

# Samfunnsutviklingens kulturelle forutsetninger – SAMKUL



## Prosjektkatalog

- 23 forskernettverk i perioden 2012 – 2013 (nr. 1 - 23)
- 16 forskningsprosjekter med start i 2013 (nr. 24 - 39)
- 8 forskningsprosjekter med start i 2014 (nr. 40 - 47)
- 13 forskernettverk i perioden 2015-2017 (nr.48 – 60)

Mars 2015

## 23 forskernettverk i perioden 2012 – 2013 (nr. 1-23)

### 1 SciLiterature. Narrativizing science

Prosjektansvarlig:  
**Det humanistiske fakultet, Universitetet i Bergen**  
Prosjektleder:  
**Hagen, Margareth Førsteamanuensis**  
Prosjektnr: 218420/F10  
Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:  
**5.3.2012-30.12.2012**  
2012: **152,000**

Workshop over 2 days: "SciLiterature. Narrativizing Science" - April 2012  
Seminar over 2 days: "SciLiterature. Narrativizing Science" November 2012

Forms of scientific representation vary according to the intended audience and the medium. The writings of science and on science by scientists and creative writers invite an assessment of language as the medium adequate to such representation.

Although scientific language tends to specialization, it can also pursue accessibility. The transposition of scientific data into intelligible, widely accessible notions entails acts of translation from specialized to non-specialized knowledge. Science writing includes: (didactic) scientific articles and books; popular science, which conventionally defines prose writing in which scientific knowledge is made available to non-specialist readers; literature that talks about science.

Scientists rely on language to formulate, fix, and convey assumptions, hypotheses, and methods. Writing of science searches for aesthetically accomplished ways of expressing scientific concepts. Because scientific notions are mediated by language, they are constantly exposed to new forms of verbalization which disclose new meanings. Translating in accessible or creative ways what has been defined in scientific terms proper entails actively taking part in the production of and response to scientific knowledge. Multiple forces work together dynamically: the exposition of scientific methods and theories through explanation and argumentation; narrativization and fictionalization through different modes of emplotments; self-reflexivity and meta-discourse, evidenced in a conscious use of language as a medium that transforms scientific knowledge in representation.

The corpus under investigation spans from the beginning of modern science in the Sixteenth century to the contemporary age.

### 2 Multicultural Arctic Cities: Changing symbolism and new realities

Prosjektansvarlig:  
**Fakultet for humaniora, samfunnsvitenskap og, lærerutdanning - Universitetet i Tromsø**  
Prosjektleder:  
**Nyseth, Torill Professor**  
Prosjektnr: 218430/F10  
Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:  
**15.2.2012-31.12.2013**  
2012: **100,000** 2013: **30,000**

The aim of the project is to establish a new research network to promote cross-disciplinary understanding of the Arctic, and in particular the role of arctic cities. The network will arrange workshops and seminars with the aim of elaborating new approaches and perspectives on the arctic, and as an outcome of these meetings, a proposal for a collaborative and comparative research project aiming at studying arctic cities. Three different workshops/seminars will be arranged based on the following themes

1. Workshop March 2012: How is the Arctic perceived, and by whom?  
This workshop will focus on the main issues at play in the on-going discourses about the Arctic. The other aim is to broaden the network by inviting relevant scholars representing the most prominent research institutions in the field. Arranged by the University of Tromsø. (50.000)
2. Seminar November 2012: The distinctiveness of the Arctic city.  
The seminar will discuss issues related to: What are the characteristics of arctic cities? What theories might be appropriate to approach studies of arctic cities?  
Arranged by the University of Tromsø (50.000)
3. Workshop on developing a research project proposal (30.000)

### 3 Heterotopic hospitality. Spaces of Others

Prosjektansvarlig:  
**Det teologiske fakultet, Universitetet i Oslo**  
Prosjektleder:  
**Wyller, Trygve Professor**  
Prosjektnr: 218432/F10  
Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:  
**1.3.2012-31.12.2013**  
2012: **125,000** 2013: **55,000**

HEROS will construct processes for an international and interdisciplinary process to open up for new perspectives on otherness, hospitality and citizenship.

The issue of otherness has for many years been a central issue in much humanistic, philosophical and theological discourse. But so far one has only scarcely been able to develop this discourse in cooperation with social sciences and practice.

HEROS will open such an opportunity by the construction of an international and interdisciplinary cooperation between researchers, leaders of voluntary organizations, users and some stakeholders.

One theoretical inspiration comes from the Foucault coined notion of heterotopia (other rooms), but the discussion of the heterotopic will be developed with many other thinkers as well. Through such processes HEROS will establish a platform to discuss whether there are certain qualities in the hospitality of otherness, qualities that might also have impact for the society as a whole.

The voluntary organizations participating in the HEROS have a specific focus on undocumented (sanspapier) and women immigrants. By establishing the planned meeting places where users, researchers and practitioners can meet HEROS aims at the critical constructing of interpreting the kind of hospitality that takes place in these practices. Neither traditional theology nor sociology of religion has so far grasped such qualities. HEROS is in this way an attempt to arrange meetings between persons not so often communicating so that a new discourse on hospitality and, may be, citizenship, can emerge.

The core research group cooperating in the HEROS have been working together for some years, publishing a book and establishing itself as a fruitful network. On the national level the impact from this network has already been used for establishing master courses, conferences for professionals etc. HEROS will develop competence to increase the national networking in the field.

#### **4 Resource Scarcity, Environment and Health: Global Justice and International Agreements**

Prosjektansvarlig:  
**Institutt for Filosofi og Førstesemesterstudium, Universitetet i Bergen**

Prosjektleder:

**Lie, Reidar Krumrardt Professor**

Prosjektnr: 218443/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**15.2.2012-30.6.2013**

2012: **190,000**

The proposal is a collaboration between members of different departments and faculties at the University of Bergen. We also have partners from outside of Bergen, and outside of academia. The project will organize two international conferences during 2012.

The first will be an International conference on the Ethics of Climate Change, June 2012, and the second an International conference on the Ethics of international agreements, November 2012. John Broome and Stephen Gardiner are confirmed speakers at the first conference, and Renzong Qiu from China and Vasantha Muthuswamy from India confirmed speakers for the second.

#### **5 Conflict, mobility and cultural change? Mobilities and Conflict Network (MCN)**

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Institutt for fredsforskning**

Prosjektleder:

**Horst, Cindy Seniorforsker**

Prosjektnr: 218446/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**15.2.2012-31.12.2012**

2012: **180,000**

Culture influences how people view and understand the world around them, and establishes a framework for how people act and interact with their environment. Conflict and associated mobilities increase encounters between cultures and place cultural practices under pressure. A growing number of people and societies experience rapid, extensive and radical change - in particular as conflict and mobility is part of the social existence of many. The Mobilities and Conflict Network (MCN) aims to analyse the interactions of people with their environments, in the context of mobilities and conflict, seeking to understand the ways in which societal change is affected.

The network will explore how mobilities and conflict are shaped by cultural prerequisites and how the outcomes of mobilities and conflict change culture and instigate social change. We wish to explore this research theme in four different spaces: refugee camps; cities; sites of return and transnational spaces. The MCN aims to explore these issues through inter- and multi-disciplinary cooperation between humanities scholars and social scientists studying the interlinkages between mobilities and conflict. While having high theoretical ambitions, the network has great policy relevance as well.

For many European citizens and governments, the impact of migration on national identities has been a growing cause of concern and has led to increasingly restrictive migration regimes. Tensions within multicultural societies increase, as the cultural underpinnings of once more homogenous societies are perceived to be challenged. The network is a collaboration between PRIO, CMI and

NTNU, and will host a seminar series on the Mobility-Conflict Nexus. It will also produce a special issue and develop a larger research project.

## **6 Technology governance cultures (TEHCUL). A reflection network for researchers, advisors and policy makers**

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Høgskolen i Oslo og Akershus**

Prosjektleder:

**Forsberg, Ellen-Marie**

Prosjektnr: 218451/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.3.2012-31.12.2013**

2013: **190,000**

Emergente vitenskaper og teknologier (EST) er vitenskapsbaserte tekniske innovasjoner som utgjør betydelige fremskritt på sine felt. Hensikten med jakten etter nye fremskritt er å løse samfunnsmessige problemer, slik som sykdom, bærekraftige energiløsninger, matsikkerhet, osv., i tillegg til å sikre internasjonal konkurransekraft og økonomisk vekst. Men ofte kan ny teknologi også innebære konsekvenser vi ikke kjenner godt nok til. EU og Norge har en målsetning om å støtte utviklingen av ny teknologi samtidig som de ønsker å sikre at denne ikke har uønskede konsekvenser eller oppfattes som kontroversiell i samfunnet. Politikere og departementer støtter seg derfor på en rekke rådgivere. Både rådgiverne og beslutningstakerne legger imidlertid en rekke premisser til grunn når de kommer med anbefalinger og beslutninger om forvaltning. TEHCUL vil i første omgang være et nettverk der relevante forskere, rådgivere og beslutningstakere vil komme sammen for å reflektere over egne eksplisitte og implisitte verdensbilder og antagelser om bl.a. mennesket, samfunnet, teknologi og fremtiden. Det er også meningen at TEHCUL skal være et utgangspunkt for en større søknad om forskerprosjekt i SAMKULs utlysning i april 2012.

TEHCUL vil dra nytte av EU-prosjektet EST-Frame, som starter 1. januar 2012, med HiOA som koordinator. EST-Frame vil gjennomføre forskning og arrangere workshoper som TEHCUL-nettverket vil anvende som bakteppe for sine diskusjoner. TEHCUL-deltagere vil også inviteres med på EST-Frames workshoper (se prosjektplan), og vil motta noe reisestøtte for dette. Dette gjør at TEHCUL, som i utgangspunktet er et norsk nettverk, blir del av en større europeisk diskusjon på dette området, og det vil også skape nye forbindelser mellom norske forskere, rådgivere og beslutningstakere og deres europeiske kolleger. Det er planlagt 4 møter i TEHCUL-nettverket i 2012 og 2013, hvorav to er integrert med EST-Frame-workshoper, og ett er et bredere dialogmøte i Norge.

## **7 Religion and integration: Religious pluralization as cultural condition for social cohesion and social conflict in a post-secular era**

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Institutt for Kulturstudier og Orientaliske Språk, (IKOS) Universitetet i Oslo**

Prosjektleder:

**Brekke, Torkel Professor**

Prosjektnr: 218455/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**16.2.2012-15.4.2013**

2012: **182,000**

The relationship between religious pluralization and social cohesion and conflict has been a fiercely debated issue both in academe and in politics for decades. Political and cultural trends in Europe today seem to make the link into a defining problem of our times. This project addresses a limited number of research questions across a number of modern societies and religious cultures, including Scandinavia and other European regions, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Egypt, Israel, China and South Africa. Our main question may be stated thus: How do states, organizations and individuals perceive religious pluralization as a cultural condition for social cohesion and/or social conflict and what implications do such perceptions have on macro-, meso and micro-levels?

Religious pluralization is a cultural condition for change on several levels. On the macro-level, states on all continents make decisions about the political regulation of the religious field based on perceptions of increasing pluralization. One trend is to opt for secularist policies of various kinds. Another trend is to opt for pluralist policies that embrace diversity and support religious organizations, but there are great variation between conceptualisations of pluralism in different states. On the meso-level, i.e. in civil society, religious pluralization is creating new relationships between religious organizations and between religious leaders. One positive consequence of this is the increasing focus in interreligious dialogue, which in itself presupposes particular perceptions of religious groups and the possible relations and boundaries between them. On the micro-level, i.e. the level of the individual in society, religious pluralization may create relativization. A basic presumption in the research of sociologists like Peter L. Berger, Bryan Wilson and Steve Bruce is that increasing levels of diversity make the truth claims of individual religions relative and erode faith.

## 8 Negotiating Space, Arranging the Land: Mapping in the Nordic Countries, 1740 until today

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Institutt for Arkeologi, Konservering og, Historiske Studier (IAKH) Universitetet i Oslo**

Prosjektleder:

**Sandmo, Erling Sverdrup Professor**

Prosjektnr: 218456/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.3.2012-31.12.2013**

2012: **122,000** 2013: **46,000**

This project is concerned with the cultural importance of mapping for the development of society. More precisely, the project explores how changing perceptions of "nature", of topography and landscapes shape the practice of mapping and cartographic work, and vice versa: how people's relation to their environment changes through social negotiations of mapping. A central question concerns the history of the idea of space as a changeable entity, and the relationship between this process and modern regimes of harvesting the potentials of nature, transforming it from an alien and threatening other to a subdued and exploitable resource. What was the role of mapping and cartography in this relationship, and how did their practices change with their objects - and subjects?

