

**Globalisation and Changing Social Contract between Science and Society Relations:
Some Implications
(summary)**

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Globalisation (and economic liberalization) is not some thing, which is just confined to economic, political and financial institutional spheres of society and economy. Its influence and impact already penetrated into science as social institution (as we are aware of this institution from the last 200 years or so) and higher educational institutions (HEIs) i.e., mainly, the universities and academies of learning. One of the main implications of the impact of globalisation on science and technology and HEIs is the feature of capitalization of knowledge. This feature has been central to the policy discourses and national efforts on creating ‘knowledge societies’, competitive sectors and business firms at the local, national and global levels and developing institutional or other processes to transform knowledge into some form of economic or social capital. When we look into the specific case of HEIs, the last decade had seen the transformation of universities and knowledge institutions. Some of the scholars such as Etzkowitz (1998) and Etzkowitz et.al (1998, 2000) characterize this transformation as ‘Second Academic Revolution’ and ‘Triple-Helix of government-university-industry partnerships’; John Ziman (1999) refers to it as ‘science undergoing cultural revolution’; and Michael Gibbons et.al (1995) conceptualize it as ‘new mode of knowledge production from ‘Mode-1 to Mode –2’. This discourse and S&T policy oriented writings, is not confined to Europe and North America but manifests in different forms via institutional efforts in our own country under the broad field of *university and research - industry relations or partnerships*. Before we further proceed on this topic and map the developments in other countries it is pertinent here to briefly spell out the contours of the transformation that is under way in the table below:

Table 1: Features of Transformation and Emerging New Social Contract of Science-Society Relations

<i>Old/Existing Social Contract of Knowledge</i>	<i>New Social Contract of Knowledge that is Emerging</i>
Advancing knowledge	Creating Wealth from Knowledge
Open Science and Knowledge	Secrecy no more a taboo/ Intellectual Property Rights
Peer Evaluation within the domain of Science System	Knowledge production regulated and evaluated by different stake holders in the society/governed by market forces/Peer group is broadened
Science and Knowledge as part of Culture	Science and Knowledge as part of commerce/ knowledge is commodity
Universities as teaching and advancing knowledge – Academic Tradition	Triple Helix and Development of Entrepreneurial Universities
Production of knowledge by science community mainly	Co-production of knowledge by different stake holders in the society
Disciplinary science	Hybrid groups/networks/interdisciplinary groups