

2nd Interdisciplinary Forum
Conference proceedings



International Interdisciplinary Forum 2017

Berlin, 21-23 April 2017

Conference organizers: Anne Hermle, Florian Bürger, Andreas Lang

Editor of the proceedings: Andreas Lang

Contact: info@id-forum.org

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Co-operation partner: Andrea von Braun Foundation

The proceedings of the International Interdisciplinary Forum 2017 contain the abstracts of the presentations that the participants give during the conference. Each abstract is complemented by a list of research areas:

Law
Economics
Political science
Education science, social work
Cultural studies, history
Philosophy, theology
Art, music
Medicine
Biology, psychology
Physics, chemistry
Mathematics, computer science

Depending on project and presenter, these disciplines are dyed with the following meanings:

- Green letters: **disciplines in which the presenter has expertise**
- Red background: **disciplines from which the participant wishes to receive feedback**
- Green letters on red background: **presenter has expertise and looks for feedback**

Bio-engineering for bone tissue regeration : ethic and technical perspectives

Time: 9:00

Room: Thüringen

Jérôme Grenier, Bertrand David, Hervé Duval, Didier Letourneur

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Université Paris-Saclay

In traumatology, bone substitutes are often necessary for the treatment of large bone defects. Around one million bone grafting procedures are performed in the United States. The gold standard for restoring bone defects is autologous bone grafting i.e. the source of bone is from patient's body (often iliac crest). However, nearly 30% surgeries involving an autograft arise medical complications. If autograft is not possible allograft is performed from a cadaver but rises an immune response and may transmit disease. A promising alternative way to direct grafting consists in producing in vitro biohybride materials, an association of a porous scaffold and osteocompetent cells. This tissue engineering approach may be technically feasible but ethical and economic issues remain: Where do the cells come from? Can this procedure be economically sustainable for the society?

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22.4.2017 in Berlin - 2nd Interdisciplinary Forum - www.id-forum.org

How to measure and predict empathy with behavioral, physiological and computational methods

Time: 9:00
Room: Berlin

Hanna Drimalla

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Humboldt University of Berlin (Berlin School of Mind and Brain)

Have you ever cried during a sad movie or enjoyed watching a cheerful child? In interactions, we often empathize with the people around us: we feel or understand what another human being is experiencing. Although empathy has been intensively studied in psychological research, measuring the empathy is still a challenging task. I will present different types of empathy as well as physiological and behavioral methods to measure them. Furthermore, I will show preliminary result of a psychological study that is addressing the measurement of empathy. This study explores how different types of empathy can be predicted from facial muscle activity and skin conductance response using machine learning technologies. Additionally, the study aims to identify specific pattern of empathy via clustering algorithm. There will be also time to discuss theory and methods of measuring empathy as well as to try out some measurements of empathy by yourself.

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“Do not be afraid” - The German Protestant Church Congress in Hamburg 1981 as an Event Representing the Peace Movement in West Germany during the Early 1980s.

Felicitas Hartung (née Haber)

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Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg

The German Protestant Church Congress took place in Hamburg in 1981 and addressed personal, social, and political fears and anxieties. It was part of the peace movement in Germany during the early 1980s, since the Church Congress discussed the fear and anxiety related to NATO's double track decision to which the peace movement stood opposed. It further considered an atomic threat and the Cold War in general. Two conflicts that can be drawn from the statements at the Church Congress are addressed in my presentation, a political and a theological one. First, participants in the Church Congress contradicted certain contemporary political statements, such as the assurance of achieving peace through a policy of deterrence. And second, the Christian demand for pacifism that is rooted in the Sermon on the Mount results in a rejection of weapons, which would have meant staying defenseless in a world full of atomic bombs. Christian values were thus challenged.

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Time: 9:00

Room: Mainz

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Trace analysis of heavy metals in water

Uliana Pinaeva, Travis Wade, Marie-Claude Clochard

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Ecole Polytechnique

Time: 9:00

Room: Hamburg

The needs of water monitoring in different environmental context, issued from European and national regulations, push towards real-time and in-situ analyses to improve the reliability of monitoring regarding to the representativity of sampling and getting faster information. Tolerable limits are now in the low $\mu\text{g/L}$ range. This requires portable, low-cost, environmentally friendly and sensitive instruments, which are able to analyze heavy metal concentrations in water. New membrane electrodes developed at the Laboratoire des Solides Irradiés are very sensitive and have for example a Limit of Detection (LOD) of $0.13 \mu\text{g/L}$ for Pb^{2+} that is five times lower than the LOD for the Screen Printed Electrodes. Another key feature of this new system is that the pre-concentration step is realized by adsorption, not by electro-deposition. The biocompatibility, low-cost, ease-of-use and in-situ sampling of the sensor enable the reduction of measurement costs, miniaturization and reliability.

