



Syllabus Course Program



WORLDVIEW, METHODOLOGICAL, AND SOCIOCULTURAL FOUNDATIONS OF SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITY

Specialty

All specialties

Institute

Institute of Social and Humanitarian
Technologies

Educational program

All programs

Department

Philosophy (307)

Level of education

PhD level

Course type

Mandatory

Semester

1

Language of instruction

English

Lecturers and course developers

**Horodyska Olga**

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Candidate of Philosophical Sciences (PhD), Associate Professor, the Head of Philosophy department (NTU "KhPI").

Work experience – 24 years. Authored over 80 scientific, popular scientific and educational publications. Leading lecture on the course "Philosophy" (Ukrainian/English), "Contemporary philosophical-anthropological discourse", "Basic conceptions in the history of philosophical thought"

[More about the lecturer on the department's website](#)

General information

Summary

The course aims to enhance the command of the instrumental and categorical apparatus of scientific and technical activity, to study and consolidate the methodology and methods applied at both general theoretical and practical levels, and to examine the sociocultural factors influencing scientific and technical activity in the contemporary world.

Course objectives and goals

Developing postgraduate students' in-depth worldview and theoretical knowledge in the field of scientific and technical activity; expanding and deepening their worldview perspectives regarding scientific and technical activity; enhancing their command of the instrumental and categorical apparatus of scientific and technical activity; studying the foundations of methodology and methods applied at both general theoretical and practical levels; and examining the sociocultural factors influencing scientific and technical activity in the contemporary world.

Format of classes

Lectures, practical classes, self-study, and consultations. Final assessment: exam.

Competencies

Program Competencies (according to the Educational Program)

Learning outcomes

Program Learning Outcomes (according to the Educational Program)

Student workload

Total course workload — 120 hours: lectures — 20 hours, practical classes — 20 hours, independent study — 80 hours.

Course prerequisites

None.

Features of the course, teaching and learning methods, and technologies

Lectures with presentations, discussions, practical classes (seminars, workshops), individual work (abstract, essay, participation in conferences and specialized seminars, work with original works on philosophy).

Program of the course

Topics of the lectures	Hours
Topics 1–2. Worldview as the Foundation of Individual and Social Human Life. Ontological Aspects of Modern Scientific Knowledge. 1. The concept of worldview and its structure. Historical types and their specific characteristics. The relationship between philosophical, scientific, and religious types of worldview. 2. Philosophy as a systematic representation of the world and a basic rational form of understanding reality. Functions of philosophy. The place and role of philosophy in the life of the individual and society. 3. Existential roots and philosophical content of the problem of Being. The contradiction between systemic human thinking and the fluidity of the surrounding world. The problem of “invariants” in philosophy and science. 4. Being as a philosophical “invariant.” Being and thinking: the problem of correlation between concepts and the reality they reflect. Main forms of Being. 5. Ontological categories of science: matter, space, and time. Development of the scientific-philosophical concept of matter. Modern scientific concepts regarding the structural organization of matter. Analysis of the mode of existence of matter.	4
Topic 2–3. Ontological Aspects of Contemporary Scientific Knowledge. The Problem of Consciousness in Philosophy and Science. 1. The Correlation between Motion and Rest. The philosophical meaning of the concept of “motion.” Classification of the forms of motion of matter. The essence of mechanism and energetism in philosophy. Two concepts of space and time: the substantial (I. Newton) and the relational (A. Einstein), alongside the similarities and differences in the forms of existence of matter — space and time — within these concepts. 2. Consciousness: Philosophical Analysis. Consciousness as the highest level of human spiritual activity and the ideal reproduction of reality. 3. The Problem of Consciousness in the History of Philosophy. Science and contemporary philosophy on consciousness. The conscious and the unconscious: from Freud to Stanislav Grof. 4. Consciousness and Language. Primary functions of language: communicative, regulatory, and programming. The structure of consciousness. The right and left hemispheres and their morphological and functional characteristics. Bodily-perceptual, logical-conceptual, emotional-affective, and axiological (value) components in the structure of consciousness.	4

5. Artificial Intelligence and Consciousness. Robotics: the philosophy of self-preservation and human assistance, the philosophy of friendly AI, the philosophy of power, nanobots, and scientific and technological progress.
6. Language and Meaning (Husserl, Wittgenstein). Information and consciousness. Features and definitions of information. The role of information in constructing models of reality.

