



WORLD SOCIAL FORUM MEXICO 2021

6TH WORLD FORUM ON SCIENCE AND DEMOCRACY

January 25 to 30, 2021.

ALL ACTIVITIES ONLINE (SEE LINK IN PROGRAM):

MEXICO 10HS, BRAZIL 13HS, GMT 16HS CENTRAL EUROPE, 17HS,

MEXICO 12HS, BRAZIL 15HS, GMT 18HS, CENTRAL EUROPE, 19HS

PROGRAM

MONDAY JAN 25th

PANEL 1: "DEMOCRACY, SCIENCE AND PANDEMIC: ARTICULATED DOMINATION AND FRAGMENTED RESISTANCE".

MÉXICO 10HS, BRASIL 13HS, GMT 16HS EUROPA CENTRAL, 17HS

Link: <https://blue.meet.garr.it/b/mau-dvm-euc-gw9>

Opening remarks: Fernando Conde (Spain), Cristine Takuá (Etnia Maxacali, Brazil), Bas'ille Malomalo (Congo/ Brazil), Anita Rampal (India)

PUBLIC DEBATE

Coordination: Ana Yara Paulino – Renanosoma / BR anayarapaulino@gmail.com

PANEL 2: SCIENCE AND DEMOCRACY: "DENIALISM" OR "LEGITIMACY".

MÉXICO 13HS, BRASIL 15HS, GMT 18HS, EUROPA CENTRAL, 19HS

Link: <https://blue.meet.garr.it/b/mau-dvm-euc-gw9>

Opening remarks: José Ramón Bertomeu Sánchez (Spain), Antonio Gracias Vieira Filho (Brazil) Arline Sydneia Abel Arcuri (Brazil)

PUBLIC DEBATE

Coordination: Arline Arcuri - Renanosoma - BR aarcuri@uol.com.br

TUESDAY JAN 26th

PANEL 3: PLATFORM UNIVERSITY AND ALGORITHMIC GOVERNMENTALITY

MÉXICO 10HS, BRASIL 13HS, GMT 16HS, EUROPA CENTRAL, 17HS

Link: <https://meet.google.com/pdv-icme-gqw>

Opening remarks: Teresa Numerico (Italia), Javier Blanco (Argentina), Paola Ricaurte Quijano (México).

PUBLIC DEBATE

Coordination: Valeria Pinto, Dipartimento di Studi Umanistici, Università degli Studi di Napoli "Federico II", Italia valpinto@unina.it

PANEL 4: PLATFORM UNIVERSITY AND ALGORITHMIC GOVERNMENTALITY. PROPOSALS AND CASE STUDIES.

MÉXICO 13HS, BRASIL 15HS, GMT 18HS, EUROPA CENTRAL, 19HS

Link: <https://blue.meet.garr.it/b/dom-ljv-pzd-tds>

Opening remarks: Paolo Monella (Italia), Cecilia Cargnelutti (Argentina), Gabriel Pereira (Brazil)

Coordination: Domenico Fiormonte Dipartimento di Scienze Politiche Università Roma Tre domenico.fiormonte@uniroma3.it

WEDNESDAY 27/01

PANEL 5: "CHALLENGES AND PATHS FOR THE DECOLONIZATION OF SCIENCE, PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES AND THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF THE SOCIAL USES OF KNOWLEDGE".

Link: <https://blue.meet.garr.it/b/mau-dvm-euc-gw9>

Opening remarks: Christian Laval (France), Enrique Javier Diez (Spain) Ana Martinez (Spain), Sho Kasuga (Japan), Xochilt Leyva Solano (México), Pablo Vommaro (Argentina), Rock Nianga (Congo).

Coordination: Patricia Pol - Internationale des Savoirs pour Tous (IDST) – FR pol@u-pec.fr y Jose Manoel Rodriguez Victoriano - Fundación Asamblea de Ciudadanos y ciudadanas del Mediterráneo, ES comunicacion@fundacionacm.org y jose.m.rodriguez@uv.es

THURSDAY 28/01

PANEL 6: "SCIENCE, SOCIETY AND ENVIRONMENT IS CAPITALISM ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE?"

MÉXICO 10HS, BRASIL 13HS, GMT 16HS EUROPA CENTRAL, 17HS

Link: <https://blue.meet.garr.it/b/mau-dvm-euc-gw9>

Opening remarks: Kenneth A. Gould (United States), Vicent Garcés (Spain), Ernest García (Spain), Amakhtari Marjan, (Morocco), Godwin Ojo (Nigeria), Francesc La Roca Cervigón (Spain).

Coordination: Jose Manoel Rodriguez Victoriano - Fundación Asamblea de Ciudadanos y ciudadanas del Mediterráneo, ES comunicacion@fundacionacm.org y jose.m.rodriguez@uv.es

FRIDAY 29/01

PANEL 7: "DEMOCRACY AND THE USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF NEW KNOWLEDGE: SCIENCE OF PRODUCTION OR SCIENCE OF IMPACTS?"

