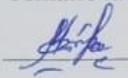


MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC
OSH STATE UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL FACULTY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL-HUMANITARIAN DISCIPLINES

«Approved»

On the session of DSHD report (protocol) № 1
"04" 09

chairperson doc. Ysmaïlova R.A. 

Department MC: 

SYLLABUS

on the discipline: **Philosophy**

for the full-time students of the International Medical Faculty
for specialists: General Medicine (560001)

Total 3 credits, course 1, semester I

Overall, labor intensity 90 hours, including:

Total classroom hours 45h (lectures 27 hours, practical classes 18 hours)

SIW 45 hours

Number of border controls 1, exam 1 semester

Instructor: Associate Professor Raikan Ysmaïlova

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Date: 2023-2024-academic year

Curriculum training program is based on the decision of AC of IMF pr.N "3" 10 2023

1. INTRODUCTION:

This course will examine and assess many different philosophical theories, comparing and contrasting them as we apply their views to different philosophical questions. After a brief introduction to what philosophy is, what an argument is, and the importance of philosophy, we will examine the views of many famous philosophers.

Course description: General consideration of human nature and the nature of the universe. Knowledge, perception, freedom and determinism, and the existence of God.

COURSE GOALS:

- To provide you with a general introduction to and understanding of philosophical views, issues, and arguments. It should also help you to appreciate what philosophy is and the way in which it is relevant to practical issues.
- To help you develop your critical thinking, critical reading, and writing skills. In order to develop your views on these issues, it is important to understand the difference between good and bad arguments, and to have the ability to critically and carefully analyze the arguments of others. This course should help you to write more sharply organized, focused and effective argumentative essays.
- This course does *not* aim to provide simple answers to questions such as, "Does God exist?" Although I have my own views on these issues, I shall not be concerned to "convert" anybody. This course will not preach a set of "correct" views; it will, however, assume rationality (consistency and having plausible reasons for one's view) and free will. What is important is that you attempt to carefully consider and examine the arguments with intellectual honesty and reconcile them with your convictions. This course should open your mind to many, as of yet unforeseen, possibilities and options that may be true of everything that exists or may exist.

COURSE PHILOSOPHY, PROMISES AND EXPECTATIONS:

COURSE PHILOSOPHY: Philosophy is a difficult but rewarding discipline. Like life, which at times can be frustrating and hard to figure out (e.g., what should I do with my life, what happens when I die, is there a God, etc.) but which at times can also be exhilarating and fun, philosophizing can have these qualities. The only way to get better at living or philosophizing is to actively deal with the relevant issues and put an honest effort into attempting to understand them. I look at philosophy as a skill that one cannot learn without actively participating. I do not want you to memorize names and dates and definitions and leave the class forgetting what material we covered. In an attempt to engage you in the class, I will require that you present an article to the class (see below). I will be available to help you, and you are free to search the Internet to see if someone else has written something on the article you're reading, etc. I want us to create an atmosphere where we are a team (even though I might know more about philosophy, I do not know everything), trying to sort out what the best view on these issues is, and where you're an essential part of the team. We need open and honest dialogue that includes respect (i.e., no name calling, accusations, verbal attacks, keeping the discussion and comments on the topic and not on the individual), keeping in mind that it is OK to disagree with each other.

PROMISES (WHAT I PROMISE YOU): I promise you that I will (1) Be on time; (2) Teach the course unless I am very ill; (3) Be enthused about philosophy and the class material every class session; (4) Help you understand the material to the best of my ability;

(5) Be available outside of class in the form of phone, e-mail, and office hours; (6) Treat you with respect; (7) Grade fairly and promptly (I will have grades on papers returned no later than one week from when they were turned in, pending unforeseen circumstances); (8) Lay out course expectations and requirements clearly; (9) Be organized and use class time well; and (10) Inject as much humor as philosophically possible so that we can have fun!

EXPECTATIONS (WHAT I EXPECT YOU TO DO): I expect you to (1) Do the work (e.g., the reading, summaries, test, and papers) honestly and promptly; (2) Come to class; (3) Be on time; (4) Participate actively; (5) Ask a question whenever something is confusing or unclear; (6) Respect each other; (7) Support/share with each other; (8) Learn a lot; and (9) Have fun!

2. LEARNING OUTCOMES OF THE DISCIPLINE

As a result of mastering the discipline, the student must:

Know:

- basic philosophical terms and concepts;
- the main historical types, directions, teachings, schools and philosophy concepts;
- the initial philosophical categories, the foundations of the theory of development of being;
- philosophical approaches to the definition of a person's place in the world, society;

Be able to:

- use the methods and techniques of philosophical analysis of ethical problems, including in the sphere of social protection of the population;
- to be guided by the principles of humanism and common human values while realizing their professional activity;
- analyze and understand different philosophical directions, concepts;
- evaluate the real processes of social life, nature and life;
- formulate and argue their own judgments on philosophical issues;

Master:

- methods and techniques of philosophical solution of life problems;
- methods and methodology of knowledge of the world;
- the skills of planning and predicting one's life through definitions of one's ideological orientation.

