

**FEDERAL STATE BUDGET EDUCATIONAL
INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION
“LOMONOSOV MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY”**

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS

«APPROVED»

Dean of the Faculty of Economics, MSU

professor _____ A.A.Auzan

«__» _____ 2021

COURSE SYLLABUS

Course title:

PHILOSOPHY (IN ENGLISH)

Level of higher education:

MASTER STUDIES

Field of study:

38.04.02. MANAGEMENT

Mode of study:

FULL-TIME

Course syllabus is considered and approved by
the Educational and Methodological Council of the Faculty of Economics
(minutes № _____, date)

Moscow 2021

The course syllabus is developed in accordance with the self-established MSU educational standard (ES MSU) for implemented main professional educational programs of higher education for Master's degree in the field of study 38.04.02. Management

ES MSU is approved by the decision of MSU Academic Council dated December 28, 2020, minutes №7

Year (years) of enrollment: 2021 and forthcoming

1. Place and status of the course in the structure of the Master program

Course status: *obligatory*

Trimester: 1st

2. Course Prerequisites

This discipline is based on the knowledge and skills acquired as a result of studying following courses:

— Module 3 (General Part) ‘Management of the Organization’, Admission Exam Program «International Business Management».

3. Intended learning outcomes (ILO) of the course associated to the required competencies of the graduates

Competencies of graduates (codes)	Indicators of achievement of competencies	Intended learning outcomes of the course (module) associated to the required competencies of the graduates
UC-2. Capable of using philosophical categories and concepts in solving social and professional tasks	UC-2.I-1. Solves social and professional problems using philosophical categories and concepts as universal analysis tools	UC-2.I-1.K-1. Knows the factology, methodology, basic theoretical ideas and types of philosophy
		UC-2.I-1.A-1. Able to search for facts, generalize them in concepts, build hypotheses
		UC-2. I-1.A-2. Able to use philosophical categories and concepts as tools of economic analysis

4. Workload of the course by types of activity

The workload of the discipline is 2 ECTS: 72 academic hours, including 36 academic hours of contact work with a professor, 36 academic hours of self-directed studies.

5. Learning format

Full-time, with the use of educational platform On.Econ (use of distant learning technologies is allowed if necessary).

6. Content of the course structured by topics (sections) indicating the number of academic hours allocated to them and types of training

Title and brief content of sections and topics of the course (module), Form of assessment for the course (module)	Total (hours)	Contact work (work in contact with a professor) <i>Types of contact work, hours</i>				Student self-directed studies <i>Types of self-directed studies, hours</i>		
		Seminars	Group consultations	Individual consultations	Total	Current assessment	Midterm assessment: — final written examination	Total
Topic 1. 1.1. Subject, functions, structure, and concepts of history and methodology of management. Philosophical, scientific and sociocultural specifics of management. 1.2. Concept of science, its functions and structure, classification of sciences. Criteria of scientific character of knowledge.	12	4	2	2	8	3	1	4
Topic 2. 2.1. Stages of evolution of science of administration of economy. 2.2. Western schools of management of the 20th century. Classical school of scientific management of F. Taylor, administrative school of A. Fayol, school of the human relations of E. Mayo, empirical school or G. Simonds's (managerism), school of social systems of Ch. Barnard, situational theory of management of R. Mokler. Evolution of modern concepts of management. Formation of labor economics as a scientific discipline. The western literature concerning the organization of work (F. Taylor, Frank and Lilian Gilbreth, A. Fayol, G. Emerson, Sh. Bedo). Discussion on scientific organization of labor in the USSR (the 1920 th). The main debatable questions and results of development of labor economics during the Soviet and Post-Soviet periods. Modern concepts of the theory of management, including innovative and strategic	16	4	2	2	8	6	2	8

