



ALLISS

■ Sciences  
Sociétés

SCIENCE SOCIETY CONTINUUM  
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# PART ONE SCIENCE-SOCIETY CONCEPT: GOOD ANSWERS FOR WRONG QUESTIONS

# WHERE DOES THE SCIENCE SOCIETY ISSUE COMES FROM?

# NEVER FORGET A POLICY'S ORIGIN

## THE STRUCTURAL BIAS

- A European Commission initiative based on scientists and scientific institutions discourses (sociological & institutional bias)
- An origin fundamentally based on mistrust from institutions (political and scientific) and governments into their/our societies
- A lot of bad reasons for going on feeding an agnotological public debate
- On the other hand, scientists feel « permanent aggression »: do we/they understand/analyse the meaning of this multi-pressure?

## NEVER FORGET A POLICY'S ORIGIN

### WE KNOW THAT:

- A satellite will never reach its orbite if it's launched skew. If we go on answering a non-question, based on wrong analysis, where do we go, what do we build?
- We face the institutional walls. We face scientific, institutional prejudice, not citizen ones.
- Science society issues are purely institutional-based. That's why the ALLISS perspective « federate/mobilize » only institutions that want to change



# PART TWO LOOKING THE PROBLEM FROM THE GROUND

# INTERNATIONAL ANALYSIS AND FRENCH INITIATIVE/EXAMPLE

# A PROBLEM, REALLY? WHAT PROBLEM?

## A FRENCH SITUATION

- In France, scientific institutions score the best « trust level » among all other institutions, way ahead
- We do not observe any « mistrust » situation but rather an increasing of criticism, a symptom scientific institutions do not know how to deal with yet
- The number of « research » cooperation on the ground between academic and non academic groups grow enormously, without any policy's supports or dedicated programs (the European commission policies are far from ambition on this topic)



# A PROBLEM, REALLY? WHAT PROBLEM?

## A INTERNATIONAL ANALYSIS

- From 2001 to 2009, data from World Social Forum: a gap to be treated – Science is no use; Science is far from the concrete problems (say thousand of social movement)
- Dialog is not enough (it is not a policy but a mean of a policy): cooperation and partnership is a key

# A PROBLEM, REALLY? WHAT PROBLEM?

## CONCLUSIONS

- A mass of initiatives does not produce any policy. We can go on observing good initiatives without any change. The situation needs us to address new policies. We have decided to lobby for changing French law on Science-society
- Science society is a research issue: it requires investments, fiscal advantages, specific programmes: science-society is a fiscal and budget issue
- Science society need to focus on community needs: the connexion to SDGs is relevant (13 on 17 goals contain a research agenda)



# SOME PERSPECTIVES

# WHAT SCIENCE SOCIETY MEANS FOR US

## ELEMENT OF PERSPECTIVES

- After the 1960' research policies based on the Bush's doctrina « a war economy in a time of peace », based on industrial way of rebuilding Europe (and the world), a non-industrial research policy, focused on society needs, wishes is a science-society contemporary policy
- A European alliance, not totally connected to FP agenda is needed. Perhaps Ecsa network is part of this. What do you think?



THANK YOU FOR LISTENING