

Current debates on engaging science and society

Ulrike Felt

Department of Social Studies of Science, University of Vienna

ulrike.felt@univie.ac.at

<http://sciencestudies.univie.ac.at>

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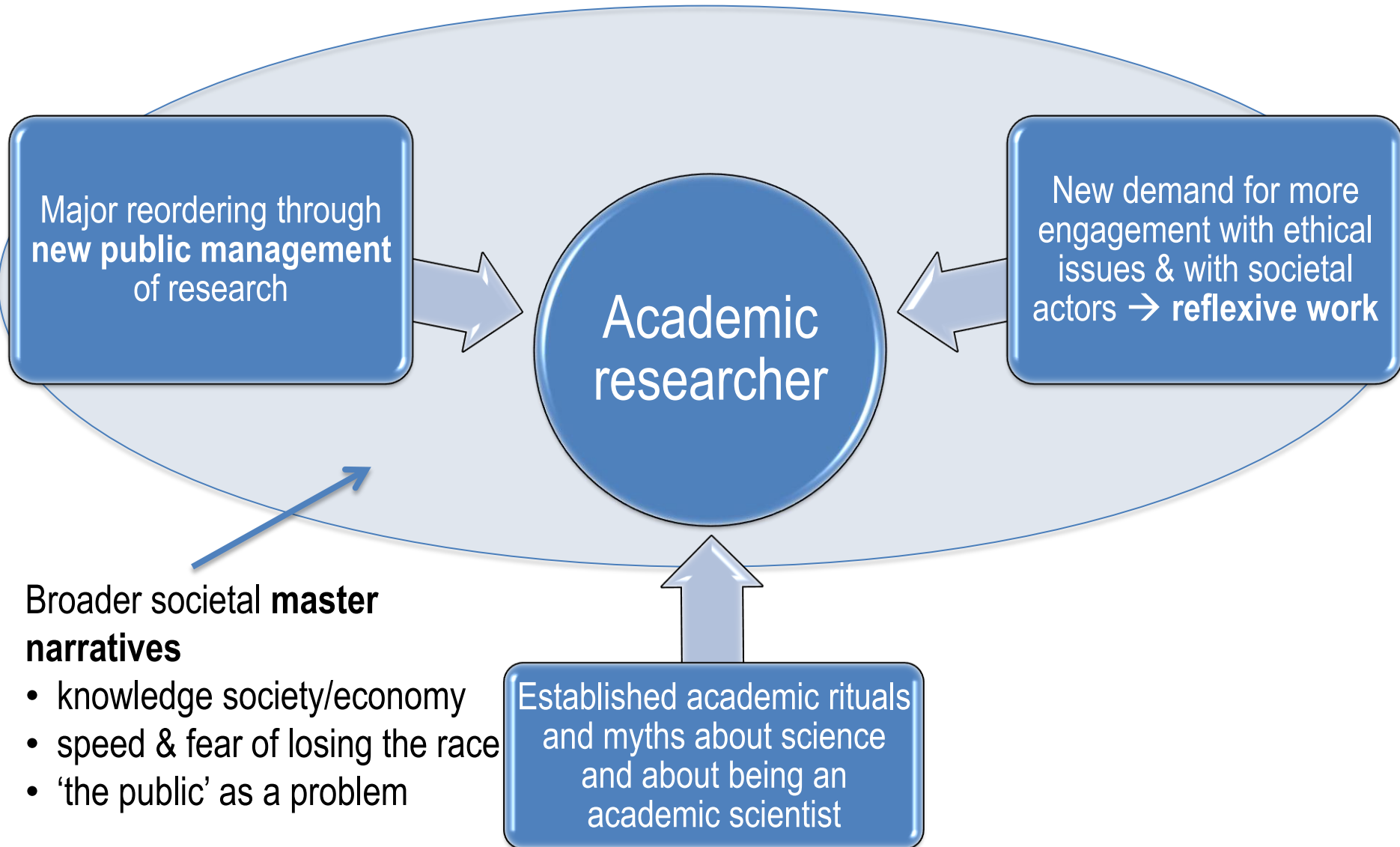
Points of Departure

