

COURSEWORK TOPICS IN “PHILOSOPHY AND METHODOLOGY OF SCIENCE”

1. Features of philosophy as a conceptual/mental comprehension of reality.
2. Distinctive features of philosophical thought in Western and Eastern cultural traditions.
3. Philosophy of Belarusian national development: problems and prospects.
4. Relevance of Slavic socio-cultural traditions and philosophical ideas in the modern era.
5. Historical trends in the interaction between philosophy and science.
6. Research strategies in post-classical Western European philosophy.
7. Classics of natural science on the role of philosophical and methodological foundations in scientific development.
8. P. Feyerabend's epistemology.
9. Philosophy of post-positivism: core ideas and principles.
10. The concept of Being in classical and non-classical Western European philosophy.
11. Philosophical problems of modern cosmology.
12. Core principles of the spatial-temporal organization of Being.
13. Specifics of biological space and time.
14. Individual and social space and time in human existence.
15. Historical-evolutionary approach to understanding space and time in living nature (V. I. Vernadsky).
16. The problem of finite and infinite historical and personal time in the history of culture.
17. The problem of space and time of human existence in the dynamics of the global ecological crisis.
18. Philosophy of a healthy lifestyle.
19. Nature as a subject of philosophical and scientific inquiry.
20. Systemic-evolutionary paradigm of nature's development.
21. Synergetic approach to explaining the dynamics of Being.
22. Dialectics as a philosophical theory of development.
23. Global evolutionism in the formation of the modern scientific picture of the world.
24. The idea of harmony between human and nature at various stages of history.
25. Philosophical problems of sustainable development in the “society–nature” system.
26. The problem of co-evolution of society and nature towards the formation of the noosphere.
27. Modern science and philosophy on the contradictions and patterns of the noosphere formation.
28. Evolution of ideas on the unity of human and the Universe in philosophy and science.

29. The anthropic principle in explaining the origin, development, and prospects of human existence.
30. The cosmo-geo-bio-psycho-social nature of human as a problem of modern philosophy and science.
31. Core concepts of anthroposociogenesis.
32. Multidimensionality of human dynamics in philosophy and science.
33. Human as a biosocial being: modern scientific and philosophical inquiries and solutions.
34. Science and philosophy on the origin and essence of consciousness.
35. Core philosophical and scientific traditions in the study of consciousness.
36. S. Freud's concept of the structure of the human psyche and the interconnection of its levels.
37. Philosophical analysis of the psychophysiological nature of consciousness.
38. Unity of structural levels of the human psyche in creative activity.
39. Philosophical and scientific problems of cybernetic modeling of consciousness and the creation of artificial intelligence.
40. Consciousness, language, and communication.
41. Axiological parameters of human existence in the world.
42. The problem of the meaning of life in various socio-cultural traditions and conditions.
43. Philosophical analysis of the problem of death and immortality.
44. Dialectics of individual freedom and responsibility at the current stage of world civilization development.
45. The modern anthropological crisis and ways to overcome it.
46. The anthropic principle and its interpretation in modern philosophy and science.
47. Features of utopian consciousness and the role of utopia in the actions of the masses.
48. Social ideal: reasons for formation, contradictory nature, and implementation trends.
49. Specifics of the East Slavic mentality and its role in shaping the strategy of civilizational development in the 21st century.
50. Freedom as a right and a duty.
51. Social reality and core strategies of its investigation in modern philosophy.
52. Marxism on the problem of alienation.
53. Historical self-determination and developmental features of modern Belarusian society.
54. Self-development of society: analysis of sources and driving forces.
55. Historical alternatives and the choice of societal development paths.
56. Crisis in societal development (socio-psychological and methodological analysis).
57. Core concepts and criteria of social progress.
58. Problems of information society formation.
59. Formational and civilizational paradigms in the study of the historical process.

