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Título:

Producción artística, políticas culturales y exclusión.

Resumen de la Memoria:

Mi principal línea de investigación se centra en el análisis de las políticas culturales de estímulo a la economía creativa y la producción artística en España. En la última década, se ha definido la economía creativa como el futuro de Europa, el elemento central de su estrategia de crecimiento. Informes de la UE sitúan a las artes plásticas en el centro de esta economía creativa. Barcelona y Madrid han sido promocionadas como ciudades creativas. Sin embargo, muchos artistas e intelectuales denuncian que al mismo tiempo que en el discurso político ensalza la producción artística, los productores artísticos son excluidos del mercado de trabajo y del mercado inmobiliario. Para estos críticos las políticas culturales en España no están tan interesadas en fomentar la producción artística como en promover el turismo y la "gentrification" de las ciudades creativas. Mi investigación muestra que esta crítica es relativamente simplista. Los productores artísticos no están completamente excluidos de las políticas culturales: en los últimos años se han desarrollado muchas instituciones culturales de ayuda a la producción, generando ámbitos de relación con los artistas. Mas que de exclusión, tendríamos que hablar de negociación. El objetivo fundamental de mi investigación es describir las consecuencias del desarrollo de estas políticas culturales sobre la producción artística, más allá de la crítica. Mi trayectoria de investigación siempre se ha focalizado en el estudio de las relaciones entre políticas culturales y prácticas artísticas, desde una perspectiva etnográfica e histórica, en diferentes campos, esencialmente Brasil y España. En mi tesis doctoral analicé la institucionalización de la cultura afro-brasileña a través de ciertas políticas culturales: como las prácticas y los objetos religiosos se han transformado en objetos y prácticas artísticas; como los templos se han vuelto museos, los sacerdotes, artistas, etc. He descrito este proceso en términos de objetivación de la cultura. Como resultado de mi trabajo sobre políticas culturales en Brasil, he publicado un libro (Fetishes and Monuments, 2007) y varios artículos y capítulos de libro en inglés, español y portugués (ver curriculum) Paralelamente a mi investigación en Brasil, desde fines de los años noventa trabajo sobre arte contemporáneo y políticas culturales en España. Este es el campo en el que me he centrado en los últimos años, y en el que quiero profundizar y expandir mi trabajo a través del Programa Ramón y Cajal. De una forma similar a mi investigación en Brasil, me interesa entender como nuevos ámbitos institucionales no solo acogen, sino que transforman la cultura y la producción artística. He publicado ya varios artículos y capítulos de libro sobre estas cuestiones (ver curriculum) y mi intención es publicar una monografía. Esta es una línea de investigación altamente interdisciplinar, que abarca desde la antropología a la geografía económica, pasando por los estudios culturales y la sociología de la cultura. A un nivel teórico, el objetivo de esta línea de investigación es contribuir a debates mas amplios sobre la economía creativa, las nuevas formas de trabajo, y las políticas de innovación y desarrollo. Pero mi intención es hacer una contribución no solo teórica sino también práctica, que pueda ser usada en la redefinición de estas políticas culturales.

Resumen del Curriculum Vitae:

Actualmente soy Senior Lecturer (Profesor Titular) en Goldsmiths, University of London. Recibí la licenciatura en Geografía e Historia, especialidad en Antropología Social, en la Universidad de Barcelona (junio 1996). Soy Master en Social Sciences (junio 1998) y Ph.D. in Social Anthropology por la University of Chicago (diciembre 2003), con la tesis ¿Fetishes, Images, Commodities, Artworks: Afro-Brazilian Art and Culture in Bahia¿. Mi investigación doctoral fue becada por ¿La Caixa¿, AECL, y SSRC. Antes de terminar el doctorado, fui Profesor colaborador en la Universidad de Barcelona y en la Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona (2001) y me fue concedida la ¿Starr Lectureship¿ en la University of Chicago (2003). Después de acabar el doctorado, acepté un contrato como Research Associate en el King¿s College London en el proyecto de investigación ¿Cultures of the Lusophone Black Atlantic¿. En 2005 acepté un contrato permanente de ¿Lecturer¿ (Profesor) en el Departamento de Antropología de Goldsmiths, University of London. Al mismo tiempo continué trabajando en el proyecto de King¿s College, en el cual acepté el cargo de co-director. Como resultado de este proyecto publicamos un volumen editado, ¿Cultures of the Lusophone Black Atlantic¿ (Palgrave Macmillan, New York 2007). Este año 2011 hemos publicado el volumen editado ¿Sorcery in the Black Atlantic¿ (University of Chicago Press). En 2007 publiqué el libro ¿Fetishes and Monuments; Afro-Brazilian art and culture in the 20th Century¿ (Berghahn Books New York 2007) resultado de mi tesis doctoral. He publicado también varios capítulos de libro y artículos sobre arte, religión y políticas culturales, en revistas internacionales como Critique of Anthropology, Anthropology and Medicine, Visual Anthropology, o Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute. Destacaría en particular ¿The secret life of stones¿ en el Journal of Material Culture, premio Alfred Gell (2005). Actualmente estoy editando el volumen 17 del Journal of Portuguese and Lusophone Cultural Studies, sobre dinero y personalismo (2011). Paralelamente a mi trabajo sobre el Atlántico Negro, he trabajado sobre arte contemporáneo y políticas culturales en España desde fines de los años noventa. Esta es mi principal área de investigación en la actualidad. He publicado ya diversos artículos, entre los cuales destacaría el reciente ¿Spectacle and Archive in two Contemporary Art Museums in Spain¿ (Material Worlds, Palgrave, Londres 2011). También organicé dos exposiciones en Barcelona con el artista Jaume Xifra. Dentro de Goldsmiths, ha concentrado mi actividad investigación en políticas culturales y arte contemporáneo, supervisando varias tesis sobre arte y políticas culturales en Reino Unido, Rumania y Grecia, y enseñando cursos de Antropología del Arte y Políticas Culturales a nivel de posgraduado . Desde 2007 soy coordinador del Master in Anthropology and Cultural Politics. En los últimos dos años, gracias a una beca de Goldsmiths, he realizado periodos de trabajo de campo sobre arte y política en Barcelona (Octubre 2008; Enero-Marzo 2010). He sido también investigador invitado en Columbia University (Noviembre- Diciembre 2008) y UFBA (Junio-Setiembre 2009). En el último año he empezado a colaborar con el grupo de investigación GRECS (Grupo de investigación en Exclusión y Control Social) de la Universidad de Barcelona.



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Título:

Adaptive learning systems: Technology, Institutions and Knowledge

Resumen de la Memoria:

The remarkable pace and extent of innovation in medicine stand at heart of the extraordinary economic and health benefits enjoyed by modern societies over the last three decades. Significant progress has been made in basic scientific research, in the clinical practices and in the attendant pharmaceutical and medical industries. Despite the attention that new devices and drugs usually attract, however, the consensus is that medicine's best hope is not with today's technology but tomorrow's trained clinicians. At the same time, there is paucity of evidence on the extent to which adaptations in the system for the formation of clinical human capital can enable or hinder the application of existing know-how as well as the exploration of new routes for discovery in medicine. My research seeks to fill this gap by focussing on the understudied relation between generation and transmission of medical knowledge, namely the evolution of clinical training and its connections with the broader process of innovation. The basic conjecture is that the demand for skills is driven by changes in technology and, that at the same time, the supply of skills depends on changes in the educational system. To explore these issues I propose to (i) develop methods to assess the trajectories of scientific production which underpin medical innovation processes; and (ii) connect the latter to changes in the instituted systems for medical training. In short the research seeks to tackle the following question: how do patterns of scientific specialisation and division of scientific labour map onto the organization of clinical training? Methodologically I will complement state-of-the-art analysis of scientometric data with a qualitative study on the evolution of the supply of medical and clinical education in selected centres around the world. This research has three levels of novelty: (i) the elaboration of new indicators for scientific production, networking and specialist training in medicine; (ii) the analysis of complementarities between health policy and education policy; (iii) the comparison of organizations embedded in different institutional and national contexts to capture cogent differences and similarities.