The study of discipline is aimed at forming among the students the following general scientific (GS) and social-personal (SP) competences:

GSC(OK)-2- Is able to analyze worldview, socially and personally significant problems, basic philosophical categories, to self-improvement.

SP(CJK)-2-Is able and ready to reveal the natural-science essence of the problems arising during the course of the professional activity of the doctor

AC(JK)-2-willingness to work in a team, tolerantly perceive social, ethnic, confessional and cultural differences

By the end of the semester, ss are to know the following general things about philosophy:

1. Philosophy is useful and valuable.
2. Philosophy is diverse.
3. There is such a thing as a good and a bad argument, whether or not yss agree with its conclusion.
4. Ss argument is only as sound and/or cogent as your consideration of and/or answers to good objections against it.
5. There are many answers that have been given to the major philosophical questions, and every such answer is not equally as plausible as every other. Ss are to seek the most plausible answer.

3.PREREQUISITES:

For a deep and light understanding of philosophy students need basic knowledge of the school curriculum, knowledge of World History, Culture Studies, Manas Studies and some other disciplines.

4.POST REQUISITES:

Mastering this discipline contains the knowledge, skills and skills necessary for studying all subjects in the specialty (Normal Physiology, Anatomy, Histology, etc.), the history of Kyrgyzstan, Political Science, Sociology, Professional Ethics (bioethics), Psychology, Ecology, etc.

5. TECHNOLOGICAL CHART OF THE DISCIPLINE

Total hours	Audit.classes	lecture	Practical. (seminars)	SIW	1 module (30 p.)				2 module (30 p.)				total (40p.)				
					Current control			Main control	Current control			Main control	lecture	Pract.class	SIW		
					lecture	Pract.cla ss	SIW		lecture	Pract.cla ss	SIW						
120	60	36	24	60	18	12	38		18	12	2 2						
points					5p	10p	5p	10 p	5p	10p	5 6	10 6	156	156	106		
Total module points					C1=5+10+5+10=30p.				C2=5+10+5+10=30p.				E/T=15+15+10=40 P.				
Total :					C=C1+C2+E/T=30+30+40=100p												

6. THE MAP OF SCORING POINTS

	<i>Module 1 (30p)</i>							<i>Module 2 (30p)</i>							<i>TC (40p).</i>		
	<i>CC1</i>			<i>CC2</i>				<i>MC-1</i>	<i>CC1</i>			<i>CC2</i>				<i>MC-2</i>	
	<i>lec</i>	<i>sem</i>	<i>siw</i>	<i>lec</i>	<i>sem</i>	<i>siw</i>	<i>lec</i>		<i>sem</i>	<i>siw</i>	<i>lec</i>	<i>sem</i>	<i>siw</i>	<i>lec</i>	<i>sem</i>		
<i>hours</i>	10	6	18	12	6	20		6	6	10	8	6	12				
<i>points</i>	2,5	5	2,5	2,5	5	2,5	10p	2,5	5	2,5	2,5	5	2,5	10p	40p		
	<i>Themes 1-2</i>			<i>Themes 3-5</i>					<i>Themes 6-7</i>			<i>Themes 8-9</i>					

7. THE CONTENT OF THE DISCIPLINE

History of philosophy Theme I: The role of philosophy in human life and society. Theme II: Historical types of Philosophy, Ontology Theme I: Philosophical understanding of the world: Genesis, matter as the original category. Theme II: Nature as a subject of philosophical understanding. Global problems. Theme III: Dialectics and its alternatives. Theme IV: The Problem of human in Philosophy, Epistemology Theme I: Consciousness of its origin and essence. Theme II: Knowledge as a subject of philosophical analysis. Theme III: Scientific knowledge. Methods of scientific knowledge., Social philosophy Theme I: Society as a system. Bases of philosophical analysis. Theme II: Basic aspects of society. Topic III: Culture and its role in society. Culture and civilization.