MÉXICO 10HS, BRASIL 13HS, GMT 16HS EUROPA CENTRAL, 17HS

Link: <https://blue.meet.garr.it/b/mau-dvm-euc-gw9>

Opening remarks: Steve Suppan (Estados Unidos), Enrique Javier Diez (España), Paulo Martins (Brasil).

Coordination: Paulo Martins – Renanosoma – BR - marpaulo@uol.com.br

PANEL 8: "TECHNOLOGICAL CONVERGENCE, TECHNOSCIENCE AND DEMOCRACY. CRITICAL OBSERVATIONS, PERSPECTIVES AND PROPOSALS FOR ACTION".

MÉXICO 13HS, BRASIL 15HS, GMT 18HS, EUROPA CENTRAL, 19HS

Link: <https://blue.meet.garr.it/b/mau-dvm-euc-gw9>

Opening remarks: Marijane Lisboa (Brasil), Bernardette Bensaude- Vincent (Francia), Alfred Nordmann (Alemania)

Coordination: Mauricio Berger (CONICET IIFAP UNC Argentina) mauricio.berger@unc.edu.ar

SATURDAY 30/01

ASSEMBLY OF INITIATIVES AND CONVERGENT ACTIONS IN SCIENCE AND DEMOCRACY

MEXICO 10HS, BRAZIL 13HS, GMT 16HS CENTRAL EUROPE, 17HS

<https://blue.meet.garr.it/b/mau-dvm-euc-gw9>

Open participation within the process of the World Forum on Science and Democracy

Coordination: Mauricio Berger (CONICET IIFAP UNC Argentina) mauricio.berger@unc.edu.ar

PRESENTATION OF THE VI WORLD FORUM ON SCIENCE AND DEMOCRACY

In a society marked by conflicts and divergent economic and social interests, as in capitalism, the collective impacts of any technological innovation are in dispute. It means that neither science nor technology are neutral, and that their possible applications will be appropriated by different groups and social classes, depending on the political and social process.

The hegemonic view that exists among scientists about their work differentiates basic science from applied science, emphasizing the neutral character of the production of scientific knowledge (basic science). However, there is the concept of technoscience that links all scientific knowledge to the production of goods. If, on the one hand, this vision makes scientists responsible for their discoveries, on the other hand, it brings them closer to the interests of large economic groups. This concept, therefore, links research to an

exclusive purpose, which is the production of more attractive goods to be marketed, and not the increase of knowledge¹.

We therefore agree with Edgard Morin who states: "Science has produced an extraordinary power by associating itself ever more closely with technology, whose uninterrupted developments exert uninterrupted pressure on the economy. All of these linked developments transform societies profoundly. Thus, science is omnipresent, with innumerable interactions-retractions in all fields, creating gigantic and totally impotent powers to control them. The science/technology/society/politics link is evident. The time when value judgments could not interfere in scientific activity is over."²

Edgar Morin himself already told us that this way of producing new scientific and technological knowledge in the era of globalization implies that "The Earth's spaceship is driven by four associated and, at the same time, uncontrolled engines: science, technology, industry and capitalism (profit).

The problem lies in establishing control over these engines. The powers of science, technology and industry can only be controlled by ethics, which can only impose its control through politics³.

As Ivan da Costa Marques aptly observed, to say simply that "science seeks truth" gives continuity to the modern allegory of science as universal, neutral and objective, and to the belief that science is apolitical. However, since the mid-20th century, historical, social and ethnographic studies of science have accumulated evidence and convincingly demonstrated that scientific and technological knowledge has truth value in specific cultures, places and times (it is not universal), acts for or against people and things (it is not neutral), and does not capture an objective reality independent of a prior conception of reality (it is not objective)⁴.

Professor Jose Manuel Rodriguez Victoriano provides other keys to reading: "The financial capitalism of neoliberal globalization has forged a territory on a planetary scale of deregulation and privatization, of precarization of the labor condition, but also of precarization and discomfort of other dimensions of the condition of citizenship; from access to knowledge to the reduction of the mechanisms of political participation to its simple formal simulacrum. The simplification of the processes of democratic participation is accompanied by the rise of uncertainties: job insecurity, food insecurity, ecological insecurity, citizen insecurity, affective insecurity, health insecurity...The confluence of the above dimensions has imposed a new social, labor, cultural, educational and political

¹ For more details on technoscience and nanotechnology, seer: Martins, Paulo R. e Braga, Ruy `A tecnociencia financeirizada dilemas e riscos da nanotecnologia` In Universo e Sociedade. ANDES, Brasília, ANO VII NUMERO 40 , JULHO 2007 , 139 – 147.

² Morin, Edgar. O método 6 – Ética. Tradução de Juremir Machado de Assis, 2ª.Ed. Porto Alegre:Sulina, 2005, pg 71

³ Morin, Edgar. Por uma globalização plural. Folha de São Paulo, 31/3/2002, pg A16.