management; organizational culture and organizational development; situational leadership and the learning organizations; restructuring and re-engineering, benchmarking and management of changes.								
Topic 3. 3.1. Methodology of management. 3.2. Philosophical, general scientific, special scientific and cross-disciplinary methods. Dialectic, metaphysical, formal and logical, phenomenological, hermeneutical, critical methods. Empirical (observation, measurement, experiment) and theoretical methods (abstraction, idealization, formalization). General-logical methods: analysis and synthesis, modeling, induction and deduction, analogy. Qualitative and quantitative methods in management.	14	2	2	2	6	6	2	8
Topic 4. 4.1. Human being in management 4.2. A rationality problem in administrative science. New types of rationality and critic of "rational" model of management. The compelled rationality, implicit knowledge, bounded rationality, organic rationality, a strong form of rationality. F. Hayek and M. Polany about implicit personal knowledge. Leadership and management: new tendencies in development of understanding of rationality. Preparation for defense of final project.	16	4	2	2	8	6	2	8
Topic 5. Management and ethics.	8	2	-	-	2	5	1	6
Midterm assessment (control): — <i>final written examination</i>	6	4	-	-	4	-	2	2
Total	72	20	8	8	36	26	10	36

Brief content of the course topics

Topic 1.

1.1. Subject, functions, structure, and concepts of history and methodology of management. Philosophical, scientific and sociocultural specifics of

management.

1.2. Concept of science, its functions and structure, classification of sciences. Criteria of scientific character of knowledge.

Course literature:

1. Joe O`Mahoney. The Philosophy of Management Ideas, in The Oxford Handbook of Management Ideas, Ed. by A. Sturdy, S. Heusinkveld, T. Ray, and D. Strang. 2019. Oxford University Press, DOI: 10.1093/oxfordhb/9780198794219.013.9
2. Imre Lakatos. Chapter 1. Falsification and the methodology of scientific research programmes, in I. Lakatos, The Methodology of Scientific Research Programmes. Cambridge University Press. 1989, pp.8-89. <http://strangebeautiful.com/other-texts/lakatos-meth-sci-research-phil-papers-1.pdf>
3. Karl Popper. The Logic of Scientific Discovery. Routledge. 2002, pp.57-73. <http://strangebeautiful.com/other-texts/popper-logic-scientific-discovery.pdf>
4. Paul Feyerabend. Against Method. New Left Books. 1993, pp.14-53. https://monoskop.org/images/7/7e/Feyerabend_Paul_Against_Method.pdf
5. Thomas S. Kuhn. The Structure of Scientific Revolutions. 2nd ed., enlarged. University of Chicago. 1970, pp.9-110. https://archive.org/stream/ThomasS.KuhnTheStructureOfScientificRevolutions/Thomas_S._Kuhn_The_structure_of_scientific_revolutions_djvu.txt

Additional literature:

1. Alex Rosenberg. Philosophy of Science. A contemporary introduction. 2nd ed. Routledge. 2005. Pp.1-17. <https://is.muni.cz/www/75243/041534316X.pdf>
2. António Manuel Martins. Philosophical method and systematic philosophy, *The Humanities and Social Studies in the Far East*, 2009, (3)23, pp.122-128.
3. Beltramini E. Philosophy of Management Between Scientism and Technology, *Philosophy and Technology*, 2019, 32(3), pp.535-548.
4. Paul Griseri. An Introduction to the Philosophy of Management. SAGE. 2013.
5. Vandekerckhove W. Practical Wisdom, Respect and Metaphysics: A Broad Spectrum for Philosophy of Management, *Philosophy of Management*, 2019, Vol.18, Iss.3, pp.211-214.

Topic 2.

2.1. Stages of evolution of science of administration of economy.

2.2. Western schools of management of the 20th century. Classical school of scientific management of F. Taylor, administrative school of A. Fayol, school of the human relations of E. Mayo, empirical school or G. Simonds's (managerism), school of social systems of Ch. Barnard, situational theory of management of R. Mokler. Evolution of modern concepts of management. Formation of labor economics as a scientific discipline. The western literature concerning the organization of work (F. Taylor, Frank and Lilian Gilbreth, A. Fayol, G. Emerson, Sh. Bedo). Modern concepts of the theory of management, including innovative and strategic management; organizational culture and organizational development; situational leadership and the learning organizations; restructuring and re-engineering, benchmarking and management of changes.

