like that.

This paper will argue that an important cause of this failure is that those sciences and technologies were merely imported and transferred from the north, rather than developed on the basis of an agenda formulated by the 'southern' countries themselves. The new sciences and technologies thus were not embedded well in those societies. Social studies of science and technology can help to specify this diagnosis and suggest alternative strategies for science and technology for development. In this perspective, development takes on a symmetrical meaning: all countries are developing, though with different profiles and agendas. How could the global south assume self-rule of its science and technology? Examples from e-science and nanotechnologies will illustrate the argument.

Digitization, Globalization and Commercialization of Social Sciences and Humanities: Implications for Socialization of Science & Technology in Africa

*Kevin Urama & Sheila Ochugboju, African Technology Policy Studies Network, Kenya*

Abstract: The paper explores the implications of digitization, globalization and commercialization (DGC) of social sciences and the humanities on effective socialization and valorization of science and technology in Africa. It argues that in the current social science research infrastructure and techniques for knowledge generation, valorization and use are significant constraints that inherently limit the capacity of new technologies to contribute tangible solutions to tangible problems of the global poor, especially in Africa. Yet, we are often too focused on production and use of new technologies and these inherent fundamental limiting factors in the political economy and ethical governance of new technologies (e.g. digitization) are so often ignored.

It argues that unless the more fundamental constraints to the full socialization of S&T, including the current disciplinary pedagogies, skills base, infrastructure, knowledge appropriation strategies, etc. are adequately addressed, the promise of digitization, globalization and commercialization will be no different from the promise of other exotic technologies (e-science, biotechnology, nanotechnology, etc). DGC could easily reinforce the old patterns of colonialism in the new knowledge economy with the North as "dominant producers" and the South as "dominant consumers".

Finally, the paper draws some practical examples from the experiences of the African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) on the implications of digitization on innovation through collaboration amongst relevant knowledge communities. The analyses show a skewed access to the different web-hosted knowledge facilities (Knowledge boards, social networking sites and other collaborative platforms) of the ATPS by stakeholders in America, Europe and Africa in that order. This underscores the fundamental concerns regarding the fundamental constraints such as lack of infrastructure, access, and requisite skills, within and between countries in the south that may continue to limit the use of digital platforms in social science research in Africa, and potentially reinforces the North-South digital divide and further alienate the South in S&T development. The implications for the socialization of science & technologies,

i.e., socially embedding sciences and humanities in African cultures and socio-political realities are also explored.

The paper concludes that while digitization and commercialization provide useful platforms for data collection, storage, exchange and representation, it is likely to widen the North-South science and technology gaps unless some fundamental factors in the new global knowledge economies are adequately addressed. The socialization of science, the political economy and governance of DGC needs to be carefully considered vis-à-vis existing skills, infrastructures and capacities in developing countries.

### **M15: Governance and development**

(Convened by CODESRIA)

CODESRIA is organizing three panels as part of the World Social Science Forum. The convenors of the three panels are Professor Adebayo Olukoshi, Dr Ebrima Sall, and Dr Pinkie Mekgwe. The convenors will introduce the panel questions; chair the panel, as well as contribute a paper presentation. The panelists have been drawn from Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Europe. The discussants' role is to respond to the panelists' presentations with a view to highlighting the salient points addressed with respect to the overall theme of the panel; noting possible new directions; and posing such questions as would animate general and focused discussion of the panel contributions.

The speakers for the panel are:

- a) *Adebayo OLUKOSHI (CODESRIA, Dakar, Senegal); Convenor and Chair*
- b) *Abdul Raufu MUSTAPHA (Oxford University, Oxford, UK);*
- c) *Hari SINGH (APISA, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia).*

The discussant is: Adam HABIB (University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, South Africa).

The panel Convenor and Chair, Professor Adebayo Olukoshi points out, in his introductory remarks, that the interface between governance and development has been an issue of long-standing concern both in academic and policy circles. The interface is particularly discussed in relation to the countries of the global South where, in the face of a plethora of persistent economic, social and political problems, governance reforms of various kinds have been proposed to overcome the challenges identified. And yet, he posits, the problem of governance is not one that is only limited to the countries of the South; it is an abiding feature in all political systems. Nor are governance challenges limited only to the domestic arena; there are important external dimensions that speak to the ways in which emerging and long-standing global governance challenges are refracted into the domestic political and policy processes of many countries. It becomes important, therefore, that the panel addresses some of the pertinent issues pertaining to the Governance and Social Sciences confluence. The panel seeks to review the state of social science research on governance at the local and global levels and propose ways in which a more holistic theory and praxis could be developed to address the everyday concerns of the citizenry with socio-political and econo-cultural orders that have become increasingly unrepresentative.

Presenting his paper entitled 'Rethinking the Governance-Development Nexus', Professor Olukoshi argues that even as the nature of the interface between governance and development has been an issue of long-standing academic and policy interest, in the discussions of the interface as it pertains to the experience of Africa, too many subjective assumptions have predominated with the consequence that very few new insights are gained. This is because in their overall thrust, the discussions on the crises of governance and/or development in Africa are replete with pathologies of power that do not offer opportunities for theory-building, policy innovations or citizen action. Professor Olukoshi makes the case for a discourse of governance and development that goes beyond the existing dominant frames of analyses in order that both the processes and institutions of governance and development may be understood as sites of citizenship action for progressive change.

For his part, Professor Raufu Mustapha posits that the post-colonial African state has been generally regarded as a key determinant of governance and development performance in the region. Up to the early 1980s, the states' influence in these spheres was seen as positive. However, from the 1980s, this influence has been re-defined as negative and malignant. The corresponding rise of the 'good governance' agenda, he argues, has led to the emergence of 'service delivery' states which have proved incapable of uniting the twin tasks of governance and development. If development is to return to the African agenda, then there is the need to reconfigure the state system so as to transcend the limitations of the 'service delivery' state. Professor Mustapha's contribution explores factors relevant for this reconfiguration, and is entitled 'Reconfiguring the State for Governance and Development.'

