

Questions for the examination for the candidate minimum on the discipline  
**"Philosophy and Methodology of Science" 2022/2023** academic year  
(for all forms of training)

1. Genesis of philosophy, the specifics of its problems and the structure of philosophical knowledge.
2. Social status and functions of philosophy in the modern world.
3. Science and Philosophy. Functions of philosophy in scientific knowledge.
4. Cultural traditions and types of philosophical thinking of the East and the West.
5. Philosophy and national identity. Specific nature of the philosophical thought of Belarus and Russia.
6. Ontology as the doctrine of being. Basic forms of being and their interrelation.
7. The doctrine of matter in philosophy and science. The main stages of the historical evolution of the ideas about matter.
8. Spatiotemporal design of the material world. Substantial and relational concepts of space and time.
9. Nature as an object of philosophical and scientific knowledge. Problems of sustainable development and co-evolution of society and nature.
10. Movement and development. The problem of development as an object of philosophical reflection.
11. The principle of global evolutionism in the modern scientific picture of the world.
12. Dialectics as a philosophical theory of development. The main historical forms of dialectics.
13. World view content of the basic principles and laws of dialectics, their methodological significance in science and practical solution of social and economic problems.
14. Synergetics as an interdisciplinary direction of scientific research and its place in modern science.
15. The problem of the human in philosophy. Basic concepts of anthroposociogenesis.
16. Spiritual and axiological parameters of human existence. Freedom and responsibility as the fundamental basis of his social life. Personal choice and the problem of the meaning of human life.
17. Consciousness as an object of philosophical reflection, its structure and functions. Consciousness, language, communication.
18. Social philosophy and its place in the system of social and humanitarian knowledge. Specific nature of social cognition.
19. Society as a system. The main spheres of society.
20. The concept of the social structure of society and its main types. Concepts of social stratification and their role in understanding of the modern society.
21. The problem of sources and driving forces of social dynamics. The nature of social contradictions, conflicts, revolutions and reforms.
22. The problem of the directionality of the historical process. Linear and non-linear interpretations of the historical process.
23. Formational and civilizational paradigms in the philosophy of history.
24. The concept of social progress and its criteria. Progress and regress.
25. Development of society as a civilizational process. Types of civilizations and the problem of the classification of civilizational systems.
26. Specific features of the Western and Eastern strategy of the civilizational process. East Slavic civilization, its features and development prospects.
27. The concept of culture and its types. The basic paradigms of the philosophical analysis of culture.
28. Technology as an object of philosophical reflection. The human and the technosphere.
29. Philosophy and Futurology. Global problems of our time.
30. Globalization as a process of formation of a new world order. Alternatives to globalization.
31. Cognition as an object of philosophical analysis. The main problems of gnoseology.
32. The problem of the subject and the object of knowledge.

33. The problem of the truth in classical and non-classical philosophy.
34. Scientific and extrascientific cognition. Specific nature of scientific knowledge.
35. Concept and basic aspects of science. Science as an activity, a social institution and a system of knowledge.
36. Basic research strategies of science. The problematic field of the philosophy of science.
37. The problem of the beginning of science. The main socio-cultural and methodological prerequisites for the development of modern science.
38. Functions of science in the industrial and postindustrial society. The role of science in the formation of the "economy of knowledge".
39. Internal and external determination of science. Internalism and externalism.
40. The concept of scientific rationality. Classical, non-classical and post-non-classical stages of the development of science.
41. Structure of scientific research and levels of organization of scientific knowledge.
42. Empirical level of scientific research.
43. Specific nature of theoretical knowledge. The concept and functions of scientific theory.
44. The problem and the hypothesis as forms of scientific inquiry and development of knowledge.
45. Metatheoretical bases of science: the scientific picture of the world, the ideals and norms of scientific research, the philosophical foundations of science.
46. Scientific picture of the world in historical dynamics.
47. Extensive and intensive stages in the development of science. Nature of the scientific revolution. Types of scientific revolutions.
48. The concept of method and methodology.
49. The object and subject of scientific research. Problem, goal and objectives in the structure of scientific research.
50. Instruments and methods of scientific research. Classification of methods.
51. Opportunities and prospects of interdisciplinary methodology. Modern processes of integration and differentiation of sciences.
52. Validation the research results of the study. Structure, types and forms of scientific argumentation.
53. Science as a social institution. Academical, sectoral and university science: goals, objectives and development prospects. Scientific schools.
54. The concept of the scientific community. The phenomenon of the elite in science. Social mobility and the status change of a scientist in the modern world.
55. Communication and its specific nature in the modern science. Controversy and discussion as a form of communication in science. Culture of scientific discussion.
56. Science and social technologies in modern society. The problem of social regulation of research activities.
57. Science as a value in modern culture. Scientism and antiscientism in assessing the present and future of science.
58. The relationship of science with economics, power and the state.
59. Ethics of science and its role in the formation of a modern type of scientific rationality. Bioethics as a value orientation of the modern science.
60. Personality of a scientist. Social responsibility of a scientist and freedom of scientific research.

As an independent issue, each exam ticket will include an interview on a written abstract done by the undergraduate student (graduate student, applicant) according to the curriculum, followed by an evaluation of the results of the interview, taken into account when deducing the overall grade for the examination of the candidate minimum.