



Foundations of Sociology

Code: 106218 ECTS Credits: 6

Degree	Туре	Year	Semester
2504235 Science, Technology and Humanities	FB	1	2

The proposed teaching and assessment methodology that appear in the guide may be subject to changes as a result of the restrictions to face-to-face class attendance imposed by the health authorities.

Contact

Name: Miquel Domènech Argemí

Email: Miquel.Domenech@uab.cat

Use of Languages

Principal working language: spanish (spa)

Some groups entirely in English: No Some groups entirely in Catalan: No

Some groups entirely in Spanish: Yes

Prerequisites

No previous requirements

Objectives and Contextualisation

- 1. To understand the influence of science and technology on the evolution of Western societies, as well as the historical and social conditioning factors in scientific and technological creation.
- 2. To explain the functioning of scientific research. To show the social and cultural factors that have to do with the production of knowledge and technologies. To analyze science as a social institution.

To critically evaluate the potential capacity and limitations of science and technology as well as their effects on social life. To critically analyze the correspondence between social needs and scientific and technical development, valuing citizen information and participation as a way to exercise democratic control over it.

4. To reflect in a complex and global way on techno-scientific topics of rigorous actuality and social incidence.

Competences

- Identify the various philosophical, ethical and sociological conceptions of science and technology and recognise their evolution throughout history.
- Make critical use of digital tools and interpret specific documentary sources.
- Students must be capable of collecting and interpreting relevant data (usually within their area of study) in order to make statements that reflect social, scientific or ethical relevant issues.
- Students must develop the necessary learning skills to undertake further training with a high degree of autonomy
- Take sex- or gender-based inequalities into consideration when operating within one's own area of knowledge.

Learning Outcomes

- 1. Apply the values of non-sexist knowledge reflectively, creatively and from a critical standpoint.
- 2. Distinguish between good and bad practice in relation to the management of sex-/gender-based inequalities.
- 3. Evaluate the contribution of sociology to the study of science and technology.
- 4. Identify the principal explanatory models of sociology.
- 5. Make critical, reflective use of the notions intrinsic to sociological thought.
- 6. Search for and select information sources, assess their importance, and use them in interpreting topics and issues of social interest.
- 7. Use information searching techniques to produce different types of scientific reports or monographs.
- 8. Work collaboratively and efficiently in teams.

Content

- Block 1. Classical sociological thought
- Topic 1. Introduction to sociological thought
- Topic 2. Basic concepts and main debates in Sociology
- Block 2. Sociology of knowledge and sociology of science
- Theme 3. Introduction to the sociology of knowledge
- Theme 4. Science as an institution and the sociology of error
- Block 3. Science and Technology Studies
- Topic 5. From the sociology of science to the sociology of scientific knowledge
- Topic 6. Current perspectives on Science and Technology Studies

Methodology

The teaching methodology and the evaluation proposed in the guide may undergo some modification subject to the onsite teaching restrictions imposed by health authorities

Theoretical sessions in large groups where the contents of the course are presented.

Classroom practice sessions where texts and films will be worked on.

Autonomous work: reading of proposed texts, study and preparation of group work.

Tutorials: supervision sessions

Annotation: Within the schedule set by the centre or degree programme, 15 minutes of one class will be reserved for students to evaluate their lecturers and their courses or modules through questionnaires.

Activities

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Type: Directed			
Practice classes	16	0.64	1, 3, 6, 2, 4, 5
Theory classes	33	1.32	1, 3, 2, 4, 5

Type: Supervised

Tutorial	4	0.16	1, 3, 2, 4, 5
Type: Autonomous			
Information search	10	0.4	6
Personal work	55	2.2	1, 3, 6, 2, 4, 5
Review	10	0.4	1, 6, 5, 7
Teamwork	15	0.6	8

Assessment

EV1 Written exam on the first two blocks of the subject.

This evidence represents 40% of the total mark of the subject.

EV2 Review of a book to choose from a selection made by the lecturers. To be done individually.

This evidence represents 20% of the total mark of the subject.

EV3a Elaboration of a group essay on a topic to choose from a selection made by the lecturers.

This evidence represents 30% of the total mark of the subject.

EV3b Oral presentation of the group work.

This evidence represents 10% of the total mark of the subject.

Students will obtain a "Not assessed/Not submitted" course grade unless they have submitted more than 30% of the assessment items

On carrying out each evaluation activity, lecturers will inform students (on Moodle) of the procedures to be followed for reviewing all grades awarded, and the date on which such a review will take place

In the event that tests or exams cannot be taken onsite, they will be adapted to an online format made available through the UAB's virtual tools (original weighting will be maintained). Homework, activities and class participation will be carried out through forums, wikis and/or discussion on Teams, etc. Lecturers will ensure that students are able to access these virtual tools, or will offer them feasible alternatives

Definition of subject passed: to have obtained a total of at least 5 points in the continuous evaluation.