Dr Hari Singh extends the debate to the Asian context through his presentation on 'Extending the Frontiers of the Asian Governance Debate: The Malaysia Model.'

### **M16: The science of science and innovation policy**

#### **REGIONAL BASED INNOVATION SURVEYS: DO WE NEED THEM AND FOR WHAT?**

*John W. Forje, Department of Political Science, University of Yaoundé 11-Soa, Cameroon*

**Abstract:** The continued underdevelopment of Africa is constantly attributed to its underdeveloped human, institutional and resources capacities. To bring about meaningful, constructive changes and forward looking restructuring there is need for nurturing the innovative talents, capacities and capabilities of the continent in all spheres of development-related activities. Given that we live in a global-based economic community, knowledge, innovation, productivity and competition become the measuring scale for survival within the market space of this century and beyond.

The paper looks at factors underscoring the urgency of a comprehensive stock-taking of regional economic groupings, human and institutional capacity development to better situate the regions strategic approach to building a capable developmental state so as to improve the quality livelihood of the people. Globalisation, the highest stage of scientific imperialism puts Africa on the disadvantage and calls for proper strategic forward-looking

innovative approach that marries public, private sector and civil society as partners in development.

The argument is that Africa as a region can only succeed in a rapidly changing world if only it develops the skills of its peoples to the fullest possible extent, carry out world class research and scholarship, and applying both knowledge and skills to give added value its vast potential resources so as to be creative, innovative and competitive in today's fast accelerating global economy. Without any hindsight, these comprehensive restructuring processes cannot be attained without articulate survey of the innovative capability of the economic actors to better establish the strategic strength and readiness of the region within the international stage. The need for regional based innovative surveys is long-overdue and constitutes a serious challenge for the economic recovery of the continent. Without an articulate regional innovative survey, the continent has no ammunition to wage the war against underdevelopment, poverty and abject misery. This tool should not be sacrificed on the altar of self-interests, but mobilised to ensure a capable developmental sustainable Africa.

R&D and innovation surveys: the difficulties in shaping the future

*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*

Abstract: Innovation and R&D surveys demonstrate that more firms engage in the activity of innovation than in the formal generation of knowledge through R&D. This raises questions about where the knowledge comes from to support the innovation that takes place. The combining of knowledge from a variety of sources into new knowledge which can be converted into products and processes is an important part of the innovation process, especially in developing countries. The role of knowledge from sources other than R&D units is explored in order to examine the measurement and the policy issues. This leads to a discussion of the skills required to access and absorb knowledge stored in networks and to manage the knowledge generated through learning by doing and by using practices and technologies. This leads to challenges for future research in the development of statistical indicators and their use in informing and evaluating policy.

Progressive nature of a National Systems of Innovation. How do we infer it?

*Professor Sunil Mani, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, Kerala, India*

Abstract: The concept of National Systems of Innovation (NSI) has been in the analytical literature on economics of innovation for about three decades now. Given the non-linear nature of innovation, the framework is potentially very useful for understanding the process of technology generation in a nation state and then for designing appropriate policy instruments for hastening this process. However over the past a disproportionate amount of theoretical effort has gone towards spelling out the various connotations of this framework that its empirical implementation has been very tardy. Following Lundvall (2007), I suggest a way of using the notion of NSI for designing innovation policy instruments. The key to this exercise lies in identifying the core of an innovation system and then attempting to understand what goes on within this core in terms of innovative activities. This would also allow us to classify whether the system of innovation followed in a specific nation state is progressive or not in terms of its

ability to generate innovations on a sustained basis. Innovation policy instruments then can be applied to make it more progressive.

The Contribution of Entrepreneurs from Low Skilled Immigrant Groups to Innovative Activity in the Host Country – Evidence from Germany

*Elisabeth Müller ZEW Center for European Economic Research, Mannheim, Germany,*

Abstract: This paper analyses how entrepreneurs in knowledge-intensive industries from lowskilled immigrant groups fare relative to the native population. In Germany 18 percent of the population has an immigrant background. Half of the immigrant population is from the former recruitment countries (Turkey, Italy, Ex-Yugoslavia, Greece, Spain and Portugal), which were mostly low-skilled at the time they arrived in the 1960s and 1970s to work as “guest workers” in factories. Entrepreneurs from this immigrant group are half as likely to found a company in a knowledge-intensive industry compared to native Germans. The unconditional probability to apply for a patent is smaller, but once resources available to the company are controlled for, the difference vanishes. The paper shows that differences between immigrants from recruitment countries and native Germans persist even in the second generation. The results highlight the importance of integrating all immigrant groups to achieve the full innovative potential of a country.

Acknowledgements: I would like to thank seminar participants at ZEW (Mannheim, Germany) for helpful discussions. I am thankful to Acxiom, Germany for coding the names of the entrepreneurs according to ethnic origin. Timo Zagel and Thorsten Martin provided excellent research assistance.

Innovation in the rural network society: A social science perspective on ‘ICTs & Development’ approaches

*Dr. T T Sreekumar, Assistant Professo, Communication & New Media Programme, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, National University of Singapore*

Abstract: The absence of a consolidated policy response to the challenges of innovation can be seen as one of the key problems facing the deployment of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) for the transformation of rural institutions and governance in the less developed countries of Asia. While it was a blessing that the instantaneous nature of technological changes in the domain of ICTs left the developing countries with no clear models of developed country experiences to build ICT innovation policies, the alternative option of developing new directions was hampered by the dependence on development paradigms within which innovations were conceived and developed. On the one hand, the extemporized nature of ICT innovations makes the emerging rural network societies in developing Asia internally disorganized greatly limiting any potential of new technologies for creating agents of change and transforming institutional and social structures. On the other, organizational and technological innovations in the domain of ICTs suffered from the same general lack of independent policy directions and inventiveness. However, a retrospective reflection on the efforts of scientific institutions, communities and activist researchers in the last decade to address the contradictions of historical impediments to development through ICT innovations in developing Asia provide deep insights into the complexities of developmental innovations and help emphasize the need to problematize the question of technological change in terms of structural dimensions rather than as a matter of choice.