8. THE THEMATIC PLAN OF THE DISCIPLINE (in academic hours)

The names of the sections of the discipline modules and themes	Auditorium classes					SIW	The use of educational technologies	Control form
	Lectures	Practical classes	Laboratorial classes	Seminars	Course work			
Section I: History of philosophy Theme I: The role of philosophy in human life and society Theme II: Historical types of philosophy	2 8	2 4				4 14	VL, BS, CC	TW, ERW,I NT
Section II Ontology Theme I: Philosophical understanding of the world: Genesis, matter as the original category Nature as a subject of philosophical understanding. Global problems Theme II: Dialectics and its alternatives Theme III: The Problem of human in philosophy	4 4 4	2 2				6 4 6 4	LV, CC, BS	TW, ERW,I NT
Section III: Epistemology Theme I: Consciousness of its origin and essence Knowledge as a subject of philosophical analysis Theme II: Scientific knowledge. Methods of scientific knowledge	4 2	2 2				4 4 2	LV, Cr. Th	TW, ERW,I NT
Section IV: Social philosophy Theme I: Society as a system. Bases of philosophical analysis. Basic aspects of society Topic II: Culture and its role in society. Culture and civilization.	4 4	2 2				4 4 4	LV, CC, F	TW, ERW,I NT
Total:	36	24				60		

Contents (plan) of the lecture course in philosophy (36 hours)

№	The main issues of the lectures	hours
1	<p>The role of philosophy in human life and society</p> <p>1.The concept of ideology and its structure. Historical types of worldview. 2. Philosophy and worldview. 3.The fundamental question of philosophy and its two sides. 4. Philosophy and private sciences. 5. The social function of philosophy. <i>Literature: Basic:2,5,6 D:8,9</i> Questions to consolidate topics: 1. Give a definition of worldview. 2. Specify historical types of worldview. 3. Identify the features of each of the historical types of worldview.</p>	2

	<p>4. Explain the fundamental question of philosophy. 5. Highlight the relationship of philosophy with other sciences. 6. What are the main functions of philosophy. <i>Form of control: survey-discussion</i></p>	
2	<p>Historical types of philosophy. Lesson one: 1.The Philosophy of the Ancient East. 2. The Philosophy of Ancient Greece.</p>	2
3	<p>Lesson two: 1.The Philosophy of the Middle Ages. 2. The philosophy of the Renaissance.</p>	2
4	<p>Lesson three: 1. The Philosophy of the New Time. 2.The Philosophy of Education. 4. German classical philosophy.</p>	2
5	<p>Lesson four: 1. The philosophy of the twentieth century: a) European; b) Russian; c) Kyrgyz; <i>Literature: Basic:1,4,7. D:11,13,14.</i> Questions to consolidate topics: 1. Tell us about the main historical stages of philosophy. 2. Specify the main representatives of the philosophical schools of Ancient India and Ancient China. 3. Identify the main stages of ancient Greek philosophy. 4. List the features of medieval philosophy. 5. Compare the philosophy of Renaissance and New time. 6. What are the preconditions of Marxist philosophy. 7. Compare philosophies of the twentieth century. 8. Analyze the development of Kyrgyz philosophy. <i>Form of control: Survey - discussion.</i></p>	2
6	<p>Philosophical understanding of the world: Genesis, matter as the original category Lesson one: 1. Category of being, its meaning and specificity. 2. The basic forms of life, their dialectic. Methodological categories of being. 3. The problem of substance in philosophy. Monism, dualism, pluralism.</p>	2
7	<p>Lesson two: 1. Formation of a scientific and philosophical concept of matter. Forms and types of matter. Modern science about the structure of matter. 2. Motion as the mode of existence of matter. The main forms of movement. The modern science of motion forms. 3. Space and time as forms of existence of matter, their properties, shapes, characteristics. <i>Literature: Basic:2,5,7 D:8,14</i> Questions to consolidate topics: 1.Determine the difference between the categories of being and matter. 2.Specify the basic forms of life. 3.Explain the dialectical relationship of the main forms of existence. 4.What are the main types and forms of matter. 5.Tell us about the main forms of movement. 6.Open the main properties of space and time. <i>Form of control: Survey - discussion.</i></p>	2
8	<p>Nature as a subject of philosophical understanding. Global issues of the day 1.Nature and culture. Natural and artificial nature. 2.Society and nature at the present stage, features of the relationship. 3.Causes and problems. 4.Global problems and social progress. 5. Solutions to global problems. 6.The future of mankind and the actual historical process. <i>Literature:Basic:5,6,7 D: 13, 14.</i> Questions to consolidate topics: 1. Give the definition of nature.</p>	2