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The economic, legal and social cohesion of the e-mobility sector in the Netherlands. Conclusions for other countries, in particular Poland.

Dominik Brodacki

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Institute of European Studies, University of Warsaw

Time: 10:00

Room: Thüringen

The Netherlands is a country with a highly developed electromobility market. However, this would not be possible without a synchronized and coherent policy aimed at eliminating systemic, market, legal, infrastructural, technological and economic barriers, resulting in the removal of the key social barrier. The Dutch electromobility sector is systematically characterized by its interoperability and its consistency in the long term. In turn, the financing of new technologies is largely based on public-private partnership and on an effective mechanism for its application. The functioning economic system thus creates a good environment for investing in innovative solutions, which in turn results in a dynamic development in the field of transport. What actions did the Netherlands had to take to create an efficient electromobility system, providing energy security in this area and what conclusions can be drawn for Poland?

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A Demystification of Consciousness

Felice Tavera-Salyutov

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Universität zu Köln

Time: **10:00**

Room: **Berlin**

Consciousness might be “just about the last surviving mystery” (Dennett, 1991), that is – we do not quite know how to think about it. Going away from a rather problematic dualistic view often demands to break with our habitual thinking of consciousness. Even neuroscientists speak of ‘memory activating this and that part of the brain’. Psychologists speak of ‘a self and its brain’. But famously, when looking inside the brain, there is ‘nobody home’. According to Dennett (1991), accepting dualism is antiscientific, as it is giving up on demystifying consciousness. Hence, he formulates new rules for an empirical theory of the mind. Dennett’s multiple drafts model of consciousness shall be discussed as a chance to radically negate a dualistic approach. Besides, other models and conceptions from any discipline, as well as defense for a dualistic view, are very welcome for the discussion.

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COSME-the largest European support system for entrepreneurs: problems and resolutions

Time: 10:00

Room: Hamburg

Stanislaw Lipiec

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Pedagogical University of Cracow

COSME (Programme for the Competitiveness of Enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises) and Horizon 2020 have been introduced in 2014. Both of them were designed to support creativeness and innovativeness of economy and science in the EU.

Significant part of these programs should strongly support development of SMEs. Unfortunately, it looks like majority of the European entrepreneurs do not participate in either of them regarding financial and non-financial aid.

Based on the preliminary research, it has been noticed that the main reason is that COSME and Horizon 2020 are not well-known and recognized by the entrepreneurs. It has been also observed that in central Europe the structural funds displace COSME and H2020 support. Additionally, pathologies and bureaucracy violate the process of participation. Additionally, both funds pass for “hard funds” among entrepreneurs.

It is necessary to reform the system of these programs to obtain the full impact on the European SMEs.

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Linking Inequality and Happiness: The Impact of Fairness Perceptions in Europe

Time: 11:00
Room: Thüringen

Licia Bobzien

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Hertie School of Governance

Self-evaluated happiness is unequally distributed across individuals and across societies. Disclosing the puzzle of which determinants explain variation in happiness levels motivated research among a variety of disciplines. Income inequality is seen as one determinant of happiness. While past studies asked whether self-centred motives or relative concerns mediate the relationship, this study offers an approach based upon fairness perceptions. It argues that individual happiness levels do not directly depend upon income inequality per se; they are rather interrelated with underlying fairness conceptions individuals have towards those inequalities. The analysis distinguishes between procedural and distributional fairness to analyse the impact on happiness and tests the hypothesis empirically for 24 European countries. The empirical evidence is generally supportive of the proposed mechanism that fairness perceptions mediate the empirical relationship between inequality and happiness.

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Molecular machines that can sense and respond to their environment

Time: 11:00
Room: Berlin

James W. Hindley

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Imperial College London

Pore-formation is ubiquitous in nature and underpins a variety of key biological functions such as cell signalling and regulation. My research aims to exploit the exciting potential this phenomenon affords for on-demand release or mixing of different molecular species through the development of biomolecular machines that respond to different stimuli. One design strategy exploits membrane mediated protein communication, enabling protein channels to open in response to local increases in enzyme concentration. A second approach exploits UV light-responsive functionality present in the membrane to form nanopores.

