

转基因议题下科学理性与社会理性的冲突与对话

The Conflict and Dialogue of Scientific Rationality and Social Rationality: Big Data Analysis Based on Public Debate on GMO Issues in the Network Space

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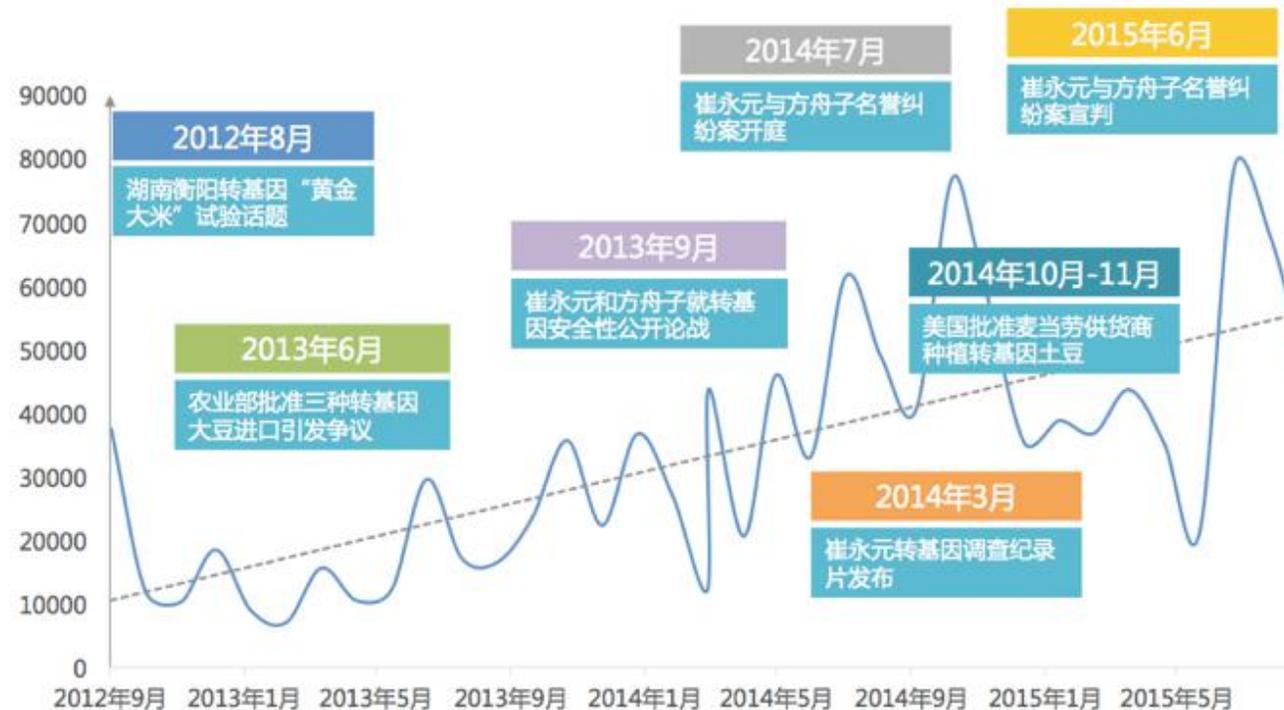
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一、研究问题 Research questions

