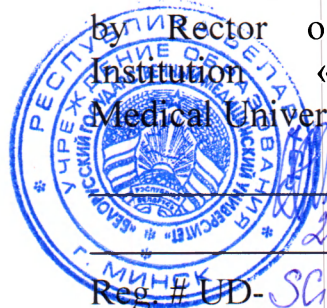


MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS
Educational Institution
BELARUSIAN STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

APPROVED

by Rector of the Educational
Institution «Belarusian State
Medical University»



S.P.Rubnikovich

27.06.2023

Reg. # UD- SG. 036/2324 /edu.

Контрольный
экземпляр

PHILOSOPHY

**Curriculum of the educational institution
in the academic discipline for the specialty:**

- 7-07-0911-01 «General Medicine»;**
- 7-07-0911-03 «Dentistry»;**
- 7-07-0912-01 «Pharmacy»**

The curriculum is based on the educational program «Philosophy», approved 27.06.2023, registration # УД-СГ.036/2324/уч.; on the educational plans in the specialty 7-07-0911-01 «General Medicine», approved 17.05.2023, registration # L 7-07-0911-01/2324/mf., in the specialty 7-07-0911-03 «Dentistry», approved 17.05.2023, registration # L 7-07-0911-03/2324/mf., in the specialty 7-07-0912-01 «Pharmacy» approved 17.05.2023, registration # L 7-07-0912-0 /2324/mf.

COMPILER:

O.L.Poznjakova, Head of the Department of Philosophy and Political Science of the educational institution «Belarusian State Medical University», Associate Professor, PhD

RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL:

by the Department of Philosophy and Political Science of the educational institution «Belarusian State Medical University»
(protocol #14 of 25.05.2023);

Scientific and Methodical Council of the educational institution «Belarusian State Medical University»
(protocol # 6 of 27.06.2023)

EXPLANATORY NOTE

«Philosophy» is an academic discipline of the Module of Social and Humanitarian Disciplines, containing systematized scientific knowledge and methods that reveal the main ideas and concepts of philosophical knowledge, key problems and the essence of leading philosophical teachings, the most important philosophical interpretations of being and reality, the cognitive process and scientific research, human nature, features of the cultural and historical development of society.

The purpose of the discipline «Philosophy» is the formation of students' philosophical and universal competencies based on humanitarian knowledge, emotional-value and social-creative experience, as well as scientific knowledge in the field of philosophical research.

The objectives of the discipline «Philosophy» are to form students' scientific knowledge about the key problems of philosophy; the essence of the most important philosophical teachings; key ideas and categories of philosophical analysis; basic approaches to the philosophical interpretation of being; fundamental components of the philosophical theory of a human; philosophical and ideological foundations of human activity (including professional); the main characteristics of cognitive activity; the most important philosophical methods and regulations of scientific research; basic concepts of the functioning and development of society; the meaning and content of the global problems of our time; the main strategies and prospects for their resolution, the skills and abilities necessary for:

- formulating and arguing the main ideas and values of their worldview;
- application of philosophical ideas and categories in the course of the analysis of socio-cultural and professional problems and situations;
- characteristics of the leading philosophical ideas of the modern scientific picture of the world, their translation and popularization;
- substantiation of various versions of answers to fundamental questions about the meaning of human existence;
- formulating and arguing the axiological regulations of one's life and professional activity;
- determining the meaning, purpose, objectives and humanistic parameters of their social and professional activities.

Studying the educational discipline «Philosophy» should ensure the formation of students' universal competence:

UK. Possess modern culture of thinking, humanistic worldview, analytical, innovative and critical style of cognitive, social, practical and communicative activity; use the fundamentals of philosophy knowledge in direct professional activity; independently master philosophy knowledge and build an individual worldview position on its basis.

As a result of studying the academic discipline «Philosophy» the student should

know:

- main problems of philosophy;
- key philosophical ideas and categories;
- main approaches to the philosophical interpretation of being;

fundamental components of the philosophical theory of a human;
 basic values of modern culture;
 philosophical and ideological foundations of human activity;
 the main characteristics of cognitive activity, the most important philosophical
 methods and regulations of scientific research;
 basic concepts of the functioning and development of society;
 global problems of our time, main strategies and prospects for their resolution;
be able to:
 formulate and argue the main ideas and values of their worldview;
 apply philosophical ideas and categories in the course of the analysis of socio-
 cultural and socio-professional problems and situations;
 characterize the leading philosophical ideas of the modern scientific picture of
 the world, broadcast and popularize them;
 make a meaningful value choice, to formulate and argue axiological
 regulations of one's life.

master:

methods of philosophical analysis of the problems of being, human activity and
 socio-historical development;
 critical thinking skills (to be capable of criticism and self-criticism);
 ability to social interaction;
 ability to interpersonal communications;
 ability to work in a team;
 the ability to work independently.