This technology framework will underpin applications ranging from controlled smart drug delivery through to the bottom-up construction of synthetic cells. I will not only highlight some of my research, but place it in the context of the development of synthetic biology, and the economic and societal challenges that must be overcome to take full advantage of this promising field.

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The Special Court for Sierra Leone: How the use of Leaders as Insider witnesses legitimised Impunity

Ishmail Pamsm-Conteh

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The University of Leeds, Leeds, UK.

Time: 11:00

Room: Mainz

Article 1(1) of the Special Court for Sierra Leone's statute gave it competence, "to prosecute persons who bear the greatest responsibility for serious violations of international law and Sierra Leonean law committed in the territory of Sierra Leone since 30 November 1996, including the leaders who, in committing such crimes, have threatened the establishment of and implementation of the peace process in Sierra Leone." Insider witnesses, are so called, because they can be close to the alleged perpetrators, and can provide the court with evidence regarding their motivation for committing those crimes and their state of mind at the time of the incident. The paper will aim to establish that the SCSL by using leaders as insider witness in which they subsequently evaded prosecution, legitimised impunity. Which is contrary to the mandate of the Court, and objectives of international criminal tribunals.

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The Relevance of Person-Culture-Fit for Self-Esteem: Using a geographical method for answering a psychological question

Time: 11:00
Room: Hamburg

Tobias Ebert, Jochen E. Gebauer (University of Mannheim), Peter
J. Rentrow (University of Cambridge)

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University of Mannheim

According to much psychological theory, fitting in one's socio-cultural context is described as a powerful predictor of self-esteem. In sharp contrast, however, empirical evidence suggests that such effects of person-culture-fit are small at best. In the present research, we seek to illuminate why these fit effects are so elusive. We argue that traditional demarcations of socio-cultural contexts by predefined spatial entities (e.g. cities or regions) fails to depict a person's actually relevant context. Therefore, we propose a new approach based on geographical coordinates allowing us to define customized contexts for each target person. We tested our new operationalization in a sample of 3.131.700 participants of an online survey in the US. Our results a) reveal a non-negligible relationship between person-culture-fit and self-esteem and b) strongly suggest that a main reason for weak effects in previous studies stems from an overly broad demarcation of socio-cultural contexts.

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Women, Social Capital and Economic Development in African Economic History

Time: 12:00

Room: Thüringen

Jennifer Köhler

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London School of Economics and Political Science

Recently, a substantial empirical and theoretical body of literature in economics has emphasised the positive effects of female empowerment on economic growth and development in the developing world. At the same time, sociological studies find gender roles to be slow to change. Putting these different strands of research together, my paper analyses the long-term effects of informal historical institutions, namely pre-colonial gender roles, on contemporary African development. To do so, I construct a spatial measure of pre-colonial female status on the African continent from anthropological data sources, which I then combine with light density at night as a proxy for contemporary development. I find a robust persistent effect of historical gender inequality on contemporary African development. Besides the persistence of gender norms, social capital and civic engagement seem to act as a channel for the persistent effects of female empowerment on African development.

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The Future of Biomechatronics between Dream and Reality

Florian Fesch

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Technische Universität Darmstadt

Time: **12:00**

Room: **Berlin**

The basic idea of bionics, that is to transfer principles from biology to engineering, facilitated technical developments such as the velcro. In biomechatronics, present research has been focusing on the development of devices with the goal to restore functions and augment the performance of the human body. A deeper understanding and a more accurate description of biological functions within the body and application of advanced control systems led to significant improvements in biomechatronic devices in recent years. During the presentation, we will study present challenges in biomechatronics at the example of prosthetic devices. Results from studies will be presented and compared to products on the market. Further, we will discuss societal, ethical and economic issues that are inherent to advances in these products and technologies. The main emphasis will be put on differences between the development of state-of-the-art products and the feasible application in our everyday life.