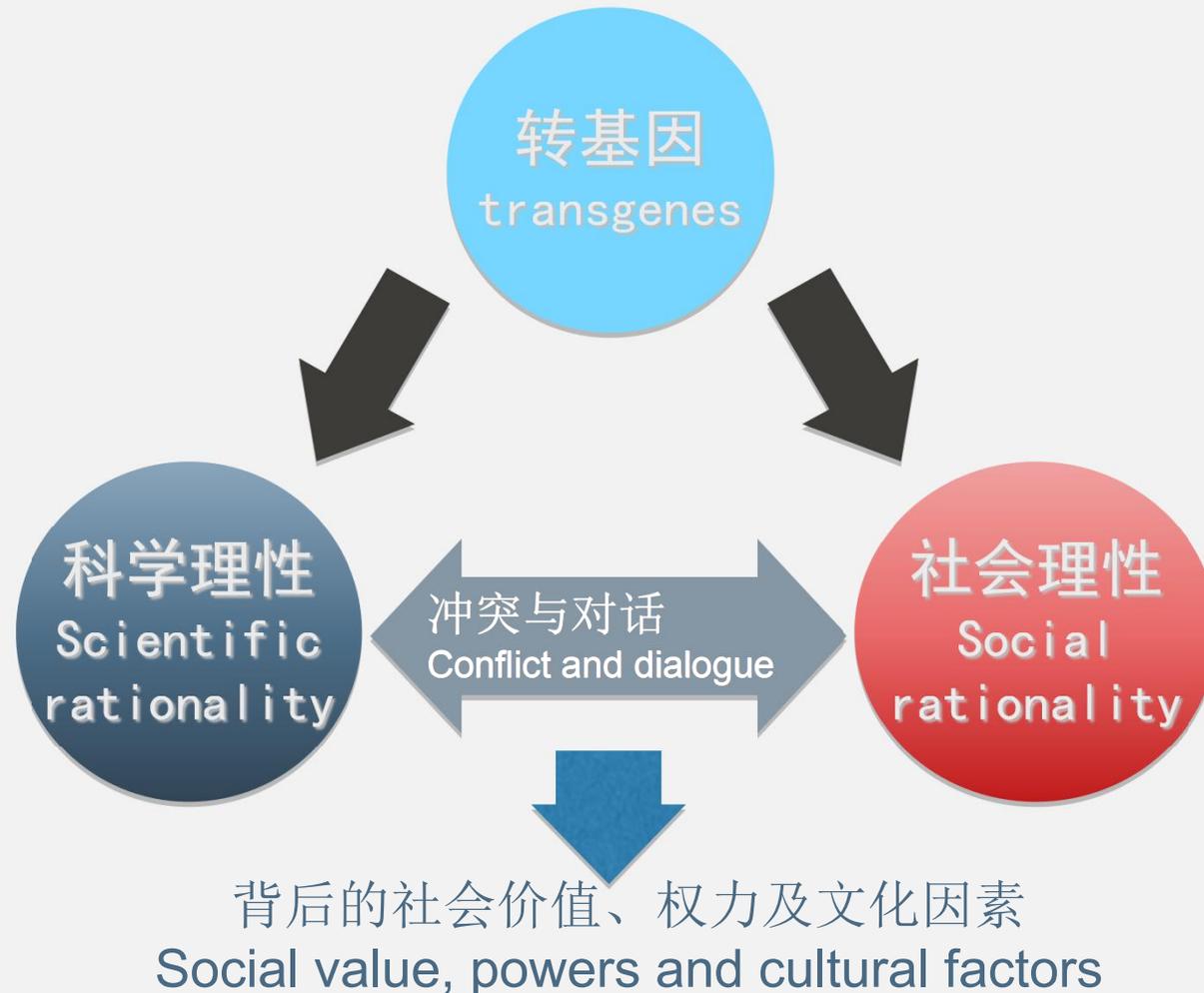
- 2012~2015年网络空间上关于转基因的讨论呈上升趋势，已经跳出生物或农业领域，成为一个公共议题；2012~2015 The topic of transgenes has become increasingly common in the Internet space, becoming a public topic by itself, far beyond the fields of biology or agriculture
- 专家与公众存在巨大争议，并未形成理性对话。There is a huge dispute between GM experts and the public, and there has not been a rational discussion.



一、研究问题 Research questions

- 转基因的风险不单单是一个科学问题，其争议背后，是科学理性与社会理性如何进行对话的问题。

Transgenic risk is not simply a scientific question but rather a question of how scientific and social rationalities can have a conversation.



研究问题 Research Questions

1

在网络空间上，关于转基因议题的情感态度、议题结构以及主要阵营如何？

Looking into the attitude around the topic of transgenes, frameworks and opinion camps in the network space?

