PROPOSED OUTLINE FOR THE MAIN REPORT

— Second Revised Draft —

The IPSP Report gathers the state-of-the-art knowledge about the desirability and possibility of all relevant forms of structural social change. It synthesizes the knowledge on the principles, possibilities, and methods for improving the main institutions of the modern societies.

The IPSP Report seeks consensus whenever possible but does not hide controversies and honestly presents up-to-date arguments and analyses, and debates about them.

The IPSP Report does not cover all social issues and all social policies, but focuses on the most important issues involving substantial changes and bearing on the long run perspective.

The IPSP Report draws on the competence of a few hundred academics (of all relevant disciplines, perspectives, and regions of the world) willing and able to engage in a true interdisciplinary dialogue on key dimensions of social progress.

The IPSP Report, to be completed in 2017, will be addressed to all social actors, movements, organizations, politicians and decision-makers, in order to provide them with the best expertise on questions that bear on social change.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

BASIC GUIDELINES

COMMON QUESTIONS FOR EACH CHAPTER

- where do we stand and what are the trends ?
- what do principles of justice suggest?
- major obstacles and opportunities

COMMON APPROACH FOR EACH CHAPTER

- identify consensus and debates/disagreements among experts
- present scientific advances and identify research gaps
- compare/relate academic knowledge and public opinion

CROSS-CUTTING TOPICS THROUGHOUT THE REPORT

Four cross-cutting topics are not be treated in separate chapters, but are referred to throughout the report.

- **science, technology and innovation**: how the research and innovation process interacts with social processes (a special team will work on weaving this topic throughout the report);

- **globalization**: it impacts all aspects of societies, creates opportunities and threatens established norms and situations;

- **social movements**: social progress is not mainly the work of official authorities, and a great variety of actors of social transformation are considered both for the analysis of trends and the examination of possible changes guided by justice principles;

- **belonging/exclusion**: social relations involve not just resources and power, but also identity and recognition, it is therefore important to think of these aspects in the various parts of the report.

DETAILED TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTERS

1 - SOCIAL TRENDS AND NEW GEOGRAPHIES

- Threats & opportunities facing human societies / sense of urgency (the social roots of many problems) / the need for this report
- Are the current institutions able to cope with emerging problems? Are they fit for our purposes?
- The history of societal transformations and their determinants
- The current transition
- New geographies (of capitalism, of finance, of consumption, of diasporas – e.g., growing BRICS influence in poor countries, mismatch of citizenship and workplace in China…)
- Imagining possible futures, preferred futures, probable futures
- Beyond trends, there are multiple possibilities
- How to get there
- Box: Globalization
- Box: Science and technology
- Box: Social movements

2 - SOCIAL PROGRESS: DO WE HAVE A COMPASS?

- The main ethical notions in this report:
  - social justice & equity
  - democracy & freedom & rights
  - solidarity & belonging
  - well-being & flourishing
- What is social progress?
  (changes in the notion of social progress/critiques of the notion of progress/ history before the split between natural sciences and social sciences & humanities and before the establishment of the Euro-centric worldview)
- The main views on distributive justice and on a good society
- The articulation of positive and normative analysis
- Social structure, institutions, policies
- Humans and non-human animals / changing relationships to other forms of life
- New indicators, measurement of social progress, hierarchy of outcomes
- Box: belonging/exclusion

PART I – SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATIONS

CHAPTER 3. THE PARADOXES OF INEQUALITY

- Paradoxical trends in living standards
  (convergence and divergence across the world and within countries / elimination of poverty / trends in health and longevity) (note: take account of transfers)
- Economic transformation in various parts of the world – why different paces?
- The future of Africa
- Trends in social stratification and social mobility
  (can everyone be middle-class? / segregation and discrimination / global-local and urban-rural divide / elites in the world)
- New geographies of wealth and poverty
- Drivers of inequality / is there trickle down?
- Technological trends and their social impact, how innovation includes or excludes
- Health, education and inequalities
- Social determinants of health in transnational perspective
- Rethinking the model of epidemiological and demographic transition
- Demography / demographic transitions / ageing population / youth in developing countries
- Sex ratio and social consequences (e.g., China)
- Issues about the measurement of inequalities and poverty
- Multiple dimensions of inequality and deprivation (incl. housing) / indicators of well-being
- Inequality of opportunities vs. inequality of outcomes

CHAPTER 4. NEW GROWTH OR NO GROWTH?

