



Arxiu històric FUNDACIÓ JAUME BOFILL

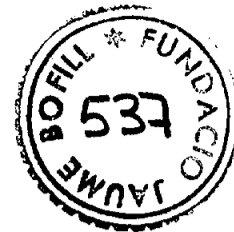
# Conference on Research Policy in Funding Political Science Research in Europe

European University Institute

MAIG 1987

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JAUME  
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EUROPEAN SCIENCE FOUNDATION  
IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE  
EUROPEAN CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL RESEARCH



CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH POLICY IN FUNDING  
POLITICAL SCIENCE RESEARCH IN EUROPE

21 and 22 MAY 1987

European University Institute, Florence, Italy

PROGRAMME

Thursday 21 May

9:30 - 12:30 First Session

(Coffee break at 11:00)

Introduction by the conference chairman, Professor Jean Blondel, followed by a discussion of the existing arrangements for political science research funding in the European countries represented at the conference. Participants will be invited to present a brief description of the situation in their countries.

Document 1 (attached) describes arrangements in the United Kingdom (Economic and Social Research Council).

12:30 - 14:00 Lunch (at the European University Institute)

14:00 - 16:00 Second Session

Discussion of potential areas of complementarity where research collaboration amongst research projects/programmes at the European level could be usefully fostered.

16:00 - 16:30 Coffee break

16:30 - 18:30 Third Session

Discussion on comparative analysis in Western Europe and how it could be strengthened.

Document 2 (attached) Paper by Professor Jean Blondel, "The Problems posed by Comparative Analysis in the Western European Context".

18:30 - 19:30 Aperitifs offered by the European University Institute  
Welcome by the EUI President, Professor W. Maihofer.

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Friday 22 May

9:30 - 12:30 Fourth Session

(Coffee break at 11:00)

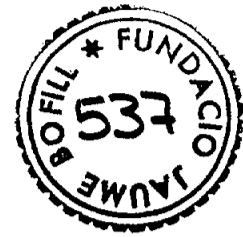
Discussion of the scope for the establishment of regular channels of contact amongst research councils and academies concerning political science project funding and priorities. Consideration of the role that the ESF might play in this, and in relation to furthering collaboration at the European level among researchers involved in political science projects/programmes on similar topics.

12:30 - 14:00 Lunch (at the European University Institute)

End of Conference.

CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH POLICY IN FUNDING POLITICAL SCIENCE RESEARCH IN EUROPE  
21 - 22 May 1987 (Florence, Italy)

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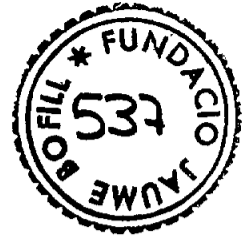
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Economic and Social Research Council (United Kingdom)



ARRANGEMENTS FOR POLITICAL SCIENCE RESEARCH FUNDING

The funding of political science research within the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) is the primary responsibility of its Government and Law Committee. This is one of six multidisciplinary standing committees, all of which have powers of decision delegated from Council and annual budgets. In 1985/86 the Government and Law Committee's expenditure (excluding postgraduate training) amounted to £1,534m, which represented 12% of the Council's total expenditure on research. A description of the Committee's remit is attached.

The Committee's main funding modes are:

A RESPONSIVE AWARDS

The research grant scheme allows applicants in recognised institutions to submit research proposals on any topic within the ESRCs remit. A research award is intended primarily to provide initial support for new ideas and research work particularly where a new contribution to theory or method is likely to result, or where there may be important applications. Research supported by ESRC is expected to be of general interest and significance. The Awards can cover the cost of research staff, travel and subsistence, and support costs. (In exceptional circumstances they may also cover the cost of a tenured academics salary to enable him or her to work on the project full time).

There are three related schemes:

1. Projects

A project is designed as a specific piece of research, with a clearly defined theoretical and methodological basis.

Applications for grants of up to £30K are known as 'Open Dates': they may be submitted at any time, and are decided on by committee members by correspondence. They are not normally refereed.

Proposals above £30,000 are subject to two closing dates a year. They are refereed and are considered at a full meeting of the committee on a competitive basis. These procedures also apply to the programmes and personal research grants described below.

2. Programmes

A research programme consists of several distinguishable but coherently linked research projects which possess a common theoretical framework. Programmes are more open-ended than normal research projects and they are also intended to be flexible: marginal subjects within the programme may be changed or dropped completely and new projects included as the work of the programme develops.



There have been two recent programmes in the political science area:

Professor G Parry - Political participation in Britain: a national and community study.

Professor R Rose - The growth of government in the UK since 1945.

### 3. Personal Research Grants

This scheme allows individuals of proven research capability to undertake work of a more theoretical, scholarly, and open-ended nature than would normally be funded under the Research Grants Scheme. Its aim is to advance social science knowledge by offering academic social scientists the opportunity to engage in research, the synthesis and analysis of earlier research, and conceptual or theoretical development, freed from their normal duties. Personal research grants are awarded on the basis of proposals involving work on specified social science topics which shows promise of:

- clarifying and consolidating existing knowledge
- elaborating and developing methods and concepts
- introducing new ideas, perspectives and models.

Proposals are assessed and awarded not only on the basis of the importance of the topic proposed and the approach to be employed but also on the basis of the applicant's record of achievement in research and scholarship and his or her promise as judged by personal referees and Committees.

### B RESEARCH INITIATIVES

The Government and Law Committee (and the Council as a whole) has devoted a growing proportion of its resources to research initiatives (and centres) concentrating on specific issues which Council has identified as important. This change has meant a reduction in the funds available for responsive research grant applications.

The development of a research initiative involves the identification of a specific area of research, normally addressing a major economic and social question on which there is currently insufficient research activity. The Committee designs and approves a research brief and will then advertise in the press inviting proposals on the basis of an open competition.

Current research initiatives developed by the Committee are:

#### Commissioned

Government and Industry Relations  
Management in Government  
Corporatism and Accountability  
Police Powers and the Prosecution System  
Crime and the Criminal Justice System

Under development

Britain in the World  
Administrative Justice

C RESEARCH CENTRE

The committee supports one research centre - the Centre for Socio Legal Studies at Wolfson College, Oxford. Established in 1972, it is currently funded until 1993, subject to a review in 1989.

The level of support for the Centre has permitted a substantial concentration of work on a number of essential areas affecting the relationship between law and society. These are:

- Regulation (primarily of occupational health and safety)
- Procedures for adjudication and dispute settlement
- Families and the law
- Compensation for illness or injury
- Contract and business law

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

### GOVERNMENT AND LAW COMMITTEE - REMIT

#### Policy Areas

Government policy and processes  
Elections/party politics  
International relations  
Defence  
Relations between central, regional and local government, including devolution  
Systems of civil and criminal justice, access to law and legal services; sentencing and the penal system.  
Law enforcement and public order  
Legal control of governmental action  
The role of law and legislation in social change  
Reform and development of the law  
Political organisation of economic and social activity  
Welfare state  
Relations between government and industry  
Legal management of social and economic resources

#### Relevant Disciplines

General politics/Government studies/Law  
Political theory and legal theory  
Political sociology and legal sociology  
Political anthropology and legal anthropology  
Comparative government and area studies  
International relations and international law  
Public policy and administration  
Criminology

#### Research Centre

Centre for Socio-Legal Studies, Oxford (DRC)

#### Research Developments

Corporatism and accountability  
Government and industry relations  
Management, efficiency and organisational change in government  
Police powers and the prosecution of offenders  
Administration of civil justice

THE PROBLEMS POSED BY COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS  
IN THE WESTERN EUROPEAN CONTEXT.



J. Blondel

European University Institute, Florence

Chairman, Government and Law Committee  
Economic and Social Research Council (UK)

It is well-known that the problem of funding cross-national research in Western Europe is a difficult one to solve. From the point of view of the scholars, this problem seems to be a nightmare, at least as soon as more than three or four countries are involved in the research and an effort is made to obtain funding from the relevant national councils - a tactic which is logical in the absence of a large European public funding source, and yet one which is often condemned to failure. Such a situation seems to point to the need for greater collaboration, increased communication among councils and among researchers, and for goodwill!

Yet this is not the only problem which cross-national research poses. Research councils are naturally not just responsive to the demands of scholars: they have programmes, through which they wish to encourage certain types of research orientations; but the programmes which they wish to promote may or may not correspond to the types of inquiries which appeal to cross-national researchers. Indeed, there is no particular reason why programmes should, in principle at least, be devoted to similar problems across Western Europe. Research councils are national research councils: their aim must be to promote, at least primarily, the type of investigations which appear to be important to the national community. How then is one to reconcile these aims with those of cross-national research?

There is, however, yet a further difficulty. We discussed so far the problem as if it were essentially one of big research, one in which teams of scholars are anxious to work together on a common problem. But this type of research is still rather unusual in political science, even if it spread to an extent, indeed quite strikingly, in the last few decades. Much of the research is, in fact, still pursued by individuals, including the research which is concerned with Western Europe or, more specifically, Western European countries. It must be remembered that comparative research emerged, and emerged not long ago, from foreign area studies or foreign country research: British scholars worked on France, Germany, or Italy; French scholars worked on Britain or Germany; Italians worked on French or British problems.

For these political scientists, the natural source of funds is their own national research council: but this means that each research council is engaged in an operation by which it has to decide whether the work of one of its own nationals, on a particular foreign topic, is truly original and worth supporting, while scholars in the country of study may also be engaged in a similar topic. As long as research was broad-gauged and aimed more at informing nationals about political life in a foreign country, the case was perhaps relatively easy to make; but as communication expanded, as scholars have become more specialised, the question of the potential competition between scholars of different countries has become truly acute. Should the British Research Council fund studies on German electoral politics or on French local administration? Would such research not be better done - and less expensively done - by a national scholar? Is it not a better use of funds to allocate these to national studies? Yet, if this is the decision, does this not mean, in the longer run, effectively killing foreign area research in every country? This problem, at least, cannot be solved only by increasing communication and information!

Thus there are a number of serious questions which stem directly from the special case of cross-national research. These problems need to be examined and analysed, if acceptable solutions are to be found which will satisfy the natural propensity of scholars to engage in comparative analysis while keeping in line with the aim of national research councils, which is to serve best the national community; one institution which may play a considerable part in this context is indeed the European Science Foundation. This paper does not pretend to provide more than the basis for discussion and a number of suggestions; but at least the discussion must begin if we are not to starve cross-national research and effectively limit the opportunities which we have in Western Europe to use the extraordinary laboratory which our different, and yet similar polities offer for cross-national investigations.

## I

### Supporting cross-national projects.

Let us begin by the first, and most obvious problem: how far can one expect national research councils to support joint cross-national proposals and in what way could one improve the process by which support could be given? We must begin by the assumption that such cross-national proposals do exist, that they are relatively well thought out and developed and therefore take the shape of a number of parallel proposals which are interconnected and can be presented individually to each research council while being part of an integrated whole. This assumption is of course somewhat unrealistic, in that the preparation of the project will itself require some funding, the source of which is

not immediately apparent. It is true that the European Consortium for Political Research has provided, in the past fifteen years, a means by which proposals could be elaborated; but even the ECPR can only help the authors of proposals in a partial manner: the work needed to bring the proposal to a satisfactory level of preparation clearly requires long preparation and many discussions.

Assuming, however, that such proposals are made, the point is to obtain at the same time a positive response from various research councils on each national study: this, in itself, is a substantial task; it is one which is unlikely to be achieved in more than a few cases. To begin with, it is unlikely that all the aspects (in this case all the national components) will be equally well-developed. As no research council is made to judge the whole, there cannot be compensation for some of the less satisfactory parts by the more exciting elements. There is therefore a large probability, if not even a certainty, that at least parts of the research will not be funded. This is compounded by the fact that the rules of different councils are likely to vary about what can and cannot be financed. To this has to be added the very serious difficulty of funding the international aspects of the research: councils are likely to be unwilling, in many cases at least, to give it any financial support; in the best circumstances, they might be prepared to pay for some of its aspects, but the overall process is likely to be complex and it would be surprising if the whole of that segment of the research does receive the funding required.

We have assumed a project which was well-developed in all of its elements; we have not considered the (very likely) possibility that some at least of the councils may be short of funds at the point at which the request is made. Yet we find that cross-national proposals, even in such cases, start with a major handicap. The best that we can therefore hope is that a small proportion of these proposals will overcome the hurdles which are raised against them. What this surely means is that scholars are unlikely to be inclined to be involved in research of this kind. In reality, we would not organise matters very differently if we were anxious not to develop cross-national research: the 'obstacle race' is so complex and the eventual prize is so limited or so uncertain that most scholars must be actively discouraged from wanting to organise, or even to participate in cross-national research projects. If, as I am sure most of us believe, we wish to facilitate studies which aim at understanding political behaviour comparatively across Western Europe, we have therefore to act in a different manner and try to ensure that the 'natural' operation of the rules do not, by themselves, impede cross-national research.