- Over the past two decades issues concerning the relation of science and society have gradually become key-issues on the policy agenda in many European countries – yet with different formats and intensity – as well as on the European level
- Strong believe that the future of Europe and its member states can be shaped through allowing a continuous flow S&T innovations to be happen → aim creation of an innovation-friendly climate is seen as of key-importance + recruiting the next generation of researchers
- Broader framing narratives:
 - fierce competition (expressed through notions such as the “global race” and of “lagging behind”)
 - a pressure to act quickly „before it is too late“
 - public/citizens are „the problem“ potentially hindering developments or lacking interest in science and technology

Points of Departure

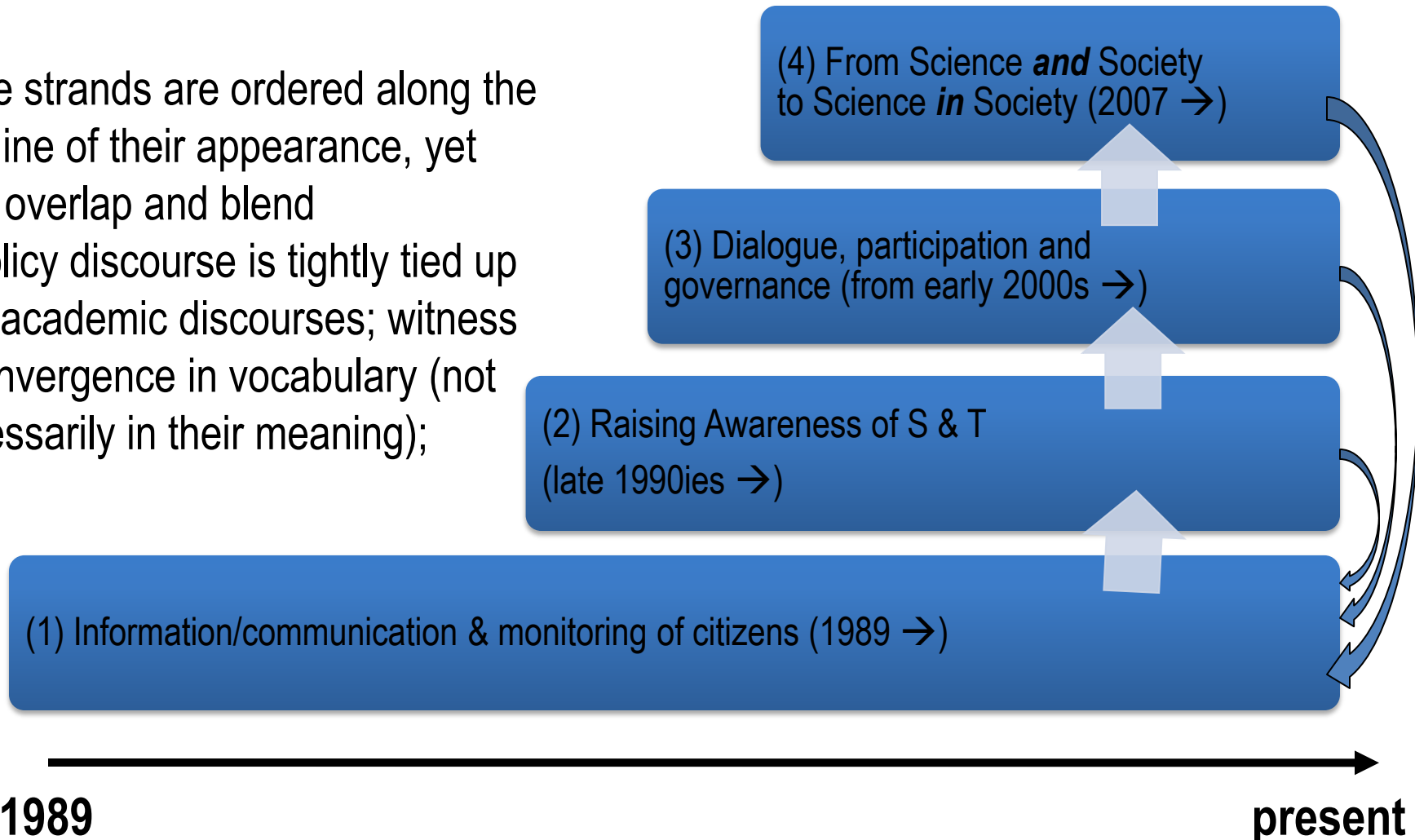
- Although one can observe a certain discursive convergence, in the European context we are nevertheless confronted with
 - a broad variety of traditions in positioning science and technology in the public space
 - very diverse and historically grounded ways of doing science and technology policy is done
 - large diversity in the roles S&T play in creating national identity
 - important variations in the educational systems
 - different ways of tying into/relating to the idea of a common Europe