2

科学理性与社会理性在转基因问题上反映出何种“框架前提”的差异？

What differences in the “framework assumption” have been reflected among scientific rationality and social rationality?

3

在转基因议题上科学理性与社会理性应该如何对话？

How should the dialogue about transgenes happen between scientific and social rationality?

二、资料收集 Data collection



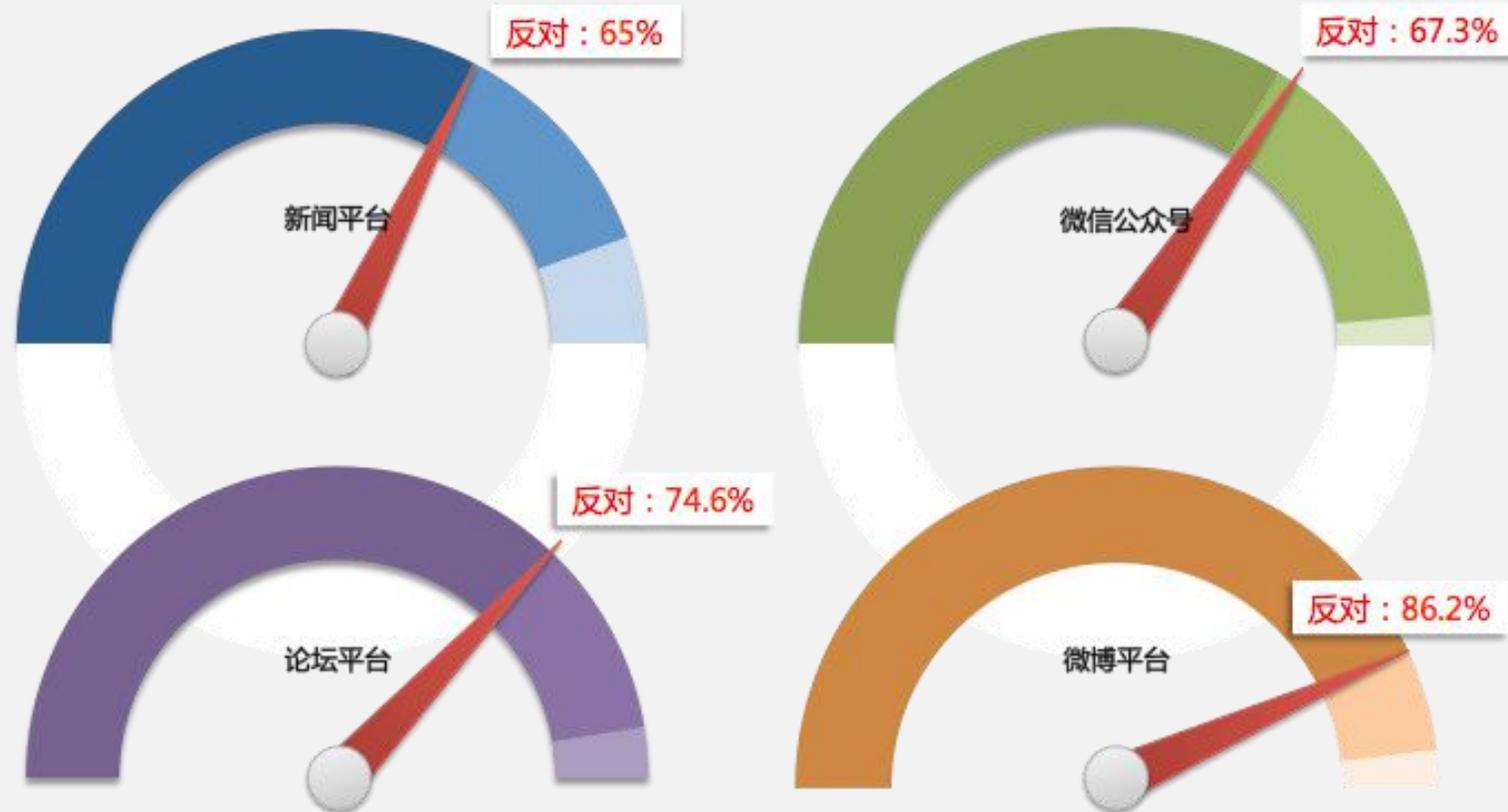
数据采集依托于「人民大学—TRS」大数据与公共传播平台
Data was collected by TRS - big data and public communication platform