Collaboration, Productivity, and Networking in African Science.

*Wesley Shrum and B. Paige Miller*

Abstract: The conventional view of scientific development in less developed areas is that collaboration will have a positive impact on performance. Prior studies have not shown a consistent relationship between engaging in collaboration and publication productivity, but these studies were conducted at a single point in time, and before the advent of the Internet. It has been suggested that the diffusion of new information and communication technologies in sub-Saharan Africa will reduce coordination costs and help to build capacity for science in developing areas. We present the first results from a panel study in Kenya and Ghana to examine the (1) relationship between adoption of the Internet and scientific networking; (2) the association of the networking with collaboration; and (3) the impact of collaboration on the productivity of scientists. Further, we compare results for sub-Saharan Africa with those from an Indian region with a higher level of scientific development.

### **M17: Science Ethics (2): Ensuring Research Integrity**

Ben R. Martin, Science and Technology Policy Research, University of Sussex

*Research misconduct: does self-policing work?*

Abstract: Is research misconduct a significant problem? Progress in science depends crucially on our ability to trust that the authors of research publications have not falsified or fabricated their data, nor have they stolen their ideas from others to present them as their own. It has been widely assumed up to now that such research misconduct is rare, generally low level and self-correcting, with any more serious misconduct being quickly detected by peer review and stopped. In short, it is believed that self-policing works in keeping the academic community honest, and in ensuring that a life of 'crime' does not pay. However, a case of plagiarism recently investigated by the Editors of Research Policy forces us to re-examine these comfortable assumptions. A suspect paper proved to be the tip of a very much larger 'iceberg', leading to the exposure of one of the greatest plagiarists of the late 20<sup>th</sup> Century. For 30 years, he appears to have found ways of circumventing the self-policing mechanisms designed to keep research misconduct at bay. This presentation describes the case and the lessons we can draw from it.

Research Ethics and Scientific integrity

*Alain Pompidou (Acting Chair of COMEST from UNESCO)*

Abstract: The existing normative framework for research ethics is based mainly on the 1974 recommendation on the status of scientific researchers and on the 1999 Declaration on Science and uses of Scientific Knowledge (including the Action Plan adopted at the World Science Conference in Budapest), and other relevant sources at national or regional level (i.e. EU Charter of fundamental rights on freedom of Arts and Sciences).

Open access to scientific information, new issues to scientific and technological change (i.e. convergence of engineering and life sciences, new perception of risks, bio-security at nano-scale

level...) necessitate more than ever building trust in scientific integrity based on accountability and responsibility of researchers.

The aim is to proceed on directions for UNESCO'S programmes to promote development of ethical codes to scientific conduct respecting cultural identities and, thus, in cooperation with relevant national, regional and professional bodies.

This will tailor the work of COMEST in the area of science ethics.

Avoiding misconduct in research: new approaches to regulation and prevention

*Magne Nylenna (Professor of Community Medicine, Norwegian Knowledge Centre for the Health Services)*

Abstract: In January 2006 a Norwegian researcher admitted that he had fabricated data in a paper published in *The Lancet* in October 2005. This led to the disclosure of the biggest case of scientific fraud in Norway so far.

The case happened right in the middle of a process leading to a new legislation on medical research, bearing some impact on this process. As of July 2009 a new Act on medical and health care research will come into force in Norway. A new concept of "research responsible" institution will be introduced. This is normally a juristic person (university, hospital, pharmaceutical company) responsible for supervisory and regulatory systems, internal control, insurance, data security etc. A physical person will still be project leader and in charge of the practical day to day-activities.

There is a slippery slope between honest errors and intentional fraud. Strict action should be taken against individuals responsible for misconduct. At the same time a more systematic preventive approach towards the scientific community is needed. A "mass strategy" based on education and ethical consciousness within the research community is recommended. Lessons can be learned from such strategies in preventive medicine.

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

The speakers for the panel are:

- a) *Pinkie MEKGWE (CODESRIA, Dakar, Senegal); Convenor and Chair*
- b) *Imtiaz AHMAD (University of Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh);*
- c) *A.B. ZACK-WILLIAMS (University of Central Lancashire, UK)*
- d) *Dominique Babini (CLACSO)*
- e) *John Crowley (UNESCO)*

The discussant for the panel is: Sulaiman ADEBOWALE (Dakar and UK).

The panel convenor and chair, Dr Pinkie Mekgwe of CODESRIA, Dakar, Senegal, in a brief overview of the concerns of the panel, notes that Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) have opened up a vibrant area for South interventions that is not, however, without

problems. A case in point, she suggests, is the newly-launched Pan-African e-Network for South-South cooperation. The internet, in particular, has produced a number of opportunities and challenges with regard to social science publishing and dissemination. The panel has tasked itself to consider the opportunities that arise from the point of view of social science publishing and dissemination both generally and in the global South. Through the different presentations, it identifies some of the constraints that are encountered. Furthermore, it seeks 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.

The panel speakers are drawn Africa, Asia, the African diaspora, and Europe. Varied in disciplinary backgrounds, each panelist's contribution is informed by the panelist's area of expertise and experience.

Addressing herself to 'Gender Dynamics in Social Science Research Publishing in the Age of the Internet', Dr Mekgwe argues that the Internet presents an interesting paradox. Noting the major role the internet has come to play in projecting hitherto marginal voices to the production of knowledge, including Southern, and African voices across the gender barrier, she argues that the internet provides at once a leap in advancing gender-inclusive knowledge production, and a possible reverse leap with the potential of effacing a good measure of the successes registered by gender scholars to date. This because the internet is at once amenable to accommodating knowledge produced by either sex and serving as a publishing site for engendered knowledge; and liable to disseminating such information as undermines gender-sensitivity and/or counter gender-par-produced knowledge. She offers a reflection on this incongruity, and possible ramifications for gender scholarship, with particular reference to Africa.