Total number of hours for the study of the discipline is 108 academic hours.
 Classroom hours according to the types of studies: lectures - 28 hours (including 9
 hours of supervised student independent work), seminars - 26 hours), student
 independent work (self-study) - 54 hours.

Intermediate assessment is carried out according to the syllabus of the specialty
 in the form of a credit (2¹ semester, 3² semester and 4³ semester).

Form of higher education – full-time.

¹ For specialty 1-79 01 07 «Dentistry»,

² For specialty 1-79 01 01 «General Medicine»,

³ For specialty 1-79 01 08 «Pharmacy»

**ALLOCATION OF ACADEMIC TIME
ACCORDING TO SEMESTERS OF STUDY**

Code, name of the specialty	Semester	Number of academic hours						Form of intermediate assessment
		total	in-class	including			out-of-class self-studies	
				lectures (including supervised independent work)	supervised student independent work	seminars		
1-79 01 01 «General Medicine»	3	108	54	28	11	26	54	credit
1-79 01 07 «Dentistry»	2	108	54	28	9	26	54	credit
1-79 01 08 «Pharmacy»	4	108	54	28	9	26	54	credit

THEMATIC PLAN

Section (topic) name	Number of class hours	
	lectures	seminars
1. Formation and development of philosophy	12	12
1.1. Philosophy and worldview	2	2
1.2. Genesis of philosophical knowledge. Philosophy of the Ancient East and Ancient Greece	2	2
1.3. The main stages in the development of philosophical thought of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance	2	2
1.4. Philosophy of the New Age and the Enlightenment. German classical philosophy	2	2
1.5. Main directions of postclassical philosophy	2	2
1.6. Philosophical thought of Belarus	2	2
2. Philosophical understanding of the problems of being	4	2
2.1. Ontology and philosophy of nature	2	2
2.2. Philosophical understanding of the problem of development. Dialectics and synergetics	2	-
3. Philosophical anthropology	4	4
3.1. The human problem in philosophy and science	2	2
3.2. Human consciousness as a subject of philosophical analysis. The problem of artificial intelligence	2	2
4. Social philosophy	4	4
4.1. Society as a developing system	2	2
4.2. Prospects and risks of modern civilization. Belarus in the modern civilizational process	2	2
5. Theory of knowledge and philosophy of science	4	4
5.1. The variety of forms of knowledge and the problem of truth in philosophy. Science and its sociocultural status	2	2
5.2. Philosophy of medicine. Bioethics as applied philosophy	2	2
Total hours	28	26

CONTENT OF THE EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL

1. Formation and development of philosophy

1.1. Philosophy and worldview

The problem of defining philosophy. Philosophy and worldview. The concept of worldview, its structure and main functions. Knowledge, values and emotional-sensory components in the structure of the worldview. Historical types of outlook. Formation of philosophy as a rational-theoretical type of worldview.

The subject of philosophy and the structure of philosophical knowledge. Specificity of philosophical thinking. Reflexivity and criticism as fundamental

characteristics of classical philosophy. Heuristic and creative nature of philosophical thinking. The problem of method in philosophy.

Philosophy and basic shaping of culture: science, art, morality, religion. Functions of philosophy in the system of modern culture.

Philosophy as a way of self-knowledge of a person. Images of philosophy in the history of culture. Philosophy as wisdom. Philosophy as a way of life. Philosophy as knowledge. Philosophy as understanding.

1.2. Genesis of philosophical knowledge. Philosophy of the Ancient East and Ancient Greece

Socio-historical and cultural prerequisites for the emergence of philosophy. Mythogenic and epistemogenic concepts of the origin of philosophy.

Philosophy and myth: the formation of philosophy in the culture of the ancient civilizations of the East. The specifics of the philosophical tradition of ancient India, its cultural and ideological foundations. Orthodox and non-orthodox schools of ancient Indian philosophy: principles, ideas and categories. Features of the philosophical thought of ancient China, its rational-pragmatic orientation. The main philosophical schools of ancient China: the problem field and the categorical apparatus.

