

**Academic programme
component**

**31.05.01 General Medicine
programme**

**Б1.0.01
discipline code**

SYLLABUS

Discipline Б1.0.01 Philosophy

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Approved at the meeting of the
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Record no. 10 dated March 12, 2024

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signature

Murmansk

2024

Clarification

Discipline volume: 3 credit points

1. Discipline (module) training results correlated with the indicators of competencies achievement determined by the educational programme

Competency	Indicators of competency achievement	Discipline (module) training results
УК-1 Can design action plans and apply systematic approach to critical analysis of problem situations	<p>ИД1УК-1-1 Applies a systematic approach in search and analytical activities to solve assigned problems</p> <p>ИД-УК-1-2 Collects, systematizes and critically analyzes information necessary to develop an action strategy to resolve a problem situation</p> <p>ИД-УК-1-3 Evaluates the practical consequences of possible solutions to assigned tasks</p>	<p>To know: basic theoretical and methodological approaches in philosophical thought, allowing for a comprehensive and systematic approach to solving assigned problems.</p> <p>To be able to: carry out critical analysis and synthesis of information.</p> <p>To have: skills of theoretical and methodological reflection of the consequences of one's actions.</p>
УК-5 Can analyze and consider cultural diversity in the process of intercultural cooperation	<p>ИД-1УК-5 Understands, analyzes and tolerantly perceives the intercultural diversity of society</p> <p>ИД-2УК-5 Interacts constructively with people, taking into account their cultural, ethnic, religious characteristics in order to successfully accomplish social and professional tasks</p> <p>ИД-3УК-5 Orients in various situations of intercultural interaction</p>	<p>To know: basic philosophical ideas and categories in their historical development and socio-cultural context; problems of the main sections of philosophical knowledge; basic worldview issues and problems related to the existence of the individual and society.</p> <p>To be able to: analyze and interpret sociocultural differences between social groups, based on knowledge of basic philosophical and ethical teachings; find ways to solve problems of an ideological, personal and social nature</p> <p>To have: skills in using philosophical conceptual apparatus and methods to analyze the main socio-cultural differences of social groups; skills of reasoned reasoning about ideological problems and searching for answers to questions of a personal and social nature.</p>

2. Discipline (module) contents

Unit 1. Philosophy, its subject and place in human culture

Worldview and its historical and cultural character. Attitude and worldview. Emotional-imaginative and logical-rational levels of worldview. Types of worldview: artistic and figurative, mythological, religious, philosophical, scientific. Worldview and beliefs. Worldview of an individual, social group, era.

Subject of philosophy. The influence of everyday experience and theoretical attitudes on the formation of philosophical views. Philosophy as cultural self-awareness. Basic aspects of philosophical knowledge. Functions of philosophy. The role of philosophy in crisis periods of social development. Changing the subject of philosophy in the course of history.

Unit 2. Historical types of philosophy

Features of philosophy in the Ancient world: cosmocentrism, the problem of the “first principles” of measure (harmony, beauty). Representatives: Thales, Heraclitus, Pythagoras (the first natural philosophers), Democritus, Epicurus (atomists), Plato, Aristotle.

Theocentrism of the Middle Ages. The idea of patristics and scholasticism, the polemics between nominalists and realists. Features of free thought in the Middle Ages Anthropocentrism, Prometheism and pantheism in the philosophy of the Renaissance (N. Kuzansky). The formation of a new method and new ideas about the world (N. Copernicus, D. Bruno, G. Galileo).

Empiricism (F. Bacon, T. Hobbes), sensationalism (D. Locke, D. Berkeley) and rationalism (R. Descartes, B. Spinoza, G. Leibniz) in the philosophy of modern times. Materialism and deism of thinkers of the New Age and the Age of Enlightenment (Lametrie, Voltaire, Rousseau).

Main directions and schools of philosophy in the 19th - 20th centuries. Line of idealism: I. Kant, G. Hegel, Western religious (personalism, neo-Thomism) and religious Russian philosophy (B.S. Solovyov, N.A. Berdyaev), existentialism, philosophical anthropology. Line of materialism: L. Feuerbach, N.G. Chernyshevsky, K. Marx, V.I. Lenin. Positivist orientation: from positivism to post-positivism. Basic ideas of structuralism and hermeneutics.

Unit 3. Ontology

The study of being. Content and relationship of concepts: being and non-being. Self-organization of existence. Ideas of synergetics in changing views on the world and its knowledge.

The concept of substance. Monistic and pluralistic concepts of being. Concepts of material and ideal. The evolution of ideas about matter in philosophy and natural science.

The concept of worldview. Scientific, philosophical and religious worldviews.

Space and time. The evolution of ideas about space and time. Substantial and relational concepts of space and time.

Unit 4. Gnosiology

The development of ideas about consciousness from animatism and animism to “pure” consciousness in the phenomenology of E. Husserl and to the idea of the evolution of forms of reflection. The social conditioning of consciousness is its socio-historical essence.

