

GlobalSSH – METRIS Conference “Social Sciences and Humanities: Emerging Trends and Future Prospects. Europe in Global Context”

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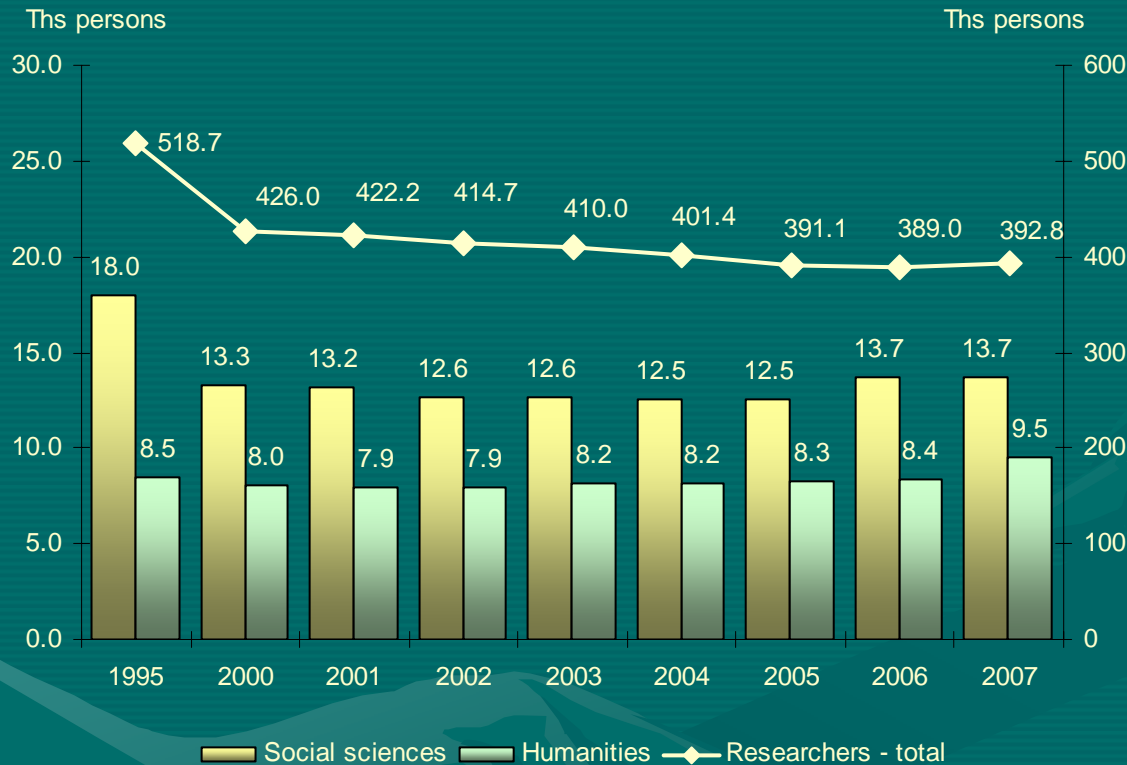
## SSH in Russia: GlobalSSH Perspective

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1. Introduction to the SSH in Russia
2. Challenges for SSH in Russia  
vs METRIS Report



## SSH share in total researchers:

1995:

Social sciences – 3.5%

Humanities – 1.6%

2007:

Social sciences – 3.5%

Humanities – 2.4%

## Per 10000 employment:

1995: 78 researchers of which 4 in SSH

2007: 58 researchers of which 3 in SSH

More detailed statistics can be found in **Global SSH Data Book: “Measuring SSH Potential”**  
(available for download at: [www.globalsocialscience.org](http://www.globalsocialscience.org))

- SSH is concentrated in:
  - ✓ Russian Academy of Sciences (GOV sector)

<p>Research organisations: total – 432, of which: 20% perform research in social sciences, and 17% – in the humanities</p>	<p>Researchers: total – 58161, of which: Social scientists – 3293 (5.7% of RAS total, 24% of total SS) Humanitarians – 4567 (7.9% of RAS total, 48.4% of total H)</p>
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*Data for 2007*

*Source: ISS RAS*

- ✓ Higher Education (HE sector)

