Epistemology of socio-scientific cognition

The discipline is aimed at developing graduate students' ability to identify problems of the nature of cognition, its capabilities and limits, the relationship of knowledge and reality, the subject and object of cognition, the study of the prerequisites of the cognitive process, conditions of knowledge, truth, forms and levels of cognition.

The main tasks of the credit module.

According to the requirements of the program of the discipline, graduate students after mastering the credit module must demonstrate the following learning outcomes:

- forming an idea of the general trends in the development of epistemology of the classical period, its main directions and issues.
- acquaintance with modern methods of research work.
- formation of ideas about the problem of truth, the essence and structure of the cognitive process, the basic principles of modern epistemology, the most important discoveries and outstanding scientists in this field.
- consideration of methodological problems of modern science, which will allow to obtain the appropriate theoretical justification in scientific social research and in further scientific research.
- identifying the essence of general scientific methods, revealing the cognitive capabilities of each of them in modern scientific research.

According to the requirements of the educational-professional program, graduate students after mastering the discipline must demonstrate the following learning outcomes:

knowledge:

- general trends in the development of epistemology of the classical and postclassical period, their main directions, issues.
- modern methods of research.
- the essence and structure of the cognitive process, methodological problems of modern science.
- the specifics of the modern understanding of truth.
- general scientific methods of cognition, their cognitive capabilities.

skills:

- navigate in the methodological discussions of modern science.
- to compare the main epistemological theories, which analyse the nature and possibilities of knowledge, its boundaries and conditions of reliability.
- to use general scientific methods in research work, writing abstracts, articles, dissertations.