Yet the solutions are not obvious; and it seems that they can at best be partial. Each council has to be - is bound to be - independent. There is no way in which one could conceive that the decisions of one of them would automatically lead to the other or others concurring with that decision. Indeed, even if it were possible to imagine some form of trade-off behaviour between two,

or perhaps three councils, one could not conceive that such arrangements be extended to a larger number. As a matter of fact, as we all know, councils are, for the purposes of the matters which we are considering here, committees of academics who are involved part-time, and often for limited periods, in the assessment process: even if common policies were decided between the councils at the highest level, they could not realistically be expected to be recognised at the level at which the judgement is passed on the individual projects; the academics involved are naturally and rightly determined to maintain their independence in these matters. This means, however, that there is apparently no alternative but to conclude that, formally at least, cross-national research projects have to develop in the very hazardous context of having to meet the separate requirements of many different bodies.

One limited and realistic improvement can occur, however; given the difficulties of the overall process, it is essential that it should occur. This is the provision of better and more up-to-date information about research council procedures and policies to those who wish to embark in cross-national research. It seems reasonable to start from the premiss that, if one cannot modify the decision process itself, one should at least facilitate, as much as possible, the task of those whose projects have to undergo this decision process (if the assumption is indeed correct that we do favour, on the whole, the development of cross-national research). Thus those who wish to develop such projects should be made aware of what it is that each research council requires, of what it will and will not fund, of the procedure which has to be adopted, and even of what might be called the norms of the funding process.

Most of those who engage in such research are almost entirely ignorant of the rules and practices of councils other than their own national body; it is difficult, and at best time-consuming, to discover what the situation is in other councils. An important improvement would be if, at any rate for our discipline, some information was widely available about the characteristics of the funding process. Perhaps a booklet, published for instance by the European Science Foundation, could offer general information which would make it possible to discover the specific ways in which research is funded at the level of our discipline; perhaps there could also be, at the level of the officials, further exchanges of information: these would indicate in a very general manner what the councils (in this case the relevant committees) are likely to be interested in or, at least, what they are very likely to reject. Such information would facilitate the work of these officials when they are being asked by scholars whether it is worth putting in a proposal of a cross-national character involving other research councils.

Perhaps even more importantly, the existence of such information would give scholars the feeling that there is at least an interest in investigations of this kind - interest which is not merely theoretical and at the level of the 'policy-makers', but is

also practical and is embodied, so to speak, in the administrative practices. While this might not stimulate cross-national proposals on a vast scale, there would almost certainly be some increase in the submissions on the part of those at least who have wanted to see some comparative analyses taking place and have talked about such work in conferences or workshops, but who have never been inclined to go beyond that stage. What is required particularly, at this point at least, is an impression that cross-national research is a category, so to speak, that research councils are concerned about and that far from being rather strange activities which are so exceptional that it is better not even to think about it, this type of investigation is recognised to be valuable and natural, even if it is difficult to undertake.

## II

### Coordinating research council programmes.

The reason why, in the last resort, one cannot expect research councils to give very high priority to multi-national projects which may be presented to them is because, as we noted at the outset, these councils are justifiably anxious to take their own decisions about what constitute priorities. Yet such 'independent' decisions are not taken in the abstract: they are taken in the context, not only of the specific quality of the proposals which are presented to them, but of the substance and objectives of these proposals. Research councils have an active policy; they are engaged in the business of encouraging certain types of research, whether this active engagement takes the form of initiatives or programmes launched by the councils themselves or by their committees or that of supporting projects which fall within certain subfields or tackle certain problems. As these subfields and these problems are those which are of interest to the social scientists in the country at the time, it can reasonably be assumed that they will be different from one council to another. This is why it is unlikely that cross-national projects will satisfy at the same time the particular substantive requirements of all the councils concerned.

Yet the very fact that councils initiate or promote certain types of research does provide at last a partial solution to some of the difficulties of cross-national research. If, by some miracle, all the research councils - or at least a number of them - were to be concerned at the same time with a given problem or field, the scholars who would mount a cross-national project devoted to this problem or relating to this field would find at least a sympathetic hearing from the councils concerned. Thus the question which seems to arise is whether it is likely, or even possible that such a 'miracle' should occur. Are there circumstances which are likely to induce research councils to be concerned simultaneously with similar problems?

There is one reason why such a development might indeed occur: Western European countries are, after all, rather similar



to each other in social and political structure; the political and social problems which they encounter are also relatively similar. Questions of administrative overload, of party fractionalisation, of electoral volatility, of lack of legislative involvement have been widely debated across Western Europe. Substantive topics such as nuclear energy, the environment, taxation incentives, industrial decay and rejuvenation are among the matters which have attracted the attention of policy specialists across many countries. It would therefore not be surprising if, because of the similarity of the problems with which the nations are confronted, a number of research councils, indeed perhaps the majority of them, were to decide, on the surface independently, but in practice in parallel, to press for research developments in fields such as these.

This is where, to begin with, information would be of great value. Going therefore one step beyond the point made in the previous section about rules and practices, we might consider the possibility that research councils make more widely known the topics and problems on which emphasis is being placed at a particular point in time. Such a development could also take place under the auspices of the European Science Foundation which could take the initiative in making these characteristics widely and easily available. This would, first, avoid difficulties or disappointment on the part of scholars who are trying to obtain funds from a given research council with respect to a field or a problem which are thought at that particular moment to have low priority; this would also, more positively, induce scholars to come together to work on a topic, on a cross-national basis, in those fields on which it would be known that various research councils are placing strong emphasis. The work required to ensure that such information is widely available across Western Europe is minimal: but the effect in terms of orientation of research at the cross-national level could be very large, with the further psychological side payment that scholars anxious to develop cross-national research would be, with respect to these problems and even more generally, more confident about the prospects of cross-national investigations.

It can of course be argued that such a rosy picture is based on the hypothesis that the initiatives or programmes of the research councils will be identical or at any rate broadly similar at a given point in time. This, in turn, is predicated on the assumption that the social scientists in the various countries see themselves as being confronted at the particular point in time with similar problems. Yet it could be retorted that it is not strictly speaking the case that all Western European countries are, at the very same moment, confronted with identical problems: unemployment does not have the same impact everywhere; the problems of nuclear energy do not affect all countries, nor do they affect nations to the same extent and at the same point in time; nor are the problems of governmental stability or electoral change equally acute in every nation. Moreover, whatever the 'objective' facts about the similarity of these problems, perceptions may well be different. Indeed, even if they are not,

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the speed with which research councils react to these problems may not be - is in reality unlikely to be - of the same magnitude. Thus it might seem more realistic to suggest that, while the councils might, over a period of time, over a decade for instance, come to press for programmes and initiatives covering similar matters, the specific timing may be sufficiently different to preclude the launching of a cross-national project at a given moment. It is not very useful for someone to know that Italy is concerned with a problem to-day while Sweden looked at it five years earlier: what those who wish to launch cross national research want to be able to do is to attract the interest of various research councils at the very same moment. Disparities in timing may be sufficiently large to offset the advantages which would naturally accrue from the fact that, in a general manner, social scientists in many countries are likely to have the same broad concerns.

This is why a degree of collaboration, and to begin with better information among the research councils may provide some help and have a positive effect on the development of cross-national research. Research councils do not suggest programmes in the abstract, as we noted: this means that they react in large part to ideas which are being discussed. If there was more interchange among those who are in charge of promoting political science research, within the councils, there would be a greater probability that the problems which are deemed to be worthy of becoming programmes in one country would also become programmes in another. Given that many of the problems are similar, as we pointed out, given that it is also perhaps a question of chance or accident if a particular programme or initiative is chosen at a particular point in time rather than in another, greater exchange of information might just produce a further incentive for choosing a particular sub-field, a particular problem, as a subject for promoting investigations in a given year. Indeed, we might even imagine, without being unduly optimistic, that political science representatives on the various councils would wish to press for programmes in similar fields in a number of countries, precisely on the ground that it is valuable to find out what the reactions are or how the problem is tackled elsewhere in Western Europe. For it must be remembered that the absence of cross-national research - or the difficulties which this type of investigation has to face - do not stem from a deliberate intention to impede its development; they originate from the fact that there is no a priori reason why it should be pursued by the various research councils so long as they have no information about the investigations, programmes, and initiatives which are promoted in other countries.

What is therefore suggested here is that, in the field of political science, research councils endeavour to inform themselves fully on the types of programmes which other research councils have been and are currently promoting. One practical way in which this could be done would be by holding from time to time, under the auspices of the ESF, meetings which might help representatives of the Research Councils to discuss openly their

priorities and their goals. By doing so, the research councils will enrich their own discussions about the choices which they might be making in the subsequent period; they will discover what has been felt to be valuable elsewhere and what has been less successful. It is further suggested that, in the process, and after a number of years - but only a small number of years -, programmes proposed by the research councils will tend to converge, indeed that there will be a conscious desire by the councils to promote such a convergence. This will of course naturally help markedly those who wish to develop cross-national research projects, while also being of value to the research councils, and indeed to the public, as each country will benefit from the discovery of the way in which problems have been tackled elsewhere. There will thus be an expansion of our understanding of political life both in Western Europe in general and in each country in particular.

### III

#### Individual research on foreign countries

So far, we have considered big, or at least relatively big projects. Yet, as we pointed out at the start and as is well-known, much cross-national research is conducted by individuals scholars who are engaged in the study of an aspect of politics in perhaps two countries only. Indeed, at the limit, they may well just be working on some problem in one country other than their own: they would therefore be engaged in cross-national research only insofar as they themselves come from a different culture and are therefore likely to look at the problem in a somewhat different manner from the way in which a national of the country would look at it.

It may seem at first strange to raise this issue in the context of a discussion devoted to cross-national research. Yet this type of individual research is truly at the centre of the problem. First, much political science research has been conducted in this way for a long time; it will continue to be done this way: this type of "foreign country study" is unlikely to disappear in the near future, even if there was a determined effort against it. It would, moreover, be quite wrong to oppose this kind of research, as it is through such studies that the appetite for cross-national research begins to develop. Doctoral candidates, for instance, often start their work on a problem which concerns one foreign country only, in part because the collection of data on a broader front would be impossible for them. Meanwhile, they acquire a taste for studying more than one culture. It could be claimed, without being paradoxical, that the most satisfactory introduction to genuine cross-national research is through the study of a foreign country in depth, as one acquires in this way a real understanding of the fundamental problems posed by the

comparative study of political problems across national boundaries.

There is a further reason why such 'foreign area' work is bound to continue to exist and indeed should continue to exist. These studies are part of the basis on which the teaching of other countries and therefore the knowledge of other countries is maintained in each national political science profession. To promote the view that area research should not be allowed to flourish would ipso facto have the effect of making the teaching of politics in these areas appreciably more superficial, more second-hand, more dead; it would, paradoxically, have the effect of restricting the teaching programmes appreciably and ultimately would boost national studies at the expense of cross-national work. Whether we like it or not, the political science 'condition' is based on the uneasy equilibrium between the longing for generalisations and the need to be grounded in the specific problems of cultural uniqueness. We have to be able to transcend this uniqueness by passing broad judgements which do not set aside specificities and idiosyncrasies but, on the contrary, are invigorated by taking into account what is particular. To achieve this purpose, those who specialise on one foreign country play a major part: their role is to remind us continuously that there are cultural differences which generalisers will only ignore at their peril. Precisely because we are continuously anxious to simplify problems in order to find 'laws' or at least regularities and common characteristics, we need to be alongside others who point out that we cannot generalise without having first made sure that we have taken into account what appears to be unique in the political life of other countries. This, indeed, is the 'contradiction' which makes our discipline great.

Thus we must not only allow foreign area specialists to survive or merely recognise that we cannot stop them from undertaking their inquiries: we must, as research council representatives of political science, support and foster their activities. Yet we must do so while recognising that political science research has markedly developed in the various European countries in the last few decades and that, consequently, the activities of foreign area specialists can no longer be of the same nature as they were in the past. For these foreign area specialists find themselves in competition with national scholars who tend generally to have better means of investigation, simply because they are continuously on the spot and can benefit from a much better communication network about studies in their own country. Moreover, given the way in which science in general and political science in particular have developed, scholars have to concentrate on rather limited problems: this means that a few scholars coming to a foreign country will cover only a limited part of the political life of the country in which they are specialising.

