*TKU*行政人員職員培訓課程 *2021/03/22*

什麼是未來學？
我們可以如何使用它

Jian-bang Deng鄧建邦

Professor and Director
Graduate Institute of Futures Studies

About myself

專長 / 關照議題

台商研究 / 高階人才國際移動 / 跨國移工 / 未來研究

學歷 / 現職

德國馬堡大學社會學博士
淡江大學未來學研究所所長
淡江大學教育與未來設計學系籌備處主任
國際社會學會（ISA）未來研究群亞洲區委員

從淡江願景牆說起



願景牆設置背後的理



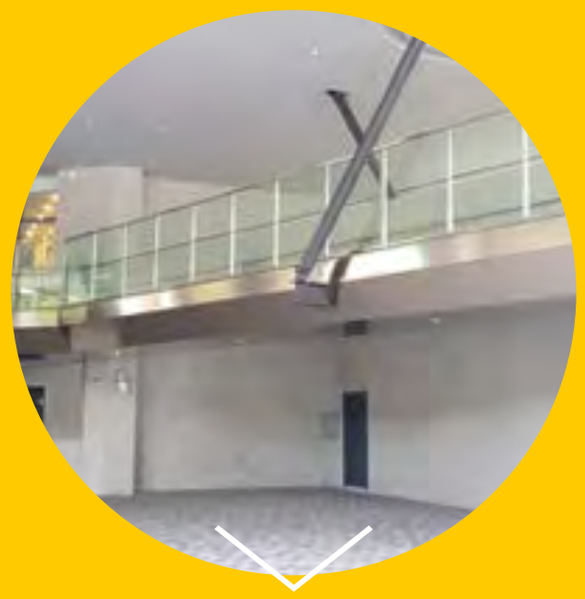
淡江十

慶祝淡江七十週年校慶



未來化的教育

將淡江大學獨特的未來化教育理念具體化，並結合以公共藝術方



公共藝

將守謙大樓同舟廣場部分牆面創造為校園

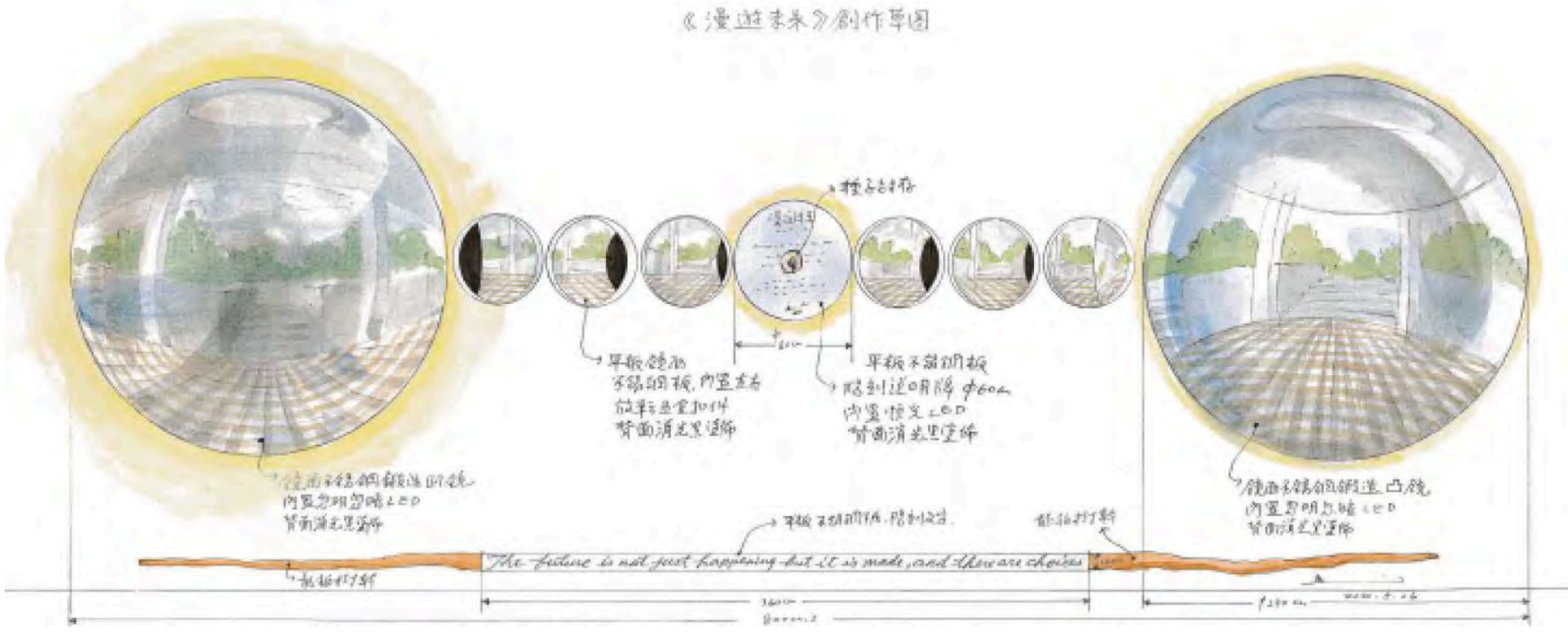


願景牆方案一

大型壁畫施作

願景牆方案二

以現代公共藝術作品方式呈現



公共藝術

林舜龍作品



瀨戶內國際藝術祭揭幕林舜龍、王文志作品吸睛





北海岸藝術祭林舜龍〈漂航紀事〉要跟居民一起完成！



為台北市士東國小設計的黃色大鉛筆，開啟林舜龍的公共藝術創作旅程。

校園尋找原生樹種子過程

第一波奠基 開創高等教育奇蹟...
http://tkutimes.tku.edu.tw

建築物。現在回想起第一波時期，可說是相當維艱。

NO.789 | 更新時間：2010/09/27 | 點閱： 2604 | 下載：



民國42年舉行淡江英專基地奠基儀式，由建校贊助委員會主任委員杜家齊和前校長張居瀛玖女士，在今天克難坡最上面一階的右邊樹立「淡江英專基地」基石。



民國57年舉辦第八屆院運會，張創辦人參加拔河。

尋找張創辦人在校園的第一顆植樹



特刊 2010/05/31

第一波奠基 開創高等教育奇蹟（1950年~1980年）

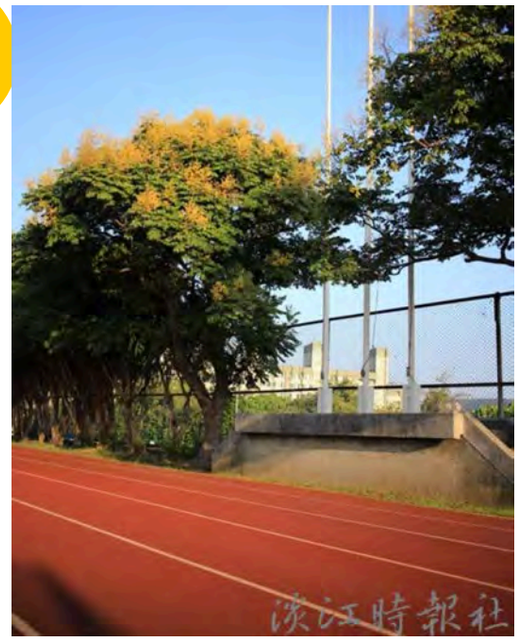
淡江六十 保證品質 淡江壯麗 名揚國際



民國60年代學生在綠草如茵的草地上，自在愜意的閱讀。

透過淡江時報找尋資料照片

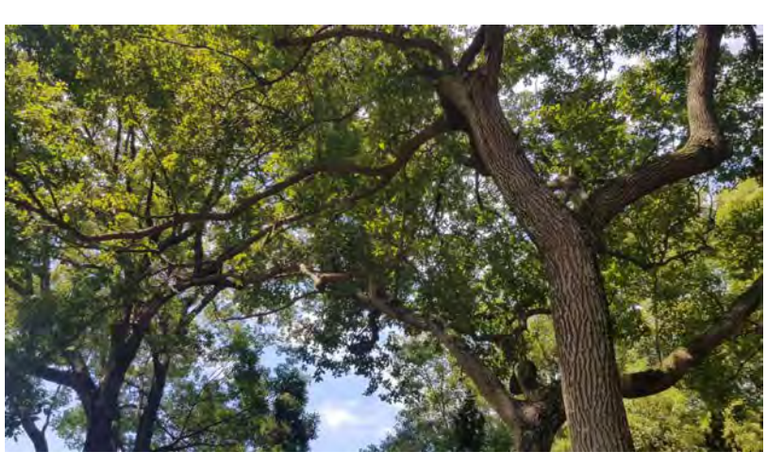
校園尋找台灣原生樹種



台灣欒樹



台東漆樹



台灣樟樹

尋種樹種

台灣樟樹

取用校園郵局旁掉落之

台灣樟樹樹枝



龍柏

考量耐候度及樹枝造型，藝

術家建議樹枝以龍柏取代





說明牌中央封存之種子

象徵淡江大學生生

不息


and there are choices.

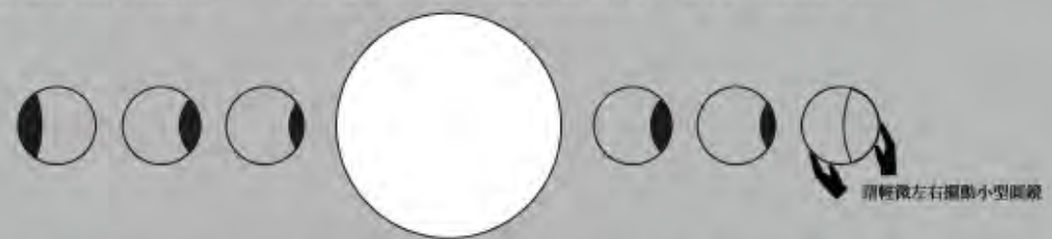


教育設計思考未來

漫遊未來 —— 大家一起來・做未來
Roaming to the Future —— Together Creating Our Desired Futures

淡江大學「未來化」的教育理念，指出大學不只順應當下社會變遷發展，還強調永續性與作育人才的社會責任，追求可欲未來願景，引領社會創造我們共同想望的未來— the future we want。

願景牆作爲一公共藝術空間，以凹凸透鏡分置左右。凹鏡鏡像呈現周遭環境之吸納，七十載之淡江人文薈萃；凸鏡呈現擴散，前瞻未來。在忽明忽暗背光下，襯托出生命般呼吸律動與永續。兩鏡間水平羅列七只圓盤，可隨旋轉產生不同鏡像物，折射出不同可能性。吸納與發光，不僅是虛實鏡像變化，也呈現未來是變動的，訴說著淡江人願景，也是你我共同願景——未來是公共的，也是被做成的，我們一起做未來。