Course literature:

1. Joseph H. Boyett, Jimmie T. Boyett. The Guru Guide to Entrepreneurship: A Concise Guide to the Best Ideas from the World's Top Entrepreneurs. Wiley. 2001, pp.207-240.
2. Michael J. Mol, Nicolai Foss, and Julian Birkinshaw. The System of Management Ideas: origins, micro-foundations, and dynamics, in The Oxford Handbook of Management Ideas, Ed. by A. Sturdy, S. Heusinkveld, T. Ray, and D. Strang. 2019. Oxford University Press, DOI: 10.1093/oxfordhb/9780198794219.013.3

Additional literature:

1. Aristotle. Politics. Batoche Books. Kitchener. 1999. <https://socialsciences.mcmaster.ca/econ/ugcm/3ll3/aristotle/Politics.pdf>
2. Plato. The Republic. 2002. <http://www.idph.net/conteudos/ebooks/republic.pdf>
3. Xenophon. Oeconomicus. The University of Adelaide. 2014. <https://ebooks.adelaide.edu.au/x/xenophon/x5oe/index.html>

Topic 3.

3.1. Methodology of management.

3.2. Philosophical, general scientific, special scientific and cross-disciplinary methods. Dialectic, metaphysical, formal and logical, phenomenological, hermeneutical, critical methods. Empirical (observation, measurement, experiment) and theoretical methods (abstraction, idealization, formalization). General-logical methods: analysis and synthesis, modeling, induction and deduction, analogy. Qualitative and quantitative methods in management.

Course literature:

1. David Strang, Christian Wittrock. Methods for the Study of Management Ideas, in The Oxford Handbook of Management Ideas, Ed. by A. Sturdy, S. Heusinkveld, T. Ray, and D. Strang. 2019. Oxford University Press, DOI: 10.1093/oxfordhb/9780198794219.013.8
2. Mark Blaug. The Methodology of Economics, or How Economists Explain. Cambridge University Press. 1997, pp.3-50. https://assets.cambridge.org/97805214/36786/frontmatter/9780521436786_frontmatter.pdf

Additional literature:

1. Hanne Andersen, Brian Hepburn. Scientific Method, Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy. 2015. <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/scientific-method/>
2. Milton Friedman. The Methodology of Positive Economics, in M. Friedman, Essays In Positive Economics. University of Chicago Press. 1966. <http://kimoon.co.kr/gmi/reading/friedman-1966.pdf>
3. Samuel Bostaph. The Methodological Debate Between Carl Menger and the German Historicists, Atlantic Economic Journal, September 1978, Volume 6, Issue 3, pp 3–16. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2F02313305>
4. Terri A. Scandura, Ethlyn Williams. Research Methodology in Management, The Academy of Management Journal 43(6):1248-1264 · January 2000.
5. Todorovich M.L., Petrovich D.C., Mihic M.M., Obradovic V.L., Bushuyev S.D. Project success analysis framework: A knowledge-based approach in project management, *International Journal of Project Management*, 2015, Vol.33, Iss.4, pp.772-783.

Topic 4.

4.1. Human being in management

4.2. A rationality problem in administrative science.

New types of rationality and critic of "rational" model of management. The compelled rationality, implicit knowledge, bounded rationality, organic rationality, a strong form of rationality. F. Hayek and M. Polanyi about implicit personal knowledge. Leadership and management: new tendencies in development of understanding of rationality. Preparation for defense of final project.

Course literature:

1. Friedrich von Hayek. The Use of Knowledge in Society, in Hayek F., von. *Individualism and Economic Order*, Chicago, Chicago University Press, 1948, pp. 77–91. <https://www.econlib.org/library/Essays/hykKnw.html>
2. Herbert A. Simon. Rationality as Process and as Product of Thought, *American Economic Review*, 1978, vol. 68, issue 2, 1-16. [http://www.business.illinois.edu/josephm/BA504_Fall%202008/Session%208/Simon%20\(1978\).pdf](http://www.business.illinois.edu/josephm/BA504_Fall%202008/Session%208/Simon%20(1978).pdf)
3. Michael Polanyi. Personal Knowledge. Towards a Post-Critical Philosophy. Routledge. London. 2005. – pp.1-51. <https://bibliodarq.files.wordpress.com/2015/09/polanyi-m-personal-knowledge-towards-a-post-critical-philosophy.pdf>
4. Oliver E. Williamson. Behavioral Assumptions, in: O.E. Williamson. *The Economic Institutions of Capitalism. Firms, Markets, Relational Contracting*. New York : Free Press ; London : Collier Macmillan. 1985, pp.44-60.
5. Warren G. Bennis. On Becoming a Leader. 4th ed. Basic Books. 2009.