⁴ Marques, Ivan C. Humildade em prol de ciências republicanas e democráticas. IN SBPC, JC NOTÍCIAS Início / Edições / 6451, 28 de julho de 2020 / 23.

totalitarianism; a drift towards that new "societal fascism" characterized by Sousa Santos. In short, neoliberal globalization fosters a low-intensity democracy and, on some occasions, as the current pandemic is showing us, promotes its real dismantling while maintaining its formal simulacrum. Its regime of societal fascism makes it possible to exploit, expropriate and vanish in the air of commodification all that is public, any common good. As a social model, it leaves aside any logic of public service and ignores the principles of citizenship and human rights. The pandemic as a privileged analyst has highlighted it. Its tragic reality has shown citizens what is at stake. There will be more pandemics, the ecological catastrophe is unavoidable, but from the neoliberal model it is useless to think of overcoming it. As Sousa Santos (2020:68) has recently pointed out, neoliberal policies will continue to undermine the State's response capacity and populations will be increasingly defenseless. Such an infernal cycle can only be interrupted if capitalism is interrupted" (Sousa Santos, 2020:68)⁵.

Several social actors are already organizing and reflecting on the theme of science and democracy, with the aim of overcoming the processes that are present in our society and that were indicated above. An example of this was presented by José Manuel Rodríguez Victoriano in his lecture at the XVII SEMINANOSOMA, which we reproduce below: "Towards a knowledge society of all, by all and for all". The congress organized by the International of Knowledge for All (IDST) advocated the neoliberal decolonization of knowledge. It concluded that in the face of the three dominations that sustain neoliberal hegemony, namely capitalism, colonialism and patriarchy, universities and public research centers must escape the 'Stockholm syndrome' in which neoliberal commodification has enclosed them, must rethink and re-establish their links with society, with their social movements and with their alternative media, must mobilize to confront these realities and give hope to oppressed social sectors.

The VI WORLD SOCIAL FORUM SCIENCE AND DEMOCRACY aims to continue the reflections made at the previous editions of the World Forum of Science and Democracy at the World Social Forum: Belem, Dakar, Tunis (twice) and Salvador. In this edition, for reflecting on the relations between Science and Democracy in a context of radicalization of the neoliberal model of capitalist societies, the global pandemic of the coronavirus, the need for paradigm shifts in the organization of the societies in which we live and the science we produce.

The objective is to discuss the relationship between science and democracy in the 21st century in order to democratize society and scientific production, making civil society a fundamental actor in the process of deciding what research to do, for whom and for what.

Paulo Martins (RENANOSOMA, Co-coordinator of the VI WFSD).

ACTIVITIES

All activities from January 25 to 29 consist of thematic- online panels, with the participation of invited speakers to mobilize a discussion among all those who attend. See the program with the respective sessions, day and time, and access link. The sessions are multilingual, some presentations will be in Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, French, English, and some simultaneous and summarized translations will be provided through a public chat.

⁵ XVII SEMINANOSOMA , 4 A 6 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 2020. El desahucio del vínculo social en el neoliberalismo y su expresión actual en la investigación científica sobre el Covid-19

All our activities are self-managed and self-organized to give continuity to the process of the World Forum on Science and Democracy, in the framework of the World Social Forum. We do not receive funds or subsidies, the space is open to democratic-assembly participation and convergence.

The repository of programs, documents and considerations of previous editions is available at this link: <http://www.fmsd-wfsd.org/>

PANELS PRESENTATION VI FMCD - WSF ONLINE MEXICO 2021

MONDAY 25/01

PANEL 1: "DEMOCRACY, SCIENCE AND PANDEMIC: ARTICULATED DOMINATION AND FRAGMENTED RESISTANCE".

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Link: <https://blue.meet.garr.it/b/mau-dvm-euc-gw9>

Opening remarks: Fernando Conde (España), Cristine Takuá (Etnia Maxacali, Brasil), Bas'Illele Malomalo (Congo/ Brasil), Anita Rampal (India)

PUBLIC DEBATE

Coordination: Ana Yara Paulino – Renanosoma / BR anayarapaulino@gmail.com

Proponent: REDE NANOTECNOLOGIA, SOCIEDADE, MEIO AMBIENTE - RENANOSOMA

The appropriation of the discoveries of science by society depends on democracy. In a capitalist world, where neoliberalism reigns, dominated by the interests of the apparent "market subject", the advances in science, which could be for the benefit of all, of all humanity, are restricted to the lords of wealth and large corporations. In this world, public policies and the State's responsibilities to its citizens dwindle, become exhausted or are transferred as yet another market niche for private interests. With the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, social, economic, social class, gender, race / color inequalities were wide open, defining who is or is not the most vulnerable in their cross-sections or in their combination. Being a poor non-white woman, and if added to that, a migrant, she is identified as the situation of greatest vulnerability, where patriarchy, xenophobia and structural racism exploit and decimate populations.