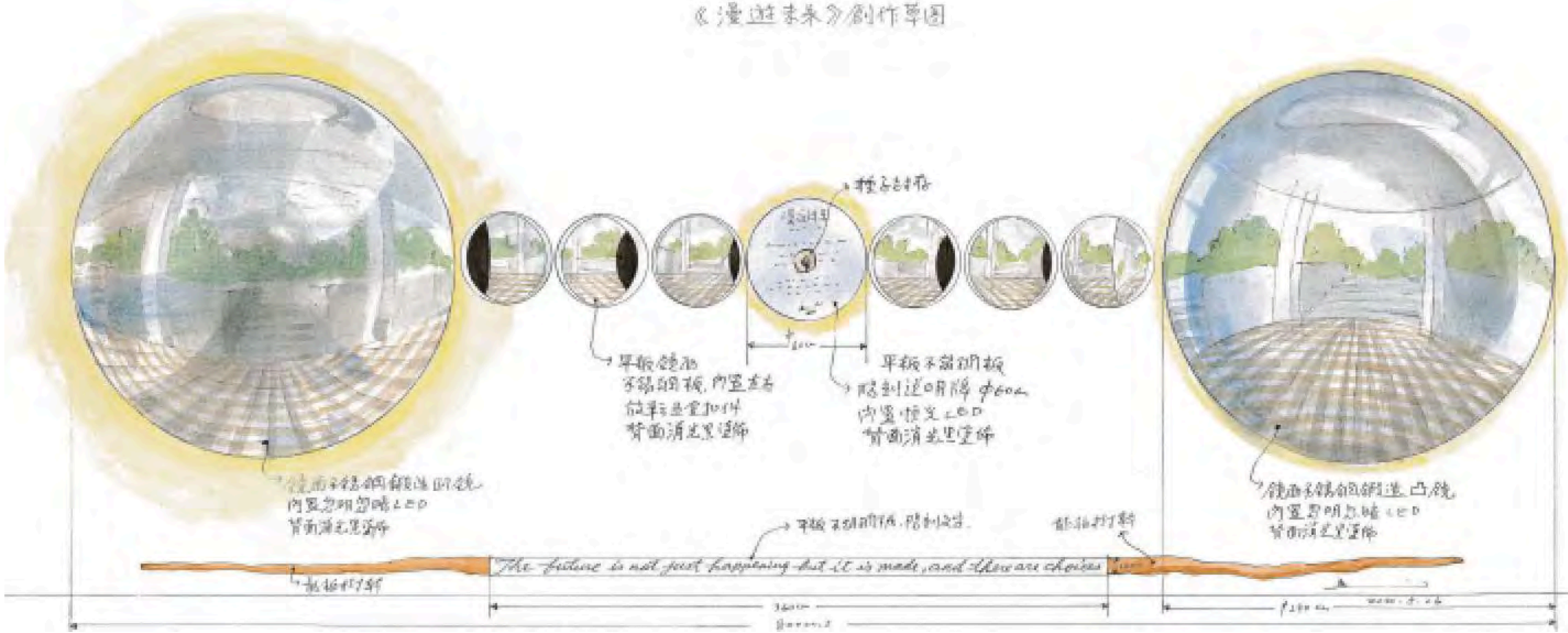
The future-oriented education of Tamkang University relies on its strengths, which is built upon by adapting to social changes and strengthening its sustainable development and the cultivation of innovative talents—an idea to lead a desirable future for the society.
The Wall of Wishes is a public artwork with two big metal-made mirrors and 7 small ones. By using concave-convex mirrors, the artwork wishes to show a picture of change for a world in constant motion. The seven small round mirrors, which are swingable, symbolize diverse and alternative possibilities in the future. Light and motion give the artwork not only different visual impacts but also use it represents the future in a dynamic way. The artwork embraces the stories of Tamkang people and is designed to deliver the message that together we can create the future.

- 創作者 / 林舜龍 ■ Artist / Lin, Shuen-Long
- 作品名稱 / 漫遊未來 ■ Title / Roaming in the Future
- 年分 / 2020 ■ Year / 2020
- 材質 / 不鏽鋼、木材、LED ■ Medium / Stainless Steel, Wood, LED
- 尺寸（公分）/ 長850cm、高277cm ■ Dimensions / (L)850cm, (H)277cm
- 設計執行團隊 / 達達創意股份有限公司 ■ Design Execution Team / DADA Idea Co., Ltd.
- 管理維護單位 / 淡江大學未來學研究所 ■ Maintained by / Graduate Institute of Futures Studies, Tamkang University

DADA

超越70
淡江七十・從心啟航

《漫遊未來》創作草圖



左側240cm直徑鋼鍛造
凹鏡

上方置7小圓：中間圓為作品說明，中心種子封存
下方陽刻英文字：

右側240cm直徑鋼鍛造
凸鏡

The future is not just happening but it is made, and there are choices.

- Futures Studies: As a “discipline” which studies on the possible, the probable and the preferable futures.

- Futures Studies: As a “discipline” which studies on the possible, the probable and the preferable futures.
- but, why?
- What is the assumption behind it?

- Michael Burawoy (2005)
- For public sociology



- Since
- we are searching for a better future
- we are looking for a better society

- Therefore
  - we need different approaches to the futures
  - we need different theories to help us understand what a good society looks like and how can we approach to it
- Sociology: a discipline about the study on our society

Debating Futures

- About the Author: Markus S Schulz

簡歷

Markus S. Schulz 教授

Markus S. Schulz

Markus S. Schulz is Vice-President for Research of the International Sociological Association (ISA) and serves as President of the 2016 ISA Forum of Sociology in Vienna. Professor Schulz is Past-President of the ISA Research Committee on Futures Research (RC07), and previous Program Committee member for the ISA World Congress in Yokohama. Professor Schulz's research focuses on democracy, globalization, media, movements, and the social imagination of possible futures. He is currently working at the New School for Social Research on the intellectual history of future concepts. Passionate about teaching, he has taught a wide range of courses from first semester introductions to specialized doctoral seminars at the New School, New York University, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Virginia Tech, City University of New York, and Bauhaus University of Weimar, Germany. Schulz won for his work international recognition, including the ISA's Bielefeld Prize for the Internationalization of Sociology, the Eastern Sociological Society's Candace Rogers Award, and the American Sociological Association's Elise Boulding Award. He earned his PhD at the New School for Social Research's Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science in New York City, following studies at the Freie and the Humboldt University of Berlin, Germany. Schulz co-authored the six-volume book series on *Internet and Politics in Latin America: The Regulation and Usage of the New Information and Communication Technologies in the Context of Political and Economic Transformations* (Frankfurt: Vervuert, 2003; Bd. 1 bilingual in German and Spanish). He edited for the journal *Current Sociology* special issues on *Values and Culture: The Shaping of Future Society* (2011) and on *Future Moves: Studies in Culture, Science, and Technology* (2015). Among his articles in English are "Collective Action across Borders: Opportunity Structure, Network Capacity and Communicative Praxis in the Age of Advanced Globalization" (*Sociological Perspectives*, vol. 41:3) and "Debating Futures: Global Trends, Alternative Visions, and Public Discourse" (*International Sociology* 31:1, forthcoming 2016).

Markus Schulz博士為社會學教授，任教於美國紐約社會研究新學院（New School for Social Research）。
Markus Schulz教授，目前擔任國際社會學會（ISA）研究副主席，同時也是2016於維也納舉辦之第三屆「國際社會學論壇」（今年大會主題：The Future We Want）主席。
Schulz教授長期負責國際社會學會之「未來研究」部門，對未來研究具有相當創新性的學術貢獻，有多篇文章刊登於國際一流期刊。

- Prof. Schulz visited GIFS, Tamkang
- April 28-29, 2016
  - April 28
    - 13:10-14:00 How can I conduct a futures research? at room ED501
    - 14:10-16:00 The future imagination from sociology (Course: Foresight Lecture Series 前瞻系列講座）

- The Second Visit of Prof. Schulz to GIFS, Tamkang
- May 15-16, 2017
  - May 15
  - Topic: Debating Futures: Global Trends, Alternative Visions, and Public Discourse
  - May 16
  - Topic: Futures Research and Global Sociology: Capacity Building, International Organization, and Research Priorities

International Sociological Association

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ABOUT ISA

- Statutes
- Code of Ethics
- Internal Organization
- Executive Committee
- ISA Past Presidents

RESEARCH NETWORKS

- Research Committees
- Working Groups
- Thematic Groups
- Collective Members

The ISA was founded in 1949 under the auspices of UNESCO. The goal of the ISA is to represent sociologists everywhere, regardless of their school of thought, scientific approaches or ideological opinion, and to advance sociological knowledge throughout the world. Its members come from 126 countries.



Research Committees

The on-going scientific activities of the ISA are decentralised in Research Committees, Working Groups and Thematic Groups, each dealing with a well recognized specialty in sociology. These groups bring together scholars who wish to pursue comparative research on a transnational basis and they constitute basic networks of scientific research, intellectual debate and professional exchange.

Themes in Alphabetical Order

1. Armed Forces and Conflict Resolution
2. Economy and Society
3. Community Research
4. Sociology of Education
5. Racism, Nationalism and Ethnic Relations
6. Family Research
7. Futures Research
8. History of Sociology
9. Social Transformations and Sociology of Development
10. Participation, Organizational Democracy and Self-Management
11. Sociology of Aging
12. Sociology of Law
13. Sociology of Leisure
14. Sociology of Communication,

Aging (RC11)
Agriculture and Food (RC40)
Alienation Theory and Research (RC36)
Armed Forces and Conflict Resolution (RC01)
Arts (RC37)
Biography and Society (RC38)
Body in the Social Sciences
Childhood (RC54)
Clinical Sociology (RC46)
Communication, Knowledge and Culture (RC14)
Community Research (RC03)
Comparative Sociology (RC20)
Conceptual and Terminological Analysis (RC35)
Deviance and Social Control
Disasters (RC29)

15. Sociology of Health
16. Sociological Theory
17. Sociology of Organizations
18. Political Sociology
19. Poverty, Social Welfare and Social Policy
20. Comparative Sociology
21. Regional and Urban Development
22. Sociology of Religion
23. Sociology of Science and Technology
24. Environment and Society
25. Language and Society
26. Sociotechnics, Sociological Practice
27. Sociology of Sport
28. Social Stratification
29. Deviance and Social Control
30. Sociology of Work
31. Sociology of Migration
32. Women in Society
33. Logic and Methodology in Sociology
34. Sociology of Youth
35. Conceptual and Terminological Analysis
36. Alienation Theory and Research
37. Sociology of Arts
38. Biography and Society
39. Sociology of Disasters
40. Sociology of Agriculture and Food

Education (RC02)
Environment and Society (RC24)
Family Research (RC06)
Futures Research (RC07)
Health (RC15)
History of Sociology (RC08)
Housing and Built Environment
Labor Movements (RC43)
Language and Society (RC25)
Law (RC12)
Leisure (RC13)
Logic and Methodology (RC33)
Mental Health and Illness (RC49)
Migration (RC31)
Organization (RC17)
Participation, Organizational Democracy and Self-Management (RC10)
Political Sociology (RC18)
Population (RC41)
Poverty, Social Welfare and Social Policy (RC19)
Professional Groups (RC52)
Racism, Nationalism and Ethnic Relations (RC05)
Rational Choice (RC45)
Regional and Urban Development (RC21)
Religion (RC22)
Science and Technology (RC23)
Social Classes and Social Movements

41. Sociology of Population
42. Social Psychology
43. Housing and Built Environment
44. Labour Movements
45. Rational Choice
46. Clinical Sociology
47. Social Classes and Social Movements
48. Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change
49. Mental Health and Illness
50. International Tourism
51. Sociocybernetics
52. Sociology of Professional Groups
53. Sociology of Childhood
54. The Body in the Social Sciences
55. Social Indicators

(RC47)
Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change (RC48)
Social Psychology (RC42)
Social Indicators (RC55)
Social Transformations and Sociology of Development (RC09)
Sociocybernetics (RC51)
Sociotechnics, Sociological Practice (RC26)
Sport (RC27)
Stratification (RC28)
Theory (RC16)
Tourism, International (RC50)
Women in Society (RC32)
Work (RC30)
Youth (RC34)

Debating Futures

- Introduction

- To explore the relationship between forward-oriented sociology and public debate
- Futures are imaged by corporate, administrative, and military think-tanks, traded by hedge-funds 投資性基金, yet rather neglected by contemporary sociology.
- Courses on futures research more likely to be offered in business schools than in sociology departments.
- Futures Research is not a standard field in many national sociologies.

Debating Futures

- Approaches to the future

- There are probably as many definitions of futures research as there are of sociology.
- sociology's subject: social behavior, social order, social change….
- simplest way of definition: sociology is what sociologists do
- Sociology can be understood as a collective reflection on the conditions of our social existence and the potentials for future change. (p. 4)
- Sociology as a space in which society thinks about its self, its past, present and future.

- The sociological study of the past or the present is much less controversial than the study of the future
- simply …. we cannot know the future

- Much of the past centuries of reflection about the future had assumed the future to be predestined 注定， predetermined, or at least progressing in a certain direction that would render it predictable.

- oracles 神諭and prophets

- Sociology as a discipline: when religious beliefs in some future telos gave way to a positivist search for social laws

August Comte

- established sociology as a positive science and pointed society in an orderly way toward a better future.