Additional literature:

1. Crevani L., Lindgren M., Packendorff J. Leadership, not leaders: On the study of leadership as practices and interactions, *Scandinavian Journal of Management*, 2010, Vol.26, Iss.1, pp.77-86. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scaman.2009.12.003>
2. Temminck E., Mearns K., Fruhen L. Motivating Employees Towards Sustainable Behaviour, *Business Strategy and the Environment*, 2015, Vol.24, Iss.6, pp.402-412.
3. Steensen E.F. Five Types of Organizational Strategy, *Scandinavian Journal of Management*, 2014, Vol.30, Iss.3, pp.266-281. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scaman.2013.10.003>
4. Wang X.H., Fang Y.L., Qureshi I., Janssen O. Understanding employee innovative behavior: Integrating the social network and leader-member exchange perspectives, *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, 2015, Vol.36, Iss.3, pp.403-420. DOI: 10.1002/job.1994
5. Windsor D. Economic Rationality and a Moral Science of Business Ethics, *Philosophy of Management*, 2016, Vol.15, Iss.2, pp.135-149.

Topic 5. Management and ethics. Final exam

Course literature:

1. Jeremy Bentham. The Principle of Utility, in J. Bentham, *An Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation*. Jonathan Bennett. 2017, pp.6-9; 44-49; 56-72. <https://www.earlymoderntexts.com/assets/pdfs/bentham1780.pdf>
2. Peter Kozlowski. Economics, Ethics, and Religion, in P. Kozlowski, *Principles of Ethical Economy*. Springer. 2001, pp.17-37.

Additional literature:

1. Aristotle. *Nicomachean Ethics*. Batoche Books. 1999. <https://socialsciences.mcmaster.ca/econ/ugcm/3ll3/aristotle/Ethics.pdf>

2. Bowman C., Ambrosini V. Value Creation Versus Value Capture: Towards a Coherent Definition of Value in Strategy, *British Journal of Management*, 2002, Vol.11, Iss.1, pp.1-15. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8551.00147>
3. Leung K., Morris M.W. Values, schemas, and norms in the culture- behavior nexus: A situated dynamics framework, *Journal of International Business Studies*, 2015, Vol.46, Iss.9, pp.1028-1050. DOI: 10.1057/jibs.2014.66
4. Lin S.H., Ma J.J., Johnson R.E. When Ethical Leader Behavior Breaks Bad: How Ethical Leader Behavior Can Turn Abusive via Ego Depletion and Moral Licensing, *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 2016, 101(6), pp.815–830. <https://doi.org/10.1037/apl0000098>
5. Markus Haller. Mixing Economics and Ethics: Carl Menger vs Gustav Von Schmoller, *Social Science Information*, Volume: 43 issue: 1, page(s): 5-33, March 1, 2004. <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/05390184040684#>
6. John Rawls. A Theory of Justice. Revised ed. The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press. 1999. <https://giuseppicapograssi.files.wordpress.com/2014/08/rawls99.pdf>

Midterm assessment (control) — final written examination

7. Assessment tools to assess the course learning outcomes

7.1. Sample assessment tools:

Learning outcomes of the course	Types of assessment tools
UC-2.I-1.K-1. Knows the factology, methodology, basic theoretical ideas and types of philosophy	Final examination; Presentations on seminars; Participating in disputes, comments; Midterm examination; Preparation and presentation of the final project; Reviewing scientific works on the course topics; Reviewing final projects of the other students
UC-2.I-1.A-1. Able to search for facts, generalize them in concepts, build hypotheses	Final examination; Presentations on seminars; Participating in disputes, comments; Midterm examination; Preparation and presentation of the final project; Reviewing scientific works on the course topics; Reviewing final projects of the other students

<p>UC-2. I-1.A-2. Able to use philosophical categories and concepts as tools of economic analysis</p>	<p>Final examination; Presentations on seminars; Participating in disputes, comments; Midterm examination; Preparation and presentation of the final project; Reviewing scientific works on the course topics; Reviewing final projects of the other students</p>
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7.2. Course assessment criteria (scores):

Types of assessment tools	Score
Obligatory:	
1. Presentations on seminars	10 (10 x 1)
2. Participating in disputes, comments	10
3. Final examination	20
Total (obligatory assessment)	40
Special including:	
2.1. without fail:	
2.1.1. Midterm examination	10
2.1.2. Preparation and presentation of the final project	30
Total (special assessment without fail)	40
2.2. at the choice of students:	
2.2.1. Reviewing scientific works on the course topics	20 (20x1)
2.2.2. Reviewing final projects of the other students	20 (20x1)
Total (special assessment at the choice of students)	20
Total	100

