Національний технічний університет України
«КИЇВСЬКИЙ ПОЛІТЕХНІЧНИЙ ІНСТИТУТ
імені ІГОРЯ СІКОРСЬКОГО»

Department of Psychology
and Pedagogy

"Social Psychology of Scientific Activity"

The work program of the academic discipline (Silabus)

1. **Details of the credit module**

Level of higher education	*third (educational and scientific)*
Branch of knowledge	*05 Social and behavioral sciences*
Specialty	*053 Psychology*
Educational program	*Psychology*
Credit module status	*Selective*
Form of study	*full-time / remote*
Year of preparation, semester	*2nd year, second (spring) semester*
The volume of the credit module	*5 credits. ECTS / 150 hours*
Semester control / control measures	*Exam*
Class schedule	*Lectures:* *Practical classes:*
Language of instruction	*Ukrainian*
Information about the course leader / lecturers	*Lecturer and practical: PHD in Psychological Sciences, senior lecturer of the Department of Psychology and Pedagogy, Moskalenko Olga Volodymyrivna.* *Olgets@ukr.net*

Course placement

Curriculum of the discipline

1. Description of the discipline, its purpose, subject of study and learning outcomes

The subject of the discipline are psychological components that motivate, direct and regulate the activity of the subject of scientific activity, as well as its properties, through which this activity is carried out. The educational base of the discipline "Social Psychology of Scientific Activity" is the knowledge gained in the study of various courses aimed at revealing the general patterns and mechanisms of scientific activity, as well as the formation of skills and abilities to scientifically explain empirical facts.

In accordance with the requirements of the scientific program, the purpose of the discipline is the formation of graduate students:

- ability to analyze and choose research strategies;
- ability to actively act and interact as part of the scientific and pedagogical team;
- ability to substantiate and implement innovations in universities;
- - ability to self-analysis and development of psychological potential of the individual;
- ability to convey thoughts, knowledge and feelings through expressive language;
- ability to choose and use teaching methods, to develop your own learning technology.

According to the requirements of the educational and scientific program, postgraduate students after mastering the discipline must demonstrate the following learning outcomes:

knowledge:

- features of mental phenomena, patterns of development of mental properties

personality, the basics of interaction and communication of the individual in a small group (KN 9);

- principles of realization of intercultural interaction within the limits of conducting scientific discussion (KN 11);
- dialogical forms of communication in joint activities (KN 14);
- the main stages of development and paradigm shifts in the evolution of psychology (KN 1);
- the role and place of basic principles in the development of psychological science (KN 3);

- modern tendencies, directions and regularities of domestic and world development of psychological science in the conditions of globalization and internationalization (KN 17)

skills:

- to identify, systematize, solve, critically comprehend and predict significant psychological problems, factors and trends in the functioning and development of individuals, groups and organizations at different levels of psychological research (SK 6);
- to have the techniques of personal self-development and self-improvement, actualization of their potential and further self-realization (SK 9);
- to be able to analyze complex socio-psychological phenomena, link general psychological problems with the solution of problems that arise in professional activities (SK 13);
- to identify problems and contradictions, analyze psychological phenomena and processes of social reality (SK 14).

As a result of mastering the discipline, graduate students will be able to:

- identify, systematize, solve and predict current psychological problems, factors and trends in the functioning and development of individuals, groups and organizations at different levels of psychological research (FC 1);
- comprehensive analysis of socio-psychological processes, modeling and forecasting results in the social sphere and human behavior (FC 6);
- conduct critical analysis, evaluation and synthesis of new and complex ideas and socio-psychological phenomena (LC 2);
- find, process and analyze the necessary information for problem solving and decision making (FC 9);
- to ensure continuous self-development and self-improvement, responsibility for the development of others (FC 11);
- use adequate methods of effective interaction with representatives of different groups (social, cultural and professional) (FC 13).

Graduate students will also gain practical experience by conducting an experimental research procedure.Communication with the teacher is possible and will be encouraged in the classroom, as well as in consultation with the teacher, which are held according to the schedule available on the site of the Department of Psychology and Pedagogy. In addition, for more effective communication in order to understand the structure of the discipline and master the material, e-mail Olgets@ukr.net messenger Telegram is used.

2. Prerequisites and postrequisites of the discipline (place in the structural and logical scheme of education according to the relevant educational program)

To study the discipline of a graduate student, it is desirable to have the skills to use a text editor on a computer, skills to work with electronic databases of research institutes and libraries.

The discipline is studied after mastering the disciplines "Philosophical principles of scientific activity" and "Foreign language for scientific activity", "Research methodology", "Theoretical and methodological problems of psychology", "Environmental psychology", "Psychology of scientific and technical creativity". to the cycle of obligatory (normative) disciplines of the educational-scientific program.