This, in turn, poses serious problems for the research councils: for it becomes questionable as to whether it is truly valuable to fund rather narrow studies on foreign countries while

it is clear that there could be many other areas of research, in that very same country, which could equally well be examined and while it is also clear that national scholars might be more numerous and do the job better. The scholar whom a research council subsidises in a foreign country appears to be simply providing a small drop in what is at least a bucket, if not a large lake. Meanwhile, as these matters raise questions of trade-offs and of priorities, the sums which are spent to fund this rather narrow research might seem to be better spent if they were devoted to subsidising work in the nation where, on the other hand, foreigners are unlikely to fill the gaps. Thus the logic of the development of political science would seem to lead, not to the flourishing of foreign area research, but to a gradual contraction towards national studies.

This would of course be an unwelcome development in view of the value of foreign area research which we mentioned earlier. Yet it is not clear how councils can break the vicious circle of increasing concentration on national research; indeed, it does seem that, on their own and individually, they cannot and will not do so. The only apparent solution stems, curiously perhaps, from the endeavour to involve foreign scholars into cross-national research as well as from conscious efforts - to ensure that exchanges occur at various levels, from doctoral students through research workers to professors. This is perhaps the real reason why bilateral arrangements between research councils may be truly essential. Prima facie, these links do not promote truly cross-national research, at least in the strict sense, since cross-national research must be multi-national if it is to yield general results; but bilateral arrangements have the advantage of ensuring that encounters, discussions, and exchanges do take place and do take place regularly between the two countries which have signed the agreement. Bilateral arrangements, in a sense, are very dirigiste, more dirigiste at least than any proposal for cross-national research, even if such a proposal is based on programmes and initiatives of research councils; for these programmes can at best induce scholars to engage in a field: they will not make these scholars do so if they do not wish to participate. Bilateral exchange programmes are more likely to ensure that some will indeed go, for a definite period, in a foreign country and that a joint research line will be pursued. Although it is not the case that foreign area studies in Western Europe are as yet so weak that they are in danger of disappearing, it is essential that research councils recognise the danger. It is imperative that they combat this decline by emphasising now the need for more exchanges on a bilateral basis and that they build the infrastructure needed for such exchanges.

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The problems of developing cross-national research in Western Europe are thus considerable. Of course, the fact that funding - at least public funding - is almost exclusively based,

in the political science field, on national sources, makes it particularly difficult to sustain studies which are multi-country. National research councils are set up to foster national scholarship and therefore, by and large, national research. But they can go beyond and it is in their interest to do so, at least in the political science field, as well as, almost certainly, in other fields as well. To go beyond purely national research, the councils have to collaborate and, in the first instance, to collaborate by informing each other better and by informing their constituencies better about what they do and about what they wish to do. They have also to collaborate by exchanging ideas about their programmes and their plans and by discussing among each other the importance of these programmes and plans. It seems that, in this context, the ESF can play a crucial part: it can organise exchanges of information and dissemination of information; it can bring together political science representatives and thus enable them to be themselves more aware of each other's priorities. Indeed, in a later phase, one might even imagine that national council representatives, in collaboration with the ESF, might think together about the possibility of launching joint research of a comparative character. Thus part of this collaboration should be multilateral; but part of it, too, should be bilateral, as it is at this level that much of the concrete work of exchange of persons and a genuine sense of the need to go beyond one's culture starts to develop. If both forms of collaboration occur and are systematically pursued, there is every reason to believe that cross-national research will begin to prosper in Western Europe. It may even acquire a momentum which will make it unnecessary in the future to think in terms of offering incentives to achieve the desired goal.





## Funding Political Science research in the FRG

### I. Political Science research in the FRG Institutions and Organisation

At all the 75 universities in the FRG there are political science institutes or at least chairs, all concerned with teaching and many with research. Research at universities is financed within the normal budget of the university institutes or with grants from the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, VW-Stiftung and other public or private donors. Some universities have large political science research institutes (e.g. the Arnold Bergsträßer Institut an der Universität Freiburg) or special research units (e.g. the DFG Special Collaborative programme "Verwaltung im Wandel: Administration in Change" at Konstanz University). Nevertheless, the bulk of policy research in the FRG is done outside the universities, in governmental or non-governmental research institutes: for instance the Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (Munich) or the Wissenschaftszentrum (Berlin). To-day in the FRG as a whole, 450 professors and 130 staff-members are engaged in political science research.

### II. Funding Political Science research

Research in political science not financed within the budgets of university institutes is mainly funded by

1. The Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG);
2. The VW-Stiftung;
3. The Thyssen-Stiftung;
4. In some more applied research branches, such as for instance Technology Risk Assessment, directly and indirectly by the Federal or State Governments or in some cases by European Community institutions.

#### 1. The Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Society)

The Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft is a non-profit organisation funded from Federal (60% in 1986) and State (39,3% , 1986) sources. Further financial support is provided by the Stifterverband für die Deutsche Wissenschaft (Donors' Association for German Science). In 1986, the DFG ran a budget of 1.030 million DM which corresponds to approximately 2% of the national (nearly 5% of the total public)funding of research and development in the FRG.

The DFG does not maintain institutes of its own. Its function is to provide additional financial support for research projects of limited duration carried out in institutions whose basic financing stems from other sources. Thus, the DFG does not give regular support to research institutions as such but to individual research workers and projects. Research projects are promoted with The Normalverfahren (Normal-Procedure).



The Schwerpunktverfahren (Priority-Programme);

The Sonderforschungsbereiche (Special-Collaborative Programme).

Within the Normal Procedure any fully qualified researcher may apply for financial support for a research project of his own choice but clearly defined as to subject and duration. The DFG may then make grants to cover equipment, personnel, travel and publication expenses. It can award fellowships for research and advanced studies, facilitate sabbatical leave for members of university staff and finance guest professorships. It may also provide financial support for German scientists to attend and participate actively in international scientific meetings held in Eastern Europe and overseas. It supports guest lectures of German researchers abroad and gives grants to organize international congresses, symposia and colloquia in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Special Priority Programmes are drawn up by the Senate of the DFG to deal with special subjects in fields where a coordinated effort seems to be desirable. Research workers are invited to put forward their own proposals under this heading. A special feature covers co-ordinated collaboration between participants on an inter-regional scale. Each researcher works at his or her own institute. The individual investigations are harmonised by a coordinator elected by the participants, and at the colloquia which are normally held annually. A Priority Programme is normally financed for a period of five years; however, taking into consideration a detailed interim report, the Senate may approve an extension of up to another five years.

Special Collaborative Programmes are set up at the request of a university in order to promote concentration of scientific work and interdisciplinary co-operation among scientists. In establishing Special Collaborative Programmes the host universities commit themselves to providing a sufficient base of staff and financial resources. This is a condition for support by the DFG. Special Collaborative Programmes are run for a maximum period of 15 years.

Besides the three above mentioned central procedures the DFG also supports Forschergruppen (Research Units) and Hilfseinrichtungen (Central Research Facilities). Furthermore, it funds Special Programmes such as the development of scientific libraries and the provision of electronic computers and other expensive equipment.

Only German scientists can as a rule make applications to the DFG. This does not exclude international projects jointly run by German and foreign scientists, but the application must be submitted by the German researcher.

In 1986, the DFG granted an amount of DM 157.6 million to the humanities and social sciences, including DM 5.7 million to political science research, viz. DM 2 million to 42 projects within the Normal Procedure, DM 2.1 million to two Priority Programmes in the field of peace and conflict resolution research and DM 1.6 million to a Special Collaborative Programme.

## 2. The Stiftung Volkswagen-Werk/Hannover

This is a non-profit organisation under private law. Its aim is the promotion of science and technology in research and university teaching. The Foundation is free to support any area or field of science including the humanities, but has limited its funding to varying programme areas. Support may be given to any type of expenditure encountered in research and university teaching. Unlike the DFG grants, it is addressed to institutions, not to individuals. Grants, which are normally given only within programme-areas, must not replace regular budgeting and are as a rule limited to periods of 5 years. Applications from abroad, another difference from DFG procedure, are admitted.

The Foundation's capital amounts to approximately DM 1 300 million. The funds for grants are drawn up from capital interests and dividends. In 1985 the Foundation was able to distribute approximately DM 137 million, of which DM 30.7 million went to the humanities and social sciences, including DM 6.9 million to political science research.

## 3. The Fritz Thyssen Stiftung /Köln

Also an non-profit foundation under private law, it is devoted to the promotion of scientific research at the universities and research institutes outside of the universities. Like the large American foundations, the Fritz Thyssen Stiftung funds not only national (in this case German) institutions but also foreign ones. The specific aim of the Foundation is the promotion of research in the humanities and medicine; within the humanities especially modern history and political science research are funded.

## III. Subjects and Programme Areas

### 1. Main Subjects

The state of political science research in FRG is relatively well analysed in two recent studies:

Carl Böhret: Zum Stand und zur Orientierung der Politikwissenschaft in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, in: Policy-Forschung in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland

Hans Hermann Hartwick, Opladen Westdeutscher Verlag 1985 Seite 216 - 330;

Politikwissenschaft in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Entwicklungsprobleme einer

Disziplin hrsg. Klaus von Beyme Politische Vierteljahresschrift Sonderheft  
17 1986

In general, the traditional and central subdisciplines of political science: Theory and history of political ideas and institutions, modern history, research of German government and administration system, comparative studies and research on international relations are still the mainstreams of research now. Policy studies have grown up during the last decade but other areas, for instance research on the Third World or security policy research remain under-represented. The list of individual projects in political science promoted in 1985/86 within the Normal Procedure at DFG shows a similar picture: studies in political theory and history are dominant, followed by projects in peace and conflict research, development theory and policy, government systems, comparative studies, political sociology and research on international relations.

## 2. Programme Areas

### a) DFG Priority Programmes:

The emergence of conflicts in Third World countries (since 1986; in 1986/87: 12 projects);

Methods and institutions for the peaceful resolution of international conflicts (since 1986; 1986/87: 7 projects).

### b) Stiftung Volkswagen-Werk Programme Areas:

Southward enlargement of the European Community (since 1981; 1985/86: 17 projects);

Fundamental developments in Latin-America, Asia and Africa (since 1981; 1985/86: 37 projects);

Democratic industrial societies in change (since 1982; 1985/86: 17 projects);

Arms control (since 1983; 1985/86: 6 projects);

Security policy (since 1987).

### c) Thyssen Stiftung Research Projects:

Space and international policy;

Germany, East and West: Prospects for a divided Nation in Europe;

The Soviet approach to strategic doctrine and the implications for western security policy;

Soviet-East European relations;

War in the Persian Gulf;

Problems of security policy in the South Pacific.

IV. Prospective main issues of Political Science research and projected Programme Areas in the 90's

The Senate of the DFG has recently decided on the so-called Grey-Plan, the delineation of funding activities within the next three years and their financing. In accordance with this plan in the field of political science research, one Priority Programme might still be applied in the current year (start of funding 1988): theory of political institutions.

Three further Priority Programmes are still under consideration and may perhaps implemented within the period of the Plan but are not yet precisely defined:

Comparative studies in governmental systems;

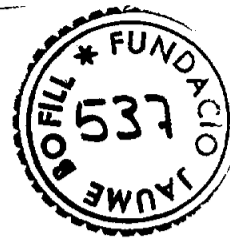
Research in international relations;

Development policy.



Whyte

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THE FUNDING OF POLITICAL SCIENCE RESEARCH IN IRELAND

BY JOHN WHYTE, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN

Basic arrangements for political science funding

1. At research-council level: The only body in Ireland which fulfils some of the functions performed by research councils elsewhere is the Royal Irish Academy. Founded in 1785 to foster scholarship in the sciences and humanities, the Academy operates through National Committees for various disciplines, two of which are of relevance to political science:

- \* The National Committee for the Study of International Affairs, founded in 1977
- \* The National Committee for Economics and the Social Sciences, founded in 1984

The Academy's funds, however, are limited. Its annual income is about £IR 800,000, mainly derived from a government grant. This sum has to finance the administration of the Academy itself, its library, and its seven in-house projects, as well as service its twenty National Committees. It can easily be seen that there is little to spare for any one National Committee.

The National Committees named in the previous paragraph have, therefore, concentrated their efforts on activities which require relatively little money. The main activities of the National Committee for the Study of International Affairs have been the holding of conferences and seminars and the publication of a periodical, Irish Studies in International Affairs. The main activity so far of the more recently-founded National Committee for Economics and the Social Sciences has been to organise a conference on the state of the social sciences in Ireland, held in October 1986, the papers of which are to be published.

National Committees of the Academy are free to seek finance from sources other than the Academy. The National Committee for the Study of International Affairs secured

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funding for two small research projects in the early eighties. Apart from that, however, neither committee has succeeded in attracting outside funding. It is the judgment of both committees that the present is an inauspicious time to seek funding from private sources for scholarship in Ireland. The country is in the grip of recession, and recent efforts at fund-raising by other scholarly bodies have had limited success.