	<p>2. Specify the relationship of society and nature. 3. What are the environmental issues of the day. 4. Explain the causes of global problems. <i>Form of control: Survey - discussion.</i></p>	
9	<p>Dialectic, its principles, laws and alternatives. Lesson one: 1. The concept of dialectics. Dialectics as a science about General laws of development. Dialectics as a method of knowledge. 2. The principles of dialectics. 3. Historical forms of dialectics. 4. Alternatives dialectic: Metaphysics, Eclecticism, Relativism, Sophistry, Dogmatism.</p>	2
10	<p>Lesson two: 1. Categories of dialectics. 2. The individual and the common. The essence of the phenomenon. The form and content. 3. Part of the whole. The principle of integrity. The system structure and element. The principle of consistency. The cause and effect. The principle of causality. Determinism and indeterminism. 4. Chance and necessity. Freedom and necessity. Possibility and reality. 5. The law of unity and struggle of opposites. 6. The law of mutual transition of quantitative and qualitative changes. 7. The law of negation. <i>Literature: Basic:1,2,5,6 D:12,14.</i> Questions to consolidate topics: 1. Give the definition of dialectics. 2. Outline the methods of dialectics. 3. Define the principles of dialectics. 4. Classify the categories of dialectics. 5. Explain the meaning of the laws of dialectics. <i>Form of control: Survey - discussion.</i></p>	2
11	<p>The problem of man in philosophy 1. Man as the subject of the subject - practical activities. Problem anthroposociogenesis. 2. Natural and social in human. Biological and sociological concept of human. 3. The problem of life and death in the spiritual experience of mankind. 4. Genetic engineering. Cloning. <i>Literature: Basic:2,5,7 D:12,15.</i> Questions to consolidate topics: 1. Tell us how considered the problem of man in the history of philosophy. 2. Explain what it means "man is a biosocial being". 3. Divide the social and the biological. 4. Generalize and concept. 5. Analyze the meaning of human life. 6. Give the definition of life, death and immortality. <i>Form of control: Survey - discussion.</i></p>	2
12	<p>Consciousness its origin and essence 1. The problem of consciousness in philosophy. Approaches to the problem of consciousness. 2. Reflection as a universal property of matter. Forms of reflection. 3. The emergence of consciousness. The role of labor and language in shaping consciousness. Socio - historical nature of consciousness. 4. Consciousness and the brain. The ideal and the material. Identity. <i>Literature: Basic:5,6,7 D:8,14.</i> Questions to consolidate topics: 1. Tell us, how do you consider the problem of consciousness in history of philosophy. 2. Explain what consciousness is and its shape. 3. Define the role of labor and language in the formation of the development of consciousness 4. Specify the relationship of consciousness and brain. <i>Form of control: Survey - discussion.</i></p>	2
13	<p>Knowledge as a subject of philosophical analysis 1. Cognition as reflection of reality. 2. The subject and object of knowledge. 3. The structure of knowledge. Sensual and rational knowledge. 4. The problem of truth. Absolute and relative truths, their dialectic. 5. The concept of practice.</p>	2

	<p>6.The structure of the practice. 7.Practices. 8. Functions of the practice. <i>Literature: Basic:5,7 D:10,14.</i> Questions to consolidate topics: 1. Expand the value of objective knowledge of the world. 2. What forms of knowledge, and include their relationship and difference. 3. Give the definition of truth. 4. Analyze absolute and relative truth. 5. Explain the importance of the practice. <i>Form of control: Survey - discussion.</i></p>	
14	<p>Scientific knowledge 1. Scientific knowledge and its specific features. Science as a kind of spiritual production and social institution. 2.The basis of scientific knowledge. Structure and dynamics of scientific knowledge. 3.Empirical and theoretical levels of scientific research. 4.Method and methodology. 5.General logical methods of cognition. 6. Empirical and theoretical methods. <i>Literature: Basic:2,5,7 D:13,14.</i> Questions to consolidate topics: 1. Highlight specific features of scientific knowledge. 2. Verify the history of science. 3. Give information about the empirical and theoretical levels of scientific cognition. 4. Tell us about the relationship and the difference of scientific methods <i>Form of control: Survey - discussion.</i></p>	2
15	<p>Society as a system. The basics of philosophical analysis 1.The concept of society in the history of philosophy. 2.Society as a system and financial education. 3.Society and social relations. 4. The development of society as a historical process. Basis for the division of the historical process in philosophy. 5. The idea of the public process in the history of philosophy. 6. Social progress, its types and criteria. <i>Literature: Basic:2,7. D:8,12.</i> Questions to consolidate topics: 1. Tell us how considered the concept of society in the history of philosophy. 2. Explain forms of social relations. 3. Specify differences between concepts of social progress and regress. <i>Form of control: Survey - discussion.</i></p>	2
16	<p>The main spheres of life of society Lesson one: 1.The essence of the material-production sphere of society. 2. Work as a complex social phenomenon. The mode of production and its main elements. 3.Philosophical understanding of the social sphere. Social community and its characteristics. The elements of the social structure of society. Lesson two: 1. The political system of the society and its essence. The main elements of the political system. 2. The essence and peculiarities of spiritual life of society. 3. Public consciousness and its structure. Forms of social consciousness. Their relationship.</p>	2
17	<p><i>Literature: Basic:2,7. D:8,12.</i> Questions to consolidate topics: 1. Determine the value of the material-production sphere. 2. Do philosophical analysis and social spheres of society. 3. Expand the influence of the political sphere on the development of society. 4. Focus on the essence of the spiritual sphere of society. <i>Form of control: Survey - discussion</i></p>	2