<p>HE sector – total: HE institutions – 1108 Enrolment – 7461.3 ths (70% in SSH)</p>	<p>Public HE sector: HE institutions – 658 Enrolment – 6208.4 ths (65% in SSH) Faculty staff – 340.4 ths</p>	<p>Private HE sector: HE institutions – 450 Enrolment – 1252.9 ths (95% in SSH) Faculty staff – 78.8 ths (31.1% of which are “moonlighters”)</p>
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*Data for 2007*

*Source: Rosstat; ISS RAS; Global SSH Data Book*

- Dispersion of the SSH research community (its division by “clubs of interests” and “clans”)
- Lack of a good quality level of scientific expertise and of infrastructure for funding in SSH (non-government and project-based funding opportunities for SSH knowledge production);
- Predominance of small research projects and practical applications, depending on conjuncture of current needs;
- A certain tension between a need of new ideas and paradigms, on the one hand, and poor conditions for knowledge productions, on the other hand;
- Deficiency in fundamental reflections on the changing society in Russia and, from the global economic crisis perspective, on ways and socio-economic trajectories of the country;
- Weak linkages between so-called capital and provincial research communities in SSH;
- Lesser respect to the expertise of Russian researchers compared to foreign ones: so-called “commercialisation and liberalisation of the social science cognitive context” (Yurevich 2004).

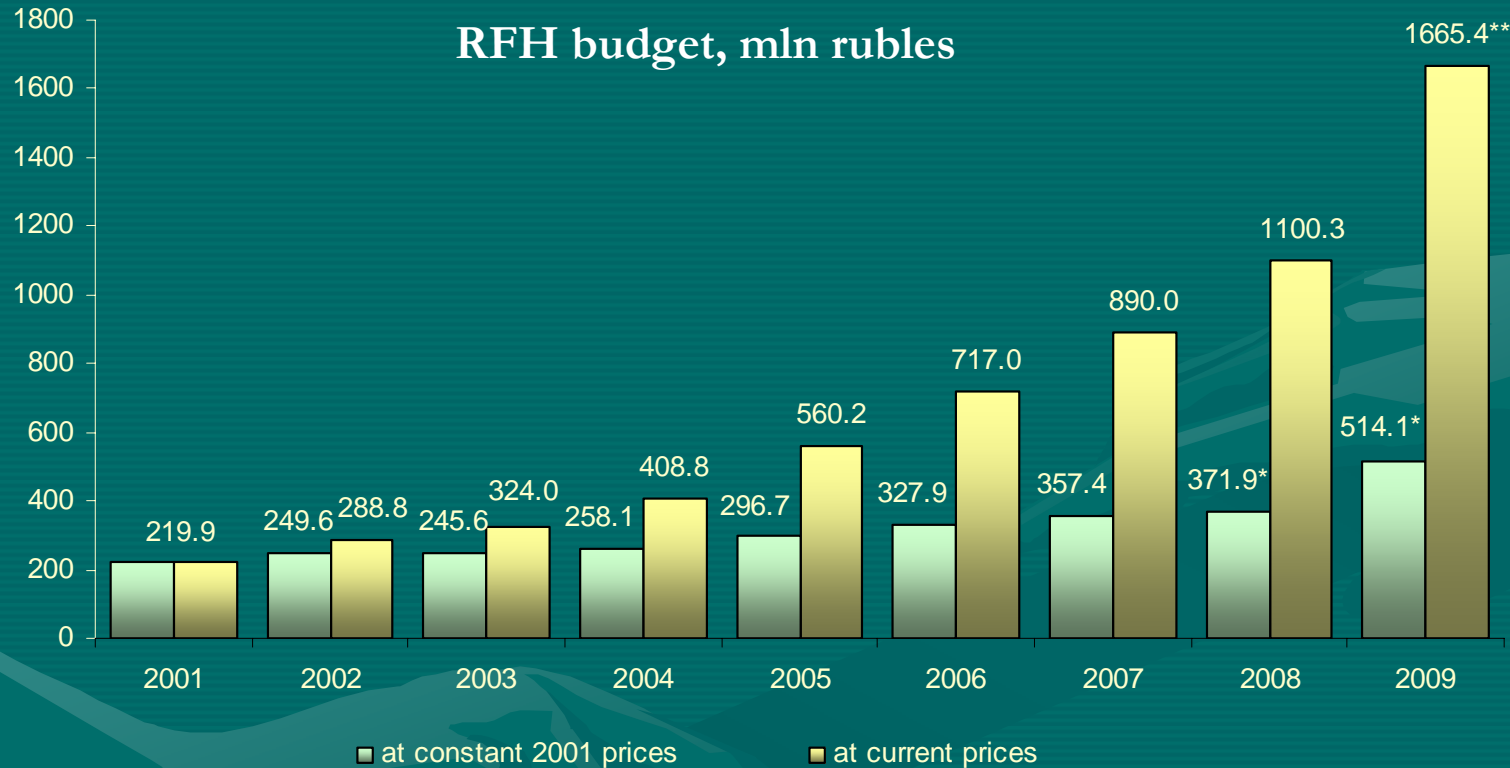
SSH and Education	SSH and Politics	SSH and Business
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ “lead disciplines”: economics and law;</li> <li>✓ “perspective disciplines”: sociology, psychology, international relations;</li> <li>✓ “disciplines-outsiders”: history, philology, philosophy, study of culture, pedagogics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ “Big shift” (a considerable part of economists and sociologists moved in political science in 1990s);</li> <li>✓ Higher concentration of PNP in political science;</li> <li>✓ Political show-business (“expert wars”, TV shows, “celebrities”, etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Applied economic research (&amp; marketing research which is not research, strictly speaking);</li> <li>✓ Personnel strategies of a company, consulting, provision of training (group, psychological, etc.);</li> <li>✓ Studies and investigation of Russian business phenomenon (and sometimes justification rather than research)</li> </ul>