2. At individual level: Political scientists in Ireland nearly all work in universities, in the National Institutes for Higher Education (establishments roughly equivalent to the English polytechnics), or in the government-funded Institute of Public Administration. All these institutions have research funds, and it is from these that most Irish political scientists obtain financial support for their work. Two political science departments have secured outside funds for small-scale research programmes. The sums available are, however, small - typically, hundreds of pounds per person rather than thousands. Most work by Irish political scientists, therefore, is of the kind that does not require much financial support.

#### Current research priorities

Neither the National Committee for Economics and the Social Sciences, nor the National Committee for the Study of International Affairs, has yet formulated any research priorities. Individuals have, of course, their own priorities, but these are too diverse to fit into any pattern.

#### Existing bilateral collaborative research ventures

There are none at research-council level. A number of individuals have been, or are, engaged in programmes with colleagues in other countries.

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The attitude of Irish political scientists to cross-national research

The political science profession in Ireland is small. A recent study (Coakley, 1986) identified twenty-seven political scientists working in the Republic. However, the very smallness of their numbers has perhaps helped to make Irish political scientists all the more aware of the cross-national implications of their work. Nearly all have done graduate work in some other country. Most contribute eagerly to such international fora as are available. Foreign editors of comparative works of political science have no difficulty in finding an Irish contributor to write a chapter on Ireland. The annual meetings of the European Consortium for Political Research attract anything up to a dozen participants at a time from Ireland. The Essex Summer School on Social Science Data Analysis and the Summer School in Comparative European Politics at Florence have had a number of Irish participants. Several Irish political scientists have been at the European University Institute, as assistant professor, fellow, or researcher. A European-wide programme of comparative political research would receive enthusiastic support from Irish political scientists, in so far as their limited resources would allow.

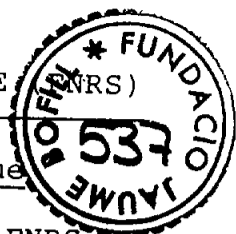
Reference

Coakley, John (1986). 'Social science research in Ireland: political science'. Paper presented to the conference on 'the state of social science research in Ireland', Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, 23 October 1986.





## SUISSE - FONDS NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE SUISSE

Modalités de financement des recherches en science politique

Le financement de la recherche en science politique par le FNRS, qui est la source principale des moyens, relève, à titre principal, de sa Division des sciences humaines (Division I) et, à titre secondaire, de sa Division des programmes nationaux de recherche (Division IV). Elles constituent deux des quatre divisions permanentes couvrant chacune un ensemble de disciplines. Elles disposent librement des fonds qui leur sont alloués dans le cadre du budget annuel, sous réserve de ratification par le Bureau du CNRS.

En 1985, les dépenses pour les sciences humaines se sont établies de la façon suivante:

|                            |   |              |
|----------------------------|---|--------------|
| en 1000 fr.s. Division I - | subside de recherche  | 20'608       |
|                            | subside de publication  | 1'754        |
|                            | subside personnel   | 1'745        |
|                            | formation: chercheurs débutants   | 2'395        |
|                            | chercheurs avancés  | 1'460        |
|                            | subside pour colloques interna-<br>tionaux                              | 0'143        |
|                            | valorisation et relations publiques                                     | 0'014        |
|                            |   | <hr/> 28'129 |
| Division IV                | évaluation (10%) du total<br>Programmes nationaux de recherche<br>(PNR) | <hr/> 1'928  |
| Total                      |   | <hr/> 30'057 |

Ce chiffre représente, par rapport aux subsides alloués pour l'encouragement, une proportion d'environ 18,2% (total des moyens: 167,6 mio de fr.s.). La proportion d'environ un cinquième octroyée aux sciences humaines doit être comparée avec les parts des deux cinquièmes accordés d'une part aux maths, sciences naturelles et ingénierie, d'autre part, à la biologie et à la médecine. Ces montants ne doivent pas faire oublier les contributions importantes accordées par les pouvoirs locaux et les milieux privés.

Une évaluation plus serrée des fonds dévolus à la science politique et exclusivement sous forme de subsides de recherche aboutit à un montant d'environ 2,6 mio de fr.s. pour 1985, sans inclure les prolongements que les thèmes touchant la politique trouvent dans plusieurs disciplines proches (histoire, droit, économie).

Les modalités de financement à disposition du FNRS sont les suivantes:

A. L'octroi de subside

Le règlement d'octroi en cette matière permet au FNRS d'attribuer des moyens financiers à divers types de partenaires et sous différentes formes: recherches, publications des résultats, formation (relève à deux niveaux) et entretien de savants, réunions scientifiques.



Dans tous les cas, l'appui est destiné à encourager la quête d'idées ou de méthodes nouvelles, l'élargissement des connaissances scientifiques, la diffusion des savoirs essentiels par la publication ou l'échange par des débats directs.

L'orientation générale des modalités se porte vers la recherche fondamentale, c'est-à-dire vers les domaines théoriques. Cependant les PNR ont pour tâche de relier recherche fondamentale et recherche appliquée pour en faire bénéficier les activités concrètes de l'Etat ou de la société. Dans tous les domaines, l'espoir est que les recherches soutenues par le FNRS relèvent de l'utilité générale et aient une portée qui dépasse les préoccupations égoïstes.

Les diverses formes de crédits accordés couvrent les dépenses de chercheurs individuels ou de l'équipe qui réunit plusieurs collaborateurs autour du ou des responsables: frais d'entretien sous forme de salaire (environ 80% des montants), charges sociales, frais de déplacement, éventuellement contribution à un appareillage ou à du matériel de consommation courante. Dans la plupart des subsides allant à des bénéficiaires enseignant dans une université, une contribution complémentaire de celle-ci est requise sous forme de bureaux, de secrétariat ou d'allocation de service (ordinateur).

Les subsides prennent trois formes principales :

1. Les subsides de recherche

Ils permettent au requérant qualifié d'exécuter le projet qu'il a soumis au FNRS, dans les conditions acceptées par la Division et pour une durée qui n'excède pas trois ans. Les subsides dont la tranche annuelle n'excède pas 150'000 fr. sont autorisés par la Division I et ratifiés par le Bureau du Conseil nationale de la recherche. Pour les montants supérieurs à cette limite, l'approbation du Conseil de Fondation du FNRS est requise.

Les requêtes sont déposées pour deux dates-limites annuelles (1er mars, 1er octobre). Le double des requêtes est transmis pour information à la Commission locale de l'Université dont dépend le bénéficiaire. Pour la Suisse italienne, dépourvue de centre universitaire, une commission particulière donne son avis.

Les principaux thèmes récemment terminés ou en cours actuellement portent sur les domaines suivants :

- Théorie des relations internationales, rôle des organisations internationales; rapports avec la politique extérieure de la Suisse.
- Théorie de la démocratie et développements récents du système helvétique (par ex. énergie, protection de l'environnement).
- Rapports entre économie et politique, rôle des organisations professionnelles.



- Fonctionnement du gouvernement cantonale et des pouvoirs locaux.
- Incidence des facteurs culturels sur la politique

## 2. Le subside de publication

Le FNRS distingue entre l'aide à la publication d'ouvrages inédits et l'appui donné à celle d'articles dans des périodiques scientifiques. L'introduction de telles requêtes n'est pas soumise à des échéances fixes.

## 3. Le subside d'entretien personnel

Il permet au FNRS de créer dans une haute école un poste de recherche pour un savant suisse ou ayant avec la Suisse des liens utiles. Le bénéficiaire peut donner deux heures d'enseignement par semaine; son mandat est de six ans renouvelable. L'agrément de l'Université de résidence est nécessaire pour la création du poste et des facilités de travail doivent être fournies sur place.

## B. La conduite de programmes

Pour répondre à des besoins spécifiques ou plus urgents, le Conseil fédéral a établi les PNR. Il en adopte le thème, la dotation financière et en confie l'exécution au FNRS qui fait administrer ce secteur par sa Division IV;

Depuis l'établissement du système en 1975, cinq séries comprenant plus de vingt PNR ont été exécutées. La part des sciences sociales dépasse la proportion allouée à ce domaine pour les thèmes, mais non pour les moyens. La science politique, comme thème principal, a inspiré deux programmes, soit :

PNR 6 Les processus de décision dans la démocratie suisse.

PNR 11 Politique de sécurité

On retrouve cependant des aspects touchant la discipline dans tous les autres programmes touchant aux sciences sociales.

Les modalités d'exécution des PNR sont les mêmes que pour les autres divisions, à deux différences près: un directeur scientifique en assure la conduite avec le groupe d'experts; les instances du programme disposent d'un droit d'initiative étendu.

## C. Bourses et préparation de la relève

Le FNRS est responsable de la préparation de la relève scientifique à deux niveaux. Pour la formation de chercheurs débutants (jusqu'au doctorat), il opère à travers les commissions locales de recherches à qui il met à disposition des moyens financiers. Dans la relève centrale, il intervient plus directement en opérant, chaque année, une sélection nationale entre des candidats qui se situent à un stade déjà avancé. Le FNRS leur offre un soutien pendant trois



ans pour une formation post grade qui doit se dérouler en majeure partie à l'étranger.

#### D. Sessions scientifiques

Des colloques ou réunions scientifiques de haut niveau peuvent recevoir des subsides du FNRS. Cette aide est destinée à inviter des personnalités étrangères de haut niveau, à alléger les frais d'organisation ou à faciliter la publication d'actes.

#### E. Centres de recherches

Contrairement à la pratique d'autres divisions, la Division I ne soutient pas, de façon directe et continue, des centres ou départements universitaires de sciences humaines. Elle accueille les requêtes qu'ils peuvent présenter et les traite selon la procédure ordinaire. Ces dernières années, quelques centres spécialisés ont reçu des aides renouvelables sur des sujets en rapport avec vocation spécifique. Pour la science politique, on citera notamment :

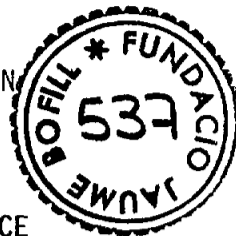
1. Forschungszentrum für schweizerische Politik (Université de Berne) - Histoire des ouvriers en Suisse, Recherches sur les élections et votations fédérales.
2. Forschungsstelle für Politische Wissenschaft (Université de Zürich) - Théorie des relations internationales. Analyse de la politique étrangère de la Suisse. Planification dans la politique fédérale.
3. Institut universitaire des hautes études internationales (Genève) - Analyse comparative des organisations internationales.
4. Département de science politique (Université de Genève) - Comportement politique des Suisses.
5. Institut des hautes études en administration publique (Lausanne) - Planification et gestion administrative, formation des cadres.





# LES MOYENS DE LA RECHERCHE EN SCIENCE POLITIQUE EN FRANCE

Annick PERCHERON  
Mai 1987



## I. QUELQUES CARACTERISTIQUES DES SCIENCES POLITIQUES EN FRANCE

A - Avant de préciser les sources de financement de la recherche en science politique en France, il faut rappeler en quelques traits, la physionomie des sciences du politique aujourd'hui :

1) La science politique est une discipline jeune en tant que discipline autonome. Le rappel de trois dates suffisent à le mettre en évidence :

- 1971 : premier concours d'agrégation de science politique ;
- 1981 : premier congrès de l'Association française de science politique ;
- 1982 : scission au sein du CNRS de la section "Sciences juridiques et politiques" en deux nouvelles sections : "Sciences du Droit" et "Sciences du Politique".

2) L'autonomie des Sciences du politique, notamment au CNRS, ne signifie pas le rassemblement sous cette bannière de tout ce qui relève des études de Sciences du politique. Des chevauchements, nombreux, inévitables et profitables, existent avec les sciences juridiques, la sociologie, l'histoire. Trois exemples : L'Institut du Temps Présent (IHTP) prépare un colloque sur la guerre d'Algérie après avoir tenu un colloque sur Mendès-France et c'est un institut qui relève de l'histoire contemporaine ; dans le programme franco-britannique sur les politiques locales, c'est un centre relevant de la sociologie, le centre de sociologie urbaine (C.S.U.) qui occupait une des positions maîtresses ; en revanche, plusieurs politistes du Centre d'étude de la vie politique française (CEVIPOF), centre relevant en tant que tel des sciences du politique, sont "gérés" par la section de sociologie du CNRS.

3) Les Sciences du politique constituent une discipline petite par le nombre des chercheurs, le nombre des centres, ses capacités de formation à la recherche.



Les hommes : si on prend la composition des listes électorales pour les dernières élections du Comité national du CNRS (1987) comme critère d'évaluation, il apparaît que les forces de la science politique représentent : une centaine de chercheurs, une centaine d'enseignants-chercheurs, une cinquantaine de techniciens et d'administratifs. A titre de comparaison on peut rappeler que les Sciences du Droit se composent, à la même époque, d'une cinquantaine de chercheurs et de plus de deux mille enseignants-chercheurs.

