

WHY AND HOW TO PROMOTE INTERDISCIPLINARITY IN RESEARCH AT THE UNIVERSITY? from epistemological to practical aspects

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UDA IKASTAROAK CURSOS DE VERANO SUMMER COURSES VIRTUES AND VICES OF MONODISCIPLINARITY AND MULTIDISCIPLINARITY some historical, practical and epistemological considerations

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THE VIRTUES OF DISCIPLINARY STRUCTURING OF SCIENCES

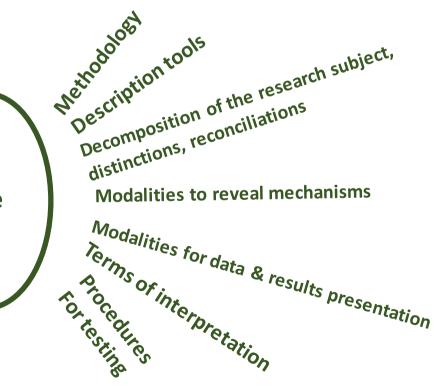
• "Natural" evolution with the development of sciences, (since the 19th century)

Accompanied the building of modern universities

Division of Work and Specialization

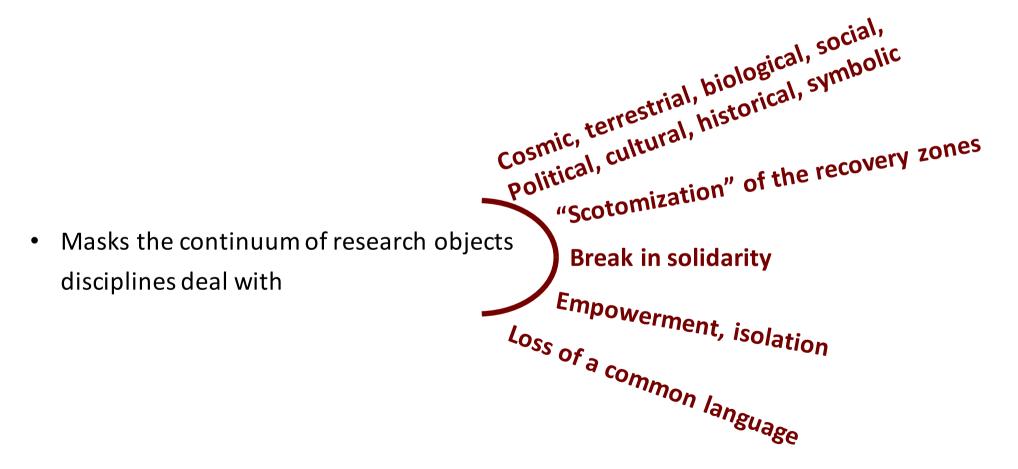
- Defined "consistent" areas of expertise
- Constructed relevant research objects

- Gave conceptual frameworks of reference
- Set categories
- Established reasoning modes

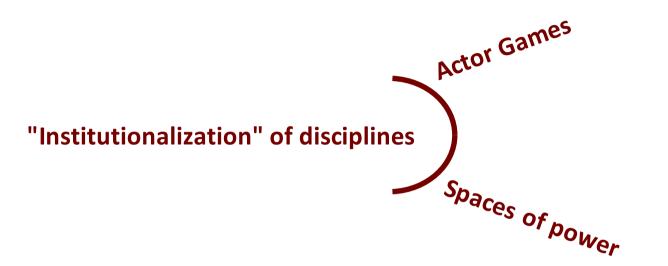


THE VICES OF DISCIPLINARY STRUCTURING OF SCIENCES

- Division of the work vs "speciation »
- Construction of the research object vs "reification" of the research object