7.3. Grade for the course is determined based on the following criteria :

Grade	Minimum score	Maximum score
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<i>Excellent</i>	85,0	100,0
<i>Good</i>	65,0	84,9
<i>Satisfactory</i>	40,0	64,9
<i>Failed</i>	0,0	39,9

Note: in case a student's score obtained during the trimester is less than 20% of the maximum score of the discipline, the following rule of passing the course should be applied at the midterm assessment (and further re-examination): 'a student can obtain only a satisfactory mark and only in case she/he receives for the midterm assessment, including all the course material, no less than 85% of the score allocated to this assessment'.

7.4. Typical tasks and other materials necessary to assess the learning outcomes:

— *Theoretical questions for examination*

1. What is the subject and the basic concepts of philosophy of science?
2. What are the basic concepts of interrelation between philosophy and science?
3. What is science, which are its structure and functions? Problem of classification of sciences.
4. Which are the criteria of scientific character of knowledge? Specifics of logical-mathematical, natural-science and humanitarian types of scientific character of knowledge.
5. Modern types of scientific rationality.
6. Science and extra scientific types of knowledge. Science and quasiscientific forms of culture.
7. Main scientific stages of the development of science, and their specifics. Classical, non-classical, and post-non-classical science.
8. Management as a science. Management in the system of sciences.
9. General problems of the relation between administrative theory and philosophy, sociology, ideology and world view.
10. Philosophical problems of origin and historical evolution of administrative thought.
11. Management as a science and as an art.
12. Structure of administrative knowledge.
13. Background of administrative science. General characteristic of administrative doctrines of Ancient East, Antiquity, Middle Ages and early modern times.
14. Xenophon on the philosophical and scientific aspects of family and state economy (Treatises *Oeconomicus*, and *Ways and Means*).
15. A project of state regulation of economy by Plato.
16. Aristotle on two types of economic activity and on two ways of development of economy: *oeconomicus* and *chrematistics*.
17. Administrative thought of feudal Europe.
18. Philosophy, science, methodology, and administration in *The Great Instauration* by F. Bacon.

19. Philosophy, science, and methodology of economic liberalism and state dirigisme in the social theories of Th. Hobbes, J. Locke, and D. Hume.
20. General historical stages of the development of administrative science.
21. Keynesian paradigm of government.
22. Western schools of management in XX century. Classical school of scientific management of F. Taylor; H. Faillol` administrative school; E. Mayo` school of human relations, H. Simonds` empirical school, or managerism; Ch. Barnard` school of social systems; R. Mockler` situational theory of management.
23. Development of scientific bases of management in USSR.
24. Evolution of modern concepts of management.
25. Problem of determinism in management.
26. General levels of scientific knowledge and scientific activity, and the criteria of their accentuation.
27. Sensual and rational in knowledge.
28. Specifics of empirical level of knowledge and its methods.
29. Specifics of theoretical level of knowledge and its methods.
30. Metatheoretical level and the level of philosophical bases of science, their specificities and functions.
31. Laws in the structure of science and the nature of scientific explanation.
32. Internalism and externalism models of development of scientific knowledge.
33. Continuity problem in the development of scientific knowledge. Compliance principle and its methodological role in the development of scientific theories.
34. Specifics of methods of scientific knowledge in management.
35. Objectivity problem in modern management.
36. Methodological individualism and methodological holism in economics.
37. Rationality problem in administrative science.
38. Administration and mathematics. Problem of opportunities and borders of application of mathematics in administrative science.
39. Human being in management. Human models.
40. Administrative science and ethics.
41. Value systems and moral attitudes of «Big Science».
42. Values of science, freedom of scientific research, and social responsibility of scientists.
43. Ethical regulation of scientific research. Imperatives of scientific ethos.

— *Written examination*

Written examination consists of three parts of questions. In the first part there are three questions, the answers to which need to be chosen from the offered options; in the second part there are seven question, the answer to which should be chosen from two possible options, and in the third part there are two questions, which should be chosen to answer, these questions require detailed answer like an essay. There are also three versions of such a combination of parts of questions.