Les équipes : en 1985, on compte une vingtaine d'équipes et de centres de recherche en science politique. Notons le pouvoir d'attraction et de développement qu'exercent les IEP de Paris et de Province. C'est auprès des IEP de Paris, Grenoble, Bordeaux, Aix en Provence et secondairement Strasbourg que se trouvent les équipes et les centres les plus dynamiques. Relevons aussi un déséquilibre évident entre quelques très gros centres (CERI, CEVIPOF auprès de l'IEP de Paris, IREMAM auprès de l'IEP d'Aix en Provence) et de plus petites équipes universitaires à Paris ou en Province (équipes de Paris I, Rennes, Lille, Amiens).

Les capacités de formation : la faiblesse essentielle de la formation à la recherche tient à deux phénomènes : l'absence le plus souvent, dans les universités, de premier cycle autonome de sciences politiques ; la priorité donnée, dans les instituts d'études politiques, à une formation en science économique, science administrative, histoire, droit public, plutôt qu'en science politique stricto sensu. Au fond, tout se passe, en France, comme si la formation à la science politique, se limitait véritablement aux troisièmes cycles.

4) Malgré ses fragilités réelles, la science politique constitue une véritable communauté cohérente et dynamique. Le travail accompli par la première section des sciences du politique du CNRS, le résultat des dernières élections du Comité national sont là pour en témoigner.

B - Les zones de force des sciences du politique en France.

- Un examen rapide et non exhaustif de la production de la science politique en France conduit à relever quelques secteurs privilégiés :

- sociologie politique et de façon plus étroite sociologie électorale (CEVIPOF (Paris), CERAT (Grenoble), CRAPS (Lille)).



- politiques publiques - Sociologie des organisations (GAPP (Paris), CRA (Paris), CERAT, CEPS (Grenoble), CSO (Paris)).
- Institutions (Paris I), CEVIPOF (Paris), CERVL (Bordeaux).
- Pouvoir local - politique locale - aménagement du territoire (CERAT (Grenoble), CERVL (Bordeaux), CURAPP (Amiens)).
- Philosophie - idées politiques (Paris I).
- Recherches internationales (CERI (Paris), CEAN (Bordeaux), IREMAM (Aix en Provence)), l'accent étant mis surtout sur l'extrême-orient (CERI), le monde arabe (CERI - IREMAM), l'Afrique noire (CERI - CEAN).

## II. LE FINANCEMENT DES RECHERCHES

### 1) Ampleur des moyens

Avec une pointe d'exagération on pourrait dire que la France paie des salaires de chercheurs mais ne finance pas de recherche.

- Une analyse des déclarations des équipes de recherche au CNRS met en évidence qu'en 1985, la recherche en sciences politiques était financée par tiers égaux ou presque par le CNRS, l'enseignement supérieur, les contrats.

- Une mise en regard des moyens mis à la disposition de la science du politique et des autres disciplines relevant des sciences de l'homme et de la société (14 disciplines) montre que pour la même année 1985, les crédits des sciences du politique au CNRS correspondent à 2 % du total du budget du département des sciences de l'homme et de la société. Notons comme point de comparaison que le nombre de chercheurs en science politique correspond à près de 5 % du total des chercheurs du département. Ajoutons que la part occupée par les sciences du politique, discipline nécessitant entre autres, enquêtes et moyens lourds de calcul, dans le budget du département SHS, correspond à peu près à la part prise par la philosophie. Il est clair que la "pauvreté" des sciences du politique tient en partie à sa jeunesse et il faut souligner que les sciences du politique constituent, depuis leur création, un domaine prioritaire de soutien, au sein du CNRS.



## 2) Sources et modes de financement

Nous l'avons dit, la recherche en sciences politiques est soutenue essentiellement par le CNRS, le ministère de la recherche et de l'Université, les contrats. Encore peut-on préciser les points suivants :

a) CNRS. Les moyens mis à la disposition de la science politique se décomposent en plusieurs postes :

- Salaires des chercheurs et des personnels techniques et administratifs. Salaires versés à une centaine de chercheurs et une cinquantaine de personnels techniques et administratifs. Précisons que depuis 1982, une moyenne de 4 à 5 postes de chercheurs par an ont été mis aux concours de recrutement en sciences du politique. En revanche, pratiquement aucune création de poste technique et administratif n'a eu lieu depuis 10 ans.

- Soutien aux laboratoires. Le CNRS donne, tous les ans, des crédits de fonctionnement, d'équipement et de vacations à la vingtaine d'équipes universitaires associées au CNRS, ainsi qu'au seul laboratoire propre du CNRS.

- Aide aux colloques et aux publications.

- Actions incitatives - ou si l'on préfère programmes de recherche sur contrat. Depuis 1982, le CNRS a apporté dans le domaine des sciences du politique, son concours à deux programmes : l'un national sur les politiques gouvernementales et les entreprises publiques ; l'autre international avec la Grande-Bretagne, sur les politiques locales. Les deux programmes étaient d'ampleur modeste (1,2 MF sur deux ans pour le premier).

b) Le ministère. Intervient de 3 façons :

1°) en apportant des crédits supplémentaires aux équipes universitaires associées au CNRS, en donnant des crédits à des équipes universitaires non associées au CNRS.

2°) En accordant des soutiens financiers à la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques. Ces moyens servent :

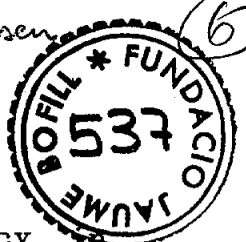
- à payer les salaires des chercheurs de statut FNSP et non CNRS (un trentaine de chercheurs) ;

- à compléter les crédits de fonctionnement des laboratoires de la Fondation, associés au CNRS ;





Pedersen 6



MNP/May 1987.

Paper prepared for the ESF Conference on Research Policy and Funding Political Science Research in Europe, 21-22 May 1987 (European University Institute, Florence, Italy)

## THE FUNDING OF POLITICAL SCIENCE RESEARCH IN DENMARK.

### 1. The basic structure of political science research.

Denmark is a small country with only limited resources for political science research. In quantitative terms most research is conducted by the academic staff of the Institute of Political Science, Aarhus University (approx. 40 tenured positions). The Institute of Social Studies and Public Administration, University of Copenhagen (approx. 20 tenured positions) also contributes. At the three smaller and newer universities, Odense, Roskilde, and Aalborg, a few chairs have been established together with some tenured positions in political science, but there is no concentration of resources to the same extent as is the case with the two major universities. In the latter cases political research is conducted within traditional discipline-oriented departments, whereas research at the newer university centres is mostly undertaken within topic-oriented departments, some of which will also give preference to research which is of an inter-disciplinary character. The Business School in Copenhagen also has a viable political science tradition with special emphasis on organization theory. Apart from these places only a few scattered positions exist that will allow the conduct of "pure" political science research on a continual basis.

These -less than 75 - tenured positions within the system of higher education thus is the basic resource for political science research in Denmark. And it is also these few departments that will draw most of the resources made available by the Danish Social Science Research Council, as well as by a few other funding agencies that will provide resources for political research.

The reader should, however, be aware that I am in the following primarily speaking about "pure" research. As soon as focus is shifted to "applied" research, in particular within the fields of "policy-studies", "evaluation studies" etc., the picture becomes more complex with many more recipients and with more sources, including a number of "sectorial" funding agencies. Thanks to direct interventions by parties in parliament and a consuming political interest in topics such as peace research, security policy research, women's research etc., special funds have in recent years been made available beyond the ordinary research funding system. An increasing amount of the resources which are made available for po



litical research nowadays tend to come in bits and pieces, mostly in the form of short term fellowships in connection with specified research projects or programmes. In the following only the situation with regard to "normal" funding of "pure" research will be considered, and such funding

will almost exclusively take place through the Danish Social Science Research Council (SSF).

## 2. The Danish Social Science Research Council (SSF).

The SSF is one of six research councils. It receives its funds from the Ministry of Education, but it acts fairly autonomously within guidelines laid down in the Research Council Act of 1968. The Council consists of 15 members appointed by the Minister of Education, some of them in a personal capacity, others - the majority - on recommendation of a number of institutions of higher education and research, professional associations etc. Appointments are for 4 years with one renewal option for the minister. The SSF is required by the Research Council Act to make its decisions in camera, but all decisions are prepared in the Steering Committee and/or in one of three major subcommittees. One of these subcommittees will handle all business with relation to research within the fields of law, political science, media problems and a number of related fields. Some of the activities of SSF, especially with regard to its priority programmes, are dealt with by specialized sub-committees, in which also external advisers may serve as members. The SSF is aided by a small staff consisting of two academic secretaries, and some of the specialized sub-committees will also have their own secretariat.

The total amount of funding money available to SSF was in 1985 approx. 25 mill. D.kr. This sum was allocated by SSF to three broad categories of activities:

|                             |   |                          |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Priority Areas and Projects | : | approx. 9,5 mill. D.kr.  |
| Other Research Funding      | : | approx. 12,8 mill. D.kr. |
| International Cooperation   | : | approx. 1,5 mill. D.kr.  |

The long term budget of the council is attached, see p. 4. It provides an overview of ongoing activities as per 1986, incl. priorities.

## 3. Special comments on SSF and political science research.

A quick glance at the list of priorities of SSF indicates that explicit political science research do not figure high on the list of priorities. This should, however, not be taken as a sign of perpetual neglect. It is probably more to the point to say that ebb and flow will also be a characteristic of the inter-disciplinary alloca



tion of resources over time. Over the years SSF have in fact funded many large projects within political science, including providing continual support for electoral surveys since 1971. During the late 1970's SSF also funded a major project on "The Political Decision-Making Process in Denmark", a project which at one point in time swallowed about 23% of the total SSF budget (The relation between SSF and the political science community during the 1970's is discussed in an article by Eliassen & Pedersen(1984), see below section 5).

At present (May 1987) a new SSF programme on "Public Sector and the Economy" has been initiated and the first projects have been funded. Two centres have been established, each of them supplied with substantial amounts of money. One of the centres will be located at the Copenhagen Business School, and its work will to a considerable degree be political science-oriented. Funding of this centre will cost SSF approx. 1 mill. D.kr. in 1987, and for the years 1988-1991 another 3 mill D. kr. has been reserved by the research council.

#### 4. Special comments on Nordic cooperation and SSF.

SSF is a member of the Joint Committee of Nordic Social Science Research Councils (NOS-S). The NOS-S has been delegated competence to support Nordic Social Science journals and it is also implementing a Nordic programme of comparative social research. In this context it is appropriate to mention that the Scandinavian Political Studies is funded through the NOS-S channel, as are and have been a number of joint, comparative projects initiated and sponsored by the Nordic Association of Political Association. Special Nordic Summer Schools have also been conducted by means of monies allocated through the Nordic organizational network of NOS-S and affiliated bodies.

#### 5. For further information :

- a. Beretning for forskningsrådene . (Annual Reports of the Danish Social Science Research Councils, available in Danish only, 1968-82).
- b. Nyt fra SSF , in Danish, 3 times per year (1983 ff.).
- c. K.A.Eliassen & Mogens N.Pedersen, "Omkring studiet af nogle centrale politiske institutioner i Danmark : Et skandinavisk perspektiv." Politica, 16, 1984, pp. 298-315.

