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td-net

Network for Transdisciplinary Research

Heuristics/principles for transdisciplinary research

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Outline

- Understanding of transdisciplinary research
- Why heuristics/principles?
- Examples
- Conclusion

Definition from a researcher's perspective

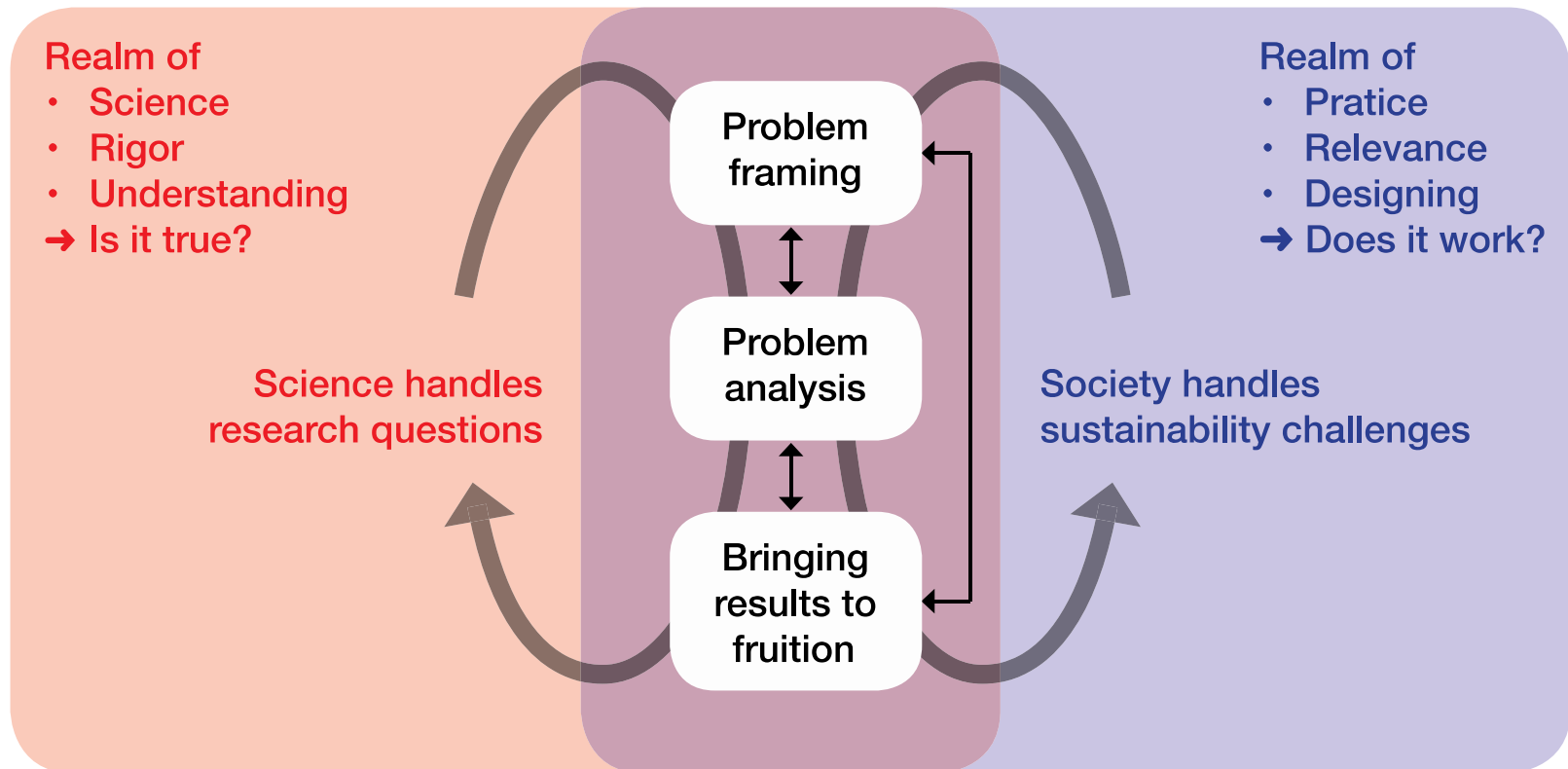
Transdisciplinary research requires framing, analysing and processing problems such as

- a) the **complexity** of problems is grasped,
- b) the **diversity** of life-world and scientific perceptions of problems is taken into account,
- c) **abstract and case-specific** knowledge is linked, and
- d) knowledge and practices that promote what is perceived to be the **common good** are developed.