Mapping out the ,problem‘



Four strands in the EU policy discourse on science-society issue

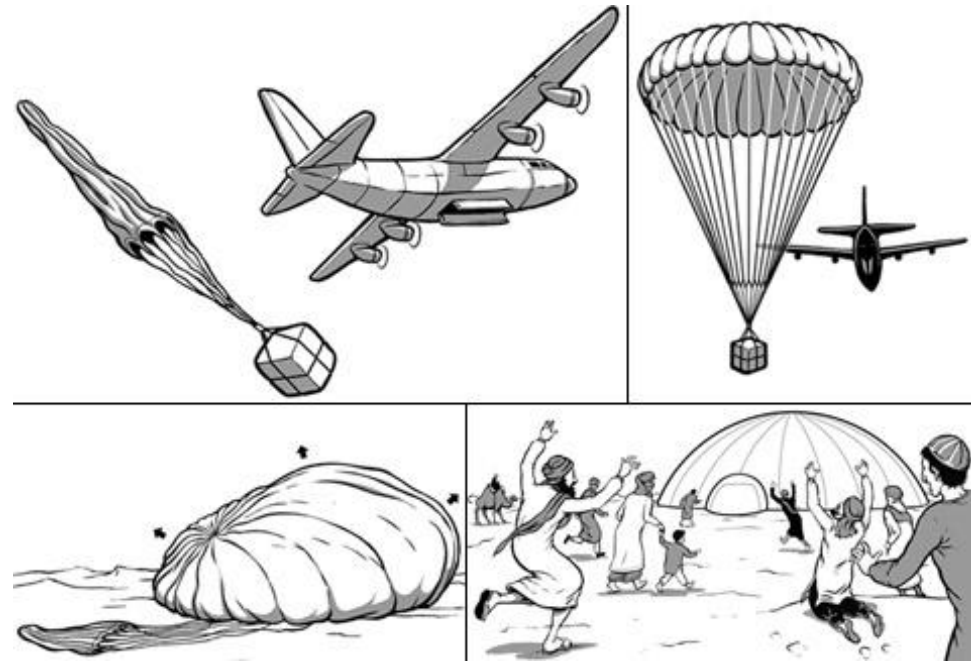
- the strands are ordered along the timeline of their appearance, yet they overlap and blend
- policy discourse is tightly tied up with academic discourses; witness a convergence in vocabulary (not necessarily in their meaning);



State of the Art in *Science & Society* Issues

- ✓ Move from PUS(H) → PES → PES + broadening the issue
- ✓ International/European Activities
 - Survey of public knowledge and attitudes towards S&T (see recent US debates of the National Science Board)
 - Diversification of communication formats & PR activities
 - Selected participatory exercises with varying outcomes
 - ELSA/ELSI research funding programmes in a number of member states; yet often only in rather narrowly targeted areas (Bio; Nano; ...)
 - Framework Programmes (Governance, S&S; SiS)

