Abstract

Developing countries face a possible decrease in foreign aid as well as in exports, due to the economic downturn of the previous years and other factors. Therefore, it is necessary that developing countries become more self-sufficient in order to continue developing. For this, they require systems that allow knowledge to be disseminated and on which further knowledge can be built locally, so as to be able to develop into knowledge societies. However, this calls for fundamental changes in basic and higher education as well as in stakeholder involvement paradigms among public and private parties. The development of an Epistemic Landscape provides a means to achieve the aforementioned self-sufficiency, whose implementations in other environments are taken as examples.

The research seeks to look into the factors that affect the implementation of an Epistemic Landscape as a viable approach to solving the self-sufficiency needs of Paraguay as a developing country. The research will analyze the current situation of the main actors and factors in developing mechanisms in the country, both on paper and in actual implementation, and contrast them with the ideal composition of an Epistemic Landscape. The situation of neighboring countries will also be analyzed, since the country has strong ties with its neighbors.