Topics 4–5. Theories of the Development and Formation of the Toolkit of Philosophical and Scientific Thinking. Gnoseological and Epistemological Problems of Contemporary Science.

4

1. The problem of concept usage in philosophy and science as a mandatory normative procedure. Historical conditions of philosophy's appeal to definitions (concepts) (Socrates, Plato, Aristotle). The problem of the fundamentality of concepts during the emergence of Modern science: the identity of scientific rigor with scientific rationality (Kant).
2. Dialectics as a doctrine, theory, and method. Principles of dialectical thinking. Dialectical categories and their application in the laws of dialectics (Hegel, Marx, Engels). The systems approach and systems theory in the study of nature from philosophical and scientific perspectives.
3. Complex systems theory on the non-linear causality of natural systems. Complex systems and the evolution of matter. Complex systems and the evolution of life.
4. The problem of order in philosophy. Self-organization theory as an interdisciplinary strategy for researching natural processes. The synergetic paradigm as a doctrine of self-organization and self-development. Principles of synergetics as a heuristic scheme for constructing models of non-linear complex systems in the natural sciences and humanities.
5. Development and evolution in the context of global evolutionism. Theoretical foundations and principles of global evolutionism. The anthropic principle. Key categorical toolkit of global evolutionism. Evolutionary development and the formation of the contemporary scientific picture of the world within global evolutionism.
6. Human cognitive relation to the world: gnoseology and epistemology. Primary functions of gnoseology. Knowledge as the central category of gnoseology. The specifics of knowledge. The phenomenon of information in the structure of cognition. The relationship between knowledge and information.
7. Subject and object of cognition. Models of subject-object interaction. Main epistemological strategies. Constructive-cognitive doctrines. Pessimistic doctrines. Functions of cognitive activity. Interpretation in the natural sciences. Interpretation in the social sciences and humanities. The procedure of interpretation.
8. Cognition as reflection and activity. Stages of cognition: sensory and rational, and their forms (general overview). Practice: its role and place in cognition. Forms of practice.
9. Truth. General characteristics. Truth and rationality. Contemporary concepts of truth. Non-classical and post-non-classical interpretations of truth and rationality.

Topic 6. Methodological Problems of Contemporary Science.

4

1. Pre-scientific types of cognition. The origins of scientific knowledge in cultural history. Non-scientific and quasi-scientific knowledge. The demarcation problem as the search for criteria of scientificity and defining the boundaries of science within the positivist tradition. The principle of verification and its critique. Karl Popper's principle of falsification.
2. The emergence of science and the main stages of its historical evolution. The dynamics of science as a cumulative and anti-cumulative process. Sociocultural reconstruction of the development of scientific knowledge and Thomas Kuhn's theory of scientific revolutions. The growth of scientific knowledge in Karl Popper's concept. Imre Lakatos's methodology of scientific research programmes and Stephen Toulmin's evolutionary model of science.

3. Science as a social institution. The study of social factors in the generation of scientific activity. The social institution of science as a system of organizations and the substantiation of the value component of science.
4. Philosophy of science. Specialized branches of the philosophy of science. Original concepts in the philosophy of science: identifying the role and significance of science, and the characteristics of cognitive and theoretical activity. The coherentist approach, epistemological anarchism, scientific realism, and its core principles.
5. Features of the contemporary stage of scientific development; modern processes of differentiation and integration of sciences; technization. Transdisciplinary research and the emergence of new fields at the intersection of various disciplines.
6. Philosophical foundations of scientific research methodology. Everyday/spontaneous-empirical cognition versus scientific cognition. Systemic nature and structural character of scientific research. Methodology as a mode of rationally reflexive consciousness and as a system of scientific research principles.
7. The logic of the scientific research process. Fact-establishing as a prerequisite for scientific research. Requirements for a scientific hypothesis and its development. Formulation of a scientific problem. Scientific theory and its complex structure. Karl Popper's requirements for a scientific theory.
8. Research and development (R&D) and the creation of new equipment and technology. Innovative technologies. Goals and objectives of basic (fundamental) and applied research. Types of scientific research.