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Adaptation to Climate Change: Evidence from Ethiopia

Salvatore Di Falco and Avichal Mahajan

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Geneva School of Economics and Management (GSEM), University of Geneva

Time: 12:00
Room: Mainz

There is a broad consensus among researchers that Earth's climate changed drastically over the past decades. The potential impacts of climate change require understanding of how the economic agents might mitigate or / and adapt to the changing climate. This study seeks to examine the adaptation processes undertaken by the farming households living in Nile Basin in Ethiopia, using a novel longitudinal data set of more than 900 households; and to assess whether these measures have had the intended impact. Using variation in rainfall trends in Ethiopia and farm revenues over the years, preliminary results suggest that adaptation measures seem to have mitigated the impact of negative rainfall shocks.

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Partial differential equations and stochastic differential equations

Time: **12:00**

Room: **Hamburg**

Jun Dai

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Fudan University

A stochastic differential equation (SDE), which characterizes the behavior of the continuous time stochastic process as a sum of an ordinary Lebesgue integral and an Ito integral, has been used to model unstable stock prices in mathematical finance since last century. In this talk, firstly, I will introduce some backgrounds of elliptic and parabolic partial differential equations (PDEs), and what the random walk and Brownian motion is. Then I will show you what a stochastic differential equation (SDE) and a backward stochastic differential equation (BSDE) look like. Finally, there are some interesting relationships between stochastic differential equations and partial differential equations.

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Machine Learning for Public Policy Making

Fabian Steuer

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Central European University, Institut Barcelona d'Estudis Internacionals

Time: 15:00

Room: Thüringen

Machine learning (ML) gives computers the ability to learn from data without being explicitly programmed. Due to its excellent prediction abilities, it has recently gained traction in economics, statistics and social sciences. Real-world problems ML has been applied to include predicting the probability that individuals commit crimes, targeting hygiene inspections by data-mining online restaurant reviews or estimating poverty levels based on satellite imagery. I explore how ML can solve prediction problems in public policy making in general and what challenges it faces. After a short introduction to machine learning, I explain what prediction problems there are in the public policy realm and under what circumstances ML yields better predictions than other methods. I then look into the challenges that ML predictions face in public policy making. Besides technical challenges, these range from black-box algorithms to changing environments and ethical issues due to biased predictions.

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Sex determination of chicken eggs and its ontological and ethical implications

Time: 15:00
Room: Berlin

Lukas Griessl

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University of Exeter

Because of their little economic value in egg-laying hen strains, culling male chicken directly after hatching is a common practice in the egg industry. This raises concerns for animal welfare and gives researchers in biotechnology the possibility to solve the problem by the help of different techniques. Drawing particularly on STS scholarship, feminist technoscience studies and animal ethics, I will present different techniques from in-ovo sex determination to gene editing. I seek to show how the egg has multiple realities which are enacted in scientific laboratories. The question which reality is enacted is subsidized under the term ontological politics, which will lead me to conclude that there is a shift in animal welfare from searching for a species-appropriate-environment to an environment-appropriate-species. Referring to the notion of 'telos', I will embed this claim in current debates in animal ethics and show how this shift challenges the status of animals as moral subjects.

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“Anerkennung” - Perspektiven aus Philosophie, Sozial- und Erziehungswissenschaften

Time: 15:00
Room: Mainz

Franziska Wächter

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Freie Universität Berlin

Das Thema „Anerkennung“ hat in den Geistes- und Sozialwissenschaften Konjunktur: In der Migrationsforschung, der Gewalt- und Konfliktforschung oder der Biografieforschung bilden Anerkennungs- und Missachtungserfahrungen den empirischen Bezugspunkt von Forschungsarbeiten, die in unterschiedlichen Disziplinen verortet sind. Auch in theoretischen Ausarbeitungen lässt sich eine rege Auseinandersetzung mit dem Anerkennungsbegriff feststellen: Moral, Macht, Identität oder Differenz bilden mit „Anerkennung“ Begriffspaare, um die sich fruchtbare, interdisziplinäre Diskurse in der Wissenschaft entfalten.

Der Vortrag soll unter einem erziehungs- und bildungswissenschaftlichen Fokus Einblick in die Anerkennungsforschung geben. Dabei soll anhand eines ausgewählten Beispiels der Frage nachgegangen werden, welche Bedeutung „Anerkennung“ im erziehungswissenschaftlichen Diskurs hat und welche Problemstellungen sich daraus ergeben.

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Teaching Musculo-Skeletal models to walk with Reinforcement Learning

Sharada Mohanty
sharada.mohanty [at] epfl.ch

Time: 15:00
Room: Hamburg

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Democracy and Disenfranchisement: Just how important is the right to vote?