Mogens N.Pedersen



LONG TERM BUDGET FOR THE DANISH SOCIAL SCIENCE  
RESEARCH COUNCIL 1985 - 1989.

| Financial year  | 1985           | 1986          | 1987          | 1988          | 1989         |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
|   | in 1.000 D.kr. |               |               |               |              |
| <b>1. PRIORITY AREAS and SPECIFIC PROJECTS</b>                              |                |               |               |               |              |
| <b>1.1. Ongoing</b>   |                |               |               |               |              |
| 1. Research on Unemployment   | 1.750          | 900           | -             | -             | -            |
| 2. Research on Greenland  | 1.300          | 1.200         | 900           | -             | -            |
| 3. Technology & Society   | 1.600          | 1.600         | 1.050         | -             | -            |
| 4. Research on immigrants   | 1.575          | 1.350         | 800           | 600           | -            |
| 5. Dissemination of Information   | 379            | 340           | 380           | -             | -            |
| 6. Science Policy   | 276            | -             | -             | -             | -            |
| <b>1.2. Under preparation</b>   |                |               |               |               |              |
| 1. Public Sector and Social Economics                                       | 400            | 3.814         | -             | -             | -            |
| 2. Other new areas  | 370            |               | 6.370         | 8.900         | 9.500        |
| <b>1.3. Near finalization</b>   |                |               |               |               |              |
| 1. Research on Education  | 900            | -             | -             | -             | -            |
| 2. Research on Infants  | 800            | -             | -             | -             | -            |
| 3. Evaluation of Research   | 150            | -             | -             | -             | -            |
| <b>In total</b>   | <b>9.500</b>   | <b>9.204</b>  | <b>9.500</b>  | <b>9.500</b>  | <b>9.50</b>  |
| <b>2. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION</b>   |                |               |               |               |              |
| <b>2.1. Nordic cooperation</b><br>(Support for projects, periodicals, etc.) |                |               |               |               |              |
|   | 920            | 1.067         | 1.067         | 1.067         | 1.06         |
| <b>2.2. Other international cooperation</b>                                 |                |               |               |               |              |
|   | 550            | 280           | 250           | 250           | 25           |
| <b>In total</b>   | <b>1.470</b>   | <b>1.347</b>  | <b>1.317</b>  | <b>1.317</b>  | <b>1.31</b>  |
| <b>3. FUNDING FUNCTION</b>  |                |               |               |               |              |
| 1. Travels  | 700            | 700           | -             | -             | -            |
| 2. Visiting lecturers, visiting researchers                                 | 100            | 150           | -             | -             | -            |
| 3. Symposia   | 400            | 400           | -             | -             | -            |
| 4. Publication, translation etc.  | 800            | 800           | -             | -             | -            |
| 5. Research training abroad   | 500            | 500           | -             | -             | -            |
| 6. EDB  | -              | 250           | -             | -             | -            |
| 7. Study abroad   | 2.000          | 2.000         | -             | -             | -            |
| 8. Support for projects in areas outside<br>priority areas                  | 8.270          | 9.133         | -             | -             | -            |
| <b>In total</b>   | <b>12.770</b>  | <b>13.933</b> | <b>14.183</b> | <b>14.183</b> | <b>14.18</b> |
| <b>4. CONTINGENCIES</b>   |                |               |               |               |              |
|   | 1.500          | 1.500         | 1.500         | 1.500         | 1.50         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>25.240</b>  | <b>25.934</b> | <b>26.500</b> | <b>26.500</b> | <b>26.50</b> |







European Science Foundation/  
European Consortium for Political Research

Conference on Research Policy in Funding  
Political Science Research in Europe,  
21-22 May, 1987,  
Florence, Italy

Funding of Political Science Research in Norway

(by Stein Kuhnle)

Sources of funding.

The major national source of funding of basic political science research is The Norwegian Research Council for Science and the Humanities (NAVF). It is one of several national research councils established after World War II for various types or fields of research. NAVF is divided into sub-councils for various scientific areas (e.g. medicine; humanities; social sciences). Political science is part of the sub-council for the social sciences (RSF) - which also incorporates sociology; law; economics; geography; social anthropology; psychology; pedagogics). For each of the disciplines represented in the RSF, a committee has been created to evaluate research project applications and to propose priorities of support for the RSF. The committee for political science consists of five members - the majority of whom being recruited from the political science milieues of the universities of Bergen and Oslo.

The total amount of research funds allocated by the RSF for 1987 is c. NOK 30 millions (approx. ECU 4.3 millions). The political science share was NOK 2.9 millions (approx. ECU 0.4 millions) of which only NOK 0.8 millions were provided for new projects. The sum of NOK 2.9 millions includes the salaries of 8 research fellows ("recruitment stipends") - which thus make up about 50% of the entire amount made available for political science projects.

Besides the NAVF, the newly established Norwegian Research Council for Applied Social Science Research (NORAS, - which basically represents a reorganization of a NAVF sub-council for societal planning) provides substantial funding of (in principle more applied-orientated) political science research. The pre-runner



The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.



Some general remarks.

Research and development activities in Sweden are financed in different ways. Most of the executive research agencies, above all in higher education, are funded via the national budget. Thus the national research councils, as well as the greater part of the research commissioned by various agencies responsible for development in a certain sector of society, get their means from the government. There are three research councils within the range of activities covered by the Ministry of Education, viz. the Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences (HSFR), the Medical Research Council (MFR), and the Natural Science Research Council (NFR).

The HSFR is the result of a merger in 1977 of two former separate councils, one for the humanities and one other for the social sciences. The council consists of eleven members, four of which (including the chairman) are appointed by the government. The remaining members are elected by the scholarly community itself via a rather complicated electoral system at the universities. All members are appointed or elected for a period of three years and can serve for two such periods.

The council's grants for the fiscal year 1986/87 totals 90,5 million SEK, and in addition the council has got 5 million SEK for building research. For the next fiscal year the government has recently proposed that the HSFR should receive 102 million SEK and 5 million for the same special purpose. Out of these funds some 60 % will be used for research grants, mostly projects for three years.

The second main source for funding political science is The Swedish National Bank's Tercentary Fund, the board of which consists of members of parliament (majority) and representatives of the research community. The fund has at present about 50 million SEK at its disposal each year, and some 7 million crowns are normally used for project grants in political science.

The main funding modes of the HSFR.

The principal instruments of the HSFR for promoting research are the following four:

allocation of research grants (normally for three years);

professorships, fifteen in number this year (for life time);

research posts, thirty-nine at present (for six years);

posts for graduate students, twenty-six items this year (for four years).

The main work of the council's secretariat (about fifteen persons) concerns the handling of applications for research grants. There are twelve advisory groups to assist the secretariat with this delicate task, each of them appointed by the council for one year and headed by a member (or a deputy member) of the council. Two of these groups deal with applications in political science, viz. groups IV (law) and V (political science, "statsvetenskap" in Swedish). Their fixed parts of the project means at disposal are 4 % each, which means about 4 million SEK altogether this year.

Two of the professorships fall within the scope of political science: the chair

of financial law (Gustaf Lindencrona, Stockholm) and the one of implementation research (Benny Hjern, Umeå). So do at least six of the research posts too: the posts of administrative law (vacant), of environmental law (Staffan Westerlund, Uppsala), of equal rights research (Maud Eduards, Stockholm), of political behaviour (Sören Holmberg, Gothenburg), of international politics (Christer Jönsson, Lund), and of evaluation research (Evert Vedung, Uppsala). The chair of law and informatics (Peter Seipel, Stockholm) should also be mentioned in this context.

Responsive awards versus research initiatives.

Most of these posts are the result of proposals submitted to the council from the faculties. The largest part of the council's resources are used for application projects (once a year) and for such research posts, but approximately one tenth is reserved each year for the council's own initiating activities. The instruction makes the council responsible for identifying problem areas, where research should be encouraged for different reasons, and normally the council appoints ad hoc program committees to present proposals for a research program in their respective fields. The outcome may be that the council decides to give the field status as a priority area and reserves some means for projects and/or posts. Among actually existing priority areas may be mentioned:

- Eastern Europe studies;
- research dealing with East and South-East Asia;
- public sector research.

Some other priority fields have been identified by the government, and in such cases the council normally gets special allowances to stimulate research, e.g. as to the social effects of information technology.

Research center.

In later years, many political scientists have become worried about the quality of the research work performed at the faculties and some governmental agencies. The number of investigations ordered by public committees has increased so much that there seems to be too little energy left for dealing with fundamental matters of theory and methodology. In order to restore the balance in favour of basic research the council is supporting an initiative taken two years ago by a group of scholars from different social disciplines to establish an institute for advanced studies in the social sciences.

Political science is very well represented at this institute, which is called The Swedish Collegium for Advanced Study in the Social Sciences (SCASSS) and is situated in the old castle in Uppsala, within walking distance from the university. The collegium has three directors, one of which is Dr Björn Wittrock, acting professor of political science at the university of Stockholm. The research activities at the collegium take place within a thematic framework, in which a number of foreign and Swedish fellows are doing their research for periods of one to six months. Among the themes the following four might be of primary interest for political scientists:

Theories of Professionalization and Conflict;

The Theory of the State and the Rationality Problems of the Welfare State;

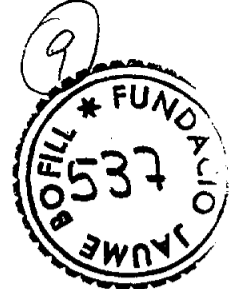
Social Science and Social Development;

Methods and Methodology.

The second and the third themes are planned to start next year, while the others have been going on for some time.

The SCASSS program is intended to run for ten years, and the council has taken a decision to support it, provided that an evaluation procedure after three years will result in a recommendation to do so. The council's commitment for the next fiscal year amounts to 2 million SEK, i.e. approximately 2 % of its total budget. It may easily be understood that not all scholars are perfectly happy about such a heavy toll on the council's resources, and it is too early to say something about the final outcome of the discussions. Anyhow, the directors of the collegium - Professors Bo Gustafsson, Rolf Torstendahl, and Björn Wittrock - have been remarkably successful in making prominent foreign scholars come to Uppsala, and not least in political science they have made valuable contributions to Swedish research already.





## POLITICAL RESEARCH FUNDING IN THE NETHERLANDS

Research funding in the Netherlands flows through three so-called "streams". The first is direct funding from the Ministry of Education and Science. Traditionally the amount of these funds has been tied to funding for education which in turn was dependent on the number of students in each area of study. The amount for research was only slightly less than that for teaching, based upon the assumption that a university instructor would spend 40% of her/his time on teaching, 40% on research, and no more than 20% on administrative activities. In recent years the ministry has moved to a new system for allocation of funding that separates the direct relationship between number of students and amount of funding for research. Universities and their departments must now apply for and secure approval of for about half of the total amount of research funding. Approval is given for five years, after which the projects are to be reevaluated and if approved funding may be extended for an additional period.

The third stream of funding is contract research with the government or private organizations. Such funding is the result of a contract between the two parties for a specific research project. Some contract research is done by university departments, while other projects are carried out by special university institutes that often have only loose relationships with the various departments. Within political science, the enthusiasm for such research is highly dependent upon the initiative of various individuals. One's guess would be that researchers in the area of public administration have been most active in "third stream research".

The second stream is the source of funding most relevant to this conference. This is the funding provided by the Netherlands Organization for Pure Research (i.e. as opposed to applied research which more often is funded by the "third" stream).

The Netherlands Organization for Pure Research (ZWO)

In 1987 this organization has a budget of 223,209,000 guilders (approximately \$111.6 million). The largest single item in the budget is direct funding of an institute for fundamental research on matter (79.659 million guilders). In addition fl. 23.242 million is allocated for for special scholarship and awards programs, subsidies for publications, and overhead, leaving fl. 120,308,000 for funding of research projects.

Various scientific disciplines are clustered to form subdivisions within ZWO. These subdivisions are Humanities, Social and Behavioral Sciences, Biological Sciences, Medical Sciences, and Natural Sciences. Each subdivision has a Council whose responsibility is to formulate policy for research in each area, submit a budget to the ZWO administration, and allocate funds to various disciplines within the subdivision. In 1987 the budget for the Social and Behavioral Sciences was fl. 13.157 million (i.e. 10.9% of the research grant budget and 5.9% of the total budget).

The members of the Council for the Social and Behavioral Sciences are appointed by the ZWO administration for a period of three years, renewable once. They are chosen for their expertise and an effort is made to spread representation across the various disciplines. There are currently 11 members from the following disciplines: psychology, pedagogy, law (two members), economics (two





members), sociology, social psychology, social geography, cultural anthropology, and political science.

In the 1970's the forerunner of this Council was an advisory committee whose primary function was to select those projects that would receive a ZWO subsidy. At the end of the '70's, ZWO began to attempt to stimulate the founding of organizations of researchers who would themselves determine which areas of research within their discipline should be stimulated and who would themselves determine which projects would be subsidized. There are now such organizations for the following disciplines: psychology, social geography and planning, law, economics, sociology and cultural anthropology, and political science and public administration.

It is now the function of the area Council to determine how much of the total budget for social and behavioral sciences will be allocated to each of these organizations. For 1987 the percentages of this budget are:

|                    |       |
|--------------------|-------|
| Pol. Sci./Pub. Ad. | 12.9  |
| Psychology         | 36.3% |
| Social Geography   | 10.4  |
| Law                | 8.0   |
| Economics          | 11.7  |
| Soc./Cult. Anthro. | 12.0  |
| Other              | 8.5   |

As a result of continuing decentralization within ZWO these organizations now have primary responsibility for the determination of how their budget is used. Basically this means selecting which of the project applications are to be subsidized.

Projects are submitted to the disciplinary organization and are first discussed in "workgroups" of researchers in that particular area. After a priority list has been determined for the workgroup, the organization must determine a priority listing across all the workgroups. How many new projects the organization can subsidize in a particular year will depend upon its commitments to other projects.