The nature of ancient Greek civilization and features of the ancient philosophical tradition. Cosmocentrism of ancient philosophical thinking. The problem of the beginning in the philosophy of the pre-Socratics. The concept of atomism and materialistic tendencies in ancient Greek philosophy. Rational-idealistic interpretation of the cosmos in classical ancient philosophy (Socrates, Plato, Aristotle). The problem of relations between man and the cosmos in the philosophy of the Hellenistic era (teachings of skeptics, epicureans, stoics and cynics).

1.3. The main stages in the development of philosophical thought in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance

Status and functions of philosophy in medieval European culture. The ratio of reason and faith in the philosophical tradition of the Middle Ages. Historical stages in the development of medieval philosophy and the dynamics of its problematic field. Discussions about the nature of universals in late medieval philosophy (nominalism, realism, conceptualism).

The principles of medieval philosophical thinking: theocentrism, supranaturalism, creationism, symbolism, the principle of the opposition of spirit and body, providentialism and eschatologism.

Philosophy of the Renaissance. Humanism of philosophical thought of the Renaissance. The idea of the identity of micro- and macrocosm in the philosophy of the Neoplatonists. Organicist model of nature in the natural philosophy of the Renaissance. The Copernican Revolution in Astronomy and the Development of the Heliocentric Model of the Universe. Socio-moral ideals of the philosophical thought of the Renaissance. Characteristic features of the philosophy of the Renaissance and its role in the development of the European philosophical tradition.

1.4. Philosophy of the New Age and the Enlightenment. German classical philosophy

The problem of self-determination of philosophy in the new European culture. The development of natural science and the problem of method in the philosophy of modern times. Experimental-inductive methodology of F.Bacon and its main characteristics. Rules of the rationalistic method R.Descartes. Principles of the hypothetical-deductive methodology of G.Galileo.

Socio-historical and ideological foundations of the philosophical thought of the Enlightenment. Philosophy and ideology: the problem of boundaries. The principle of the sovereignty of reason and the criticism of prejudice. The idea of «natural rights» of man and the concept of «social contract». The main achievements of the materialistic philosophy of the XVIII century. The problem of freedom, progress and laws of history in the philosophical thought of the German enlighteners.

German classical philosophy and its role in the development of the European philosophical tradition. Features and achievements of German classical philosophy. The idea of the «epistemological revolution» and the critical philosophy of I.Kant. Philosophical systems of J.G.Fichte and F.W.Schelling. Dialectical philosophy of G.Hegel.

1.5. Main directions of postclassical philosophy

Classics and postclassics: two epochs in the development of European philosophy. Classical tradition in European philosophy, its typological unity and basic cognitive attitudes. The diversity of modern philosophical thought and the main directions of its development.

Philosophy of irrationalism. The main features of Marxist philosophy. Historical forms of positivist philosophy. Classical positivism, neopositivism, postpositivism.

The main strategies for the development of non-classical Western philosophy in the twentieth century. Socio-critical strategy in the development of philosophical thought of the twentieth century. Existential-phenomenological strategy of philosophical thinking. Analytics of human existence as a subject of research in the philosophy of existentialism. Analytical strategy for the development of philosophy. Analytical philosophy as an intellectual «movement»: the specifics of understanding the meaning and purpose of philosophy. Modern philosophy of the West at the turn of the XX-XXI centuries. Philosophical hermeneutics as a universal methodology of humanitarian knowledge. Methodological programs for the study of language and culture in structuralism and post-structuralism. Sociocultural situation at the turn of the century and the philosophy of postmodernism.

1.6. Philosophical thought of Belarus

Philosophy as a form of comprehension of national cultural traditions. Assimilation of the spiritual experience of Western European and Russian traditions in the culture of Belarus. The main directions of development and typological characteristics of Russian philosophy. The main stages in the development of philosophical thought in Belarus.

Educational activities of Euphrosyne of Polotsk and Cyril of Turov. Social-philosophical and humanistic ideas in Belarusian philosophy during the Renaissance

and Enlightenment (F.Skorina, S.Budny, S.Polotsky, K.Lyshchinsky and others). Philosophical and socio-political problems in literary work of Y.Kupala, Y.Kolas, M.Bogdanovich. Philosophy and development of the Belarusian national consciousness at the beginning of the 20th century (A.Garun, I.Abdiralovich-Kanchevsky and others). Formation and development of the Marxist philosophical tradition of the Soviet period. Philosophy, culture and socio-political life of Belarus in modern conditions.

2. Philosophical understanding of the problems of being

2.1. Ontology and philosophy of nature

Ontology as a philosophical doctrine of being. The place of ontology in the structure of philosophical knowledge. The categorical apparatus of ontology in its classical and postclassical interpretations. The crisis of classical ontology and modern existential-anthropological models of being.