Time: 16:00
Room: Thüringen

Maximilian Fenner

maximilianfenner [at] gmail.com

Freie Universität Berlin/Columbia University

In a certain sense, voting is the benchmark of democracy as the government of the people, by the people and for the people. And as the world has evolved, universal suffrage has become a norm. But all things considered, 5.3 Million Americans are banned from the voting process because they committed a felony that has either currently or permanently disenfranchised them from their right to vote.

How does one go about justifying this sort of political practice? In this presentation, I will explore felon disenfranchisement as a catalyst for discussing the right to vote. My approach serves both an academic and an educational purpose. First, I will survey a current debate in political philosophy on the role of citizenship and democratic theory in justifying felon disenfranchisement. While some defend, and others critique disenfranchisement, I argue that this practice leads to a more vital and paradoxical debate in democratic theory. This will then be discussed.

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eyeDrops - reduce dry eyes while working with computers

Marlene Fiedler, Lorenz Miething, Benjamin Thiemann

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Albert Ludwig University of Freiburg

Time: 16:00

Room: Berlin

The project eyeDrops is a new approach for detecting eye blinks and triggering eye blinking to ensure repeated eye wetting while working on a computer. The system is based on a bluetooth sensor clip mounted on a set of eye glasses. It uses a micro-controller executing a custom blink detection algorithm in real time. Every detected eye blink is reported to a computer running some software. If there was no eye blink detected in a long time (e.g. eight seconds), the screen gets blurred triggering an eye blink or reminding the user to blink. Once the user blinked, the screen get's clear again immediately. Please find further details and a demonstration video on <https://github.com/benthie/wearables-praktikum>. The system was created from scratch during a Wearables Computing Lab course at the Albert Ludwig University of Freiburg, Germany.

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Self-forming crowd teams - How micro-workers choose teammates

Time: 16:00
Room: Mainz

Markus Dücker

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Hasso Plattner Institut & University of California, San Diego

Crowd work on platforms like Amazon Mechanical Turk is currently mostly seen as low pay assembly line piece work. In the current crowd work process individual workers from an anonymous and globally distributed workforce are paired up with instances of small, independent and homogenous tasks. This approach is not suitable for more complex tasks, which would require a team of workers to collaborate on a shared output.

Our approach of self-forming teams is seeking to give crowd workers the choice of whom to work with on a collaborative task and at the same time ensuring the effectiveness and high work quality of the resulting teams. Incorporating worker screening and evaluation as part of the team formation process which will be performed by the workers themselves, the task owner (requester) is relieved of these responsibilities. I will present our observations on how workers choose teammates and the resulting conclusions on which attributes are helpful in making an informed decision.

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Recent Irish and British Migration to Berlin – A Case of Lifestyle Migration?

Time: 16:00

Room: Hamburg

Melanie Neumann

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Centre for British Studies, Humboldt Universität zu Berlin

While the Irish and British communities in Berlin are still relatively small, they have grown significantly in the last couple of years: net migration from the UK has increased by 128% and from Ireland by 261% between 2006 and 2013. Yet, there has barely been any academic research into this migration trend and the two migrant communities so far. In my thesis I am aiming to find out what motivates Irish and British citizens to move to Berlin as well as how they contribute to Berlin's cityscape and how they are received in the city. I will be looking at these migration flows with the help of the lifestyle migration concept.

In my talk for the forum, I will be introducing the lifestyle migration concept, relate it to the Irish and British in Berlin and give a short summary of the findings from my survey.

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Modernization and Democratization in Egypt: the obstacles and opportunities.

Rasha Hamdy A. Hussien
rashahamdy15 [at] hotmail.com
University of Westminster

Time: **17:00**
Room: **Berlin**

The title: Modernization and Democratization in Egypt: the obstacles and opportunities.

The project seeks to answer the following sets of question 1-What are the obstacles that hindered and are still hindering Egypt from realizing a democratic modernized regime despite the several regime changes that occurred along its history? What is the reason for the incomplete attempts of democratization and modernization in Egypt? Why did mass protests not translate into democratization? tions: In attempt to address the above questions, I will present a case study of the complicated Egyptian transition in the period from 2011- 2014.

