



Subject card

Subject name and code	Philosophical Foundations of Critical Thinking, PG_00068523						
Field of study	Economic Analytics						
Date of commencement of studies	October 2025		Academic year of realisation of subject		2025/2026		
Education level	first-cycle studies		Subject group		Obligatory subject group in the field of study Humanistic-social subject group		
Mode of study	Part-time studies		Mode of delivery		at the university		
Year of study	1		Language of instruction		Polish		
Semester of study	1		ECTS credits		5.0		
Learning profile	general academic profile		Assessment form		assessment		
Conducting unit	Department Of Philosophy And Science Methodology -> Faculty Of Management And Economics -> Wydziały Politechniki Gdańskiej						
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor		dr Andrzej Karalus				
	Teachers						
Lesson types and methods of instruction	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
	Number of study hours	16.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40
	E-learning hours included: 0.0						
Learning activity and number of study hours	Learning activity	Participation in didactic classes included in study plan		Participation in consultation hours		Self-study	SUM
	Number of study hours	40		4.0		81.0	125
Subject objectives	The course introduces the student to the basics of logical and critical thinking, i.e., thinking that contextualises and meets the rigours of logico-methodological correctness. The subject includes a course in logic (sentence calculus, calculus of predicates, relations, basics of logical semiotics, deductive and inductive reasoning, basics of rhetoric and argumentation theory), introduction to philosophy (socio-political philosophy and epistemology) and an ethics module (basic issues of ethics and an overview of ethical theories).						
Learning outcomes	Course outcome		Subject outcome		Method of verification		
	[K6_K02] is prepared to make competent and ethical decisions to create and maintain economic, social, and environmental values, demonstrating entrepreneurial actions.		Is able to analyze basic axiological dilemmas and justify her/his choice.		[SK4] Assessment of communication skills, including language correctness		
	[K6_U02] communicates effectively with others by preparing presentations that use terminology specific to the field of economic analytics, and by evaluating diverse opinions during discussions and debates.		Knows basic logical and philosophical concepts		[SU2] Assessment of ability to analyse information		
	[K6_W07] knows and understands advanced methods for analyzing economic, financial, and social phenomena, taking into account legal and ethical issues.		Sees and understands the complexity of ethical problems.		[SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge		

Subject contents	<p>Module: Logic</p> <p>What is logic? Logic and language Functions of language. logic and meaning Name and concept Definitions and division Propositions and judgments and their forms Sentential calculus Rules of sentential calculus Predicate calculus Basic notions of set theory Syllogistic logic. Deductive, reductive, and inductive reasoning The meaning of logic for solving scientific questions Logic in economics. Logic and rhetoric</p> <p>Discussions of chosen logical dilemmas and solving problems</p> <p>Module: philosophy</p> <p>1. Definition of social and political philosophy. Social philosophy, social sciences, and humanities (economics, sociology, political economy, psychology, decision theory, history). Problems of social philosophy (individual-society-rationality-individuation-socialization-intersubjectivity-community-recognition) and political philosophy (justice-equality-equity-brotherhood-political system-state-power-liberty). 2. Plato and Aristotle. Philosopher as a ruler. Metaphor of a cave. Philosopher as sage. Plato's ideal state: totalitarian state? 3. Social contract, state of nature, law, property: Hobbes and Locke. 4. Classical liberalism: basic assumptions. Liberty, property, self-ownership, justice, toleration. Autonomous individual and the community. Locke, Constant and Mill as classical liberals. Kant on "perpetual peace". 5. Conservatism. Conservative worldview. Conservatism and traditionalism. State, morality and authority according to conservatives. 6. Social critique and critique of the traditional social contract. Source of inequality, Rousseau's concept of general will. Alienation according to Marx. Consciousness-being relation according to Marx. Concept of ideology. 7. Equality, justice and liberty according to leftist thought. Marx on exploitation, power, violence and emancipation. Many faces of the leftist doctrines (socialism, anarchism, social democracy). 8. Contemporary liberal thought: Rawls and Dworkin on justice and equality. What is equality? Dimensions of inequality. Equality and justice. Distributive justice. 9. Rawls and liberal egalitarianism. Libertarianism: critique of Rawls's theory. Nozick on distributive justice. Libertarianism as an apology of individual autonomy and free market. Libertarianism and anarchocapitalism. 10. Communitarianism: back to the Aristotle's virtue. Responsive society: challenging utilitarianism and liberalism. Social atomization and common good. Digression: economic sphere and society according to liberalism and communitarianism. 11. The dialectics of the process individuation-socialization. Property, state, community and law in European thought. Natural law and human rights. Historical evolution and devolution. Lordship/Bondage dialectics. Hegel on the advancement of the consciousness of freedom. 12. Domination, power, violence and rationality. Problem of rationality and rationality in history. Short digression on history. Relation between forms of social being and forms of thought (introduction to the sociology of knowledge). 13. Individual and society in psychoanalysis: culture and its discontents. Freud on tension between biological drives and social demand for stability and predictability. Individual and its desire (Lacan). 14. Equality once more: feminism as political doctrine. Major currents of feminist</p> <p>Module: ethics</p> <p>1. Subject of ethics and its field of interest;</p> <p>2. Basic concepts and problems in ethics, types of ethics;</p> <p>3. Main ethical theories: consequentialism and utilitarianism;</p> <p>4. Deontological ethics;</p> <p>5. Virtue ethics;</p> <p>6. Ethics and religion;</p>
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	<p>7. Applied ethics: ethics of sexuality;</p> <p>8. Bioethics I; eugenics, abortion, euthanasia;</p> <p>9. Bioethics II: cloning, reprogenetics, GMO, genetic engineering, biotechnologies;</p> <p>10. Ethics and politics;</p> <p>11. Business ethics;</p> <p>12. Ethics of sustainable development;</p> <p>13. Ethics and morality;</p> <p>14. Moral psychology;</p> <p>15. Sociology of morality.</p>		
Prerequisites and co-requisites			
Assessment methods and criteria	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade
	Attendance	80.0%	10.0%
	Final test	50.0%	60.0%
	Active participation	50.0%	30.0%
Recommended reading	Basic literature	<p>1. Przewodnik po współczesnej filozofii politycznej, pod red. Roberta E. Goodina i Filipa Petita, Warszawa 2002, Książka i Wiedza.</p> <p>2. K. Ajdukiewicz, Zarys logiki. PZWS, Warszawa, 1957.</p>	
	Supplementary literature	<p>1. Alasdair MacIntyre, Krótka historia etyki, PWN, Warszawa, 2000;</p> <p>2. Przewodnik po etyce, pod red. Petera Singera, Książka Wiedza, Warszawa, 2002.</p> <p>3. Włodzimierz Tyburski, Ryszard Wiśniewski, Andrzej Wachowiak, Historia filozofii i etyki do współczesności: źródła i komentarze, TNOiK, Toruń, 2002.</p>	
	eResources addresses	Adresy na platformie eNauczanie:	

Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed	<p>Examine given sentences and give its conclusion</p> <p>What is the function of the social contract according to Hobbes?;</p> <p>What is rationalism in epistemology?</p> <p>Basic assumptions of conservatism;</p> <p>What is alienation?;</p> <p>Why toleration is so important for liberalism?;</p> <p>Elucidate the concept of sustainable development;</p> <p>What is utilitarianism?</p>
Work placement	Not applicable

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