三、转基因议题的公共讨论：态度、框架与阵营

3. The public discussion of transgenes:
attitude, frameworks and opinions camps

倾向性：“反转”态度一边倒，常人倒逼专家

Attitude: Opposing transgenes is common, the public avoids experts

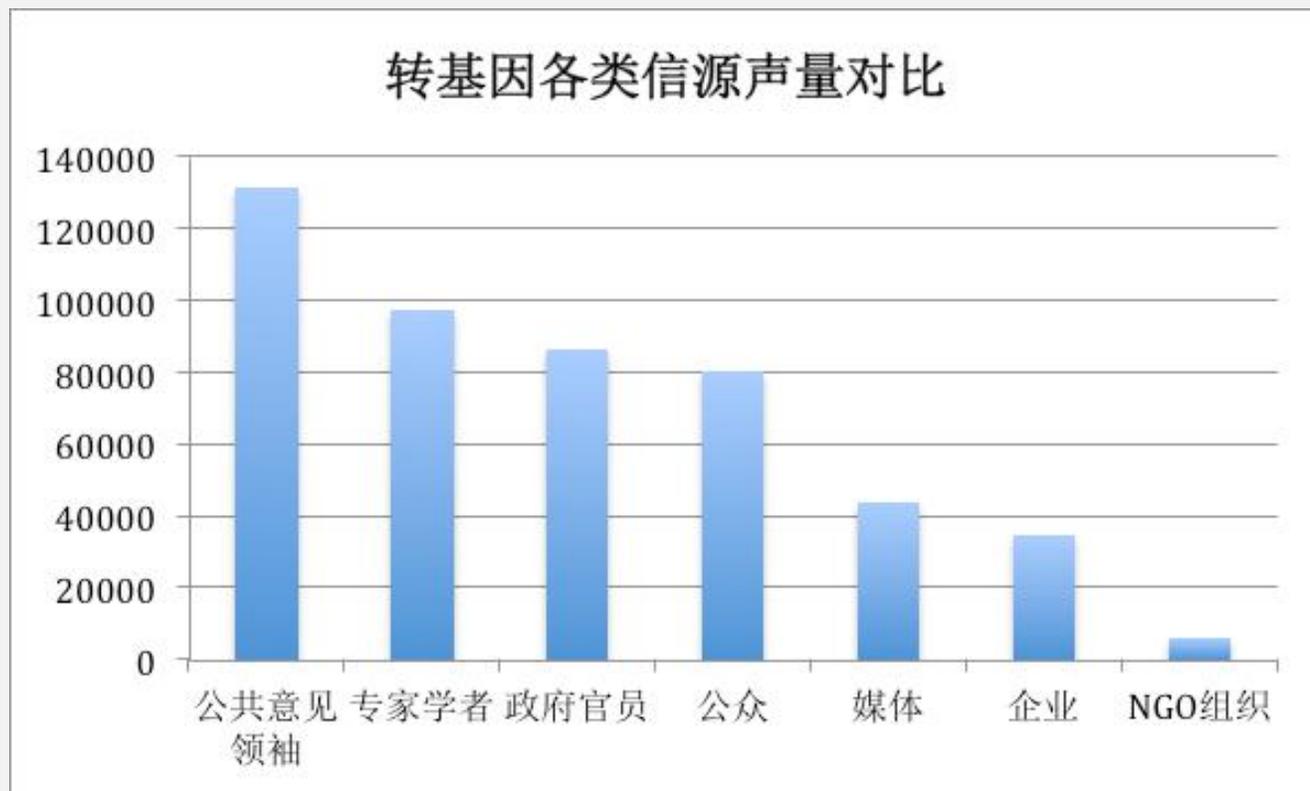


- 网民的态度几乎一边倒地倾向于“反转”；公众参与度越高的社交媒体，其反对的比例越高。

Netizen attitude towards transgenes is negative across all platforms; negative attitudes were positively correlated with social media where public engagement levels **are higher**.