Herbert Spencer

- social statics社會靜態學: the study of the equilibrium of a perfect society
- social dynamics社會動態學: the study about the forces by which society is advanced toward perfection.
- History would not follow any unilinear path
  - the possibility of reversals or regressions of history

Herbert Spencer

- The increase in size and structural differentiation
  - going hand in hand with a transition from a militant to industrial societies
  - required cooperation and moral bonds of a strong civil society
- Survival of the fittest (1864) —- Charles Darwin: Natural selection (1859)
- Opposed providing social welfare by either the state or charity on normative grounds
  - because that would interfere the natural process to an ever more refined society

Emile Durkheim

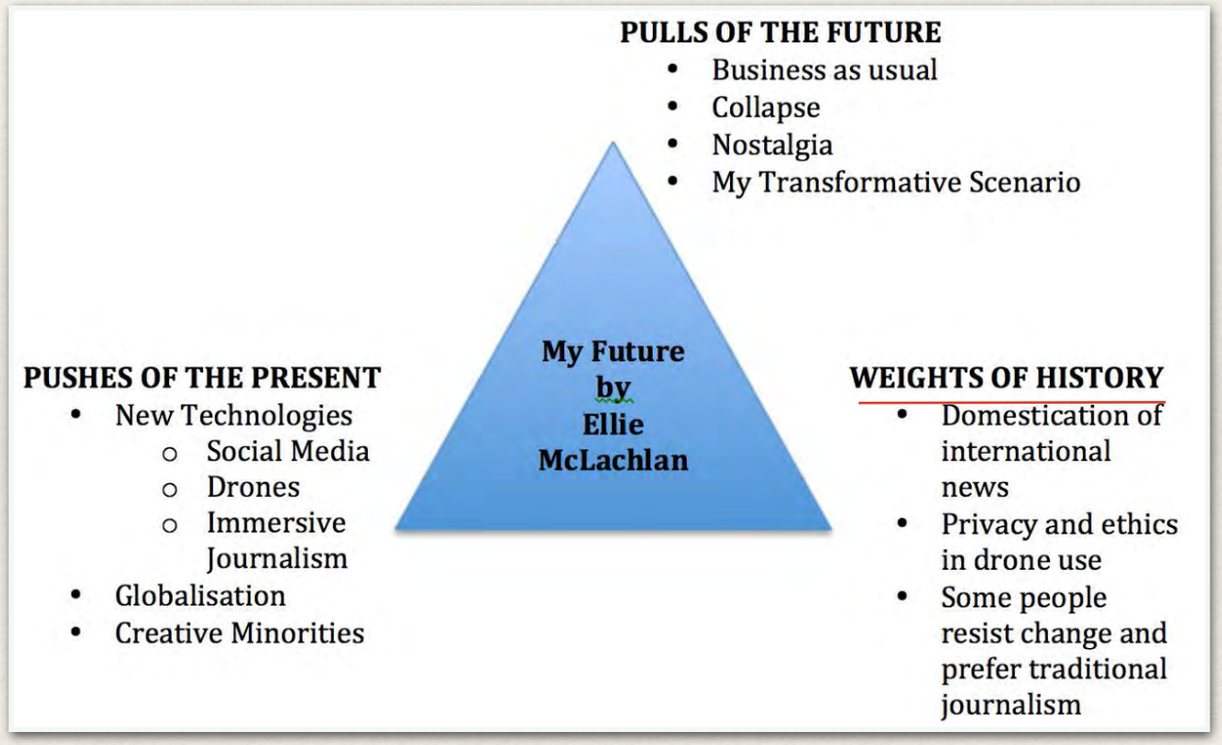
- Sociological knowledge could be used to manage or administrative society
- With a less rosy 美好的 view of the present
  - concerned the crisis of morality
- Believing not any historical determinism
- Neither changes in morality nor changes in society had any necessary determinism

Emile Durkheim

- Division of Labor in Society (1984)

Karl Marx

- Optimism about the future
- The Communist Manifesto (1978[1848])
- Marx as activist believed in the power of creative action but he also recognized that larger structures and the weight of the past hold their sway支配。
- “Men make their own history, but they do not make it just as they please “



Marx Weber

- The notion of rational capitalism
  - pessimistic about the future

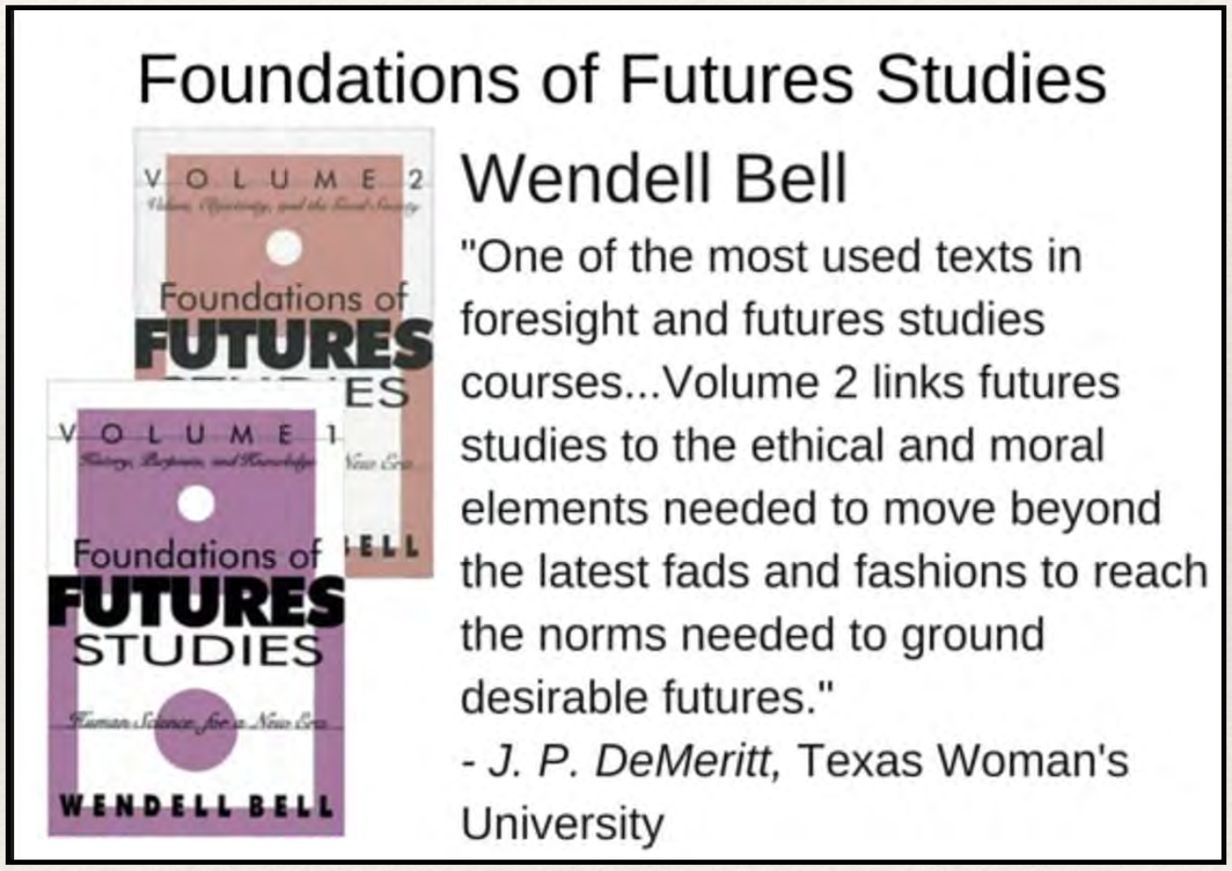
- Despite differences in theoretical assumptions and future expectations, these theorists shared a strong future orientation readiness to engage with the normative questions about preferable futures.(p.8)

- Historian Reinhart Moselleck (1989)
- In modernity,
  - the space of experience and the horizon of the expectation are increasingly disassociated
  - opens the horizon of the possible for social and political creation
- The existing reality could have been differently shaped
  - through non-determined human action
  - in more or less reflective,
  - in more or less conflictive or cooperative ways (p.8)
- Emphasizing on human agency and the creativity of action

- How can the future be studied when it is now regarded as inherently contingent and unpredictable?

- Definition: Futures Studies

- Futures research can be understood as that part of sociology that is focused on the dynamics of future making and imagination, current trends, like and possible scenarios, and their social implications



- Four major approaches within current futures studies

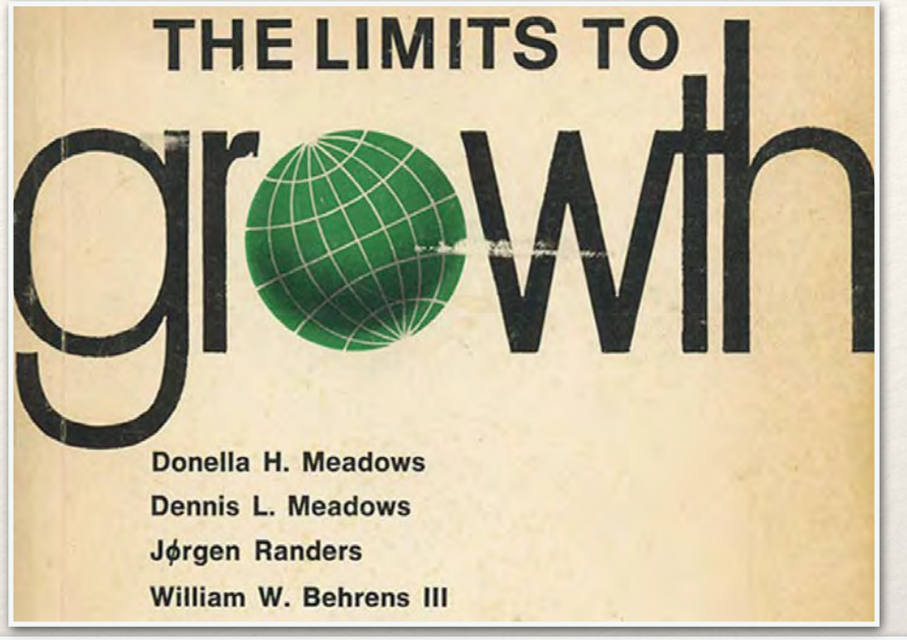
- 1. Specific forecasts
- projection of current demographic trends

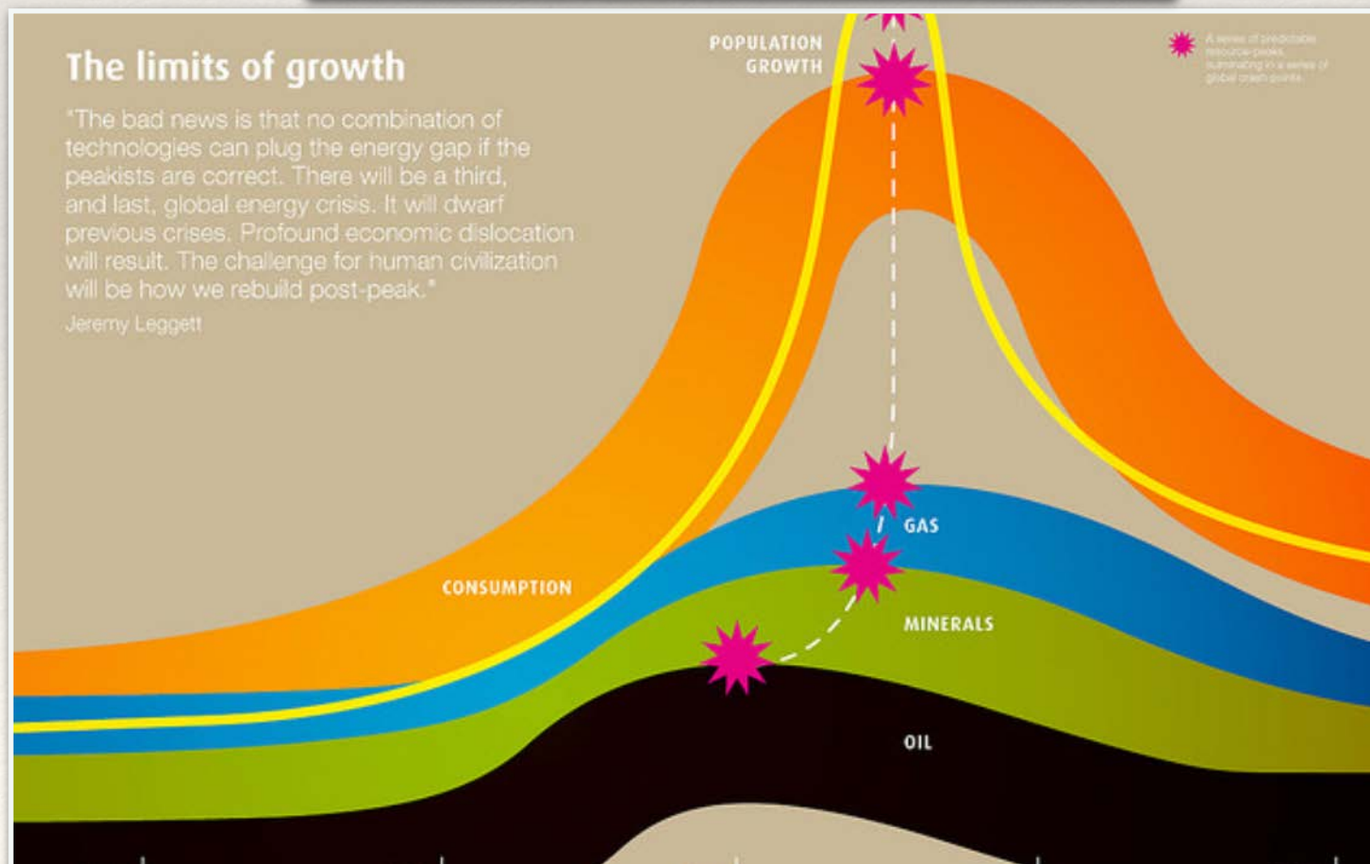
- Delphi- Interviews with experts about their expectations in research and development