Speaking on '(re)positioning the Social Science journal in the Age of the Internet: A view from Asia' Professor Imtiaz Ahmed observes that in the Brihadaranyaka Upanishad, dated around c. 700 BC, one gets a glimpse of what humans are all about when reciting one of the most profoundest remarks of all times: "I verily am the creation!" He notes that humans' passion for immortality has hardly ceased over the years; that it possibly began with stone carvings (800,000 years ago) and then continued with cave paintings (32,000 years ago), papyrus (third millennium BC), rock edicts (3rd century BC), paper (2nd century AD), photography (19th century), computer (20th century) and now the internet. But then, how different is the latter from the earlier sets of creative ventures? he asks. What do they do to human's quest for knowledge? Do they help in knowledge production? Or, are these ventures limited to knowledge dissemination only? More fundamentally, what role do they play in civilizing if not immortalizing humans? With these questions in mind, Professor Ahmed posits that, whatever may have been their civilizational impact, what is certain is that such ventures were as much issues of scientific marvel as they were issues of social sciences. Internet, the new venture in town, therefore, is bound to impact upon contemporary sciences, including social sciences, although the extent to which it would be able to go beyond the earlier sets of ventures in immortalizing humans remains an open question.

A social science journal in the age of the internet, argues Professor Ahmed, cannot remain immune to this process. Three sets of issues form the core of Professor Ahmed's presentation: Firstly, accessibility. If the internet has 'deterritorialized' knowledge production then so is the case with the social science journal. The accessibility of the journal, both from the point of view of contributors and readers, remains boundless. And this factor alone gives hopes for a creative

fusion across nationalities, religions, ethnicities, cultures, even regions and continents. Secondly, glocation. The internet provides opportunities for localizing the global as much as globalizing the local, and this with respect to the journal as well. There is however a tendency to fall prey to what Ahmed refers to as the 'googlization of knowledge.' It is possible to get submerged in the midst of millions of web entries or become part of the cyberclass that readily prides on its privilege of accessibility to knowledge. One must not let such discriminatory structures to flourish. Finally, sustainability. This is a technological issue but at this moment of time there is no guarantee that it could match the survivability of the paper let alone the stone carvings of 800,000 years ago! There is no harm however to blend the sciences and have both soft and hard copies made available to those willing to peruse, understand and transform the local as well as the global. A social science journal in the age of the internet can surely make a memorable contribution in this respect, he concludes.

Professor Tunde Zack-Williams takes on the subject of 'Interrogating the Digital Divide: An African Perspective'. Positioning Africa within the information communication technology age, Zack-Williams identifies some of the obstacles to full African participation in digital technology, and examines how such participation can enhance Africa's development and the consolidation of democratic participation. He argues that delays in engaging with the digital age will lead to further economic and social marginalisation of Africa from the positive aspects of globalization and world communication. He goes on to give examples as to how this process can be managed and how this can inform not just the knowledge production industry in Africa, but also African pedagogy.

Offering another perspective from Africa, this time informed by the experience of heading the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) Press based in Cape Town, South Africa, Garry Rosenberg argues:

The age of the internet was heralded as the beginning of an era of egalitarian media production and consumption. For scholarly publishing it was seen as a great leap forward in the challenge of creating sustainable niche publishing. Many of these possibilities have been realized, such as the advent of open access publishing and significantly broader dissemination than was possible a couple of decades ago. However the unequal material conditions underpinning production and consumption of scholarly literature still loom large, creating a disturbing vision of what the future might hold. Based on experience gained in starting and developing a scholarly Press in South Africa, the paper will draw on lessons learned to illustrate some of the potentials and pitfalls inherent in our digital future.

Dr Rosenberg's paper is entitled 'Social Science Publishing from the South in the Age of the Internet: A Perspective from Africa'

Another contributor to this vibrant panel, Dr Dominique Babini draws on her experience as coordinator of CLACSO's open access cooperative digital library to speak to 'Opportunities and challenges for social science journals in the Web – the case of Latin America and the Spanish Caribbean (CLACSO's network)'. Latin America and the Spanish Caribbean, posits Dr Babini, is one of the most active regions of the world in the development of electronic journals web portals that give open access to the full-text of journal articles. Speaking specifically to one of these portals, developed by the Latin American Council of Social Sciences-CLACSO (network of 254 social science institutions from 25 countries) Dr Babini present results of a survey about

web presence of social science journals in Latin America and the Spanish Caribbean, demonstrating how journal portals work together with journal publishers in the region to build visibility for journals.

An experientially informed contribution is also offered by Professor John Crowley who speaks to 'The International Social Science Journal Experience' in this, the last but not in any way least, of contributions to the panel.

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

Globalization and Religious Change

*Tom W. Smith,*

Abstract: The world is religiously diverse in that different religions predominate across different regions, that levels of religious beliefs and behaviors vary notably across societies, and that religious preferences and practice differ across age-cohorts. Secularization theory however hypothesizes that religion declines with modernization and thus global modernization will lead to both less religion and less religious diversity across countries. However, an examination of trends in religious beliefs and behaviors, cross-national differences in religious preferences and practices, and age-cohort differences shows no uniform secular shift and little sign of convergence.

Data come from the Eurobarometers, European Social Surveys, Gallup World Polls, General Social Surveys, International Social Survey Program, and World Values Surveys, and other surveys.

Convergence and/or Divergence of Values as a consequence of Changes in the Social Environment

*Juan Diez-Nicolas*

Abstract: It has been too often assumed that change in values is a more or less linear process in time, and that it is shared by all groups in a society. Three examples will be presented to demonstrate that the process of values change is more complex than sometimes is said. The first example will focus on convergence and divergence of values between elites and non-elites in developed and developing societies. The second example will compare value change in different generations within the same society. The third and last example will examine the hypotheses that change of values has been linear and monotonic through time in most societies. The three examples will be based on data provided by the European Values Study and the World Values Survey through five waves between 1981 and 2005 in about 100 countries that show a great variety of levels of economic development, political regimes and cultural systems.

