

**COURSE DATA****Data Subject**

Code	33273
Name	Philosophy of science II
Cycle	Grade
ECTS Credits	6.0
Academic year	2020 - 2021

Study (s)

Degree	Center	Acad. year	Period
1004 - Degree in Philosophy	Faculty of Philosophy and Educational Sciences	3	Second term

Subject-matter

Degree	Subject-matter	Character
1004 - Degree in Philosophy	17 - Philosophy of science	Obligatory

Coordination

Name	Department
IRANZO GARCIA, VALERIANO	359 - Philosophy

SUMMARY

This subject is to be understood as the activity of learning where undergraduate first addresses the subject of Philosophy of Science (in the same course as Philosophy of Science I). We will study how science evolves, ie, how a scientific theory and his practice, and even intellectual traditions, are replaced with new ones. When a theory replaces another in the scientific world does the substitution follows certain rules of logic or epistemology, or not? To address these core issues will be examined the leading philosophers of science of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, for example, Popper, Kuhn , Hacking. In detailing the agenda items we will complete this information widely.



PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

Relationship to other subjects of the same degree

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

Other requirements

There are no specifiet enrollment restrictions with other subjectes of the curriculum

OUTCOMES

1004 - Degree in Philosophy

- Que los estudiantes hayan demostrado poseer y comprender conocimientos en un área de estudio que parte de la base de la educación secundaria general, y se suele encontrar a un nivel que, si bien se apoya en libros de texto avanzados, incluye también algunos aspectos que implican conocimientos procedentes de la vanguardia de su campo de estudio.
- Students must have the ability to gather and interpret relevant data (usually in their field of study) to make judgements that take relevant social, scientific or ethical issues into consideration.
- Students must be able to communicate information, ideas, problems and solutions to both expert and lay audiences.
- Students must have developed the learning skills needed to undertake further study with a high degree of autonomy.
- Que los estudiantes sepan aplicar sus conocimientos a su trabajo o vocación de una forma profesional y posean las competencias que suelen demostrarse por medio de la elaboración y defensa de argumentos y la resolución de problemas dentro de su área de estudio.
- Ser respetuoso con la diferencia y la pluralidad evitando la discriminación por razones de género.
- Capacidad de comunicación profesional oral y escrita en las lenguas propias de la Universitat de València.
- Be able to communicate in a foreign language.
- Be able to obtain information from different primary and secondary sources.
- Be able to analyse, synthesise and interpret relevant cultural, social, political, ethical or scientific data, and to make reflective judgements about them from a non-androcentric perspective.
- Be able to organise and plan work times.
- Be able to convey information, ideas, problems and solutions to others (experts or not).



- Have critical and self-critical capacity.
- Know how to work in a team avoiding gender discrimination.
- Be able to apply knowledge to practice.
- Be able to learn autonomously.
- Develop innovation and creativity.
- Be competent in the philosophical study of particular areas of research and human praxis, such as mind, knowledge, language, technology, science, society, culture, ethics, politics, law, religion, literature, arts and aesthetics, avoiding androcentric biases.
- Be familiar with the ideas and arguments of the main philosophers and thinkers, extracted from their texts, and with the investigation of their traditions and schools, identifying the possible androcentric biases.
- Use and rigorously analyse specialised philosophical terminology.
- Identify the fundamental issues that underlie any type of debate.
- Relate problems, ideas, schools and traditions.
- Be able to apply the knowledge acquired to clarify or solve certain problems outside one's own field of knowledge.
- Identify and evaluate clearly and rigorously the arguments presented either in texts or orally.
- Be agile and efficient managing various sources of information: bibliographical, electronic and others.
- Acquire the learning skills needed to undertake further studies with an increasing degree of autonomy.
- Work with an increasing degree of self-motivation and self-demand.
- Appreciate autonomy and independence of judgement.
- View original and creative thinking positively.
- Recognise plurality and respect differences.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

1. Lectures

(master classes with the possible participation of the students).



Credits: 2,40

Methodology of teaching and learning: Lecturer's exposition, with the possible participation of the students.

Competences to acquire: 1, 6-10, 16, 18-23, 25-28.

2. Practical classes

(participative, searching connections between theory and practice: case studies

and simulations, problems resolutions, texts and documents analysis.

Methodology of teaching and learning: Participation of the students under the teacher guidance.

Competences to acquire: 2, 6-7, 10-11, 13-15, 19-21, 24, 26, 30

DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

0.

1. Theological empiricism.

In this first lesson we will present the philosophical reaction against metaphysics which represented the Vienna Circle. As will be said, in this Circle were more or less present many of the leading philosophers of science of the twentieth-century (Carnap, Gödel, Hahn, Hempel, Reichenbach, etc).

Rudolf Carnap was of them a highlight, he made an enormous work in logic and scientific methodology in order to get a foundation of scientific knowledge. However, the clear separation of what science is of what it is not resisted the Carnap efforts and this resistance opened a brilliant stage of the philosophy of science.

2. Popper and the falsacionism

We will present the methodological doctrines of Karl Popper's and we will explain his concept of critical rationalism, his rejection of inductivism and justificationism, and we will develop the implications of the core of his philosophy of science: falsacionism. We will present, also, his conception of truth and plausibility. Also, we will present his metaphysical doctrine of the 3 Worlds and why this philosophy is a point of arrival to the "objective reality" from its scientific methodology.



3. Kuhn and the scientific revolutions.

Thomas Kuhn, historian and philosopher of science from United States. He sees scientific development through history completely built with the actions that represent the concepts of "paradigm" and "disciplinary matrix." His doctrine sees the development of science through revolutions that change strongly the contents of scientific disciplines. Some periods called by Kuhn "of normal science" are finished by a scientific revolution that changes the "paradigm" above. This doctrine leads to Kuhn to enunciate the radical concept of "incommensurability" of scientific theories.

