

Manchul B. V.

THE ASYMMETRY OF INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

*Department of Psychology and Philosophy
Bukovinian State Medical University*

The study of the relationship between disciplinary and interdisciplinary research is still frequently debated. In particular, there is a lack of infrastructure for such research, the need to formulate a regulatory framework for interdisciplinary work, and the development of communication tools.

The investigation is aimed at studying the asymmetry of interdisciplinary research in different fields of science. The hegemony of natural sciences is represented in the majority of interdisciplinary projects. They receive financial support more often compared to social sciences and the humanities. In addition, there is a widespread tendency for representatives of natural or engineering disciplines to refuse the help of colleagues from the socio-humanitarian block, appealing to the fact that they can do the layer of work that is usually assigned to the latter. This approach is manifested in the fact that, first, the social sciences (often one sociologist), as a rule, are involved after the project is formed.

Firstly, the asymmetry of interdisciplinary scientific research is present in all aspects of integration - from the distribution of functions to the number of staff, funding, knowledge production, and, ultimately, independence, but remains hidden in everyday interactions that dictate what is considered important socio-scientific activity and who should determine it. And, secondly, the spheres of social sciences and the humanities in such cases help to formulate clear definitions of the problem and appropriate strategies for its solution, as well as to convey the results of research to society in an understandable way and to involve it in scientific debates.

The example of the social sciences, which experienced a boom in the 1940 - the 1970s, is illustrative because there were high hopes for solving social problems such as mental health, alcoholism, crime, etc. However, neither Freudianism nor behaviorism, which became the foundation for solving these problems, could provide adequate solutions. Thus, on the one hand, some scientists chose the positivist path and quickly found interdisciplinary communication with other sciences, especially biology, fully accepting its methodology and scientific language. On the other hand, others remained in the bosom of social sciences, but could not develop a powerful methodology to address these social challenges. Therefore, the role of communication among academic disciplines in general and scientists, in particular, has become crucial for effective interdisciplinary research.

Marchuk I.V.

THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF NURSES' PALLIATIVE COMPETENCE

*Department of Psychology and Philosophy
Bukovinian State Medical University*

The current stage of society development requires reforms in processes of education. In the conditions of modernization of all life spheres of the country the problem of higher education system development is especially topical. The implementation of modern approaches in education is capable of providing quality training for future professionals. This problem is especially important in the context of preparing nurses for palliative and hospice care. The strategic challenges facing health care include ensuring high quality nursing care. An important direction of successful development strategy of palliative care is to improve the quality of medical workers' professional training in the field of palliative care. The professional competence of a nurse is in demand and necessary in solving the problems of their own and patients' health-preserving competencies. Thus, the problem of forming nurses' palliative competence in today's challenges is extremely relevant.

The aim of the study is to analyze the problems of palliative and hospice care, to theorize the study approaches to nurses' professional readiness in the palliative field.