3. The content of the discipline

Names of sections and topics	Number of hours			
	Total	including		
		Lectures	Practical (seminar)	independent work
1	2	3	4	5
Topic 1. Psychology and its place in the system of human sciences	**6**	**-**	**-**	**6**
Topic 2. Sources and types of psychological knowledge	**8**	**-**	**2**	**6**
Topic 3. Methodology of scientific knowledge	**4**	**-**	**-**	**6**
Topic 4. Socio-psychological factors in the spread of new technologies	**6**	**-**	**-**	**6**
Topic 5. Psychology of the scientific community	**6**	**-**	**-**	**6**
Topic 6. Psychology of scientific organizations	**6**	**-**	**-**	**6**
Topic 7. Social psychology of "small groups" in science	**6**	**-**	**2**	**4**
Topic 8. "Small group" as a subject of joint scientific	**6**	**2**	**-**	**4**

activity				
Topic 9. Psychological compatibility in the research team	**6**	**-**	**-**	**6**
Topic 10. Psychological system of scientific activity of the subject	**6**	**-**	**2**	**4**
Topic 11. Integrative mental processes and their role in the organization of scientific activity	**6**	**2**	**-**	**4**
Topic 12. Self-awareness and regulation of the activity of the scientist's personality	**6**	**-**	**-**	**6**
Topic 13. Psychology of non-equilibrium states	**6**	**-**	**2**	**4**
Topic 14. The subject of scientific and pedagogical activity	**6**	**-**	**-**	**6**
Topic 15. Psychology of creative activity	**6**	**-**	**-**	**6**
Topic 16. Psychological prerequisites for scientific creativity of the individual	**6**	**-**	**-**	**6**
Topic 17. Psychology of professional career	**6**	**2**	**-**	**4**
Topic 18. External and internal determinants of the scientist's presentation	**6**	**-**	**-**	**6**
Topic 19. Leadership potential of the scientist	**6**	**2**	**-**	**4**
Topic 20. Psychotechnics of scientific longevity	**6**	**-**	**-**	**6**
Exam	**30**	**-**	**-**	**30**
Hours in general	**90**	**4**	**4**	**82**

4. Training materials and resources

For the successful study of the discipline it is enough to study the educational material is taught at lectures, as well as get acquainted with:

4.1 Basic literature

1. Bodrov V. Psychology of professional activity. - M .: Ed. IP RAS, 2005 - 634p.
2. Ermolaeva E. Psychology of professional self-realization. - M .: Ed. IP RAS, 2008 - 346 p.
3. Zhuravlev A. Psychology of joint activities. - M .: Ed. IP RAS 2005 - 634 p.
4. Zhuravlev A. Psychology of managerial interaction - M .: Ed. IP RAS 2004 - 470p.
5. Kant I. Criticism of the ability to judge // Works. In 6 volumes - T. 5. _ M .: Mysl ', 1966, p. 195.
6. Lozhkin G. Labor psychology / G. Lozhkin, N.Yu. Volianiuk [study guide]. K .: Osvita Ukrainy, 2013 - 332s.
7. Maksimenko S. General psychology "Refl. - beech ", 2010 -523p.
8. Maslow A. Motivation and personality. Ed. 3rd. SPb .: Peter, 2003 .-- P. 236.
9. Miroshnikov Yu.I. Psychology of scientific activity // Scientific Yearbook of the Institute of Philosophy and Law of the Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences. - Ekaterinburg, 2005. - 2004 Issue. 5. - S. 235-246.
10. Molyako V. Creative constructology (prologues). - K. "Osvita of Ukraine", 2007 – 378p.
11. Yurevich A. Methodology and social psychology. - M .: Ed. IP RAS. - 270 p.
12. Yurevich A.Social psychology of scientific activity. Moscow: Ed. IP RAS. 2013 – 435 p.

4.2 Supporting literature:

1. Viner N.Ya. - mathematician // Creator and Future. M .: AST, 2003 .-- S. 387.
2. Hegel G.V.F. Encyclopedia of Philosophical Sciences. - T.1. Science of logic. - M .: Mysl, 1974 .-- P. 72.
3. Gilbert K., Kuhn G. History of aesthetics. M .: Inomtr. Lit., 1960. - P.361.
4. Kapitsa P. Experiment. Theory. Practice. Ed. 2nd. Moscow: Nauka, 1977 .-- P. 270.
5. Manolov K. Great chemists. In 2 volumes. Vol.2. Ed. 3rd. M .: Mir, 1985 .-- P. 3
6. Paradigms in psychology: scientific analysis. - M .: publishing house "IPRAN" 2012 - 468 p.
7. Parkinson S. Laws of Parkinson. - M. Progress, 1999 - 446s.
8. Popper K. Suggestions and rebuttals: The growth of scientific knowledge. - M .: AST; Ermak, 2004 .-- S. 89.
9. Pocheptsov G. Communication technologies of the twentieth century. - M. 2009 - 341s.