Topics 7–8. Social Transformations and Their Impact on the Development of Science and Technology. The Philosophy of Global Systems. Anthropological Foundations of Science and Technology.

4

1. The concept of the subject matter of social philosophy: "the social" and "social reality." "Human activity" and "social relations" as substantial categories of social reality (Aristotle, Hegel, Marx). Society as an object of philosophical analysis.
2. Formational (Marx, Engels) and civilizational approaches (Danilevsky, Spengler, Toynbee) in the study of society. The contemporary understanding of civilization: from cosmocentric to anthropological civilization. Concepts of post-industrial and information society and their limitations.
3. Spheres of society. The material-economic sphere. The social sphere: types of social communities. The political sphere. The concept of "the political life of society." Civil and political society. The spiritual sphere: values, education, science.
4. The social role of engineering and technology in the historical process. The polysemy of understanding technology. The interconnection of technology and science. Science, engineering, and technology as conditions for societal development. Technical and technological foundations for the emergence of the information society.
5. Globalization and its dimensions. The technosphere as a global environment. The technosphere as a measure of the rationalization of the natural world. Society and global issues. The complex nature of global problems. Global crises and the search for new values in technogenic civilization.
6. The problem of the human being in the history of Western European thought and its impact on the development of science. Philosophical-anthropological concepts of the 20th century. The understanding of the human being in post-structuralism and postmodernism.
7. The problem of human origins. The theory of anthroposociogenesis; the relation between the biological and the social in humans. Human, individual, individuality, personality; the problem of socialization.
8. The meaning of human existence, the problem of freedom and solitude. Freedom and responsibility as attributive characteristics of the human condition. The meaning of life as an integral characteristic of human existence. The problem of transhumanism.

Total hours

20

Workshops

Topics for workshops/seminars	Hours	Weighting coefficients <i>a</i>
Topic 1. Worldview as the Foundation of Individual and Social Human Life. 1. The concept of worldview and its structure. 2. Historical types of worldview and their characteristics. 3. The relationship between philosophical, scientific, and religious types of worldview. 4. Philosophy as a systematic representation of the world and a foundational rational form of worldview understanding. 5. Functions of philosophy. The place and role of philosophy in human life and society. 6. The place and role of philosophy in the system of scientific knowledge.	2	1
Topic 2. Ontological Aspects of Contemporary Scientific Knowledge. 1. Everyday and cultural origins of the problem of being. 2. The problem of being in mythology and religion. 3. Philosophical content of the problem of being. 4. Forms of being from the perspective of contemporary science. 5. The formation of the philosophical concept of matter. 6. Contemporary ideas regarding the structural organization of matter. 7. Motion as a mode of existence of matter. 8. Space and time as forms of the existence of matter. 9. Substantial and relational concepts of space and time.	2	1
Topic 3. The Problem of Consciousness in Philosophy and Science. 1. Consciousness as the highest level of human spiritual activity and the ideal reproduction of reality. 2. The evolution of views on consciousness in classical philosophy. 3. Contemporary philosophy and science on consciousness. 4. Contemporary science on the genesis of consciousness. Language and consciousness. Primary functions of language. 5. The structure of consciousness. Left and right cerebral hemispheres and their functional specialization. 6. The contemporary spatiotemporal concept of consciousness. 7. The conscious and the unconscious. 8. Artificial intelligence and consciousness	2	1
Topic 4. Theories of Development and the Formation of the Toolkit of Philosophical and Scientific Thinking. 1. Development as a philosophical problem and its emergence. Major philosophical concepts of development. 2. Dialectics, its characteristics, and historical forms. The structure of dialectics: principles, categories, and laws. Functions of dialectics and its methodological significance. 3. Forms of determinism in contemporary science. 4. The synergetic paradigm of development. Sources and genesis of its emergence. 5. Core concepts, worldview, and methodological principles (the principle of probabilistic determinism; recognition of the universality and coherence of natural processes; recognition of	2	1

the universal nature of evolution and adaptation as regular behavior of complex self-organizing systems of any nature).