*Content source: ROMIR; Yurevich 2004*

- In average:
  - ✓ State budget is a main donor for SSH research as well as for the Russian science at large (61.6% of GERD); most part of the money comes as institutional support of the research organisations and universities
  - ✓ Foreign funds – 7.2% in 2007 (7.6% in 2004)
  - ✓ SSH share is only 3.7% of intramural current expenditure on R&D in 2007 (2.8% – in 2004), 13'058 mln rub (approx. 363.5 mln Euros in 2007 currency)
- RAS:
  - ✓ 81% of current intramural expenditures are performed due to the state budget, including 63% as institutional funding
  - ✓ Foreign funds make up 3.8% in the total
  - ✓ SSH share is 9.6% (4% SS + 5.6% H)
- Higher Education:
  - ✓ 47.1 % of current intramural expenditures on R&D are performed due to the state budget, including 69% as institutional funding
  - ✓ Foreign funds make up 2.7% in the total
  - ✓ SSH share is 16.2% (13.2% SS + 3% H)

*Latest available data*

*Source: ISS RAS*



\* Estimation

\*\* Without budget sequester

Source for data in current prices: Yurasov 2008

**In 2007, RFH made up approx. 8.5% in the current expenditure on R&D in SSH**



- **Coordinator:** Ministry of Education and Science of RF
- **State Contractors:**
  - ✓ Federal Agency for Science and Innovation
  - ✓ Federal Agency for Education
- **Total budget** – 90.5 mlrd rub, including federal budget – 80.4 mlrd rub of which:
  - ✓ R&D – 54.6%
  - ✓ capital investment – 33.6%
  - ✓ other – 11.8%
- **Objectives:**
  - ✓ to create favourable conditions for human potential and intergenerational continuity in science and education
  - ✓ to attract gifted youth in science and technology
  - ✓ to introduce mechanisms of rejuvenation of human potential in science and education
- **450 projects in 2009–2011, duration – 3 years for each:**
  - ✓ 40% in natural sciences and 40% in hard sciences
  - ✓ 10% in SSH and 10% for projects in high tech
- **The Programme includes activities:**
  - ✓ Stimulation of interior mobility in science and education (6 month research fellowships in science and education centres) – activity 1.4
  - ✓ Research projects coordinated by invited scientists (Russian scientists and scholars working abroad) – activity 1.5
  - ✓ National and international scientific conferences and schools for young scientists – activity 2.1
  - ✓ National and international contests and competitions for university and postgraduate students, and young researchers – activity 2.2

- lack of language competence and, hence, “invisibility” of Russians in the international dimension
- underdeveloped mobility infrastructure and, as a result, scarcity of international exchange programmes
- ageing of Russian S&T:
  - ✓ Medium age of researchers – 47.8 in 2006 (45 years in 1994)
  - ✓ Medium age of RAS researchers – 49.7 in 2006 (48.2 in 2000), 54.6% of them are 50 and older, and the trend worsens.