10. Prokhorov A. Semantic regulation of psychological states. - M .: Ed. IP RAS 2009 - 350s.
11. Native N.I. Essays on the history and methodology of natural science. Moscow: Nauka, 1975 .-- P. 338.
12. Tikhomirov O. Emotional states as a component of euristic / Tikhomirov O.K., Fugelzang Yu.E. // Problems of neurocybernetics. Materials of the 2nd interuniversity scientific conference on neurocybernetics. Materials of the 2nd interuniversity scientific conference on neurocybernetics. T. 2. Rostov-n / D. Publishing house of Rostov University, 1966, p. 269.
13. Fontenelle Bernard. Discourse on religion, nature and reason. M .: Mysl, 1979. - S. 76-77.
14. Chesnova L. Continuity of scientific schools in entomology. Moscow: Nauka, 1980 .-- P. 42.
15. Einstein A., Infeltd L. Evolution of Physics. Ed. 3rd. Moscow: Nauka, 1965 .-- P. 26.

Educational content

5. Methods of mastering the discipline (educational component)
Lectures

№	Topics of the lecture and a list of key issues (tasks for independent student work)
1	**Topic 8. "Small group" as a subject of scientific activity.** The main characteristics of "small groups" in scientific units Sociometric structure of a small group. Sociometric status. Social power. Leadership. Types of leadership. Management of the research team. Authority and personal qualities. Socio-psychological processes in "small groups": development, the feeling of "we", the balance of relations, group maturity, group cohesion, group goals, group pressure, conformism, decision making, social laziness. *Tasks for independent work of graduate students:* 1. Analyze the concept of small and large groups. 2. Describe the "small group" in the research team. 3. The essence of the sociometric structure of the group. 4. What is status and role? 5. What are the functions of a leader in a group? 6. How is a leader different from a leader? 7. List the personal prerequisites of authority. What are the socio-psychological processes in small groups? 8. Describe the stages of development of groups. 9. What is the balance of relations in the group? 10. How does group pressure manifest itself?

	11. What is "social laziness"? 12. Justify the concepts of "conformism" and "conformity".
2	**Topic 11. Integrative mental processes and their role in the organization of scientific activity.** Mental processes and their integration in scientific activity. Decision making. Control. Correction. Self-regulation. Introspection. Planning. Goal setting. Anticipation. *Tasks for independent work of graduate students:* 1. What is the role of mental processes in the regulation of activity? 2. Describe the decision-making process. 3. Describe the control. 4. Describe the correction. 5. The essence of self-control and self-control of behavior. 6. The essence of the goal-setting process. 7. The value of anticipation in scientific research.
3	**Topic 17. Psychology of professional career.** The concept of career and careerism. Historical examples of a scientist's career. Professiogenesis. Stages and stages of professional development. Occupational crises. Professional competence and competence. Professional marginalized. Strategies for implementing a professional. Identity as a characteristic of the subject, activity and environment. Psychological barriers to self-realization. *Tasks for independent work of graduate students:* 1. What is the psychological meaning of a career? 2. What are the manifestations of careerism? 3. How do professional prizes manifest themselves? 4. The value of identity for self-realization of a professional. 5. The essence of psychological barriers to self-realization. 6. How does professional marginalism manifest itself?
4	**Topic 19. Leadership potential of the scientist.** Invariant psychological potential of the leader. Potential natural. Real ambitions. Functional utilitarianism. Rational intuition. Leader's reflection. Information basis of leadership ambitions. *Tasks for independent work of graduate students:* 1. What is the essence of the concept of "psychological potential"? 2. How is the potential natural advantage manifested? 3. Give examples of early manifestation of leadership of scientists. 4. How do you understand functional utilitarianism in science? 5. What is intuition and how does it differ from scientific prediction? 6. What is the information base of leadership? 7. What are the styles and ways of behavior of the leader?

Seminar (practical) classes

The main tasks of the cycle of seminar (practical) classes - to form in graduate students:

- ability to analyze the psychological content, structure and mechanisms of scientific activity;
- ability to determine the requirements for the level of development of personal qualities of subjects; identify the role and place of various sources of psychological knowledge;
- ability to identify stages of relationship formation in the group;
- ability to identify areas of self-esteem and their impact on interpersonal positions in the research team;
- experience in discussing the main components of the system of scientific activity; to trace the features of nonequilibrium states in pedagogical activity.