60. Transformation and modernization as mechanisms of social formation and creativity during a transition period.
61. Pre-industrial, industrial, and post-industrial types of civilization in the history of society (a comparative analysis).
62. Statism and paternalism: forms of manifestation and correlation in the history of societal development.
63. Interaction of self-organization and organization in social life.
64. Dialogue of cultures in the modern world and the problem of preserving cultural-civilizational identity.
65. Features of culture and civilization of East Slavic peoples, factors of their consolidation, and their role in the modern world.
66. Core paradigms of the philosophical analysis of culture.
67. Traditions and innovations in the dynamics of culture.
68. Ecologization of culture: objective prerequisites, essence, and problems.
69. Natural-climatic environment as a fundamental factor in economic development.
70. The phenomenon of globalization: core trends and approaches to problem-solving.
71. The role of spontaneous and purposeful activity of actors in the development and management of society.
72. Analysis of the spiritual crisis of technogenic civilization and the search for ways to overcome it.
73. The role of morality, art, and religion in the spiritual-value self-determination and life of modern society.
74. The problem of interconnection among national, common human, and universal values in the sustainable development of modern society.
75. Social mythology, utopia, and ideology in spiritual life and the dynamics of social being.
76. Philosophical analysis of the latest trends in the socio-cultural development of the global community.
77. Core problems of the philosophy of medicine.
78. Core status roles of science in the modern world.
79. Specifics and patterns of scientific knowledge.
80. Scientific rationality and its core historical types.
81. The rise of disciplinary-organized science in the Renaissance and Early Modern periods.
82. Functions and features of science in industrial and post-industrial societies.
83. Empirical and theoretical levels of scientific knowledge, their specifics, and interconnection.
84. Scientific theory, its structure, and core functions.
85. Metatheoretical foundations of science.
86. Style of scientific thought and its specifics in a concrete historical and cultural context.
87. Problems of interaction between science and culture in the modern world.

88. Contradictions and patterns in the development of science.
89. The nature and types of scientific revolutions.
90. The phenomenon of parascience, conditions of its emergence and development.
91. The concept and core levels of development of the methodology of scientific knowledge.
92. Systems approach, its specifics, and role in scientific knowledge.
93. Formation and capabilities of non-linear methodology of knowledge.
94. Core parameters of methodological analysis of scientific research.
95. Methods of empirical and theoretical research.
96. Core types and functions of justification of scientific research results.
97. The role of information technologies in modern scientific knowledge.
98. Unity of object language and metalanguage in conducting scientific research and forming terminology.
99. The principle of diversity of methodological strategies in scientific research.
100. Methodological and heuristic role of the core principles, laws, and categories of dialectics in scientific knowledge.
101. Organizational forms of modern science, their interconnection, and dynamics of development.
102. Unity of science and education, the problem of continuity in their development.
103. Features, prospects, and essential tasks of science development in the Republic of Belarus.
104. The scientific community and the status of a scientist in modern society.
105. Scientific communication and its role in the development of science.
106. Problems of social, ideological, political, legal, and moral regulation of scientific activity.
107. Praxeological function of science in modern society.
108. Instrumental and worldview value of modern science.
109. Creative freedom and social responsibility of a scientist.
110. Social values and norms of the scientific ethos in the activities of scientists.
111. Problems of prospects, capabilities, and boundaries of modern science.
112. Core forms of the development of scientific knowledge.
113. The correlation between the rational and the irrational, the discursive and the intuitive in scientific knowledge.
114. Post-non-classical natural science and its features.
115. Content and philosophical aspects of non-classical natural science.
116. Interdisciplinary status of synergetics in post-non-classical science.
117. Problems of value-ethical orientation in the development of modern medical knowledge.
118. The phenomenon of the ecologization of science and ecological expertise of scientific projects.
119. Core directions and prospects of modern engineering and technology development in the context of sociodynamics.

120. Core trends in the globalization of technosystems and the formation of the technosphere.
121. Information-computer revolution and its philosophical-methodological analysis.
122. Analysis of the impact of technological development on the core spheres of society and human life.
123. Technocratism and philosophical-methodological aspects of humanization and ecologization in designing anthropotechnic complexes.
124. Problems of knowledge and control of virtual reality in the information society.
125. Social significance of the computer revolution.
126. Informatization and its role in social control over humans.
127. Interconnection of humanities, natural sciences, and engineering sciences in modern education.
128. Core models of the interdependent development of science and technology.
129. The role of computer technology and engineering in the development of information epistemology.
130. Philosophy of postmodernism: spiritual-theoretical origins, core stages of formation, and value orientations.
131. Futurological role of philosophy in the context of globalization and the formation of a new world order.
132. Core models, scenarios, and socio-cultural parameters of globalization.
133. Prospects for sustainable development and co-evolution of human and the biosphere in modern civilization.
134. Problems of preservation and development of Belarusian national culture and statehood in the “era of globalization”.
135. Philosophy as a methodology for the interdisciplinary synthesis of knowledge in the formation of a contradictory, holistic world.

Chief of the Department of Philosophy
and Political science



O.L. Poznjakova