Our aim is to establish a multidisciplinary, international framework and network to answer our research questions, while at the same time addressing issues of contemporary politics and social processes. "Negotiating Space, Arranging the Land" is posited within the thematic priority area "people/society and the natural environment" but is not restricted to this label, as it deals with a wider prism of multicultural, mediated, economical and technological environments.

We plan two development seminars in Oslo 2012 and Berlin 2013, that will lead to a more comprehensive project application in the winter of 2013/14. During this phase of networking we will identify what kind of maps and mapping projects that are important to the emerging research questions.

## 9 National Myths and Collective Memory in a Transnational Age

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Universitetet i Stavanger**

Prosjektleder:

**Dessingue, Alexandre Førsteamanuensis**

Prosjektnr: 218461/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.3.2012-31.12.2013**

2012: **60,000** 2013: **140,000**

Researchers within the field of human or social sciences have always dealt with memory issues; but the events and changes of the last decades have influenced the meanings and uses of collective or individual memories to an extreme extent. The acceleration of communication, information and migration or new gender perspectives, combined with the fragility of the globalization process and all its social, political and ideological consequences, have opened memory issues to new questions, both in terms of empirical as well as theoretical and methodological approaches.

The aim of this network is to provide comparative discussions and analyses of the contemporary role of memory in the construction and deconstruction of collective myths in national communities in the age of globalisation. The main theme at the heart of this project can be formulated as follows:

How do national canons and myths survive; how are they silenced or how are they deconstructed; and how is knowledge about the past transmitted and challenged in an age of globalisation?

The essential element of a nation is that all its individuals must have many things in common, they must also have forgotten many things (Renan 1882). This affirmation is challenged today by the fact that access to knowledge and discussions about the past is much more open and complex, simultaneously challenging the connection between the establishment of a collective memory and the construction and de-construction of collective myths and perceptions of well-established groups or communities.

## 10 Global heritage - local contexts

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Det humanistiske fakultet, Universitetet i Bergen**

Prosjektleder:

**Selberg, Torunn Professor**

Prosjektnr: 218466/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**2.4.2012-31.12.2012**

2012: **178,000**

Verdensarv - world heritage - er de siste årene blitt et begrep med stor gjennomslagskraft. Verdensarvprosesser engasjerer mange mennesker og institusjoner i mange land, og de har kulturelle virkninger: De bidrar til å endre våre forestillinger og hvordan vi erfarer verden, hvordan vi ser våre fysiske omgivelser, og etter hvert også de immaterielle omgivelsene, slik som når kulturelle sedvaner eller tradisjoner blir verneverdige (jf. listen over 'intangible heritage'). (Fowler 1992, Klein 2000, Lowenthal 1985, 1998, Kirschenblatt-Gimblett 1998, Ronström 2007). Bruken av begrepet kulturarv på norsk har delvis sammenheng med verdensarvbegrepets karriere. Fra å være nesten ukjent for 20 år siden har ordet kulturarv på svært kort tid fått en sentral plass i hverdagspråket, samtidig som det nå også blir omfattet med en stor grad av

selvsagthet (se for eksempel Jensen 2006, Lowenthal 1998). Vi ser dette som et symptom på at viktige omvurderinger skjer i synet på kulturelle og fysiske objekter.

I dette prosjektet vil vi med utgangspunkt i Odda og omgivelsene rundt undersøke nærmere de prosesser som ligger bak etablering av kulturarv. Stedet Odda er forbundet med sin hjørnestensfabrikk, Odda Smelteverk, som ble nedlagt i 2003. Regionen er rik på naturressurser som i sin tid var grunnlaget for den storstilte kraft- og industribyggingen på begynnelsen av 1900-tallet.

Prosjektets hovedmål er å opprette et internasjonalt tverrfaglig og tverrinstitusjonelt forsker-bruker nettverk som skal frembringe ny kunnskap omkring hvordan kulturarvsprosesser i seg selv kan være med på å endre kulturen vår. Som en del av etableringen av nettverket søkes det om midler til å avholde en konferanse i Odda/Tyssedal med tittelen 'Global Heritage - Local Contexts'.

## 11 Moral Imaginaries. Comparing Indian, Chinese and Western Normative Regimes.

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Universitetet i Bergen**

Prosjektleder:

**Sirnes, Thorvald Førsteamanuensis**

Prosjektnr: 218469/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.6.2012-1.12.2012**

2012: **196,000**

We want to arrange an international conference in August 2012 which thematizes moral imaginaries. The conference will be a continuation of the course "Emerging Normative Regimes", which was part of the Bergen Summer Research School in June 2011. The economic, political and cultural relations of domination on a world scale are in the process of radical transformation.

In the last two decades we have witnessed the rise of a new economic middle class comprised of hundreds of millions of Chinese and Indians, the creation of new technological strongholds, new economic power relations, new international divisions of labor and consumption, and a growing political assertiveness and influence, especially on behalf of China and India. With this background, it is timely to ask whether the global context of normativity is changing and what kind of historical experiences and events define the normative questions and problematics within these emerging regimes. The peace of Westphalia, the French and American Revolution, the labor movement, the women's movement, the Second World War, the Holocaust, etc. represent historical examples, being able to highlight, place focus on or uncover fundamental

normative dimensions of society and culture, thereby possessing a power of contemporary interpretation.

The project wants to investigate which historical events, phenomena or processes function as moral lessons, constituting the contemporary Chinese and Indian moral imaginaries. What are they telling and teaching the Chinese or Indian political system, public sphere or populace about central, contemporary, normative dilemmas? How is it possible to translate the constituting lessons and their implications from one regime to another? This is an old debate, which is both repeated and renewed, continued and transformed. However, the balance between the transcendental and specific in the Western imaginary is challenged by the new global realities.

## 12 Media Innovations in International Politics: Opportunities of new media in transition countries

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Det historisk-filosofiske fakultet, Universitetet i Oslo**

Prosjektleder:

**Storsul, Tanja Professor**

Prosjektnr: 218472/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.3.2012-15.10.2012**

2012: **130,000**

New media increasingly influence the development of collective action around contentious international issues. Within the framework of "technological environment", new media strengthens the globalization of media channels, and offer new instruments to localize the information narrative by grassroots actors. The result is empowering online collective action that generates policy reactions at the international level. The recent stream of protests against authoritarian regimes in North Africa lends empirical evidence to the potentialities of the Internet in transition countries. This scenario calls for new lines of research in the field of new media and international politics.

Research in this field must address new comparative research strategies in order to explore the use of new media across countries and political systems. Moreover, the spread of new media and the globalization of a "technological environment" has implications for many different disciplines and field of research. This demands an interdisciplinary response, involving scholars with different backgrounds and different foci of analysis. So far, there has been limited dialogue between scholars in the field of new media, international relations, and practitioners promoting the use of new media in transition democracies.

The proposed workshop aims to bridge this dearth in existing research by taking an interdisciplinary approach to the state of the art on new media in transition countries, and implications for international political processes. The workshop will establish clear lines of collaborations between experts of new media and collective action, and scholars working in the field of international politics with a main focus on civil society and development, as well as practitioners in the field of new media and politics in transition countries. The proposed workshop has the goal to strengthen collaborations in order to launch further projects in the field of media and International politics.

### 13 Studies in Narrativity and Medicine

Prosjektansvarlig:  
**Det medisinske fakultet, Universitetet i Oslo**  
Prosjektleder:  
**Bondevik, Hilde Førsteamanuensis**  
Prosjektnr: 218475/F10  
Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:  
**1.3.2012-31.3.2013**  
2012: **180,000**

Samfunnet står ovenfor stadig nye utfordringer når det gjelder sykdom og helse. Disse utfordringene fordrer ulike typer kunnskap, hvor en biomedisinsk orientert forskningen må suppleres med andre perspektiver og tilnærminger. Utgangspunktet for søknaden er et ønske om å styrke de humanvitenskapelige perspektivene i medisinsk og helsefaglig forskning gjennom å etablere tverrfaglige møteplasser for forskere og kunnskapsutvikling. En overordnet tematisk og teoretisk ramme vil være å utforske betydningen av de kulturelle og språklige aspektene ved helsefaglige fenomener. Ambisjonen er å bidra til å videreutvikle det feltet som i en engelskspråklig kontekst kalles "medical humanities" som også favner den såkalte narrative medisinen.

I en internasjonal sammenheng er feltet forholdsvis godt etablert, særlig i England og USA, mens det i en norsk og nordisk sammenheng er fragmentert og fremdeles i støpeskjeen. Det nylig etablerte forskernettverket "Nordic Network for Studies in Narrativity and Medicine" skal imøtegå et nordisk behov for å samle og videreutvikle eksisterende forskning og bidra til å utvikle nye og solide fagmiljøer og forskerprosjekter. Et slikt tverrfaglig nettverk vil både kunne styrke kunnskapsutviklingen innenfor feltet i Norge, og bidra til økt samarbeid på tvers av fag, institusjoner og nasjonale grenser.

Narrative tilnærminger innenfor helsefagene og medisin vil kunne: 1) bidra til kunnskap om de individuelle, subjektive og følelsesmessige sidene ved sykdom; 2) belyse de komplekse etiske aspektene ved viktige beslutninger mellom ulike aktørene i helsevesenet; 3) gi innsikt i de kommunikative aspektene mellom pasienter og fagpersoner; 4) belyse forholdet mellom ulike

kunnskapsformer og de medierte diskursene som utspiller seg i helse- og medisinfeltet.

Prosjektet springer ut av en forskergruppe med bakgrunn fra humaniora og samfunnsvitenskap ved med.fak., UiO, som samarbeider med medisinerne, humanister og samfunnsvitere ved UiO og andre institusjoner.

### 14 Tidsregimer i konflikt - i vitenskap og politikk

Prosjektansvarlig:  
**Det historisk-filosofiske fakultet, Universitetet i Oslo**  
Prosjektleder:  
**Jordheim, Helge Faglig leder**  
Prosjektnr: 218476/F10  
Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:  
**15.2.2012-30.6.2013**  
2012: **184,000**

Tidsregimer betegner hvordan vi erfarer, organiserer og praktiserer forholdet mellom fortid, nåtid og fremtid. Forskjellige tidsregimer fungerer som kulturelle forutsetninger for forståelse, beslutning og handling innenfor både vitenskap og politikk. Til et gitt tidspunkt, i en gitt kultur eksisterer forskjellige tidsregimer parallelt, i konkurranse og konflikt med hverandre. For å forstå hvordan vitenskap og politikk samvirker for å møte samfunnsutfordringer i en multimedial kontekst, må vi først forstå de temporale forutsetningene, altså tidsregimene.

At politikk er en kamp med tiden, er velkjent. Tidshorisontene for politisk handling veksler fra timer og minutter, f. eks. i parlamentariske debatter eller komitéforhandlinger, til måneder og år når parti- og valgkampstrategier skal legges. I de siste tiårene har motsetningen mellom forskjellige tidsregimer blitt stadig mer slående, f. eks. når spørsmål om klima og global oppvarming, som operer med femti- og hundreårsperspektiv, skal få konsekvenser for praktisk politikk, som utformes fra en dag eller en time til den neste.

Forflytter vi oss fra politikken til vitenskapen, ser forholdet mellom tid og handling annerledes og mindre konfliktfylt ut. Tradisjonelt har vitenskapene forvaltet en mer langsiktig, stabil og forutsigbar tid eller inntatt rollen som tidløse, uforanderlige og evige. Men så snart vi tar et skritt ut av en spesifikk vitenskapelig kontekst blir det klart i hvilken grad også vitenskapen, hele mangfoldet av fag og disipliner, utgjør et arbeid med tiden - et arbeid som ikke sjelden utvikler seg til å bli en kamp mellom disipliner og tradisjoner.

Målet med prosjektet er å utforske konfliktene mellom forskjellige tidsregimer innenfor politikk og vitenskap, både teoretisk og mer pragmatisk, gjennom en bredt anlagt workshop som vil ha to deler, en begreps- og teoriutforskende og en case-orientert.

## 15 Ecology, Environment, Culture: An Interdisciplinary Research Network.

Prosjektansvarlig:

**NTNU, Det humanistiske fakultet**

Prosjektleder:

**Raundalen, Jon**

Prosjektnr: 218478/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**15.2.2012-31.8.2012**

2012: **168,000**

This proposal is for an international research network which will bring together expertise and research interests from across the spectrum of scholarly inquiry in order to investigate the ecological, environmental and cultural impact of contemporary media practices. Digital media culture is conditioned upon the production, consumption and discarding of electronic hardware. The complex contribution of electronic media culture to the current ecological crisis can only be adequately mapped, understood and addressed by uniting experts on several of its constituting elements. These range from the natural resources and technical procedures involved in producing and disposing of electronic goods, via the ethics and aesthetics of consuming those goods, to the economic and political conditions which underpin these processes and/or prevent them from changing.