№	The name of the topic of the lesson and a list of main questions (list of didactic support, questions for current control and tasks for independent work)
1	**Topic 2. Sources and types of psychological knowledge.** *Questions for discussion:* 1. Historical background of psychological knowledge. 2. Features of psychological knowledge and their reliability in literature, art, parapsychology. 3. Features of scientific knowledge. *Tasks for independent work of graduate students:* 1. Give examples of historical background of psychological knowledge. 2. Show by examples the features of psychological knowledge of fiction. 3. Illustrate artistic images of historical figures. 4. Assess the validity of esoteric knowledge. 5. Describe the features of scientific knowledge and criteria for their reliability.
2	**Topic 7. Social psychology of "small" groups in science.** *Questions for discussion:* 1. Stages of team formation. 2. Levels of interpersonal relationships and their features. 3. "Zones" of self-esteem. *Tasks for independent work of graduate students:* 1. Describe the stages of team formation. 2. Highlight the main features of the team.

	3. Describe the main positions in the research group. 4. What are the signs of self-esteem in the group? 5. What is the "general opinion of the team"? 6. Assess the conflict in your group using the Thomas method.
3	**Topic 10. Psychological system of scientific activity.** *Questions for discussion:* 1. Characteristics of the activity as a system. 2. Subject, subject and object of activity. 3. Professionally significant qualities of scientific activity. *Tasks for independent work of graduate students:* 1. Describe the activity as a system. 2. Components of the system of activity? 3. How do you understand the information base of the activity? 4. What is meant by style and mode of operation? 5. What are the procedures for assessing professionally important qualities?
4	**Topic 13. Psychology of nonequilibrium states.** *Questions for discussion:* 1. Psychological states and their properties. 2. Features of nonequilibrium states in various behavioral situations. 3. Semantic regulation of psychological states. *Tasks for independent work of graduate students:* 1. What is the place of mental states in the regulation of activities personality? 2. What are the features of mental states in scientific and pedagogical activities? 3. Assess the impact of semantic structures on mental states. 4. What is the determination of nonequilibrium states in various life situations? 5. Highlight the techniques of self-regulation of mental states. 6. What is the personal meaning of mental states? 7. What is the connection of semantic constructs with human experiences?

6. Independent work of graduate students

Postgraduate students independently study the following issues:

Topic 1. Psychology and its place in the system of human sciences.

Object and subject of psychology. "Tree" of psychological science. Basic psychological categories: reflection, personality, activity, communication. Psychological properties, processes, states. Feelings and will. Areas of psychological research. The connection of psychology with philosophy, sociology, pedagogy, physiology. Anthropocentrism and mechanocentrism. Ideas of I. Pavlov,

I. Sechenov, B. Lomov, B. Ananiev, O. Leontiev, V. Zinchenko, K. Platonov, V. Davydov, G. Kostyuk and others. in modern human knowledge.

Topic 3. Methodology of scientific knowledge.

The concept of science methodology. Science as a branch of human activity. Methods of science. Concept. The concept. Approach. Doctrine. Principle. Object of study. Subject of study. Subject field of research. Cognitive situation. System approach in science. Principles of scientific research. Criteria for scientific knowledge. Forms of non-scientific psychological cognition. Historiographical research. Source studies.

Topic 4. Socio-psychological factors of the spread of new technologies.

Psychological prerequisites for innovation. Innovative activity. Value priorities of civilization. Socialization of psychological knowledge. Innovation and modernization. Psychological barriers to innovation. Psychological potential of the subject's innovative activity. Resources for realizing the psychological potential of activity.

Topic 5. Psychology of the scientific community.

Rules of scientific knowledge. Norms and antinorms of science. Psychological functions of science. Scientific school: roles and features. Satisfaction with the individual's membership in the research team.

Topic 6. Psychology of scientific organizations.

Socio-psychological processes in scientific departments. Motivators of scientific activity: prestige, recognition.

Topic 9. Psychological compatibility in the research team.

Compatibility and efficiency in the team. Levels of compatibility: psychological, social, functional, psychophysiological, culturological, climatogeographical. Contradictions and conflicts. Sources of conflicts. Incident. Action. Opposition. Conflict map. Functions of the conflict: positive, negative. Conflictogens. Types of conflicts. Overcoming strategies.

Topic 12. Self-awareness and regulation of the activity of the scientist's personality.