PART 1.

Choose an option of the definition or of the answer, which is most precisely and fully reflects the sense of the notion from the history and methodology of science` point of view. The price of the right answer on each question is 1 point, no answer is 0 point, and the wrong answer is – 0,5 point.

Sample questions:

1. Is management a science?

- A. Management is not a science. It`s an applied discipline;
- B. Management is as objective science, as physics is;
- C. Management is a synthesis of science and applied knowledge.

2. Modern administrative theory is in crisis:

- A. Classical school of scientific management is in crisis;
- B. Modern theories of management are in crisis;
- C. Crisis is one of the forms of development of administrative science.

3. To what stage of development of science could be referred the following gnoseological bases: problem concreteness, sociality (collectivity) of scientific cognitive activity, научно-познавательной деятельности, contextuality of scientific knowledge, usefulness, ecological and humanistic value of scientific information.

- A. Classical science;
- B. Non-classical science;
- C. Post-non-classical science;
- D. Parascience.

PART 2

Right or wrong are the following statements? The price of the right answer on each question is 1 point, no answer is 0 point, and the wrong answer is – 0,5 point.

Sample questions:

1. Management applies specific methods of research, as well as philosophical and general scientific methods, and these specifics are subject to considerable influence of the leading direction.

Yes No

2. In the new science there is a number of qualitatively various stages: classical, non-classical, post-non-classical, and syncretic science.

Yes No

3. Explication is an extensive increment of knowledge by the amplification of the result of any thesis or theory from one sphere of the described phenomenon to the other spheres.

Yes No

4. The consequence of the system approach is the assumption about the integrity of the subject, what means the acceptance of the hypothesis about the existence of integral laws of the subject` behavior consolidated to the sum of the laws of the functions of the elements of this subject.

Yes No

5. Scientific value of management defined by its prognostic opportunities.

Yes No

PART 3.

Choose the question and answer it in detail. The price of the answer is up to 10 points.

1. Xenophon on the administrative aspects of family and state economy.
2. Compare E. Mayo` school of human relations and H. Simonds` empirical school, and find no less than 10 distinctions.

— *Presentations*

Sample topics:

1. The notion of science, functions and structure of science. Classification of sciences. Criteria of scientific knowledge.
2. General concepts of philosophy of science: I. Lakatos, Th, Kuhn, K. Popper, P. Feyerabend.
3. Aristotle on two types of economic activity and on two ways of development of economy: oeconomicus and chrematistics.
4. Administrative thought of feudal Europe.
5. Philosophy, science, methodology, and administration in The Great Instauration by F. Bacon.
6. Philosophy, science, and methodology of economic liberalism and state dirigisme in the social theories of Th. Hobbes, J. Locke, and D. Hume.
7. General historical stages of the development of administrative science.
8. Keynesian paradigm of government.

9. Evolution of the modern concepts of management.
10. Philosophical, general scientific, special and interdisciplinary methods.
11. Dialectic, metaphysical, formal and logical, phenomenological, hermeneutical and critical methods.
12. Empirical (observation, measurement, experiment), and theoretical (abstraction, formalization, idealization) methods.
13. General logic methods: analysis, synthesis, modeling, induction, deduction, analogy.
14. Qualitative and quantitative methods in management.
15. Rationality problem in management. New types of rationality and criticism of the “rational” model of management. Compelled rationality, implicit knowledge, bounded rationality, organic rationality, strong form of rationality.
16. F. Hayek and M. Polany on the implicit personal knowledge.
17. Leadership and management: new trends in development of understanding rationality.
18. Management as a science and as an art.
19. Problem of application of mathematics in management.
20. Management and ethics.

7.5. Methodological guidelines and assignment requirements:

All assignments must be completed in strict accordance with the requirements set out at the course page at the educational platform On.Econ.