18	<p>Culture and its role in society Culture and civilization. 1.The understanding of culture in philosophy. 2.Social conditionality of the culture. 3.Universality, diversity and features of modern world culture. 4.Individual, individuality, personality. 5.Man, the individual and society. Personality and its social role in society. 6. Historical types and prospects of development of the individual. <i>Literature: Basic:2,5,6 D:8,9</i> Questions to consolidate topics: <i>Form of control: Survey - discussion.</i></p>	2
	Total	36

**Contents (plans) of a course of the seminars in philosophy
(24 hours)**

	The main issues/seminars	hours
1	<p>Analyse, role of the philosophy in human life and society The main issues are: 1. To determine the characteristics of the historical types of worldview. 2. Historical types of outlook: mythology, religion, philosophy. 1.3. Philosophy and worldview. 1.4. The fundamental question of philosophy. 1.5. Philosophy in the culture system. 1.6.Philosophy and Science.</p> <p>Checklist TK-1:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.What is a worldview? 2.What is the structure of ideology? 3.What is the basis of mythology ? 4. What questions does a myth? 5.What differs religion from mythology? 6.What are the main religions of the world, you know? 7. What are the functions of religion? 8.How do the philosophy and world view? 9. What is philosophy? 10. What is the philosophy? 11.What is the place of philosophy in the culture system? 12. What are the specifics of the ontological side of the basic question of philosophy? 13. What is the geological side the fundamental question of philosophy? 14. What is materialism? 	2
2	<p>Historical types of philosophy CC-1 2.1.The cultural and historical background of philosophy. 2.2.The Philosophy of The Ancient East. 2.3. The Philosophy of Ancient Greece Checklist CC 1:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the etymology of the term philosophy? 2. Who and when coined the term? 3. Where the philosophy came first, in Greece or in the East? 4. What are the specifics of the ancient Indian philosophy? 5. What are the stages divided ancient Indian philosophy? 6. What are the Vedas? 7. What are the specifics of Ancient Chinese philosophy? 8. What is Confucianism? 9. What is the main concept in Taoism? 10. What are the preconditions of ancient Greek philosophy? 11. Name the representatives of the pre-Socratic period? 12. Tell us about the most favorite thinkers of Ancient Greece? 13. What are the major representatives of ancient philosophy, what the specifics of their views? 	2

	<p>CC-1</p> <p>2.1 The Philosophy of The Middle Ages 2.2.The Philosophy of the Renaissance. 2.3. The Philosophy of the New time. 2.1.Philosophy of The Enlightenment. 2.2. Classical German philosophy. 2.3.The emergence and development of Marxist philosophy. 2.4. Lenin stage in development of Marxist philosophy. 2.5. Philosophy of the twentieth century.</p> <p>Control questions CC-1:</p> <p>1. What time frame is limited to the Middle Ages? 2. Why namely in fifth century officially considered the beginning of the Middle Ages? 3. What are the characteristics of medieval philosophy? 4. What is dogmatism? 5.What main dogmas do you know? 6. What is scholasticism? 7. What is Patristics? 8. What phenomenon has influenced the formation of the philosophy of the Renaissance? 9.What characterizes the philosophy of the Renaissance? 10.What are the names of the philosophers of this era. 11.Explain the title of the era?</p> <p>12.Why replace the anthropocentrism theocentrism comes? 13.Who owns the statement "I think, therefore I exist"? 14.What philosophical movement fought in the philosophy of modern times? 15. Why in the epoch of New Time was dominated by empiricism over rationalism? 16.Who is the saying "Knowledge is power"? 17.Name the representatives of deism?</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p>
3	<p>Ontology Philosophical understanding of the world: Genesis matter as the original category</p> <p>TC-2</p> <p>1.The concept of dialectics. Dialectics as the science of the universal laws of development. Dialectics as a method of knowledge. 2. The principles of dialectics. 3. Historical forms of dialectics. 4. Alternative dialectics. 5. The concept of categories of dialectics. 6.Part and integrity. The principle of integrity. The system structure and element. The principle of consistency. The cause and effect. The principle of causality. Determinism and indeterminism. 7. The individual and the common. The essence of the phenomenon. The form and content. 8.Chance and necessity. Freedom is a necessity. Possibility and reality.</p>	2
	<p>Control questions-2:</p> <p>1. What language the term "dialectic" is taken? What does it mean? 2. Is this meaning kept in the Modern Philosophy? 3. Who introduced the term dialectic? 4. What is the term universal connection? 5. What types of relations can be identified? 6. What is the essence of causality? 7. Prove by example what is the consistency? 8. What is historicism? 9. What are the main principles of dialectics? 10. What is subjective, objective dialectics? 11. How do you understand the word "alternative"? 12. What are the alternatives of dialectics do you know? 13. What is the main differences of metaphysics from dialectic? 14. What is metaphysics?</p>	2