Individual features and styles of self-regulation. Self-control. Self-esteem. Compensation. Redundancy. Self-determination. Reliability. Psychological protection. Psychological portrait of a scientist. Psychology of insight: methods and techniques. Emotional status indicators, color predominance. Development of activity regulation system. Ways to maintain a system of mental regulation of activity.

Topic 14. The subject of scientific and pedagogical activity.

The concept of the subject in psychology. Individual, individuality, personality, subject. Signs of subjectivity, levels of subjectivity. Areas of manifestation of subjectivity: cognitive, affective, regulatory, communicative. Personal destructions and professional deformations subject.

Topic 15. Psychology of creative activity.

Abilities in personality structure. Talent. Genius. Giftedness: Theories and Models. Views on the scientific work of V.A. Molyaka, Ya.A. Ponomareva, B. Ananyeva, D.B. Bogoyavlenskaya, N.A. Kholodnoi. Strategies for solving new problems: analogue, combination, reconstruction, universal substitutions.

Topic 16. Psychological preconditions for scientific creativity of the individual.

The creative endowment of a scientist. Motivation for scientific creativity. Socio-psychological ambivalence of the individual. Personality types of scientists. Psychological portrait of a scientist. V.V.Davydov's theory. The categorical apparatus of V.O. Molyak's constructorology.

Topic 18. External and internal determinants of a scientist's presentation.

Verbal and non-verbal components. Praxical states. Personal charm technology. The technology of business ambition. Conflict overcoming technology. Self-knowledge and self-organization. Orthobiosis and types of behavior "A" and "B".

Topic 20. Psychotechnics of scientific longevity.

Age peaks of scientific productivity. Dynamics of cognitive processes in different periods of life. Presentation of scientific achievements. Communication barriers. Seminars. Trainings. Video conferencing. Business games. Personal psychological health. Indicators and regulators of psychological health. Subjective and psychological age. Healthy, safe and risky behavior.

Policy and control

7. Policy of academic discipline (educational component)

Working on the study material of the credit module "Psychology of social phenomena ", graduate students perform an individual semester task by preparing an abstract. The purpose of writing an abstract is to confirm the level of mastery of graduate students of the basic principles of the chosen topic, demonstration of knowledge of relevant literature, the ability to analyze the material, make generalizations and independent conclusions.

Work on the abstract involves in-depth study of the selected psychological problem, modern scientific literature, as well as mastering the skills of logical analysis and generalization of the material, its systematic presentation. The topic of the abstract is chosen by the graduate student independently within two weeks from the beginning of the semester, based on the proposed list. In addition to the

proposed, graduate students can choose the topic of the abstract, be sure to agree it with the teacher. Approximate topics of abstracts and requirements for content and design are contained in Appendix 1.

Postgraduate students submit an essay to the Department of Psychology and Pedagogy two weeks before the exam.

Attendance and performance of tasks

Attendance at lectures is not evaluated, but is desirable, as the study material is presented in an accessible form and there is an opportunity to discuss issues and clarify unclear points. For applicants for higher education who want to demonstrate excellent learning outcomes, active work in lectures is simply necessary. However, it is not necessary to work off the missed lectures.

Active participation of a graduate student in seminars is mandatory. The graduate student's rating will be largely formed based on the results of his work in seminars. Each missed seminar (regardless of the reasons for skipping) reduces the final rating of the graduate student in the discipline. If you miss a seminar, it is important to study the topics and complete all the tasks. The control of knowledge (understanding) by the graduate student of the missed topics (performance of tasks) will take place during communication with the teacher according to the schedule of consultations available on the website of the Department of Psychology and Pedagogy, or during a break in the class. The graduate student who completes the relevant tasks (answer the questions) will receive the appropriate points for the rating depending on the quality of the answers (task completion).

The graduate student in the seminar can use the written notes prepared by him on the topic of the lesson (or provided by the task), but to express a position by reading from a sheet of paper is not necessary.

Forms of work

Lectures, seminars. Topics of lectures are covered in the work program (syllabus) of the discipline. Questions from graduate students to the lecturer are welcomed during the lecture. Dialogue between graduate students and the lecturer is allowed and welcomed at the lecture. In practical classes, graduate students focus on the analysis of socio-psychological phenomena in society and master active techniques of discussion management.

University policy

Academic integrity

The main types of academic responsibility are established by the Law of Ukraine "On Education".

According to Part 6 of Article 42, the main types of academic responsibility of students include: re-assessment (test, exam, test, etc.); re-passing the relevant educational component of the educational program; deductions from educational institutions; deprivation of an academic scholarship; deprivation of education benefits provided by the educational institution.