6. Global evolutionism: scientific principles and philosophical foundations.

7. The concepts of "evolution" and "development" and their definitions. General theoretical tenets of global evolutionism.

Topic 5. Gnoseological and Epistemological Problems of Contemporary Science.	2	1
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1. The essence of cognition. The object, subject matter, and goal of cognition.

2. The sensory stage of cognition, its forms, and its significance for science.

3. The logical stage of cognition, its forms, and its significance for science.

4. The concept of truth. The dialectic of absolute and relative truth.

5. Criteria of truth.

6. Concepts of truth.

7. Practice: its place and role in cognition.

8. Science and technology as practical activity.

Topic 6. Science from a Philosophical Perspective.	2	1
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1. Pre-scientific types of cognition. Characteristics of mythological consciousness. The origins of scientific knowledge in cultural history. Non-scientific and quasi-scientific knowledge. The demarcation problem.

2. The emergence of science and the main stages of its historical evolution. Dynamics and development of science.

3. Science as a social institution. Science from a philosophical perspective (philosophy of science). Science as a sociocultural phenomenon.

4. Features of the contemporary stage of scientific development (modern processes of differentiation and integration of sciences; technization).

Topic 7. Methodology of Scientific Research.	2	1
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1. Philosophical foundations of scientific research methodology (the essence of everyday and scientific cognition; concepts of method and methodology of scientific research).

2. The logic of the scientific research process (scientific facts; the concept of a scientific problem, its statement and formulation; the content of a scientific idea, concept, and hypothesis; the essence of a theory).

3. Research and development (R&D) and the creation of new equipment and technology. Fundamental (basic) and applied research.

4. Types of scientific research. The dissertation (doctoral thesis) as a type of scientific research.

5. Methodology of dissertation research.

Topic 8. Philosophical Reflection on Society.	2	1
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1. The subject matter of social philosophy: "the social" and "social reality."

2. Society as an object of philosophical analysis: philosophical approaches to the study of society, principles, and methodology of its investigation.

3. Formational and civilizational approaches to the study of society: A comparative analysis.
4. Concepts of the post-industrial and information society.
5. Mechanisms for improving the material and economic sphere.
6. The social sphere: Transformation of Karl Marx's theory of classes in contemporary philosophical research. Features of social and cultural differentiation in the information society.
7. The political sphere of society: Essence, structure, and functions. Civil and political society.

Topic 9. Technical and Technological Foundations of the Emergence of the Information Society.

2

1

1. Philosophical understanding of technology and engineering: A synthesis of spiritual and practical/productive skills.
2. Technology as an attribute of human life. The technicist-rational explanation of technology. Anti-technicism. The contemporary philosophical perspective on technology.
3. Technical and technological determinism in modern informational concepts of societal development and in futurological studies.
4. Globalization and its main dimensions. Global problems of humanity and their complex nature.
5. Global crises and the search for new values in technogenic civilization. The synthesis of Western and Eastern values.

Topic 10. Anthropological Foundations of Science and Technology.

2

1

1. The problem of the human being in the history of philosophy. The new understanding of human existence in European irrationalism, existentialism, and Marxist philosophy.
2. Philosophical anthropology of the 20th–21st centuries; structural anthropology; the understanding of the human being in post-structuralism and postmodernism.
3. The problem of human origins. The theory of anthroposociogenesis; the problem of the relationship between the biological and the social in the human being.
4. Human, individual, individuality, personality; the problem of socialization. Freedom and responsibility as attributive characteristics of the human condition.
5. Awareness of the finiteness of human existence. The meaning of life as an integral characteristic of human existence. The human being in the contemporary world. The problem of transhumanism.