8. Resources

8.1. List of main and additional literature

Main and additional literature:

Main Literature:

1. Friedrich von Hayek. The Use of Knowledge in Society, in Hayek F., von. Individualism and Economic Order, Chicago, Chicago University Press, 1948, pp. 77–91. <https://www.econlib.org/library/Essays/hykKnw.html>
2. Herbert A. Simon. Rationality as Process and as Product of Thought, *American Economic Review*, 1978, vol. 68, issue 2, 1-16. [http://www.business.illinois.edu/josephm/BA504_Fall%202008/Session%208/Simon%20\(1978\).pdf](http://www.business.illinois.edu/josephm/BA504_Fall%202008/Session%208/Simon%20(1978).pdf)
3. Imre Lakatos. Chapter 1. Falsification and the methodology of scientific research programmes, in I. Lakatos, *The Methodology of Scientific Research Programmes*. Cambridge University Press. 1989. <http://strangebeautiful.com/other-texts/lakatos-meth-sci-research-phil-papers-1.pdf>

4. Jeremy Bentham. The Principle of Utility, in J. Bentham, *An Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation*. Jonathan Bennett. 2017. <https://www.earlymoderntexts.com/assets/pdfs/bentham1780.pdf>
5. Karl Popper. The Logic of Scientific Discovery. Routledge. 2002. <http://strangebeautiful.com/other-texts/popper-logic-scientific-discovery.pdf>
6. Mark Blaug. The Methodology of Economics, or How Economists Explain. Cambridge University Press. 1997. https://assets.cambridge.org/97805214/36786/frontmatter/9780521436786_frontmatter.pdf
7. Michael Polanyi. Personal Knowledge. Towards a Post-Critical Philosophy. Routledge. London. 2005. – pp.1-51. <https://bibliodarb.files.wordpress.com/2015/09/polanyi-m-personal-knowledge-towards-a-post-critical-philosophy.pdf>
8. Paul Feyerabend. Against Method. New Left Books. 1993. https://monoskop.org/images/7/7e/Feyerabend_Paul_Against_Method.pdf
9. Thomas S. Kuhn. The Structure of Scientific Revolutions. 2nd ed., enlarged. University of Chicago. 1970. https://archive.org/stream/ThomasS.KuhnTheStructureOfScientificRevolutions/Thomas_S._Kuhn_The_structure_of_scientific_revolutions_djvu.txt

Additional Literature (for preparing analytical notes):

1. Alex Rosenberg. Philosophy of Science. A contemporary introduction. 2nd ed. Routledge. 2005. <https://is.muni.cz/www/75243/041534316X.pdf>
2. António Manuel Martins. Philosophical method and systematic philosophy, *The Humanities and Social Studies in the Far East*, 2009, (3)23, pp.122-128.
3. Aristotle. Nicomachean Ethics. Batoche Books. 1999. <https://socialsciences.mcmaster.ca/econ/ugcm/3ll3/aristotle/Ethics.pdf>
4. Aristotle. Politics. Batoche Books. Kitchener. 1999. <https://socialsciences.mcmaster.ca/econ/ugcm/3ll3/aristotle/Politics.pdf>
5. Beltramini E. Philosophy of Management Between Scientism and Technology, *Philosophy and Technology*, 2019, 32(3), pp.535-548.
6. Warren G. Bennis. *On Becoming a Leader*. 4th ed. Basic Books. 2009.
7. Joseph H. Boyett, Jimmie T. Boyett. *The Guru Guide to Entrepreneurship: A Concise Guide to the Best Ideas from the World's Top Entrepreneurs*. Wiley. 2001.
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Periodicals:

- Journal of Economic Methodology
- Philosophy of Management
- British Journal of Management

- Journal of Management
- Scandinavian Journal of Management
- Research Methodology in Strategy and Management

8.2. List of licensed software

Package of Software ‘Microsoft Office’.

8.3. List of professional databases and information referral systems

Institutional subscription resources of the Faculty of Economics, MSU.

8.4. List of Internet resources (if necessary)

— ScienceDirect: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/>

— SpringerLink <https://link.springer.com/>

— JSTOR <https://www.jstor.org/>

— eLibrary <https://www.elibrary.ru/defaultx.asp>

8.5. Description of material and technical support

For the appropriate organization of classes, the following equipment is needed:

- ‘ON.ECON’ electronic educational information environment of the Faculty of Economics, Lomonosov Moscow State University;
- multimedia class with a video projector, Internet access
- Institutional subscription resources of the Faculty of Economics, MSU.

9. Language of instruction: English

10. Professor (professors): Candidate of Philosophical Sciences, assoc. prof. Rogozhnikova Varvara Nikolaevna

11. Syllabus authors: Candidate of Philosophical Sciences, assoc. prof. Rogozhnikova Varvara Nikolaevna