Resumen del Curriculum Vitae:

I am Senior Research Fellow at the University of Manchester (UK) with external affiliations at the Mount Sinai Medical Centre (USA), Collegio Carlo Alberto (Italy), the Paterson Institute of Cancer Research (UK) and the Institute of Innovation and Knowledge Management (INGENIO, CSIC-UPV) (Spain). My research combines various perspectives and approaches to advance knowledge on the sources and the effects of innovation. After training in Economics (B.Sc. University of Catania, Italy; M.Sc. University of Manchester, UK) in 2001 I embarked on a Ph.D. at CRIC, the Centre for Research on Innovation and Competition of the University of Manchester. My thesis on the transformations of the competitive structure of the British banking sector employed a mix of quantitative (modeling and statistical analysis) and qualitative (interviews, literature surveys) methods. Upon completing the Ph.D. in 2004 I was Research Associate at CRIC for one year before being granted a two-year post-doctoral fellowship by the Manchester Business School. In this period my research interests reaches towards new areas - Medical Innovation and the dynamics of skills - and new methods - especially Network Analysis. The interdisciplinary nature of the study of medical innovation is a key component of my research trajectory. In 2008 I was offered a tenured position as Research Fellow at the University of Manchester. This post entailed active participation to a number of projects commissioned by national and international organizations including the National Health Service (NHS, UK), the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC, UK), Fondazione Rosselli (Italy), the Sustainable Consumption Institute (UK), Leverhulme Foundation (UK), NESTA (UK) as well as the European Commission. In 2009 after extremely competitive selection I was awarded an Intra-European Marie Curie Fellowship by the European Commission. I took this opportunity to deepen my research on medical innovation at the Institute of Knowledge Management and Innovation (INGENIO) in Valencia (Spain). Another important outcome of the Marie Curie is the consolidation of international collaborations with the Mount Sinai Medical Centre and Columbia University (US). In 2010 I was promoted Senior Research Fellow at the University of Manchester, only five years after I had completed my Ph.D. Over 6 years of professional experience in the academia I published over 15 articles and book contributions on competition in banking; innovation in health-care; returns to education; regional development, as well as conceptual pieces on Innovation Systems and consumer demand. Among other achievements it is worth stressing various invitations as visiting research fellow at international universities; my role as scientific reviewer for various international funding agencies and scientific journals; invitations at over 30 conferences, workshops and seminars as well as guest lecturer at various centres of excellence such as Columbia University in the US.



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Título:

Examining the promise of HIV elimination through social science lens: insights from two different epidemiological contexts

Resumen de la Memoria:

