



## COURSE DESCRIPTION CARD - SYLLABUS

Course name

Philosophy [S1AiR1E>POH2-Fil]

### Course

Field of study

Automatic Control and Robotics

Year/Semester

2/3

Area of study (specialization)

–

Profile of study

general academic

Level of study

first-cycle

Course offered in

English

Form of study

full-time

Requirements

elective

### Number of hours

Lecture

30

Laboratory classes

0

Other (e.g. online)

0

Tutorials

0

Projects/seminars

0

### Number of credit points

2,00

### Coordinators

dr Radosław Kot

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### Lecturers

### Prerequisites

The student should have basic knowledge of the organization structure of the state and society and the ability to critically analyze them

### Course objective

Presentation of the basic philosophical, political and legal and doctrines constituting the basis for the evolution of the organization of state and social structures, including public activities; criticism of the basic principles of ethics and directions of political and legal doctrines, including directions of evolution of social doctrines, as well as the threats arising from them, in order to better understand the objectives arising from the presented doctrines and their functions.

### Course-related learning outcomes

Knowledge:

Knows the methods, techniques, tools and materials used in solving simple engineering tasks in the field of automation and robotics [K1\_W23 (P6S\_WG)].

Has the basic knowledge necessary to understand the non-technical conditions of engineering activities and the process of automation and robotisation in industry and households; knows the basic principles of

occupational health and safety in industry [K1\_W24 (P6S\_WK)].

Knows and understands the basic concepts and principles of industrial property protection and copyright; is able to use patent information resources [K1\_W26 (P6S\_WK)].

Skills:

Can communicate using a variety of techniques in professional and other communities [K1\_U3 (P6S\_UK)].

Can prepare documentation concerning the realisation of an engineering task in Polish and foreign language [K1\_U4 (P6S\_UW)].

Is able to give a presentation of results on an engineering task in Polish and foreign language [K1\_U5 (P6S\_UK)].

Has self-education skills to improve and update professional competences [K1\_U6 (P6S\_UU)].

Is able to perceive non-technical aspects, including environmental, economic and legal aspects when formulating and solving tasks involving the design of automation and robotics systems; is able to contribute to debate - present and evaluate various opinions and positions and discuss them [K1\_U16 (P6S\_WK)].

Social competences:

Is ready to critically assess his/her knowledge; understands the need for and knows the possibilities of continuous training - improving professional, personal and social competence, is able to inspire and organize the learning process of others [K1\_K1 (P6S\_KK)].

The graduate is ready to fulfil social obligations and co-organise activities for the benefit of the social environment; is aware of the social role of a graduate of a technical university and understands the need to formulate and convey to the public (in particular through the mass media) information and opinions on the achievements of automation and robotics and other aspects of engineering activities; the graduate makes efforts to communicate such information and opinions in a generally understood manner [K1\_K7 (P6S\_KO)].

## Methods for verifying learning outcomes and assessment criteria

Learning outcomes presented above are verified as follows:

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Knowledge verified on the basis of exercise material and resources for individual learning made available to participants. Passing on the basis of a periodical test and a final test. Participation in the periodic test provided on the eKursy platform of the Poznań University of Technology is voluntary.

The test consists of 10 single-choice questions.

The value of the periodic test is the ratio of 30% of the final grade, if all the questions are answered correctly. In this sense, the periodic test is not subject to evaluation.

His result is included in the final grade.

Failure to approach the periodical test is tantamount to getting 0% of correct answers.

The final test consists of 10 single-choice questions. The final test value is 70% of the final score.

There is no grade for the final test and its value is appropriately included in the final score

The final grade is the result of the periodic test of 30% and the final test of 70%.

The rating scale is as follows:

95% - 100% = 5.0

81% - 94% = 4.5

71% - 80% = 4.0

61% - 70% = 3.5

51% - 60% = 3.0

50% > 0% = 2.0

## Programme content

1. The essence, genesis, subject and functions of philosophy.
2. Stages of development of philosophy.
3. Theory of knowledge (gnoseology).
4. Theory of truth and cognitive discourse.
5. Science. The origins of modern science and its role in contemporary culture.
6. Theory of being (ontology).
7. Dialectics; processes and relationships.
8. Axiology: ethics and aesthetics.
9. Elements of social philosophy.
11. Currents of contemporary philosophy.