Participatory research and collaboration between disciplines are the **means** of meeting requirements a)-d) in the research process

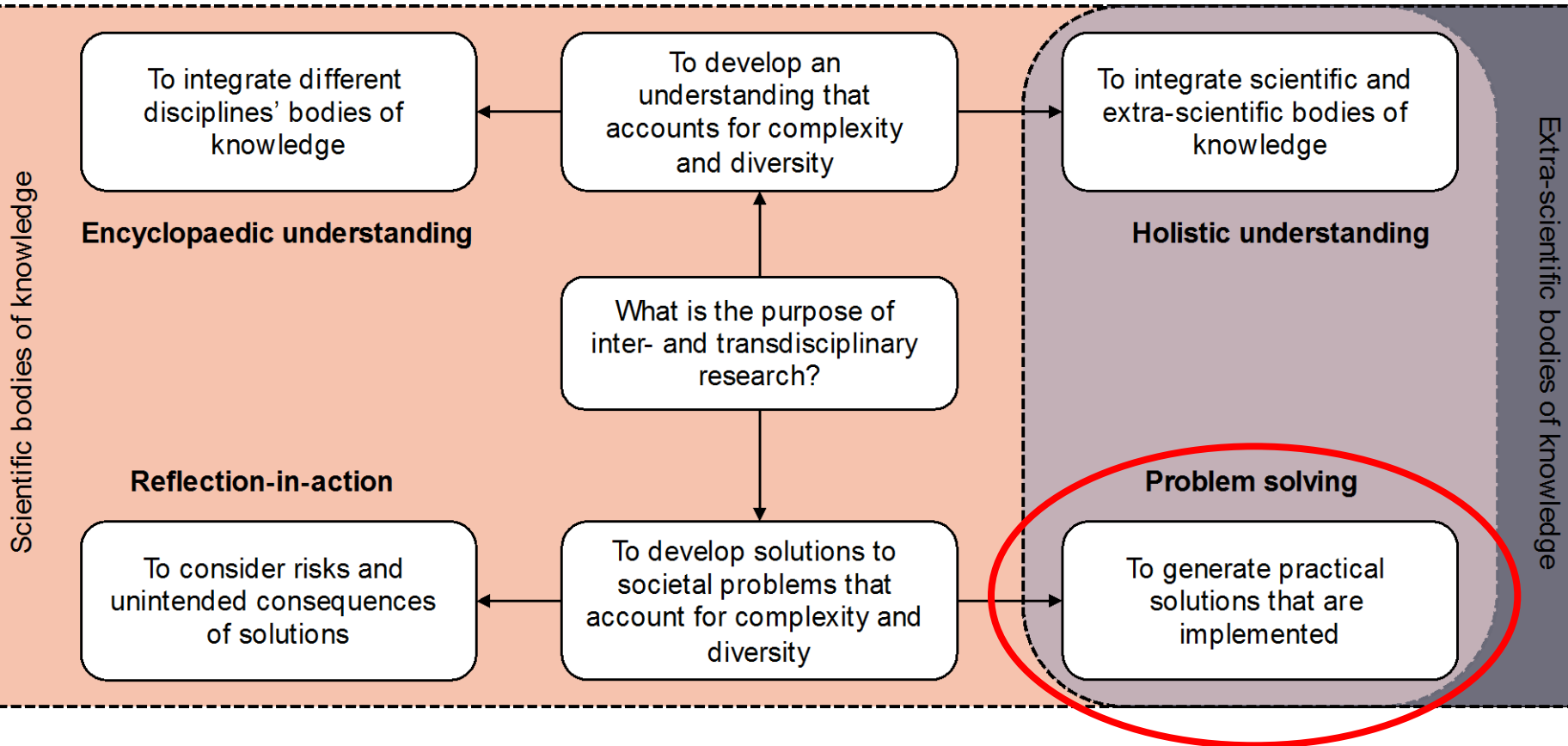
(Pohl and Hirsch Hadorn 2007: 30)