Under the broad umbrella of the study of the social determinants of health and building on contributions from a diversity of disciplines including epidemiology, demography and sociology, I propose to bring together my expertise in the study of sexual behaviours with my work in the field HIV treatment to develop a new line of research that will examine the promise of HIV elimination through an analysis of the synergies and conflicts between HIV treatment and prevention paying particular attention to the wider cultural, social and economic context shaping individual's sexual and health seeking behaviours. Mathematical modellers from the World Health Organization have recently suggested that testing everyone for HIV and immediately offering antiretroviral treatment to those who test positive could lead to the eradication of HIV within 50 years. This bold suggestion has fuelled one of hottest debates in Aids science and has been contested with concerns over cost-effectiveness, the adequacy of the model to different epidemiological contexts and the potential for violation of human rights derived from a universal testing approach. The success of the test and treat approach relies heavily on a dramatic increase in the proportion of people tested, optimal adherence to antiretroviral regimes, and the prevention of a risk compensation effect whereas the belief of being non-infectious would lead antiretroviral users to engage into unprotected sex. In the framework of broad multi-disciplinary programs, social science methods- with their focus on disentangling meanings and unpacking underlying processes- are particularly well suited to answer some of the most crucial questions that need to be addressed before test and treat policies are recommended on a larger scale. The research line proposed aims at examining the feasibility of implementing a test a treat approach in two different epidemiological contexts: i) a rural sub-Saharan setting with an epidemic generalized across different population strata and ii) a major European town with an epidemic concentrated in specific groups. Drawing from social-ecological theories which situate individuals in a dynamic social ecology in which individuals adapt their behaviour to their social environment, this work will address current gaps in the understanding of 1) underlying mechanisms and pathways guiding individuals' testing decisions 2) determinants of sustained optimal adherence to antiretroviral regimes in a context of overlapping vulnerabilities and an earlier start of therapy 3) changes in risk perceptions, reproductive choices and disclosure decisions triggered by HIV treatment initiation. The empirical basis of this comparative research will be mainly formed by qualitative data collected against the backdrop of two cohort studies in Tanzania and Spain. Field work tools will include illness narratives, body mapping exercises, flow charts, free-listings and matrix scorings. Through the development of a series of innovative and task-oriented Participatory Learning and Action activities this study will contribute to methodological advances and will pave the way for further participatory research on the social drivers of sexual and health seeking behaviours. Our results will contribute timely to one of the most recent scientific developments on a matter of global relevance.

Resumen del Curriculum Vitae:

After completing a degree in Economy (University Pompeu Fabra- Barcelona, 1994) I embarked in a doctorate programme in Sociology at the University of Barcelona. My PhD research brought together insights from economy, sociology and epidemiology to analyse the effects of the liberalisation of the Russian economy on mortality rates paying particular attention to the behavioural and psycho-social pathways mediating the relationship between broad structural factors and individual health outcomes. Reflecting its multidisciplinary nature, my PhD was co-directed by an economist and a sociologist and was qualified by a multi-sectorial board of evaluators with a cum laude by unanimity. During almost ten years I have been gaining experience in the areas of health systems and community based research in a diversity of socio-cultural settings including the Balkans, Central America, the former Soviet Union and Sub-Saharan Africa. My main areas of work have been the social and structural determinants of sexual and health-care seeking behaviours in the context of pluralistic medical systems. My post doctoral career started as HIV advisor for the United Nations Development Programme where during a two-year period I conducted qualitative research including a situation and stakeholders analysis aimed at informing the development of the first national HIV strategy of Albania. Employed as Lecturer in Sociology at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM), since June 2006 I have set up and coordinated a qualitative research unit against the backdrop of the second oldest cohort study in the African continent. Our research focus is access to treatment for HIV, particularly the social and family factors governing treatment initiation and adherence. My commitment to multidisciplinary approaches is reflected in the diversity of journals where the results of my work have been published. These include journals within the Social Sciences but also in the fields of Public Health and Infectious Diseases. I have co-authored 12 papers including 8 at peer-reviewed journals, of which 6 as first author and 3 at publications with impact factors above 2000. I have co-authored 11 presentations at international congresses including 5 oral presentations. The ethical aspects of medical research occupy a central position in my career and this is reflected in my contribution to the creation of an Ethical Review Board at the Tanzanian National Institute for Medical Research. I am a member of the Editorial Board of the journal Aids Patient Care and STDs and part of the PhD committees of 3 LSHTM students and one from the Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute. I contribute to the LSHTM MSc in Public Health as coordinator of the module 'Principles of Social Research' and tutor for 'Health Care Evaluation'. I have been visiting researcher at the National Centre for Psychosocial Factors and Health in Sweden and the National Institute for Preventive Medicine in Russia and have conducted an internship at the World Health Organization headquarters in Geneva. I coordinated an HIV Prevention Program with a research component on the sexual behaviours of hard-to-reach groups in Zanzibar as well as the elaboration of a monograph on the impact of Economic Reforms on Health, both financed by the EC DG VIII. I hold an advanced level diploma in Swahili.



