

Qualità scientifica o rilevanza pratica della ricerca? I vantaggi, gli svantaggi e i dilemmi dell'integrazione tra discipline

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- '...people will gossip! ... People will say that this person is so proud, she can't sleep without a net here...'
- (Hasina, female farmer, Ulanga village).
- "...you know even to sleep on a mattress is not normal. People will say "why is this person sleeping on a mattress while we are in mourning?"
- (Jabarl, male farmer, Ulanga village)

Variabili da prendere in considerazione

- La tecnologia
- Il sistema sociale in cui la tecnologia si inserisce
 - Le barriere all'uso della tecnologia
 - Il grado di accettazione sociale della tecnologia



Secondo caso: i modelli di comportamento del consumatore



Economics

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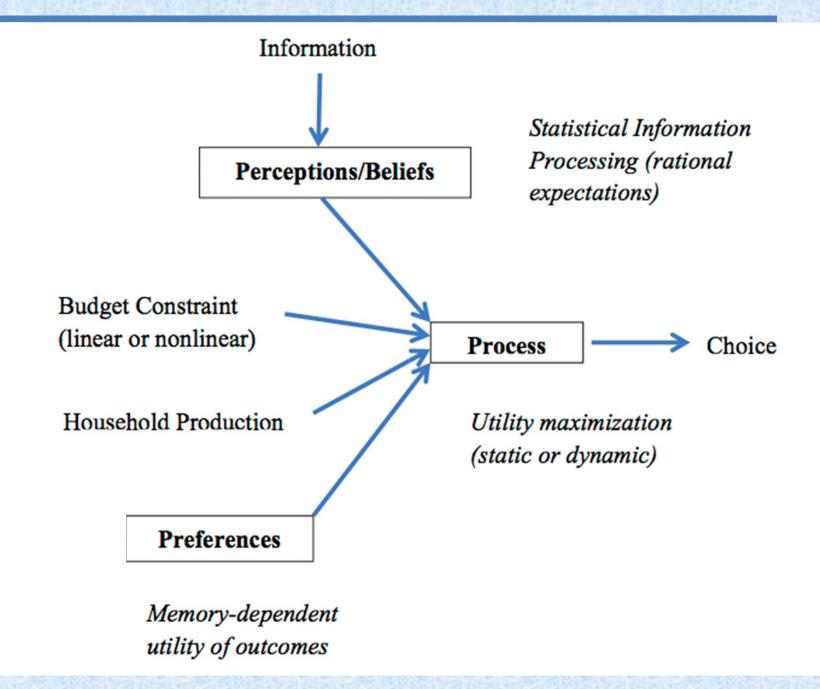
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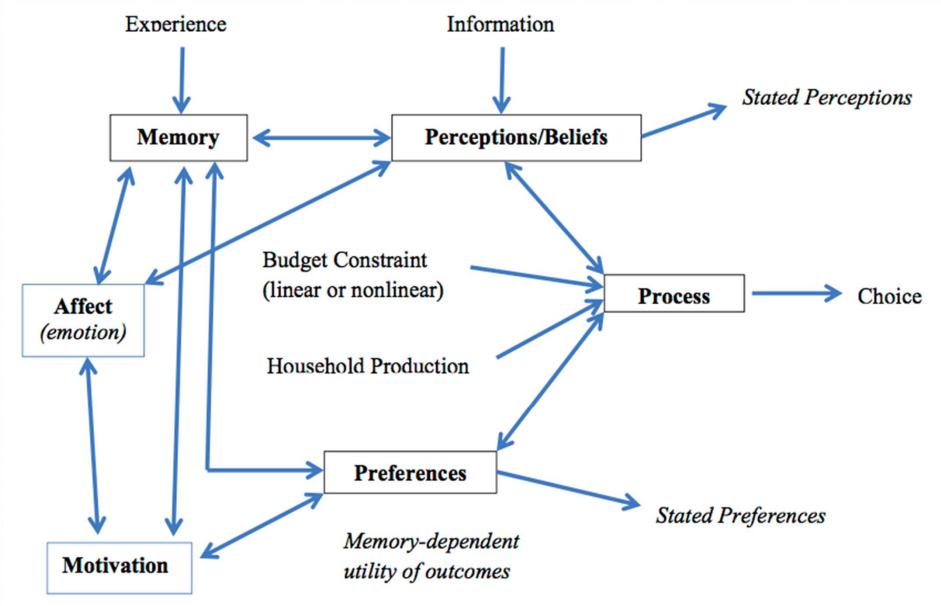