Being, non-being, being as fundamental categories of ontology. Basic forms and dialectics of being. Being of things, processes and states of nature. The being of man-made things («second nature»). The existence of man in the world of things: the specifics of human existence.

System organization of being. Categories «system», «structure», «element». The concept of matter. Modern science about the structure of matter. The main structural levels of the organization of material existence. Formation and development of the idea of the unity of being. Models of the unity of the world.

Spatio-temporal organization of being. Real, conceptual and perceptual space and time. Basic concepts of space and time in philosophy and science: relational and substantial concepts. Spatial-temporal relations in inanimate and living nature. Qualitative diversity of space-time forms in inanimate nature. Features of biological space - time. Specificity of socio-historical space and time.

Nature as a subject of philosophical reflection. The concept of nature. Specificity of the philosophical approach to the study of nature. Evolution of ideas about nature in philosophy and science.

Natural prerequisites for the life of man and society. Nature as a human habitat. Natural and artificial habitat. The concept of biosphere and noosphere. Biogeochemical concept of the biosphere by V.I.Vernadsky. Socio-ecological strategy of nature management. Coevolutionary imperative and ecological values of modern civilization (N.V.Timofeev-Resovsky, N.N.Moiseev). Global problems in the «man–society-nature» system and scenarios of a possible future.

2.2. Philosophical understanding of the problem of development. Dialectics and synergetics

Being and time. Dynamic organization of being. Movement and development as attributes of being. The problem of progress. Basic development models. Development and determinism.

Development of evolutionary concepts in natural science and social sciences. The concept of global evolutionism as a new image of the dynamic organization of the Universe.

Understanding dialectics in the history of philosophy: ontological, epistemological and logical aspects of dialectics. The idea of the dynamism of being in various forms of dialectical philosophy.

Dialectics as a philosophical theory of development. Principles, laws and categories of dialectics. Historical forms of dialectics. Modern discussions about the meaning of dialectics. Features of social dialectics.

Dialectics and Synergetics. Synergetics as a new vision of the organization of being. Basic principles of synergetics and its role in the comprehension of being. The role of synergetics in understanding the processes of development of being.

3. Philosophical anthropology

3.1. The human problem in philosophy and science

The doctrine of man in the structure of philosophical knowledge. Anthropological triad: body, soul, spirit. The main strategies for understanding human nature in classical philosophy. Naturalizing interpretation of man as a natural being. Reason as an essential characteristic of a person in rationalistic versions of philosophy. Philosophical and religious concept of a person and spiritual and moral foundations of personality. Sociologizing strategy of understanding the nature of man and the Marxist concept of personality as a set of social relations.

Anthropological turn in philosophy and postclassical versions of the teachings about man. Existential-personalist concepts of man. Psychoanalytic interpretation of human existence.

The problem of anthropogenesis and anthroposociogenesis in philosophy and science. Creationism and evolutionism as basic versions of anthropogenesis. Philosophical concepts of anthroposociogenesis: labor, play, psychoanalytic, semiotic.

The phenomenon of the biosocial nature of man in modern philosophy and science. The problem of correlation between biological and social in human development.

Sociocultural modes of human existence. The concept of socialization, its functions and institutions. Activity as an essential characteristic of a person. Concept and structure of activity. The phenomenon of communication, its in the formation and development of personality. Types of communication and their philosophical understanding.

Existential characteristics of personality. Essence and existence. The problem of freedom in philosophy. The problem of the meaning of life. The phenomenon of death and immortality in philosophy and culture.

3.2. Human consciousness as a subject of philosophical analysis. The problem of artificial intelligence

The problem of consciousness and the main traditions of its analysis in classical philosophy. Philosophical models of consciousness in the classical and postclassical traditions. The dilemma of substantialism and functionalism in the philosophical doctrines of consciousness. Existential-phenomenological strategy for the study of consciousness in postclassical philosophy.

The problem of the genesis of consciousness. Evolutionary paradigm in the philosophy of mind. Consciousness and evolution of forms of reflection. Consciousness and psyche of animals. Cultural genesis of consciousness.

Consciousness and the brain. The essence of the psychophysiological problem. The phenomenon of a thought experiment in the problem of consciousness.

The structure of consciousness. Consciousness and the unconscious. Psychoanalysis on the structure of consciousness. Knowledge, emotions, memory, will, imagination as components of consciousness. Sensual-emotional, intuitive-volitional and rational-discursive levels of consciousness.