话语权：阵营加剧分化，精英解构专家

Discourse power: division of opinion camps, elitist deconstructed experts

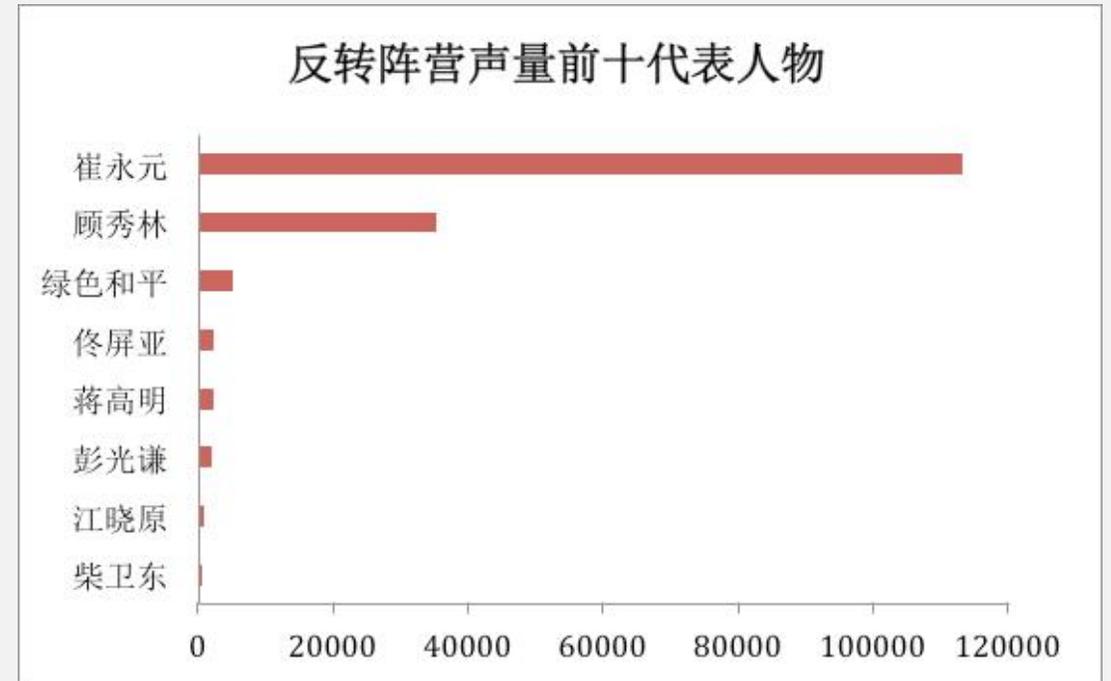
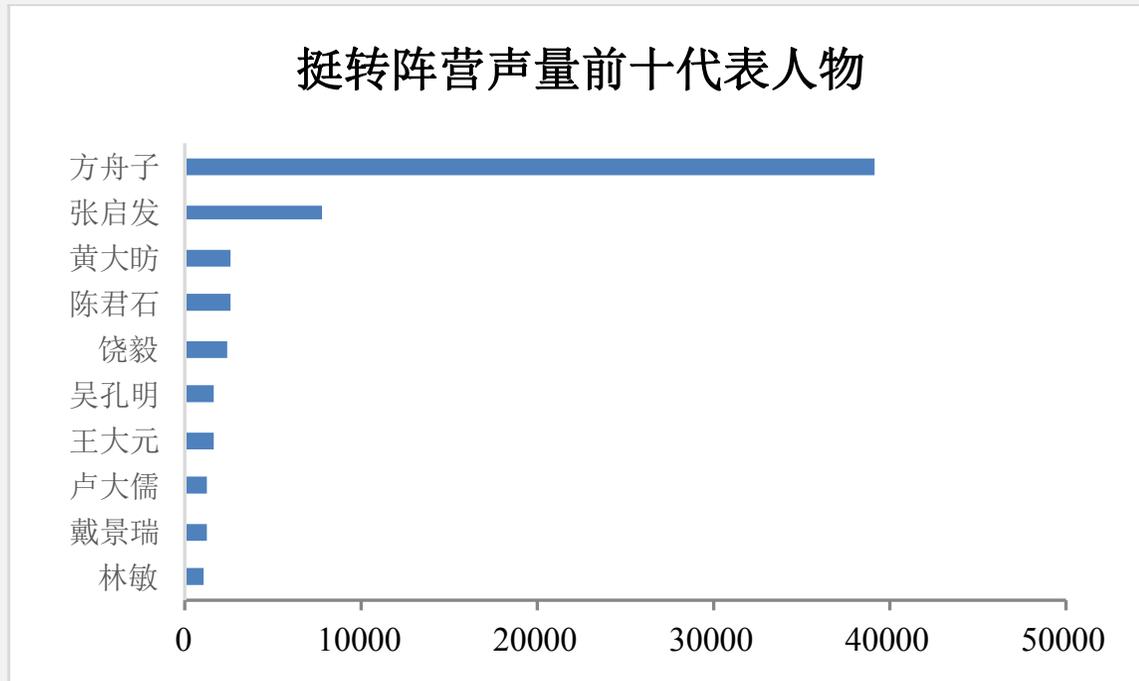