Curriculum Vitae











Boundaries

Irving Fisher (1892)

 To fix the idea of utility, the economist should go no further than is serviceable in explaining economic facts. It is not his province to build a theory of psychology.



















given the new challenges we confront today, there is increasing recognition within formal S&T organizations that the current AKST model requires revision. Business as usual is no longer an option



despite significant scientific and technological achievements in our ability to increase agricultural productivity, we have been less attentive to some of the unintended social and environmental consequences of our achievements



La scienza post-normale

Interessi e valori differenti in gioco

Incertezza



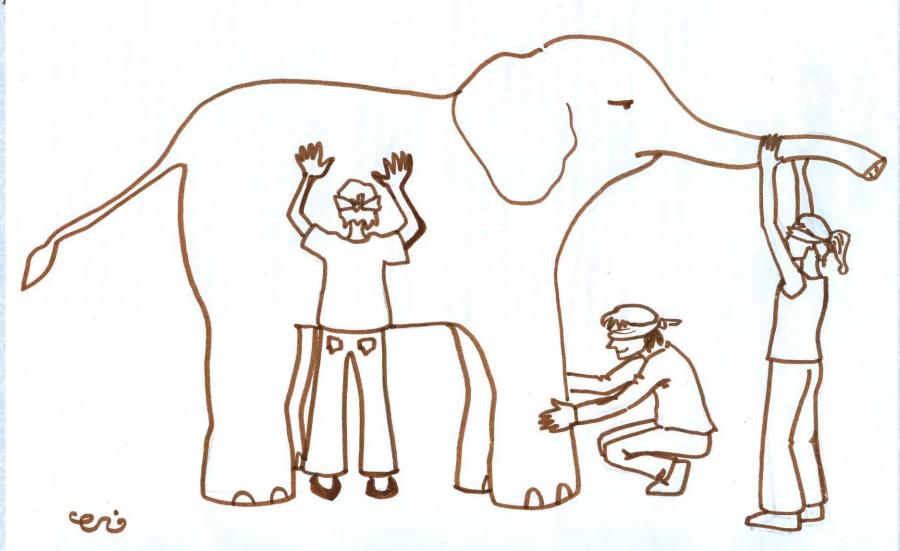
Interessi in gioco



Caught in a Tangle: Mosquito Nets versus Malaria

Africa's best hope to fight malaria is the wide distribution of mosquito-repelling bed nets. But who best serves that need: the public sector or private interests?







Perché incertezza?

Le discipline definiscono i confini di un sistema

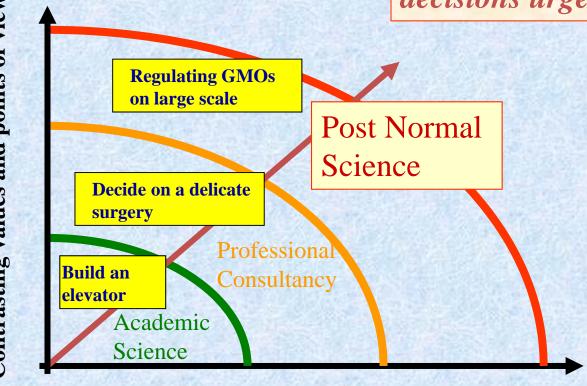
 L'applicazione alla realtà implica l'adattamento ad un contesto in cui sono presenti variabili non considerate





