

**APPROVED**  
**at a meeting of the**  
**Scientific Council**  
**NJSC «Al-Farabi KazNU».**  
**Minutes No.10**  
**dated May 23, 2022.**

**The program of the entrance exam for applicants to the PhD**  
**for the group of educational programs**  
**D050 – Philosophy and ethics**

**1. General provisions.**

1. The program was drawn up in accordance with the Order of the Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated October 31, 2018 No. 600 “On Approval of the Model Rules for Admission to Education in Educational Organizations Implementing Educational Programs of Higher and Postgraduate Education” (hereinafter referred to as the Model Rules).

2. The entrance exam for doctoral studies consists of writing an essay, passing a test for readiness for doctoral studies (hereinafter referred to as TRDS), an exam in the profile of a group of educational programs and an interview.

<b>Block</b>	<b>Points</b>
1. Essay	10
2. Test for readiness for doctoral studies	30
3. Exam according to the profile of the group of the educational program	40
4. Interview	20
Total admission score	100/75

3. The duration of the entrance exam is 4 hours, during which the applicant writes an essay, passes a test for readiness for doctoral studies, and answers an electronic examination. The interview is conducted on the basis of the university separately.

**2. Procedure for the entrance examination.**

1. Applicants for doctoral studies in the group of educational programs D050 – «Philosophy and ethics» write a problematic / thematic essay. The volume of the essay is at least 250-300 words.

2. The electronic examination card consists of 3 questions.

## **Topics for exam preparation according to the profile of the group of the educational program.**

### **Discipline "History and Philosophy of Science"**

#### **Topic 1. "Subject of history and philosophy of science. The nature of scientific knowledge. "**

The main topics of the philosophy of science. Problems and results of philosophy of science, their significance for science and philosophy. Patterns of the development of scientific knowledge as a subject of the history of science. Aspects of studying science: science philosophy, science sociology, science psychology, science ethics.

Science is a system of knowledge and social institution. Science as a form of social consciousness and a productive force of society. The debate about the place and role of science in culture: scientism and antiscientism. Internalism and externalism are two competing concepts of the history of science. The increasing role and relevance of science in the modern era.

#### **Topic 2. "Worldviews and functions of science"**

The relationship of science with other historical types of worldview and forms of social consciousness. Scientific and ordinary knowledge: common sense and truth. Science is a special way to master the world. Features of scientific knowledge. A substantive and objective study of reality. The influence of changing the type of culture on the standards of presentation of scientific knowledge, ways of vision of reality. Inclusion of sociocultural factors in the process of generating scientific knowledge. Interaction of science with other forms of human spiritual activity. The worldview of philosophy in the development of science.

The problem of classifying the functions of science. Functions of science. The role of science in the formation of the main components of the educational process: goals, means, results, principles, forms and methods.

#### **Topic 3. "Dynamics of science. Conceptual Model of Modern Philosophy of Science "**

General models of the dynamics of science: a cumulative model and development through scientific revolutions. Models of the dynamics of scientific knowledge: T. Kuhn, I. Lakatos, P. Feierabend. The concept of a scientific community. The concept of a scientific paradigm, a scientific topic. The concept of changing the paradigms of T. Kuhn. Scientific revolutions and paradigms. The interaction of traditions and the emergence of new knowledge. The ratio of revolutions and traditions in the dynamics of science. The concept of the research program of I. Lakatos. Hardcore, protective belt, positive and negative heuristic research program. Theoretical and methodological pluralism of P. Feyerabend. Anarchic epistemology, theoretical relativism, the principle of "everything is allowed." A thematic analysis of J. Holton's science.

#### **Topic 4. "The main concepts and directions of the non-classical and post-classical stage of the development of the history and philosophy of science"**

Concepts for the development of science and scientific knowledge. The first wave of positivism: O. Kont, G. Spenser, J. S. Mill. Empiriocriticism by E. Mach. Changing the image of science in the philosophy of science. Logical positivism and the principle of verification. Awareness of the crisis of positivism: E. Husserl. K. Opper on the idea of evolutionary epistemology and the principle of falsification. The concept of implicit knowledge M.Polan. Postmodern discourse as a new genre: R. Orti. Contradictions of modern science: state of postmodern, J.-F. Liotar.