Researchers from a number of disciplines, ranging from energy engineering via design studies to media and communication studies, are increasingly beginning to investigate these issues. Within each discipline these researchers may operate in relative isolation, with few potential collaborators or sources of support. Seen together, however, they amount to a significant field of interdisciplinary inquiry which would benefit from a platform enabling the mutual exchange of ideas, questions and findings. Establishing a research network dedicated to investigating the full spectrum of environmental challenges posed by new media technologies, is a significant step towards bringing the important work that is already being done on these matters to a critical mass, which in turn will generate new knowledge with the potential to bring about real change in industrial, political and everyday practices.

## 16 Clues to multicultural cohesion: Comparing multiethnic urban districts in Norway, Denmark and Sweden

Prosjektansvarlig:

**FAFO Institutt for arbeidslivs- og velferdsforskning**

Prosjektleder:

**Rogstad, Jon Forskningsdirektør**

Prosjektnr: 218480/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**15.2.2012-1.11.2013**

2012: **190,000**

What is necessary for a multicultural society to work? This has emerged as an important question for politicians and researchers alike, as liberal democracies in the West have grown increasingly ethnically diverse. In this project we are interested in exploring this issue by comparing multiethnic urban districts in Norway, Denmark and Sweden. Are there districts that fare better than others on indicators for societal success and cohesion, such as inter-personal trust, crime rates and participation? How can variation in institutional, cultural and religious practices at the local level contribute to our understanding of the different outcomes?

We want to investigate these issues by combining perspectives from social science and the humanities. In medio March 2012 we will conduct a workshop/conference where the research partners come together and discuss how this project can be carried out, and how independent sub-projects under the general topical umbrella might look like. An important goal with the conference will be to develop a common perception of what the research project is about among the participants. In addition, comparative research faces a number of methodological challenges. By learning from researchers who have done similar research we hope to clarify the methodological issues, and be able to develop a sound research design. We will also explore how we can combine perspectives from social science and the humanities.

After the conference the network will continue to develop the research project.

## 17 Katastrofekulturer: Nettverk for humanistisk katastrofeforskning

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Institutt for Kulturstudier og Orientalske Språk, (IKOS) Universitetet i Oslo**

Prosjektleder:

**Kverndokk, Kyrre Postdoktor**

Prosjektnr: 218483/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.3.2012-31.12.2013**

2012: **90,000** 2013: **110,000**

Nettverket har som formål å samordne den humanistiske katastrofeforskningen i Norden og å etablere kontakt med den øvrige internasjonale forskningen. Nettverket har tre møtepunkter i 2012 og 2013. Der ønsker vi å undersøke de katastrofeforestillinger som i stigende grad definerer en klimaforandret og globalisert verden. Det er nettverkets tese at vår reaksjon på katastrofer så vel som våre håndteringer av dem i stor grad er betinget av de kulturelle

forestillingene vi på forhånd gjør oss av katastrofen, og ikke minst vår fortrolighet med fiktive katastrofer og fiktive fremstillinger av virkelige katastrofer. Formålet er å kartlegge moderne katastrofekultur gjennom de siste 250 år, fra jordskjelvet i Lisboa i 1755 og frem til i dag.

## 18 Humanvitenskap for politikktutforming (HUMPOL)

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Senter for Vitenskapsteori, Universitetet i Bergen**

Prosjektleder:

**Slaattelid, Rasmus Tore Førsteamanuensis**

Prosjektnr: 218485/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges

forskningsråd:

**15.2.2012-15.2.2013**

2012: **180,000**

HUMPOL er eit nettverks- og møteplassprosjekt som fører saman forskarar, interessentar og brukarar i ein gjensidig læringsprosess for å klargjere korleis humanistisk forskning kan bidra til ein kunnskapsbase som er relevant for dei forventningar og behov brukarane og andre interessentar har, og kva for forventningar humanistiske forskarar har til korleis, og i kva kontekstar forskinga deira kan kome til nytte.

Prosjektet vil vere med på å realisere hovudmålet i Programplanen (kulepunkt 7) ved å "stimulere og utvikle arenaer og møteplasser for kommunikasjon og samarbeid mellom forskere og mellom forskere og brukere", samt resultatmål 3: "styrke kommunikasjonen med og mellom forskere fra ulike fagområder, brukere og interessenter, herunder politiske myndigheter og forvaltningen, interesseorganisasjoner, arbeids- og næringsliv og medier."

Prosjektet svarer til utlysingens siktemål om å "gi rom for å utforske muligheter for fler- og tverrfaglig samarbeid og utveksling innenfor SAMKUL-feltet", og om å "rette fokus på hvordan humanistisk forskning, alene eller i samarbeid med andre fagområder, kan bidra med kunnskap om samfunnsutfordringer." Møteplassane i HUMPOL vil ha eit prosjekt- og idéutviklingsformål.

## 19 Kunnskapssamfunnets kulturelle forutsetninger

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Senter for Profesjonsstudier, Høgskolen i Oslo og Akershus**

Prosjektleder:

**Leseth, Anne Birgitte Førsteamanuensis**

Prosjektnr: 218486/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges

forskningsråd:

**1.3.2012-31.12.2013**

2012: **86,000** 2013: **56,000**

Vi vil søke om støtte til å avholde to seminarer/nettverksmøter og en internasjonal konferanse. Formålet med arrangementene er å utvikle et tverrfaglig nettverk bestående av historikere, sosialantropologer og sosiologer. Nettverket består av forskningsmiljøer og forskere både nasjonalt og internasjonalt, fra Universitetet i Oslo, Universitetet i Bergen, Universitetet i Stavanger, Høgskolen i Telemark, Lunds Universitet, Freie Universität i Berlin, Harvard university og San Diego university. I tillegg har vi opprettet samarbeid med avdeling for samhandling og internasjonalt samarbeid, seksjon for likeverdige helsetjeneste, ved Oslo universitetssykehus.

Forskningstemaet og -nettverket er tenkt utviklet i to hovedtrinn, forankret i to seminarer i 2012. Det første har primært et analytisk siktemål og tar feste i Slagstads begrep om kunnskapsregimer, og diskuterer nyere historifaglige og historisk sosiologiske bidrag, kontrastert med kultur- og kunnskapsbegrepet i sosialantropologien. Det andre har mer metodisk karakter, og drøfter ulike metoder/forskningsdesign i transnasjonale tilnæringer til kunnskapssammfunnet.

Den planlagte konferansen høsten 2013, er rettet mer direkte inn mot ett av de empiriske forskningstemaene vi sikter på å etablere og utvikle gjennom nettverket: helsesektorens møte med et økende kulturelt mangfold.

## 20 Different Voices, Different Stories? Perspectives on Language Use in Climate Change Text and Talk

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Institutt for Framandspråk, Universitetet i Bergen**

Prosjektleder:

**Fløttum, Kjersti Professor**

Prosjektnr: 218496/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges

forskningsråd:

**1.3.2012-31.12.2012**

2012: **193,000**

Conference: Different Voices, Different Stories? Perspectives on Language Use in Climate Change Text and Talk. Bergen, mid-October 2012.

Climate change is one of the most pressing issues facing humanity today. The conference will be a meeting place to discuss the role of language in the climate debate for a multidisciplinary group of researchers and users across a number of sectors. The event will be a unique meeting place between research and potential users of this research. Such meeting places have been called for in order to create a better understanding of the global challenges of climate change and thus allow for a more informed debate. The topics of the conference will address aspects of communication about climate change which are

considered to be vital to politicians, industry, NGOs, journalists and educators.

Human values and belief systems have a clear influence on human responses and lead to different attitudes and preferences for courses of action or inaction. Research shows that the meaning that people ascribe to climate change (e.g. their understanding of the phenomenon, their perception of risks involved, the corresponding value judgments and emotional reactions) is closely related to how climate change is portrayed in the communication.

The conference contributions will come from two main groups, academics and non-academics (users). With the role of language and language use as the core, the programme will focus on consensus and controversy as well as on representations and interpretations of the key concepts of complexity and uncertainty inherent in both the scientific knowledge and the communication of the climate issue.

The contributions at the conference will be in the form of short keynotes followed by a comprehensive and focused discussion between researchers, politicians, journalists, activists as well as the general public.

## 21 Landscape Journeys. Looking closely at exposed landscapes.

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Arkitektur og designhøgskolen i Oslo, AHO**

Prosjektleder:

**Larsen, Janike Kampevoold Førsteamanuensis**

Prosjektnr: 218498/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**15.2.2012-31.10.2012**

2012: **200,000**

The Institute of Urbanism and Landscape at the Oslo School of Architecture and Design is in the process of developing a research project on Landscapes of Energy. This project will involve an interdisciplinary range of international and national partners. In order to examine present and future energy infrastructure in Norwegian and other circumpolar areas through landscape research, this project takes the form of field trips/ research journeys. The field trip has been used by architects, anthropologists and artists for centuries, to explore territories, cultures and resources. The geopolitical situation presently evolving in the circumpolar areas compels us to revive the field trip as a way to explore landscapes and the multifarious perspectives from which to conceive of them.

Our trips seek to activate opposite, but interdependent perspectives, i.e. that of experiencing the world from within and that of tracing what is already known, a view from without. Landscape, as an integral part of lived space, develops and exists in a continuum of individual and collective practices, movements, economies and experiences. While researchers to a heightened degree base

their research on satellite imagery, artists and contemporary documentary practices (landscape architecture, architectural mapping) are concentrating on geologic and social landscapes.

Traveling through landscapes where the human made and the natural converge, we will combine landscape-based anthropology, media studies, geology, literary studies, landscape architecture, urbanism, and artistic practices in order to uncover, not only the terrain, but also the importance of landscape as an agent in social development and management. By exploring landscapes of energy through a complex practice that generates, maps and cross-interrogates perspectives in-the-making, we will be able to raise awareness of landscapes also as energy. The trips will be a means to develop and conceptualize an extensive research project.

## 22 Integral Design Network

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Fakultet for ingeniørvitenskap og teknologi, Norges teknisk- naturvitenskapelige universitet**

Prosjektleder:

**Wigum, Kristin Støren**

Prosjektnr: 218502/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**15.2.2012-31.12.2012**

2012: **180,000**

The background for this application is the forming of the Group of Integral Design at NTNU in the fall 2010, and the organisation of the seminar/workshop "Integral Design for a Sustainable Society and Dignified Living" as part of the event "India 2011" at NTNU.

In Integral Design we address the designer's role in the development of product-service-systems where the designer/design team work in the interface between (i) natural science and technology and the (ii) economic, political and social conditions of the decision-makers. Additionally, to be able to take such issues into account there is also a need for designers, researchers and decision makers to have a deeper understanding of their own worldviews.

During the last twenty years, the international design community has established a wider consensus that sustainable development presents a vital topic for design in predicting and implementing future trends, needs, and production- and consumption patterns. Yet, what are relevant types of sustainability knowledge is very much debated upon.

From a social science perspective we see that close collaboration between social anthropologists and designers provides a fruitful approach to action-research (Local examples of this is to be found in Røyrvik 2009, Fyhn 2009. Se also Mc Niff 2002), as the social scientist and designer collaborate in all phases from the identification of

a problem, via the design of possible solutions, to the implementation, evaluation, and redesign. The task is to create a community of practice (Wenger 1998) to develop a common understanding of the challenges and practical solutions in relation to sustainability and dignity. A long term goal is to make integral design move from an inter-disciplinary to a trans-disciplinary practice.

Target groups: Designers and other professions operating in Interdisciplinary teams who are working with development projects for social, economic and ecological sustainable results.

## **23 Transformative change: Integrating responsibilities, solidarity, and care into dominant climate science, policy and public discourse**

Prosjektansvarlig:

**CICERO Senter for klimaforskning**

Prosjektleder:

**St. Clair, Asuncion Professor**

Prosjektnr: 218506/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.3.2012-20.12.2012**

2012: **185,000**

The most significant change and unprecedented challenge the world faces today is related to climate. The recent IPCC Special Report on Extreme Weather Events depicts a future of vulnerable communities struggling against highly variable water availability, extreme events, food insecurity, and sea level rise. Such climate futures will radically transform socio-ecological systems and lead to profound changes and conflicts over scarce resources, adding an extra layer to daily shocks and calamities in a systematic context of profound inequality, increasing poverty, and wide-reaching economic and financial crises. This includes affecting also advanced economies directly and indirectly. We know the field of climate change research has been and remains dominated by natural sciences and classical economic cost-benefit analyses while the humanities and non-economic social science perspectives continue to be perceived as tangential.