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Título:

New challenges in contemporary democracies: The institutional components of pre-electoral fraud

Resumen de la Memoria:

En algunas circunstancias, los gobiernos intentan evitar ser controlados. Si las elecciones son el mecanismo empleado para premiar o castigar a los gobiernos, éstos pueden tratar de alterar la dinámica electoral manipulando el funcionamiento de las elecciones. Esto es, el gobierno puede tener incentivos para evitar ser desplazado del poder y para ello puede estar dispuesto a cometer fraude electoral. Cuando tienen éxito, los incumbents permanecen en el poder evitando así el control de los ciudadanos. La literatura para comprender este reciente fenómeno político es embrionaria. Hasta la fecha, el fraude electoral se ha utilizado sobre todo como variable explicativa para comprender su efecto en el sistema de partidos o en la participación. Sin embargo, en la literatura apenas existen estudios comparados que se pregunten las causas que expliquen la aparición del fraude electoral. Existe un limitado número de estudios cualitativos que ofrecen razones para comprender la aparición de fraude electoral en países como Costa Rica, México, España o Ucrania. Además la metodología es dispar y varía desde el análisis ecológico hasta la elección racional. No existe, por tanto, un análisis comparado y sistemático que analice las causas de por qué aparece el fraude electoral. En mi investigación planteo definir y, luego explicar el fraude electoral a partir del tipo de diseño electoral y del grado de desarrollo económico. Los estudios existentes definen el fraude electoral usando conceptos muy generales y lo operacionalizan usando los resultados de organismos internacionales (UE y OSCE). En mi investigación, pretendo centrarme solamente en el fraude pre-electoral. Esta definición se apoya en la existencia de competitividad electoral y en la capacidad del incumbent para impedir que la oposición compita en igualdad de condiciones. Con respecto a las elecciones, es por tanto, una definición de fraude cometido ex-ante. Su operacionalización consistirá en el análisis cualitativo de diversas fuentes además de nuevas bases de datos existentes como NELDA. Esta definición servirá para explicar por qué el fraude pre-electoral es más frecuente en unas democracias que en otras. Más concretamente se pretende comprobar que a) el fraude electoral en las primeras elecciones democráticas aparece de forma aleatoria; b) a partir de las segundas elecciones democráticas, el fraude es más probable que aparezca en sistemas electorales mayoritarios que en sistemas de representación proporcional y, c) el incentivo institucional para que los gobiernos cometan fraude se reduce conforme aumenta el nivel de riqueza y educación.; cuanto mayor es la riqueza y el nivel de educación, menor la probabilidad de que se cometa fraude electoral. Estas hipótesis las comprobaré usando una base de datos con datos originales que incluya las democracias aparecidas entre 1946 y 2010.

Resumen del Curriculum Vitae:

Rubén Ruiz-Rufino es, desde 2005, doctor en Ciencias Políticas y Sociología por la Universidad Complutense. Su investigación doctoral, sin embargo, la llevó a cabo en la New York University (NYU) donde fue visiting student en el Department of Politics entre 2003 y 2005 gracias a becas de Cajamadrid y la Caixa. Su tesis fue dirigida por el prof. Adam Przeworski. Previamente obtuvo la licenciatura en Derecho por la Universidad de Granada (1998) tras cursar estudios en Göttingen y Edimburgo. Tras la licenciatura realizó dos Masters en ciencias sociales y políticas en la Universidad de Edimburgo (1999) e Instituto Juan March (2001) del que es doctor miembro desde 2005. Su carrera posdoctoral incluye puestos docentes pero sobre todo investigadores. Entre 2006 y 2007 fue profesor de ciencia política en la Saint Louis University in Madrid y la Universidad Complutense. Desde 2007 ha obtenido becas y contratos posdoctorales para investigar en centros de investigación nacionales e internacionales de reconocido prestigio académico. En 2007, fue Max Weber Fellow en el Instituto Universitario Europeo (IUE) de Florencia. Entre 2008 y 2011 fue Investigador Juan de la Cierva en el Instituto de Políticas y Bienes Públicos del CSIC (IPP-CSIC) y, desde 2011 es Investigador García Pelayo en el Centro de Estudios Políticos y Constitucionales (CEPC). Su actividad investigadora ha estado ligada a la colaboración en diversos proyectos de investigación. En 2005 fue asistente de investigación en el proyecto ¿Democratic citizenship and Legitimacy (CIDEL)¿ financiado por el V Programa Marco de la UE. Entre 2008 y 2009 fue investigador del proyecto ¿El Estado y la creación de capital social¿ (SEJ2006-07695) financiado por el Plan Nacional de Investigación. Desde 2010 es investigador principal del proyecto ¿Los dilemas de la democracia para el ¿buen gobierno¿¿ (CSO2009-10012) también financiado por el Plan Nacional dependiente del MICINN. Tiene dos áreas de investigación relacionadas. Por un lado, parte de sus investigaciones se orientan a comprender el funcionamiento de instituciones políticas como los sistemas electorales. Parte de estas investigaciones han sido publicadas en revistas de prestigio internacional como Electoral Studies o West European Politics. Por otro lado, sus investigaciones también se centran en estudiar cómo las instituciones que facilitan la representación política en sociedades multiétnicas ayudan a comprender fenómenos como la moderación del conflicto étnico o la satisfacción con la democracia. Algunos de estos resultados han sido publicados en revistas de alto impacto académico como European Journal of Political Research. Todos estos trabajos se caracterizan por emplear un método comparado y cuantitativo. Los resultados de sus trabajos han sido discutidos en los principales congresos nacionales e internacionales. Así, sus trabajos sobre el funcionamiento de los sistemas electorales se han discutidos en APSA, ECPR, ISA o AECPA y sus trabajos sobre minorías étnicas en IPSA o CES. Además de a las actividades propias de la vida académica, también se ha dedicado a la transferencia de conocimientos a la sociedad civil. De esta manera, ha trabajado para la UE y la OSCE en misiones internacionales de observación internacional. También ha participado en debates actuales con publicaciones de gran difusión.



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Título:

On diversity and social impact in public research: synergies and trade-offs between heterogeneity and excellence

Resumen de la Memoria:

The organisation of science and technology is shifting towards more collaborative and cross-disciplinary modes of knowledge production as a response to demands of relevance. This has led to an increase in policies promoting social and cognitive diversity in research organisations so that they become more capable of bridging divides, for example across disciplines or between university and industry. The assumption is that diversity in research brings forth more scientific breakthroughs, fosters innovation and deals better with social problems. However, there is little evidence showing how or whether diversity leads indeed to higher social impact or whether it makes other contributions to science. These questions are crucial to policy in a moment in which demands of accountability (exacerbated by budgetary constraints) push for tighter evaluations that are generally implemented in narrow disciplinary terms. The lack of evidence on the effects of diversity stems from the lack of methods on how to assess either socio-cognitive diversity or social impact. My research addresses this gap by: (i) developing methods for the appraisal of the diversity of research and (ii) investigating how diversity in research relates to different social impacts, either directly or by supporting the research environment. In summary, it aims to contribute to the understanding of the relationships (i.e. synergies and trade-offs) between the multiple characteristics of research organisations (diversity) and their plural missions (various forms of impact). A comparison between research organisations in Spain, the UK and Germany, will allow investigate overlaps and differences across institutional and national contexts. The study will use a mixed-method approach based on interviews and scientometric data. I plan to complement these approaches with surveys on activities and expectations on the applications of research. The singular contribution of this project is the combination of a novel framework for mapping diversity, with state-of-the-art tools from network analysis and complexity sciences. INGENIO's expertise in knowledge transfer and the socio-economic impact of research offers an excellent environment to support this project.

