

International round table "The heuristic potential of schizoanalysis"

Argument for the round table

Schizoanalysis is a heterogeneous project. On one hand, schizoanalysis is a materialist way of talking about human beings, a particular conceptual language of description that introduces key distinctions for the social sciences such as human/non-human or molar/molecular.

Today, this understanding based on the primacy of the concept contributes to the ubiquity of schizoanalytic research in the analysis of contemporary art, literature, spectacle cinema, etc.

On the other hand, it is also a practical project, organized according to what Guattari called metamodelization, a tool for deciphering other modeling systems in various fields. This practice does not imply a preference for one model over another (such as, for example, the tendency to universalize the dispositions of psychological or historical modeling), but rather taking into account the diversity of modeling systems.

Metamodelization has applications in different fields. For example, in the field of psychotherapy. Schizophrenics manage to reconstruct a functional reality, even if they cannot live at all, following approved social models. Guattari points out that "it is not simply a matter of remodeling the patient's subjectivity as it existed before the psychotic crisis, but of producing a sui generis subjectivity".

Subjectivity is always a process of metamodeling, self-organization or singularization. It is not just about processes at the individual level. In the field of pedagogy, it explores how metamodeling can be used as a methodological strategy in educational policy research. This strategy allows us to analyze how economic and psychological models contribute to the production of human capital as the subjective form.

The ideas of Deleuze and Guattari allow us to explore human problems that dominant epistemologies and interventions do not always conceptualize, such as the limitations of psychiatric models of symptoms and human activity.

The positive program of schizoanalysis does not consist of offering a didactic program, on the contrary, it is about establishing connections and rhizomes to escape from the modeling systems in which man has become bogged down, systems that "contaminate our heads and our hearts", and find a way out of them.

Metamodeling produces, constructs and finds new paths. It is this part of its positive program that resonates not so much in the field of social sciences or philosophy, but in practice, mainly in those fields where the goal is to improve people's social well-being.

Although there are several quite fruitful attempts to apply schizoanalysis to practical social problems, the methodological aspect is still addressed very sporadically. Schizoanalysis offers us a methodological program, ascending its philosophy of science to Spinoza's synthetic method instead of Descartes' analytical method.

We invite our colleagues to discuss the immediate methodical implications of such a methodological program. We propose to discuss the following questions, and many others:

- What is the heuristic potential of schizoanalysis?
- Schizoanalysis as a theoretical and methodological framework for the scientific foundation of hypotheses and new conceptual models;
- What methodological strategies of schizoanalysis (metamodelization, cartography, etc.) can be productively used for empirical study?
- How do the concepts of molar and molecular, territorialization and deterritorialization work at different levels of analysis of real sociopolitical processes (for example, ideological polarization, geopolitical confrontation, etc.)?
- The potential of schizoanalysis in the field of socio-psycho-political interventions (for example, what is the heuristic potential of the schizoanalytic perspective for deconstructing the dualistic metanarratives circulating in ideologically polarized societies?)