Some criticism raised



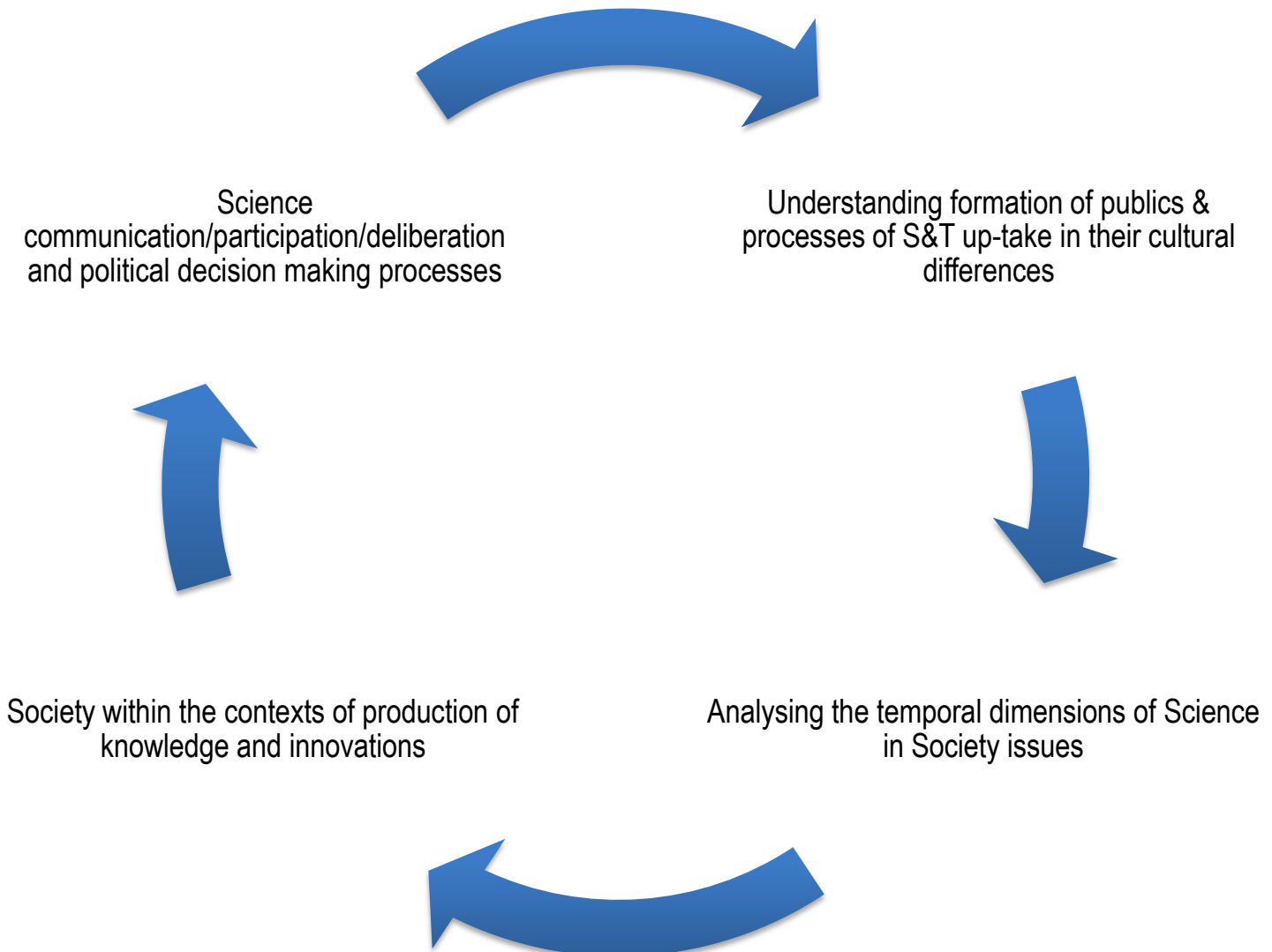
The pneumatic parliament, Sloterdijk

- ✓ much of the funding is purely action driven (“improvement” without necessary understanding how interaction works); participation & dialogue by the book (experts of community ?); lack of sensitivity for specific cultural contexts
- ✓ increase in quantity in communication, but little qualitative knowledge about processes; limits of involving publics
- ✓ The notion of understanding is still silently equalised with being supportive to S&T and not taken in its meaning of reaching “mutual agreement” → investment into communication is often understood as insurance to have less critical debate

Some criticism raised

- ✓ publics are often simply taken as given and their construction through these processes is not acknowledged;
- ✓ Clear contradiction between research performed in the public space and research realities: fun, curiosity and openness vs. highly competitive, normative and following strict New Public Management ideals of efficiency
- ✓ growing “ethicisation” of research (more ethical reviews, ethics councils, ...) while at the same time the issue of responsibility is largely replaced by simple structures of accountability
- ✓ Clearly pre-framed issues with limited possibility of “thinking outside the box”

Challenges for future research



(1) Understanding formation of publics & processes of S&T up-take in their cultural differences

- ✓ Cultural differences within Europe concerning science-society relationships: move beyond the doing SiS towards understanding the more fine-grained mechanisms at work in communication, dialogue and interaction processes
 - formation processes of publics
 - Power differentials/Deliberative scepticism
 - Relations political cultures/science up-take; what are the broader cultural resources used to assess S&T and make choices; question of the role of nation states

- ✓ the “values question”: beyond classical debates on ethics (investigate the responsibility/accountability relationship); challenge of plurality in contemporary societies - multicultural societies and their challenges towards socio-technical innovations
- ✓ Spaces of Participation/Deliberation/Dialogue & their architectures
 - Analysis of different models (stakeholder vs. public)/correlation to issues
 - Cultural plurality: in-/exclusiveness of formats towards segments of society