	<p>15. Give definition of eclectic? 16. What is relativism? 17. Give example of sophistry? 18. What is dogma and Dogmatism? 19. What is a category? 20. What are the specifics of the categories of dialectics? 21. Give definition of part? 22. What is the interconnection of part and integer? 23. Whether the system and structure are synonyms? Why? 24. What is the dialectic of cause and effect? 25. What is the reason? 26. Give examples of cause and effect? 27. The essence of any state in the violence? 28. The nature of the laws of dialectics? 29. Prove that the law of unity and struggle of opposites extends to the outdoors?. 30. What kinds of struggle do you know? 31. What is the antagonistic struggle? 32. Give the definition of quality? 33. What is the number? 34. How do you know? 35. What is the leap? 36. Explain the law of negation an example the evolution of the genus? 37. Why the law of negation is the mechanism of development?</p> <p>Form of checking: testing.</p>	
4	<p>The problem of human in philosophy CC-3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A man the subject of the practical activities. The problem of antroposociogenesis? 2. Natural and social in human. Biologization and sotsiologicheskieskie concept of human. 3. Problems of life and death in the spiritual experience of humanity. 4. Genetic engineering. Cloning. <p>Control questions-3:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the main factors of antroposociogenesis? 2. The dialectic of subject and object of knowledge? 3. Abiologization and sociologization and approaches to human? 4. How the unity of biological and social in appear in human? 5. The point of human life? 6. Death and immortality of man? <p>Form of checking: testing</p>	2
5	<p>Epistemology: Consciousness, its origin and the essence .CC-3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The problem of consciousness in philosophy. 2. Reflection as a universal property of matter. Form of reflection. 3. Consciousness as the highest form of reflection reality. The structure of consciousness . 4. The emergence of consciousness. The role of labor and language in shaping consciousness. 5. The ideal and the material. Consciousness and the brain 6. Consciousness and language. Identity. <p>Checklist CC-3:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the connection of consciousness and brain? 2. What is the role of labour in shaping of consciousness? 3. Consciousness and language, how are they interrelated? 4. The structure of consciousness? What is consciousness? What is its structure? <p>Form of checking: oral questioning</p>	2
6	<p>Knowledge as a subject of philosophical analysis CC-3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cognition as reflection of reality. 2. The subject and object of knowledge. 	2

	<p>3. The structure of knowledge. Sensual and rational knowledge. 4. The problem of truth. Absolute and relative truths, their dialectic. 5. Practice, its forms and functions.</p> <p>Checklist CC-3: 1.What is the knowledge? 2.What is the subject of cognition? 3.What is the object of knowledge? 4.What forms of cognition? 5.What is a presentation? Give examples. 6.What are the forms of rational cognition? 7. What is the conclusion? 8. What is the truth? 9. What is a lie? 10. What is the error? 11. What is the absolute truth? 12. What in the world is more absolute or relative truth? 13 What is an internship 14 What are the functions of the practice</p>	
7	<p>Scientific knowledge. Methods neutropaenia.CC-3 1. Scientific knowledge and its specific features 2.Scientific knowledge as a process. The modern concept of scientific development. 3. Science as a kind of spiritual production and social institution. 4. Structure and dynamics of scientific knowledge. 5. Empirical and theoretical levels of knowledge, Ehrlichia 6.The concepts of method and methodology 7. General logical methods of cognition. 8. Methods empirical and theoretical.</p> <p>Checklist CC-3: 1.What are the characteristics of scientific knowledge? 2.What is the structure of scientific knowledge? 3.Vchem the difference between the empirical and theoretical levels of knowledge? 4.What are the General logical methods of cognition you know? 5.What are the methods of theoretical research? 6.What are the methods of empirical research? 7.What is a method? 8. From which words are taken word method ? 9. Who are the philosophers have compared the method of knowledge compass? Why? 10. What is the methodology? 11. Give the definition of the observation. 12.What distinguishes observation from the experiment? 13. Give examples of application analysis. 14. Why use modeling?</p>	2
8	<p>Society as a system. Enviroscope analysis. CC-4 1.The concept of society. 2.Society as a specific material education. 3.The essence of the dialectical materialist understanding of society 4. Society as a self-developing system. 5.Public relations. 6. Social being and social consciousness. 7.The development of society as a historical process. 8.Basis for the division of the historical process in philosophy. 9.The idea of the public process in the history of philosophy. 10. The concept of social progress. 12. Signs of social progress in the modern society. 13. Types of social progress. 14. Criteria of social progress.</p> <p>Control questions CC-4:</p>	2