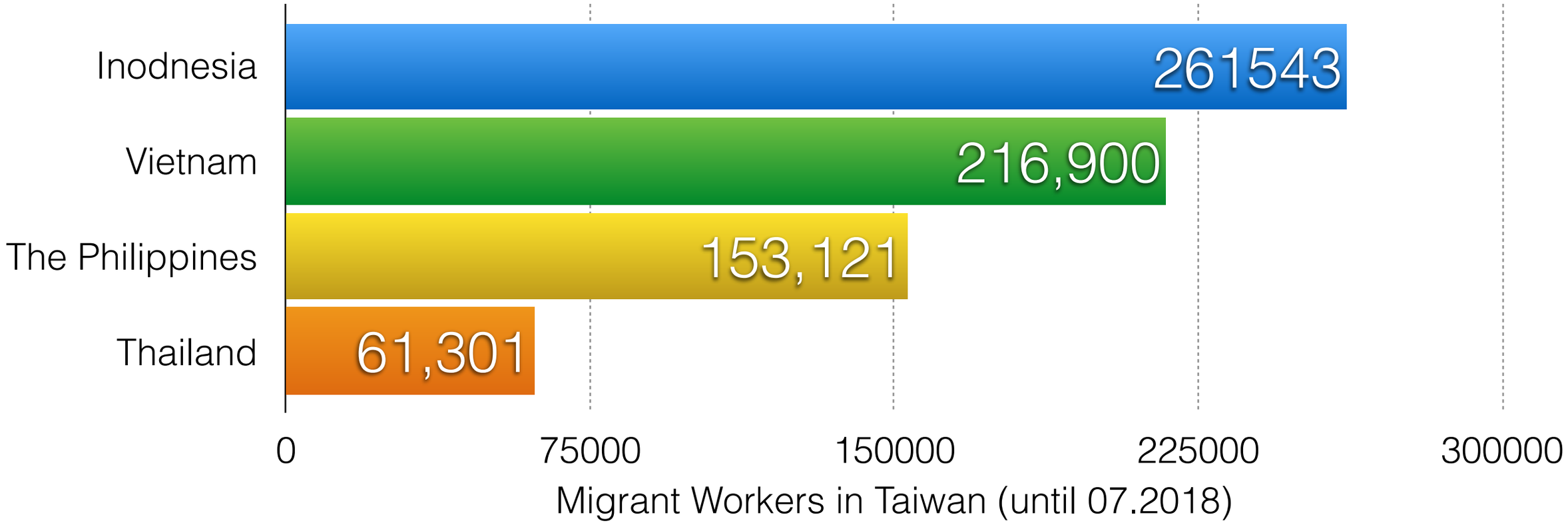


- Four major approaches within current futures studies

- 2. Scenario building or simulations of alternative futures that seem possible or probable







source: http://statdb.mol.gov.tw/statis/jspProxy.aspx?sys=210&kind=21&type=1&funid=q13014&rdm=cjel

移工在台灣

- More transnational and cross-border activities across the national boundaries



COOPERATION BETWEEN SOCIAL SCIENCE AND NGO ORGANIZATION



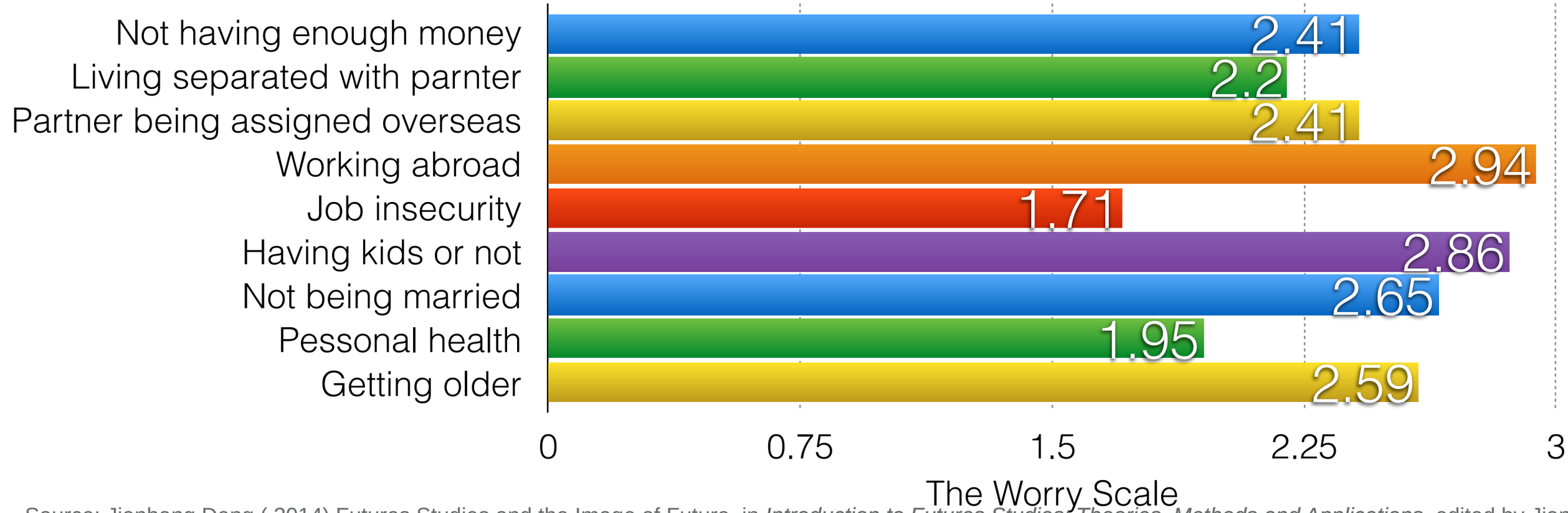
- Four major approaches within current futures studies

- 3. Studies of social imagination and future making
  - empirical research of past or present images of futures
  - the process by which such visions are constructed and
  - by which they may or may not gain efficacy效力





Image of the Future by the Younger Generation at Tamkang University, Taiwan
(1= Very worried, 4=Not worried)

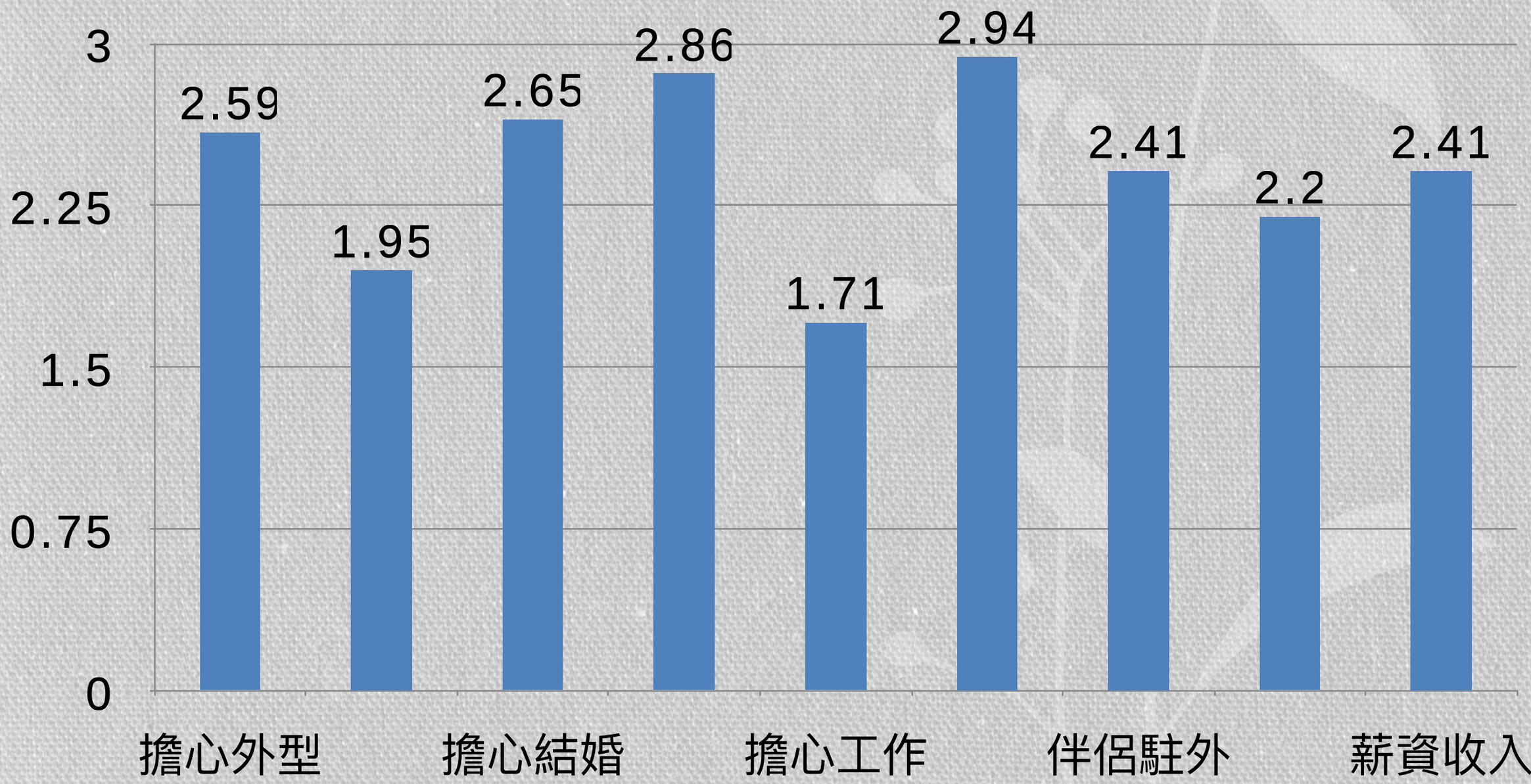


Source: Jianbang Deng (2014) Futures Studies and the Image of Future, in *Introduction to Futures Studies: Theories, Methods and Applications*, edited by Jianbang Deng et al. P. 254. Taipei: Tamkang University.