## Course topics

Human being a philosophizing creature in search of the meaning of its existence and the goals of its actions. Knowledge and motivation. Philosophy, worldview and ideology. The role of philosophy in the development of science and practical skills.

The main stages of the development of philosophical reflection. The structure of philosophical issues. Individual criticism and thought formations. Basic directions of philosophy: materialism and idealism. Criteria for dividing philosophy into materialism and idealism.

The place and role of knowledge in human action. The structure of the cognition process: subject, object, perception, thinking, concept. Knowledge and its role in the activities of individuals and communities.

Individual and collective knowledge - collectivization of knowledge.

Practice and theory of learning (The Learning Theory). Experiment and theory. Truth: truthfulness of knowledge, criteria of truthfulness. The scientific method and the falsification of theories.

Analysis of the subject being learned. The concept of reality. Matter and form; material unity and formal diversity. Individual entities and general entities, classes of entities.

Processes, time and space; causal relationship. Determinism, indeterminism. Necessity, chance, freedom. Matter and consciousness. Pyramid of entities and development.

The individual and society: morality, ethics, professional ethics. Good and evil; the issue of liability. Beauty and art

Foundations and forms of collective life. The concept of social formation. Way of production, way of thinking, culture. The mechanism of transformation of social formations: social conflict, revolution, regularities of social processes.

Analysis of social institutions: state and nation. Power, politics and forms of governance. Authoritarianism, totalitarianism, democracy, anarchism. Pathologies of power and social life.

## Teaching methods

Combining the reference method in the form of a lecture with the dialogue method, based on the critical analysis of the presented doctrines. This method is applied in a subsidiary way to the information method, and applies only to selected lecture issues, such as: the importance of the pillars of Athenian democracy in relation to its contemporary foundations, Jean Bodin's theory of state sovereignty and contemporary sovereignty, Jean-Jacques Rousseau's theory of social contract and the state constitutional and Marxist systems, or the practical significance of John Rawls' theory. The intention is to draw the attention of participants to the existing differences between the doctrinal assumptions of political and legal and ethical theories, and their practical implementation, i.e. system implementation and use in social relations. Knowing the basics of selected political-legal and ethical concepts, the listener is to refer them to the surrounding reality, trying to bring out the existing differences. In this way, through a critical approach to the practical significance of ideological assumptions, the listener is to be a more conscious participant in social life.

## Bibliography

### Basic

1. S. Baronett: Journey into Philosophy. An Introduction with Classic and Contemporary Readings, New York 2017;
2. J. Maritain: An Introduction to Philosophy, Oxford 2005;
3. E.S. Essien (Ed): Summa Philosophica: An Introduction to Philosophy and Logic, Raleigh-North Carolina 2011;
4. R.G. Stevens: Political Philosophy: An Introduction, Cambridge 2011;
5. J. Annas: Plato: A Very Short Introduction, Oxford 2003.

### Additional

1. G.W.F. Hegel: Introduction to the Philosophy of History, Indianapolis – Indiana 1988;
2. M. Tebbit: Philosophy of Law: An Introduction, Routledge, 3 ed., London/New York 2017
3. D.E. Marietta: Introduction to Ancient Philosophy, New York 1998;
4. R.V.G. Menon: An Introduction to the History and Philosophy of Science, New Delhi 2010;
5. D. Tannenbaum: Inventors of Ideas: Introduction to Western Political Philosophy, Gettysburg 2012.

## Breakdown of average student's workload

	Hours	ECTS
Total workload	60	2,00
Classes requiring direct contact with the teacher	30	1,00
Student's own work (literature studies, preparation for laboratory classes/ tutorials, preparation for tests/exam, project preparation)	30	1,00