- Outlook of growth in developed and developing countries / new sources of growth
- The need for growth in developing countries / phases of development
- Sustainable development or de-growth, dematerialization of the sources of well-being
- Conflicts of values (e.g., living standards vs. heritage) / change in the perception of our place in nature (overlap with chapter on culture)
- Evolving consumption patterns
- Ageing as a challenge to growth
- Technological opportunities and risks (e.g., leapfrogging, geoengineering)
- Global resources, environment, climate change
- Environmental change and Global Health: global warming, environmental toxicity, the "anthropocene" and health
- Energy usage, energy access, and climate change
- Water usage and shortage
- Sustainable farming and animal welfare

- Environmental justice and environmental dimensions of social in/justice (incl. animal rights and biodiversity)
- Green GDP and sustainability indicators
- Actors: social and ecological movements, lobbies

CHAPTER 5. TOWARD AN URBAN SOCIETY?

- Urban and rural issues, land use, public vs. private spaces
- Future cities
- Material infrastructures
- Tensions between greater spatial mobility and civil status/rights of those on the move
- Challenges of diversity in cities
- The future of farming
- The future of Transportation/Housing/Construction/Energy Use
- Land use and energy production (bioenergy)
- The future of tourism

CHAPTER 6. MARKETS, FINANCE AND CORPORATIONS: DOES CAPITALISM HAVE A FUTURE?

- Multiple capitalisms / distinguish markets and capitalism
- Historical perspective, denaturalize institutions
- Trends and limits in commodification
- The ethics of capitalism
- The future of finance
- The future of the corporation and of entrepreneurship (shareholder value / democratic firms / cooperatives / corporate social responsibility / liability regimes / future of accounting)
- Transnational corporations and jurisdictions, rule of law issues
- Too much or too little risk taking and innovation?
- Private vs. social values
- Global value chains and development
- Intellectual property rights (overlap with chapter on transnational governance)
- Actors: social movements, lobbies

CHAPTER 7. MEANINGFUL WORK FOR ALL?

- Is there a right to work?
- Share of labor in total income
- Different trends in labor time / chosen part-time work

- Is precariousness the standard of capitalism? Shifts in power to set the terms of work and pay / workers and owners (historical perspective)
- New technologies, job creation and the future of work / shifts in demand for skills / disappearance of large returns to scale
- The interdependence between technology and social forces and cultures
- Impact of globalization (migrations, FDI, trade) on the labor market
- Discrimination (gender, ethnicity, migrants) in hiring and at work
- The CEO labor market
- Mobility of high skilled workers
- Informal sector
- E-commerce
- Precarious labor / unfree and bonded labor
- The future of unemployment and self-employment / youth unemployment
- Gender and the world of Work
- Home work and consumption, DIY
- Home production, social norms regarding paid/unpaid work
- Industry 4.0 / growth of service industry
- Unions and labor regulations (domestic and global) / do unions protect only the employed?
- Is there a trade-off equality-productivity (e.g., re gender)?
- Job quality, job satisfaction
- Status, social relations at work, power
- Social protection, flex-security, labor status
- What has happened to the workers' movement?

CHAPTER 8. PERSPECTIVES FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE AND WELL-BEING

- New perspectives on: the equality-efficiency tradeoff / gender and racial issues / respect and recognition / animal rights
- Rethinking the welfare state in a globalized and ageing society
- Education, health, pensions
- Not-for-profit and non-market economic activities, the social economy, collaborative production (wiki)
- Bottom-up initiatives against poverty
- Fair trade
- Empowerment of stakeholders
- Coordinated or global taxation
- The future of migrations
- Are there (market?) alternatives to capitalism / do social democracy and socialism have a future?

- The new search for well-being: the determinants of happiness / shifting cultures and life goals / changes in values / new metrics of well-being
- Actors: old and new social movements, states, international institutions

PART II - POLITICAL REGULATION, GOVERNANCE AND SOCIETAL TRANSFORMATIONS

CHAPTER 9. THE PARADOXES OF DEMOCRACY AND THE RULE OF LAW

- Paradoxical trends in democratic and authoritarian practices: disaffection versus "springs"
- Paradoxical trends in human rights, freedom, sense of security
- Democracy in an ageing population: what intergenerational social contract?
- The future of national economic policy
- Public services and public/private partnerships, NGOs
- Federal, national, local structures of governance
- Public order and policing
- Diversity, multiculturalism and communitarianism
- Protection of minority rights
- Situation of internal migrants (e.g., in China, Russia)
- Political corruption
- The rule of law
- The judiciary
  (independence from government / judicial systems around the world / democratic judicial systems / protection of the vulnerable / alternatives to penalties and incarceration)
- Do global and transnational institutions and mechanisms undermine, pressure or enhance domestic policy?