Consciousness and self-awareness. Consciousness and language. Individual and social consciousness.

Artificial intelligence as a philosophical problem. Basic approaches to the study of artificial intelligence in philosophy and science. Turing test. The phenomenon of qualia and the problem of the relationship between consciousness and artificial intelligence. Moral and ethical problems in the development of artificial intelligence. The «moral machine» phenomenon. Ideas of posthumanism in modern philosophy.

4. Social philosophy

4.1. Society as a developing system

The evolution of ideas about society in the history of philosophical thought. The main strategies for the study of social reality in modern philosophy.

Society as a system: the essence of a systematic approach to the consideration of society. The concept of social structure and the problem of choosing a backbone element of society.

Ethno-social structure of society. Historical types of ethnosocial communities and their specific features. The settlement structure of society. City as a civilizational phenomenon. The phenomenon of urbanization in the modern world.

The essence of the social class approach. The concept and main features of social class in Marxism. The concept of «new class» in social science. Social-class structure of modern society.

Modern concepts of social stratification. The concept of social stratum. Typical models of vertical and horizontal stratification. Social mobility and its types. Social mobility and the phenomenon of «open society». Network model of social structure and current trends in sociodynamics.

The problem of sources and driving forces of social dynamics. The main factors of social dynamics: geoclimatic, demographic, technical and technological, etc. Linear and non-linear interpretations of the historical process. Formational and civilizational paradigms in social philosophy. The nature of social contradictions. Evolution and revolution in social dynamics. The concept of non-violence and social reforms in modern technologies of sociodynamics.

The concept of the subject of the historical process. The phenomenon of mass society. Concepts of elites in modern social philosophy.

4.2. Prospects and risks of modern civilization. Belarus in the modern civilizational process

The development of society as a civilizational process. The concept of civilization. Types of civilizations in the history of society (pre-industrial, industrial, post-industrial).

Technology and its role in the history of civilization. The concept of engineering and technology. Management system and its historical dynamics. The concept and structure of the mode of production. Social consequences of scientific and technological progress.

Risk as a social phenomenon. Opportunities for «acceptable risk» in social action.

Globalization as a subject of socio-philosophical analysis. Problems and risks of consumer society.

The phenomenon of the information society. Risks of virtual reality: an abundance of low-quality information, the problem of information inequality, problems of human adaptation to virtual reality.

Global violence, including terrorism, its social roots, sources. Modern wars, their danger to man. Various forms of violence carried out with the help of a virtual network. The problem of security at different levels of social reality.

Demographic dangers and risks. Global pandemic as a new social danger, its consequences.

Prospects for the development of civilization and modern strategies of sociodynamics.

Local civilizations and the problem of preserving cultural and national identity in the modern world. East Slavic civilization between West and East.

The Belarusian model of socio-economic development and the civilizational choice of Belarus in the globalizing world. The problem of socio-cultural identification of a person in modern society. Universal human values and universal values of modern humanism. The latest trends in the socio-cultural development of the world community and the forms of their philosophical understanding.

5. Theory of knowledge and philosophy of science

5.1. The variety of forms of knowledge and the problem of truth in philosophy. Science and its sociocultural status

The specificity of the cognitive attitude of man. Cognition and knowledge as a subject of epistemology and epistemology. The problem of the subject and object of knowledge. Interpretations of cognition as a subject-object and subject-subject relationship. Knowledge as an activity. The role of practice in cognition. Structure and main characteristics of the cognitive process. The relationship of sensory and rational knowledge. Mind and reason. Knowledge as creativity. The role of imagination and intuition in cognitive process. Knowledge and faith.

Cognition as the comprehension of truth. The problem of truth in ancient philosophy. The epistemological relativism of the sophists, the connection between truth and virtue, the classical concept of truth by Aristotle. The concept of two truths in the Middle Ages. The problem of truth in the philosophy of Marxism. Scientific

truth and its criteria. Concepts of truth in modern philosophy (coherent, pragmatic, conventional). Truth and value.

The concept of science. Science as an activity, a system of knowledge and a social institution. Specificity of scientific activity, subject, means and methods, object of scientific knowledge. Levels of organization of scientific research: empirical and theoretical. Features of scientific knowledge, criteria of scientific character, main forms of scientific knowledge (fact and theory). Institutionalization of science, small and big science.

Science in its historical development. Classical, non-classical and post-non-classical science. Features of the scientific and technological revolution in the twentieth century. Functions of science in industrial, post-industrial and information society. Scientism and anti-scientism.