THE VICES OF DISCIPLINARY STRUCTURING OF SCIENCES

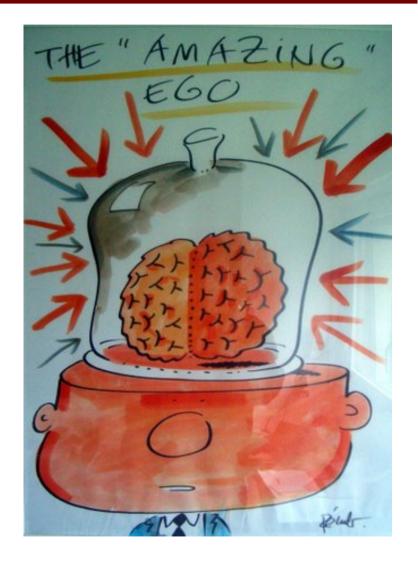


To finish with the disciplinary Egos?

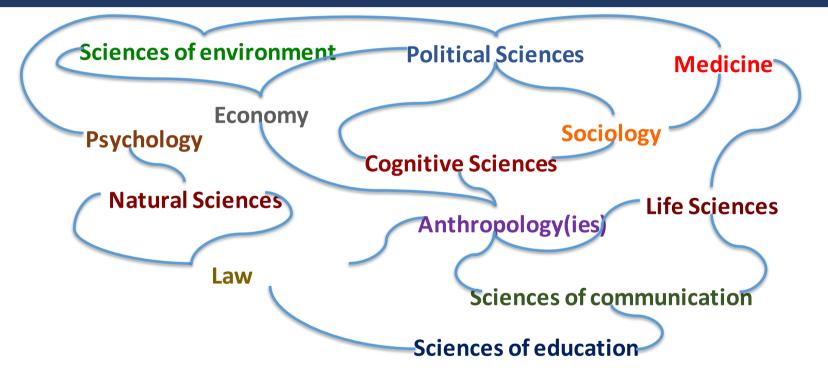
Each discipline is like a jar. Once you are in one of these jars, you need genius to get out or innovate: you think you live in natural boundaries.

Veyne, P. (1983). Les Grecs ont-ils cru à leurs mythes ?

Adapted from pers. communication with F. Darbellay

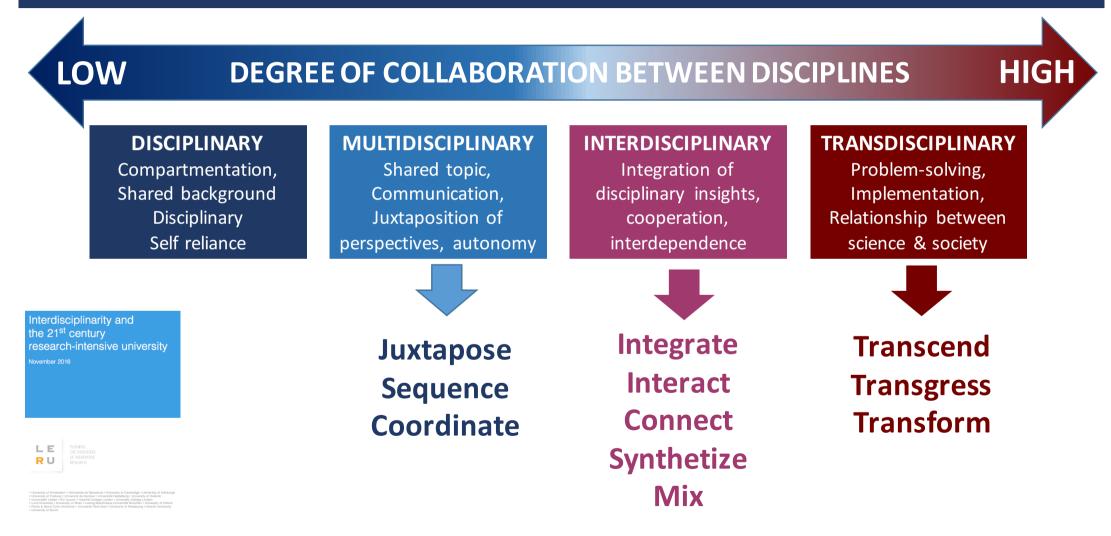


(Multi) disciplinary configurations Order or chaos of disciplines



"What a chimaera then is *man*, what a *novelty*, what a *monster*, what *chaos*, what a *subject* of *contradiction*, what a *prodigy*! *Judge* of *all things*, yet an *imbecile earthworm*; *depository* of *truth*, yet a sewer of *uncertainty* and *error*; pride and refuse of the *universe*. Who *shall* resolve this *tangle*?" — *Blaise Pascal*, Pensées