The concept of nonlinear evolution. Dialectics, systems approach and systems analysis. From a systemic approach to synergy. Becoming a synergistic paradigm. Multidisciplinary, interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary: conceptual delineations. Integrative trends in modern science.

### **Topic 5. "Logical and methodological structure of science"**

Methodology and method. Levels of scientific methodology: philosophical, general scientific, specifically scientific and technological.

Theory and empirics. Features and characteristics of the empirical level of cognition. Features of the empirical language of science. Formation of basic empirical knowledge, facts (observations, experiments and measurements). "Theoretical loading" of empirical research methods. Features of theoretical cognition. Structural components of theoretical cognition: problem, hypothesis, theory. Criteria for scientific theory. Methods of theoretical cognition: formalization, axiomatic method, hypothetical-deductive method, the ascent from abstract to concrete.

### **Topic 6. "Scientific approaches, research strategies, styles of scientific thinking"**

Science as a profession and a special activity. The ideals and norms of science as an idea of the goals of scientific activity and how they are achieved. Cognitive installations regulating the process of reproducing an object in various forms of scientific knowledge. Social standards of scientific research. Features of the process of communication of researchers, scientific communities and institutions with each other and with society as a whole. Cognitive ideas of science, forming the scheme of the method of research activity.

The concept of a style of thinking and its cultural and historical conditionality. Specifying the ideals and norms of scientific research concerning the specifics of the subject area of each science. The structure of ideals and norms of research: ideals and norms of explanation and description; evidence and validity of knowledge; building and organizing knowledge. The regulatory role of the ideals and norms of science concerning the scientific picture of the world, theoretical models and laws.

The ethos of science, science and values. The ethics of science and the moral responsibility of a scientist.

### **Topic 7. "Science and philosophical problems of the development of modern global civilization"**

Modern global civilization and its specifics, influence the development of the world order. Teachings about the civilization of A. Morgan, F. Engels, M. Barga, M. Veber, R. Taylor. A civilizational approach to the study of the historical and social process. The main directions of the civilizational approach: linear-stadium, civilizational paradigm and the theory of local civilizations. The teachings of O. Toffler, S. Huntington. Theory of the post-industrial society of D. Bell. The concept of information civilization by G. McLuhan.

Socio-economic characteristics of the civilizational dichotomy: west and east. Kazakhstan's way in a civilizational context. The formation of Kazakhstan's civilizational identity. Kazakhstan and the global problems of our time.

## **Discipline "History of Philosophy" (modern philosophy)**

### **Topic 1. "Philosophy of the New Time"**

The formation of the capitalist mode of production, the decline in the authority of the church and the rapid growth of science. The emergence of a progressive class of the bourgeoisie interested in the development of natural science studies. The search for methods of knowledge: empiricism and rationalism, materialism and idealism. A new, mechanistic picture of the world. Dominance in the philosophy of the principle of "subjective-object relations." Francis Bacon was the founder of the empirical experience of cognition. Knowledge is power. The doctrine of idols. The inductive method of cognition. Rationalism of Rene Descartes. The rules of thinking in obtaining reliable knowledge. Substance problem. Rational deduction and Descartes dualism. Socio-political views of Thomas Hobbes. Social contract theory. John Locke: the natural state of society as a state of freedom and equality. Locke's doctrine of the separation of the three branches of power is the foundation of a future democratic state. Benedict Spinoza's pantheism in solving the substance problem. Spinoza's ethics: freedom is a learned

necessity. Monadology of Gottfried Leibniz. George Berkeley's subjective idealism. The solipsism of David Hume. The Crisis of English Empiricism