「未來意象」各題目描述性統計

	個數	最小值	最大值	平均數	標準差	偏態
擔心外型	1937	1	4	2.59	0.8	-0.29
健康狀況	1935	1	4	1.95	0.79	0.56
擔心結婚	1934	1	4	2.65	0.92	-0.26
擔心小孩	1935	1	4	2.86	0.87	-0.46
擔心工作	1936	1	4	1.71	0.87	1.01
擔心長期駐外	1939	1	4	2.94	0.76	-0.44
伴侶駐外	1933	1	4	2.41	0.86	0.18
擔心分隔	1933	1	4	2.2	0.86	0.31
薪資收入	1923	1	4	2.41	1.03	0.33

「未來意象」各題目描述性統計

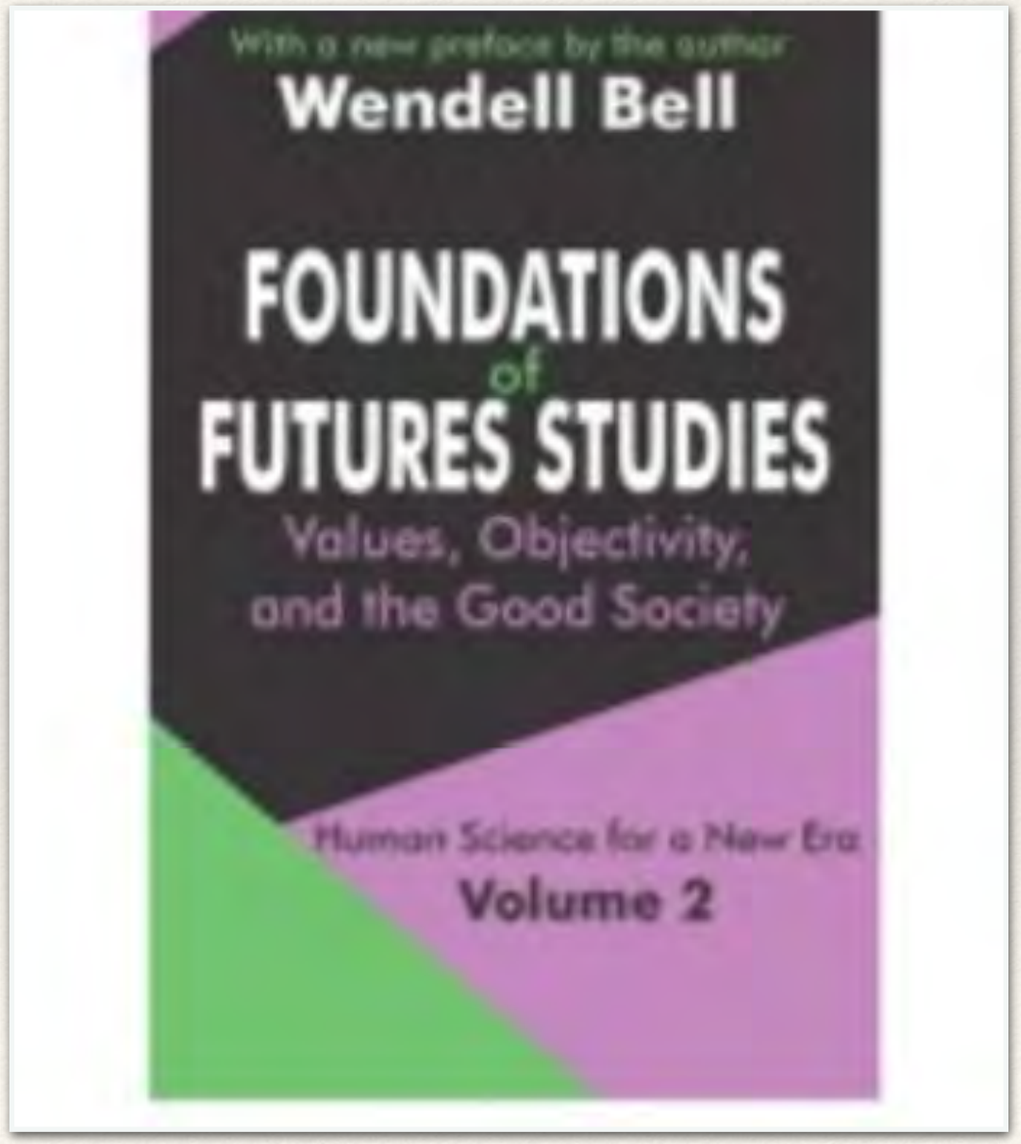


性別差異

	Male n=850		Female n=1350		兩組平均差異	t值
	平均數	標準差	平均數	標準差		
擔心外型	2.83	.77	2.39	.77	.45	12.48***
健康狀況	2.06	.81	1.88	.75	.18	5.00***
擔心結婚	2.73	.94	2.59	.89	.14	3.30**
擔心小孩	2.92	.87	2.81	.87	.11	2.73**
擔心工作	1.85	.93	1.60	.79	.25	6.30***
擔心長期駐外	2.89	.78	2.97	.73	-.08	-2.30*
伴侶駐外	2.39	.88	2.43	.84	-.04	-.88
擔心分隔	2.23	.87	2.17	.84	.06	1.41
薪資收入	2.52	1.08	2.33	.97	.19	3.96***

- Four major approaches within current futures studies

- 4. Normative and norm-analytical research about preferable futures
  - including research on the research between values and futures

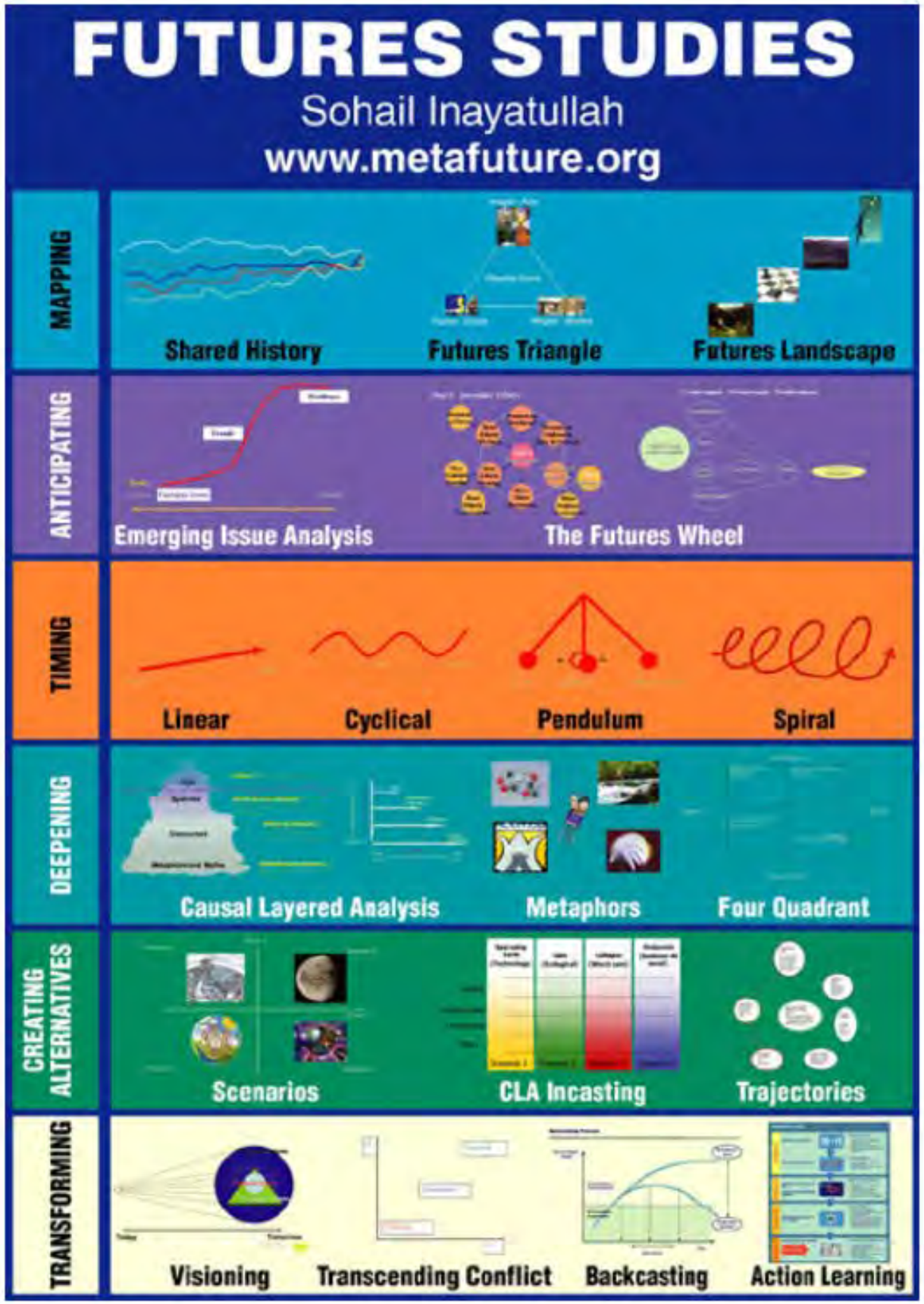


Debating Futures

- Values and preferable futures

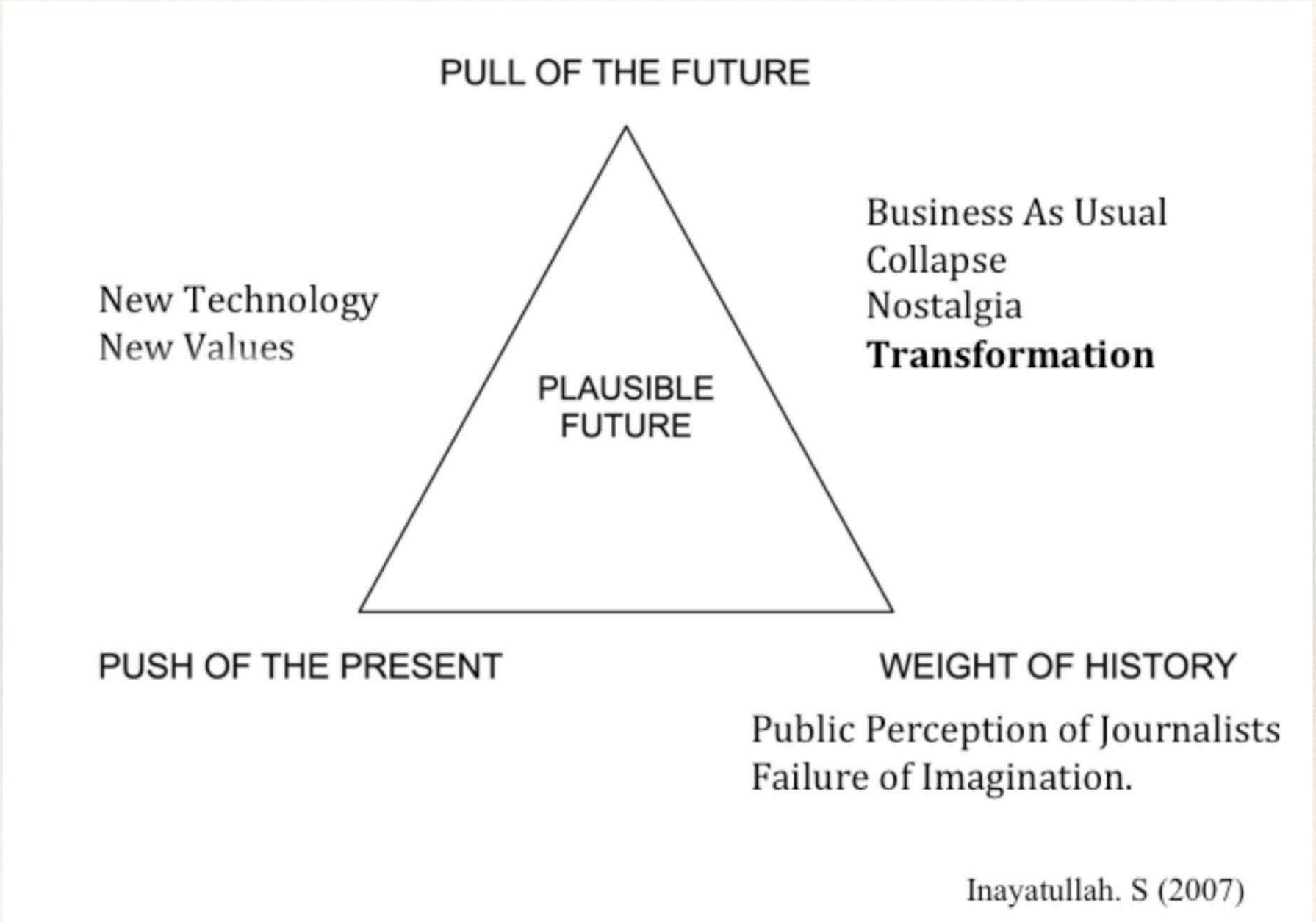
- Futures research
- does not only bring into public debate forward-oriented knowledge
- it also intervenes in an agenda-changing way by pointing to alternative futures and to the stakes of competing scenarios.
- A need to work on the constituting of new publics