Far beyond the amazement of these "discoveries", actions of solidarity and resistance emerged in various spaces and regions of the globe, demonstrating that the social forces in struggle manage to organize themselves in the intricacies of capitalism, announcing that another world is possible.

The purpose of the conversation wheel is to socialize experiences of confluence between science and democracy during the pandemic, to strengthen them and inspire others.

Coordination: Ana Yara Paulino – Social scientist, university professor, researcher in Occupational Health - Renanosoma, Brazil - Email: anayarapaulino@gmail.com

Opening remarks:

Fernando Conde - Degree in Sociology, Researcher in Communication, Imagen y Opinión Pública (CIMOP), specialist in qualitative research and sociological analysis of speeches (Madrid, Spain) - Email: fconde@cimop.com

Cristine Takuá - Indigenous female leadership, ethnic Maxacali. Degree in philosophy, professor at the Txeru Ba'e Kua-I Indigenous School, DER Santos. Founding member of the Forum of Articulation of Indigenous Teachers in the State of São Paulo (Fapisp) (Ribeirão Silveira Indigenous Territory, border of the municipalities of Bertioga and São Sebastião, state of São Paulo, Brazil).

Bas'llele Malomalo - Congolese, doctor of sociology, professor at the University of International Integration of Afro-Brazilian Lusophony (Unilab), and international executive director of the Madinatu Munawara Community (CMM) (Salvador, Bahia, Brazil)

Anita Rampal- Department of Education, Delhi University, India.

PANEL 2: SCIENCE AND DEMOCRACY: "DENIALISM" OR "LEGITIMACY".

MÉXICO 13HS, BRASIL 15HS, GMT 18HS, EUROPA CENTRAL, 19HS

Link: <https://blue.meet.garr.it/b/mau-dvm-euc-gw9>

Opening remarks: José Ramón Bertomeu Sánchez (España), Antonio Gracias Vieira Filho (Brasil) Arline Sydneia Abel Arcuri (Brasil)

PUBLIC DEBATE

Coordination: Arline Arcuri - Renanosoma - BR aarcuri@uol.com.br

The purpose of this theme is to discuss elements that may seek to understand the current stage of science negationism.

It is a fact that science is not neutral, but scientific phenomena, especially those that are the result of the behavior of matter, are. Gravity action does not depend on any political, religious, gender option, etc.

What are also not neutral are the topics to be studied. The vast majority aims to serve the interests of capital. Scientific research is largely focused on the production of things, systems, mechanisms that can be sold and that make a profit.

The development of science is based on experimentation, observations, elaboration of theories that are tested. If confirmed, they are accepted by most scientists and even by society. However, there is a minority that, even if the theories are proven to be consistent, insist on denying them.

History has countless examples of this. One is the belief that the land is flat.

It turns out that, in the middle of the 21st century, there seems to have been an upsurge in the negation of the discoveries of science, even in themes that have the agreement of the great majority of scholars.

Why is this happening? What are the origins of this situation?

The democratization of science, whether by the greater participation of society in the definition of what should be studied, in the choice of priorities to be researched or in the dissemination of what is already known and which is recognized by the majority of researchers, can be mechanisms for coping with denialism. .

That's it? Or are there many more ways to change the current situation?

These are the topics to be discussed at the FSCD.

Coordination: Arline Sydneia Abel Arcuri - Chemistry. PhD in Sciences. Researcher in Occupational Health and Workers - Renanosoma - Brazil - Email: aaurcuri@uol.com.br

Opening remarks:

José Ramón Bertomeu Sánchez - Director of the Interuniversitario Instituto "López Piñero" and professor of history of science at the University of Valencia, Spain. His main line of investigation is the history of contemporary toxicology, with a special interest in expert evidence and the relationship between science, medicine and the law. He is currently investigating the history of pesticides during Francoism. Theme of the Lecture: "Living in a toxic world (1800-2000): Agnotology, slow violence, areas of sacrifice and actions of resistance".

Antonio Gracias Vieira Filho - Sociologist and master in anthropology. Director and editor of the Sociology of Management portal and its podcast. Lecture theme: "The crisis of the scientific method: Possible causes and interpretations".

Arline Sydneia Abel Arcuri - Chemistry. PhD in Sciences. Researcher in Occupational Health and Workers. Lecture theme: "Possible elements that contribute to the current negation of science".

PANEL 3: PLATFORM UNIVERSITY AND ALGORITHMIC GOVERNMENTALITY

MÉXICO 10HS, BRASIL 13HS, GMT 16HS, EUROPA CENTRAL, 17HS

Link: <https://meet.google.com/pdv-icme-gqw>

"To change the soul", Thatcher said. The change has been so deep that we do not even notice it anymore. A change around and through us. For a long time now, research and teaching haven't been free. They're fully modelled to fit the demands of the productive world. Tearing down "ivory towers" only resulted in answering to enterprises, being at their

service, learning from them. *Learning university, responsive university, entrepreneurial university.*

Freedom of research and of teaching has thus been reduced to freedom of enterprise. An authoritarian management expropriates researchers and teachers of their own faculty of judgement and submits them to criteria lacking any internal justification, yet smuggled as objective. These are numbers and measures that, as everyone knows, have no scientific basis and do not guarantee in any respect the value and quality of knowledge. Research is in the grip of a real bubble of titles, which transforms a "publish or perish" into a "rubbish or perish".