The policy, standards and procedures for the observance of academic integrity are contained in the following regulatory documents of the KPI. Igor Sikorsky, published on the website of the University: Code of Honor of KPI. Igor Sikorsky https://kpi.ua/files/honorcode.pdf, Regulations on the system of prevention of academic plagiarism https://rb.gy/agihij, as well as legal documents, official recommendations, orders and directives, sociological research KPI them . Igor Sikorsky, methodical materials, educational courses https://kpi.ua/academic-integrity.

Among the technological solutions in the framework of combating violations of academic integrity in the study of the course "Psychology of Social Phenomena" can be noted: checking the prepared abstract for plagiarism. The check is carried out in the System of detection of coincidences / identity / similarity of the text from the Unichek company. In case of detection of academic plagiarism in the works of employees and applicants for higher education of the University, the authors are responsible in accordance with current legislation, including those provided by the Law of Ukraine on Education.

Norms of ethical behavior

Norms of ethical behavior of graduate students and employees are defined in section 2 of the Code of Honor of the National Technical University of Ukraine "Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute". Details: https://kpi.ua/code, as well as in the Regulations on the Commission on Ethics and Academic Integrity of NTUU "KPI" https://data.kpi.ua/sites/default/files/files/2015_1-140a1. Pdf

7. Types of control and rating system of assessment of learning outcomes (RSO)

Current control: survey on the topic of the lesson, tasks.

Semester control: exam.

Evaluation and control measures

The graduate student's rating in the discipline consists of points obtained for:

1) preparation of a report and presentation at a seminar, group discussion of seminar issues;

2) writing an abstract;

3) examination test.

The graduate student will receive the highest rating if he takes an active part in the seminars, mostly provides complete and reasoned answers, logically presents them, expresses his own position on discussion issues.

Proper preparation of a graduate student for a seminar will take an average of 1-1.5 hours.

Detailed criteria for assessing the results of postgraduate studies are defined in the regulations on RSO in the discipline and are presented in Annex 2.

The graduate student may appeal the lecturer's assessment by submitting a complaint to the lecturer no later than the next day after the graduate student is

acquainted with the lecturer's grade. The complaint will be considered according to the procedures established by the university.

The objectivity of examiners is ensured by the application of the developed evaluation criteria, conducting examinations mainly in writing. https://document.kpi.ua/files/2020_7-137.pdf.

In the Regulations on current, calendar and semester control of learning outcomes https://document.kpi.ua/files/2020_7-137.pdf (page 4) it is said that in case of a conflict situation of the applicant with the examiner before the semester control, on a reasoned application of the applicant (collective application of applicants), the dean faculty creates a commission to conduct the planned semester control event.

Procedures for the prevention and settlement of conflicts of interest are governed by the Regulations on the resolution of conflict situations in National Technical University of Ukraine "Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute". https://document.kpi.ua/files/2020_7-170.pdf.

A prerequisite for admission to the exam is a rating (Rc) of at least 50% of RC, ie 20 points.

The exam is conducted in writing. The time of the examination test is 90 minutes.

The control task contains 2 questions on thematic sections of the credit module.

Approximate the list of questions to the examination test is contained in Annex 3.

Table of correspondence of rating points to grades on the university scale:

Number of poi	*Assessment*
100-95	"excellent"
94-85	"very good"
84-75	"good"
74-65	"satisfactory"
64-60	"satisfactory"
Less than 60	"unsatisfactory"
Admission conditions are not met	not allowed

8. Additional information on the discipline (educational component)

Recommendations for graduate students

The study of the course "Social Psychology of Scientific Activity" provides for the assimilation by graduate students of the system of psychological knowledge, basic concepts on topics, familiarization with teaching materials. For each topic, links to the list of basic and additional literature are provided, which does not exclude the possibility of graduate students independently, in agreement with the

teacher, to expand this list. This work of selecting relevant scientific sources can be especially useful in preparing a graduate student for an exam.

The main purpose of the lectures is to motivate and organize the work of graduate students with educational content in the intersessional period. Lectures are delivered using multimedia presentations. Conducting seminars is practice-oriented. The main tasks of the seminars are to develop the ability of graduate students to work with scientific and educational literature on psychology, prepare reports, formulate and defend their position, actively participate in thematic discussions.

In the absence of individual tasks for the organization of independent work of graduate students with scientific and educational literature, graduate students are invited to: take notes on individual topics that are submitted for self-discussion of writing abstracts and creating presentations.

Extracurricular activities

Possible participation of graduate students in informal circles, in particular in the open group PhD-incubator
https://www.facebook.com/groups/2735550373369832/

Distance Learning

Synchronous distance learning using video conferencing platforms and a distance learning educational platform at the university is possible.