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Improving Histopathological Tissue Classification with Transfer Learning and Bayesian Deep Learning

Steffen Schneider

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Time: 17:00

Room: Mainz

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The plastic pollution impact in marine life and potential solutions toward ocean conservancy

Sofia Barbeiro

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Time: 17:00

Room: Hamburg

While many people picture a floating “Texas-sized island” when thinking of plastic in the ocean, the problem of plastic pollution is rather hidden, in the form of microplastics, constituting the so-called “plastic smog”. Scientific research quantified 269,000 metric tons and 5.25 trillion particles on the ocean’s surface. Plastic poses a danger for animals in the marine environment, suffering from ingestion or entanglement. On top of that, microplastics act as a sponge to toxic chemicals present in the sea, therefore also representing a threat to humans that find in the ocean a source for food. So what must be done to preserve marine life and ensure the sustainability of the oceans? Circular economy, re-design of plastic packaging, and the Extended Producer Responsibility arise as solutions. But scientists note three main actions to solve this global health crisis: public awareness, education and public laws; better and improved waste management; and corporate responsibility.

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Digitalization, Development and the Protection of Personal Data - A Dichotomy of Envisioned Potential and Arising Concerns

Pauline Kuss

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Tilburg University

Time: 18:00

Room: Thüringen

As the World bank has recognized in its 2016 Development Report, the global spread of internet access and information communication technology (ICT) promises to offer solutions to some of the pressing issues observed in the developing world. At the example of Kenya the presentation will address the dichotomy of both particular problems of developing countries which could be solved by further advancement of the ICT sector, as well as particular concerns and risks arising in light of the same. Besides its only recent up-rating to a lower middle income country, Kenya has developed into one of the tech-hotspots on the African continent housing the headquarters of multiple international companies and a vibrant start-up scene. The presentation and following discussion will take an interdisciplinary perspective on the topic of technological advancement in developing countries including legal, developmental and socioeconomic concerns.

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Threat Perception, Conflict perception and Reconciliation

Time: 18:00
Room: Berlin

Ibrahim Khatib

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Humboldt University of Berlin

In the context of protracted conflict, is there a relation between identity, democratic values and willingness for reconciliation, and in what way does this relation exist? The current study checks the relation between individual differences in identity perceptions of a given protracted conflict along religious, national, and civic dimensions and willingness for reconciliation. The research case study is the Arab Israeli conflict and was able to formulate a unified attitude which was applied to groups with asymmetrical power and also can serve scholars who study political mechanisms and dynamics involved protracted conflicts. The study examines the research model among citizens (N=2194) in Jordan, Tunisia, Palestine, and Israel. Results show that the perception of conflict and threat perception are major factors that mediate between the degree of agreement to reconciliation identity perceptions. Religious conflict perception decrease reconciliation and material perception increase it.

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Neural Correlates of Pre-Dispositions in Innovation Adoption Research: Evidence from a fMRI Study

Jan Andre Millemann
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Saarland University

Time: 18:00
Room: Mainz

Successfully bringing new products to market remains a critical challenge for companies. Previous literature states high failure rates for innovations, ranging between 50% and 90%. In investigating the cause for this phenomenon, past research focused on innovation-specific factors, neglecting other determinants such as the individual's inclination to change or the individual's satisfaction with the status quo. Since the investigation of such determinants are limited by traditional techniques (surveys or behavioral observation), a multi-method fMRI study has been conceptualized. The aim of this study is to empirically explore neural correlates of psychological constructs that are traditionally used in adoption theory. The focus lies on consumer predispositions like innate innovativeness and how consumers differing in these predispositions also differ in their neural reactions to incremental and radical product innovations.

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Measurement of Multidimensional Inequality of well-being

Sayli Javadekar Jaya Krishnakumar

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University of Geneva

Time: 18:00

Room: Hamburg

In recent years the discussion on distributional analysis for social justice has increasingly focused on inequality in opportunity rather than just inequality in earnings. The underlying idea is that total outcome is the fruit of aspects beyond individual responsibility e.g family background characteristics, individual effort and luck. The contribution of this paper is two fold; i) to analyse inequality of opportunity in a multidimensional setting i.e. jointly for multiple well-being indicators using Structural Equation Model that considers the different outcome variables as multiple indicators of the underlying well-being and explicitly accounts for the correlations among them ii) to apply the model to India and examine what part of inequality in well-being of an individual is due to observed circumstances beyond individual control, observed and unobserved variables of individual responsibility (degree of effort) and the influence of circumstances on effort (level of effort).

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