Power and Persistence of Differences in Cultural Value Priorities

*Shalom Schwartz*

Abstract: Three cultural value dimensions—autonomy vs. embeddedness, egalitarianism vs. hierarchy, harmony vs. mastery—discriminate meaningfully among countries. These dimensions capture preferred modes of coping with the problems all human societies face. The dimensions

map countries into eight distinct world cultural regions: West Europe, East-Central Europe, East Europe, Latin America, Middle East & Africa, Confucian, South-East Asia, English-Speaking. These regional differences in culture are associated with the historically dominant religion in countries, but they are a substantially stronger source of division. Regional differences also trump both age and gender differences within countries in their impact on values. Rates of change in the cultural values are slow and suggest little or no convergence across regions. Data come from matched samples of school teachers and university students in 70 countries and from the European Social Survey.

### **T5: Frontiers of Complexity Science and Social Science**

On Social Complexity: A Manifesto for Computational Social Science

*Claudio Cioffi-Revilla*

Abstract: Human social complexity is caused by the desire of humans to attain levels of expected quality of life that require collective action and organization well beyond what single individuals can achieve on their own. The scientific investigation of human social complexity through computational theoretical perspectives and methodological approaches dates back several decades, but recent emphasis on agent-based models and related methodologies provide new opportunities for scientific progress. Also, computational investigation of social complexity ranges over the entire landscape of the social sciences and related disciplines. This Manifesto is an attempt to provide a brief integrated synthesis based on four major interrelated themes: the size, timing, organization, and formalization of human social complexity. Topics such as emergence, power laws, criticality, metastability, and others are part of this framework. On the mundane side, computational social scientists also need to pay greater attention to teaching needs, professional institutions, and other practical issues.

“Agent-Based Social Systems Sciences for Understanding and Designing Complex Global Society”

*Hiroshi DEGUCHI*

Abstract: We focus on Agent Based Social Systems Sciences (ABSSS) as emerging social sciences for understanding and designing complex global society as artificial structures. ABSSS originates from social systems theory, systems science and complex systems science. We also emphasize the importance of computational social science, providing agent based social simulation as the third modeling language, besides natural and mathematical language. During the last half century, the social sciences have been divided into serious divides such as methodological collectivism and methodological individualism, normative implications of rational choice and interpretive understanding, the meaning of nouns in analytic philosophy and sociological or phenomenological aspect of semantics. Agent-based social simulation can restore the deep gaps among these different disciplines, while supporting bottom-up and functional modeling and facilitating human understanding of possible scenarios of social and organizational phenomena and their structural design. We show examples of our approach and our constructed social simulation language called SOARS (Spot Oriented Agent Role Simulator) <[www.soars.jp](http://www.soars.jp)>.

Complex Social Systems: Prospects and Problems

*Nigel Gilbert*

Abstract: Social systems are non-linear, multi-level, emergent, open systems. In short, they are complex systems, but they are not physical complex systems and the differences between the social and the physical have to be respected in any analyses. In this talk I shall comment on a couple of important ways in which social and physical complex systems differ and discuss the implications of these differences for how we perform social science. I'll also consider the implications for policy development. Finally, I'll suggest some of the challenges that complexity perspectives on social science face, and some areas of social science where a complexity-based approach might be valuable.

#### Complexity and the Governance of the Future

*José Manuel MAGALLANES*

Abstract: This presentation concerns the ability of current higher education and research in developing countries for coping with 21<sup>st</sup> century governance challenges of social complexity. Developing countries face low standards of democratic governance, industrialization, social programs, public safety, and human rights. Since students in these countries will be the future policymakers twenty years from now, these future leaders will face unsolved problems plus new problems when concurrent emerging technologies (information technology, nanotechnology, biotechnology, robotics, etc.) and globalization become mature, ecological systems become weaker, and fossil fuels become scarce. Scientific knowledge on governance must be more solid, because the steering capacity of decision and policy makers is not only futile but sometimes worse than expected while current world problems are too complex to be faced effectively and with sustainability. The governance of future society is at risk if the tools of social complexity are not seriously taken into consideration today.

#### "Formalising the Interpretation View of Social Interactions"

*Klaus G. Troitzsch*

Abstract: Human social systems are the most complex systems we can observe, as their members do not normally interact directly but via messages about their internal states and their observations. Before messages take effect, they are interpreted by the recipients. If identical messages are interpreted the same by many recipients, stochastic models produce reliable predictions of mass behaviour, but otherwise social science and complexity science have a more interesting problem to solve. Moreover, human social systems are deeply nested; humans belong to different systems at the same time, playing different roles. They also have internal models of the systems they belong to and of the roles they have to play. Thus, rigorous theories of social interactions should not only deal with some "objective" states of human social systems but also with the representations humans internally build of these states.

### **T7 University rankings: Ranking for what?**

#### Ranking or Rankling the Social Sciences? Which Way Forward?

*Ellen Hazelkorn, Director of Research and Enterprise, and Dean of the Graduate Research School, Director, Higher Education Policy Research Unit (HEPRU), Dublin Institute of Technology*

Abstract: Less than a decade ago, few people outside of the US had heard of university rankings. Today, national rankings have been created in over 40 countries. Global rankings are more recent but also very influential; the Shanghai Jiao Tong Academic Ranking of World Universities (SJT) began in 2003, followed by Webometrics and Times QS World University Ranking in 2004, the Taiwan Performance Ranking of Scientific Papers for Research Universities in 2007, and USNWR's World's Best Colleges and Universities in 2008. And the European Union has announced a 'new multi-dimensional university ranking system with global outreach' to be piloted in 2010.