Consciousness, self-awareness and personality. Consciousness as subjective reality. Ideality of consciousness. Structure of consciousness. Self-awareness and personality. Conscious and unconscious in the human psyche.

Cognition, creativity, practice. Cognition as an activity aimed at obtaining knowledge that corresponds to reality.

Subject and object of knowledge. Cognition as a reflection of reality. Forms of sensory and rational knowledge, their interaction.

The concept of creativity. Cognition as creativity. Rational and irrational in cognitive activity (in the processes of imagination, intuition, logical thinking).

The concept of practice. Main types of practice. Practice as the basis and goal of knowledge.

Faith and knowledge. The concept of faith. The relationship between faith and knowledge in the history of knowledge.

Understanding and explanation in everyday and scientific knowledge, in hermeneutics - "philosophy of understanding".

The problem of truth and its criteria. Classical and non-classical understanding of truth. The problem of the criterion of truth. Practice as a criterion of truth. Truth and error. Criticism of relativism and dogmatism. Truth and value (evaluation, benefit). Truth and truth. Truth and lie.

Science concept. Scientific criteria, their changes in the history of culture.

Features of scientific knowledge, its differences from philosophical, religious, everyday knowledge. Extra-scientific knowledge, its forms, varieties. The problem of the relationship between scientific and extra-scientific knowledge of reality. The concept of the ethics of science and the responsibility of scientists.

The structure of scientific knowledge, its methods and forms.

The structure of scientific knowledge. Object and subject of science. Foundations of science: ideals and norms of research, scientific picture of the world and style of thinking, philosophical foundations. Empirical and theoretical levels, their features and interaction.

Forms and methods of scientific knowledge. Forms of scientific knowledge: scientific fact, problem (from Greek *problema* - obstacle, difficulty, task as a complex question or a series of questions requiring study), idea, hypothesis, theory. The structure of theory (theoretical knowledge).

Methods of empirical research: observation, experiment, comparison, measurement, description. General logical methods of cognition: abstraction, generalization, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, analogy and modeling. Methods of theoretical research and theory building: idealization, formalization, system-structural approach, unity of the historical and logical, ascent from the abstract to the concrete, axiomatic, hypothetico-deductive methods.

Growth (dynamics) of scientific knowledge. Scientific revolutions and changes in types of rationality. Ideas about scientific revolutions and continuity of knowledge. Types of rationality. Rationality, classical and non-classical.

Unit 5. Anthropology

Natural (biological) and social in human. Anthroposociogenesis and its complex nature. Specificity of human activity. Man as a spiritual being. Philosophy, anthropology, psychology, theology about human spirituality. Social and biological life expectancy of a person. Life, death and immortality. Meaning of life. Human destiny. The concepts of predestination and human destiny in the teachings of the past and at the present time.

Human in a system of social connections. Human and humanity. The main characteristics of human existence are uniqueness, creativity, freedom.

The concept of freedom and its evolution. A look at freedom from the position of technocratic and behaviorist concepts. Freedom "external" and "internal", freedom "from" and freedom "for". Freedom and arbitrariness; freedom and anarchy; freedom and necessity; freedom and responsibility; freedom of choice.

Man, individual, personality. Personality and the masses. The role of the social and cultural environment in the formation of personality. The genesis of the personal principle in history. The role of culture in the socialization of the individual. Individualism and conformism. The problem of personality typification.

Historical and outstanding personality. Personality in eras of social catastrophes. Personality in the computerized world.

Unit 6. Social philosophy

The evolution of the philosophical understanding of human social life and its history. The problem of constructing a theoretical model of society. The structure of society and its system. Society as a self-developing system. Civil society and the state. Culture and civilization; criteria for their typology. Analytical and synthetic concepts of civilizations. Problems of crisis, collapse, rise and decline, formation and level of development of cultures and civilizations.

Logic of history and its meaning. Variability of specific historical processes (regression, progress, cycle, deviation, dead-end options). Specifics of necessity The evolution of the philosophical understanding of people's social life and its history. The problem of constructing a theoretical model of society. The structure of society and its system. Society as a self-developing system. Civil society and the state. Culture and civilization; criteria for their typology. Analytical and synthetic concepts of civilizations. Problems of crisis, collapse, rise and decline, formation and level of development of cultures and civilizations.

The relationship between spontaneity and consciousness. The problem of typologizing the historical process (O. Spengler, K. Marx, A. Toynbee, M. Weber).

Philosophy of history about the dynamics of social development (N.A. Berdyaev, N.Ya. Danilevsky) and social progress (G. Vico, J.A. Condorcet, J.-J. Rousseau). Man in the historical process. Violence and non-violence: their varieties. Incentives and potentials for social development.