- **RAS:**
  - ✓ Very conservative hierarchized structure and slow changes. It is very difficult to introduce any kind of reform there
  - ✓ New system of remuneration (introduced in 2007-08 and aimed mainly at young researchers) in RAS seems failing in view of the global crisis
- **HE:**
  - ✓ Federal universities (FU) framework within the national priority project “Education”. FUs are being established on the base of integration of the regional universities and other HE institutions
  - ✓ National research universities (NRU) framework within the national priority project “Education”. 15 universities with NRU status will get support of 200 mln rub per university in 2009 in average, 400 mln rub – in 2010. One of the major criteria for RNU is availability of international cooperation programmes
  - ✓ Bologna process. One of the main requirements for joining Bologna process is that 20% of teaching courses have to be given in foreign languages (e.g. English, German, French; other languages are rare if not special training)

### 1. Structural trends in the ERA

METRIS	Russian perspective
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The ERA impact on scientific research in the SSH</li><li>• The need of disciplinary and individual research support</li><li>• The need for ‘deep’ forms of interdisciplinarity</li><li>• Ensuring the appropriate diffusion of SSH research</li><li>• European SSH research infrastructure</li></ul>	<p>Comparative studies and EU experience in all mentioned points are of interest to Russia</p>

## 2. Major trends in society and their implications

METRIS	Russian perspective
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demographic change (decline in population growth)</li> <li>• The city as the standard human habitat (the concentration of population; rural poverty, etc.)</li> <li>• The future of global democracy (the spread of democracy and its crisis, depolitisation and/or repolitisation of governance)</li> <li>• Everyday life and the acceleration of change (individualisation and interpersonal trust, technologically mediated socialisation, virtual communities, and social cooperation)</li> <li>• Impacts from the advances of biotechnology</li> <li>• Ageing</li> <li>• Migration flows</li> <li>• The political and the religious</li> <li>• New forms of governance</li> <li>• Very long-term change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decline in population (148.6 mln in 1993 vs. 142 mln in 2008; - 815.3 ths annually in 2000–2007; life expectancy: women 73.9, men 61.4)</li> <li>• Concentration (73% urban vs. 27% rural; 18% of population lives in 10 major Russian cities)</li> <li>• Underdeveloped democratic institutes in the country</li> <li>• New forms of socialisation via ICT; individualisation and personalisation of life in big cities</li> <li>• GMOs, stem cells, other tech. and their consequences</li> <li>• Russia enters a demographic “hole” due to drastic decrease of births in 1990s</li> <li>• 287 ths inflow vs. 47 ths outflow in 2007; the gap increases</li> <li>• Multiconfessionality: history and the present; the role of the Russian Orthodox Church in political life</li> <li>• The “unpredictable past” in Russian history</li> </ul>

## 3. Growth, employment and competitiveness in the KBS

METRIS	Russian perspective
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional setting harnessing scientific knowledge</li> <li>• Human, social, and cultural capital</li> <li>• Creativity and innovation</li> <li>• The culture and experience economy</li> <li>• Measuring value</li> <li>• Social welfare as a productive factor</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial instability and trust</li> <li>• Economic governance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exigency of new institutions for knowledge production, “innovatisation” of society</li> <li>• Incentives for human capital activation</li> <li>• Need of innovative behaviour models in all life-spheres</li> <li>• Emerging sector as well (but still embryonic)</li> <li>• Challenging for Russia (not only for the EU)</li> <li>• Need to understand modern transformation of social welfare (as regards gap between life in the capital cities and the province, and a drastic gap between the richest stratum and low-income population)</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Both points are applicable in Russia in the same meaning, especially after the global financial failure</li> </ul>