Rankings have gained popularity because they (appear to) gauge world class status, provide accountability and measure national competitiveness. But even in relation to scientific research, rankings do great damage to knowledge production – inducing HE and governments to adopt simplistic solutions and skew research agendas and policies to become what is measured. The arts, humanities and social sciences are vulnerable because existing bibliometric and citation data bases, e.g. Thompson-ISI or Elsevier-Scopus which are used by most ranking organisations, do not accurately reflect this activity.

To date, some responses have included seeking to devise new systems for cross-national comparisons or methodological 'improvements' to improve visibility, e.g. ranking journals or institutional repositories.

This paper will look at why rankings have become popular and ubiquitous, what they measure and the impact they are having on our understanding of knowledge. If rankings or cross-jurisdictional comparisons are 'here to stay', are there better approaches? The presentation is going to examine these issues, and propose some ways forward.

Do International Rankings Lead to the Improvement of Universities? A Perspective from Japan  
*Akiyoshi Yonezawa, Tohoku University, Japan*

Abstract: The recent development of international university rankings has had a significant influence on various stakeholders in higher education in many countries (Hazelkorn 2008). The nature of the impact of international rankings on higher education systems differs according to respective histories, structures and values. Japan, as well as the United States, has a long history of domestic university rankings, in that student choice of institutions has been critical both in determining students' future careers and for institutional branding/prestige strategies within a large, market-oriented and steeply hierarchical higher education system. At the same time, within its domestic higher education market, an increasing number of ranking providers and the recent development of information media such as the Internet have enriched the contents of information available to students and other stakeholders, involving a wide variety of students and institutions. In contrast, international rankings conducted to date have reflected a focus on highly limited indicators and a bias towards a select number of leading world universities. Taking the case of Japan, the author argues the importance of a clear distinction between the nature of international and domestic rankings. First, the historical background and recent development of domestic and international university rankings in Japan are outlined. Second, the author examines the characteristics of domestic and international rankings, paying particular attention to the impact of these activities on efforts to improve Japanese universities. Third, the author proposes the re-examination of ranking issues in the wider context of the provision of information on university activities. At this moment, the emergence of an "international ranking

boom” appears only to confuse higher education policies and institutional strategies. At the same time, the impact of globalization on prospective higher education systems is too widespread and significant to ignore. Social scientists have a responsibility to actively pursue a desirable vision on a global scale for higher education systems, and furthermore to determine the kind of information to be made publicly accessible.

#### University Rankings

*Saleem Badat, Vice-Chancellor, Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa*

Abstract: In recent years the phenomenon of the global rankings of universities has come into prominence. The Times Higher Education-QS ‘World University Rankings’ and the Shanghai Jiao Tong Institute of Higher Education’s ‘Academic Ranking of World Universities’ are probably the best known of such rankings.

The publication of rankings elicits a variety of responses. At those universities that give credence to rankings the annual releases of the rankings are causes for celebrations, anguish and disappointment. For other universities that attach little significance to rankings the annual releases are non-events or a matter of disdain and amusement.

The paper engages with the growing phenomenon of rankings informed by a particular conception of universities and higher education. Employing the format of a self-conversation on rankings, the paper addresses various issues that include:

- The value of rankings
- What credence should be given to rankings?
- What is at stake as far as rankings are concerned?
- The social determinants of the phenomenon of rankings
- The social and educational consequences of rankings
- The future of rankings.

## **T8: The Future of Armed Conflict**

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

South Asian security architecture: security challenges facing South Asia

*Major General A N M Muniruzzaman, President of the Bangladesh Institute of Peace Studies*

Abstract: The presentation focuses on the major security challenges facing the region of South Asia. The region, with immense strategic significances, has a history of protracted conflict among/ between the states. The presentation examines all three categories of challenges; traditional, non-traditional and transnational facing South Asia. Country specific examples, supported by relevant data, are drawn for better understanding the security challenges of this conflict ridden region.

### **T9: Race and citizenship: Form and substance**

Racism is in constant evolution.

*Michel Wieviorka, President, International Sociological Association and Professor at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris, France*

Abstract: During the last forty years, it appeared to be veiled, institutional or indirect; then scholars discovered the so-called symbolic, or new, or cultural racism.

More recently, the notion of discrimination became more and more important in the public debate. Antiracism policies changed also in order to face this evolution.

#### **RACE AND CITIZENSHIP**

*Steven Friedman*

Abstract: Formal juridical citizenship in a context of racial diversity presents familiar dilemmas, well covered in academic literature and public debate: in essence, they revolve around the tension between the universal assumptions of citizenship and the claims to specificity which stem from racial difference. And at heart are the core questions – to what degree can law and policy recognise difference without violating the principle of equal treatment for all, and to what extent can democratic societies impose universal standards without suppressing the right to be different?

The presentation will argue for an approach rooted in democratic theory which places at its centre the concepts of power and domination and which argues that it is not only permissible but mandatory to demand recognition of racial differentiation where this can be shown to reduce domination and to ensure that those who are dominated racially are able to exercise the rights which citizenship bestows.

#### **T9.3 Substantive Citizenship through Differential Treatment**

*Zimitri Erasmus*

Abstract: Societies with histories of racialised citizenship present a challenge: implementing mutually supportive racial redress and broader social justice programmes. It requires considering both distributive (rooted in political economy) and recognition injustices (rooted in cultural and historical experience) in ways that cultivate substantive citizenship. Mainstream scholarship on inequality responds unimaginatively to this challenge in South Africa. Its difference-blind approach amounts to class reductionism. In contrast, emerging jurisprudence on social justice in SA responds more imaginatively to lived intersections of access to resources and social rights, and racialised histories and political-cultural practices. Judge Albie Sachs's comments on *Walker v City Council of Pretoria* illustrate (1) the intersection of 'race', civic marginalisation and civic obligation, and (2) that differential treatment can build full citizenship for all. He shows that 'citizen' – like working- or middle-class - is not a neutral category into which people are incorporated in undifferentiated ways. Instead, the history of racialised exclusions continues to shape the practice and benefits of citizenship.

