

In association with:



td-net Network for Transdisciplinary Research





Science and Policy

Platform of the Swiss Academy of Sciences

KFPE – Commission for Research Partnerships with Developing Countries



Lucerne University of Applied Sciences and Arts

HOCHSCHULE LUZERN

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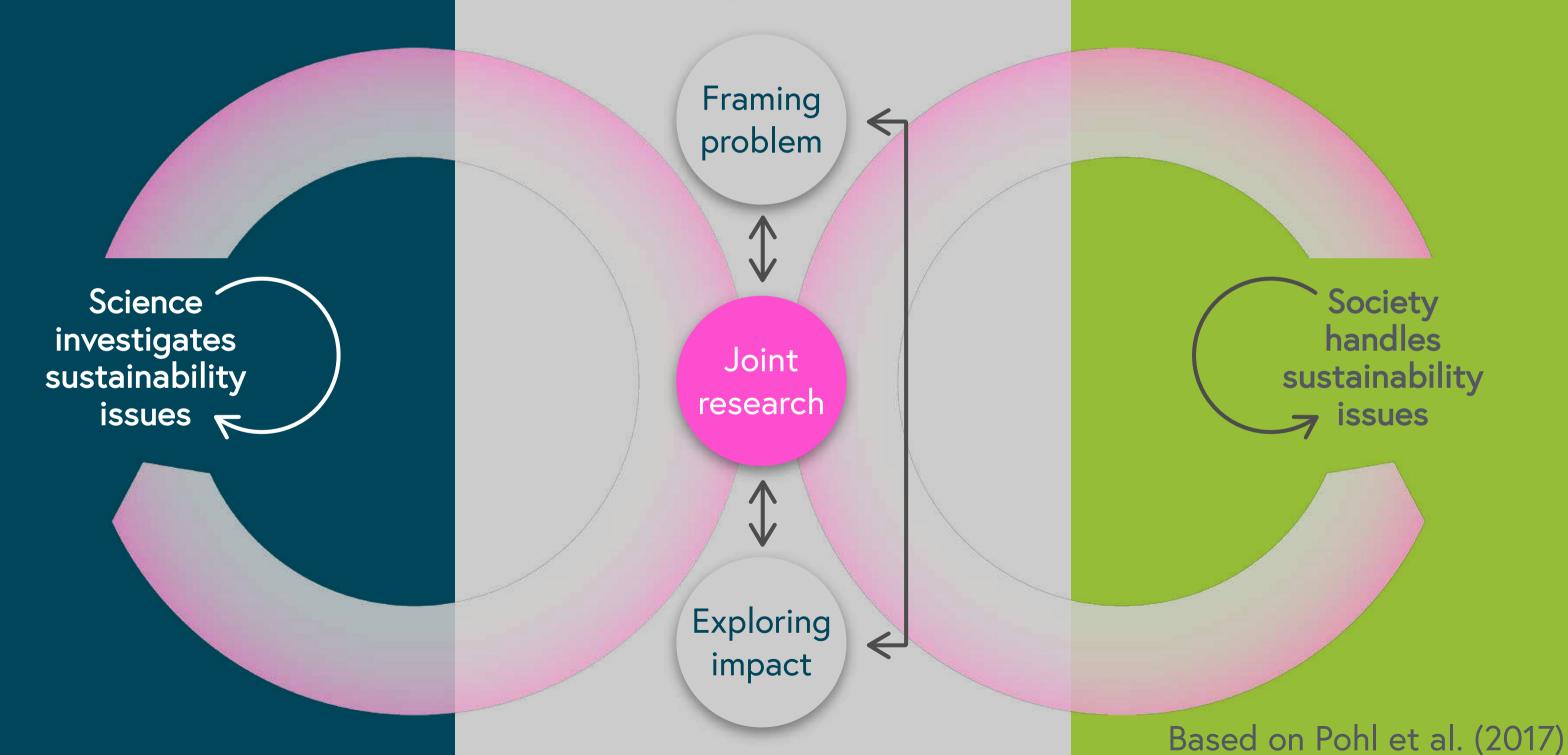
Phase 2: jointly conduct research