CHAPTER 10. VIOLENCE, WARS, PEACE, SECURITY

- Geo-political shifts and security governance
- The future of empires and imperialism
- Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction
- Cross-border military conflict
- Ethnicity, civil wars, terrorism (ethnicity is not only a source of conflict)
- Violent conflicts between religious communities (overlap with chapter 15)
- The future of nations and nationalism
- International security - humanitarian intervention, self-defense, peace-enforcement and peace-building
- Security policy, surveillance vs. liberty

CHAPTER 11. GLOBAL POLICY AND SUPRANATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

- The new global dis/order and its impact on populations
- What accountability and liability of supranational institutions and processes?
- IGOs, NGOs
- Technocratic internationalism
- Inter-state and regional cooperation
- The European integration experience (free movement, pressure on welfare state…)
- International migration and refugee flows
- Human rights
- Global risks (finance, military, terrorism, diseases, climate)
- International law and international courts, soft law
- Supra and transnational rule of law issues
- Bottom-up initiatives
- The internet, development and free communication
- Global Health Governance and Diplomacy
- Epidemics, Pandemics, and Preparedness: rethinking infectious diseases in the realm of globalization
- Measurement, surveillance, infrastructures and insurance for a global health system

CHAPTER 12. GLOBAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE

- The role of inter-state cooperation for the welfare state and public goods (incl. environment)
- Trade agreements, WTO, and foreign investment
- Financial deregulation and its aftermath
- Austerity policy
- International labor regulations
- International taxation, tax havens
- Intellectual property rights and their effects (incl. health)
- International aid and the debate about its impact
- Migrations, remittances, direct cash transfers
- Regulation of illegal trades (drugs, prostitution, weapons)
- Initiatives on global resources, global public goods
- Bottom-up initiatives
- Governance of internet, economic consequences

CHAPTER 13. PERSPECTIVES FOR FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY

- Questioning democracy and power
  (what is democracy? / formal and real power / political parties / voting and decision rules / media / checks and balances / lobbying and corruption / threats to democracy/constitutional design and implementation)
- Debates and views about freedom and its relation to democracy and the rule of law
- Are there any alternatives to democracy?
- Democracy re-visited or the re-invention of democracy
  (future governance, representation, participation, contestation, transparency, accountability)
- Governance issues and models in developing countries
- How to re-capacitate democracy in a globalized world/ what social movements can benefit from globalization
- Geography of problems and geography of institutions: how to address the mismatch
- Extending democracy, inclusion, citizenship issues
  (enfranchising minorities, women, migrants, future generations, federalism, devolution, autonomy / decentralization)
- Pro-democracy movements and counter-movements / Who are the actors of progress?

PART III –TRANSFORMATIONS IN VALUES, NORMS, CULTURES

CHAPTER 14. THE PARADOXES OF CULTURES, VALUES AND IDENTITIES

- Paradoxical trends in global connectedness and parochialism-localisms
- New architectures of membership
- Cosmopolitanization / balkanization of cultures
- What is culture? Trends in arts and culture in various regions
- Heritage values
- Trends in values and lifestyles, impacts on economy and society
- Arts and social in/justice, access to culture
- New cosmopolitan citizens/elites
- The contested notion of a good life (historical perspective)

CHAPTER 15. RELIGIONS, WORLDVIEWS AND SOCIETY

- Globalization of Christianism / Pentecostal revolution
- Transformations in rituals and liturgy
- Debate about the clash of civilizations
- New forms of nationalism (e.g., Hinduism)
- Changes in religion (influence of secularism; optionalization)
- New public roles for religions / why political religions?
- Religions as sources of community and solidarity or division and intolerance
- Secularization and de-secularisation
- Ideologies and absolute worldviews
- The future of fanaticism and intolerance
- Right to have a religion versus atheism
- Religions and democracy
- Religions and science, education
- Why are people religious? Well-being and religiosity