Contrasting values and points of view

facts uncertain,
values in dispute,
stakes high,
decisions urgent



Non-equivalent narratives and analyses

UNCERTAINTY

S. Funtowicz, J. Ravetz



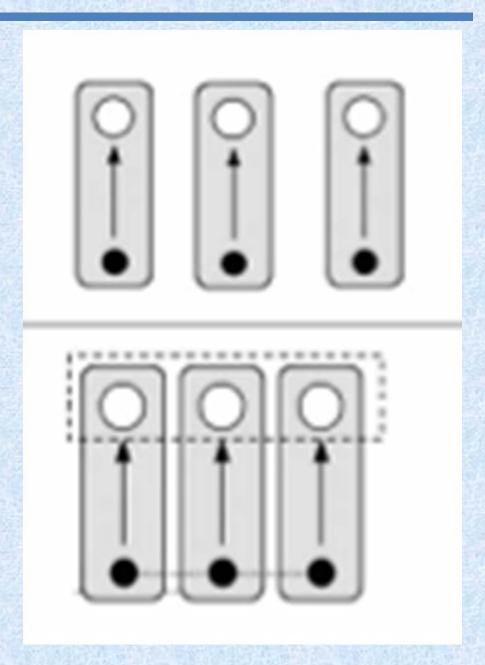
Di cosa ha bisogno la scienza postnormale?

- Accettazione dei limiti della scienza
- Apertura ad altre discipline
- Apertura ad altre forme di conoscenza
- Apertura a differenze di valore



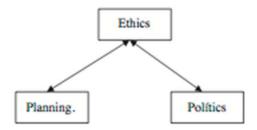
specialismo

multidisciplinarità

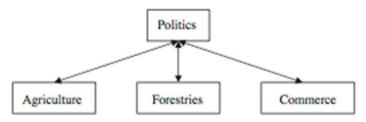




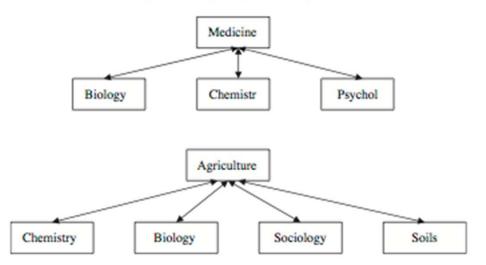
Values Interdiscipline.



Normative Interdiscipline.

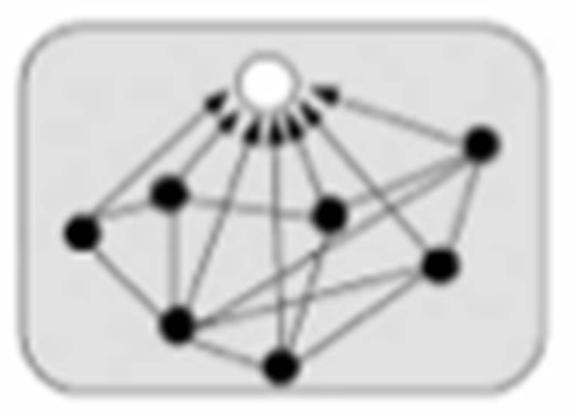


Purposive (Pragmatic) Interdiscipline.