Sohail Inayatullah - metafuture.org

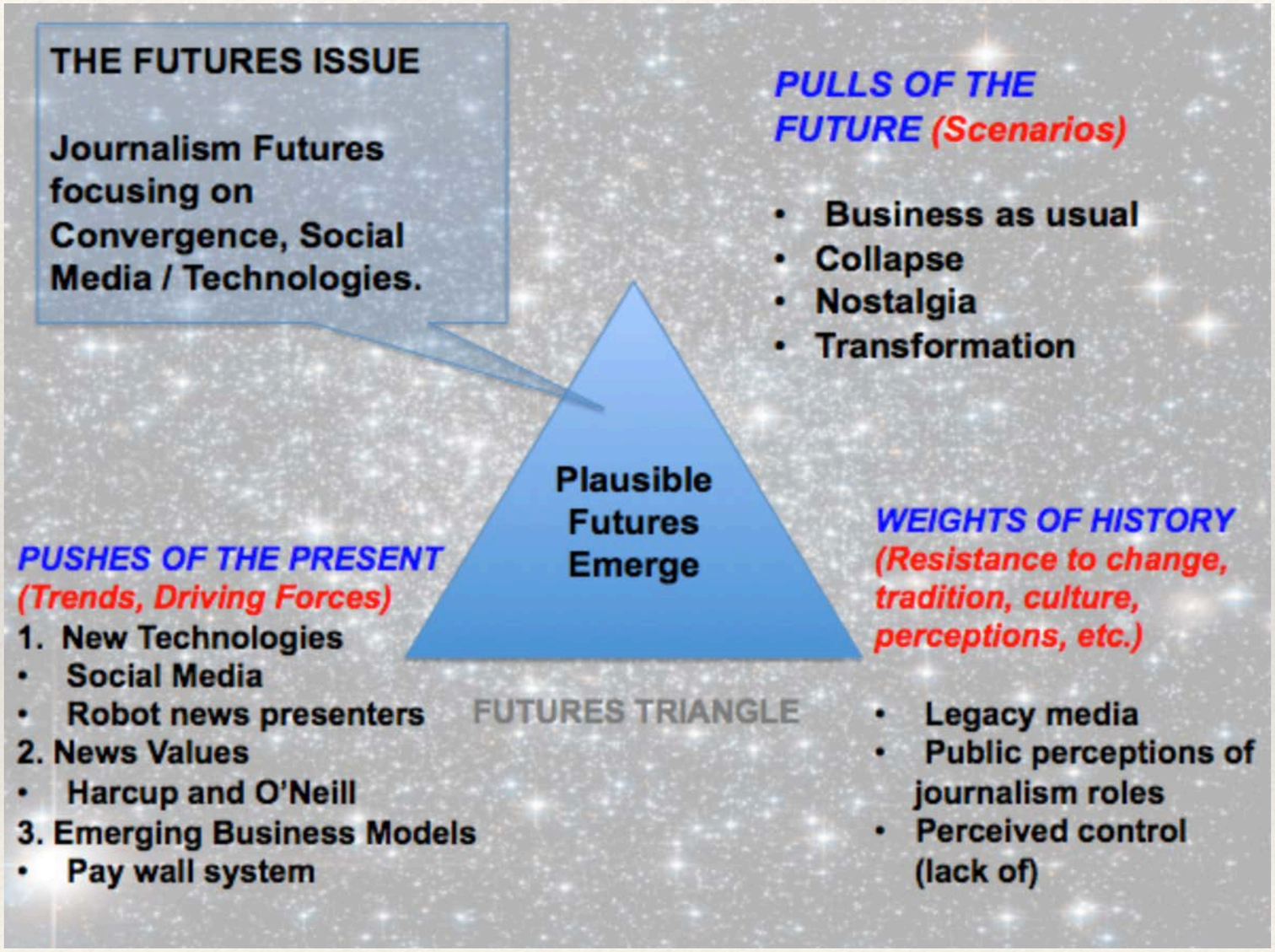


- "Six Pillars: futures thinking for transforming
  - The six pillars of futures studies brief

- Futures Triangle 未來三角法



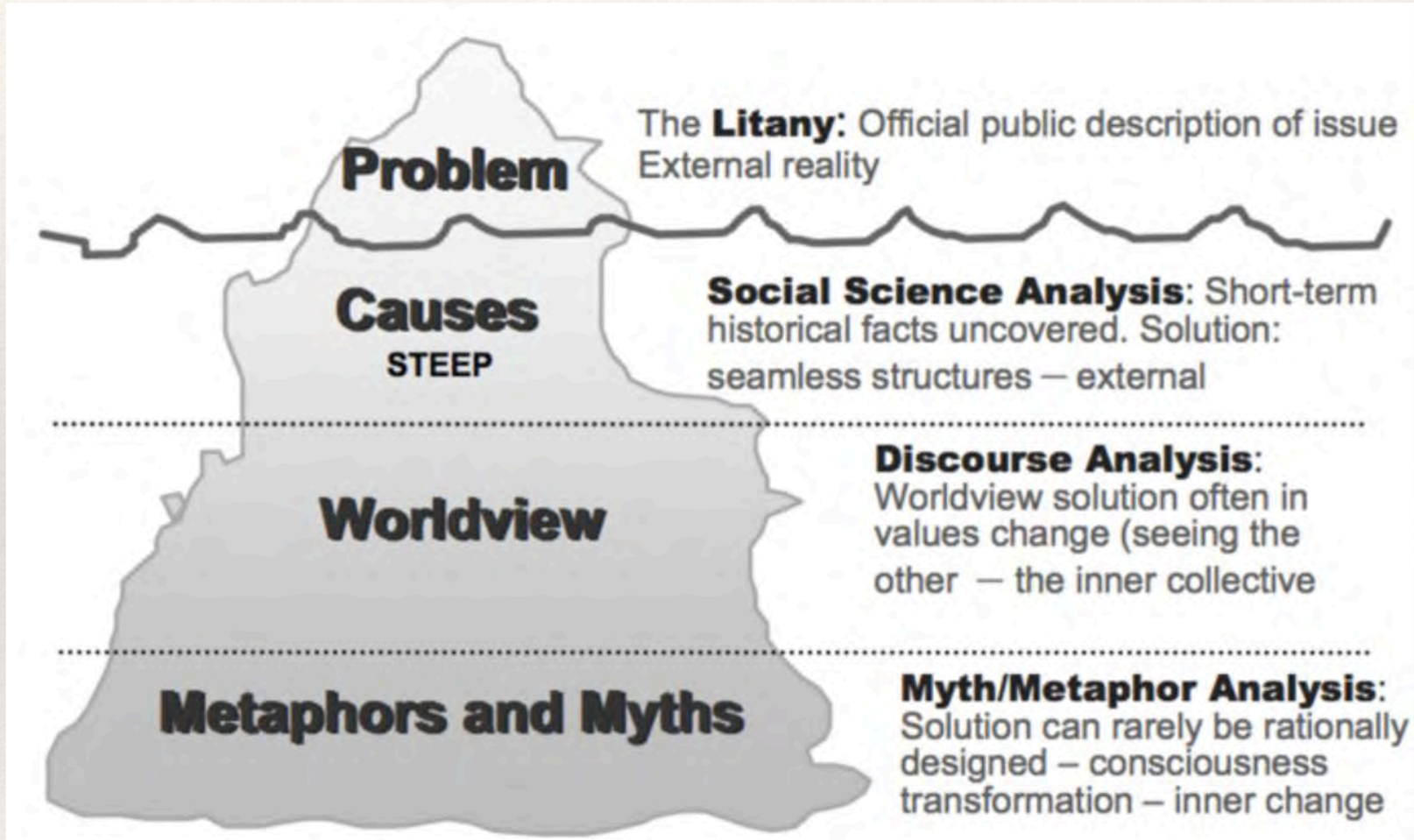
❖ Futures Triangle 未來三角法



Source: https://futurestriangle.wordpress.com

Causal Layered Analysis (CLA) 多層次因果分析法

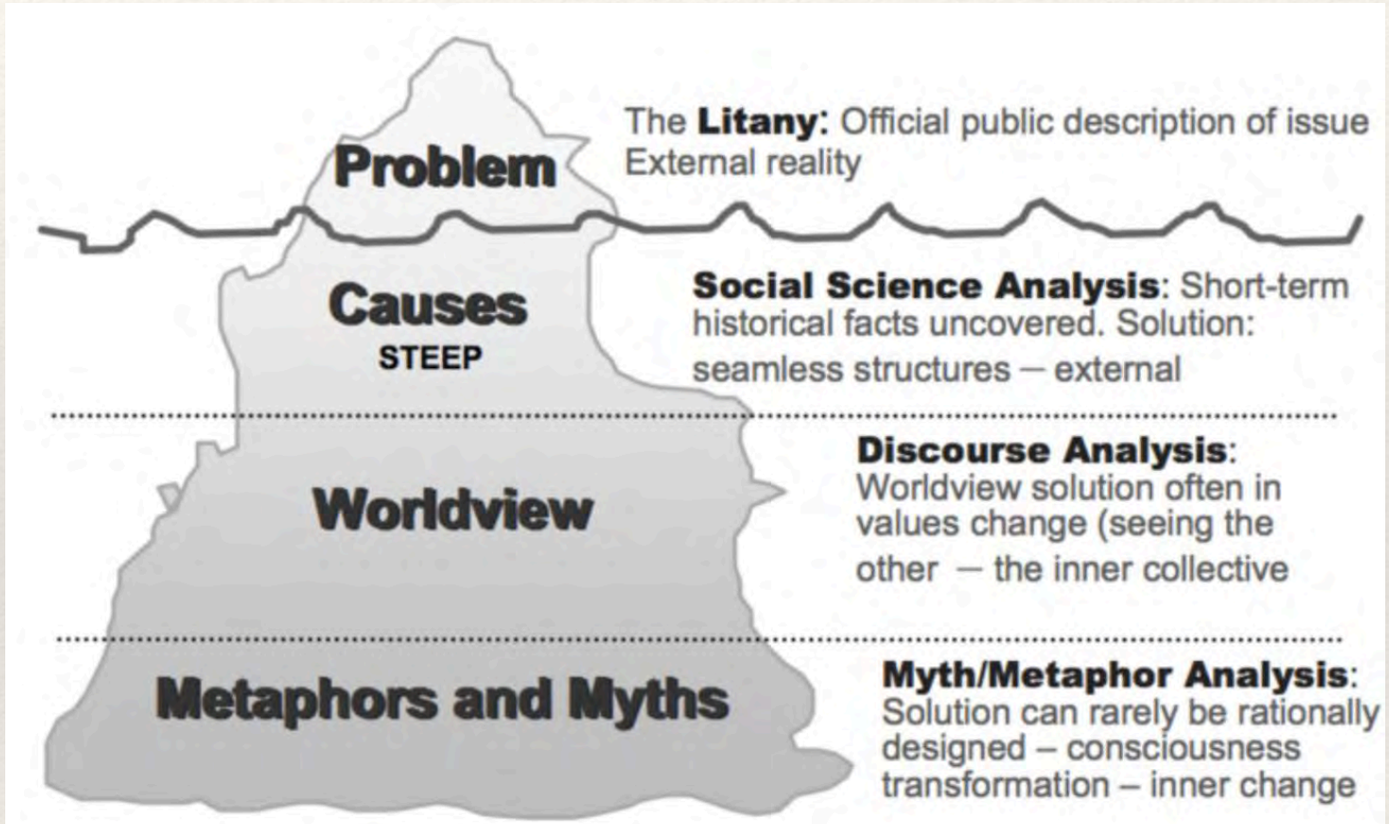
- 多層次因果分析法（CLA）是未來學分析方法中常用的一個分析工具（Inayatullah 2004）。
- CLA作為一個方法，並不在於「預測」未來，或是意圖於線性因果的推論，而是企圖整合社會科學的實證、批判、文化分析與行動研究的分析框架，進而透果行動轉化，去創造替代性未來（in creating transformative spaces for the creation of alternative futures），而且也用意於發展更有效的-深度、包含性、長期性的-政策（developing more effective-deeper\ inclusive, longer- policy）(Inayatullah 2004: 1)。
- CLA是一種對問題、議題深度剖析的方法。它將問題的討論分為四個層次：表象層（Litany）、系統層(Systematic Causes)、世界觀(Worldview)、及隱喻(Metaphors and Myths)。



