

## **AUTHOR GUIDELINES FOR ESSAY SUBMISSION**

The article should begin with a separate cover page bearing the title and author(s) information: full name(s), affiliation (University and Department/Centre), address, email, ORCID number, corresponding author.

Author(s) information as following: Name & Surname, Department of \_\_\_\_, University of \_\_\_\_ (Country), address \_\_\_\_, email \_\_\_\_.

The rest of the manuscript must be anonymised and should replace direct references to the authors (either in the text, in citations, or in bibliography) with the pseudonym "AUTHORS", e.g.

- Citation: (AUTHORS 2023)

- Bibliography: AUTHORS (2023) [without title and other details]

### ***STRUCTURE AND CONTENT***

In addressing the journal's mission statement, essays must have the following structural and substantive features. Submissions that significantly diverge will be returned to the author.

#### **◇ Abstract (200-250 words):**

The abstract should summarise the main argument. Please ensure that it aligns seamlessly with the introduction and conclusions, maintaining coherence between the two sections. The abstract provides a concise summary of the paper's objectives, methodologies, and key findings.

#### **◇ Keywords**

3-6 keywords should be listed after the Abstract.

## ◇ Introduction

The introduction sets the stage by engaging readers and introducing them to the overarching questions explored in the manuscript. By framing the introduction in this manner, you create a pathway also relevant for non-specialist readers to enter STS, eliciting their interest through relevant issues, thought-provoking questions, and a glimpse of the forthcoming analytical insights.

*Begin with a Compelling Issue in the STS debate:*

Start by presenting a relevant issue/topic for the current debate in the field of Science and Technology Studies (STS) and related perspectives. The issue/topic should be clear for and able to capture the attention of non-specialist readers in your research area. Frame this issue/topic in a way that highlights its societal, political, economic and material implications, as in the tradition of STS-inspired understanding.

*Pose General Analytical-Descriptive Questions:*

The introduction must pose (a) general questions that do not necessarily rely on specialized analytical concepts. The questions should serve as intellectual hooks, inviting readers to explore the critical dimensions of the topic. Aim for questions that prompt curiosity and encourage readers to consider the broader socio-technical and socio-material dimensions at stake for understanding the nexus between science, technology and society.

*Examples of Analytical-Descriptive Questions:*

- In what ways do technological advancements influence power dynamics within energy communities?
- In which ways digital infrastructures for surveillance reshape citizenship?
- What role does scientific discourse play in shaping public perceptions and policy decisions?
- In what ways do biomedical knowledge-making process influence the professional structure of health professionals?

*Provide a Brief Summary of Answers:*

Conclude the introduction by offering a brief preview of the answers to the posed question(s). This summary should align with the abstract and conclusions, offering a concise overview of the key insights and findings that the paper will explore. Specific

analytical concepts or framework should not be developed in the introduction, but in the next section.

#### ◇ **Theoretical foundations and analytical frame**

The questions posed in the Introduction play a crucial role in establishing a compelling rationale for integrating analytical perspectives relevant to a socio-cultural analysis of technoscience. This section should provide an analytical framework coherent with the research question(s), by discussing at least one concept explicitly connected to STS literature. The selected concept(s) must not only be introduced but also comprehensively elucidated and analysed in connection with relevant research streams. Direct quotations from the original authors should be incorporated when appropriate.

This inclusion serves a dual purpose: first, it ensures transparency in the usage of analytical tools, allowing readers to assess the appropriateness of their application within the article's context. Second, it provides readers, especially those unfamiliar with the concepts, with a clear understanding of the theoretical foundations guiding the analysis.

It is advised that the author refrains from conducting an exhaustive literature review, instead focusing on explicating a select few analytical concepts. By doing so, the author can delve deeply into the chosen concepts, offering a nuanced exploration of their relevance to the socio-cultural analysis of technoscience. The goal is not merely to introduce concepts superficially but to demonstrate their applicability and contribution to the broader analytical framework adopted in the article. This approach ensures that the reader is equipped with a clear and concise understanding of the theoretical landscape without being overwhelmed by an extensive array of concepts.

#### ◇ **Research design and methodological framework**

Papers based on empirical findings must include a dedicated methods section which specifies, as appropriate, the sample recruitment strategy, sample size, and analytical strategy.

In this section it should be made clear how participants were selected. There should be a rationale for the sources of the data (e.g respondents/participants, settings, documents). Any limitations of the data should be discussed (such as non-response, refusal to take part). Provide details on these points:

- How data were collected and recorded;
- Who collected the data;
- When the data were collected;

- How the research was explained to respondents/participants.