4. Lakatos and the sophisticated falsacionism.

Imre Lakatos was an Hungarian mathematician and philosopher of science who had to change its name (Lipschitz) not to be exterminated by the Nazis, being Jewish. Student and admirer of Popper attacked the simplicity of Popperian falsacionism proposing what was called "sophisticated falsacionism", where the rejection of theories by the scientific community builds a longer way than the one that Popper marked. Lakatos proposed the epistemological concept of "research program" where there are several related theories that point to a theoretical hard core which will be the most difficult to falsify. Unlike Popper, i similarly to Kuhn, Lakatos gives importance to the times and history for the scientific epistemology.

5. Naturalization of Philosophy of Science.

Naturalizing philosophy of science aims to replace the classical approach, which attempts to set standards that will need to make scientific work, by an approach guided solely by a science or another (Psychology, Sociology), and not by any philosophy; also, of course, the science itself concerned for doing his epistemology. Quine and after Kuhn are pioneering authors of this doctrinal position. Other authors further away from classic positions calling for a stronger naturalization, is the case of Ronald Giere, which states that the philosophy of science must be other science, so made with the scientific method, or the case of Larry Laudan that propose contemplate scientific epistemology as a kind of map of the scientific theories where some actions are justified between them without having any special moment that would affirm the existence of any epistemic hierarchy between theories.

6.

7.

**WORKLOAD**

ACTIVITY	Hours	% To be attended
Theory classes	30,00	100
Seminars	15,00	100
Tutorials	5,00	100
Attendance at events and external activities	5,00	0
Study and independent work	20,00	0
Readings supplementary material	20,00	0
Preparation of evaluation activities	30,00	0
Preparing lectures	15,00	0
TOTAL	140,00	

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

1. Lectures (master classes with the possible participation of the students).

Credits: 2,40

Methodology of teaching and learning: Lecturer's exposition, with the possible participation of the students.

Competences to acquire: 1,6-10,16,18-23,25-28.

2. Practical classes (participative, searching connections between theory and practice: case studies and simulations, problems resolutions, texts and documents analysis).

Methodology of teaching and learning: Participation of the students under the teacher guidance.

Competences to acquire: 2,6-7,10-11,13-15,19-21,24,26,30.

3. Essay.

Credits: 1,60

Methodology of teaching and learning: Personal interviews to agree on the independent work of the student, the requirements of its elaboration and to follow its evolution.

Competences to acquire: 3-7,11-13,15-17,20,21,23,25,26-29.



4. Supervisions (individual or in small groups)

Credits: 0,40

Methodology of teaching and learning: Personal interviews or online questions (through “Aula Virtual”, e-mail, blogs, etc.)

Competences to acquire: all of them in general; especially 6-7,10,11,12,16.

5. Complementary activities: attendance to conferences, courses and other cultural, academic or scientific activities related with the knowledge area.

Credits: 0,40

Methodology of teaching and learning: Possible participation of the students and the writing of an essay or report about the topic.

Competences to acquire: 3,5-9,11,13-14,21,24,26,28-30.

6. Revision, preparation of tasks and realization of the tests.

Credits: 4,80

Methodology of teaching and learning: independent work.

Competences to acquire: all of them in general; especially 1-3,5-7,16,23,25-27.

EVALUATION

Some of the followings systems of evaluation will be used, combining them to evaluate the competences implied in this subject:

1.



Short-answer test

2. Long-answer test (Final written test)
3. Report or essay (seminary, practical classes, etc.)
4. Personal interview

(in the supervisions to check orally the level of acquisition of the competences reached by the students).

REFERENCES

Basic

- Chalmers, A. (2000; 3ª edición ampliada). ¿Qué es esa cosa llamada ciencia? Madrid: Siglo XXI.
- Diéguez, A. Filosofía de la Ciencia. Málaga: Biblioteca Nueva, 2005.
- Díez, J. Moulines, U. (2008, 3a edició) Fundamentos de Filosofía de la Ciencia. Ariel

Additional

- Echeverría, J. La revolución tecnocientífica. Madrid: FCE, 2003.
- Hacking, I. Representar e intervenir. Barcelona: Gedisa, 1996.
- Harding, S. Ciencia y Feminismo, Madrid: Morata, 1996.
- Kuhn, Th. La estructura de las revoluciones científicas. México: FCE, 2006.
- Laudan, L. La ciencia y el relativismo. Madrid: Alianza, 1993.
- Newton-Smith, W. La racionalidad de la ciencia. Buenos Aires: Paidós, 1981.
- van Fraassen, B. La imagen científica. México: Paidós, 1996.
- E.N. Zalta. The Encyclopedia of Philosophy. <http://plato.stanford.edu/>



ADDENDUM COVID-19

This addendum will only be activated if the health situation requires so and with the prior agreement of the Governing Council

English version is not available

1. Contenidos

Se mantienen los contenidos inicialmente recogidos en la guía docente.

2. Volumen de trabajo y planificación temporal de la docencia

Mantenimiento del peso de las distintas actividades que suman las horas de dedicación en créditos ECTS marcadas en la guía docente original.

3. Metodología docente

Docencia semipresencial.

4. Evaluación Examen. 5. Bibliografía

La bibliografía recomendada se mantiene pues es accesible.

Se garantiza al estudiantado que, de ser necesario, se adaptará la modalidad de impartición de la docencia (en línea, híbrida o presencial), así como la modalidad de la evaluación, a las exigencias sanitarias formuladas por las autoridades competentes, manteniendo los parámetros habituales de evaluación previstos en las guías y sin que esto suponga una carga adicional en el trabajo del alumnado.