 - Scaling of deliberative efforts: Moving beyond single cases; beyond simple multiplication
 - New media and their role in positioning work of citizens
 - Output orientation vs process orientation (problem of “consensuing”)
 - Issue construction/Framing: addresses the question where/when participation starts

(2) Science communication/participation/deliberation and political decision making processes

- ✓ Understanding the role of technoscientific projects in “local” forms of identity building (regional, national,); e.g. socio-technical imaginaries and civic epistemologies (ways of knowing together in a political context)
- ✓ What are the recognisable architectures of participation in a political space? How does deliberation and political decision making relate to each other?
- ✓ Reflect changes in the forms and formats of making technoscientific choices (e.g. convergence and divergence in different political contexts)
- ✓ Consider the more tacit forms of governance

(3) Society within the production of knowledge and innovations

- ✓ From risk governance to innovation governance
 - Changing innovation processes – what could that mean? How do existing examples of open innovation function? What would be necessary frameworks to allow for different forms of innovation? Who could be involved and when,?
- ✓ Impact of SiS issues on the scientific community
 - Feedback of the increased communication & dialogue activities back into science – changes in the self-perception and value structures
 - Impact of the growing demand for researchers to get involved
 - Spaces for these kinds of reflections **within** knowledge generation systems

(4) Temporal dimensions of Science in Society issues

- ✓ Temporalities/Timing of dialogue, participation, communication (When (up-stream engagement debate)?, How long? How often?
- ✓ Challenge of **emerging** scientific and technological
- ✓ Relation of different temporal logics and their frictions: innovation/research/members of society; speed narrative
- ✓ Techno-scientific **futures** and **the economy of promise**:
 - obsession with colonizing and controlling the future – how to do anticipation work?
 - Where and how are these techno-scientific futures created, tamed, told, distributed, traded, ...?
 - Who participates in these activities?
 - What is their impact on contemporary choices?