The core challenges not only relate to the production of new knowledge from the social sciences and the humanities in relation to climate change, but to skillful integration of these different knowledges and their communication to society and policy as to produce a new scientifically solid, public, and policy relevant view of opportunities for and obstacles to change. We need change, but such change must be a deliberate form of transformation, including ethical reflection and ways to integrate values into science and policy

The main objective of this proposal is the organization of an agenda setting 3-day workshop that will explore transformations in critical, constructive, and practically and politically relevant ways to move from the dominant earth system science discourse and public debates of climate change to one that embraces a culture of solidarity, dignity, human security, justice, rights, capabilities, multiple domains of knowledge and responsibilities.

## 16 forskningsprosjekter med start i 2013 (nr. 24-39):

### 24 Linguistic representations of climate change discourse and their individual and collective interpretations

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Universitetet i Bergen**

Prosjektleder:

**Fløttum, Kjersti Professor**

Prosjektnr: 220654/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.1.2013-31.12.2015**

2013: **2,724,000** 2014: **2,806,000** 2015:

**2,644,000**

**Hjemmesider:**

<http://www.uib.no/en/project/lingclim>

Climate change has in recent years moved from being mainly a physical phenomenon to being simultaneously a social, cultural and political phenomenon. At present, both individual and collective attitudes and behaviour seem an equally serious challenge in the climate issue as scientific knowledge of the phenomenon itself, and in this, language and communication are crucial. Language not only reflects and expresses, but also influences attitudes and behaviour, and thus constitutes a vital component of the cultural prerequisites underlying societal development. The overarching question of the LINGCLIM project is to what extent and in what way language matters.

The primary objectives are to

- (1) generate comprehensive and integrated knowledge about the role of language in climate discourse through developing an innovative multidisciplinary methodology including an opinion survey and a psychological experiment;
- (2) investigate climate discourse in a micro-analysis focusing on specific linguistic features, and in a macro-analysis based on contextual factors established through the multidisciplinary approach;
- (3) explore the role of the perspectives of 'gloom-and-doom' versus 'opportunities-in-a new-sustainable-society'.

We claim that instances of climate discourse may be described through a narrative structure with up to five components and a number of potential actors.

Three major challenges to be handled are to

- (1) identify relevant contextual factors to be integrated in the analysis to understand the role of the components and actors in the narrative structure;
- (2) identify explicit and hidden voices in climate discourse as well as identify what actors they represent;

- (3) unveil the relationship between linguistic representations and psychological factors such as people's attitudes, beliefs and responses to climate change.

Our findings will contribute substantially to the understanding of the role of language in climate change as a social phenomenon.

### 25 Future North

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Arkitektur og designhøgskolen i Oslo, AHO**

Prosjektleder:

**Larsen, Janike Kampevoold Førstemanuensis**

Prosjektnr: 220656/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges

forskningsråd:

**1.4.2013-30.9.2016**

2013: **1,505,000** 2014: **2,774,000** 2015:

**2,923,000** 2016: **1,795,000**

**Hjemmesider:**

<http://www.aho.no/no/Arena/Forskning/UL/future-north/>

This project will map and document landscapes of change. Our hypothesis is that the circumpolar North provides a unique laboratory for studying rapid changes in geo-topology, urban topologies, and social typologies due to a potent geopolitical situation arising from the new extraction opportunities that climate change and internationalization offers. As a basis for understanding the complex discourses emerging on northern territories, the project will identify and study competing accounts of landscape in the circumpolar North, as well as landscape practices and social agencies that contribute to shape the landscape of the North. Sensitivity to coexisting and potentially contrasting landscape perceptions is necessary for formulating good policies for a sustainable development. The project seeks to complement the insufficient representation of landscape in various discourses on the North, including the Norwegian Government's white paper on the High North.

Since the 1960s the discipline of landscape architecture has created new knowledge of territorial situations by inventive mapping techniques employing aerial perspectives and satellite imagery. This project is mapping material landscapes from the perspective of being immersed in them and the social practices that inform them and are informed by them. We will engage local partners and communities in order to map their relation to their environment and with the explicit aim to let our work refer back to and encourage local empowerment in the face of heavy economical and industrial forces in the arctic. We also aim to turning results and new tools back into the general discourse on landscape documentation. Operative notions of landscape as productive fields and beautiful scenery will be under scrutiny in relation to a notion of landscape as informing and taking form from social practices.

Researchers based in the North are involved, and a solid network with Canadian and US researchers has been established.

## **26 Frogs, fuel, finance or food? Cultures, values, ethics, arguments and justifications in the management of agricultural land (FORFOOD)**

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Stiftelsen norsk senter for bygdeforskning**

Prosjektleder:

**Bjørkhaug, Hilde Forsker**

Prosjektnr: 220691/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.2.2013-31.12.2016**

2013: **2,113,000** 2014: **2,534,000** 2015:  
**2,246,000** 2016: **2,093,000**

**Hjemmesider:**

<http://forfood.bygdeforskning.no/>

Agricultural land is a vital yet limited resource. We depend upon it for food production, but it is also in direct competition with other land-based activities, such as housing, infrastructure, mining, investment, carbon off-setting, nature conservation and industry. This competition has direct impacts for national and international food security. The specter of food insecurity is also intensified by the combination of global population growth, environmental degradation, climate change and excessive market speculation - or land-grabbing - of agricultural assets.

The overarching objective of FORFOOD is to explore how culture, values, ethics, arguments and justifications influence decisions related to management of agricultural land in the recent past, the present and in the future. The project employs a case based and comparative approach.

Five interrelated work packages lead up to an integrated analysis and discussion through exploration and analyses of the cultural preconditions for or in relation to

- 1) Maintenance of agricultural land within three nature resource-based economies; Norway, Australia and Canada
- 2) Land preservation in environmental politics
- 3) The Norwegian pension fund's investment in agricultural land abroad
- 4) Ethical valuation in agricultural land governance and
- 5) Frogs, fuel, finance and food in new global land use.

The project will benefit from a multidisciplinary, international research team and a broad range of perspectives and approaches. Situational analysis is a methodologic al design for multi-site research, combining a discourse analytical approach with a grounded theory

approach. Such analysis will be employed to capture the cultural prerequisites for thought, communication, action and meaning-making across different actors and locations related to management of agricultural land.

## **27 Reassembling Democracy: Ritual as Cultural Resource**

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Det teologiske fakultet, Universitetet i Oslo**

Prosjektleder:

**Salomonsen, Jone Professor**

Prosjektnr: 220715/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.3.2013-28.2.2017**

2013: **1,572,000** 2014: **2,841,000** 2015:  
**2,369,000** 2016: **1,948,000** 2017: **98,000**

**Hjemmesider:**

<http://www.tf.uio.no/english/research/projects/redo/>

Ritual acts construct, reveal and mobilize pervasive cultural resources. However, ritual is not merely a mobilizer, constructed by the social. As a precondition to construction of society, ritual contributes to change.

Creative responses to crises triggered by the dynamics of contemporary global transformation commonly involve culturally and religiously informed ritualized actions. As people engage in such activities, they build new conditions for engagement and action, acquire and demonstrate novel competencies, and continuously renegotiate social identities, thereby transforming the democratic processes that constitute society.

This project studies selected rituals as performances that arise out of and inspire social and environmental activism and grass roots political change, helping to deepening democratic process, shape the future, create community, and restructure society in a global context.

## **28 From racial typology to DNA sequencing: Race and ethnicity and the science of human genetic variation 1945-2012**

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Stiftelsen norsk teknisk museum**

Prosjektleder:

**Kyllingstad, Jon Røyne Forsker**

Prosjektnr: 220741/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.4.2013-31.3.2017**

2013: **799,000** 2014: **1,881,000** 2015: **2,308,000**  
2016: **2,197,000** 2017: **937,000**

**Hjemmesider:**

<http://www.tekniskmuseum.no/besok-oss/nyheter/10>

## [0-forskning/723-from-racial-typology-to-dna-sequencing](#)

Genomic research has become "big science", and are, among other things, producing a rapidly increasing amount of knowledge about genetic variation between racially and ethnically defined human populations. This raises some intertwined historical, epistemological and ethical questions, which the project will explore. Based on the conviction that genomic knowledge is neither a simple representation of nature or purely an epiphenomenon of social and political interests, we will explore how social and cultural constructions of 'ethnicity' and 'race' interacts with the production of scientific knowledge of genetic variation, and discuss normative aspects of these interactions. Acknowledging that human genetic variation research is both a local phenomenon, interwoven in various social and cultural contexts, and a global mapping project, we want to shed light on the interconnectedness of local and the global processes influencing the construction of ethnic and racial categories.

The project consists of three parts. Sub-project A will explore the continuity or lack of continuity between interwar racial anthropology and contemporary genetic variation research on contemporary and (pre-) historic Scandinavian populations. This includes a study of how the ethnic boundary between Sami and non-Sami Scandinavians has been conceptualized, and how and to what extent the shifting conceptualizations of ethnic groups have been influenced by, and have influenced on the social, cultural and political sphere. Subproject B will explore how the growing internet-based market for the trade of personal DNA-information about origin, kinship and racial and ethnic identity, may influence the identities of individuals and ethnic and racial groups. Project C will draw on these studies and discuss ethical aspects of research on DNA and ethnicity

## **29 The Cultural Logic of Facts and Figures: Objectification, Measurement and Standardization as social processes.**

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Fakultet for samfunnsvitenskap, NTNU**

Prosjektleder:

**Larsen, Tord Førsteamanuensis**

Prosjektnr: 220756/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.1.2013-31.1.2016**

2013: **3,028,000** 2014: **3,158,000** 2015:

**2,730,000** 2016: **84,000**

**Hjemmesider:**

<http://www.ntnu.edu/sosant/cuff/the-project>

Dominant modes of objectification are basic cultural premises in any given society. Everywhere and in all

historical epochs we will find varieties of objectifying practices and different factualization procedures, but some eras are more prone to quantify than others. Ours is such an era. OSQ will examine how contemporary styles of objectification, fact making and technologies of quantification constitute a cultural logic which shape social processes and trends. These styles are also co-constitutive of our notions of meaning and representation, morality and personhood. OSQ will document how these cultural premises are rhetorically active in all the environments which SAMKUL lists as thematic priority areas.

We have gathered a distinguished group of academics who through 5 work packages will:

- show how quantification technologies developed during the 19th century bring into being several theoretical entities which have played a major role in social life throughout the 20th century and continue to do so;
- identify the cultural logic which informs present day economics and explicate the normativity inherent in the increased use of standards;
- examine the emergence of new entities in health discourse, transformations of the landscape through measurement and standardization, resulting in inter-ethnic conflict between groups with different conceptions of the landscape; entification in New Public Management;
- describe the tension between standardization and traditional forms of expression in the arts: music, dance, literature and the visual arts, and the dialectics which define the relationship between social and artistic environments;
- identify contemporary cultural understandings of identity and subjectivity and their relationship to quantification; legal rhetoric and the transformation of 'culture' from horizon to intellectual property, and the changes in contemporary forms of communication and ethical discourse brought about by measurement and entification.

## **30 Trajectories of neurasthenia: negotiating nature and culture within medical practices**

**Postdoktorprosjekt**

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Det medisinske fakultet, Universitetet i Oslo**

Prosjektleder:

**Lillestøl, Kristine Postdoktorstipendiat**

Prosjektnr: 220758/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.2.2013-31.1.2016**

2013: **905,000** 2014: **1,044,000** 2015: **1,117,000**

2016: **84,000**

**Hjemmesider:**

<http://blogg.uio.no/med/helsam/neurasthenia/>

The overall task of the present project is to perform historical analyses of the concept and practice of neurasthenia in Norway, from 1880 up to present day. Neurasthenia, meaning nerve weakness, was a widely used diagnostic label in the Western world during the decades around 1900. A study of the historical concept of neurasthenia in Norway will be useful in the sense that past enactments of neurasthenia constitute important cultural prerequisites for the current knowledge and debate on myalgic encephalo myelitis/chronic fatigue syndrome (ME/CFS). ME/CFS is a poorly understood condition, and a significant challenge to society. The diagnosis is controversial and contested in medical circles, and the ongoing Norwegian public debate about the aetiology and treatment of the syndrome is characterized by polarization, confusion and strong personal opinions. The present project will therefore be of relevance and use for contemporary society, as it will bring clarity to some of the most debated issues regarding ME/CFS.