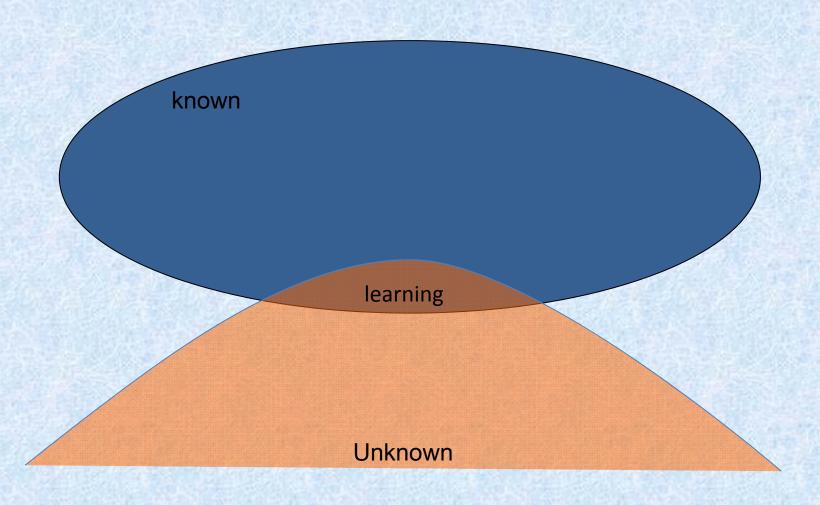




interdisciplinarità

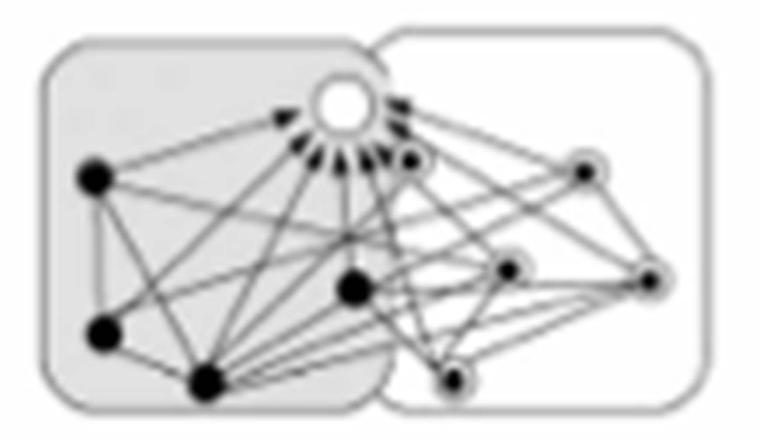


Innovation and diversity: boundaries





transdisciplinarità





Transdisciplinarity is a critical and self-reflexive research approach that relates societal with scientific problems; it produces new knowledge by integrating different scientific and extra-scientific insights; its aim is to contribute to both societal and scientific progress; integration is the cognitive operation of establishing a novel, hitherto nonexistent connection between the distinct epistemic, social-organizational, and communicative entities that make up the given problem context.



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Nature 463, 876 (18 February 2010) | doi:10.1038/463876a; Published online 17 February 2010

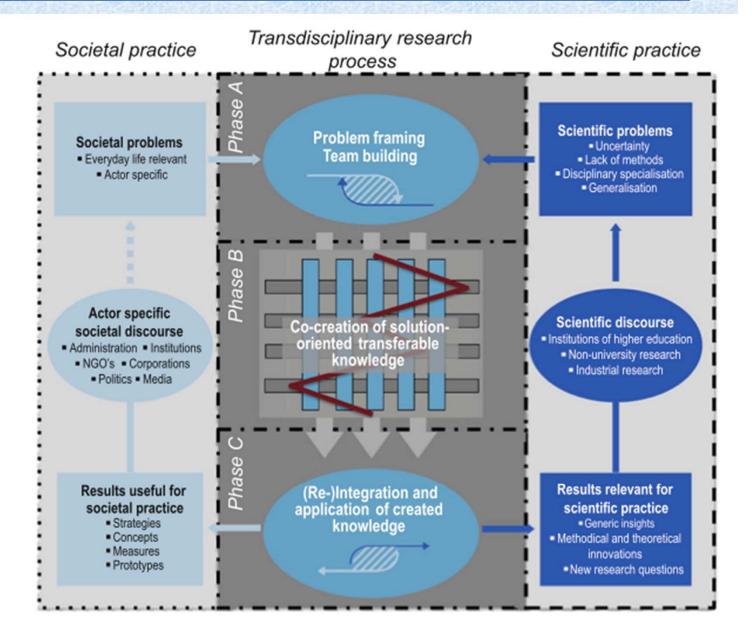
Transdisciplinary EU science institute needs funds urgently