- 从信源结构来看，转基因的公共讨论是公共意见领袖裹挟民意与科学专家的对话，科学专家的权威在争辩中被解构

The public transgene discussion is a discourse platform between public opinion leaders and scientists, in which science expert authority is deconstructed.

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Discourse power: division of opinion camps, elitist deconstructed experts

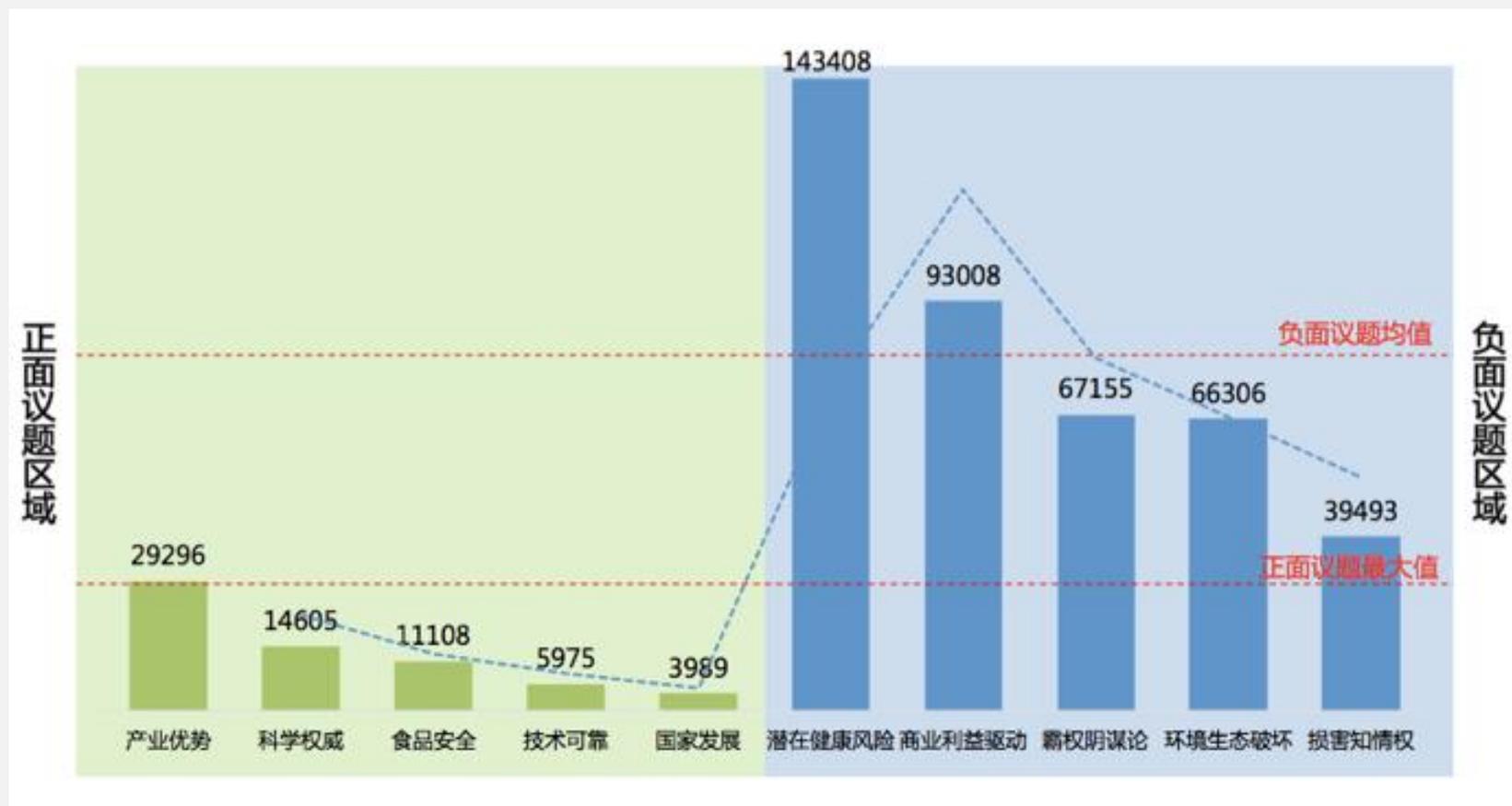


- 挺转阵营主要由生物科技、农业领域的科学专家组成；“反转”阵营的组成则更为多元：不仅有媒体人、学者等公共意见领袖，还有自然生态专家、NGO组织

The opinion camp supportive of transgenes is mostly biology experts, agriculture and science experts; the opinion camp in opposition to transgenes is much more diverse, made up of media representatives, scholars, and other public opinion leaders, as well as environmental experts, NGOs

讨论框架：议题针锋相对，真理越走越远

Discussion framework: between two diametrically opposed discussion poles, the truth is increasingly far



- 在网络空间关于转基因的正面议题远远低于负面议题的声量；

In the Internet space there have been very few positives transgene stories in comparison to the amount of negative ones

讨论框架：议题针锋相对，真理越走越远

Discussion framework: between two diametrically opposed discussion poles, the truth is increasingly far