Operating concepts and concept network



FROM MONODISCIPLINARITY TO PLURIDISCIPLINARITY AND INTERDISCIPLINARITY : A turbulent evolution

THE VICES OF INTERDISCIPLINARITY IN SCIENCES

The "violent" polemics of the 1970s (especially in the social sciences)

The multi/interdisciplinarity likely to go against

- "scientificity"
- Rigor
- relevance of conceptual frameworks
- relevance of the statement of postulates and hypotheses
- relevance of the statement of methods and tools of analysis
- ...

THE NEED FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES IN SCIENCES

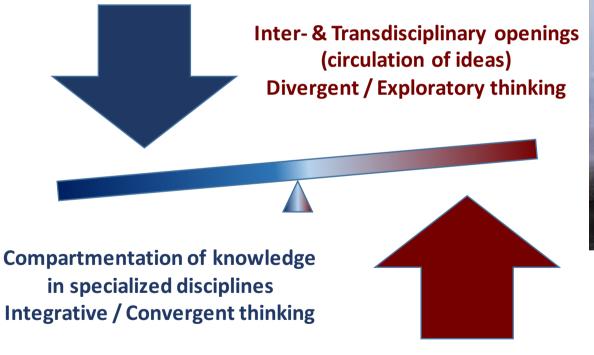
Address complex issues / problems / challenges

- How can human societies generate enough energy to meet human needs without causing irreparable damage to the planet?
- How do individual DNA sequences interact with environmental factors to influence the incidence of a disease?
- How does the transmission of electrical signals between neurons generate a set of subtle and complex behaviours?
- What will be the impacts of changes in the Earth's atmosphere on the climate, glaciers and oceans?
- What combination of biological, environmental and social factors is causing the increase in obesity rates seen in many parts of the world?
- How can innovations in agriculture feed a growing human population?
- How can human societies act to provide a better framework for integration, fight against inequalities and promote economic development?
- How to understand the diversity of cultures, their historical depth, their languages, their social and institutional structures to better understand the dynamics that cross them?
- How to take into account individual behaviour towards risks and social attitudes towards progress, research and science
- How to promote and support the adaptation of the entire population to the transformations of society? ...

THE VIRTUES OF INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES IN SCIENCES

- The virtues of "embodied" interdisciplinarity, of the « <u>NAIVE LOOK</u> », of the absence of <u>INHIBITION</u> to cross disciplinary boundaries
 - The example of Charles DARWIN
 - The example of Alfred WEGENER
- The virtues of <u>COVERINGS</u>, <u>CONTACTS</u>, <u>TRANSFERS</u>
 - The example of the « biological revolution » in the fifties
- The virtues of **NOTIONS** migration
 - The example of Shannon's information theory
- The virtues of **OBJECTS** migration
 - The example of prehistory and study of hominization
- The virtues of <u>CONCEPTS migration</u>
 - The example of the concept of ecosystem
- The virtues of **COGNITIVE SHEMES** migration
 - The example of the study of cosmos, self-governing machines, artificial intelligence

MONO & MULTI/INTER DISCIPLINARITY IN RESEARCH : Two complementary approaches





THE KEY TO LIFE IS BALANCE

INTERDISCIPLINARITY: BETWEEN INJUNCTION and OBSTACLES

- Funding mechanisms most often aligned with disciplinary research
- A context of budget reduction favouring activities deemed "essential »
 - significant fluctuations in support for interdisciplinary research
- Interdisciplinary research "started" with support for pilot projects
 - Problem of long term
- Funding of research favouring the individual at the expense of the group
- Difficulties in funding "at risk" research
- The "standard" modalities of peer review processes make it difficult to evaluate projects that go beyond the disciplinary boundaries of experts or programs