Is it true?
Realm of science, rigor, and understanding

Transdisciplinary Research

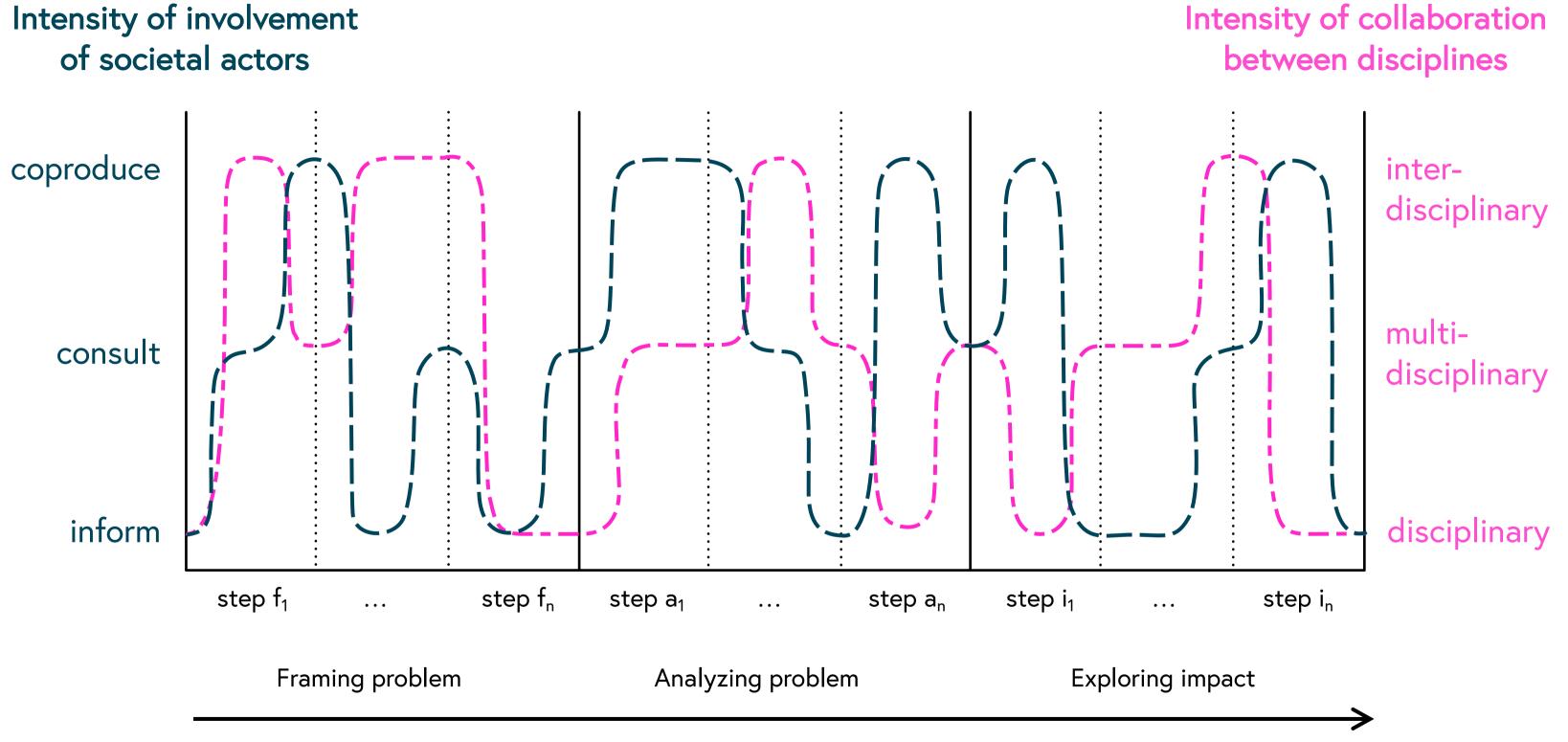
Functional-dynamic collaboration of disciplines and societal actors to investigate and handle sustainability issues

Does it work?
Realm of practice,
relevance, and design



Tasks you might encounter in the second phase

- Jointly generate knowledge
- Bridging different knowledges and interest (sometimes called 'integration')



