GDAŃSK UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

Subject card

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|---|---|---|---|
| Subject name and code | , PG_00072680 | | |
| Field of study | Design and Construction of Yachts, Naval Architecture and Offshore Structures | | |
| Date of commencement of studies | October 2023 | Academic year of realisation of subject | 2026/2027 |
| Education level | first-cycle studies | Subject group | |
| Mode of study | Full-time studies | Mode of delivery | at the university |
| Year of study | 4 | Language of instruction | Polish |
| Semester of study | 7 | ECTS credits | 3.0 |
| Learning profile | general academic profile | Assessment form | assessment |
| Conducting unit | Department of Philosophy and Science Methodology -> Faculty of Management and Economics -> Faculties of Gdańsk University of Technology | | |
| Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers) | Subject supervisor | dr hab. Przemysław Parszutowicz | |
| | Teachers | | |

**Lesson types**

| Lesson type | Lecture | Tutorial | Laboratory | Project | Seminar | SUM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of study hours | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15 |

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 | 15 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15 |

**Subject objectives**

The aim of the course is to familiarise students with the main problems and concepts of the philosophy of science and the general methodology of sciences.

**Learning outcomes**

| Course outcome | Subject outcome | Method of verification |
|---|---|---|
| [K6_W71] has general knowledge in humanistic, social, economic or legal sciences, including their fundamentals and applications | The student is able to explain the specific character of theoretical sciences, both in the humanities and in the exact sciences. The student also recognizes the main problems and concepts of contemporary philosophy of science and knows the arguments used to justify them. | [SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge |
| [K6_U71] is able to apply knowledge from humanistic, social, economic or legal sciences in order to solve problems | The student is able to use basic concepts of the philosophy of science to analyze different models of scientific rationality, including positivism, transcendental philosophy, falsificationism, the theory of scientific revolutions, and methodological anarchism. The student can distinguish scientific knowledge from pseudoscientific claims and indicate the criteria for this distinction. | [SU3] Assessment of ability to use knowledge gained from the subject |
| [K6_K71] is able to explain the need to apply knowledge from humanistic, social, economic or legal sciences in order to function in a social environment | The student is able to critically assess claims to scientific status appearing in public debate, the media, popular culture, and social practices. The student understands the importance of sound argumentation, conceptual clarity, and intellectual responsibility when appealing to the authority of science. | [SK2] Assessment of progress of work |

<table>
<tr><td>Subject contents</td><td>Course content – lecture<br><br>The philosophical concept of science and its history; the concept of scientific method; the humanities, natural sciences, and exact sciences differences and points of convergence; the positivist method and its assumptions; the transcendental method and its assumptions the problem of synthetic a priori judgments; the specific character of scientific concepts and the principles of their construction in the exact sciences; the specific character of scientific concepts and the principles of their construction in the humanities; main problems of epistemology and the philosophy of science; the role of experiment in scientific knowledge; the problem of induction; Karl Poppers falsificationism; Thomas S. Kuhns theory of scientific revolutions; Paul Feyerabends methodological anarchism; the problem of the demarcation of science; science, pseudoscience, and so-called alternative explanations.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Prerequisites and co-requisites</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Assessment methods and criteria</td><td><table>
<tr><th>Subject passing criteria</th><th>Passing threshold</th><th>Percentage of the final grade</th></tr>
<tr><td>final test</td><td>50.0%</td><td>100.0%</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Recommended reading</td><td><table>
<tr><td>Basic literature</td><td>Alan Chalmers, Czym jest to, co zwiemy nauką, Wrocław 1997;<br><br>Marian Grabowski, Elementy filozofii nauki, Toruń 2000;</td></tr>
<tr><td>Supplementary literature</td><td>Samir Okasha, Philosophy of Science: Very Short Introduction, Oxford 2016.<br><br>Władysław Tatarkiewicz, Historia filozofi, t. 1-3, Warszawa 1998;</td></tr>
<tr><td>eResources addresses</td><td></td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed</td><td>Explain the basic concepts of the philosophy of science; discuss the main assumptions of the positivist method and the basic principles of scientific concept formation; present selected concepts of the demarcation of science and the main approaches in twentieth-century philosophy of science. Discuss the mechanisms through which pseudoscientific theories and so-called alternative explanations emerge and spread.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Practical activites within the subject</td><td>Not applicable</td></tr>
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