Transdisciplinary research process



(Jahn et al. 2012, Pohl 2014)

Map of Purposes



www.transdisciplinarity.ch/e/transdisciplinarity/purpose

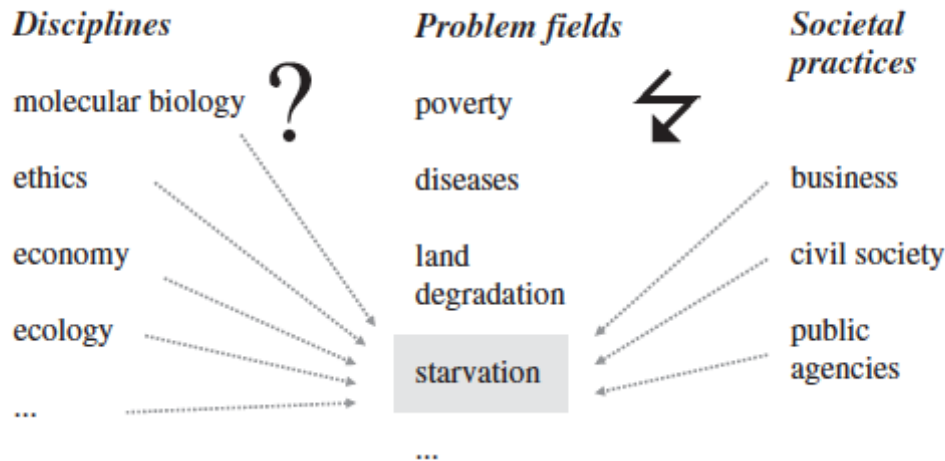
Why heuristics/principles?



(Herweg et al. 2012)

See, for instance, Tapio and Huutoniemi (2014)

Heuristics/principles for problem framing



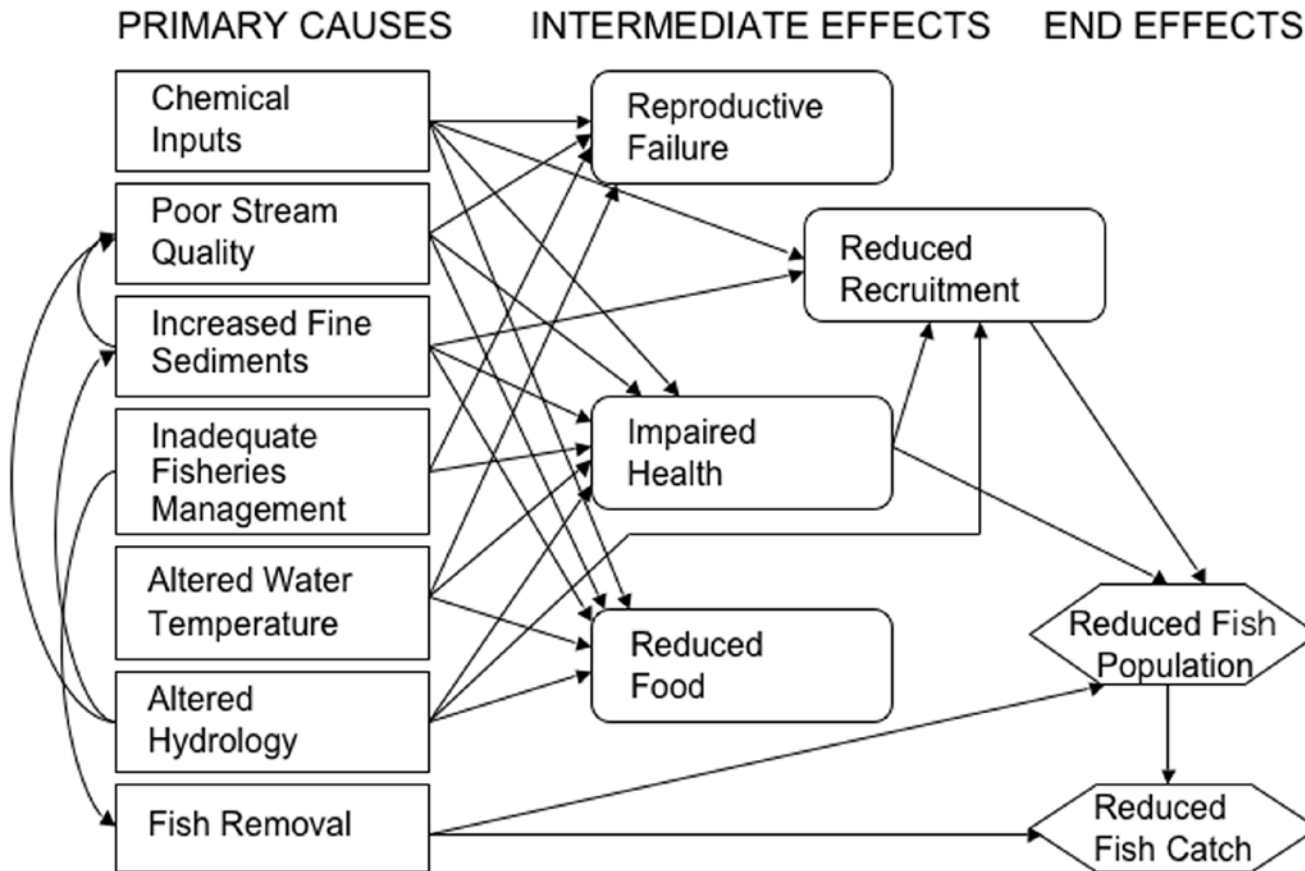
Problem/Problemsolving: understanding the complexity of issues and considering related practices with regard to the common good and the precautionary principle