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SOME PREREQUISITE TO CONSIDER IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERDISCIPLINARITY

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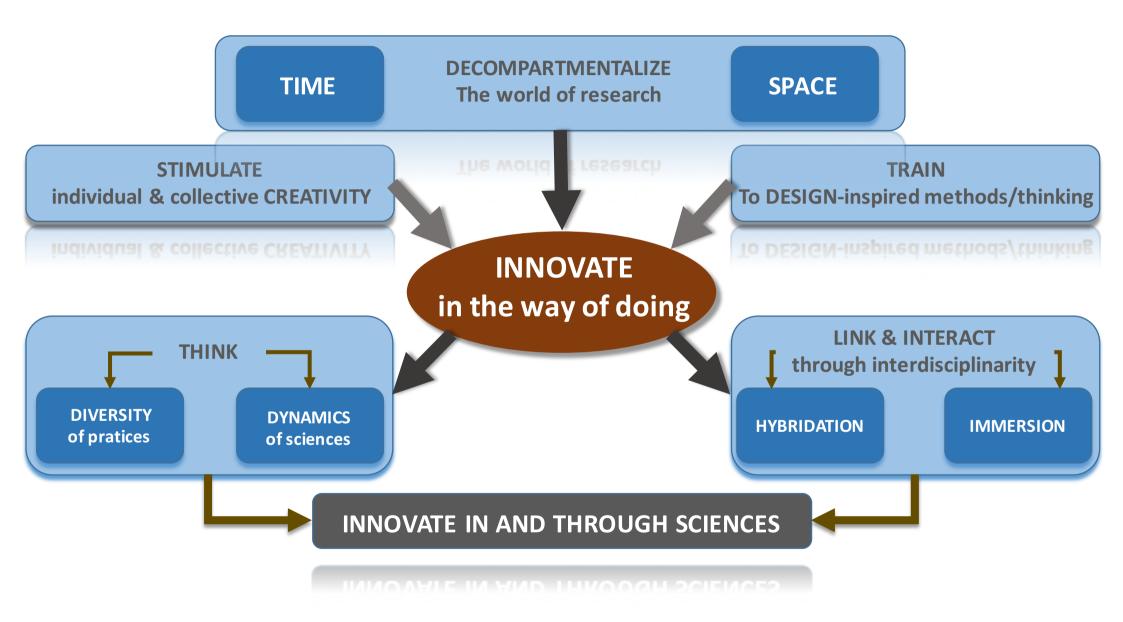
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METHOD-METHOD-METHOD & SKILLS-SKILLS-SKILLS TO RAISE IN OVERCOMING TENSIONS AND CONTRADICTIONS

Originality \leftrightarrow **Tradition** Selflessness ↔ Passion **Cooperation** ↔ **Competition** Closing \leftrightarrow Opening Sharing \leftrightarrow Secret Distinctiveness ↔ Sense of belonging Commitment \leftrightarrow Independence Autonomy \leftrightarrow Responsibility Democracy \leftrightarrow Autocracy



Inter-personal factors

- Cohesion of the team
- Diversity of the team
- Flexibility of the team
- Regular and effective communication
- Mutual respect & trust

Intra-personal factors

- Collaborative work skills
- Preparation for conflict management
- Participatory leadership style

Factors linked to environment

- Proximity
- Comfortable workspaces
- Collaborative workspaces
- Private workspaces

Factors influencing effectiveness of an interdisciplinary team

Social & « political » factors

- Policy for exchanges & collaboration facilitation
- Policy & protocols supporting interdisciplinary collaboration

Organizational factors

- Strong incentives for collaboration
- Non-hierarchical structure
- Diversity of represented perspectives
- Climate for information sharing
- Climate for recognition sharing

Technological factors

- Strength of internal & external network links
- Effective IT & digital support
- Data management