	<p>What is society?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Give the definition to human society. 2. Since when man enters into society 3. What form of knowledge transfer, and skills you are aware of 4. The transmission of cultural heritage from teacher to student is universal? 5. What is the progress? 6. What are the criteria of social progress, you know? 8. What are the types of social progress? 9. Depends on what social progress? 10. What distinguishes the society from the collections of animals? 11. What is the essence of the dialectical materialist understanding of society? 12. What is social being? 13. What is social consciousness? 14. What is the dialectics of social being and social consciousness? 15. What public relations do you know? 16. What are the specifics of ideological relations? 17. What is the base? 18. What is the superstructure? <p>Form of checking: test</p>	
9	<p>Main spheres of life of society. CC-4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The material-production sphere of society 2. The nature and contours of the material-production sphere of society. 3. Work as a complex social phenomenon. 4. The mode of production and its main elements: the productive forces and relations of production. 5. The socio - political sphere of society 6. Social community and its characteristics 7. The elements of the social structure of society, class, nation, mankind. 8. Micro-social structure of the society and its certain elements. 9. The political system of the society and its essence. 10. The main elements of the political system. 11. Spiritual life of society 12. The essence and peculiarities of spiritual life of society. 13. Public consciousness and its structure. 14. Forms of social consciousness and their relationship. 15. A production is the basis of social development? 16. What is the mode of production, and what are its side? 17. What is the dialectics of productive forces and production relations? 18. What is social structure? 19. What "people"? 6. What is called a class? 20. Give the definition of the nation. 21. What is the basic element of the political sphere of society? 22. What is the state? 23. The functions of political parties, organizations, NGOs? 25. What is social consciousness? 26. What is its structure, shape ? 27. What is the dialectics of social and individual consciousness? 28. What relationship exists between different spheres of society? <p>Form of checking: test</p>	<p>2</p> <p>Total: 24</p>

9. ACADEMIC-METHODICAL SUPPLEMENT OF THE COURSE

Main literature: (Russian lang)

1. Alekseev P., Panin V. Philosophy - M., 1998
2. Gorbachev V.G Foundations of Philosophy. Course of lectures M., 1998; 2007.
3. Krapivensky V.G. Philosophy. Lecture course. M., 2003.
4. Lavrynenko V.N. Philosophy of M., 1996.
5. Spirkin A.G Philosophy. Textbook for high schools., M., 2001; 2003.

6. Gubin V.D. Philosophy. Textbook for high schools .- M., 2000.
7. Frolov V.P Introduction to Philosophy. In two parts - M., 1989.
8. Philosophy. Textbook for high schools. - Rostov-on-Don, 1996; 2010.
9. Kanke V.A. Philosophy: Historical and systematic course. - M., 2000.
10. Philosophical Encyclopedia. Ed. F.V. Konstantinov, in 5 volumes. M., 1970.
11. Philosophical Encyclopedic Dictionary. Ed. E.F. Gubsky, P.N. Fedoseeva, S.M. Kovaleva, and V.G. Panova. - M, 1983.
12. Itigulova Zh.K., Kochkorova D.A. The philosophy in the schema. - Osh, 2011; 2013.
13. Orlov S.V. History of philosophy. (Short course). Peter,2008.

English language:

1. George Stuart Fullerton “An Introduction to Philosophy”, 2005, NY
2. Dr. Philip Pecorino. “Philosophy” TextBook Edinburgh 2008
3. [Philosophical Investigations \(Hardcover\) Ludwig Wittgenstein](#) January 15th 2001, Germany
4. [Bertrand Russell](#). A History of Western Philosophy Paperback – October 30, 1967

Additional literature: (Russian lang)

1. Ontology of world philosophy. B.4-ht. M., 1969-1972.
2. Avdeev R. Philosophy of Information Civilization. - M., 1991
3. Barulin VI Social philosophy. -M., 1999
4. Dubinin I.P. What is man? - M., 1993.
5. Man: Thinkers of the past and present about his life, death and immortality. M., 1987.
6. Modern philosophy of science. Reader. - M., 1996.
7. History of philosophy in a concise statement. Per.S of the Czech I.Boguta.-M., 1991.
8. The world of philosophy. A book for reading. In the 2h-M., 1990.

English language:

1. Blackburn, S., *Think: A Compelling Introduction to Philosophy* (OUP, 2001)
2. Guttenplan, S., Hornsby, J. & Janaway, C., *Reading Philosophy: Selected Texts with a method for Beginners* (Blackwell, 2002)
3. Edward Craig, “Philosophy A very short introduction ”, Oxford, 2010
<http://emilkirkegaard.dk/en/wp-content/uploads/Philosophy-A-Very-Short-Introduction.pdf>
4. Philosophy of Science, A Text by Members of the Department of the History and Philosophy of Science of the University of Pittsburgh
http://fitelson.org/confirmation/salmon_introduction_to_philosophy_of_science.pdf
5. Philosophy and Logic, John Goodbye, Oxford 1992
6. E-books, magazines and online sources, including Internet

GRADING SCALE INCLUDING QUALITY POINTS:

Points	level	marks	traditional system marks
87- 100	A	4,0	excellent
80-86	B	3,33	good
74-79	C	3,0	good
68-73	D	2,33	satisfactory
61-67	E	2,0	satisfactory
31-60	F	0	unsatisfactory

Academic Integrity: Academic misconduct and dishonesty includes, but is not limited to, cheating, plagiarism, excessive absences, use of abusive or profane language, and disruptive and/or threatening behavior. All instances of academic dishonesty will be reported to the Dean's Department and other appropriate authorities. Students displaying acts of academic dishonesty are subject to grade adjustment, course failure, probation, suspension, or expulsion.