Start by identifying and elaborating different disciplines' and actors' problem framings!

Fig. 3 – Identifying and structuring problems in transdisciplinary research.

Hirsch Hadorn et al (2006)

For instance, jointly develop hypotheses



(Burkhardt-Holm 2008)

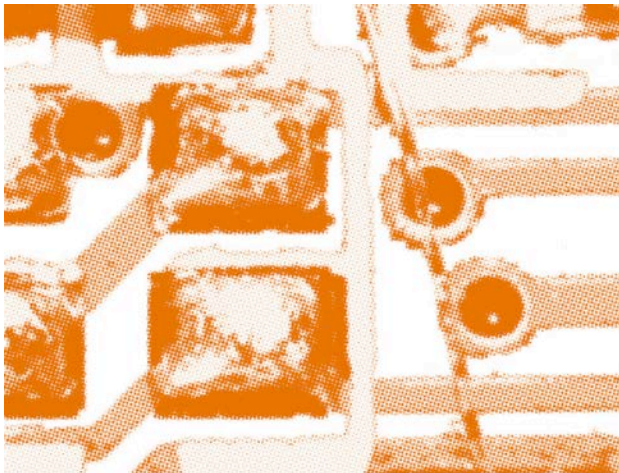
Heuristics/Principles for integration

Explore integration as an on-going process that can take various forms!

Form of collaboration	Common group learning	Negotiation among experts	Integration by sub-group or individual
Modes of integration			
Mutual understanding			
Theoretical conception			
Model			
Product			

(Pohl et al. 2008)

For instance, see ...



Matthias Bergmann, Thomas Jahn,
Tobias Knobloch, Wolfgang Krohn,
Christian Pohl, Engelbert Schramm