Rankings, ratings, indicators, all of the arsenal of neo-evaluation only has one function: forcing individuals, groups or institutions into competition, within the only reality that today matters, the market.

A police "evaluative State" has imposed a true de-professionalisation, which transformed scholars engaged in their research into entrepreneurial researches, compliant with the diktats of the corporate university.

In the name of so-called excellence, researchers are surrendered to a continuing economic and existential precariousness: a persistent instability, an uncertainty about one's self-worth which is functional to a "competitional Darwinism" which has been explicitly theorized, presented as natural also thanks to the moral coverage offered by the ideology of merit. Here precariousness isn't the condition which foreshadows a stable position and recognised rights. On the contrary, any such thing as a stable position and recognised rights still exists only because not everyone is yet precarious, because some principles actually protecting the society's right to free knowledge, teaching and research still weakly resist – they protect the very substance of which a democracy is made.

Now a new threat looms over them. The health crisis is being exploited to immensely accelerate some long prepared transformations. In particular, I'm talking about plans for a stable introduction of distance learning, in the specific form of *blended learning*. This is a de-personalisation of teaching, an expropriation, once again in the name of effectiveness and efficiency, determining a new turn of the screw all over the world: the transition to a "platform university". There is very much that could be said about the physiognomy of the software university: about the huge private interests that drive it, about the transformation of the public mission of university into a private one, about the surveillance which violently enters the lecture theatres in universities, as well as the classrooms in schools. The continuous monitoring, the recording and *datification* of teachers and students in a classroom equipped for *learning analytics* make it possible to verify the expected learning outcomes, their conformity to the prescribed objectives. It is said that this can help to widen access to teaching to those from more difficult backgrounds; but it actually foreshadows a segregation between the privileged ones who will be allowed to physically attend their classes, and those who will have to make do with distance learning, without being allowed to leave the background they came from. Not at all corresponding to the slogans used in Europe, which have put at their centre the catchy term of "inclusion", a term already extremely problematic in itself, in these months, as we have seen, the most disadvantaged

groups have paid the highest price, in terms of both dropouts from study, and lowered quality of their education.

The competitive global education market thus becomes truly worldwide. It will be possible to stack educational capsules from every corner of the Earth and recombine them as needed. In the face of a few academic stars, fewer teachers will be needed: on demand education dispensers, always replaceable, whose voice can be turned off as soon as the emanation will be over. This doesn't only mean less work and more precariousness for who devotes themselves to the things of knowledge, but it means, on a more global scale, the disappearance, the sterilisation of a whole intellectual class.

Introduction and conclusions by Valeria Pinto (Università di Napoli Federico II)

Valeria Pinto is professor of theoretical philosophy at the University of Naples "Federico II" and promoter of "Let's Detoxify ourselves – Knowledge for the Future". She's the author of *Valutare e punire. Una critica alla cultura della valutazione*, 2nd edition Naples 2019.

Talks by:

Teresa Numerico (Università di Roma3)

Platformization of education and colonization of knowledge

The progressive platformization of education can be interpreted as a progressive standardization of education.

This is not only dangerous for the education institutions which risk the progressive concurrence of private agencies such as internet platforms, publishing houses etc., the real danger is the implosion of research and innovation, due to the progressive lack of resilience and epi-phylogenetic capacity of interacting with a changing world.

If we delete the process of abstraction of science and present only abstraction results as in algorithmic data analysis as in deep learning environment of cutting-edge Artificial intelligence, we destroy human cognitive capacity of autonomy. It is the effect of what Bernard Stiegler used to call the proletarianization of people who become more and more ignorant in how to live (2015).

As Wiener suggested, if we "throw problem of responsibility on the machine whether it can learn or not, it is to cast his responsibility to the winds, and to find it coming back seated on the whirlwind» (1950, 185).

Bibliographic sources

Stiegler B. (2015), *La société automatique*, vol. i: *L'avenir du travail*, Paris, Fayard.

Wiener N. (1950), *The Human Use of Human Beings: Cybernetics and Society*, Houghton Mifflin, Boston (ma) 1954.

Teresa Numerico is Associate Professor of philosophy of Science at university of RomaTre. Her work focuses on History and Philosophy of Technology and Artificial Intelligence. Her current research revolves around a critical perspective on Big Data ethics, fairness of algorithms, algorithmic governmentality, and critical digital humanities. Her latest book is *Big Data e algoritmi* (Carocci, Roma, 2021).