The CLA Iceberg. (Source: Inayatullah, Sohail, Appendices, The Causal Layered Analysis Reader, Theory and Case Studies of an Integrative and Transformative Methodology, Eds. Sohail Inayatullah, Tamkang University Press, Taiwan, p. 544)

Causal Layered Analysis (CLA) 多層次因果分析法

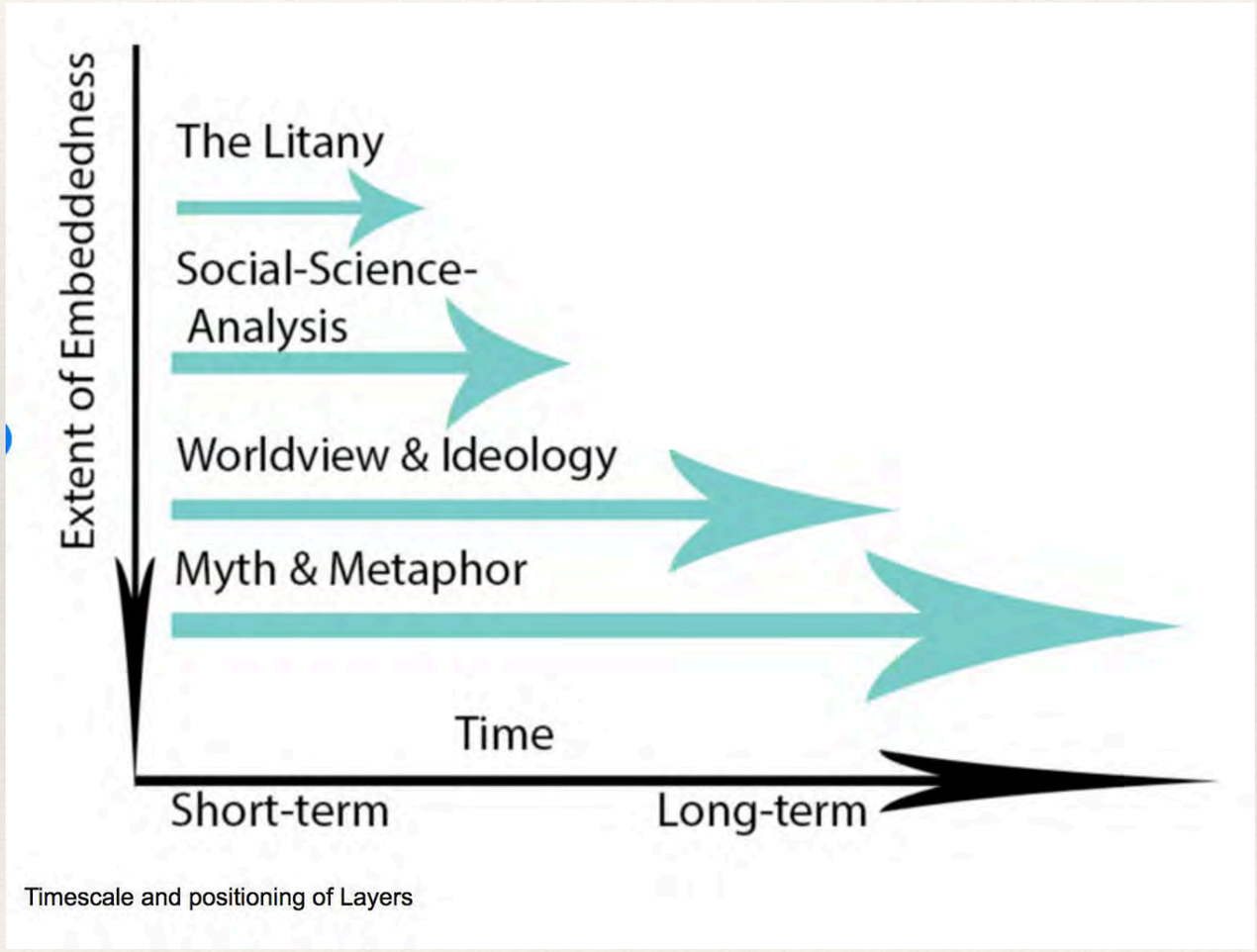
- 表象層（Litany）:針對議題表面的現實性描述，如媒體的統計數據、新聞報導等。
- 系統層(Systematic Causes)：發掘問題出現的直接原因，並提供當下解決方案。比如以社會性的、科技的、經濟的、環境的與政治的因素，解釋事件，但不沒有提供問題解決的根本性方案，不挑戰典範。
- 世界觀(Worldview)：探討支持及合理化特定的論述及世界觀。支持特定論述的背後，可能與議題的利益攸關者（stakeholder）、特定意識形態、或文明價值觀有關。
- 隱喻(Metaphors and Myths)：隱喻及迷思層面，探討議題的深層故事及集體的原型（the deeper stories and the collective archetypes），問題的根源。它可能是問題的潛意識、情感性的面相，或是弔詭處。這層次使用的語言，更在於激發可能的視覺意象，超越僅是閱讀問題，而更指向觸動人心。



The CLA Iceberg. (Source: Inayatullah, Sohail, Appendices, The Causal Layered Analysis Reader, Theory and Case Studies of an Integrative and Transformative Methodology, Eds. Sohail Inayatullah, Tamkang University Press, Taiwan, p. 544)

Causal Layered Analysis (CLA) 多層次因果分析法

- 在討論議題的時間軸線上，四個層次的議題分析對應不同的時間長短
- 表象層（Litany）:當下議題的呈現。
- 系統層(Systematic Causes)：短期的分析。
- 世界觀(Worldview)：較長期的分析。
- 隱喻(Metaphors and Myths)：根本性的長期解析。



Timescale and positioning of Layers

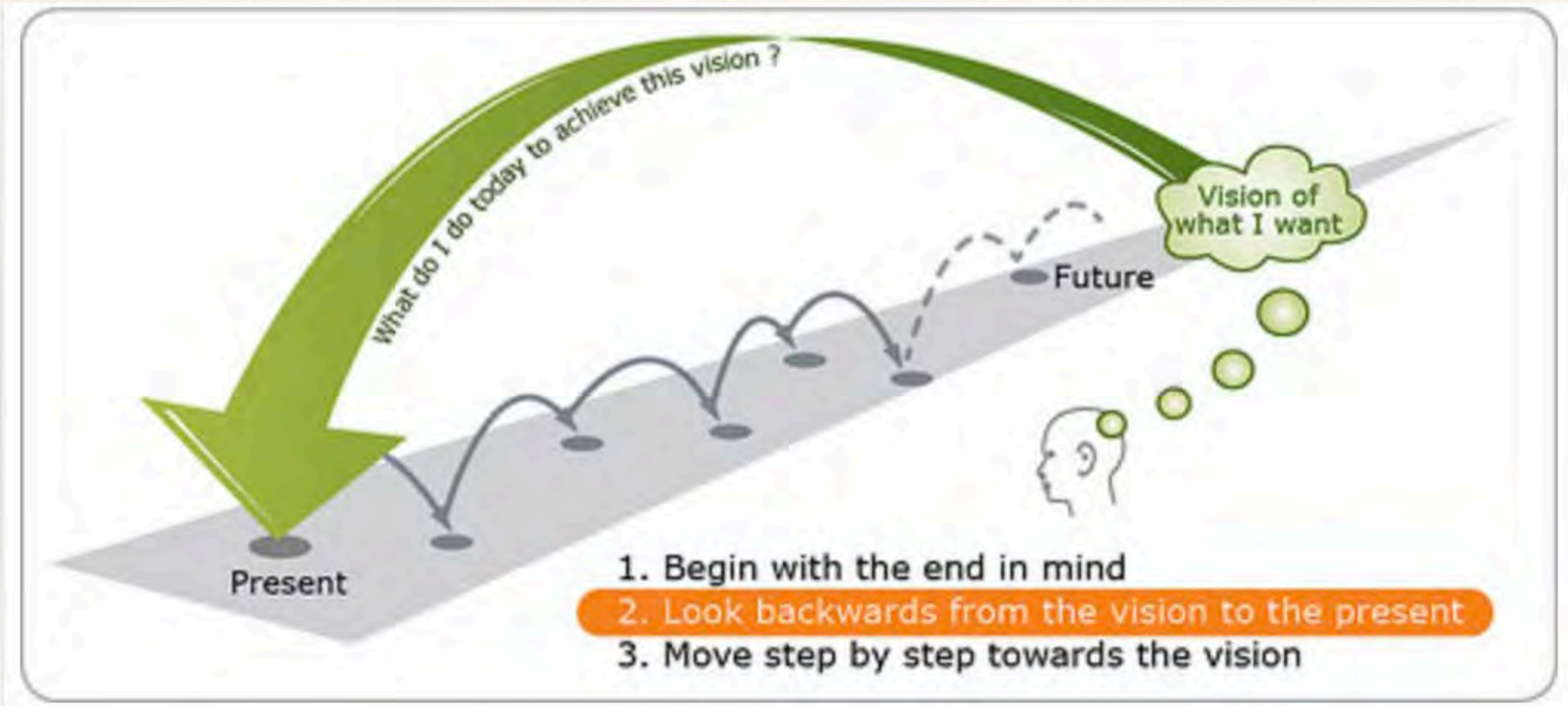
- Causal Layered Analysis (CLA) 多層次因果分析法

因果層次分析法的階層	城市的未來
表象層	擁塞與汙染 解決方法：拓寬道路與制定排氣規則
系統層	審查擁塞地點，新科技的探索與旅遊選擇 解決方法：整合計畫與旅遊選擇的開拓
世界觀	現代集中的城市 解決方法：重新定義城市，去中心化的城市和重新思考時間—建立城市的時間政策
迷思/隱喻	「愈大愈好」 解決方法：建立後現代化的村莊

- Could be this image the city of future?