### **Topic 2. "Philosophy of the European Enlightenment"**

The commonality of various types of Enlightenment in the history of mankind. Charles Louis Montesquieu on the genesis and essence of society based on natural factors. Francois Voltaire: equality is equality before the law and law. The theory of social contract is Jean Jacques Rousseau. Criticism of feudal foundations in the works of Denis Diderot. Creation of the "Encyclopedia, or Interpretative Dictionary of Sciences, Arts and Crafts." Materialism Claude Adrian Gelvetia, Julien Offre Lametri and Paul Henri Golbach. Education as a path to social progress. Basic provisions of classical German philosophy

### **Topic 3. "Philosophy of the late XIX - early XXI centuries"**

Positivism: proclaiming the cult of science and changing the subject and the role of philosophy. Auguste Comte on philosophy as a synthetic science engaged in the generalization of the achievements of the natural sciences. John Stuart Mill's development of inductive logical methods of cognition. Herbert Spencer on the idea of the existence of evolution in the biological world. Logical positivism, analytical philosophy as the third stage of positivism.

Hermeneutics as a general theory of understanding. Friedrich Schleiermacher: "Misunderstanding as a fundamental phenomenon." Wilhelm Dilthey: the development of the theoretical foundations of the "spirit sciences." The phenomenology of Edmund Husserl. Hans Georg Gadamer on understanding as a necessary condition for understanding social being

Socio-philosophical conditions for the formation of existentialism. Seren Kierkegaard: man as the goal and meaning of world evolution. Martin Heidegger on the genuine existence of man. Jean-Paul Sartre: a person is a project that chooses freedom or non-freedom. The problem is absurd in the philosophy of Albert Camus.

Postmodernism: philosophy without a subject. Michel Foucault on the fundamental rethinking of the problem of the relationship between the elements of the subject-knowledge-world system. Jacques Derrida: Deconstruction as a way to study text. Structuralism searches for stable logical structures and object relationships. Claude Levi Strauss's appeal to the analysis of mythological thinking. Jean Lacan: structuralist revision of Freudian psychoanalysis.

The philosophy of pragmatism. Charles Pearce on the inextricable link between rational knowledge and intelligent purpose, pragmatism. William James: The truth of knowledge is determined by its usefulness to human actions. The philosophy of the radical empiricism of John Dewey.

## **Discipline "Kazakh Philosophy"**

### **Topic 1. "Methodology research history of Kazakh philosophy and its identity"**

Peculiarities of formation and development of Kazakh philosophical thought. Periodization of the history of Kazakh philosophy. The nomadic and sedentary lifestyle of Kazakhs their identity and specifics. The place and significance of Kazakh philosophy in the world-historical and philosophical system. Social existence of Kazakhs and national culture. History of Kazakh philosophy: proverbs and proverbs, blessing, etc. The philosophical tradition of Kazakhs and their landmarks.

### **Topic 2. "The philosophical heritage of al-Farabi."**

Universalism, encyclopedism, pantheism and peripathetism of Arab-Muslim philosophy. The encyclopedism of knowledge of al-Farabi is the "Second Teacher." Ontology, gnoseology, logic, natural philosophy, ethics, the philosophy of al-Farabi art. Al-Farabi's doctrine of a virtuous city and modernity. Research on the philosophical heritage of al-Farabi. Formation and development of Farabian studies in modern Kazakh philosophy.

### **Topic 3. "Mythology and Philosophy of the Protocols"**

Worldviews and initial categories of protocols and their ratios. Belief and mythology of Saks, Usuns, Hunns and Kangas. Philosophical and worldview problems of a nomadic lifestyle. Nomadic and sedentary lifestyle. The traditional worldview of the Turks and their special features. Ancient Turkic

writing. Worldviews in the Orkhon-Yenisei texts. The main categories of the traditional worldview of the Turks. Tengrianism as a worldview. Tengrianism and philosophy.

#### **Topic 4. "Kazakh philosophy in the Middle Ages"**

The worldview of Korkut. Problems of life and death. Cultural and historical conclusions in the texts of "Oguznama." The doctrine of reason in the philosophy of al-Farabi. Social ethics. Classification of sciences. Understanding of Mahmud Kashgari. Philosophical thoughts in the legacy of Yusuf Balasaguny "Kudatgu Bilig." Khoja Ahmet Yasavi is the founder of the Turkic branch of Sufism. The problem of love is in the book Diuani Hikmet. The philosophy of Sufism. Yasavi's teaching of human freedom. The place of Yasavi's teachings in the history of Kazakh philosophy.