Javier Blanco (National University of Córdoba)

Brushing cybernetics against the grain.

The current conflation of AI, data extractivism and neoliberal governmentality is reshaping the public sphere at a rapid pace. One can rightly wonder whether this enacts an intrinsic technological bias towards control, which was historically associated with the term *cybernetics*. To challenge this state of affairs and support the idea that it is just a contingent situation, we will revisit Turing's very notion of computation and consider how we can enable and encourage different couplings or assemblages.

Javier Blanco is a PhD in Computer Science (University of Eindhoven, the Netherlands). Professor of the Faculty of Mathematics, Astronomy, Physics and Computing of the National University of Córdoba, Argentina. He is director of the Master in Technology, Politics and Cultures, of the same University. He works on formal methods, philosophy of computation, philosophy of information, and philosophy of technology. He currently serves as head of ADIUC, the university teachers and researchers union at the National University of Córdoba.

Paola Ricaurte Quijano (Tecnológico de Monterrey - Harvard University)

The experience of the pandemic, confinement and virtualization of life should force us to review the technological decisions that have been proposed as the only possible ways: proprietary technologies (Microsoft Teams, Zoom, Canvas), surveillance education (Zoom), permanent work (WhatsApps, Workplace, Facebook). It is urgent to reflect on the relationship between education, technology and society/surveillance capitalism, technological and data colonialism, technological monopolies, structural, cultural and physical violence that are reproduced through these systems and the need for imaginaries and interventions that allow us to build epistemically and technologically diverse worlds. Paola Ricaurte Quijano is an associate research professor in the Department of Media and Digital Culture at Tecnológico de Monterrey and a research associate at the Berkman Klein Center for Internet & Society at Harvard University. She is co-founder with Nick Couldry and Ulises Mejías of the Tierra Común network to promote reflection on data colonialism from the global south. She is a member of the Alliance <A+> for Inclusive Algorithms, F <A+i> R, Feminist Research Network in Artificial Intelligence. She is part of the committee of Mexican experts in the Global Partnership for Artificial Intelligence (GPAI). Her work focuses on the critical study of digital technologies from a decolonial feminist perspective.

PANEL 4: PLATFORM UNIVERSITY AND ALGORITHMIC GOVERNMENTALITY. PROPOSALS AND CASE STUDIES.

MÉXICO 13HS, BRASIL 15HS, GMT 18HS, EUROPA CENTRAL, 19HS

Link: <https://blue.meet.garr.it/b/dom-ljv-pzd-tds>

In the panel "Platform university and algorithmic governmentality" we will discuss how the recent "digital pandemic turn" is transforming our educational system and how to elaborate both theoretical and practical strategies to resist the EdTech assault to our institutions. The panel is organized in two parts. In the first part, coordinated by Valeria Pinto (University of Naples Federico II, Italy), Javier Blanco (UNC, Argentina), Teresa Numerico (University of Roma Tre, Italy), and Paola Ricaurte (Tecnológico de Monterrey, Mexico) will summarize the theoretical debate on the idea of "governmentality", and how this concept is related to the production, extraction and representation of digital knowledge and data. In the second part, coordinated by Domenico Fiormonte (University of Roma Tre, Italy), Paolo Monella (University of Roma La Sapienza, Italy), Cecilia Cargnelutti (UNC, Argentina) and Gabriel Pereira (Instituto Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brasil) will discuss a number of case studies and experiences from different countries and institutions.

WEDNESDAY, JAN 27th

PANEL 5: "CHALLENGES AND PATHS FOR THE DECOLONIZATION OF SCIENCE, PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES AND THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF THE SOCIAL USES OF KNOWLEDGE".

Link: <https://blue.meet.garr.it/b/mau-dvm-euc-gw9>

Organization: International of Knowledge for All (IDST), Mediterranean Citizens Assembly Foundation (FACM).

The neoliberal globalization of Higher Education and Research has colonized, to a greater or lesser extent, all public universities on the planet. For several decades, the knowledge produced in these public centers has been transformed into a mere instrument to improve the competitiveness of the economy and a source of profits for capitalist companies, as well as a tool of control for governments. This neoliberal agenda in public universities is implemented through a new mode of public management in which the autonomy and democracy of the centers is reduced and in which students, teachers and researchers must become entrepreneurs of their cognitive capital and reputation. Based on this reality, our third axis makes, in the first part of the session, a diagnosis of the current contexts of neoliberal colonization and proposes, in its second part, alternatives to initiate a work program that allows to think in the public universities of the planet about knowledge, training and research, decolonized from the capitalist, patriarchal and ethnocentric logics that guide the current neoliberal globalization.

Coordination : Patricia Pol, co-fundadora de la red IDST, trabajadora en el campo de las ciencias sociales, Université Paris Est- Créteil (Francia), José Manuel Rodriguez (trabajador en el campo de la sociología, Universidad de Valencia, miembro de la IDST y de la Fundación Asamblea de Ciudadanas y Ciudadanos del Mediterráneo).