Scientific and non-scientific knowledge. The phenomenon of pseudoscientific and parascientific knowledge in modern society. Creative freedom and social responsibility of a scientist. Ethics of science and its role in the formation of the modern type of scientific rationality. Humanitarian parameters of modern science.

5.3. Philosophy of medicine. Bioethics as applied philosophy

Problem field of philosophy of medicine. Ontological, epistemological and ethical problems.

Sociocultural reasons for the formation of bioethics. Ethical and ideological foundations of bioethics. Anthropocentrism and biocentrism. The ethics of «reverence for life» by A. Schweitzer. The concept of «bioethics» in the work of W.R. Potter «Bioethics: a bridge to the future». Global bioethics of V.R.Potter. The main directions, goals and objectives of bioethics.

Bioethics and biomedical ethics (BME) as a new area of applied ethics and an integrative ethical direction. Features of biomedical ethics (interdisciplinary, public, situational, normative, institutional aspects). Problem field of biomedical ethics: general theoretical, «open», deontological, institutional problems.

Highest moral values in medicine. Good and evil and the specifics of their manifestation in medical practice. Suffering and compassion.

Moral choice in medical practice. The concept of medical risk. The moral responsibility of the doctor. Physician's responsibility.

Principles of biomedical ethics (respect for the autonomy of the individual, «do no harm», «do good», justice) and rules of biomedical ethics (truthfulness, confidentiality, informed consent).

ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE CURRICULAR CHART

Section, topic #	Section (topic) name	number of hours			Self-studies	Form of control
		lectures (including supervised student independent work)	supervised student independent work	seminars		
1.	Formation and development of philosophy	12	4	12	28	
1.1.	Philosophy and worldview 1. The concept of worldview, its structure and main functions. Historical types of the worldview. 2. Formation of philosophy as a rational-theoretical type of worldview. 3. The subject of philosophy and the structure of philosophical knowledge. Specificity of philosophical thinking. 4. Philosophy and basic shaping of culture: science, art, morality, religion. Functions of philosophy in the system of modern culture.	2	0,5	2	2	evaluation of the oral answer to the question; reports and abstracts at seminar classes; compilation of analytical tables
1.2.	Genesis of philosophical knowledge. Philosophy of the Ancient East and Ancient Greece 1. Socio-historical and cultural prerequisites for the emergence of philosophy. 2. The main schools and directions of philosophy of the ancient East. 3. Features of ancient philosophy and its influence on the subsequent development of philosophical thought. 4. Main periods and schools in the ancient philosophical tradition.	2	0,5	2	6	presentations; electronic tests; reports and abstracts at seminar classes; compilation of analytical tables

1.3.	<p>The main stages in the development of philosophical thought in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Status and functions of philosophy in medieval European culture. Historical stages in the development of medieval philosophy and the dynamics of its problematic field. Features of the philosophy of the Renaissance. 	2	0,5	2	2	analysis of educational films; analysis of fragments of monographs and articles; discussions; electronic tests; compilation of analytical tables
1.4.	<p>Philosophy of the Modern Age and the Enlightenment. German classical philosophy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Philosophy of modern times and substantiation of methods of scientific knowledge. Features of the philosophy of the Enlightenment. German classical philosophy (I. Kant, G. Hegel) 	2	0,5	2	6	presentations; electronic tests; reports and abstracts at seminar classes; compilation of analytical tables
1.5.	<p>Main directions of postclassical philosophy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Classics and postclassics: two epochs in the development of European philosophy. Philosophy of irrationalism (A. Schopenhauer, F. Nietzsche). The main features of Marxist philosophy. The evolution of Western Marxism. Historical forms of positivist philosophy. The main strategies for the development of non-classical Western philosophy in the twentieth century: existentialism, philosophical hermeneutics, postmodern philosophy. 	2	1	2	8	evaluation of the oral answer to the question; reports and abstracts at seminar classes; compilation of analytical tables
1.6.	<p>Philosophical thought of Belarus</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Specificity of the Belarusian philosophical tradition. The main directions of development and typological features of Russian philosophy. The main stages in the development of Belarusian philosophy. 	2	1	2	4	evaluation of the oral answer to the question; reports and abstracts at seminar classes
2	<p>Philosophical understanding of the problems of being</p>	4	1	2	8	
2.1.	<p>Ontology and philosophy of nature</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ontology as a philosophical doctrine of being. The categorical 	2	0,5	2	6	presentations; electronic tests; reports and abstracts at