Transdisciplinary research process

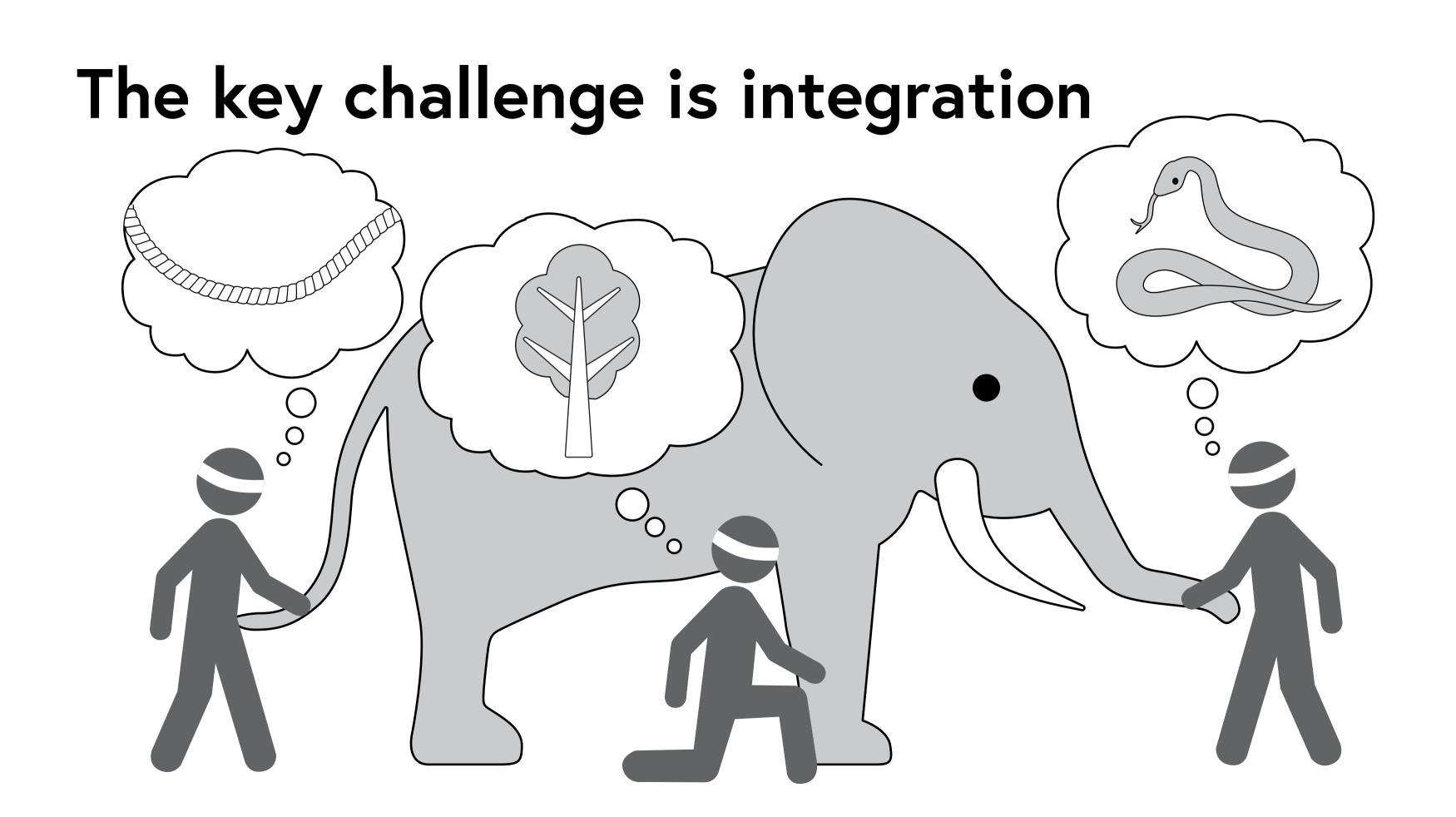
The key challenge is integration

'[...] the cognitive operation that establishes a novel, hitherto non-existent connection between distinct entities of a given context.'