CHAPTER 16. PLURALIZING FAMILY, GENDER, SEXUALITY

- Pluralization and differential normative acceptance
- The future of the family
- Families and transmissions of inequalities
- The future of gender
- Gender relations - the cultural typification of genders
- Care work and care chains

- Intergenerational issues
- North-South perspectives on gender and sexual orientation / gender issues and nationalism / acceptance trends and backlash
- Global feminism
- Sex ratios and missing girls (overlap with chapter on inequalities)
- Sexual orientation: trends in repression/recognition
- New reproductive technologies and their impact on gender issues
- Work issues (cross-cut with the labor chapter)
- Actors: social movements

CHAPTER 17. THE BOUNDARIES OF LIFE

- Ability, "chronicity" and technobiomedical enhancement (focus on youth as well as ageing)
- Human enhancement and transhumanism
- Uncoupling gender and biological reproduction in the age of medically assisted procreation
- Dying, palliative care and euthanasia
- The remaking of the clinic: personalized medicine, e-health, and medical tourism
- Mental disability, inclusion/exclusion, flourishing
- Non-human animals: shifts in respect and rights

CHAPTER 18. CAN EDUCATION PROMOTE EQUITY AND JUSTICE?

- Trends in education, including impact of new technologies
- Impact of education on society and social mobility / interdependence with inequalities
- Is education a goal or a means? What kind of people do we want to educate? Regional perspectives (social mobility, empowerment…)
- Expectation gaps
- Gender issues in various regions of the world
- Suspicion of expert knowledge
- Fragmentation of education / defunding / increased inequalities (access to internet and MOOCs…)
- Marketization of education
- Has education abandoned its role in promoting civic culture?
- Situation of humanities worldwide and weakening of social sciences
- The future of higher education vis-à-vis the three normative themes (justice, democracy, solidarity)

- New geographies of education: digital access without certification (the university model may never become universal)
- Is education a factor of global uniformity and death of local cultures, or of homogenization and solidarity?
- Meritocracy and social justice
- Innovative experiments

CHAPTER 19. MEDIA, COMMUNICATION AND LANGUAGES

- The global scale and the influence of the media
- Marketization
- Entertainment and advertising industry
- Digitalization, big data
- Social media vs. traditional media
- How large media corporations' strategies impact polity and society?
- New linguistic geographies
- Linguistic justice
- Social movements and new technologies of communication

CHAPTER 20. PERSPECTIVES FOR SOLIDARITY, BELONGING AND FLOURISHING

- Trade-offs between inclusion-belonging and conformism
- Different perspectives on solidarity / debates about universalism / is there a model of tolerant localism?
- Debates about inclusion and cultural diversity (e.g., the deaf movement)
- Can the cosmopolitan canopy be a protective umbrella for diversity? Does cosmopolitanization enlarge or undermine solidarity?
- Debates about communitarianism / different views on community and belonging
- Well-being and community, values, cultures
- Arts and culture as a source of human flourishing
- Well-being and eudaimonia / how to promote the sense of a meaningful life
- Human agency and the actors of progress

CONCLUDING CHAPTERS

CHAPTER 21. THE MULTIPLE DIRECTIONS OF SOCIAL PROGRESS

- Acknowledged and ignored urgencies
- Are there credible alternatives to current institutions?
- Emerging alternatives, blocked alternatives
- Is neoliberalism in crisis? What emerges afterward and/or elsewhere?
- Convergence versus multiple paths and models
- Trade-offs and synergies between dimensions of progress
- What are the mechanisms for changing the public discourse
- What can be done in a global world?
- Bottom–up initiatives

CHAPTER 22. THE CONTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCES TO POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE

- Historical emergence of social sciences
  (historically, natural sciences and social sciences were much more combined; then a split between the two occurred; this report brings again together these different parts)
- Why social sciences are needed today?
  (embedding living and physical scientific progress in society, need for critical perspective on institutions, processes, actors, innovations…)
- How social sciences should work to address complex societal challenges and the need for interdisciplinary responses
- Going beyond euro-centrism of social sciences
  (multipolarization, new perspectives, reformulated agenda, new frameworks and new epistemologies), towards global social sciences
- Evaluation of the relation between social sciences and policy (actors, stakeholders, strategies, decisions and assessments)