Situated knowledge & feminist critiques of science

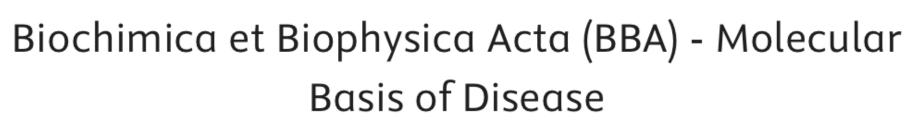
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KULT8851 - 25.11.2024

Feminist perspectives on knowledge are questioning:

- Dominant knowledge practices (social organization of knowledge)
- Dominant notions of valid knowledge (science at the epistemic level)
- Dominant notions of legitimate knowledge production (e.g. methodologies)





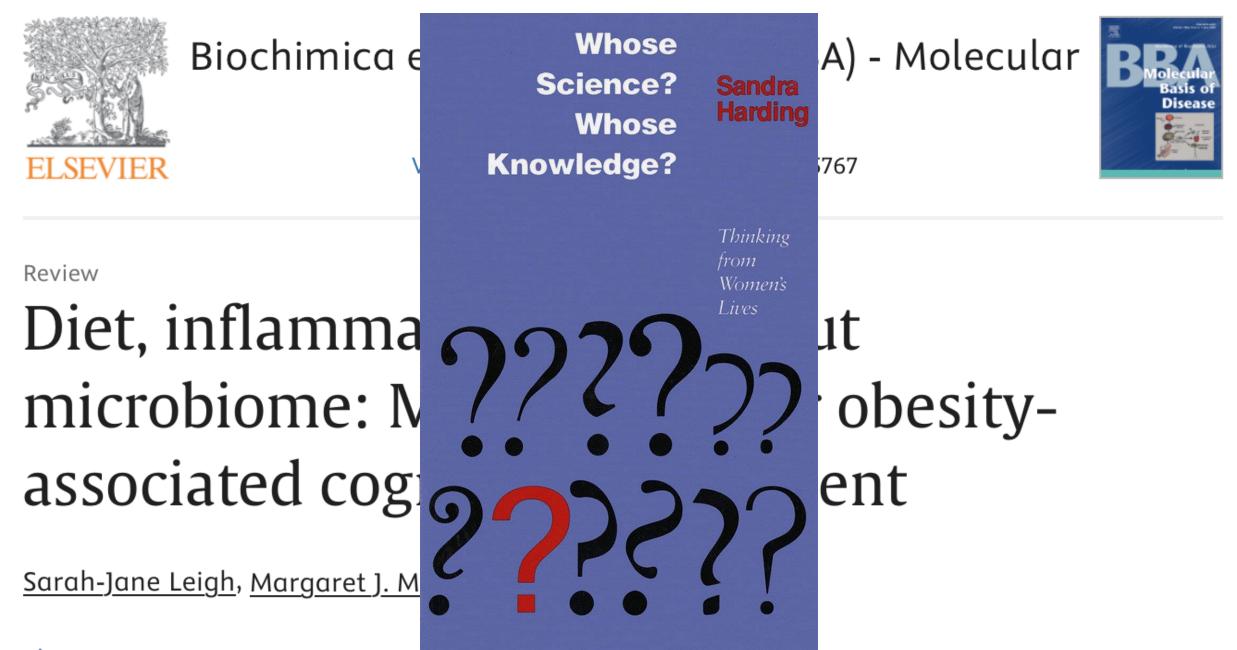
Volume 1866, Issue 6, 1 June 2020, 165767



Diet, inflammation and the gut microbiome: Mechanisms for obesityassociated cognitive impairment

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Sandra Harding "Standpoint theory" Donna Haraway "Situated knowledge"

Patricia Hill-Collins "Outsider/within"



"Situated knowledge"

- Feminist epistemologies in general are **social** epistemologies
- Feminist theorists in general focus on privilege/oppression (systemic relations of power in society between groups)
- Key tenet #1: **all** knowledge is situated (≠ objectivism).
- Key tenet #2: the **social location** of the inquirer is of epistemic importance.
- Not all social locations have equal epistemic standing (*≠* relativism).

"Social location" = "being somewhere" (as opposed to "being nowhere")

"Objectivism"

- "Truth", independent of the inquirer
- The god-trick of seeing everything from nowhere (Haraway)
- = Being nowhere

Relativism

- «Truths», relative to the inquirer
- A way of being nowhere while claiming to be everywhere equally (Haraway)
- = Being nowhere

Vision, as a metaphor for knowledge

- Embodied, technologically mediated, always partial
- Infinite vision is an illusion: «to play the god trick», «a conquering gaze from nowhere» (Haraway)





"Standpoint theory" (Harding)

- Standpoint more than a mere social location or perspective
- Standpoint = building an epistemic, critical, socially-located community
 - Critical awareness
 - Collective project
 - An achievement
- Social underprivilege = epistemic advantage
- "Strong" objectivity (vs. traditional, "weak" understanding of scholarly objectivity): "Starting thought from women ´s lives"



SIGNIFICANT RESEARCH, GLOBAL IMPACT

<u>Sci Adv.</u> 2019 Oct; 5(10): eaaw7238.