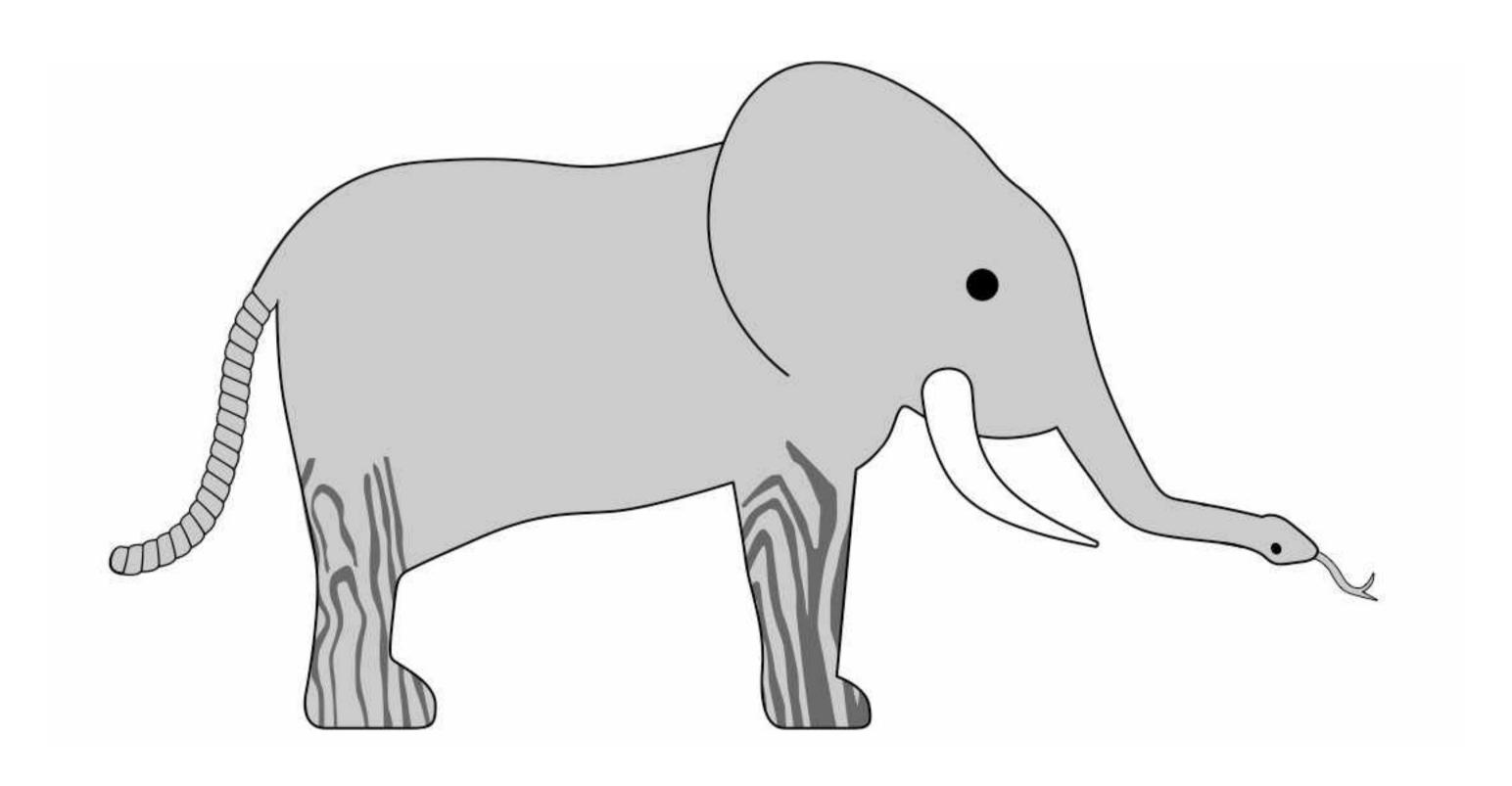
(Jahn et al. 2012)

'We treat integration as an input/output process, where a series of changes to the inputs results in a 'bringing together' or combination of inputs, producing an output.'

(O'Rourke et al. 2016)



The key challenge is integration



There are different ideas how far integration should go

Consensus

'Systems of thought in reflective equilibrium'

Shared understanding

Boundary object

Shared interests (Star & Griesemer 1989)

Different perspectives in a constructive exchange (Boix-Mansilla 2010)

Tools supporting the joint research

- Give-and-take matrix: supports coordination among sub-projects, define input from / output for other sub-projects
- Nomadic concepts: explain key concept of the joint project, find perspectives to link

At the end of second phase there is ideally

- Some answers to the open questions that were coproduced by the participants
- Clarity about how far consensus and dissent go
- Participants that had some interesting insights over the process

References

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