Total hours

20

Laboratory classes

Laboratory work is not provided within the discipline.

Self-study

The course involves preparing oral responses to problem-based questions and conducting independent study on topics not covered during lectures, both of which are subject to continuous (formative) assessment. It also includes individual assignments such as drafting research articles, literature reviews/reports, or essays; participating in academic conferences and specialized seminars (with the publication of abstracts); and analyzing primary philosophical sources. These assignments are submitted in written form and must be formatted according to the established academic guidelines.

Work on theoretical materials

Topics on self-study	Hours
Topic 1. Historical Types of Worldview and Their Characteristics	3
Topic 2. Philosophy as a Type of Worldview	3
Topic 3. Forms of Being from the Perspective of Contemporary Science	3
Topic 4. Substantival and Relational Concepts of Space and Time	3
Topic 5. Artificial Intelligence and Consciousness	3
Topic 6. Major Philosophical Concepts of Development	3
Topic 7. General Theoretical Tenets of Global Evolutionism	3
Topic 8. Contemporary Concepts of Truth	3
Topic 9. Science as a Sociocultural Phenomenon	3
Topic 10. The Dissertation (Doctoral Thesis) as a Type of Scientific Research	4
Topic 11. Concepts of Post-Industrial and Information Society	3
Topic 12. Global Problems of Humanity and Their Complex Nature	3
Topic 13. The Meaning of Human Existence, the Problem of Freedom and Solitude	3
Total hours	40

Topics for individual assignments

The research paper (review paper) must include a title page, introduction, main body, conclusion, and reference list. The subject, topic, and objective of the paper must be fully aligned. The subject of the study lies within the scope of the object of research (the subject defines the research topic). The research objective specifies what the researcher aims to achieve, representing the final outcome of the work (the objective must correlate with the conclusions reached in the paper). The structure of the paper and its section titles should reflect the overall topic of the review. The content is typically organized into 2–3 chapters, which must be subdivided into sections or subsections. Section titles should clearly reflect the philosophical dimension of the problem. The method or methodology should be described explicitly if it is novel or holds particular significance for the study; widely recognized methods need only be mentioned. The results presented in the conclusion must be precise and informative, highlighting key theoretical and empirical findings, factual data, and identified relationships or patterns. Priority should be given to new results and data that, in the author's view, have practical significance. The conclusions may be accompanied by recommendations, evaluations, proposals, or hypotheses set forth in the study.

Topics for individual assignments

Topic 1. Worldview and Philosophy: A Comparative Analysis
Topic 2. Structure and Typology of Worldview. The Role of Worldview in Human Life
Topic 3. Peculiarities of the Historical Emergence of Philosophy. Philosophy and Mythology
Topic 4. Functions of Philosophy
Topic 5. The Category of Being in the History of Philosophical Thought
Topic 6. Dialectics of the Primary Forms of Being
Topic 7. The Problem of Being in Existentialism
Topic 8. The Significance of the Problem of Being for Philosophy
Topic 9. The Evolution of the Concept of "Matter" in Philosophy and Science