The project consists of three sub-studies: 1) a historical analysis of practices of neurasthenia in its 'golden age' 1880-1920 2) a historical analysis of the medical concept of neurasthenia in Norway from 1880 to the present, and 3) a study of how the historical neurasthenia concept is mobilised in the current debate about ME/CFS, nationally and internationally. Of central importance to the current debates is a cultural understanding, common to almost all participants, of a fundamental barrier between the biological and the psychological, between somatic and psychic causality, between nature and culture. Hence, in all three studies, the relationship between nature and culture in the discourse on neurasthenia will be a recurrent theme. Case records from hospital wards, reports from medical officers and medical journals and textbooks will serve as primary sources, as well as media of different kinds.

## 31 Opéra-comique: secularization, commercialization and mass-culture

### Postdoktorprosjekt

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Det humanistiske fakultet, NTNU**

Prosjektleder:

**Wåhlberg, Martin Postdoktorstipendiat**

Prosjektnr: 220774/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.3.2013-15.8.2016**

2013: **761,000** 2014: **976,000** 2015: **856,000**

2016: **566,000**

**Hjemmesider:**

<http://www.ntnu.edu/opcom>

The project aims to understand essential aspects of music as a prerequisite for societal change by focusing on the three key concepts of secularization, commercialization and mass culture and by tracking these back to their

development within the cultural evolution of the eighteenth century.

The project focuses on the dominant cultural phenomenon of eighteenth-century French opéra-comique. The highly influential opéra-comique tradition was for a long time considered unworthy of academic scrutiny although, in its own time, it was an immensely influential medium that spread to the entire European continent. Its impact has therefore not been taken in account in approaches to general questions of the importance of music in society, even though opéra-comique was a leading pan-European popular musical tradition that led to fundamental changes in music culture. These changes are still noteworthy because they introduced new conditions for music making and music culture, whose full potential was first realized in the twentieth century with the invention of electronic reproduction of music.

The project will examine the role of opéra-comique in the development of a new music culture in the eighteenth century through secularization, commercialization and the introduction of mass-culture communication (in the public space and in the private space with the invention of multimedia novels).

By strengthening our understanding of the features that underlie the most recent developments that characterize music in society and by close collaboration with independent institutions acting in society development and governance, the project will provide knowledge for developing policies within key areas in the years to come.

## 32 Trust as a precondition for socio-economic development: what can we learn from the case of Brazil?

### Postdoktorprosjekt

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Det samfunnsvitenskapelige fakultet, Universitetet i Bergen**

Prosjektleder:

**Ystanes, Margit Postdoktorstipendiat**

Prosjektnr: 220783/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.2.2013-31.1.2016**

2013: **1,017,000** 2014: **1,045,000** 2015: **992,000**

2016: **93,000**

**Hjemmesider:**

<http://trust.b.uib.no/>

This project provides new knowledge on trust and economic processes highly relevant for the handling of the ongoing economic crisis in Europe.

It will do so by investigating the cultural conditions for Brazil's impressive economic rise and efforts to tackle inequality. More specifically, it will use the implementation of the conditional cash transfer

programme Bolsa Familia as a prism for studying the cultural conditions that has made this change possible in a hierarchical society like Brazil.

It is often pointed out that widespread societal mistrust has been the outcome of the crisis in Europe. This represents a serious challenge for economic recovery and leads to social disintegration, for it is widely recognised that the workings of both societies and economies depend upon a certain degree of trust. Furthermore, dominant economic ideology considers that a degree of inequality is necessary to stimulate investment, hard work, economic growth - and consequently, good societies.

The juxtaposition of these two assumptions with existing perspectives in trust research presents us with a riddle, for here, it is widely presumed that trust cannot be a feature of relationships marked by power differences. Thus, it would appear that both trust and inequality are preconditions for economic growth, yet cannot occur simultaneously.

With the ongoing economic crisis, the question of which societal conditions are favourable for stimulating economic recovery and social cohesion has acquired importance far beyond theoretical realms.

This project will therefore subject this contradictory assumption to critical scrutiny by exploring the cultural conditions for economic growth and reductions in inequality in Brazil.

Central research questions focus on how the cultural conditions for trust and hierarchisation have influenced policy, as well as the historical trajectories and social embeddedness of the contradictory ideas about trust, inequality and economic development.

### 33 Negotiating Values: Collective Identities and Resilience after 22/7

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Institutt for fredsforskning**

Prosjektleder:

**Syse, Henrik Seniorforsker**

Prosjektnr: 220797/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.1.2013-31.12.2016**

2013: **1,858,000** 2014: **2,732,000** 2015:

**2,441,000** 2016: **1,919,000**

**Hjemmesider:**

<http://www.prio.org/Projects/Project/?x=1017>

In confronting the attacks of 22 July 2011, Norwegian society has had to mobilize, negotiate, and re-think a number of core societal values. By analyzing the communicative processes that took place in the wake of the attacks, this project studies core societal values that were drawn upon and shaped societal processes, and how

tensions and contradictions between them are being negotiated in post-22/7 Norway. In doing so, we explore if and how their sense has changed, been reinterpreted, and renegotiated. This renegotiation has particular implications for development processes of collective identities (such as the Norwegian *we*) and resilience (understood as a process of dealing with change and disruption). The project takes as its point of departure seven core values, deep-seated within Norwegian society and identifiable over time in discourses and institutions, which were particularly evident in the days, weeks, and months following the terrorist attacks: 1) democracy, 2) equality, 3) freedom, 4) justice, 5) openness, 6) responsibility, and 7) solidarity.

Using the triad of values, identities, and resilience in the post- 22/7 context as a starting point, we study these questions:

- 1) How are key societal values formulated and discussed in public discourses?
- 2) How do key societal values feed into perceptions of collective identities?
- 3) How do values and emotions in public discourses reflect a process of societal resilience?
- 4) How does the interplay between values, collective identities, and resilience affect societal development?

We address the research questions from bottom-up and top-down, national and international perspectives using multiple data sources: media texts (print, TV, and internet), social media (Twitter and Facebook), interviews, and focus groups. The project collaboration is interdisciplinary, rooted in the humanities, and complemented by the social sciences. Continuous dialogue with multiple user groups is integrated in the project plan

### 34 Immigration and mobility in mediaeval and post-mediaeval Norway

**Postdoktorprosjekt**

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Det humanistiske fakultet, Universitetet i Bergen**

Prosjektleder:

**Hamre, Stian Forsker**

Prosjektnr: 220821/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.1.2013-31.12.2015**

2013: **1,536,000** 2014: **1,462,000** 2015: **967,000**

**Hjemmesider:**

<http://medieval-immigration.b.uib.no/>

This project will, through a multidisciplinary approach, try to develop a better understanding of the population in mediaeval and post-mediaeval Norway with regard to its composition and the influence of immigration. The research will draw on information from archaeological, osteological, molecular and historical sources. The material on which this study will be based is the human skeletal material from four different graveyards. Both

oxygen isotope and DNA analyses will be used to identify immigrants in the population and to try and determine the geographic and genetic origin of these individuals. The information from the molecular analyses will be complimented by information from the anthropological examination of the human remains as well as historical sources to develop a detailed picture of the population. Questions which will be investigated are: How was the composition of the population? How large part of the population were immigrants? Where did they come from? What was the nature of the immigration? Was the immigrant population biased towards one sex or a particular age group? Did children or the elderly migrate? How were immigrants treated and what place did they take in society?

### **35 Mechanisms of cross-cultural interaction: Networks in the Roman Near East**

Prosjektansvarlig:  
**Det humanistiske fakultet, Universitetet i Bergen**

Prosjektleder:

**Seland, Eivind Forsker**

Prosjektnr: 220868/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.1.2013-31.12.2016**

2013: **1,097,000** 2014: **2,228,000** 2015:

**2,153,000** 2016: **1,593,000**

Hjemmesider:

<http://neroneproject.blogspot.no/>

Social networks are vital to understanding human interaction, especially across cultural and political borders. The NeRoNE project will study the development and operation of selected networks of commercial, political (including military and administrative) and religious interaction in the Near East in the Roman Period (circa 50 BCE to 650 CE) by way of theoretical approaches from the fields known as Social Network Analysis and New Institutional Economics. The empirical setting is particularly well suited to this kind of theoretical analysis, because of a relative political and cultural continuity over a long period of time, combined with well published data and a strong historiographical tradition. The analysis is aimed at producing basis for comparative and long-term perspectives on networks of cross-cultural interaction, thus going to the heart of the SAMKUL programmes' call for research, which addresses the cultural foundation for contemporary societal development. This is not because we learn from history, but because our understanding of history defines our perception of the present, and understanding a complex past allows us to better interpret a complex contemporary world. NeRoNE is planned as a 42-months (2013-2016), medium-sized research project with a full time project leader, one PhD student (36 months), national and international cooperation by way of annual workshops, conference panels and a closing conference, and communication with the scientific

community, selected user-groups and the public by way of targeted dissemination measures, a blog and social media.

### **36 Mirror, mirror on the wall, who's most powerful of them all? Gender as a symbolic and social structure in organizations**

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Det humanistiske fakultet, NTNU**

Prosjektleder:

**Bolsø, Agnes Førsteamanuensis**

Prosjektnr: 220871/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.1.2013-31.12.2016**

2013: **1,565,000** 2014: **3,479,000** 2015:

**2,620,000** 2016: **652,000**

Hjemmesider:

<http://www.ntnu.edu/genderpower>

The organizations selected for empirical study are central to the Norwegian social organism: the financial sector, the military and the petroleum/maritime sector. Powerful institutions produce visions and strategies, which will also be studied. In addition, the empirical material includes data about organizations and discourses that are critical towards contemporary institutions and politics.

The main research questions are: which symbolic constructions of gender and leadership are found in powerful organizations and in alternative political organizations and political visions? How are these symbolic constructions connected with structural distribution of power between the sexes? What are the backward-looking and/or forward-looking scientific, cultural and symbolic meanings of gendered power? How do cultural representations effect recruitment and career development of women and men in the organizations?

The methodological approach includes interviews and field work within the organizations mentioned above, and also analysis of textual and visual representations. The project is organized in sub-projects and the empirical material will to a large extent be used across the sub-projects, which implies direct empirical, analytical and theoretical exchange between the researchers involved. It is important in this project to apply analytical theory from the Humanities, when until now, Economy and Social Science have dominated the field.

The project is interdisciplinary and will be carried out in collaboration between researchers from Stord/Haugesund University College, the University of Oslo, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norwegian Institute for Water Research, University of Stavanger and University of London.

## 37 The relational politics of aesthetics. Negotiating relations between art and society through cultural policy

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Stiftelsen Telemarksforskning Bø**

Prosjektleder:

**Hylland, Ole Marius Forsker**

Prosjektnr: 220959/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.1.2013-31.12.2015**

2013: **2,788,000** 2014: **2,818,000** 2015: **2,849,000**

**Hjemmesider:**

<http://estetikkpolitikk.wordpress.com/about/>

This project studies the relations between aesthetics and politics, highlighted through public measures to ensure a social impact of the arts. This topic will be studied by empirical analysis of attempts to give arts and music a form of developmental agency: through democratization of culture, through pedagogical work, through a general music policy, and through the use of culture in foreign policy. These themes will be analyzed in integrated subprojects. The different strands of the project will have a methodological common ground in focusing upon the relations between aesthetical valuation, perceived political relevance and social/societal impact.

A pivotal concept for this project is cultural policy; both in the explicit and the implicit sense of the word (cf. Ahearne 2008, Bennett). Cultural policy is a highly relevant focal point for the study of cultural conditions underlying social change, for several reasons. Cultural policy is in essence attempts to let culture in the narrow sense (cultural expression/ the arts) influence culture in the broad sense; forming, changing or challenging "the sphere within which various groups and individuals think, communicate and act", to quote the SAMKUL programme. The belief in a social impact of the arts has a long intellectual history, as described by e.g. Belfiore and Bennett (2008), and such a belief lies at the core of most European varieties of cultural policy.

We are interested in the way this belief is transformed to different kinds of political practice, and how this practice systematically combines the question of aesthetic valuation on the one hand with the question of effect and impact on the other hand. This can be interpreted as a form of translation and/or transformation of values - from aesthetic value to e.g. political, economical or democratic value. This project will study this process of translating/transforming values as it unfolds in concrete versions of cultural policy.