### **T10: The marketisation of social science**

The speakers for the panel are:

- a) *Ebrima SALL (CODESRIA, Dakar, Senegal); Convenor and Chair*
- b) *Joy KWESIGA (Kabale University, Uganda).*

*The discussant is: Themba Masilela (HSRC, Pretoria and Cape Town, South Africa).*

In his opening remarks, Dr Ebrima Sall, Executive Secretary of CODESRIA who is both the chairperson and convenor of the panel, makes the observation that to speak to the marketisation of Social Science in the twenty-first century is to enter an arena that is rife with tension. All over the world, knowledge production has been brought under pressure to respond to the demands of the market, with the market being defined in most cases in very narrow terms that correspond to the neo-liberal perspectives that held sway almost unchallenged until recently. Marketisation has particularly played itself out in the social sciences where, perhaps more than other disciplines, knowledge production qua knowledge production and basic research have come under severe pressure. Out of this pressure, disciplines that are not considered either to be marketable or which are not susceptible to being re-adapted to serve the needs of the market have simply been allowed to die. In other cases, curriculum has been re-written wholesale to make them more market friendly and responsive to shifting labour market requirements. Furthermore, new courses have been introduced in a bid to respond to the market that have, in one and the same process, vocationalised higher education and shifted emphasis on the production of graduates of “professional” courses such as MBAs a priority. University teaching and administrative systems have also been corporatized across the board, with basic research and the academic cultures built around being systematically dismantled. The panel explores the different dimensions of marketisation of the social sciences, the consequences of the marketisation experiences in different regions of the world and the options available for going beyond marketisation to achieve an effective renewal of social science research and teaching that addresses broad societal needs and serves local and global public purposes.

Dr Sall’s intervention tackles the question ‘Is Social Science Marketable?’ Sall argues that a definition of Social Science, and the tenets upon which ‘marketability’ is understood in the current dispensation need revisiting, in the context of ‘education for development’. Higher education, he argues, is a site that requires continuous renewal and reconfiguration that is informed by the overarching vision of an engaged, and democratic ‘service’ to society.

Professor Joy Kwesiga, Vice Chancellor of Kabale University, offering an African University and Gender-informed perspective, speaks to issues in the development of the teaching of the Social Sciences in a presentation entitled ‘Shifts and Counter-shifts in the Teaching and Marketing of the Social Sciences.’

### **T12: Data for International Social Science Research: What we have and what we need**

Towards the establishment of the World Data Centre in Africa for Biodiversity and Human Health: Is South Africa ready for the challenge?

*Dr Daisy Selematsela, Executive Director, Knowledge Management and Evaluation Directorate, National Research Foundation (NRF), South Africa*

**Abstract:** The outputs of research institutions have traditionally been dominated by research reports and publications in the peer-reviewed literature. Systems and infrastructure for securing these for future access and use are well understood and regularly provided. It remains a problem for researchers engaged in publicly funded work and research funding agencies such as the National Research Foundation of South Africa to access the primary data and for the research outputs to be made available to the community.

Data sets are perceived to be an important element of the research process, but they have traditionally not been shared as their deposit and curation happens on an ad hoc basis.

In South Africa, the science councils within the National System of Innovation together with the Department of Science and Technology of South Africa initiated a feasibility study for a National Data and Information Curation Centre (NaDICC). The NaDICC concept has been refined is now expressed as the Network for Data and Information Curation (NeDICC), a digital commons designed to provide leadership and practical support to researchers and research organisations as well as to government departments that make, or wish to make, digital data and information available to researchers and other users in South, and possibly also Southern Africa.

In parallel with this, the South African Department of Science and Technology convened a high-level, multi-sectoral workshop on access to research data. The CODATA Task Group on Data Sources for Sustainable Development in Southern African Development Community (SADC) initiated the Database of Data Resources in Africa.

This presentation intends to highlight the activities and progress made on the CODATA/NeDICC initiatives to champion data preservation and stewardship through the proposed portal development of the World Data Centre for Biodiversity and Human Health in Africa.

**Data Needs for the SOSP**

*Dr Julia Lane, Program Director, Science of Science & Innovation Policy, The National Science Foundation, USA*

**Abstract:** People will be asking important questions over the next few years about the impact of science investments, particularly with respect to job creation. The current data infrastructure in the US, and in much of Europe, is not adequate to answer these questions.

- There is no data infrastructure that systematically couples science investment with outcomes.
- There is no credible analytical system in place to document the impact of science investment on jobs and earnings.
- There are no mechanisms that exist to engage the public with the scientific investments.

One of the key challenges is to define procedures to collect and analyze data as well as engage stakeholders in the dialog so that such questions can be answered in a credible fashion.

## Past Experience

There is abundant experience with tracking job creation in other areas of policy interest. The Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics program at the Census Bureau, established in 1998, has used administrative data at the firm and worker level to document job creation, job destruction, hires, separations and the associated earnings for a decade. The results are striking.

In the United States, over the past decade or so, private-sector job creation and job destruction rates each have averaged almost 8 percent of employment per quarter. That is, one in 13 jobs is destroyed every quarter. A roughly equal, though slightly higher, number of jobs are created on average, resulting in relatively moderate increases in the overall number of jobs.... Among workers with job tenure of at least three months, almost one in nine separates from his or her employer each quarter. These include voluntary separations—perhaps for a new job or retirement—as well as involuntary ones. Offsetting those separations are the one in eight workers who are newly hired during the quarter. Paradoxically, 16 percent of those new hires occur at firms that are contracting their employment (destroying jobs!)... In case you've gotten lost in all the numbers, here's the bottom line: The relatively small changes in national employment mask a huge, continual reshuffling of workers and jobs."<sup>[1]</sup>

This experience in studying the labor market more generally can be used to shed light on the impact of science investments on job creation more narrowly. Those lessons learned would suggest the following approach:

- Create a data infrastructure based on the existing administrative records/systems of organizations to:
  - o Capture data at the level of individuals as well as organizations, with appropriate encryption for secure transmission (as is routinely done with wage records).
  - o Capture data on subawards and subcontracts
- Create a secure data repository where multiple datasets can be accessed for analysis (using statistical agencies' best practices)
- Match the information with related administrative records on jobs and firms/organizations with appropriate validation to ensure quality.
- Provide analytical secure remote access to external researchers (e.g. NBER) to credibly estimate impact on job creation

Use of such practices to connect science investments with job creation would require a process and web-based infrastructure to track grants and contracts and the individuals and organizations benefitting from them.