Opening remarks:

Christian Laval, Sociology, Université Paris Ouest Nanterre (France)

Enrique Javier Diez, Sciences of Education, Universidad León, (Spain)

Ana Martinez, Antrtopology, Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, (Spain)

Sho Kasuga, Social Sciences, Osaka University (Japan)

Xochilt Leyva Solano, Red Transnacional Otros Saberes (RETOS), Chiapas (México).

Pablo Vommaro, Head of Reserach CLACSO (Latin American Council of Social Sciences), Profesor, Universidad de Buenos Aires /CONICET (Argentina).

Rock Nianga,cultural activist (Congo).

THURSDAY, JAN 28TH

PANEL 6: "SCIENCE, SOCIETY AND ENVIRONMENT IS CAPITALISM ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE?"

MÉXICO 10HS, BRASIL 13HS, GMT 16HS EUROPA CENTRAL, 17HS

Link: <https://blue.meet.garr.it/b/mau-dvm-euc-gw9>

Organization: FUNDACIÓN ASAMBLEA DE CIUDADANOS Y CIUDADANAS DEL MEDITERRÁNEO Y RED DE NANOTECNOLOGÍA, SOCIEDAD, MEDIO AMBIENTE - RENANOSOMA

The sixth axis of work of the VI World Social Forum Science and Democracy focuses on the relationship between science, society and environment in the context of the current ecological and social crisis. The proposal is based on a twofold question. First, is the capitalism of today's neoliberal globalization ecologically sustainable? Secondly, what alternatives, based on the 'common good', can confront the current ecological and social catastrophe and guide us towards other futures that guarantee human rights on a globally sustainable planet? We have invited scientists, social movement activists and university professors to think about these questions. Our axis will be divided into two sections, the first focused on the diagnosis of the ecological and social crisis; the second focused on the answers, on the reflection and debate on the different scientific, social, political and human rights alternatives aimed at transforming the current relationship between capitalism and ecology in a socially emancipatory sense.

Coordination: José Manuel Rodríguez Victoriano – Fundación Asamblea Ciudadanos y Ciudadanas del Mediterráneo (FACM) - Correo electrónico: jose.m.rodriguez@uv.es , comunicacion@fundacionacm.org

Opening remarks:

Kenneth A. Gould. Professor of sociology and director of the Urban Sustainability Program, Brooklyn College, and professor of sociology, and earth and environmental sciences, CUNY Graduate Center.

Vicent Garcés. President, Fundación Ciudadanos y Ciudadanas del Mediterráneo (FACM, Spain)

Ernest García. Emmeritus Professor, Sociology, Universidad de Valencia (Spain)

Paola Villavicencio, Postdoctoral Research, Centro de Estudios de Derecho Ambiental de Tarragona (CEDAT, Spain)

Amakhtari Marjan, Asotiation ASTICUDE (Morocco)

Godwin Ojo- Environmental Rights Action- Friends of Earth (Nigeria)

Francesc La Roca Cervigón. Universitat de València. Foundation Member Fundación Nueva Cultura del Agua.

FRIDAY 29/01

PANEL 7: "DEMOCRACY AND THE USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF NEW KNOWLEDGE: SCIENCE OF PRODUCTION OR SCIENCE OF IMPACTS?"

MÉXICO 10HS, BRASIL 13HS, GMT 16HS EUROPA CENTRAL, 17HS

Link: <https://blue.meet.garr.it/b/mau-dvm-euc-gw9>

Opening remarks: Steve Suppan (United States), Enrique Javier Diez (Spain), Paulo Martins (Brazil).

Coordination: Paulo Martins – Renanosoma – BR - marpaulo@uol.com.br

In a society marked by conflicts and divergent economic and social interests, as in capitalism, the collective impacts of any technological innovation are in dispute. It means that neither science nor technology are neutral, and that their possible applications will be appropriated by different groups and social classes, depending on the political and social process.

The hegemonic view that exists among scientists about their work differentiates basic science from applied science, emphasizing the neutral character of the production of scientific knowledge (basic science). However, there is the concept of technoscience that links all scientific knowledge to the production of goods. If, on the one hand, this vision makes scientists responsible for their discoveries, on the other hand, it brings them closer to the interests of large economic groups. This concept, therefore, links research to an exclusive purpose, which is the production of more attractive goods to be marketed, and not the increase of knowledge.

Therefore, we agree with Edgard Morin who states: "Science has produced an extraordinary power by associating itself more and more closely with technology, whose uninterrupted developments exert uninterrupted pressure on the economy. All of these linked developments transform societies profoundly. Thus, science is omnipresent with innumerable interaction-retractions in all fields, creating gigantic and totally impotent powers to control them. The science/technology/society/politics link is evident. The time when value judgments could not interfere in scientific activity is over".