## 38 In Food We Trust? Technologies of Governance in Industrialized Food Systems

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Det humanistiske fakultet, NTNU**

Prosjektleder:

**Østby, Per Professor**

Prosjektnr: 220969/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.4.2013-31.12.2016**

2013: **1,069,000** 2014: **2,994,000** 2015:

**2,582,000** 2016: **1,491,000**

**Hjemmesider:**

<http://www.ntnu.no/kult/forskning/in-food-we-trust>

Questions related to technological development, food safety and consumer trust in food increased in importance throughout the 20th century. Today industrialized food systems are integrated parts of everyday life. However, governmental agencies, legislators, food producers, scientists and consumer organizations still struggle to ensure that food is safe and to deal with on-going technological development. This project will analyse how industrialized food and food systems were integrated into everyday life through its sibling systems of food safety and consumer trust. We will investigate policy oriented, academic and public debates and controversies on the social and cultural aspects of food production and consumption. Our approach will examine the culturally contingent processes that led to the present industrialized system of highly manipulated and transformed foods. By investigating themes related to food safety and consumer trust in a perspective that combines science and technology studies (STS) and historical studies of technology we offer alternative visions of how the present system emerged, its historical roots and transformations in time. A historical study of "the technologies of trust" can improve our understanding of the present situation of our food system and offer alternative visions for securing safe food and consumer trust in the future.

1. How have our conceptualizations and handlings of food safety and consumer trust changed during the 20th century?
2. How have institutional setups, technologies and mediators been utilized to transform food in time and space to become healthy and trustworthy?
3. How have various actors acted upon food, technology and people to produce or format individuals and collectives so that they suit the prevailing systems of food safety and consumer trust?
4. How have this transformed our relationship to the food we eat and thus the culture of food, safety and trust in Norway through the 20th century.

## 39 Norsk romanispråk

### prosjekt

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Institutt for Lingvistiske og Nordiske Studier,  
(ILN) Universitetet i Oslo**

Prosjektleder:

**Svendsen, Bente Ailin Professor**

Prosjektnr: 227778/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges  
forskningsråd:

**1.9.2013-31.8.2016**

2013: **302,000** 2014: **1,036,000** 2015: **1,017,000**

2016: **806,000**

**Hjemmesider:**

<http://www.hf.uio.no/multiling/english/people/phd-fellow/s/jawiedne/>

Norwegian Romani was after years of suppression officially recognized as a national minority language in 1993. The project's main goal is to investigate the vitality of Norwegian Romani; to what extent it still exists; to document what it linguistically exists of after years of stigmatization; how it is used among its speakers; and how they perceive and relate to it. The linguistic vitality is explored through sociolinguistic interviews with and narratives from proclaimed speakers of Norwegian Romani. The interviews are guided by a sociolinguistic questionnaire regarding grammar, language examples, language competence, and language use and attitudes. The project's second aim is to develop a knowledge base where former research on Norwegian Romani are explored and included. The third and final ambition is to develop an on-line Norwegian Romani dictionary which will be publically available for Norwegian Romani speakers and other stake-holders. The dictionary will be interactive in the sense that Norwegian Romani speakers are encouraged to include words and phrases, and it might serve as a knowledge tool if Norwegian Romani is included in the Norwegian curriculum.

The project's main challenge is to recruit participants to the sociolinguistic interviews since the community appears to be rather closed and often sceptical to people from "outside". This accounts especially for their language since it was kept secret for a long time, and there are still community members who do not want to reveal their knowledge about the language. Moreover, it must be taken into consideration that various groups within the Romani minority have different ideas about the way the language should be used and what speaking Romani actually means; to the extent to which Romani can be seen as a "complete" language which can be adapted for all kinds of linguistic needs or if it is a type of language which is bound to specific situations.

Norwegian Romani has until recently been mostly a spoken language and the attempts to use it in a written form are limited to few speakers who have a vital interest in maintaining the language. Since the traditional way of living semi-itinerantly does not play such an important role as it did in the past, but also due to the repressive policy against the Romani people, it is expected to find that the

use of Romani is in the state of decline. However, certain linguistic vitality is expected due to the important role Norwegian Romani seems to play for the proclaimed speakers in their construction of a "Romani" identity.

## 8 forskningsprosjekter med start i 2014 (nr. 40-47):

### 40 Good Protestant, Bad Religion? Formatting Religion in Modern Society

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Universitetet i Oslo**

Prosjektleder:

**Rasmussen, Tarald Professor**

Prosjektnr: 236851/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges

forskningsråd:

**01.10.2014 - 01.08.2018**

2014: **444 000** 2015: **1 992 000** 2016: **2 962 000**

2017: **2 480 000** 2018: **1 061 000**

**Hjemmesider:**

<http://www.tf.uio.no/forskning/prosjekter/goba/>

Formatting Religion seeks to overcome the simplicity of the good/bad-narrative currently dominating debates on religion in the public sphere by critically examining the mechanisms that lie behind this dichotomy as it is manifested at the nexus of state and civil society. The project employs a comparative perspective, where practices of formatting religion in Norway are compared with the practices of other states facing similar situations of religious diversity. Formatting Religion features two major projects: Project I examines the relationship between state-driven formatting of religion as private belief and the nature and consequences of state involvement with religion in the public sphere, and has two subprojects: One examines how media outlets, government agencies and politicians format the nexus between religion and culture, and seeks to identify the major pressure points where "religious" beliefs and practices are converted into "culture" and the other way around. The other investigates the formatting of religion in the recent institutionalization of Islamic theology at Western universities, examining the reflexive impact of such institutions on Islamic discourses and practices, and on the identity of Christian university theology. Project II examines how different religious groups incorporate and negotiate the dominant formatting of religion provided by state authorities and the general public in Norway and beyond. Project II has two subprojects, one exploring minority notions of religious belonging, and how these forms of belonging may conflict with those conditioned by state administrative systems and prevalent public discourse. The second subproject investigates religious civil society organizations and their work with marginalized immigrants, and asks how cultures of hospitality and practices recognizing the others as citizens can be fostered outside the purview of the state in an increasingly multicultural, partly secularized Europe.

### 41 Synchronizing the World: the Making of Global Progress

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Universitetet i Oslo**

Prosjektleder:

**Jordheim, Helge Professor**

Prosjektnr: 236858/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges

forskningsråd:

**01.08.2014 - 31.12.2017**

2014: **20 000** 2015: **3 144 000** 2016: **3 838 000**

2017: **1 997 000**

**Hjemmesider:**

<http://www.hf.uio.no/ikos/english/research/projects/synchronizing-the-world-globalization-and-multi/>

In this project we intend to follow the myth of progress back to the eighteenth century and explore how it emerged due to a series of practices that we will refer to as practices of synchronization. Furthermore, we will investigate how these practices gained effect and momentum in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries due to imperialism and colonialism and thus how cultural globalization emerged as a precondition for societal development, especially in religious and multicultural environments.

The project consists of two WPs:

1. Making Global Progress: In eighteenth-century Western Europe, the plurality of historical times characteristic of the emerging modernity was synchronized into the linear, homogeneous time of progress. In this project we argue that the main tools for performing this synchronization was two textual genres: universal history and the dictionary/encyclopedia. In works belonging to these genres, we intend to identify and investigate models of multiple temporalities unfolding simultaneously in different regions of the world but also in different fields of knowledge or social practice, as well as practices employed to synchronize them, by means of tables, narratives, cross-references etc.
2. Making Progress Global: In the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, with the spread of imperialism, non-Western locales, such as Ottoman, Arab and Bengali cultures, witnessed transformations in their traditional genres of knowledge through contact with the European Enlightenment genres. In the project we will study how the adoption of historiographical works and dictionaries/encyclopedias turned the benchmark of Western historical time into a historical necessity in colonial Bengal, the Ottoman empire and the Arab world. Through the mobility of these Western knowledge practices, we argue that global progress as a Western idea was made truly global, at the same time giving rise to various non-synchronicities within and between cultures and religions.

## 42 Linguistic and cultural diversity at work

### Postdoktorprosjekt

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Universitetet i Tromsø – Norges arktiske universitet**

Prosjektleder:

**Hiss, Florian Postdoktorstipendiat**

Prosjektnr: 236865/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**01.09.2014 - 31.08.2017**

2014: **337 000** 2015: **995 000** 2016: **1 204 000**

2017: **714 000**

**Hjemmesider:**

[http://uit.no/prosjekter/prosjekt?p\\_document\\_id=389028](http://uit.no/prosjekter/prosjekt?p_document_id=389028)

The proposed project focuses on the meeting point of the economic development in Northern Norway with the evolving linguistic and cultural diversity of the region. It will investigate the role of multilingualism and cultural diversity in workplace context s.

Language is the most important tool for us to function in social life, to exchange information, goods, and services, to guarantee economic success, and to negotiate identities. Economically, the exploitation of natural resources promises profit and workplaces. Climate change will facilitate transportation and increase Northern Norway's importance in global communication.

The linguistic and cultural diversity is also changing. As a consequence of global migration, people from various cultures have moved to the region. At the same time, the indigenous and national minorities are in a process of cultural and linguistic emancipation and extending their domains of language use.

Against this background, the project will investigate how companies and individual employees with diverse cultural backgrounds use their linguistic resources in the workplace to accomplish their work, to establish relations, and to construe and negotiate cultural identities.

Combining two different methodological approaches, the project will (a) carry out a questionnaire survey to map the multilingual and multicultural resources available to employees and companies in Northern Norwegian workplaces. In three ethnographic case studies of different workplaces, the project will (b) investigate the use and management of linguistic and cultural diversity by individual users, ranging from communicational needs to cultural identification. A major question to be discussed by the project is whether, and how, multilingualism and cultural diversity can be used as a valuable resource in workplace contexts, and how companies, employees, and policy makers can handle the challenges of linguistic difference and multicultural development practically.

## 43 Active citizenship in culturally and religiously diverse societies (ACT)

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Institutt for fredsforskning**

Prosjektleder:

**Horst, Cindy Seniorforsker**

Prosjektnr: 236882/f10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**01.06.2014 - 30.09.2017**

2014: 1 032 000 2015: 2 650 000 2016: 3 020 000

2017: 2 217 000

**Hjemmesider:**

<http://www.prio.org/Projects/Project/?x=1119>

In debates on citizenship in Europe, the need for active participation among citizens is increasingly stressed. But do normative ideas of what active citizenship is, reflect people's lived experiences in present-day Europe? While the low electoral participation of young people is often highlighted as an indication of reduced civic participation, various studies show increased social media use leads to increased political and social debates and mobilization. And while politicians often lament the lack of civil-political engagement among immigrants particularly, many new citizens volunteer, work as activists, take up political causes, or set up associations in both their countries of residence and origin. In Europe's culturally and religiously diverse societies, citizens have different frameworks for how they act and interact with their close and distant surroundings. We argue that this increasing diversity leads to diversified citizen participation that must be studied if the current participation agenda is to remain relevant.

ACT is a collaboration between the Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO), the Department of Philosophy at the University of Tromsø (UiT) and the Department of Political Science and Government at Aarhus University (AU). It studies present-day civic 1) motivations; 2) locations; and 3) contestations. The project collects empirical data on (local, national and transnational) active citizenship in neighbourhoods in Oslo and Copenhagen. ACT consists of a) a review of conceptions of active citizenship in philosophy, political science, anthropology, geography and feminist studies; b) empirical data collection on experiences of active citizenship; and c) an integrated approach to theoretical models of citizenship and empirical findings. The project will produce one monograph, eight academic peer-reviewed journal articles; three conceptual working papers and three policy briefs.

## 44 Muslim Politics and Governance of Islam: Interactions of Structure and Culture in Multireligious Europe

Prosjektansvarlig:

**FAFO Institutt for arbeidslivs- og velferdsforskning AS**

Prosjektleder:

**Rogstad, Jon Forskningsleder/Professor**

Prosjektnr: 236890/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**01.08.2014 - 01.08.2018**

2014: **952 000** 2015: **3 696 000** 2016: **1 783**

**000** 2017: **1 883 000** 2018: **686 000**

**Hjemmesider:**

[http://www.fafo.no/index.php?option=com\\_zoo&task=item&item\\_id=7420&Itemid=769&lang=nb](http://www.fafo.no/index.php?option=com_zoo&task=item&item_id=7420&Itemid=769&lang=nb)

The project aims at exploring the relationship between structure and culture - structure here being defined as political and legal regulations concerning Islam, and culture being defined as socially embedded mental content among Muslim actors in Europe. We want to study this through exploring the impact of governance of Islam on Muslim political thought, and the impact of Muslim action and initiatives on governance of Islam.

We pursue this goal by undertaking an historically oriented, multidisciplinary and comparative case study of three countries: France, England and Norway. In each of the countries we will study the development in two fields: Muslim political thinking on the elite level, concerning how Muslim religious elites envision the integration of Islam and Muslims into secular democracies, and the development of national models for governance of Islam and Muslims.