Most of the budget of any organization will go for salary costs. Most applications are submitted by the full professors in the various universities. The salary costs are, however, not for themselves, but for the researchers they hope to hire to carry out the project. In some cases they have a particular researcher in mind, but in some cases one must be sought after the grant has been given. Most ZWO research is carried out by young researchers in the form of dissertation research, with support tending to be for four years, The Netherlands Foundation for Scientific Research in Politics and Public Administration (NESPOB)

The NESPOB is the organization within ZWO that represents political science and public administration. When it was first founded in 1979 it attempted to not limit membership only to political scientists (including public administration), but to be open to persons in other disciplines (history, sociology, psychology, law, etc.) whose substantive interests dealt with some aspect of politics or public administration. This can be seen by listing the workgroups within the NESPOB:



Administration and Public Policy  
International Relations and Peace Research  
Research Methods  
Dutch Politics  
Political Theory  
Comparative Politics  
Political Socialization  
Public Communication  
Parliamentary History  
European Integration

Constitutional and Administrative Law once applied to become a workgroup within the NESPOB, but with the founding of a separate organization for law has now joined that organization.

The budget for the NESPOB in 1987 is 1,704,000 guilders (approximately \$850,000). Of this amount, fl. 145,000 is needed for the overhead of the organization. Twenty-three projects were carried over from 1986, so that fl. 1,546,487 of the total amount was already committed. This left fl. 157,153 available for starting new projects.

Due to frustration among political scientists concerning the number of new projects that could be subsidized each year, the number of applications for 1987 was considerably lower than in previous years. Sixteen new applications were received by NESPOB, compared to 21 in 1985. Only five received support:

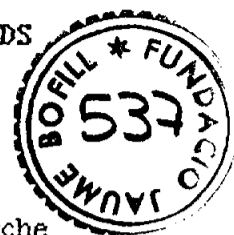
1. Victimological consequences of armed conflicts since 1945: an empirical-explorative study of the "Rohling hypothesis"
2. Two varieties of Liberalism
3. East-West trade and technological exchange: economic advantages versus security considerations
4. Municipal regulations: democracy and efficiency
5. Public support for European integration

Considerable frustration has arisen within the fields of political science and public administration concerning the cost-benefit analysis of the new organization. Many persons have felt that too much time was spent on organizational activity, particularly in the evaluation of grant applications, compared to the small number of projects that could receive support. After considerable consideration, the organization voted at the end of 1985 to disband. ZWO did not agree to this request, but has sought to find a compromise solution. A committee of influential scientists in the area has recently made a proposal that would call for a much more simple organization, aimed primarily at relieving the ZWO Council for Social and Behavioral Sciences of the problem of establishing priorities. Discussions continue concerning the role and organization of NESPOB within ZWO.



## LE FINANCEMENT DE LA RECHERCHE EN SCIENCE POLITIQUE PAR LES FONDS PUBLICS EN BELGIQUE

(Fonds National de la Recherche Scientifique (F.N.R.S.) et Fonds de la Recherche Fondamentale Collective (F.R.F.C.))



Le F.N.R.S. et ses Fonds Associés (Fonds de la Recherche Fondamentale Collective, Institut Interuniversitaire des Sciences Nucléaires et Fonds de la Recherche Scientifique Médicale) sont des organismes publics qui ont pour fonction de financer la recherche fondamentale "pure" (vs. recherche appliquée ou recherche fondamentale orientée vers les besoins des pouvoirs publics) en Belgique dans toutes les disciplines scientifiques.

La distinction entre F.N.R.S. et Fonds Associés est liée essentiellement à de différences historiques et de sources de financement public (inscription budgétaire dans des budgets différents), mais ils ont la même administration et les mêmes règles de fonctionnement.

Les Sciences Humaines sont financées soit par le F.N.R.S. s'il s'agit d'octroi de mandats de chercheurs dépendant du F.N.R.S. ou d'aides financières sans engagement de chercheurs par les promoteurs, soit par le F.R.F.C. s'il s'agit de financer des projets de recherche pouvant inclure des engagements de chercheurs par les promoteurs. F.N.R.S. et F.R.F.C. couvrent toutes les disciplines scientifiques sauf, pour le F.R.F.C., ce qui est du domaine des sciences nucléaires et des sciences médicales qui relèvent des deux autres Fonds Associés déjà cités. Le financement de la recherche fondamentale en science politique est donc presque exclusivement assuré soit par le F.N.R.S. soit par le F.R.F.C.

Le F.N.R.S. et les Fonds Associés ne sont pas scindés linguistiquement dans leurs structures, mais bien dans leur budget. Les dossiers de demande sont examinés par des commissions scientifiques composées de Professeurs d'Université des deux régimes linguistiques, qui siègent ensemble tout en ayant accès à des budgets différents et non cessibles. Il existe une Commission "Sciences Economiques, Politiques et Sociales" qui examine les demandes dans ces disciplines et donc la plupart des demandes qui relèvent de la science politique.

Les Commissions relatives aux sciences humaines et qui pourraient également recevoir des demandes liées à l'étude du politique sont les suivantes: Histoire, Philosophie, Sciences Juridiques, Sciences Psychologiques et de l'Education.

La subvention accordée au F.N.R.S. en 1985 était de 497.821.327 FB (497.417.004 pour le secteur néerlandophone et 404.327.000 FB pour le secteur francophone). Celle accordée au F.R.F.C. pour la même année était de 699.600.000 FB (N: 381.300.000, F: 318.300.000). La subvention des quatre Fonds était en 1985 de 2.617.021.327 FB.

Les financements accordés dans la rubrique "Sciences Politiques et Administratives" dans les deux Fonds s'élèvent à 15.788.000 FB, soit 1,32% du total de leur budget. Sur le total des subventions des quatre Fonds en 1985, cela représente 0,6%. Il faut cependant noter que cette rubrique est limitative: elle n'inclut pas des secteurs de la sociologie, du droit, de l'histoire et même de la philosophie ou des mathématiques qui relèvent pour certains de la science politique.



Les principaux modes de financement sont les suivants:

### 1 MANDATS POUR LESQUELS LE F.N.R.S. EST EMPLOYEUR

Ils peuvent être:

- de durée déterminée: c'est le cas du mandat d'"Aspirant", de deux ans une fois renouvelable, accessible aux diplômés du second cycle, et de celui de "Chargé de Recherches", accessible aux docteurs, de deux ans (489 mandats en 1985)
- de durée indéterminée: c'est le cas du mandat de "Chercheur Qualifié", accessible à des chercheurs confirmés (121 mandats en 1985)

Les candidats doivent décrire leurs thèmes de recherche

Les chercheurs retenus seront rattachés à un Centre Universitaire.

### 2 AIDE AUX CHERCHEURS

Le F.N.R.S. accorde des aides de 1 Million de F.B. maximum à des projets ne supposant pas d'engagement de chercheurs: achat de matériel, réalisation de tâches comme des interviews, ... (budget total en 1985: 159.131.000 FB, soit en moyenne 410.131 FB par projet)

Les projets doivent être rentrés pour le 1er mars de chaque année

### 3 SOUTIEN DE PROGRAMMES DE RECHERCHE POURSUIVIS PAR UNE EQUIPE

Il est accordé par le F.R.F.C. Toute activité peut être financée. Les promoteurs peuvent engager du personnel scientifique et technique.

Il est basé sur des projets de recherche pouvant s'étaler sur plusieurs années et se traduit par une convention liant le promoteur, son Université et le F.R.F.C.

298 projets ont été acceptés en 1985 soit 2.347.651 FB en moyenne par projet.

Les demandes doivent également être rentrées pour le 1er mars.

### 4 AIDES DIVERSES DU F.N.R.S.

4.1. Participation à des Congrès ou séjours à l'étranger

4.2. Organisation de Congrès ou de séminaires en Belgique

4.3. Encouragement de groupes de contact interuniversitaire dans des domaines circonscrits

4.4. Octroi de bourses spéciales de doctorat offrant à des chercheurs bénéficiant de la stabilité d'emploi une mise en disponibilité d'un an.

4.5. Financement d'années sabbatiques pour les Professeurs d'Université.

A-P Frognier, Mai 1987





RESEARCH POLICY IN AUSTRIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE  
1984 - 1987



Institutions:

- 1. Austrian Science Foundation ("ASF") = Fonds zur Förderung der Wissenschaftlichen Forschung (FWF), Vienna
- 2. Austrian National Bank ("ANB") = Jubiläumsfonds der Österreichischen Nationalbank, Vienna

**Dr. Christian HAERPFER**

Institute for Political Science  
 University of Vienna  
 Hohenstaufengasse 9/7  
 A-1010 Vienna  
 Austria

Presented at the **ESF Conference on Research Policy in  
 Funding Political Science Research in Europe,**  
 21-22 May 1987

European University Institute, Florence, Italy



**LIST OF RESEARCH PROJECTS IN AUSTRIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE  
1984 - 1987**

Sponsored by the Austrian National Science Foundation  
(ASF-P) and the Science Foundation of the Austrian National  
Bank (ANB) in the Period from 1984 to 1986

According to the classification scheme of the American  
Political Science Association (APSA):

**(3) POLITICAL METHODOLOGY**

Anton AMANN (University of Vienna):  
Establishment of an Austrian Political Data Archive  
ANB 2485

**(4) PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION BEHAVIOUR**

Richard ROSE (University of Strathclyde):  
Public Employment in Austria  
(= Standardized crossnational Comparison)  
ANB 2959

Bernd MARIN (EUI FLORENCE):  
Organizational Patterns of Public Enterprises  
ANB 2805

Erhard MOCK:  
Patterns of Identification with Public Institutions  
ANB 2544



**(5) INTERNATIONAL POLITICS**

Helmut KRAMER (University of Vienna):  
Structural Problems of Austrian Foreign Policy  
ASF-P6229

Helmut KRAMER (University of Vienna):  
The Assessment of Political Risks of Foreign Investments  
ANB 2741

Heinrich SCHNEIDER (University of Vienna):  
The Politics of Administrative Reform in Poland, 1975  
ASF-P5258

Othmar HÖLL (Austrian Institute for International Affairs):  
Determinants and Perspectives of the Relations between  
Yugoslavia and Austria  
ANB 2430

Karl GRUBER (Executive Branch):  
Future Relations between Austria and Latin America  
ANB 2758

Karl KUMPFMÜLLER:  
Neofascism in South Tyrol  
ANB 2711

Fritz KARMASIN (Political Pollster):  
The Austrian Image in International Media  
ANB 2711

Hans-Georg HEINRICH (University of Vienna):  
Islamic Tendencies in Egypt  
ANB 2789



## **(8) COMPARATIVE POLITICS**

Günther CHALOUPEK/Joachim LAMEL (Interest Groups Think Tank)  
Social Partnership and Democratic Consensus. A Comparison  
Austria - Chile  
ANB 2477

Christian HAERPFER (University of Vienna):  
Structure and Dynamics of three European Party Systems  
(Standardized crossnational comparison)  
ANB 2650

## **(10) PUBLIC POLICY**

### **ECONOMIC POLICY**

Manfred DEISTLER (Technical University, Vienna):  
Quantification of Economic Policies in Austria  
ANB 2493

Rupert DOLLINGER (Interest Groups Think Tank):  
Individual Outlook and Economic Policy  
ANB 2651

Herbert TIEBER (Interest Group Think Tank):  
Privatisation of Public Companies  
ANB 2722

Heinz RÖGL (University of Vienna):  
Industrial Policy in Austria  
ANB 2846





## **ENERGY POLICY**

Hans FELLINGER:  
Power Plants and Public Opinion  
ANB 2973

Henrik KREUTZ (Nuremberg University):  
Technics and Nature in Politics  
ANB 2568

Herbert VETTER :  
Tschernobyl and Austria  
ANB 2827

## **SOCIAL POLICY**

Helga NOWOTNY (University of Vienna):  
Ideology and Praxis of the "new" Welfare State  
ANB 2433

Gilbert NORDEN (University of Vienna):  
Acceptance of the Welfare State in Austria  
ANB 2479

Josef WEIDENHOLZER (University of Linz):  
Subsidiarity as Alternative to traditional Social Policy  
ANB 2625

Manfred OETTL (Economic University of Vienna):  
Public and Private Welfare  
ANB 2961



## **FISCAL POLICY**

Christian SMEKAL (University of Innsbruck):  
State Debt and Democracy.  
ANB 2411

Karl SOCHER (University of Innsbruck):  
Fiscal Systems and Tax Acceptance  
ANB 2965

## **EDUCATION**

Walter RECHBERGER :  
University and Democracy in Austria  
ANB 2537

## **(12) FEDERALISM, STATE AND LOCAL POLITICS**

Hans-Georg HEINRICH (University of Vienna):  
Political Culture in Vienna and Warsaw  
ASF-P6161