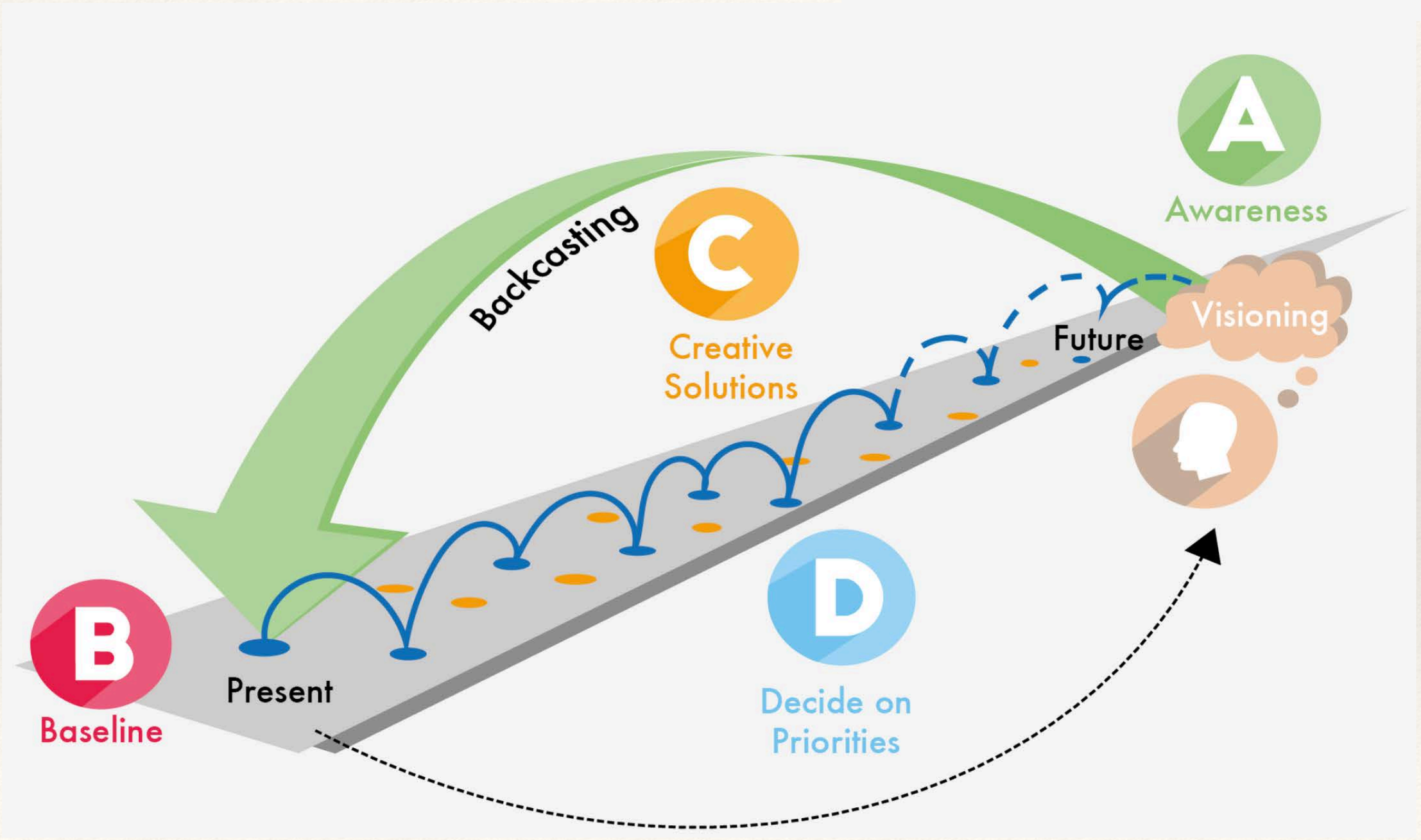
- Backcasting 回溯分析法



Backcasting (Source: The Natural Step)*

❖ Backcasting 回溯分析法

Does it move us in the right direction?
Is it a flexible platform?
Is it a good return on investment?



- The future is not just happening but it is made, and there are choices

Debating Futures

- Futures research and public debate

- Specific forecasts can serve publics as warning about what might happen if no countermeasures are being taken
- Scenario building adds to this specific vision and extrapolation推斷 of alternative paths.
- Studies of the imaginary bring in notions of power and can relate to subaltern social actors with counter-hegemonic projects
- Research on values can help to spell out the value choices that are often only implicit in alternative futures

Debating Futures

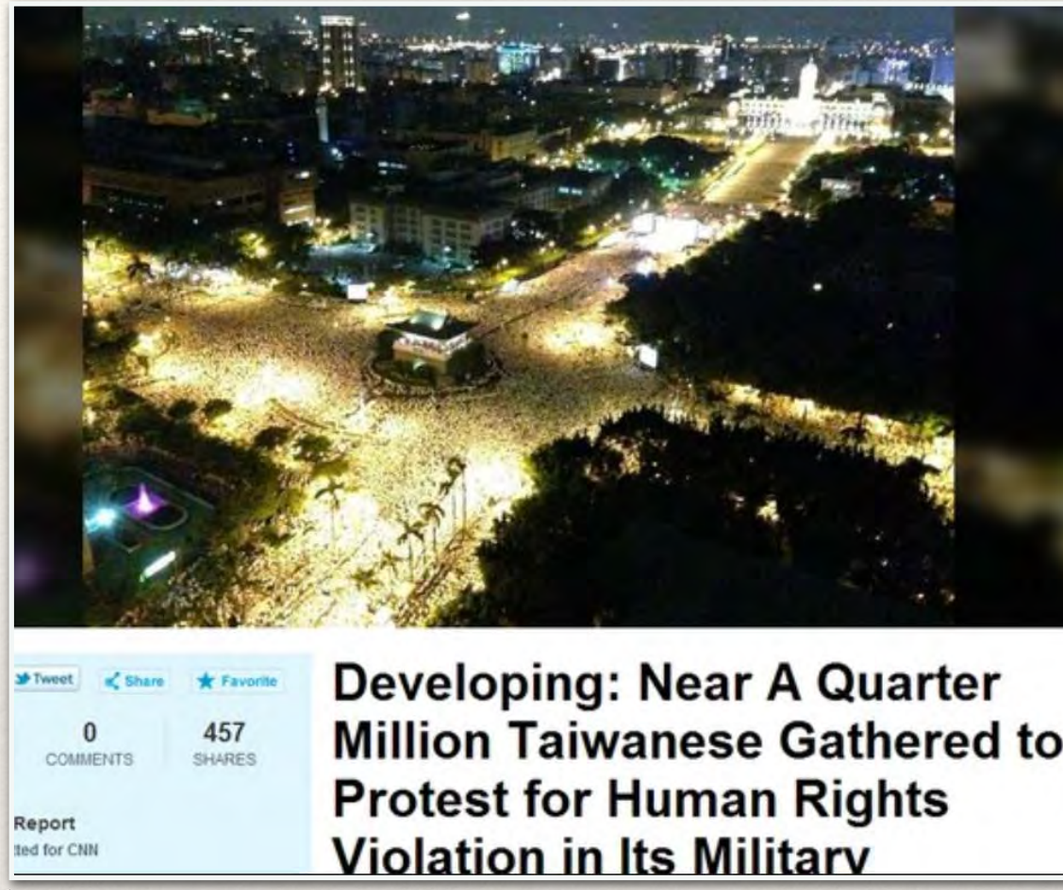
- Forecasts and scenario building: The impact of climate change

- Climate change project:
- Project: focus on the long-term impact on the Weser Estuary region in coastal north
  - disciplines from climatology, oceanography, soil science, agriculture, business, economy and sociology
- To develop a regional model and generate specific forecast up to the years 2020 and 2050

Debating Futures

- Alternative futures: Imagination, movements, and subaltern voices

- Materialist epistemology argued that knowledge is always rooted in concrete material conditions.
- Future-oriented scholars recognized the ability of movements to create critical knowledge, visions, and projects.
- Orlando Fals Borda (1987)
  - participatory action research
- The Zapatista movement
  - The Zapatista research shows how a supposed “weak” subaltern actor can challenge an entrenched根深蒂固的 national regime and the hegemonic mode of globalization



- The Zapatistas' struggle for dignity helped to open spaces for dissent and for the imagination of alternative futures

Debating Futures

- Values and preferable futures

- Normative and norm-analytical futures research is concerned with the social implications prospective futures
- In which direction do we want to develop our world?
- Which scenarios are preferable?
- How can preferences be justified?
  - Directed attention to the questions of values
- Samuel Huntington (1996)
  - Clash of civilizations
  -

- Loyalty-related values such as patriotism
  - they are important for group cohesion
  - but they exclude others and have thus opposed meanings
- Value preferences and future vision cannot just be assumed but must be worked out in public dialogues

Debating Futures

- Creating publics

- Creating publics

- Where are the spaces for publics to conduct grassroots dialogues not only at local or national but also at transnational and global levels

- The emerging media technologies related to the Internet have given rise to a revival of these hopes



Debating Futures

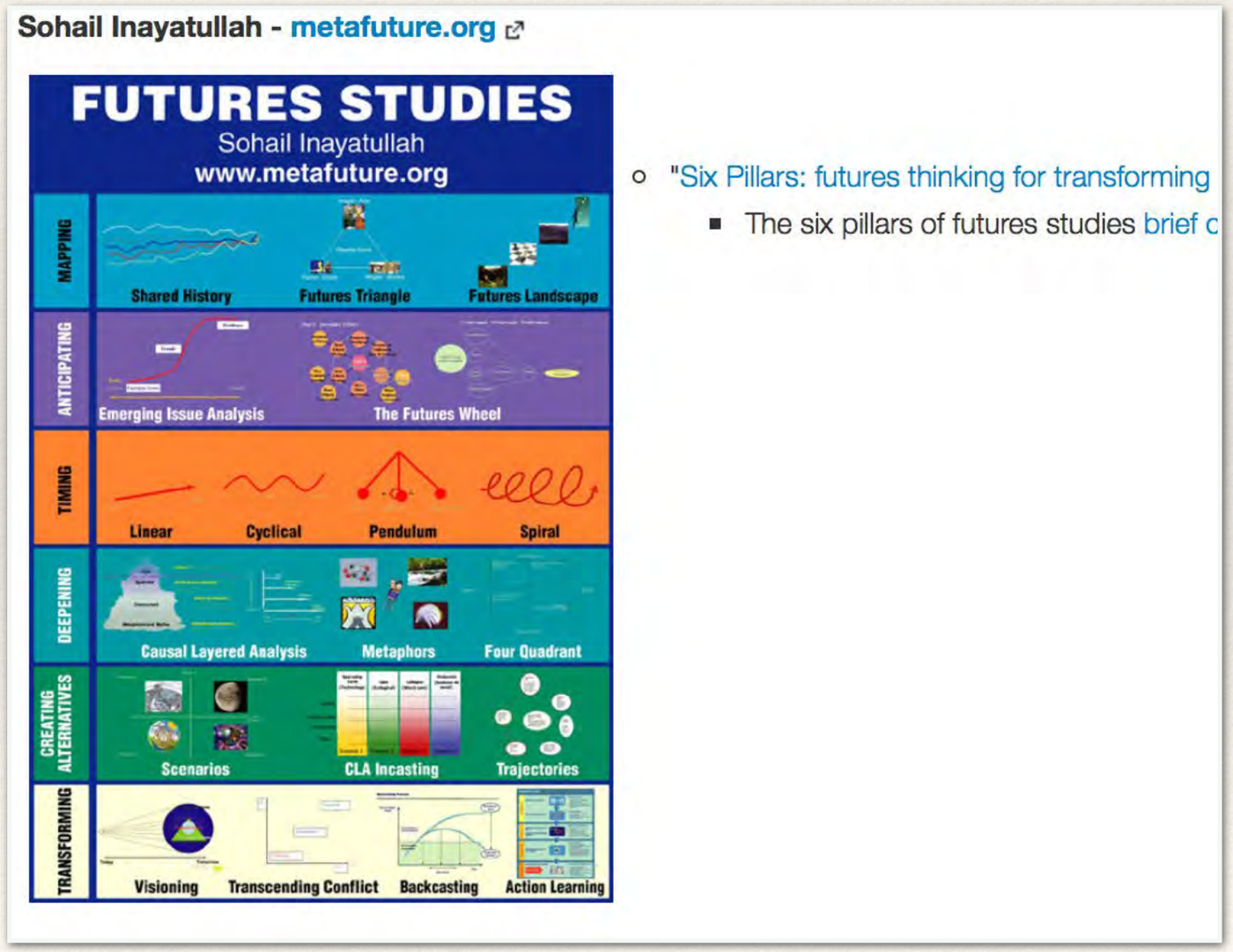
- Conclusion

- The relation between (sociological) futures research and public debate is complex
  - changing over time, and
  - differing between national and substantive contexts
-

- Futures research
- does not only bring into public debate forward-oriented knowledge
- it also intervenes in an agenda-changing way by pointing to alternative futures and to the stakes of competing scenarios.

Futures research

- does not only bring into public debate forward-oriented knowledge
- it also intervenes in an agenda-changing way by pointing to alternative futures and to the stakes of competing scenarios.
- A need to work on the constituting of new publics



- The future is not just happening but it is made, and there are choices

- Critically engaged futures research is the rootedness of knowledge, values and imagination in lived social experience

- Futures research investigates current trends of possible and probable futures, and, by assessing their social implications, helps to discern preferable futures.