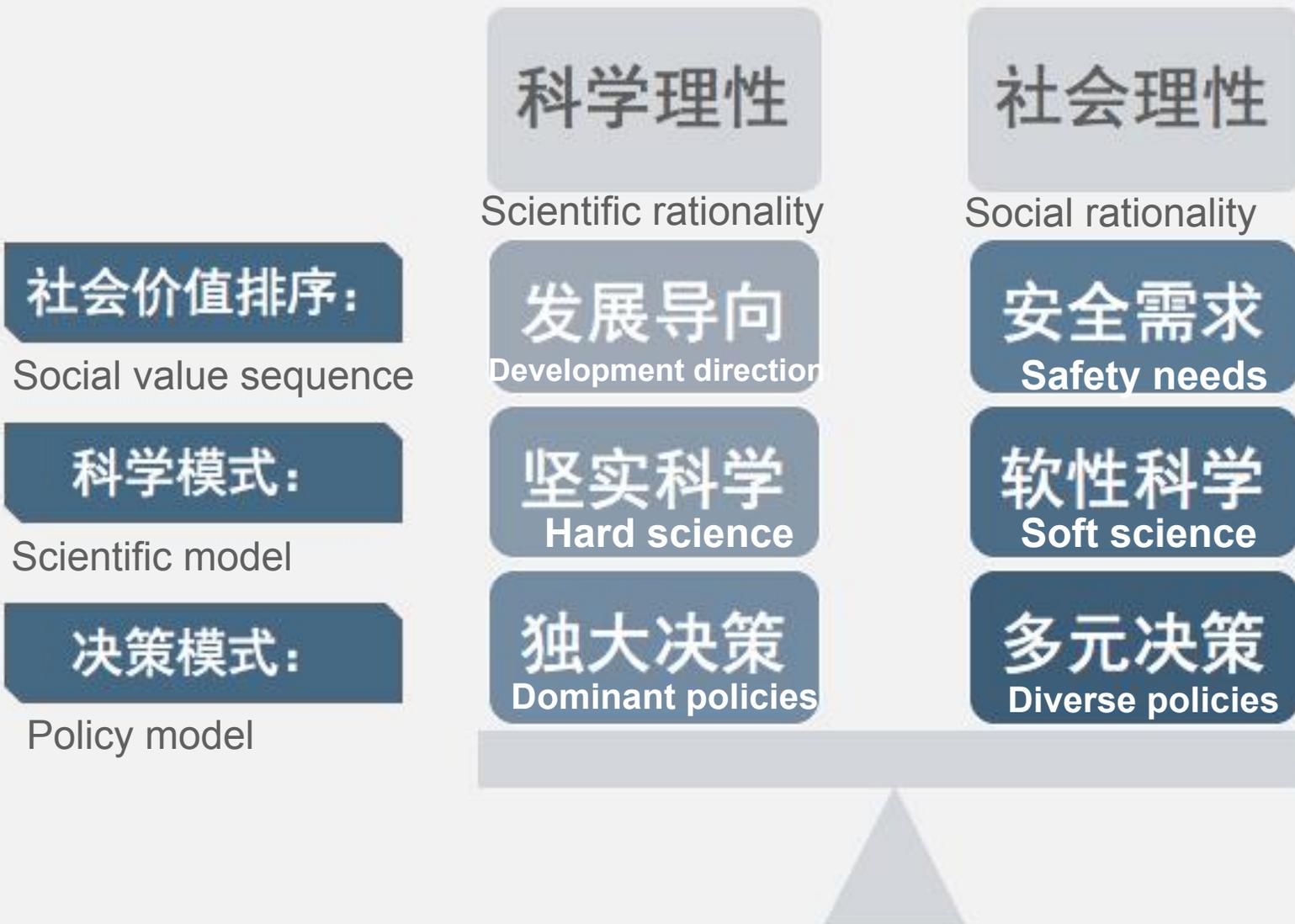


- 虽然正反两派的意见针锋相对，但各说各话，议题和观点都是单向、错位、非均衡的，由此更加剧了科学理性与社会理性的对抗

Although two diametrically opposed discussion poles on the advantages and disadvantages of transgenes, the issues and the views discussed are singular, not parallel and balance. This was even more exacerbated by the confrontation between scientific and social rationality.

四、科学理性与社会理性的“框架前提”差异

4. Differences in "framework assumption" between
Scientific Rationality and Social Rationality



五：结论 5. Conclusion

- 研究发现转基因的公共讨论在倾向、议题和阵营上的特征，体现出科学理性和社会理性的巨大冲突，尤其是在议题上，科学理性和社会理性讨论的议题存在错位，两者并没有形成有效对话；
- 这一冲突的背后，是社会价值排序、科学模式以及决策模式等“框架前提”差异。
- 重新建立公众对专家系统的信任，树立科学系统的权威，是科学理性与社会理性从对抗走向协商的必然出路，也是促进转基因讨论形成共识的解决之道。

5. Conclusion

Firstly, the public discussion of transgenes including attitudes, frameworks and opinion camps presented the huge conflict between scientific rationality and social rationality. Especial the discussion of transgenes issues were asymmetry, the dialogue between these two sides was invalid.

Secondly, behind the conflict, there are different “ framing assumption” between scientific rationality and social rationality on social value sequence, scientific model and policy model.

Finally, scientific risk and public communication need to impel scientific rationality and social rationality to go from confrontation to negotiation and build consensus on transgenes, re-building the public trust to expert system and establishing the authority of science.



Thanks

恳请批评指正!

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