See associated Correspondence: Leegood et al., Nature 464, 831 (April 2010)

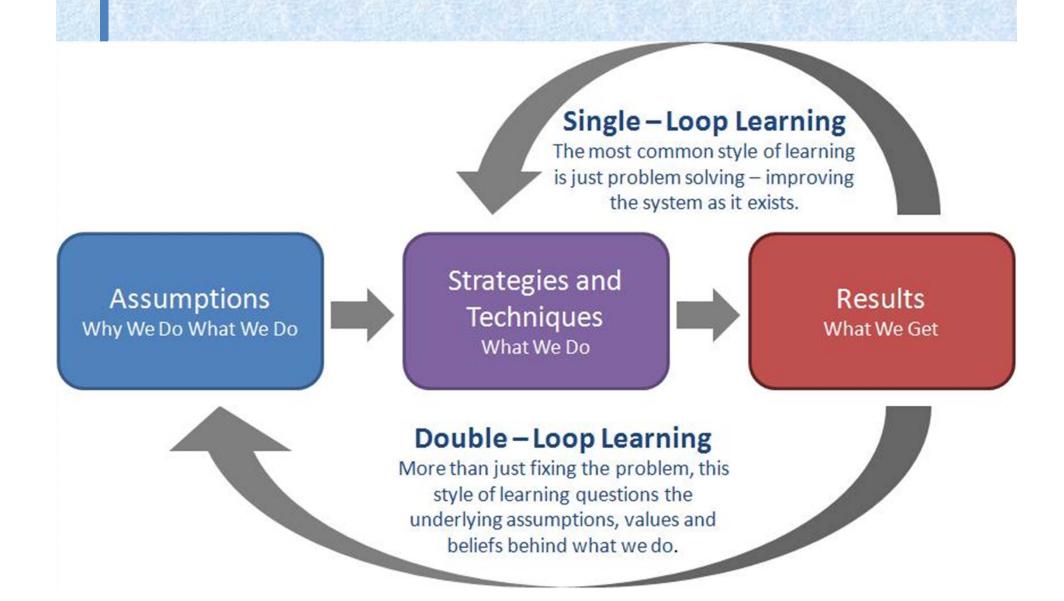
Jan W. Vasbinder¹, Bertil Andersson², W. Brian Arthur³, Maarten Boasson⁴, Rob de Boer⁵, Jean Pierre Changeux⁶, Esteban Domingo^Z, Manfred Eigen⁸, Alan Fersht⁹, Daan Frenkel⁹, Martin Rees 9 , Theo Groen 10 , Robert Huber 11 , Tim Hunt 12 , John Holland 13 , Robert May¹⁴, Erling Norrby¹⁵, Peter Nijkamp¹⁶, Jean Marie Lehn¹⁷, Rudy Rabbinge¹⁸, Marten Scheffer¹⁸, Peter Schuster¹⁹, Ismail Serageldin²⁰, Jan Stuip²¹, Jan de Vries²², Wim van Vierssen²³ & Rein Willems²⁴



Fig. 1 Conceptual model of an ideal-typical transdisciplinary research process (adapted from: Bergmann et al. 2005; Jahn 2008; Keil 2009; Bunders et al. 2010; there are several models which outline transdisciplinary research process in a similar way: e.g., Scholz et al. 2006; Pohl and Hirsch Hadorn 2007; Wiek 2009; Carew and Wickson 2010; Krütli et al. 2010b; Stokols et al. 2010; Talwar et al. 2011)



Cosa succede alle discipline quando si aprono?





I limiti della transdisciplinarità

- Processi lunghi -> minore produttività
- Metodi ancora non consolidati
- Rischio di superficialità
- Perdita di rigore



Trasformare la transdisciplinarità in disciplina?



Conclusioni

- Abbiamo bisogno delle discipline
- Abbiamo bisogno di risolvere problemi



Un adeguato sistema di incentivi



Grazie per l'attenzione!



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