#### **Topic 5. «Kazakh philosophy in the XV-XIX century.»**

Syncretism of nomad culture. Philosophical motives in the work of zhyrauy (kazak poets) XV-XYIII. Social and philosophical motives of figures in the era of the Kazakh Khanate. The philosophical context of "Zheti Jirga." Artistic, religious and philosophical, political views of Muhammad Haidar Dulati, Kadyrgali Zhalairi. Philosophical views in the work of poets Makhambet, Sherniyaz, Suyumbai, Shozhe, Zhanak, Kempirbay. Philosophy in the era of Zar Zaman (sorrow). Images of the Kazakh heroic epic, their role and significance.

#### **Topic 6. "Philosophy of Kazakh biyas and sheshen (rhetors)"**

Steppe oratorship is a kind of civilizational understanding. Social nature, significance and functions of oratory art. Oratory as a philosophical phenomenon. Philosophical views of Tole bi, Aiteke bi and Kazybek bi. Philosophy of social unity in Kazakh eloquence. Political philosophy in rhetoric. Political concepts in rhetoric and its continuity. Geopolitical views of Kazakh rhetoric. Diplomatic views and practice of Kazakh oratorical art. Philosophy of power in oratory art. Problems of national patriotism in oratory art.

#### **Topic 7. "Philosophy of Kazakh enlightenment in the XIX century »**

The emergence and development of the Kazakh Enlightenment. The main features of the Kazakh Enlightenment and their historical conditionality. C. Valikhanov, his philosophical and natural scientific views. Valikhanov's sociological concept, ethical and aesthetic views. I. Altynsarin, his criticism of the Muslim clergy and religion. Pedagogy Altynsarin. Abay Kunanbaev, peculiarities of his philosophical thinking. Abay's moral and ethical concept. Educational Islam Abay Kunanbaev and his thoughts on the Kazakh people.

#### **Topic 8. "Philosophy of national awakening at the beginning of the XX century"**

Философское учение Шакарима Кудайбердиева. Ахмет Байтурсынов, Алихан Букейханов и решение ими проблемы национального самоопределения Казахстана. Миржакып Дулатов и его философия истории казахского народа. Магжан Жумабаев, Жусипбек Аймаутов, Мустафа Чокай, Султанмахмут Торайгыров, Гумар Караш, Жакып Акпаев и их идея «единого Туркестана».

Рационалистические идеи в творчестве казахских интеллигенции XX века. Проблемы и тенденции развития казахской философии в современных условиях.

#### **Topic 9. "The development of philosophical thoughts in the era of independent Kazakhstan"**

The main problems of Kazakhstan philosophy of the Soviet period: the study of the problems of dialectics, philosophical problems of natural science, interethnic relations, scientific atheism, the history of Kazakh social and philosophical thought. Prerequisites and spiritual basis acquisition of independence and its spiritual and cultural aspects, formation of national ideas. The concept of a national idea and its meaning. Kazakhstan philosophy of the post-Soviet period: an appeal to the spiritual origins of Kazakh national philosophy and culture, the study of "white spots" in Kazakh philosophy, the search for new ways to develop independent Kazakhstan, the philosophical understanding of traditional and urban culture, the renaissance of Fabian studies. National and State identity. Main aspects of Kazakhstan's national ideas. Philosophical foundations of Kazakhstan patriotism. The search for the cultural and social identity of the Kazakh people. Formation of research on the history of Kazakh philosophy and culture. A

search of Kazakhstan model of civilizational development. Philosophical analysis of the phenomenon of alienation. Problems of scientific research methodology.