Inclusive education

Allowed

Work program of the discipline (syllabus): doctor of Psychological Sciences, professor, Head of the Department of Psychology and Pedagogy, Volianiuk Nataliia Yuriivna

doctor of Psychological Sciences, professor of the Department of Psychology and Pedagogy, Lozhkin Georgii Volodymyrivych

PHD in Psychological Sciences, senior lecturer of the Department of Psychology and Pedagogy, Moskalenko Olga Volodymyrivna

Approved by the Department of Psychology and Pedagogy (protocol № ___ from _____)

Approved by the Methodical Commission of the faculty (protocol № __ from _____)

Appendix 1

Approximate topics for abstracts

1	Current problems of modern knowledge about human
2	Psychology and its role in the system of human sciences
3	Sources of psychological knowledge
4	Methodology of scientific psychology
5	Psychological sources of innovation
6	Psychological barriers to innovation
7	The scientific community and its socio-psychological features
8	Organizational culture of scientific units
9	The phenomenon of "small group" in scientific activity
10	Indicators of development of scientific and pedagogical collective
11	Psychological compatibility in the research team
12	Activity as a psychological system
13	Integrative mental processes of regulation of scientific activity
14	Self-awareness of the scientist's personality
15	Features of nonequilibrium mental states in scientific activity
16	Personality and subject of scientific activity
17	Psychology of scientific creativity
18	Subject of scientific and pedagogical activity
19	Psychological prerequisites for creative activity
20	Professional career and its psychological stages
21	Leadership potential of a scientist
22	Psychology of scientific longevity
23	Subject's psychological discernment
24	Professional maturity of the individual
25	Psychological structure of abilities
26	Creative aspect of practical thinking
27	Characteristics of the activity approach in psychology
28	Styles of activity in scientific activity
29	State regulation and behavior regulation
30	Psychological mechanisms of regulation of scientific activity

Requirements for writing an abstract

The volume of the abstract should be - 1 printed sheet (24 pages). The total volume of the work does not include appendices, glossary, list of sources used, tables and figures, which completely occupy the area of the page. But all pages of

these elements are subject to continuous numbering. The text must contain references to the literature and other sources used in the preparation of the abstract.

The text of the abstract is presented in the state language on standard sheets of A-4 format (210 x 297).

The work is printed in Times New Roman font, 14 point; alignment - "Width"; line spacing "One and a half" (1.5 Lines); paragraph indent - five characters (1.25 cm); top and bottom margins - 2 cm, left - 3 cm, right - 1 cm. Paragraph indentation should be the same throughout the text and equal to five characters (1.25 cm).

Sections and subsections should contain headings that should be accurately reproduced in the table of contents. Section headings are usually placed in the middle of the line. Section names are capitalized without punctuation at the end, without underscores. Section headings should begin with a proper indent.

Page numbering must be continuous. The serial number of the page is marked with an Arabic numeral and placed in the upper right corner of the page without dots or dashes. The title page is included in the general page numbering of the written work, but the page number on the title page is usually not affixed. Sections should also be numbered in Arabic numerals.

When using literary sources in the text of a written work there may be two versions of references to them. The first is page links (footnotes): when a source is cited on a page, a bibliographic description of the literary source is given at the bottom of the page below the main text and the page is indicated. The second - when in the case of a reference to a literary source in square brackets indicates its serial number in the bibliography and a specific page, a citation, exact numbers, data.

Illustrative material - drawings, graphics, diagrams, etc. should be placed immediately after the first reference to it in the text. If the graph, diagram, table is not placed on the page where there are links, they are submitted on the next page. Each illustrative material should be referenced in the text.

The maximum number of points for the abstract is 20 points.

Each abstract is evaluated based on an analysis of a set of the following criteria:

1. Relevance of the topic.
2. The plan and content of the abstract should systematically reveal the chosen topic.
3. Personal contribution is estimated from the presence of own analytical conclusions.
4. Used sources, ie the presence of a sufficient number of modern regulatory and scientific sources.

Annex 2

Rating system for assessing learning outcomes

The rating of graduate students in the discipline " Psychology of social phenomena" consists of points obtained for:

1) preparation of a report and presentation at a seminar, group discussion of seminar issues;

2) execution of the abstract (individual task);
3) examination test work.