METHODS FOR TRANSDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH

A Primer for Practice

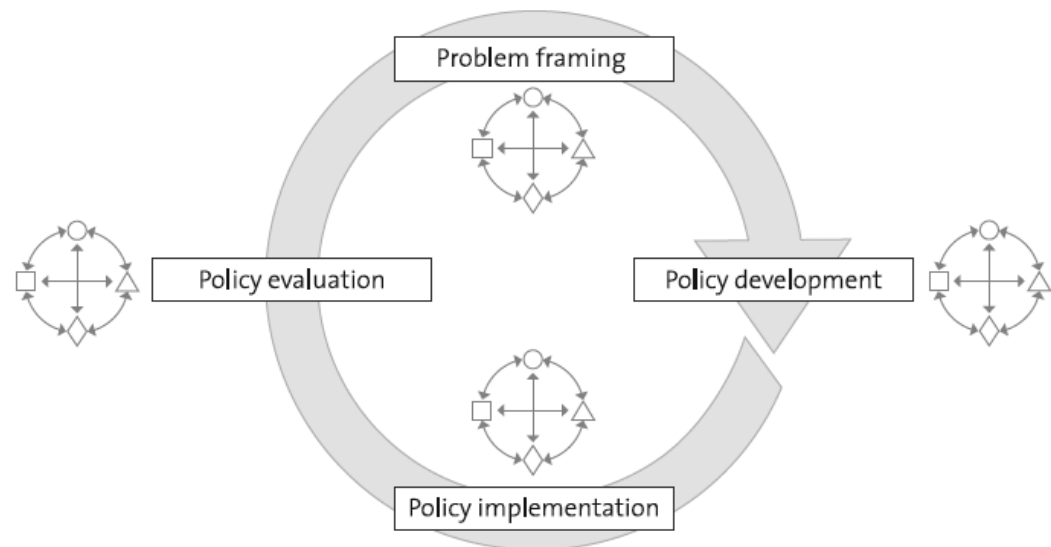
campus



(Jeanine Reutemann)

Heuristics/principles for bringing results to fruition

Identify the state of knowledge in science as detailed as the state of problem solving in society!



(Wuelser et al. 2012)

Overall principle of transdisciplinary research

Don't look for "all things to all people", but for a project's particular transdisciplinary potential!



(Karl Herweg, University of Bern)

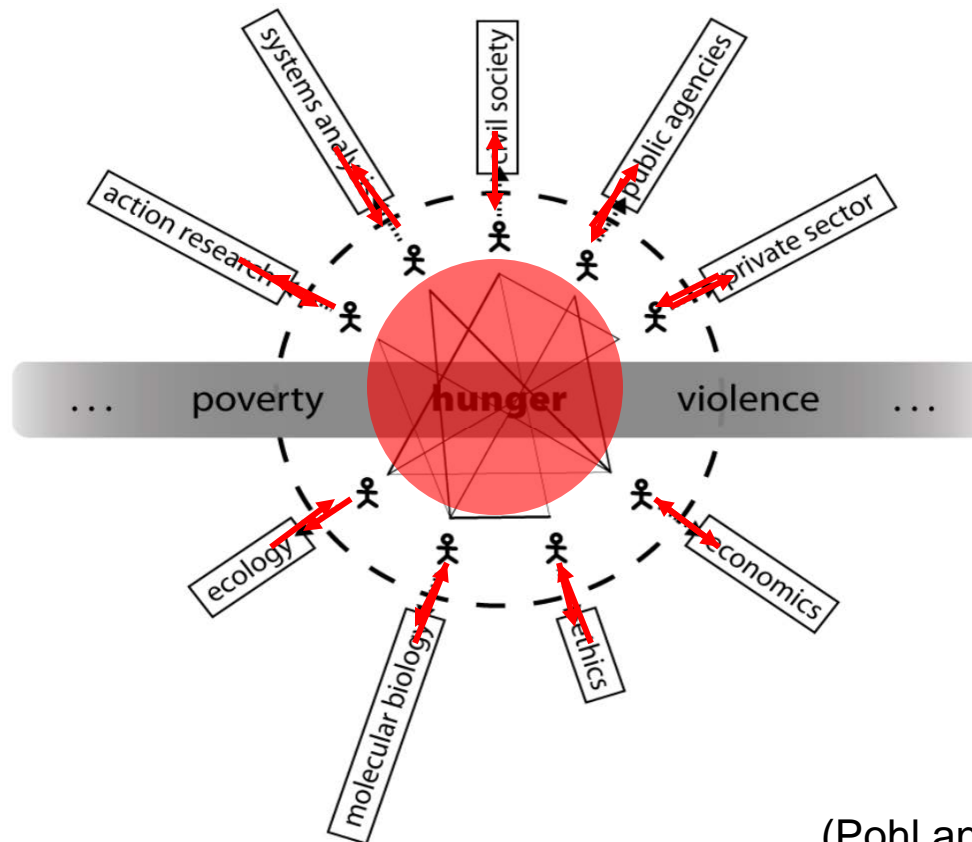
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Transdisciplinary research process (in heaven)



(Pohl and Hirsch Hadorn 2008)