Resit: students who, during the continuous evaluation, have made evidences with a weight equal to or greater than 2/3 of the total grade and have obtained a final grade lower than 5 points and higher or equal to 3.5 points, may opt for the resit process.

Group work and oral presentation are excluded from the resit process.

In the event of a student committing any irregularity that may lead to a significant variation in the grade awarded to an assessment activity, the student will be given a zero for this activity, regardless of any disciplinary process that may take place. In the event of several irregularities in assessment activities of the same subject, the student will be given a zero as the final grade for this subject

Assessment Activities

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
EV1 Written examination	40%	1	0.04	1, 3, 4, 5
EV2 Book review	20%	1	0.04	1, 3, 6, 5, 7
EV3a Elaboration of a group essay	30%	5	0.2	1, 3, 6, 2, 4, 8, 5, 7
EV3b Oral presentation of the collective essay	10%	0	0	1, 3, 2, 8, 5

Bibliography

Alexander, J.C. (1990). Las teorías sociológicas desde la segunda guerra mundial. Gedisa.

Barnes, B. (1995). Sobre ciencia. Biblioteca de Divulagación Científica.

Berger, P.L. (2016). Invitació a la sociologia. Herder

Berger, P.L. y Luckmann, T. (1988). La construcció social de la realitat. Herder.

Bijker, W. E., Bal, R., & Hendriks, R. (2009). *The Paradox of Scientific Authority: The Role of Scientific Advice in Democracies*. MIT Press.

Bloor, D. (1976). Conocimiento e imaginario social. Barcelona: Gedisa, 1998.

Butler, J. (2001). El género en disputa: el feminismo y la subversión de la identidad. Paidós.

Collins, H., & Evans, R. (2017). Why Democracies Need Science. Polity.

Collins, H., & Pinch, T. (1993). El gólem. Lo que todos deberíamos saber acerca de la ciencia. Crítica, 1996.

Collins, H., & Pinch, T. (1998). *The Golem at Large. What You Should know about Technology*. Cambridge University.

Domènech, M., y Tirado, F. J. (1998). *Sociología simétrica. Ensayos sobre ciencia, tecnología y sociedad.* Barcelona: Gedisa.

Feyerabend, P. (1981). La ciencia en una sociedad libre. Siglo XXI editores.

Foucault, M. (1993). Microfísica del poder. Ediciones la Piqueta.

Garfinkel, H. (2006). Estudios en Etnometodología. Anthropos.

Giddens, A. (1992). El capitalismo y la moderna teoría social. Editorial Labor

Gilbert, N., & Mulkay, M. (1984). *Opening Pandora's Box. A sociological analysis of scientists' discourse*. Cambridge University.

Harding, S. (1993). Ciencia y feminismo (Vol. 1996). Morata.

Jasanoff, S. (2012). Science and Public Reason. Routledge.

Joas, H. y Knobl, W. (2016). Teoría social. 20 lecciones introductorias. Akal

Kuhn, T.S. (2013). La estructura de las revoluciones científicas. FCE.

Lamo de Espinosa, E., González García, J.M. Torresaberol, C. (1994). La sociología del conocimiento y de la ciencia. Alianza Universidad Textos.

Latour, B. (1999). La esperanza de Pandora. Ensayos sobre la realidad de los estudios de la ciencia. Gedisa, 2001.

Latour, B. (2005). Reensamblar lo Social. Una introducción a la teoría del actor-red. Manantial, 2008.

Latour, B., & Woolgar, S. (1979). La vida en el laboratorio. La construcción de los hechos científicos. Alianza, 1995.

Mackenzie, D., & Wajcman, J. (1985). The Social Shaping of Technology. Open University, 1999.

Mannheim, K. (1993). Ideología y utopía. FCE

Merton, R.K. (1985). Sociología de la ciencia. Alianza

Potter, J. (1996). La representación de la realidad. Discurso, retórica y construcción social. Paidós, 1998.

Price, D.J.S. (1973). Hacia una ciencia de la ciencia. Ariel

Vinck, D. (2007). Ciencias y sociedad. Sociología del trabajo científico. Barcelona: Gedisa, 2017.

Wajcman, J. (2004). El tecnofeminismo. Cátedra, 2006.

Woolgar, S. (1988). Ciencia: abriendo la caja negra. Barcelona: Anthropos, 1991.

Software

No specific software is required.