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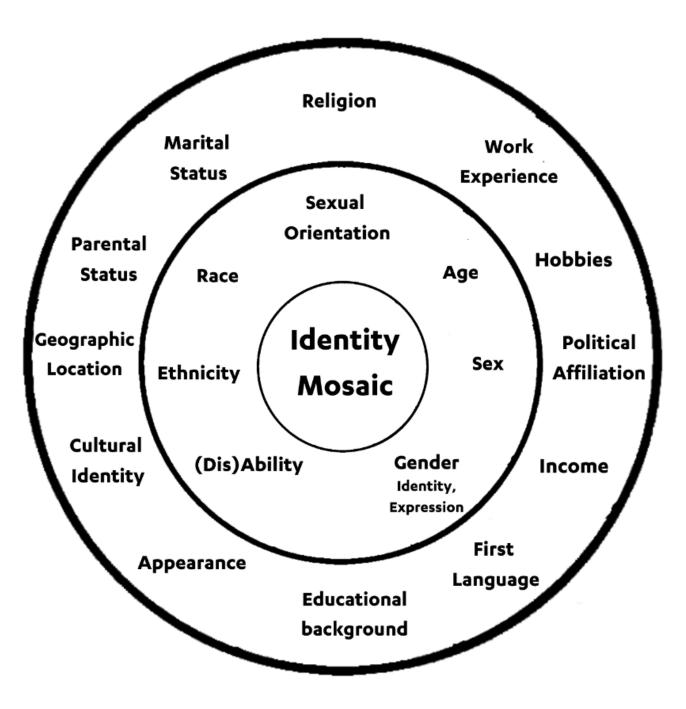
PMCID: PMC6785250 PMID: 31633016

Topic choice contributes to the lower rate of NIH awards to African-American/black scientists

<u>Travis A. Hoppe</u>,^{1,2} <u>Aviva Litovitz</u>,^{1,2} <u>Kristine A. Willis</u>,^{3,*} <u>Rebecca A. Meseroll</u>,^{1,2} <u>Matthew J. Perkins</u>,^{1,2} <u>B. Ian Hutchins</u>,^{1,2} <u>Alison F. Davis</u>,⁴ <u>Michael S. Lauer</u>,⁵ <u>Hannah A. Valantine</u>,⁴ <u>James M. Anderson</u>,² and <u>George M. Santangelo</u>^{1,2,†}

"Outsider/within" (Hill-Collins)

- When marginalized groups gain access to exclusionary institutions: dual positioning, decentered
- New insights, new (research) questions?
- Tension: striving to become an insider / challenging existing knowledge practices
- Presupposes "oppositional consciousness"



Methodological implications: Accountability though reflexivity and positionality

- Reflexive transparency ≠ personal confessions
- This operation is rooted in an epistemological/theoretical tradition
- It has a specific purpose: an account of how your subjectivity shapes your inquiry (= your research questions and process)
- Your subjectivity is not something you need to silence, neutralize, apologize for
- Not an "acknowledgment of bias" it does not make your knowledge less valuable! On the contrary, capitalize on your positioning.

Reflecting on your social location

- Your ascribed social identities, linked with specific histories of privilege and oppression (gender, race, ability, class...)
- Your social relations and roles (affected by those identities)
- The social norms that affect you (behaviour considered appropriate for your roles)
- Your subjective identities (incorporated into your self-understandings)
- Your own attitudes toward your ascribed social identities and subjective identities

Types of reflexivity

- **1. Personal**. How are our unique perspectives influencing the research?
- **2. Interpersonal**. What relationships exist and how are they influencing the research and the people involved? What power dynamics are at play?
- **3. Methodological**. How are we making methodological decisions and what are their implications?
- **4. Contextual**. How are aspects of context influencing the research and people involved?

Harding (selected)

- Harding, Sandra, 2001 "Feminist Standpoint Epistemology" in Lederman, M. & Bartsch, i The Gender and Science Reader, London: Routledge: 145-165
- The Science Question in Feminism, 1986.
- Whose Science? Whose Knowledge?: Thinking from Women's Lives, 1991.
- Is Science Multicultural? Postcolonialisms, Feminisms, and Epistemologies, 1998.
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- Objectivity and Diversity: Another Logic of Scientific Research, 2015.

Hill-Collins (selected)

- Collins, Patricia Hill 1986. Learning from the outsider within: the sociological significance of black feminist thought i Social Problems 33(6): 14-32
- Lethal Intersections: Race, Gender and Violence. Cambridge: Polity Press, 2024
- Intersectionality as Critical Social Theory, Durham: Duke University Press, 2019
- (Co-authored with Sirma Bilge) Intersectionality, Cambridge, UK: Polity Press, 2016
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- Black Feminist Thought: Knowledge, Consciousness and the Politics of Empowerment, Routledge, 1990, 2000

Haraway (selected)

- Haraway, Donna 1988. "Situated Knowledges: The Science Question in Feminism and the Privilege of Partial Perspective" Feminist Studies, 14(3): 575-599
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- + several interviews with Haraway