The research potential of longitudinal establishment-based micro records of employment  
*Professor Adalberto Cardoso, Cientista do Nosso Estado da FAPERJ, Diretor de Pesquisa/Research Director, IUPERJ, Rio de Janeiro*

Abstract: The presentation will show the main features of two administrative data sources: the Annual Report of Social Information (RAIS), which is gathered, organized and published by the Ministry of Labour; and the RAIS-MIGRA, a data-set built out of RAIS to measure individual

workers' migration within the formal labour market. The RAIS is mandatorily informed by all firms (with or without employees) and public administration offices that contract under the private sector labour code. It gathers information on some 60 million job events every year, which can be broken down by workers' occupation, age, gender, income, economic activity, education, type of contract, size of firm and several other variables. The same information can be extracted from the RAIS-MIGRA, allowing an individual to be tracked within the formal labour market since 1985 to date. The Ministry of Labour has developed user-friendly software to read the administrative records (microdata provided in DVD) and generate basic statistics and graphs. The presentation will illustrate the research potential of both the data and the software.

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

*Professor Kevin Schürer, Director of the Economic and Social and Data Service, and the UK Data Archive, University of Essex*

Abstract: Access to quality data underpins much quality research in the social sciences. Yet despite more than 40 years of data sharing, data creating, facilitated data access and support via dedicated data archiving organisations the research data landscape remains both fragmented and incomplete. As the title of this paper implies, the presentation will be divided into two main parts: a review of the current situation and an assessment of future requirements. Topics to be covered will include:

#### Current situation

- Geographies of data access
- Sources of data production
  - Academic
  - Commercial
  - Governmental (NSIs)
- Comparative data and limitations of cross-border data discovery and transfer

#### Future requirements

- Technical requirements and interfaces (ADAT, Grid)
- New metadata standards
- New data types
  - Longitudinal/cohort data
  - Continuous surveys
  - Transaction data
  - Observational data
  - Administrative data
  - Disclosive data
- New secure access mechanisms
- New methodologies for matching/linking
- New alliances with data producers (commercial, NSIs, NGOs)
- New alliances with data disseminators
- Organisational and legal requirements (cessda-ERI, IFDO, IDF)

### **T13: Possible Futures**

#### **NEW WORLD ECONOMIC ORDER: WHICH ONE? IS IT POSSIBLE?**

*Manuel Montes, Vladimir Popov*

In quite a number of areas, from trade policy to industrial organization to exchange rate management, deregulation policies and greater reliance on market mechanisms are harmful for developing countries even though they pay off for countries operating closer to the technological frontier. On the contrary, in other areas, such as the protection of intellectual property rights and migration controls, state intervention that is optimal for Western countries (TRIPS, limits on unskilled labor flows) turns out to be sub-optimal and even ruinous for developing countries. Thus, ideally, reforms in developing countries should not follow Western patterns. However, in our interdependent world "good policies" for developing countries, whether its trade protectionism or control over short-term capital flows, in most instances cannot be pursued unilaterally, without the co-operation of the West or at least without some kind of understanding on the part of the rich countries. Does global economic order become more conducive to growth of the global South? What are the factors that shape the rules of the international economic relations in favor of the West and in favor of the South?

Possible futures for the developing world

*Ha-Joon Chang, University of Cambridge*

Contrary to the conventional wisdom, the free-trade, free-market policies that today's neo-liberal orthodoxy recommend have rarely delivered economic development. Today's rich countries themselves hardly ever used those policies when they were developing countries themselves, while those policies worsened, rather than improved, economic performance in the developing countries during the last three decades. Despite the shift away from the neo-liberal policies in the rich countries in response to the current economic crisis, there is little sign, at least as yet, that the global economic system will be reformed so that the developing countries do not have to stick to neo-liberal policies – the recent decision by G20 to strengthen the IMF without any policy change is a very worrying sign in this regard. Does this mean that the developing countries will be condemned to slow growth, financial instability, and rising inequality that neo-liberal policies have brought them? Is there any chance that the global economic system can be reformed? Does history give us any lesson in predicting the future?

#### **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 future of the welfare state. Is global welfare and a global New Deal possible?

*Manuel Riesco & Sonia Draibe*

Abstract: The global crisis has: 1) retrenched the financial sector and its global political power, originating the decline and fall of Neoliberalism; 2) discarded utopia about the long term stability and profitability of financial markets, and solvency of private providers, for replacing

public universal social services; 3) re-asserted the historical unity between modern markets and States, specifically regarding public expenditures, and the need to protect and regulate markets within spaces of national or shared sovereignty.

This long term ideological sea change creates conditions for a global New Deal and resurgence of the Welfare State on the basis of social security as a human right. Global social policies may be enhanced through stable enforcement of ODA commitments, and regional social policies re-conceptualized as a binding material for re-accelerated regional integration processes.

Considering the diverse historical paths and social and economic structures that prevail: 1) in countries in early, moderate and full transition, enhancement of developmental welfare states with their dual commitment to economic and social progress - the latter mainly through massive social policies and directly addressing the agrarian and natural resources problems, where needed, and; 2) in emergent countries in more advanced phases of transition, building (or rebuilding) universal public social services.