## Discipline "Social Philosophy"

### **Topic 1. "Social philosophy: status, functions and meaning"**

The scientific status of social philosophy. Worldview function. Methodological function. Humanistic function. General cultural function. The place of social philosophy in the system of humanitarian and all scientific knowledge. The logic of the development of social philosophy. Objectivity, universality, the meaning of human history.

### **Topic 2. "Problems of socio-philosophical methodology"**

The general concept of methods and methodology, their levels and typologies. The dilemma of "natural sciences" and "culture sciences": the beginning of the study of methodological problems of the humanities. Social philosophy in the context of problems of social cognition methodology.

Dialectical-materialistic methodology of Marxism. Dialectics and social philosophy of the Frankfurt School. Systemic methodology and principles of synergy in the analysis of society.

### **Topic 3. Society: Fundamentals of Philosophical Analysis**

The genesis of society. The substantive and existential meaning of social being. Principles of philosophical analysis of society: the unity of the "social world," activity, determinism, development, systematicity. The problem of building theoretical models of society. Spheres of society life. Ways and prospects of development of open democratic Kazakhstan society. A formational approach in social philosophy. The civilizational approach in social philosophy

### **Topic 4. "Sociocultural foundations of human existence"**

Biological and social in man. About the social nature of man. Social incapacity to biological. Individual and social Objective laws of social development and conscious activity of people. The concept and "structure" of personality. Concepts of historical and charismatic personalities. Personality, freedom, values: their concepts, nature and meaning. Ontology, phenomenology and axiology of human freedom in their relationship.

### **Topic 5. "Personality and social forms of individual being"**

Personality is an open system, the essence and meaning of which are determined by its attitude to another. Another is its role in the process of self-determination and self-affirmation of the individual. Distinguishing between the concepts of "individual" and "personality." Man as a becoming being. Diversity of social relations as an environment for the life of an individual. Analysis of social relations represented by complex dynamic structures (the space of personal being) is a prerequisite for understanding the person. Personality is a complex process of socialization, equal to the life of an individual. Personality in the ontological dimension. Peace as a measure of personality. Sociocultural status of value and the axiological dimension of personality. Values, ideals and norms of personal being.

### **Topic 6. "Social development"**

Society as a subject of history: an objective pattern and conscious activity of people. The concept of social regularity. Social development as progress: the problem of unity and diversity of history. Specifics of social determinism. Rhythms and cycles of history; the idea of "regularity" and repeatability in history. Types of social dynamics. Cyclical type of social dynamics. Linear type of social dynamics. Spiral type. Revolutionary and evolutionary in the historical process.

### **Topic 7. "The political existence of society"**

Society as a "political body": the concept and elements of the political system. Society and social institutions. Philosophical aspects of the concept of the rule of law and civil society. Philosophy of politics and philosophy of power in the context of social philosophy.

Origin of the state. The informational function of the state. State: civilizational meaning. Civilizational functions of the State. In defence of the theory of "social contract." The State and civil society. Structure of civil society. Bureaucracy and civil society. Political parties.

### **Topic 8. "Modern Information Society as an Object of Philosophical Analysis"**

Accelerating the pace of social and historical development. Information as a social phenomenon. Media. Structure of social communication. Information and communication technologies (ICT). Globalization and the information revolution. Understanding historical development through the lens of information and communication processes. "Ecstasy of communication": J. Bodriyar. From the Gutenberg Galaxy to the Internet Galaxy: G. McLuhan and M. Castels. Theories of Post-Industrial Development and the Information Society: D. Bell, J.K. Galbraith, R. Aron, E. Toffler, J. Bodriyar, M. Payor, M. Castels, E. Giddens, D. Risen, P. Draker, J. Masuda, M. Porat and others. Formation of information civilization: political and legal aspect and analysis of international documents. Media technology and media literacy. Network technologies in the development of modern society. "Society of Network Structures."

### **Topic 9. "Social cognition"**

Empirical level of social cognition. Observation in social science. Social experiment. The theoretical level of social cognition. Fundamentals of Social Forecasting and Design. Social foresight. The essence of scientific foresight. Humanity and global problems. The need for planetary consciousness.

## **3. List of references.**

### **Main:**

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