The research questions, mention under "objectives of the project", will be answered through three interrelated work packages:

- The aim of WP1 is to map how Muslim religious leaders in England, Norway and France understand the relationship between Islam and politics, and whether different national models for governance of Islam seem to influence their opinion formation. . The main source of data will be interviews with the involved actors, concerning their religio-political world views.
- The aim of WP2 is to reverse the question in WP1, and ask how the regimes for governance of Islam in these countries are influenced by Muslim political action or Muslim initiatives in the civil sphere. The main source of data will be interviews with actors that were involved in decision-making processes concerning governance of Islam.

- The empirical topics to be investigated in WP1 and WP2 raise several ethical and normative questions - concerning human rights, minority rights and state rights, and how they relate to each other. This will be investigated from legal and normative perspectives in WP2.

## 45 Dwelling and Crossing: The socio-cultural dynamics of religious spaces in Mumbai

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Institutt for arkeologi, historie, kultur- og religionsvitenskap**

Prosjektleder:

**Keul, Istvan Professor**

Prosjektnr: 236918/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**01.10.2014 - 30.09.2018**

2014: **227 000** 2015: **2 140 000** 2016: **2 590 000**

2017: **2 685 000**

**Hjemmesider:**

<http://mumbai.b.uib.no/>

The Indian metropolis of Mumbai is one of the largest urban agglomerations in the world, with a population characterized by a high degree of religious diversity and a long record of ethnic/religious violence. The proposed project addresses the cultural prerequisites and consequences of religion and religious diversity for dwelling in the city. It proposes to study cross-religious spaces in Mumbai, with a focus on how these spaces are created and shaped by cultural perceptions and social practices. The approach taken in the project differs from most earlier research by focusing not on specific religious groups, but on places, aiming at spatial cross-sections of religion. The larger project is subdivided into interrelated subprojects with clearly delineated themes: The study of neighborhoods with a religiously mixed population; sites belonging to different religious traditions that have become places of popular cross-religious cosmopolitanism; interreligious marriage; performing religious place-making (festivals and processions); religion in slums; religious diversity in Mumbai in fictional literature; dimensions of religious place-making ('pavement religion'); the history and prevention of conflicts. The research group consists of a core-group of religious studies scholars from the University of Bergen and four scholars from different countries (Canada, United Kingdom, Germany, Sweden) and disciplines (anthropology, political sciences, the study of literature). By analysing the religious environments of a modern multireligious global city, the research group aims to theoretically advance our understanding of urban religion. Highlighting the importance of religion in the day-to-day life of a global metropolis, the project findings will be highly useful not only for the academic world, but especially also for social and cultural policy makers and administrators nationally and worldwide.

## 46 Engaging with Conflicts in Mediatized Religious Environments. A Comparative Scandinavian Study (CoMRel)

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Universitetet i Oslo**

Prosjektleder:

**Lundby, Knut Professor**

Prosjektnr: 236920/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**01.10.2014 - 31.12.2017**

2014: **127 000** 2015: **3 331 000** 2016: **3 154 000**

2017: **2 385 000**

**Hjemmesider:**

<http://www.hf.uio.no/imk/english/research/projects/co-mrel/index.html>

This project addresses the SAMKUL call on religious environments by focusing on the intertwined role of media and religion in contemporary conflicts and tensions.

The main aim of the project is to examine how religion in public spaces becomes thematised and enacted through the media and further articulated in social interaction, both as objects of conflict and resources to handle tensions. Through this, the project develops knowledge about the changing patterns of social interaction and communication during times of conflict in Norway and the other Scandinavian societies

The conflicts that are addressed are around the legitimate uses of public spaces. The empirical studies relate to three arenas where people engage with conflicts over religious symbols, artefacts and claims made visible through the media:

- 1) contested media voices in the main public service broadcasters in Scandinavia,
- 2) local communities with mixed religious population and a large segment of Muslim citizens, and
- 3) classrooms in public schools with pupils from varied religious backgrounds.

Researchers from Uppsala and Copenhagen contribute to the international comparison. The national collaboration is between the University of Agder, MF Norwegian School of Theology and the University of Oslo.

The project is theoretically informed by research on the mediatization of religion. This concerns the restructuring of culture and social relations following the intensification of mediated communication in contemporary society, including the moulding of religious imaginations and interactions.

In secular Scandinavia conflicts over religion always carry with them a tension to the secular. This project understands

religion to be clustered around religious groups but also present in dispersed forms where religion as symbols and discourse create environments for communication and contestation over common values and identities in the current differentiated public sphere.

## 47 Parenting cultures and risk management in plural Norway

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Uni Rokkansenteret**

Prosjektleder:

**Danielsen, Hilde, Seniorforsker**

Prosjektnr: 236956/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**01.06.2014 - 01.06.2018**

2014: **1 050 000** 2015: **2 426 000** 2016: **3 074 000**

2017: **2 400 000**

**Hjemmesider:**

<http://uni.no/nb/uni-rokkansenteret/medborgerskap-migrasjon-og-helse/parenting-cultures-and-risk-management-in-plural-norway-nfr-236956f10/>

As a result of ongoing global, economic, social, cultural and political processes, new parenting norms, ideologies and practices are emerging. Migration and increased class differences bring along differentiations in access to resources and highlight the co-existence of different ideas of parenting in the same living place. Governmental practices towards parents, however, may remain largely oriented towards white middle-class perceptions of the 'good parent'. With a comparative approach this project aims to investigate how parenting cultures are formed by parents' different ideas of how to be a 'good parent' and how such parenting cultures are formed in different institutional settings. Are different parents concerned with different risks?

Researchers from Cultural Studies and Social Anthropology will collaborate in this interdisciplinary project. Methods include structured and unstructured interviews, fieldwork (situated in Årstad, a socially mixed borough in Bergen) and document analysis. The theoretical framework is defined by theories of risk society.

The project consists of three work packages that are thoroughly interlinked:

- 1) Parenting cultures in the family
- 2) the interfaces of parenting cultures and civil society, and
- 3) Parenting cultures in the welfare state.

The innovative aspects of this study prominently lie in its

- i) focus on parenting cultures as an expression of the driving forces in a risk society
- ii) comparative focus on parenting cultures, differentiated by class, migration background and gender
- iii) multilevel approach which includes public, semi-public and private societal arenas; and
- iv) interdisciplinary methodology and analysis with contributions from Cultural Studies and Social Anthropology.

## 13 forskernettverk i perioden 2015-2017 (nr.48 – 60)

### 48 Circumpolar Gender

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Polarmuseet, Universitetet i Tromsø**

Prosjektleder:

**Lena Aarekol**

Prosjektnr: 246876/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**01.04.2015 - 31.08.2016**

2015: **156 000** 2016: **94 000**

Because of rapid changes in the circumpolar high Arctic and their dramatic ecological consequences, the polar region is moving from the margin to the centre of global consciousness. From a natural-science perspective the area is viewed as a laboratory for research on climate change, sustainability and the management of biodiversity, while there has been an expansion of social-science research in such fields as geopolitics, indigenous cultures and tourism developments in the high Arctic. At the same time, there is a growing research interest in the history of the Arctic and polar exploration, and in the Arctic as discursive formation. However, with a very few exceptions, there has been little extended emphasis on gender in this research. Moreover, there has been practically no communication between different disciplinary approaches to studies of the Arctic. Finally, most of the existing research has been national or regional in orientation. The Circumpolar Gender Network, which will work toward a grant application targeted to the Norwegian Polar Research Programme, is based on the conviction that gender is one of the keys to an understanding of both polar history and the contemporary cultural and natural processes in which the circumpolar Arctic plays an important part. We believe that far-reaching interdisciplinarity - between the natural sciences, social sciences and humanities - is necessary in order to begin to unravel some of the complexities of the polar region, locally as well as globally, and we are convinced that an international dimension will both sharpen the research questions and make them more legitimate, in a time of globalisation and transnational polar interest. At the same time, however, we wish to acknowledge national and regional differences and in particular investigate the fuzzy edges of concepts and terms that on the face of it appear to refer to the same thing.

### 49 The Fan Can: The media and football supporter communities as enablers of social change

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Institutt for journalistikk og mediefag, UiO**

Prosjektleder:

**Roy Krøvel**

Prosjektnr: 246878/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**01.04.2015 - 31.12.2016**

2015: **128 000** 2016: **113 000**

Investigating communities of football fans can help us understand better the many ways communities and societies experience, debate, come to terms with and react to development and change related to multicultural aspects of community, belonging and identity.

This network brings together Norwegian and international researchers representing international organizations, leading journals in the field and authors of seminal books and articles on sports, football and fandom, to investigate cultural conditions of development. It proposes to see football fandom as a prism for understanding the innovative, dynamic and organic ways in which agency can respond to and engage with structure to create new conditions for social and economic relations.

The network will investigate football fans and cultural conditions for development of multicultural communities in Israel, England, Scotland, Sweden and Norway.

The network will develop research applications which will form the basis for analysis and thus a deeper understanding of the cultural conditions for multicultural and natural aspects of football fandom and communities of fans.

In addition, the project includes workshops and conferences organized jointly with major fan organizations.

### 50 Development of interdisciplinary research group on Patient Stories

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Universitetet i Tromsø**

Prosjektleder:

**Linda Christin Nesby**

Prosjektnr: 246881/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**01.04.2015 - 31.12.2016**

2015: **35 000** 2016: **100 000**

HAS – Health, Art, and Society – is an far-reaching interdisciplinary cooperation with researchers from the humanities, social sciences and medicine. The group's main research objective is to study the autobiographical writing of patients (pathographies) as a supplementary part of the medical record and a crucial part of a functioning and user-oriented health care system.

The group seeks to develop new knowledge on Patient Stories, which, in turn, will contribute to improved health care and active client participation. The study of Patient Stories from various perspectives of the humanities, the social sciences, and medicine represents a radical interdisciplinary approach. Patient Stories have primarily

been studied from a social scientific perspective. So far, the subject has received little attention from both literary and medical scholars. Thus, with its interdisciplinary approach, HAS' research is both radically new and significant within all the relevant fields of research. Within the respective academic disciplines, HAS seeks to both challenge and develop central issues such as health and illness, doctor-patient relationships, the relationship between individual and society, and views on literature and literary genres.

The long-term objective of this application for network funding is to strengthen the component of humanities and social science research in projects outside of these disciplines' traditional objects of study.

The nine participants of HAS are recruited both from the University of Tromsø and from external institutions. The internal members are: post.doc Marianne Andreassen (National Center of Telemedicine), senior researcher Anita Salamonsen (Department of Community Medicine), Professor Marie-Theres Federhofer (Department of German culture and literature), Lill-Tove Fredriksen (Department of Saami cultur and literature) and professor Michael Schmidt (Department of German culture and group leader Linda Nesby (Department of Culture and Literature).

## **51 Biobank research in the age of genomics. From public health to personalized medicine**

Prosjektansvarlig:

**NTNU, Det humanistiske fakultet**

Prosjektleder:

**Bjørn K. Myskja**

Prosjektnr: 246882/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**01.09.2015 - 31.05.2017**

2015: **68 000** 2016: **102 000** 2017: **68 000**

Genomic sequencing has revolutionized biomedical science, providing hope for a more precise and preventative "personalized medicine". Genomics research in population-based biobanks, such as the Nord-Trøndelag HUNT biobank, provides a crucial part of this development. One of the key topics in the process of designing the fourth HUNT study, which is planned for 2017, is how to ensure a trustworthy use of the biological material and data while at the same time accommodate potential vital research based on this very rich research resource.

Our aim in this proposal is to contribute to the exploration of the "technological environment" of the development of genomics-based medicine through the case of population-based biobank research, analyzing the cultural prerequisites of biobank research as they are played out in the ethics debate. The general assumption is that the Norwegian public health model is of significance for the

public's motivation for participation and for the handling of central ethical issues in biobanking. However, we encounter several challenges when the focus shifts towards personalized medicine in general and individual access and use of genomic information in particular. We want to explore the ethical issues of consent, return of health information and the protection of privacy in international data sharing in a series of three international workshops, combined with seminars with our local researchers and open public meetings. This will not only contribute to the general debate on the cultural basis for a socially robust biobank practice in general and on the ethics of genomics in biobanking in particular, but provide direct input to the setup of the HUNT4 study. It will also provide basis for future research projects on these topics.

## **52 Designing Freedom**

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Senter for vitenskapsteori, UiB**

Prosjektleder:

**Kjetil Rommetveit**

Prosjektnr: 246884/ F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**01.07.2015 - 01.07.2017**

2015: **60 000** 2016: **60 000** 2017: **110 000**

This application aims to develop research project(s) that will investigate the question of what happens to fundamental rights and freedoms (such as privacy and dignity) as they become matters of engineering and design to be built into emerging ICT infrastructures. The project will engage with and study such processes in two domains: (1) smart electricity meters and so-called "smart grids", and (2) ICTs for use in disaster management (ie. search and rescue, "triage").