System of rating (weight) points and evaluation criteria:

1. Work on seminars (maximum number of scores - 20 scores (weight point for 1 seminar is 5):

active participation in the lesson providing a complete and reasoned, logically presented report, answers, expressing one's own position on discussion issues or completely correct problem solving with appropriate justification, in combination with appropriate additions to the answers of other graduate students during the discussion	8-10
active participation in the lesson; providing correct answers or correct solution of problems with minor inaccuracies, violations of the logic of the answer or justification when solving the problem	5-7
providing answers with numerous significant errors or solving a problem with gross errors, solving a problem without justification	1-4

2. 2. Execution of an individual task (abstract) (maximum number of scores is 20):

the topic of the abstract is relevant, the plan and content of the abstract systematically reveal the chosen topic, there are analytical conclusions of the graduate student, in preparing the abstract used a sufficient number of regulatory and scientific sources	16-20
the topic of the essay is relevant, the plan and content of the essay systematically disclose the selected topic, when preparing the essay, a sufficient number of regulatory and scientific sources were used, but there are no analytical conclusions of the graduate student	10-15
the topic of the abstract is relevant, but the plan and content of the abstract do not sufficiently reveal the chosen topic, there are no analytical conclusions of the graduate student, a sufficient number of normative and scientific sources were used in the preparation of the abstract	5-9
the topic of the abstract is relevant, but the plan and content of the abstract do not disclose the chosen topic, there are no analytical conclusions of the graduate student, in preparing the abstract used insufficient regulatory and scientific sources	1-4

3. Exam: the examination test is carried out in writing within 90 minutes.

The maximum number of points for the examination test is 60. The examination ticket consists of two theoretical questions on the thematic sections of the course. The weight point for each question is 30.

a complete, clear, logical answer to the question, which indicates a deep understanding of the essence of the issue, familiarization of the graduate student not only with the material of the lectures, but also with the textbook and additional literature; statements by a graduate student of his own position on controversial problems, if any are violated in the question	25-30
to all the questions posed, but not completely complete or not clear enough, which indicates a correct understanding of the essence, familiarization with the graduate student of the issue of lectures and a textbook; inaccuracy in the answer	19-24
enough superficial answer to all questions; significant errors in the answer; lack of answer to one question with the correct, in general, the answer to others	10-18
the correct answer to only one question in the absence of answers to others or incorrect answers to them	5-9
incorrect answer to the questions posed, which indicates ignorance of the relevant educational material, but attempts to express their own understanding of the essence of the question posed; no answer	0-4

Rating scale (R):

The sum of weight points of control measures during the semester is:
RC = 20 + 20 = 40 points
The examination component of the scale is equal to 60% of R, namely:
RE = 60 points.
Thus, the rating scale of the discipline is:
R = RC + RE = 100 points.

A prerequisite for admission to the exam is a rating (Rc) of at least 50% of RC, ie 20 scores.

In order for a graduate student to receive the appropriate grades (ECTS and traditional), his rating (RD) is translated according to the table:

RD	ECTS	Traditional assessment
95-100	*"excellent"*	*"excellent"*
85-94	"very good"	"good"
75-84	"good"	
65-74	"satisfactory"	"satisfactory"

60-64	enough (meets minimum criteria)	
RD < 60	“unsatisfactory”	“unsatisfactory”

Annex 3

An indicative list of questions for the examination test

1. Describe the self-consciousness of the scientist
2. To reveal the features of nonequilibrium mental states in scientific activity
3. Compare the personality and the subject of scientific activity
4. Describe the psychology of scientific creativity
5. Describe the concept of the subject of scientific and pedagogical activities
6. To reveal the psychological prerequisites for creative activity
7. Describe the concept of professional career and its psychological stages
8. Describe the leadership potential of the scientist
9. Define the concept of psychology of scientific longevity
10. Describe the current problems of modern knowledge about man
11. To reveal the importance of psychology and its role in the system of human sciences
12. Describe the sources of psychological knowledge
13. To reveal the methodology of scientific psychology
14. Describe the psychological sources of innovation
15. To reveal psychological barriers to innovation
16. Describe the scientific community and its socio-psychological features
17. To reveal the concept of organizational culture of scientific units
18. To reveal the phenomenon of "small group" in scientific activity
19. Describe the indicators of development of scientific and pedagogical team
20. To reveal psychological compatibility in the research team
21. Describe the concept of professional maturity of the individual
22. Describe the psychological structure of abilities
23. To reveal the creative aspect of practical thinking
24. To reveal the signs of the activity approach in psychology
25. Describe the styles of activity in scientific activity
26. To reveal the features of state regulation and behavior regulation
27. Psychological mechanisms of regulation of scientific activity
28. Describe the activity as a psychological system
29. To reveal integrative mental processes of regulation of scientific activity
30. Explain the concept of psychological insight of the subject