## 4. The citizen in Europe

METRIS	Russian perspective
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constitutionalism</li> <li>• Types of citizenship</li> <li>• Participation and accountability</li> <li>• Corporate citizenship</li> <li>• Biological citizenship</li> <li>• Migration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Russia as a federal independent state is a new phenomenon in the Russian history. The most challenging issue in this regard is separation and responsibility of powers at all levels (federal, regional, and local) as well as between branches of power (legislative, executive, and judicial)</li> <li>• Civil society in Russia is significantly underdeveloped. In this sense, Russia lags far behind most EU countries (EU-15)</li> <li>• New technologies may provide effective means for different models of participation and accountability that need to be better understood and developed</li> <li>• In the Soviet period, big enterprises functioned as socially responsible at local level. This experience was completely forgotten during the quick and unfair privatisation in 1990s. At present, the biggest Russian corporations began to act as socially responsible force, but under the government pressure</li> <li>• Due to new technologies offered by S&amp;T advancement, the same issues are applicable in the Russian perspective</li> <li>• Since 1990s Russia faces the same migration problems as EU countries. Inflow exceeds outflow several times and the gap is increasing: 2.5 times in 2005; 3.4 – in 2006; 6.1 – in 2007</li> </ul>



## 5. Combining economic, social and environmental objectives

METRIS	Russian perspective
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental sustainability</li> <li>• Environmental governance</li> <li>• Economic disparities</li>   <li>• Globalisation</li>   <li>• New models of growth</li>   <li>• New approaches to valuation</li>   <li>• Risk and risk management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental sustainability and governance issues are topical for Russia as well as in other parts of the world</li> <li>• As it was pronounced by Russian authorities, Russia moves towards a socially responsible state model: problems of poverty, social exclusion, etc. are challenging for research in this country</li> <li>• Studies on risks and advantages of globalisation are applicable in all world regions</li> <li>• Russian economy faces a serious problem of dependence on raw materials and fuel exportation. Diversification of the economy is both a vital need and a trend for studies</li> <li>• It is a good opportunity to move from knowledge-based economy, innovation economy, etc. as fashionable concepts to understanding what it means in different economic categories</li> <li>• Risk governance and risk management technologies are critical from the viewpoint of increasing complexity in all life-spheres in Russia</li> </ul>



### 6. Europe and the world

METRIS	Russian perspective
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Europe as a global factor</li><li>• Energy</li><li>• One Europe or many?</li><li>• European identity as a global question</li><li>• Memories</li><li>• Europe as a knowledge economy</li><li>• Europe in the global cultural markets</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Studies on models of interactions and reliability between EU (energy consumer) and Russia (energy supplier)</li></ul> <p>Russian reflections on other points of this section may be of some interest to the EU</p>

## 7. Beyond the FP7 rubrics

METRIS	Russian perspective
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The iconosphere and the iconic turn</li> <li>• New understanding of space</li>   <li>• Affects</li>   <li>• Inquiry unbound</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The same trend has become visible in Russia</li> <li>• In 2009, RAS has initiated a <b>target RAS programme “Fundamental Problems of Spatial Development: Interdisciplinary Synthesis”</b></li> <li>• One can observe flourishing applied psychology in Russia in 1990s and 2000s, synthesis of many western (and eastern!) schools and concepts at the margins of scientific knowledge, etc. Interesting results may be found there</li> <li>• A part of R&amp;D activity is given to “searching research”, or pilot research, in most academic institutions. Besides, <b>RFBR has a regular call on interdisciplinary projects</b>, a number of <b>RFH current calls are disciplinary unbound</b>, e.g. “Russia and the World Crisis”, “Complex Human Study”; “Innovation Economy”, “Russia and the World” in 2006–2009, etc.</li> </ul>

## 8. Cross-cutting themes

METRIS	Russian perspective
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welfare</li> <li>• Migration</li> <li>• Innovation</li> <li>• Post-carbon society</li> <li>• The crisis of value and valuation</li> <li>• Space, landscape, and virtuality</li> <li>• Time and memory</li> <li>• The technologisation of SSH</li> <li>• Iconosphere</li> <li>• Governance and regulation</li> <li>• The future of democracy in a globalised world</li> </ul>	<p>As it has been shown for Sections 1–7, the cross-cutting themes may be put in the Russian research agenda too. Most of the trends, brought out by METRIS group, can be found in or touch upon essential problems of Russian society</p>

- **Background literature**

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- **Data sources**

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## THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!