The research question will be discussed and developed into research proposals in interdisciplinary groups including practitioners from philosophy, social science, law, engineering, software design, as well as representatives of different professions using and operating the ICT systems.

## **53 Research network in music, arts and technology**

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Universitetet i Tromsø**

Prosjektleder:

**Jon Marius Aareskjold**

Prosjektnr: 246885/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**01.04.2015 - 15.10.2015**

2015: **250 000**

The objective of the application is to establish a platform for collaboration between the institutions doing research in arts and technology, and relevant partners within the fields of technology and arts - nationally and internationally.

The primary objective is to develop a joint application for a National Center for Infrastructure in artistic-technological research exploiting the recent developments in network capacity and speed to provide an interconnected network of research facilities distributed throughout Norway. The development of these facilities provides the breeding ground for the establishment of a research network with resources from institutional technological and artistic research as well as R&D in the private sector. This will provide an incubator for interdisciplinary research and serve as structural basis for collaborations between researchers and developers within the domains of technology and fine arts. As an example, the music technology community will use this project to explore the possibilities of developing a joint, combined research/development and education group within the field of Sound and Music Computing (SMC). This is a rapidly emerging field, and there is currently no institution or faculty in Norway that is able to provide all the necessary staff/talent and resources needed to do high level research and education within this field. This will be possible only through collaboration between different institutions and faculties. The project will be realized through a series of seminars involving an expanding set of relevant partners, from institutions and relevant faculty expanding to other disciplines, and then to external partners and developers in Norway, and internationally. The project will result in an application to the Research Council's program for national infrastructure, an SMC research group project and a paper describing a road map for further collaboration including a timeline and specific goals.

## 54 Understanding Cultural Conditions for Climate Change Adaptation

Prosjektansvarlig:  
**Senter for vitenskapsteori, UiB**  
 Prosjektleder:  
**Jeroen van der Sluijs**  
 Prosjektnr: 246891/F10  
 Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:  
**01.04.2015 - 01.10.2016**  
 2015: **150 000** 2016: **100 000**

Over the coming decades, societies will face major changes in dealing with the various impacts of climate change. In order to enable timely anticipation and proactive adaptation, society needs to learn to utilize unavoidably imperfect knowledge from climate science on the deeply uncertain future changes in key climate variables (precipitation patterns, heat wave frequencies, extreme weather events etc.).

The classic science policy interface and science society interface is not fit for function because it is based on the expectation that science delivers certainty. Consequently, it lacks sophisticated approaches to tackle deep uncertainty

in the science. Present institutional cultures that shape the science-policy/science-society interfaces and the cultural conditions to meet the challenges of climate change adaptation, need to be thoroughly understood to enable the institutional innovations required to accommodate the notions of deep scientific uncertainty and to design uncertainty-proof adaptation strategies.

The network of research will bring together academic cultures and experiences from a wide range of climate adaptation research traditions from leading groups in the field from the Universities of Bergen (TRACKS), Utrecht (Climate proofing under deep uncertainty & Knowledge for Climate) and Leeds (Advancing Knowledge Systems to Inform Climate Adaptation Decisions) and the Citizens University of Amersfoort which has been pioneering citizens science and brings a major project of citizens science monitoring of urban heat stress.

UC4A will not only join the forces of Bergen, Utrecht, Leeds and Amersfoort, and radically bridge the disciplines of philosophy and ethics of science, environmental science, climate science, and environmental governance, but will in addition organize and facilitate far reaching interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary engagement with an international extended peer community of practitioners, citizens and scholars.

## 55 Sustainability: Exploring a post-mechanistic turn in human and biological sciences as a cultural prerequisite for future sustainability.

Prosjektansvarlig:  
**Universitetet i Oslo**  
 Prosjektleder:  
**Thomas Hylland Eriksen**  
 Prosjektnr: 246893/F10  
 Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:  
**01.09.2015 - 31.08.2017**  
 2015: **230 000**  
 2017: **20 000**

A background for the proposal is the project Overheating: the three crises of globalisation (Social Anthropology, UiO). Headlines for the crises are 1) environment/climate, 2) economy/finance, 3) identity, culture and religion. Common to all of them is threatened sustainability or reproducibility. To obtain a more holistic approach to global issues of sustainability, the applicants want to arrange an international and interdisciplinary workshop. The workshop will begin by exploring sustainability through a new possible common theoretical ground across the social sciences and biology based on recent advances within social anthropology, economics and evolutionary biology. These theoretical advances may represent a turn from a more mechanistic to a more organic world-view.

We see a trend of changes in emphasis: from structure to process, from elementary particles to elementary dynamics, from hierarchies to networks, from unilateral control to synergistic entanglement, from given individuals to emergent individualities, from external design to endogenous development, from evolution to co-evolution.

As long as the left side of this list of binaries is considered as unquestionably primary, then a reductionist and mechanistic approach to sustainability as well as many other issues dominated by natural science could continue unhindered. If the right side was strengthened, then the balance of power between human and natural science might change. We see these conceptual changes as an important cultural prerequisite for a more sustainable societal development. The second part of the workshop will test the new theories against sustainability issues in Norwegian aquaculture. The project will produce a research proposal for a follow up project on sustainability and interdisciplinary dialogue, possibly within the upcoming HAV21 program. An outcome will also be a public meeting (at Litteraturhuset) as well as a collective scientific paper based on the experiences of the workshop.

## **56 Defining Frameworks and Tools for an Interdisciplinary Approach to Ageing (Humanities, Medicine, Psychology and Law)**

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Universitetet i Bergen**

Prosjektleder:

**Margery Vibe Skagen**

Prosjektnr: 246894/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**01.06.2015 - 01.06.2017**

2015: **85 000** 2016: **75 000** 2017: **90 000**

Funding is sought for 3 network activities:

1. Workshop Solstrand 2015: Literature, psychology, law: defining old age

The aim of the workshop is to bring together scholars from literary studies, psychology and law to focus on the variety of historical and contemporary definitions of old age. It is essential for an interdisciplinary approach to ageing to acquire in-depth knowledge of the diversity of cultural and societal categorizations of old age, and to recognize how these categorizations can contribute to ageism as well as provide valuable nuances to our perception of old age.

2. Two day seminar Bergen 2016: Humanistic ageing studies meets health care

The purpose of this event is to establish contact with target groups who might benefit from our research, and to provoke responses from these groups as a means of testing and ensuring the relevance of humanistic approaches to ageing. Invited international speakers, who have published on ageing from the perspective of literature, philosophy, and the arts, will present papers together with members of the research group, and invite discussion with health care

specialists and practitioners. The Norwegian Directorate of Health will also be approached to attract relevant health bureaucrats and policy makers to the seminar.

3. Workshop in Paris 2017: Literature and neurology:

ageing brains and minds, ageing senses and sensitivity  
This workshop will bring our literary scholars in contact with medical scientists. It will allow us to study comparatively some physical and psychological aspects of ageing, as they are perceived through the lenses of literature and neurology. In this way the event will raise one of the ageing projects key questions: What conceptual frameworks and critical tools can the humanities adopt to study ageing in synergy with the scientific approaches pursued by medicine and psychiatry?

## **57 Cultural encounters: Construing disability across disciplines and professional discourses in Norway**

Prosjektansvarlig:

**NTNU, Det humanistiske fakultet**

Prosjektleder:

**Mila Vulchanova**

Prosjektnr: 246895/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**01.04.2015 - 31.03.2017**

2015: **20 000** 2016: **120 000** 2017: **110 000**

Despite recent advances in scientific endeavour and in the public sphere, the gap between basic research and public awareness of disability is still huge. Furthermore, rather than a property of the individual, impairment can be viewed as an interaction between individuals and their environment, and competence as a function of context. In this project we aim to address how disability is conceptualised from the point of view of researchers, clinicians/therapists, institutions, social groups and disabled individuals themselves.

We will adopt an interdisciplinary approach, combining methods from linguistic analysis, discourse analysis, natural language processing, psycholinguistics, clinical linguistics, neuroscience, educational science, medical science, philosophy. Within an interactive models format, the focus will be on the interaction of the individual with her environment at the micro-, meso- and macro-level in early development through to early adolescence and adulthood. In this respect Norway is an excellent example of a highly advanced well-fare system which offers excellent opportunities to address the above issues in the domain of public discourse. The idea is to create a network collaborating at the national level, while also engaging substantial international input.

We will organize two international, multi-disciplinary conferences and one seminar series, directly involving national and international experts with diverse cultural, national and professional backgrounds. At the same time, we will give voice to stakeholders, including parents of children with disabilities.

## **58 Strengthening the eHealth expertise and services for citizens - with a focus on eHealth literacy and communication**

Prosjektansvarlig:

**NTNU**

Prosjektleder:

**Heidi Gilstad**

Prosjektnr: 246896/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**01.04.2015 - 01.04.2017**

2015: **70 000** 2016: **100 000** 2017: **80 000**

Modern healthcare is both technology-driven and technology-dependent. The transition towards increased use of health information technologies influences the activities of the users, be they healthcare professionals, patients or citizens in need of health information.

New practices of interaction, that might fit with altering distributions of information, knowledge, latitude, authority and trust (or lack of them), will be forged by the communicative affordance of the supporting technologies. This indicates the interconnected and multidisciplinary challenges that face a beneficial design and use of eHealth. A variety of researchers from the humanities, social sciences, healthcare professions and technology studies must collaborate to gain holistic insights for this complex issue. As of today such radical interdisciplinary research collaboration needs to be strengthened.

In the current proposal we specifically apply for funding for building up an effective infrastructure for networking: by arranging two workshops, and a series of meetings with the final purpose of developing two research proposals in the area of eHealth literacy and communication.

One outcome is the gathering of research-based knowledge about citizens-centred eHealth solutions and eHealth literacy and communication in a strong interdisciplinary research group. Such a research group can work strategically and systematically with research applications, and in this process we will involve authorities, interest groups and stakeholders to secure relevance to the target groups.

## **59 Joint research on human and natural adaptation to changing climates and environments in the High North by proxy data (Joint Proxies).**

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Universitetet i Tromsø**

Prosjektleder:

**Hans Peter Blankholm**

Prosjektnr: 246899/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**01.04.2015 - 31.03.2017**

2015: **100 000** 2016: **100 000** 2017: **50 000**

A joint proxy is an archaeological site with good preservation conditions that contains proxy data of relevance for archaeological, geological, botanical, zoological and climate change research and interpretation. By analyzing joint proxies, the research network aims to reach the above objectives.

Archaeology is the only academic discipline that studies long-term culture-history change, often over tens of millennia, and is thus also the only discipline that studies human social and economic changes and their relations to changes in the natural environment.

It is generally assumed that 60-70% of the material culture of prehistoric societies was produced from organic material (e.g., bone and antler). However, sites containing organic matter are relatively rare in the High North. This means that most archaeological interpretations are based on only 30-40% of the culture-material variability.

Concurrently, sites with good preservation conditions are also among the most vulnerable to the detrimental effects of global climate change (e.g., riverine and coastal erosion, acidification, thawing of permafrost) and increasing industrialization of the arctic and sub-arctic.

There is an urgent need both to re-investigate already known archaeological sites with joint proxies and to find and analyze new such sites with cutting edge theories, methods, and techniques before it is too late.

Only by establishing such a research network will it be possible to gain knowledge on how human and natural populations related to global climate changes in a long-term perspective and concurrently make a significant contribution to climate change research. This will provide a basis for more precise predictions on the adaptation of human and natural populations to future climate change. The network will apply for further project funding, including PhD- and Post-doc. fellowships, with the RCN, EU, ERC, and ESF.

## **60 Go Figure: Visualizing Climate Change**

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Universitetet i Bergen**

Prosjektleder:

**Rasmus Tore Slaattelid**

Prosjektnr: 246903/F10

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**01.06.2015 - 31.12.2016**

2015: **120 000** 2016: **130 000**

Images of climate change has received comparatively little attention in the overall effort to develop a knowledge base

for robust policy decisions. Go Figure: Visualizing Climate Change (FIGO) will contribute to a broader knowledge base for meeting challenges related to climate change and accompanying environmental changes by focusing on the roles of images in climate research, in climate communication, as well as in climate change policy. By climate images we mean visualizations of scientific data (measurements), illustrations of scientific knowledge, and disseminations and reinterpretations of these in science communication broadly understood, such as illustrations of climate change-related effects in the environment, scenarios for mitigation, adaptation, and political activism. The network, which consists of more than 20 researchers from a wide variety of fields, will provide a meeting place for the nascent field of climate image studies, and will serve as a platform from which a comprehensive research project on climate images can be launched. The main activities of the project will be a workshop in 2015 and a conference in 2016.