## **(17) POLITICAL PARTIES AND INTEREST GROUPS**

Anton PELINKA (University of Innsbruck):  
Comparison of Regional Patterns of Neocorporatism in Austria  
ASF-P5401

Fritz KLENNER:  
"Social Partnership" in Austrian Public Opinion  
ANB 2832

Bernhard RASCHAUER (University of Vienna):  
Internal and External Perspectives of the Austrian Party  
System  
ANB 2462



E. TROTSENBURG:  
Party Conventions and Media  
ANB 2548

Franz HORNER (University of Salzburg):  
Austrian Parties at the Regional Level  
ANB 2916

Kurt SKALNIK (Executive Branch):  
Mass Media and Politics in Austria  
ANB 2936

Anton PELINKA (University of Innsbruck):  
Trade Unions and Nationalised Industry in Austria  
ASF-P6157

**(18) ELECTORAL BEHAVIOUR AND PUBLIC OPINION**

Christian HAERPFER (University of Vienna):  
Value Change and Postmaterialism in Austria  
(Standardized crossnational comparison)  
ANB 2424

Christian HAERPFER (University of Vienna):  
Psychological and Sociological Factors of Value Change  
ANB 2602

General Elections in 1986:

Paul NEURATH :  
Austrian Electoral Behaviour  
ANB 2849



Fritz PLASSER (University of Innsbruck):  
A Model of Austrian Voting  
ANB 2950

Rudolf BRETSCHNEIDER (Political Pollster):  
The Impact of Electoral Campaigns upon Voting Behaviour  
ANB 2969

**(19) POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIALIZATION**

Peter GERLICH (University of Vienna):  
Austrian Youth and Politics  
ANB 2777

**(21) WOMEN AND POLITICS**

Anton PELINKA (University of Innsbruck):  
Organization of Female Interests in Western Parties  
ANB 2812





|                             | Projects (AS) | Projects (ECU) | % of R | Research(AS) | Research (ECU) |
|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------|--------------|----------------|
| 1984                        |               |                |        |              |                |
| Austrian Science Foundation | 1.390.090     | 95.211         | 0.8 %  | 175.316.486  | 12.007.978     |
| Austrian National Bank      | 6.451.000     | 441.849        | 13.4 % | 48.007.950   | 3.288.215      |
| Total 1984                  | 7.841.090     | 537.060        | 3.5 %  | 223.324.436  | 15.296.193     |
| 1985                        |               |                |        |              |                |
| Austrian National Bank      | 4.525.800     | 309.986        | 8.9 %  | 50.922.550   | 3.487.845      |
| 1986                        |               |                |        |              |                |
| Austrian Science Foundation | 1.941.000     | 132.945        | 0.8 %  | 232.547.404  | 15.927.904     |
| Austrian National Bank      | 7.865.600     | 534.698        | 14.1 % | 55.594.450   | 3.807.839      |
| Total 1986                  | 9.806.600     | 667.643        | 3.4 %  | 288.141.854  | 19.735.743     |

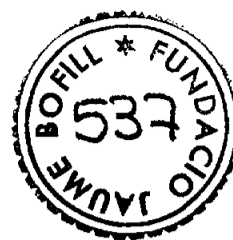
Table 1:

Funding of Political Science Projects in Austria, 1984 - 1986  
(Austrian Schillings-AS and ECU's)

Austrian Science Foundation = "Fonds zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Forschung" (FWF)  
Austrian National Bank = "Jubiläumsfonds der Österreichischen Nationalbank"



EUROPEAN SCIENCE FOUNDATION



CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH POLICY IN  
FUNDING POLITICAL SCIENCE IN EUROPE

PORTUGAL

(João Ferreira de Almeida)

1. During the dictatorial regime period - from the twenties until 1974 - the research in Political Science in Portugal was, non surprisingly, practically extinguished. As it is well known, if dictatorships do keep watching Social Sciences, they are specially carefull and suspicious about Political Science. That is why, during all the mentioned period, institutional research in this field was essentially confined to that, less critical, carried out at the Law Faculties of Lisbon and Coimbra, connected with Public Law (constitutional and administrative) and to that produced by sectors supporting the Regime.

Since April 1974 the way was open for the development of Social Sciences, in particular sociology, within research institutions and university schools. An whole generation of social scientists, several post-graduated abroad (in England, France, United States) has contributed and keeps contributing to this new impulse. In the specific area of Political Science, that naturally followed the new trend, we are also arriving, in my view, at a maturity phase which permits contributions of high quality in European Political Science.

2. The funding to political science in Portugal has a first possibility through Universities, Faculties and Research Institutes, but those funds are very scarce.

So political scientists have to make applications by competition.

The main internal possibility is Junta Nacional de Investigaçã  
e Tecnológica (J.N.I.C.T.)  
Científica, the public institute that coordinates scientific  
research in the country.



But the more important means come from international foundations such as Volkswagen or Tinker.

3. In order to give an idea about the state of the art of Political Science in Portugal I will give you some examples of research (themes and financing) now taking place in some portuguese institutions. It must be scressed that this account is, of course, by no means complete.

Research projects under course

Universidade de Lisboa (University of Lisbon)  
Instituto de Ciências Sociais (Institute of Social Sciences)  
Av. das Forças Armadas, Edif. ISCTE, Ala Sul, 19  
1600 LISBOA PORTUGAL  
TELEF: 732272

- . Subject: "Interest organizations, business associations and democratic consolidation in Portugal"  
Directors: Dr. Manuel de Lucena  
Dr. Carlos Gaspar  
Funding: The Tinker Foundation (Business associations...)  
European University Institute (Interest organizations...)
  
- . Subject: "The 'Theory of Justice' (Rawls) and the Portuguese political system"  
Director: Doctor Miguel V. Esteves Cardoso  
Funding: Gabinete de Filosofia do Conhecimento
  
- . Subject: "Factors of structural change in post-war Portugal (armed forces, state administration and Roman Catholic Church): 1945-1974"  
Director: Dr. Luís Filipe Salgado de Matos  
Funding: The Tinker Foundation  
Volkswagenwerk foundation



- . Subject: "Attitudes towards authority in the Portuguese Political Culture"  
Director: Doctor Miguel V. Esteves Cardoso  
Funding: Volkswagenwerk foundation
  
  - . Subject: "Social interests and parliamentary representativeness"  
Director: Doctor Manuel Braga da Cruz
  
  - . Subject: "Youth before Authority and Political Power in Portugal"  
Director: Doctor Manuel Braga da Cruz  
Funding: The Tinker Foundation
  
  - . Subject: "The decision making process in the Portuguese Executive"  
Director: Doctor Vasco Pulido Valente  
Funding: The Tinker Foundation
  
  - . Subject: "Political society, political system and decision making: the case of Portugal"  
Director: Dr. Joaquim Aguiar
  
  - . Subject: "The Sociology of fascism"  
Director: Dr. Manuel de Lucena
  
  - . Subject: "The relationship between the local societies and the State: political strategies in an urban space"  
Director: Dr. João Bonifácio Serra
  
  - . Subject: "Elections and Democracy: 1852-1986"  
Director: Doctor Maria Filomena Mónica
-





Universidade de Évora (University of Évora)

Largo dos Colegiais

7000 ÉVORA PORTUGAL

TELEF: 066/25572/3/4

- . Subject: "The role played by the elites in internal party conflicts: the case of PPD/PSD (Democratic popular party/Social democratic party)
- Director: Maria José Stock
- Funding: Friedrich-Naumann Foundation

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ISCTE (University Institute for the study of business and labour relations)

Av. das Forças Armadas,

1600 LISBOA PORTUGAL

TELEF: 735200

- . Subject: "Local power, urban innovation and fiscal austerity"
- Director: Doctor Juan Mozzicafreddo
- Funding: Volkswagenwerk foundation
  
- . Subject: "Political Culture in Portugal"
- Director: Doctor Franz Heimer
- Funding: Volkswagenwerk foundation
  
- . Subject: "Organization, decision making structures and power in the political and administrative system of the Portuguese 'município'"
- Director: Doctor Hüeller
- Funding: Volkswagenwerk foundation
  
- . Subject: "Portuguese political speech"
- Director: Dr. Madalena Matos



. Subject: "The II world war, the Iberian Peninsula and the survival of dictatorships"

Director: Doctor César de Oliveira

. Subject: "Comparative Study of the 85/86 electoral results, (Parliament, local administration, presidency)"

Director: Dr. Elisa Mattos Cardoso

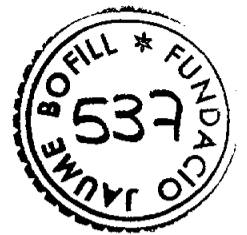
4. Priorities in political research made in Portugal have not yet been broadly discussed between the researchers of that area (\*). I hope that this meeting, <sup>in revealing</sup> the European trends of research and funding, will give an important contribution to clarify and help to define such priorities. I personally think that one of them will be in the field of Comparative Studies, and there is already a number of european requests for cooperation from portuguese scholars.

It will not be impossible, I think, to obtain effective support for cross-national comparisons from institutions like JNICT as long as portuguese participation will be from scratch as already happens with some important projects.

(\*). That is why research policies have been defined, until now, within each institute or faculty.



SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL  
Academy of Finland



Osmo Apunen

ARRANGEMENTS FOR POLITICAL SCIENCE RESEARCH FUNDING  
IN FINLAND

The Council of Social Sciences

The Council of Social Sciences is one of the permanent research funding bodies of the Academy of Finland. It is the main source of public research funding in Finland; the universities can avail themselves only limited resources for independent research funding purposes. Private funding of social science research plays no substantial role.

The Council is a self-governing institution of the research community in the sense that its members are appointed for 3 year terms primarily from professional university research staffs but recently also research oriented public institutions have been involved. The composition of the Council must reflect balanced regional interests as well as a balance between male and female scholars, if possible. The Council is internally organized in discipline areas: psychology & pedagogy; social studies (sociology, social psychology, social policy); economics & statistics; law; political science including political history, international relations and local & public administration.

The Council is represented in Scandinavian research councils for social sciences. It is subordinated to the Central Commission of Research Councils in the Academy of Finland and the chairman of the Council is member of the Commission.

The research funding policy of the Council reflects mainly national and local interests because of its very composition. The autonomy of different discipline areas is very clear. Hence the committee of political science, consisting of two members of the present Council, is the very body which could and should take responsibility in international collaborative research ventures concerning its disciplinary area. It selects research proposals



submitted by universities, other research institutions, and individual scholars. The Committee may initiate its own research proposals. The Council follows usually those priorities set by discipline area committees.

### Resources

The Council may provide resources for research ventures in several ways which can also be combined with each other:

General research funding: Research awards for small and medium-size research proposals (total expenditures not exceeding 400 000 - 500 000 FIM; usually 2-3 years allocations in political science amount to 200 000 - 400 000 FIM) - big projects (from 500 000 to more than 1 000 000 FIM are submitted to the Central Commission which has its own funds.) In 1987 the Council has some 5.2 million FIM for general research funding purposes. Some of the research proposals have had links to international or cross-national research ventures.

Travel grants: Primarily for scientific conferences; total amount in 1987 is about 1.8 million FIM which means that most of the professionals may get at least one travel grant annually (approximately 10 000 FIM). Council's own research fellows have a slight priority in competition. Award may be used for joint research ventures. Also prominent foreign scholars may be invited to Finland taking use of a grant from the Council. Post-graduate students may get special grants for studies abroad.

International and cross-national special programmes The Council has some 400 000 FIM for Finnish research programmes which have international or cross-national links or affiliations.

Research fellows and personal grants: The Council has its own research staff system. 3-4 research professors (usually for a period of 3-5 years which may be continued by application); senior research fellows (17), junior research fellows (23) and research assistants (48) all appointed to 3 year terms which may be continued, and personal research grants for one year full-time research (28).

No rules prevent the Council from using these resources for international or cross-national research ventures if they are competitive in qualitative terms and properly managed.





Political Science Priority Areas

The Council has financed in 1986-1987 some 30 research proposals or programmes in the discipline area of political science; f.e.:

- electoral behavior and parliamentarism in Finland
- political parties, corporative development and political decision-making
- problems of political legitimacy & new social forces
- the Finnish bureaucratic tradition and system
- development studies and peace research
- integration processes in Europe
- youth and party politics

In its long-term planning the Council intends to increase resource allocations for international research exchanges which in 1986-1987 amount to some 14% of its expenditures. Attention will be paid to post-graduate training and to visits of foreign scholars in Finland for research purposes. The Academy will also initiate international evaluation procedures for specific disciplines in Finland. Political science has not, however, been among those disciplines which will be evaluated in the near future. The process of evaluation may provide some ways to solve problems of coordination in comparative research ventures.

Note: 1 US \$ = 5 FIMs