Topic 10. Philosophy on the Unity of Motion, Matter, Space, and Time
Topic 11. Reflection as a General Property of Matter. Forms of Reflection
Topic 12. Reflection and Information
Topic 13. The Crucial Role of Sociality in the Emergence of Consciousness
Topic 14. The Problem of the Ideal in Philosophy. The Ideal Nature of Consciousness
Topic 15. Consciousness and Language
Topic 16. The Interrelation of the Biological and the Social in the Emergence of Consciousness
Topic 17. The Problem of "Dialogue" Between Humans and Computer Systems
Topic 18. Karl Marx and Sigmund Freud on the Unconscious and Consciousness: A Comparative Analysis
Topic 19. Dialectics as a Theory of Development
Topic 20. Dialectics of Quantitative and Qualitative Changes
Topic 21. Dialectical Contradiction as the Source of Development
Topic 22. Characteristics of the Law of the Negation of the Negation
Topic 23. Metaphysics as an Alternative to Dialectics as a Theory of Development
Topic 24. Categories of Dialectics as Universal Forms of Thought
Topic 25. Cognition as a Form of Spiritual Activity and Cultural Phenomenon
Topic 26. The Problem of the Criterion of Truth in Philosophy and Science
Topic 27. Dialectics of Truth and Error in Contemporary Philosophy
Topic 28. Major Trends in the Development of Epistemological Problems in Contemporary Western Philosophy
Topic 29. The Correlation of the Rational and the Irrational, the Discursive and the Intuitive in the Cognitive Process
Topic 30. Structure, Forms, and Functions of Praxis in the Cognitive Process
Topic 31. Praxis as a Specific Human Mode of Appropriating the World
Topic 32. Core Principles of Contemporary Scientific Epistemology
Topic 33. General and Specific Methods of Cognition in Natural, Technical, and Social Sciences
Topic 34. Philosophical Analysis of the Problem of Truth
Topic 35. Scientific Cognition as a Form of Spiritual Activity and Theoretical Mode of Reflecting the World
Topic 36. Structure of Scientific Theory and Its Primary Functions
Topic 37. Classification of Scientific Methods and Levels of Methodology
Topic 38. Primary Methods of the Theoretical Level of Cognition
Topic 39. Science and Global Contemporary Issues
Topic 40. Differentiation and Integration as Patterns of Scientific Development
Topic 41. Key Problems in Contemporary Philosophy and Methodology of Science
Topic 42. Scientific Forecasting of Social Processes
Topic 43. Science and Technology: Their Functions and Role in Societal Development
Topic 44. Analysis of Foreign Philosophy of Technology
Topic 45. Engineering/Technical Sciences as a Specific System of Knowledge

Topic 46. The Problem of Humanism in Human-Technology Interrelations	
Topic 47. Ideas of Cosmism in World and National Philosophical Thought	
Topic 48. Essence and Key Directions of the Contemporary Stage of the Scientific and Technological Revolution	
Topic 49. Major Social Consequences of the Scientific and Technological Revolution	
Topic 50. Scientific and Technological Progress, the Scientific-Technological (Information) Revolution, and Contemporary Societal Development	
Topic 51. The Human Being in the Information Society	
Topic 52. The Scientific Picture of the World and Its Worldview Essence	
Topic 53. Social Forecasting: Essence, Methods, and Functions	
Topic 54. Creativity and Worldview	
Topic 55. Technical/Engineering Creativity and Its Primary Forms	
Topic 56. The Problem of the Finite and the Infinite in Special Sciences and Philosophy	
Topic 57. Physical Knowledge and the Laws of Dialectics	
Topic 58. The Systems Approach in Cognizing Reality	
Topic 59. Socio-Philosophical Problems of Energy Sector Development	
Topic 60. Philosophy and Computer Science	
Topic 61. The Natural-Scientific Materialism of Dmitri Mendeleev	
Topic 62. Dialectics and Dmitri Mendeleev's Periodic Law	
Topic 63. Futurology: Its Potential and Limits	
Topic 64. Psychoanalysis and the Problem of the Human Being	
Topic 65. The Problem of the Human Being in Existentialism	
Topic 66. The Individual and Society. The Role of the Individual in History	
Topic 67. Dialectics of Personal Freedom and Responsibility at the Contemporary Stage of World Civilization	
Topic 68. Laws of Societal Development and Conscious Human Activity	
Topic 69. Theory of Socio-Economic Formations and Realities of the Contemporary Historical Process	
Topic 70. Dialectics of Productive Forces and Relations of Production	
Topic 71. Progress, Regress, and Historical Reality	
Topic 72. The Political System as an Object of Socio-Philosophical Analysis	
Topic 73. Dialectics of Forms of Social Consciousness	
Topic 74. Society as a System: Primary Elements of Social Life	
Topic 75. Philosophical Problems of Human-Machine Interaction	
Topic 76. Brain and Machine. Virtual Reality	
Topic 77. Computer Experimentation as a Method of Scientific Cognition	
Topic 78. Logico-Methodological Aspects of Technical Knowledge	
Topic 79. Moral Aspects of Scientific Knowledge	
Topic 80. Aesthetic Potential of the Natural Sciences	
Total hours	40