3. Training support materials

- multimedia presentations on the discipline are available on MAU LMS Moodle;
- practical training manuals are available on MAU LMS Moodle;
- learning materials are available on MAU official website at [«Информация по образовательным программам, в том числе адаптированным»](#).

4. Discipline assessment materials

Discipline assessment materials is a separate document within the educational programme, it includes:

- a list of competencies indicating the stages of their achievement within the discipline;
- formative assessment tasks;
- interim assessment tasks;
- tasks for internal assessment of education quality.

5. The list of main and supplementary literature (printed sources, electronic textbooks and (or) resources of Digital Library Systems)

Main literature:

1. Gurevich P. S. *Filosofiya: uchebnik dlya akademicheskogo bakalavriata* / P. S. Gurevich. — 2-e izd., pererab. i dop. — Moskva: Izdatel'stvo Yurait, 2024. — Rezhim dostupa: — 457s. <https://urait.ru/viewer/filosofiya-535704>
2. Lipskii B. I. *Filosofiya: uchebnik dlya akademicheskogo bakalavriata* / B. I. Lipskii, B. V. Markov. — 2-e izd., pererab. i dop. — Moskva: Izdatel'stvo Yurait, 2024. — 384 s. — Rezhim dostupa: <https://urait.ru/book/filosofiya-535622>

Supplementary literature:

1. *Filosofiya: khrestomatiya* /Gurevich P.S. Moskva: Direkt-Media, 2013. – Rezhim dostupa: https://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book_red&id=210458&sr=1

2. *Filosofskaya antropologiya: idei i teorii myslitelei raznykh epokh i kul'tur: khrestomatiya*. Ioshkar-Ola: PGU, 2014. – S. 252. – Rezhim dostupa: https://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book_red&id=277032&sr=1

6. Professional databases and information reference systems

- 1) MAU library electronic catalogue with the opportunity to review the printed version of the edition in the library - <https://lib.masu.edu.ru/>
- 2) Electronic library system “University Library Online” (contract № 19/99 dated 20.10.2020) <http://biblioclub.ru/>
- 3) Electronic library system “Yurait” <https://urait.ru/>
- 4) Electronic library system “Lan” Contract №45/60 dated 10.09.2021 (access from 10.09.2021) <https://e.lanbook.com/>

7. The list of licensed and openly distributed software, including domestic software

1. Microsoft Windows Vista Business Russian Academic OPEN, license № 44335756 dated 29.07.2008 (contract №32/379 dated 14.07.08)

2. Microsoft Office 2010 Russian Academic OPEN office software suite, license №47233444 dated 30.07.2010 (contract 32/285 dated 27.07.2010)

3. Electronic dictionaries ABBYY Lingvo x3 English version, European version (network version), 2009 (contract №JII-080000623 dated 04.12.2009)

4. Optical text recognition system ABBYY FineReader Corporate 9.0 (network version), 2009 (contract JII-080000510 dated 28 April 2009)

5. SANAKO STUDY 1200, state contract №32/230 dated 15.06.2010, state contract №32/338 dated 22.12.2010 (network versions) (contract №32/230 dated 15.06.2010)

8. Ensuring mastering the discipline for people with special needs

Students with special needs are provided with printed and (or) electronic educational resources adapted to their needs.

9. The material and technical support of the discipline (module) is presented in the appendix to the academic programme "Material and technical conditions for the implementation of the educational programme" and includes:

- classrooms for conducting training sessions provided for by the specialty programme, fitted with technical equipment;

- spaces for self-study work fitted with computer equipment with the Internet connection and access to MAU LMS Moodle.

It is allowed to replace the equipment with its virtual counterparts.

10. Study load distribution by type of educational activity

Table 1 - Study load distribution

Type of educational activity ¹	The discipline (module) study load distribution by the forms of training											
	Full-time				Part-time				Distant			Total hours
	Semester			Total hours								
	1											
Lectures	8			8								
Seminars	10			10								
Laboratory work	-			-								
Self-study work	54			54								
Preparation for interim assessment ²	36			36								
Total hours on the discipline	108			108								

Interim and formative assessment

Examination	-			-							
Credit/graded credit	+			+							
Course work (project)	-			-							
Number of calculation and graphic works	-			-							
Number of module tests	-			-							
Number of reports	1			1							
Number of essays	1			1							
Examination	4			4							

The list of laboratory work topics

№	Laboratory work topics
1	2
1	Not intended

The list of seminar topics

№	Seminar topics
1	2
	Full-time
1.	Place and role of philosophy in culture
2.	Development of philosophy in the Classical antiquity period
3.	Philosophy of the Modern era
4.	Modern Western philosophy
5.	Russian philosophy

¹ If there is no type of educational activity, put a dash in the appropriate cell

² For the examination of full-time and part-time forms of study - 36 hours, for the examination of distant form of study - 9 hours, for distant form of study credit - 4 hours.