**Stream B: Evaluating Complexity, Inclusion and citizens voice, Alternative Knowledge pathways**

**Expert :** Jihene Malek

**Doctor in Economics**

**Phone number :** 0021652422125

**e-mail :** 0021652422125

**Country:** Tunisia

The objectif of my paper is to demonstrate the role of citizens voice, equal and inclusive rights, a more structured system to ensure an effective public policy in the context of an evaluation. This paper will explain in detail how the state of evaluation perspective is complexe, not inclusive and needs to reconsider the citizens' voices each time and each period. In reality , many temptations to undertake an evaluation exercise make it more difficult sometimes and complex by taking into account multiple domains and determinants distinguished by its exponential interdependency. The state of evaluation today's call actors, practitioners and policymakers to rethink how it is efficient to strengthen the state of knowledge to garanteet the sustainability of the knowledge and science paradigm which can take multiple forms and multiple dimensions as the scientific level is exampnding. Evaluating seems to gather more particular concerns in many areas and address unmet and non concerned types of knowledge . Those kinds of capital today seem limited due to the state of relation and the degree of correlation between fundamental knowledge and applied science. In practical fields, many evaluation exercises need to include a variety of dimensions of knowledge capital , between fundamental and applied knowledge. The desired achievable results once the evaluation exercise or investigation is undertaken need to tailor , mainstream, include and facilitate any adequation and reduce gaps between realities and anticipation. The state of those kinds of gaps make the evaluation domains more complex, not inclusive enough and don’t include a few citizens' voices as well as citizens rights. Its perspectives are still not sufficiently effective nor efficient as quantitative, qualitative evaluation perspectives lack adequate, harmonization and appropriation of fundamental knowledge and applied skills at the same time. Today, many evaluation tests include very complex determinants included on the sustainable development agenda and goals and which aim to reduce any potential inequality and sometimes lack more inclusiveness in terms of civil and citizens rights. Facilitating a better understanding of the fields of investigation where behaviorist rights and complex systems are unable to incur equal perspective and inclusiveness. This paper will offer an overview of fundamental theories of endogenous growth on knowledge accumulation capital and paradigm to explain how applied skills need updated fundamental knowledge to explain and offer more solutions during an evaluation exercise. This paper will also offer a comparative performance analysis for the vase of the economy of china. And will offer an empirical test explaining how fundamental and applied knowledge facilitate the state of evaluation , can reduce its complexity and ensure more inclusiveness of citizens' voices . It will highlight how the democratization of citizens' voices during an evaluation exercise can facilitate any triangular dynamic between fundamental and applied knowledge. This empirical exercise will offer a panel and ordinary least squares based on a group of countries with similar caracteristique as well as by economy. It will demonstrate how the sustainable knowledge paradigm needs more interdependency, dynamic relation and exchange between fundamental and applied knowledge.

**Key words:** B2, H5, I1, J2, K3