Edgar Morin himself already told us that this way of producing new scientific and technological knowledge in the era of globalization implies that "The Earth's spaceship is driven by four associated and, at the same time, uncontrolled engines: science, technology, industry and capitalism (profit).

The problem lies in establishing control over these engines. The powers of science, technology and industry can only be controlled by ethics, which can only impose its control through politics.

It should not be forgotten that the processes of scientific research and technological innovation have always been subject to a conflict of political interests, because science as a human product is not neutral, but is directed to the interests of those who invest in its production and development. Engineers and technologists involved in innovation have specific visions of a future society with important political implications. (GOULD , 2005, p.245)

It should not be forgotten that the processes of scientific research and technological innovation have always been subject to a conflict of political interests, because science as a human product is not neutral, but is directed to the interests of those who invest in its production and development. Engineers and technologists involved in innovation have specific visions of a future society with important political implications. (GOULD , 2005, p.245).

The answer to the question of what would be a democratic appropriation of public resources in the development of science and technology? To have democracy in the development of science and technology, I need public control of these activities. In this process, it would be necessary to break with the paradigm adopted by the scientific community that "it can decide who understands" and adopt another paradigm in the sense that "society is good at raising resources for research, and it is also good at participating in decisions about the process of production of science and technology". In this circumstance, the appropriation of public resources would not only occur in terms of the reproduction of capital, via technology, but also, in a balanced version, there would be sufficient material resources for studies and research on the impacts of the adoption of technologies in the societies in which we live.

PANEL 8: "TECHNOLOGICAL CONVERGENCE, TECHNOSCIENCE AND DEMOCRACY. CRITICAL OBSERVATIONS, PERSPECTIVES AND PROPOSALS FOR ACTION".

MÉXICO 13HS, BRASIL 15HS, GMT 18HS, EUROPA CENTRAL, 19HS

Link: <https://blue.meet.garr.it/b/mau-dvm-euc-gw9>

Organization: Introduction to Knowledge in Social Sciences, Faculty of Social Sciences, National University of Córdoba, Argentina.

The current era of techno-scientific development, as Alfred Nordmann refers, or the so-called industrial revolution 4.0, seems to manifest itself symptomatically in a worldwide pandemic in a globalized risk society. The societal transformations brought about by emerging and convergent technologies (information technology, bio- and nanotechnology, artificial intelligence, among others) in our ways of life, exercise of rights and democracies, call us for an urgent actualization of the global public debate on the uses, destinies and consequences or impacts of the policies of a technological era in a global risk society, as characterized by Marijane Lisboa. The mode of existence of technoscientific objects not only involves a philosophy and practice of applied science, with a pretension of valuational neutrality, applied also as technoscientific knowledge in regulatory bodies, in the design of promotion policies.

The exercise of critique allows us to dismantle the hybrid mediations and alliances that construct technoscience, in Latour's words, political, rhetorical, technical and technocratic. As Bernardette Bensaude Vincent refers, far from assuming that science and technoscience are two distinct entities with stable and transhistorical identities, we consider them as "ideal types" forged in specific historical and cultural contexts. They are supported by more or less explicit grand narratives of progress that guide research policy. But against the backdrop of techno-scientific propaganda, the panel appeals to a common reflexivity that we can achieve in this regard, accounting for the multiple risks/impacts of emerging technologies, and their unequal distribution. In this context, another ideal type of technoscience emerges, with ethical pretensions, associated with notions such as "responsible research and innovation" or "sustainable development", which are considered to guide current and future research policies. However, responsible innovation seems to maintain a mercantile, business/entrepreneurial framework, and making a detour from the language of struggles for rights towards the participation as stakeholders in neo-corporate governance structures. With this initial provocation, we call for the sharing of critical observations, perspectives and proposals for action.

Opening remarks:

Marijane Lisboa (PUC Sao Paulo, Brasil)

<http://www.iea.usp.br/pessoas/pasta-pessoam/marijane-vieira-lisboa>

Bernardette Bensaude- Vincent (Paris 1, Francia)

<https://www.pantheonsorbonne.fr/unites-de-recherche/cetcopra/team/professeurs-emerites/bernadette-bensaude-vincent/>

Alfred Nordmann (Darmstadt, Alemania)

https://www.philosophie.tu-darmstadt.de/institut_phil/mitarbeiter_innen_phil/professoren/a_nordmann/history_and_philosophy_of_technoscience_1/table_of_contents_1/index.en.jsp

Coordination: Mauricio Berger (CONICET IIFAP Universidad Nacional de Córdoba (Argentina) mauricio.berger@unc.edu.ar)

SATURDAY 30/01

ASSEMBLY OF INITIATIVES AND CONVERGENT ACTIONS IN SCIENCE AND DEMOCRACY

MEXICO 10HS, BRAZIL 13HS, GMT 16HS CENTRAL EUROPE, 17HS

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Open participation within the process of the World Forum on Science and Democracy

Coordination: Mauricio Berger (CONICET IIFAP UNC Argentina) mauricio.berger@unc.edu.ar