

POZIV NA PREDAVANJE

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pod naslovom:

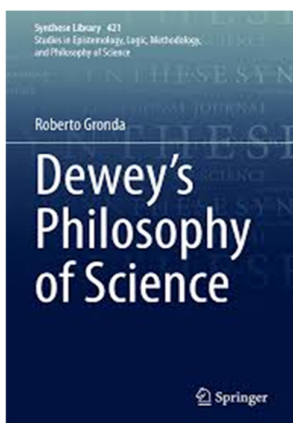
„A Clash of Epistemic Standpoints: On the Relationship between Citizens and Scientific Experts“

(Sukob epistemičkih stajališta. Odnos građana i znanstvenih eksperata)

Predavanje će se održati na engleskome jeziku

Mjesto i vrijeme održavanja:

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Roberto Gronda izvanredni je profesor logike i filozofije znanosti na Sveučilištu u Pisi. Diplomirao je i magistrirao na Sveučilištu u Torinu, a doktorat je stekao na Scuola Normale Superiore u Pisi.

Njegovi trenutni istraživački interes usredotočen je na područje filozofije znanstvene ekspertize, s posebnim naglaskom na odnos laika i znanstvenih eksperata, na filozofiju društvenih znanosti, te na povijest i filozofiju znanosti. Objavio je mnogo znanstvenih radova o pragmatističkoj filozofiji znanosti. Među najvažnijima je monografija o Deweyevoj filozofiji znanosti (Springer, 2020). Trenutno, zajedno s Pierluigi Barrotom radi na knjizi koja ocrtava pragmatistički pristup znanstvenoj ekspertizi.

Sažetak predavanja:

„A Clash of Epistemic Standpoints: On the Relationship between Citizens and Scientific Experts“

Contemporary societies present a plurality of epistemic standpoints. Some of these standpoints are made possible by the acquisition of a scientific language and training in a set of scientific practices. In their respective provinces, the authority that scientific knowledge and skills confer on those who possess them also gives them the hermeneutic power to determine the language in which problems are to be formulated, if they are properly formulated. If this is perceived as quite unproblematic when it comes to scientific problems, a much greater concern arises when scientific experts claim the right to define public problems. There is likely to be a clash of epistemic intuitions: on the one hand, it is reasonable to think that scientific experts should be put in charge on the ground that they know more and that their knowledge is reliable; on the other hand, however, we may want to resist the epistocratic shift and recognize a proper place for citizens in defining public problems.

The aim of this talk is to sketch a plausible solution to this problem by taking a semantic route. The basic idea is that the analysis of the concepts used in the definition of public problems can shed some light on the types and nature of the relationship holding between citizens and scientific experts. More precisely, it will be argued that in those cases where scientific experts use contested terms about whose meanings citizens also have some legitimate insight – terms like disease, health, happiness, and so on – the meaning of these terms must be considered open to debate, and it is illegitimate to assume that scientific experts have a default authority over the definition of these concepts.