Resumen del Curriculum Vitae:

I am a fellow and senior research associate at SPRU (Univ. Sussex) and the Georgia Institute of Technology, two of the world leading organisations in the field of Science Policy and Innovation Studies. I first read a BSc in physics from the University of Barcelona. In 1995 was awarded a fellowship by the Japanese government (6 years) and I moved to Japan in to study bacterial colonies and populations of social amoeba, combining experimental cell and developmental biology with computer simulations based in complexity sciences approaches in Tohoku University (consistently ranked among the top 10 Asian universities). After my PhD, I joined in 2001 the newly created Nanobiotechnology Center at Cornell. My experiences in the nanobiotechnology centre aroused my interest in science policy. As a result, I decided to make a career shift. I moved to SPRU in 2004 to study an MSc in Science and Technology Policy and I became a fellow (faculty member) in 2005. In 2006, I was awarded an EU postdoctoral Marie Curie fellowship to study interdisciplinary research in bionanotechnology. During this fellowship, I complemented my social science training with postgraduate courses in innovation studies and social network analysis, and stays in Leuven, Georgia Tech (Atlanta) and GRIPS (Tokyo). In SPRU I have participated in a variety of projects, many of them funded by the EC with international partners. In 2008, I was awarded, as co-PI with A. Porter, a project in the NSF Science of Science Policy programme and I became part time senior research associate at Georgia Tech. My research on measures and mapping of interdisciplinarity (knowledge integration) in bionanotechnology has led to one book chapter, 12 journal publications (plus 2 forthcoming), and a total of 81 Web of Science (WoS) citations (44 in 2010 only) to my science policy work. One paper (Leydesdorff and Rafols, 2009) has received 35 ISI citations (43 Scopus) since its publication last year and was identified by Thomson-Reuters as one of the most cited papers in the field in the last two years. The value of my contributions has also been recognised by an invitation to an advisory panel on interdisciplinary indicators for the NSF Science and Engineering Indicators book; the organisation of a workshop on interdisciplinarity within the largest bibliometrics conference (ISSI) in 2009, and for the Royal Society in 2011; the use in policy reports of some of my work (e.g. science maps in OECD and Royal Society reports and workshop). I am a member of the editorial board of Scientometrics and I have acted as reviewer for 13 other journals and some funding agencies.



MINISTERIO
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**SUBPROGRAMA RAMON Y CAJAL
CONVOCATORIA 2011**

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Título:

"The Muslim Question": Exclusion, Inclusion and Identity Formation in Contemporary Western Europe

Resumen de la Memoria:

"The Muslim Question": Exclusion, Inclusion and Identity Formation in Contemporary Western Europe The research project examines debates about the Muslim question in contemporary Western Europe, including the emergent debates in Spain. I analyse how identities are formed in the context of practices of exclusion and inclusion in three West European countries: the United Kingdom, Denmark and Spain. In each case, I analyse how theoretical issues arise in particular contexts and around particular cases, thus bringing together theoretical and empirical research. Methodologically, I do discourse analysis in the style of "the Essex School" associated with the work of Ernesto Laclau, and my discourse analysis is deconstructivist, drawing on the work of Jacques Derrida as well as my earlier work on deconstruction. In the context of the UK, I show how practices of inclusion are marked by inevitable limits, and how they contribute to the formation of minority and majority identities. Having already done work on this, some of which is forthcoming in Political Theory, I will deepen and extend this research and finish a research monograph tentatively entitled The Politics of Identity and Inclusion: Equality, Hospitality, Recognition and Tolerance. Taking this research beyond the UK, I examine the Danish debates about Islam and Muslims during the last two decades. My focus is not on Muslims, but on those who debate Muslims, and how those debates contribute to the (re)formation of Danish national identity. Through analyses of the debates in a formal forum (parliamentary debates) as well as more informal fora (print and online versions of newspapers), I examine how different conflicts have been articulated, how borders are drawn and identities (re)produced. From this material, I will write a research monograph tentatively entitled The Muslim Question. In the context of Spain, I will analyse the evolving discourse on Muslims and, especially the hijab. This is all the more interesting because the debates here have emerged later than in Northern Europe, and the analyses of the UK and Danish debates will therefore provide an important external perspective on the Spanish debates. As in the case of Denmark, I examine how the Muslim question is articulated as a problem, and how this contributes to the identity formation of those who debate Islam and Muslims. And, as in the cases of the UK and Denmark, my deconstructive discourse analysis focuses on particular cases, although the aim is also to gain a comparative perspective on the three countries. I will seek to collaborate with Spanish researchers who are interested in this issue, and who have a more in depth knowledge of Spanish language and political culture than I do at the moment. Normatively, the aim of the research is to challenge existing and dominant representations of identities, thus facilitating their rearticulation. The main research outputs will be two research monographs (on the UK and Denmark respectively) with internationally recognised publishers as well as a number of articles in top international refereed journals. In addition, I will give papers at national and international conferences and apply for funding to organise workshops here in Spain.

Resumen del Curriculum Vitae:

After finishing my PhD in 2003, I was a Teaching Fellow in Political Theory in the Department of Government, University of Essex for two years. In September 2005, I took up a permanent position as Junior Lecturer in the Department of Politics and Public Administration, University of Limerick. I left that position in January 2007 for a permanent Lectureship in the School of Politics & International Relations at Queen Mary, University of London, where I have been a Senior Lecturer since October 2008. Since September 2008, I have also been García Pelayo Fellow at Centro de Estudios Políticos y Constitucionales (CEPC) in Madrid. In addition, from 2004 to 2007, I taught deconstruction and discourse theory to PhD students in the Essex Summer School in Social Science Data Analysis and, in 2005, in the Discourse Theory Summer School at Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand. With research being integral to the job, the permanent positions have made it possible for me to focus on a coherent and continuous research agenda and to focus on developing high quality research outputs. I have prioritised quality over quantity and sought to publish high quality outputs in internationally recognised outlets, which is to say articles in international, peer reviewed journals (including two pieces in the top political theory journal, Political Theory), and books with internationally recognised publishers. My publications are distributed across three related research lines, of which the first two are directly related to my proposed research for the Ramón y Cajal fellowship. A first line of research examines methodological questions. I have developed a particular reading of Ernesto Laclau's discourse theory, which I have later applied in an article and two chapters. In a recent article, I have developed the basics of a deconstructive approach to political theory, which I have applied in a number of writings on diversity and exclusion and on Habermas. A second line of research focuses on issues surrounding diversity and exclusion. Here my recent work has focused on issues of exclusion/inclusion in relation to cultural and religious diversity. This is the focus of my research project at CEPC, "Deconstructing Tolerance Discourse", from which two articles have been accepted for Polity and Political Theory, among other things. The third line of research examines the political philosophy of Jürgen Habermas. I have published articles in, among other places, Political Theory, a research monograph (Deconstructing Habermas), an introduction to Jürgen Habermas's work (Habermas: A Guide for the Perplexed) and an edited volume (The Derrida-Habermas Reader). While my publications are distributed across three lines of research, they demonstrate a coherent research strategy where methodological, theoretical and substantial issues interact. Altogether I have published two monographs, one edited and one co-edited book, ten articles in international refereed journals as well as eleven book chapters, three non-refereed articles, three replies, two working papers, two interviews, three review essays and numerous book reviews. This is in addition to seventy paper presentations at conferences and research seminars. I have acted as a reviewer for a number of journals (incl. American Political Science Review and Political Theory), book publishers (incl. Oxford UP) and the ESRC.