

Social Sciences in Latin America.

- The object of this talk is to share some views on the stages of development of S.S. in L. Am. After several years dealing with this subject, either at the U. of Chile and to some extent at the local level what is today S.S. in L. Am.
- What S.S.: sociology, pol sci, economy, + to some extent history; anthropology I don't know enough.
- The evolution: 3 periods:
 - a) The traditional period - Upto the 50's.
 - S.S. has no scientific tradition. What prevail are social essays in the historical, institutional, descriptive approach. They are not autonomous disciplines.
 - b) The scientific period: Keynes; Peter Herity + Filasco (methodology) - S.S. is a science has no ideology. It is axiomatic.
 - Formation of the social scientist: U.S. or Europe.
 - Departments are a carbon copy of some U.S. department
 - Institutional arrangements: Chicago school - Visiting professors
 - Social research is normally a research already done in U.S.
 - How relevant is S.S. as developed in U.S. or Europe to L. Am. Resources - 90% in developed world.
 - Economics: The process of investment: 60-70% is public. The multiplier: \times determination rest heavily on the multiplier; but this assumes that a country has a capital goods sector; ...; specific trade;
 - Money + banking: open market operations are an important tool \rightarrow but we don't have capital mobility

- Studies + development in voting behaviour.
- Samuelson economics is a very special case; Keynes also.
- Marxist's text are not better.
- To publish a paper in U.S. or Europe.
- Unequal exchange: We L. Am. imports theories, methods + philosophies; we export raw data.
- "They study us; but we do not study them" Strongly

c) - Unsatisfactoriness - This stage emerges by the end of the 60's - It is difficult to characterize.

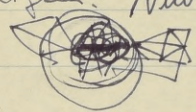
- 1) It is a rejection of the developed S.S. Hegemony, particularist
- 2) Boundary of the disciplines are difficult to ~~define~~ ~~secret~~
- 3) Multidisciplinary approach.
- 4) A rediscovery of Marxism.
- 5) Dominant paradigms are being rejected.

- A new "theory" of course have not emerge.
- Dependency + structuralism...
- All ^{of} the unsatisfactory period developed in a academic turmoil not in a vacuum.
- S.S. research have to be rooted in the needs of the society - "State of the arts" is important to be taken in consideration
- S. scientist is first ~~citizen~~; ciudadano. - \rightarrow Forerprochialis.
- Ideology is outspoken - Pluralism; \rightarrow commitment.
- Chilean experience in economics.
- Weakness of institutions
- Post-graduate programs may be the answer.

To summarize:

- 1. S. Sciences in Lat Am. have stronger ideological commitments than in Europe or U.S.
- 2. - European + North American influence has declined
- 3. - S. scientist research is primarily oriented toward an "explanation" of what is going on in Lat America;
- 4. - Institutional situation of social science in L. A is very unstable; Latin American solidarity; a sense of belonging.
- 5. - Academic quality is an important problem because of the commitment of the social scientist.

Just into a book. } - Does it allow such more; to design a research project.

Paradigm  New paradigm paradigm

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Social Sciences in Latin America

Evolution, changes and problems

1. What social sciences
2. Three periods in the social science development in Latin America
3. The "traditional period" - Up to 1950
4. The "scientific period"
 - Uncritical acceptance of U.S. and European theories
5. The "period of unsatisfaction"
 - The "special case"
 - Dependence theory
6. Ideology commitment and social sciences
7. Institution building.