Non-formal education

The applicant has the opportunity to re-enroll individual topics or courses; for enrollment, it is necessary to provide: a certificate (electronic or printed) of completion of the relevant courses, a description of the program indicating the content of the topics, scope, and duration.

Literature, training materials, and information resources

Main literature

1. Biletsky I., Malysenko A. Philosophy: Educational book. Kharkiv, 2010.
2. Introduction to Philosophy: Philosophy of Mind. Multiple Contributors. Rebus Community, 2019.
3. Ondich J. Words of Wisdom: Intro to Philosophy. Lake Superior College, Duluth, Minnesota, 2018.
4. Ott W. Modern Philosophy. University of Virginia, BCcampus, 2013.
5. Payne R. W. An Introduction to Philosophy. BCcampus, 2015.
6. Wilber K. The spectrum of consciousness. Wheaton, Adyar, Madras, 1993.
7. Larsen R. J., Buss D. M. Personality Psychology: Domains of Knowledge About Human Nature. McGraw-Hill Education, 2013.
8. Feist J., Feist G. J. Theories of Personality. McGraw-Hill Education, 2008.
9. Naugle D. K. Worldview: The History of a Concept. Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 2002.
10. Russell B. A History of Western Philosophy.
<https://www.ntslibrary.com/PDF%20Books/History%20of%20Western%20Philosophy.pdf>
11. Kenny A. A New History of Western Philosophy. Ancient Philosophy. CLARENDON PRESS, 2003.
12. McLuhan M. Understanding Media: The Extensions of Man. Routledge, 2001.
13. Ellul J. The Technological Society. Vintage Books, 1964.
14. The Palgrave Handbook of the Anthropology of Technology. Edited by Maja Hojer Bruun et al. Palgrave Macmillan, 2022.

Additional materials

15. Funder D. C. The Personality Puzzle. W. W. Norton & Company, 2019.
16. Carr N. The Shallows: What the Internet Is Doing to Our Brains. Paperback, 2010.
17. Nilsson A. The Psychology of Worldview: Toward a Non-Reductive Science of Personality. [Doctoral Thesis (compilation), Department of Psychology]. Lund University, 2013
<https://lup.lub.lu.se/search/files/5733804/3738786.pdf>
18. Dimmock M, Fisher A. Ethics for A-Level. Torquay Boys' Grammar School, University of Nottingham, 2017.
19. Kormelink J. G. Responsible Innovation: Ethics, Safety and Technology. TU Delft, 2019.
20. Johnson J. L. Inferring and Explaining. Portland State University, 2019.
21. Newport C. Digital Minimalism: Choosing a Focused Life in a Noisy World. Kindle Edition, 2019.
22. Postman N. Amusing Ourselves to Death: Public Discourse in the Age of Show Business. PENGUIN BOOKS, 2005.
23. Anthropological Perspectives on Technology. Edited by Michael B. Schiffer. University of New México Press, 2001.
24. Turkle Sh. Alone Together: Why We Expect More from Technology and Less from Each Other. Basic Books, 2011.
25. Cover R. Identity and Digital Communication: Concepts, Theories, Practices. Routledge, 2023.
26. Understanding the Self and Others: Explorations in Intersubjectivity and Interobjectivity. Edited by Gordon Sammut, Paul Daanen, and Fathali Moghaddam. Routledge, 2013.
27. The Transhumanist Reader: Classical and Contemporary Essays on the Science, Technology, and Philosophy of the Human Future. Edited by Max More and Natasha Vita-More Wiley-Blackwell, 2013.
28. Doichyk, M., & Doichyk, O. (2019). The Idea of Dignity in Contemporary Scientific Discourse. Epistemological Studies in Philosophy, Social and Political Sciences, 2(2), 3-
<https://doi.org/10.15421/341919>
29. Maidaniuk, I., Tsoi, T., Hoian, I., Doichyk, M., Patlaichuk, O., & Stupak, O. (2022). The Problem of Artificial Intelligence in Contemporary Philosophy. BRAIN. Broad Research in Artificial Intelligence and Neuroscience, 13(4), 436-449. <https://doi.org/10.18662/brain/13.4/397>