	<p>apparatus of ontology and its interpretation in the history of philosophical thought.</p> <p>2. System organization of beings. The main structural levels of the organization of material existence.</p> <p>3. Spatio-temporal organization of being. Basic concepts of space and time in philosophy and science.</p> <p>4. The concept of nature. Evolution of ideas about nature in philosophy and science.</p> <p>5. Coevolutionary imperative and ecological values of modern civilization.</p>				seminar classes
2.2.	<p>Philosophical understanding of the problem of development. Dialectics and synergetics</p> <p>1. Dialectics as a philosophical theory of development.</p> <p>2. Synergetics as a new vision of nature. Basic ideas and principles of synergetics and its role in the comprehension of being.</p>	2	0,5	-	analysis of educational films; analysis of fragments of monographs and articles; discussions; electronic tests
3.	<p>Philosophical anthropology</p>	4	2	4	presentations; electronic tests; reports and abstracts at seminar classes
3.1.	<p>The human problem in philosophy and science</p> <p>1. The doctrine of man in the structure of philosophical knowledge. The multidimensionality of human existence.</p> <p>2. The main strategies for understanding a person in classical and postclassical philosophy.</p> <p>3. The problem of anthropogenesis and anthroposociogenesis in philosophy and science.</p> <p>4. Sociocultural and existential modes of human existence.</p>	2	1	2	8
3.2.	<p>Human consciousness as a subject of philosophical analysis. The problem of artificial intelligence</p> <p>1. The problem of consciousness (classical and non-classical philosophy, the science of understanding the nature and evolution of consciousness).</p> <p>2. Psychoanalytic tradition and the problem of consciousness / unconscious (Freud, CG Jung). Psychosomatic Medicine.</p> <p>3. The multidimensional and systemic nature of consciousness.</p>	2	1	2	2

	4. Artificial intelligence as a philosophical problem.					
4.	Social philosophy	4	1	4	4	
4.1.	Society as a developing system 1. The concepts of social reality and society as a developing system. 2. The evolution of ideas about society in the history of philosophical thought. The main strategies for the study of social reality in modern philosophy. 3. The main spheres of public life, their relationship. 4. The problem of sources and driving forces of social dynamics. Formational and civilizational paradigms in the philosophy of history.	2	0,5	2	2	evaluation of the oral answer to the question; reports and abstracts at seminar classes; essays; test tasks; presentations
4.2.	Prospects and risks of modern civilization. Belarus in the modern civilizational process 1. The concept of civilization. Types of civilizations in the history of society. 2. The concepts of engineering and technology, their role in society. 3. Globalization as a subject of socio-philosophical analysis. Problems and risks of consumer society. 4. The phenomenon of the information society. Risks of virtual reality. 5. Demographic dangers and risks. Global pandemic as a new social danger, its consequences. 6. The Belarusian model of socio-economic development and the civilizational choice of Belarus in the globalizing world.	2	0,5	2	2	presentations; electronic tests; reports and abstracts at seminar classes; evaluation of the oral answer to the question; reports and abstracts at seminar classes; conferences; survey
5.	Theory of knowledge and philosophy of science	4	1	4	4	
5.1.	The variety of forms of knowledge and the problem of truth in philosophy. Science and its sociocultural status 1. The specifics of a person's cognitive attitude to the world and the variety of types of cognitive activity.	2	0,5	2	2	analysis of educational films; analysis of fragments of monographs and articles; discussions; electronic tests

5.2.	<p>2. Cognition as the comprehension of truth. Basic concepts of truth. Knowledge and understanding.</p> <p>3. Science as an activity, a social institution and a system of knowledge.</p> <p>4. Forms, levels and methods of scientific knowledge.</p> <p>5. Science in its historical development. Classical, non-classical and post-non-classical science. Ethics of science and its role in the formation of the modern type of scientific rationality.</p>					
	<p>Philosophy of medicine. Bioethics as applied philosophy</p> <p>1. Problem field of the philosophy of medicine.</p> <p>2. Historical prerequisites for the formation of bioethics.</p> <p>3. Theoretical foundations and problematic field of bioethics.</p> <p>4. Moral values, principles and rules of biomedical ethics.</p>	2	0,5	2	2	analysis of educational films; analysis of fragments of monographs and articles; discussions; electronic tests. Credit
Total hours		28	9	26	54	

INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT

LITERATURE

Basic (relevant):

1. Vasylieva, I. V., Philosophy and general philosophy of medicine : study guide / I. V. Vasylieva, A. Y. Vermenko. - Kyiv : AUS Medicine Publishing, 2019. - 240 p.