Details of formal ethical approval should be stated in the main body of the paper. If authors were not required to obtain ethical approval (as is the case in some countries) or unable to obtain ethical approval (as sometimes occurs in resource-poor settings) they should explain this. Please anonymise this information as appropriate in the manuscript and give the information when asked during submission.

### *Analysis*

The process of analysis should be made as transparent as possible. The following information should be included:

- How was the analysis conducted.
- How were themes, concepts and categories generated from the data.
- Whether analysis was computer assisted (and, if so, how): Who was involved in the analysis and in what manner.
- The researcher's own position should clearly be stated. For example, have they examined their own role, possible bias, and influence on the research (reflexivity)?

### ◇ **Empirical analysis and findings**

Develop an analysis of empirical material by leveraging the analytical perspectives introduced earlier. Ensure that this analysis adheres to the established theoretical framework without introducing any theories or concepts that have not been previously explained. Organize these components into distinct sections for clarity and coherence.

### ◇ **Conclusions**

The conclusion should consolidate the preceding argument by succinctly summarizing key points from earlier sections, considering that the reader may not vividly recall all details. It must provide clear and comprehensive responses to the questions initially posed in the introduction, simultaneously delving deeper into the significance of key terms within the title. Additionally, the conclusion should repackage the relevance of the analytical perspective in shedding light on the case under examination. Despite their apparent straightforwardness, these essential tasks are often overlooked in initial drafts of articles. Therefore, meticulous attention to these elements is crucial for a well-rounded and compelling conclusion.

**Total length:** The article should not exceed 8,000 words, encompassing all text, references, notes, and related content.

## ***CITATION GUIDE***

- References should be cited in text by the last name of the author(s) and the date of publication (Latour 1987).
- There is no comma before the date. For papers with two authors, join author names with “and” (Star and Griesemer 1989).
- Papers by three or more authors are cited in text by the first author followed by “et al.” and the date (Knorr-Cetina et al. 1980), while all authors have to be listed in the final list of references.
- If the author’s name is in the text, use only the year of publication in parentheses: Latour (1987).
- Pagination follows year after comma: (Star and Griesemer 1989, 390–394).
- If two or more references by the same author also have the same year, a distinguishing letter (a, b, c, etc.) is added after the year.

### ◇ **Reference format**

The reference list and text citations should agree and be accurate. All references cited in the text must appear in the reference list, and all references listed in the reference list must be cited in the text. References must be in alphabetical order for authors. References by the same author/s must be listed chronologically. If references have the same year but the second author differs, order alphabetically by second author. If references have the same year and the same second author, make sure there is a distinguishing letter (a, b, c, etc.).

### **Books**

Bowker, Geoffrey and Star, Susan Leigh (1999) *Sorting Things Out: Classification and Its Consequences*, Cambridge, MIT Press.

Haraway, Donna Jeanne (2016) *Staying with the trouble: making kin in the Chthulucene*, Durham, Duke University Press.

Latour, Bruno (2013) *An inquiry into modes of existence: an anthropology of the moderns*, Cambridge, Harvard University Press.

Oudshoorn, Nelly E.J and Pinch, Trevor (2003) *How users matter: The co-construction of users and technologies*, Cambridge, MIT Press.

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**Edited books**

Pinch, Trevor and Bijsterveld, Karin (Eds.) (2012) *The Oxford Handbook of Sound Studies*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.

**Book Chapters**

Latour, Bruno and Callon, Michel (1981) *Unscrewing the Big Leviathan: How Actors Macrostructure Reality and How Sociologists Help Them Do It*, in Karen Knorr-Cetina and Aaron Cicourel (Eds.), *Advances in Social Theory and Methodology: Toward an Integration of Micro- and Macro-Sociologies*, London, Routledge, pp. 277–303.

**Journal Articles**

Star, Susan Leigh and Griesemer, James (1989) *Institutional Ecology, ‘Translations’ and Boundary Objects: Amateurs and Professionals in Berkeley’s Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, 1907-39*, in “Social Studies of Science”, 19 (3), pp. 387–420.

**Web page**

Mozilla Foundation (sd) The Mozilla Manifesto, in <http://www.mozilla.org/about/manifesto.html> (retrieved March 10, 2010).

**Images**

Please provide good quality copies of images in .jpg format (100/300dpi) and insert them clearly in the text their location. The author(s) must also guarantee to publish visual materials in compliance with current rules on copyright.

**Submissions**

All submissions (except draft book reviews) should use the online system: <https://tecnoscienza.unibo.it/about/submissions>