30. Prepotenska, M., Ovsiankina, L., Smyrnova, T., Rasskazova, O., Cherednyk, L., & Doichyk, M. (2022). Tolerance as a Communicative and Socio-Cultural Strategy of Social Agreements. *Postmodern Openings*, 13(1), 291-312. <https://doi.org/10.18662/po/13.1/397>
31. L. Abysova, H. Yemelianenko, V. Dubinina. *Philosophy of education and science. Tutorial for students of higher educational establishments, faculty of preparation of foreign students*. Slovyansk, 2019. 209 p.
32. V. Petrushenko, O. Petrushenko. *Lectures in Philosophy. Tutorial Book in English*. Lviv: "Magnolia 2006", 2018. 284 p.

Grading system

The final grade for the educational component is determined by the lecturer and is based on topics, types of activities, etc., in accordance with the syllabus. It is an integrated assessment of the results of all types of student learning activities. The final grade should reflect all the grades for the different parts of the educational process, taking into account their weighting coefficients k :

Continuous assessment (during workshops, seminars), k_1	Individual assignment (essay), k_2	Final assessment (exam), k_3
0,4	0,4	0,2

The sum of the coefficients must be equal to one: $k_1 + k_2 + k_3 = 1$. The weighting coefficients for the final assessment are decided by the course developer.

The final grade is calculated using the following formula:

$$G = C \cdot k_1 + I \cdot k_2 + E \cdot k_3$$

where: C – weighted average score for the continuous assessment

I – individual assignment grade

E – final assessment (exam) grade $C = \frac{C_1 \cdot a_1 + C_2 \cdot a_2 + \dots + C_n \cdot a_n}{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i}$

where: a_i is the weighting coefficient for each workshop.

Since, due to the specifics of the subject, the weight coefficient of each oral answer is identical to one another, i.e., $a_1 = a_2 = \dots = a_n$ then

$$C = \frac{C_1 \cdot a_1 + C_2 \cdot a_2 + \dots + C_n \cdot a_n}{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i} \text{ (arithmetic mean)}$$

where: n is the total number of oral responses per semester

The assessments for each component (C , I , etc.) are based on a 100-point scale in line with the provisions of the "Criteria and System for Assessing Knowledge and Skills, and Rating of Higher Education Students" of the National Technical University "Kharkiv Polytechnic Institute."

The final grade is finalized as the calculated value of G , rounded up to the nearest integer.

Grading scale

Total points	National	ECTS
90–100	Excellent	A
82–89	Good	B
75–81	Good	C
64–74	Satisfactory	D
60–63	Satisfactory	E
35–59	Unsatisfactory (requires additional learning)	FX
1–34	Unsatisfactory (requires repetition of the course)	F

Norms of academic integrity and course policy

Students must adhere to the Code of Ethics of Academic Relations and Integrity of NTU "KhPI": to demonstrate discipline, good manners, kindness, honesty, and responsibility. Conflict situations should be openly discussed in academic groups with a lecturer, and if it is impossible to resolve the conflict, they should be brought to the attention of the Institute's management.

Regulatory and legal documents related to the implementation of the principles of academic integrity at NTU "KhPI" are available on the website: <http://blogs.kpi.kharkov.ua/v2/nv/akademichna-dobrochesnist/>

Погодження

Approved by



Head of the department
Olga HORODYSKA

**Guarantor of the
educational program**