Additional:

2. Шафаревич, И. О. Основы философии : пособие для студентов факультета иностранных учащихся (с английским языком обучения) = Fundamentals of philosophy manual for the students of the Medical Faculty for international students (English medium of instruction) – Гродно : ГрГМУ, 2016. –140.

3. Bartley, C. An introduction to Indian philosophy / C. Bartley. - London, New York: Continuum International Publishing Group, 2011. – 245 p.

4. Kenny, A. An illustrated brief history of Western philosophy / A. Kenny. – Oxford: Blackwell publishing, 2006. – 405 p.

5. Law, S. Philosophy / S. Law. – New York, 2007. – 352 p.

6. Ridling, Z. Philosophy. Then and Now. A Look Back at 26 Centuries of Ideas That Have Shaped Our Thinking / Z. Ridling. – Access Foundation, 2001. – 1108 p.

7. The history of philosophy. – Ataraxiainc, 2006. – 254 p.

METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION AND PERFORMANCE OF STUDENT INDEPENDENT WORK IN THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

The time set for independent work can be used by students for:
 preparation for lectures, seminars;
 preparation for control surveys, tests;
 working out of issues that are submitted for independent study;
 performing research and creative tasks;
 study of primary sources and documents.

METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION AND PERFORMANCE OF SUPERVISED STUDENT INDEPENDENT WORK IN THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

The main forms of organization of controlled independent work:
 writing an abstract and preparing a presentation;
 presentation of the report;
 the study of topics that were not included to the lectures;
 taking notes of writing sources;
 preparation of tests for mutual control;
 compilation of didactic materials.

The control of controlled independent work is carried out in the form of:
 control work;
 final classes with oral questioning or testing;
 discussions of abstracts;
 defence of creative projects;
 evaluation of oral responses, reports, written works;
 verification of abstracts, summaries of sources and documents;
 individual conversation.

LIST OF AVAILABLE DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS

The following forms are used to diagnose competencies:

Oral form:

analysis of educational films;
 analysis of fragments of monographs and articles;
 discussions;
 evaluation of the oral answer to the question;
 reports and abstracts at seminar classes;
 reports and abstracts at conferences;
 survey;
 credit.

Written form:

survey;
 reports and abstracts at seminars;
 compilation of analytical tables;
 essays;
 test tasks;
 presentations.

Technical form:

electronic tests.

LIST OF AVAILABLE TEACHING METHODS

Linear (traditional) method: lecture, seminar.

Active (interactive) method:

- Problem-Based Learning (PBL);
- Team-Based Learning (TBL);
- Research-Based Learning (RBL).

LIST OF LECTURES

1. Philosophy and worldview.
2. Genesis of philosophical knowledge. Philosophy of the Ancient East and Ancient Greece.
3. The main stages in the development of philosophical thought in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.
4. Philosophy of the era of modern times and the Enlightenment. German

classical philosophy.

5. The main directions of postclassical philosophy.
6. Philosophical thought of Belarus.
7. Ontology and philosophy of nature.
8. Philosophical understanding of the problem of development. Dialectics and Synergetics.
9. The human problem in philosophy and science.
10. Human consciousness as a subject of philosophical analysis. The problem of artificial intelligence.
11. Society as a developing system.
12. Prospects and risks of modern civilization. Belarus in the modern civilizational process.
13. Variety of forms of knowledge and the problem of truth in philosophy. Science and its sociocultural status.
14. Philosophy of medicine. Bioethics as applied philosophy.

LIST OF SEMINARS

1. Philosophy and worldview.
2. Genesis of philosophical knowledge. Philosophy of the Ancient East and Ancient Greece.
3. The main stages in the development of philosophical thought in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.
4. Philosophy of the era of modern times and the Enlightenment. German classical philosophy.
5. The main directions of postclassical philosophy.
6. Philosophical thought of Belarus.
7. Ontology and philosophy of nature.
8. The problem of man in philosophy and science.
9. Human consciousness as a subject of philosophical analysis. The problem of artificial intelligence.
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12. Variety of forms of knowledge and the problem of truth in philosophy. Science and its sociocultural status.
13. Philosophy of medicine. Bioethics as applied philosophy.

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Curriculum content, composition and the accompanying documents comply with
the established requirements.

Dean of the Medical Faculty for
International Students of the educational
institution «Belarusian State Medical
University»

27.06.23

O.S. Ishutin

Methodologist of the educational
institution «Belarusian State Medical
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27.06.23

S.V. Zaturanova