Evaluation policy.

The control of knowledge and quality of training is aimed at assessing the student's work for a semester, the degree of mastering theoretical knowledge, testing the skills of independent work, synthesizing the acquired knowledge and applying them in solving practical, professional tasks. The exam is conducted throughout the program of the discipline. At the appearance for the exam the student must have a record book, which he presents to the examiner at the beginning of the exam. Examinations are accepted by the lecturer of this stream with obligatory participation of the assistant. In preparing for the exam, students can use technical means, references of normative literature, visual aids, a curriculum on the subject.

With a view of intermediate check of knowledge of students the boundary control (PK) is carried out. During the semester, two boundary controls (periodic exams in parts) will be conducted in the form of a test and a written test. The main task of periodic exams is to motivate the student to constantly prepare and timely master the material. For each chapter, students take the current control (TC). The total score is 100 points. The distribution of scores on current and boundary controls is indicated in the thematic plan.

If a student picks 61-73 points for a semester, then he gets a "satisfactory" rating, from 74 to 86 points - "good", 87 and more - "excellent." Otherwise, the student must be trained in those TK assignments where there is a minimum number of points.

COURSE REQUIREMENTS (Due dates and requirements are subject to change):

1. **ATTENDANCE (Please see "Attendance" and "Tardiness" under Class Policies below).**
2. **PARTICIPATION IN DISCUSSION: (20% of course grade).**
To grade the discussion portion of the course, if you either ask one question or make one comment on that day that relates to the course lectures, presentations, or articles, then you will earn participation credit for that day. Your participation grade is calculated based on how often you talk during discussion times. To earn an A in participation, you must make one comment or ask one question at least half of the semester. From there, participation will be graded on a standard scale: Talking in half of the class meetings or more (90% - 100% of half of the class meetings) earns an A for this portion of the course; 80% - 89% (of half the class meetings) earns a B; 70 - 79%, a C; 60 - 69%, a D; 59% or lower, a failing grade. **BONUS: YOU WILL EARN AN A IN PARTICIPATION IF YOU HAVE NO (ZERO) UNEXCUSED ABSENCES FOR THE SEMESTER (See Attendance in the Class Policy Section below, for more information)!**
3. **PRESENTATION(S): (50% of course grade).**
During the semester, you will need to present at least one (and perhaps more, depending on the size of the class) article to the class, giving relevant information about the reading. I will assign the articles near the beginning of the semester. I will present at least one article as an example before we continue with your presentations. Here are three possible grades on the presentation: (1) If you are on time, are well-prepared and present the

material in an organized way, then you will earn an A on it; (2) if you are tardy (more than 5 minutes late by my watch), mainly read straight out of the book and not from your own notes, have not prepared well in general (e.g., skipping large parts of an article), or have no notes ready and you wing it, you will earn a C; and (3) If you attend class but do not give a presentation, or if you have an unexcused absence on the day of your presentation, you will earn an F for that presentation.

4. **MAIN CONTROL TEST (10% of course grade).** This is a test on the material covered in the class (Lectures, Skill Sheets, reading), up to and including sections of the course.

6. **SELF INDEPENDENT WORK (4 - 6 pages, 20% of course grade).** **The paper topic(s) will be posted on beforehand.** Note that, besides the standard grades of A, B, C, D, and F, I may issue a grade on papers of an AB, BC, CD, or DF, which are mid-grades, halfway between the two grades. I reserve the right to assign other mid-grades. These grades will be factored in at the end of the course to give an overall grade of A, B, C, D, or F (in accordance with IMF policy). In this paper, you will be expected to raise at least one good objection to your position and reply to that objection. **Due date: See Presentation Schedule/SIW**

12. COURSE POLICIES:

Absences: For IMF students, if you have THREE (3) or more UNexcused absences over the course of the semester, I reserve the right to withdraw you from this course. Excused absences will only be given in cases of medical emergencies, jury duty, funerals, participation in school activities, etc. I will require a physical copy of a physician's slip, etc., or the absence will not be excused. Also, I require advanced notice for excused absences, except in the case of medical emergencies, or your absence will not be excused. Examples of typical *unexcused* absences include: My car won't start, didn't know the timetable, my friend/hostess has problems and it's raining, I have a bad cold or feel ill (unless you get a physician's slip for it), I overslept, I had to study for another class, etc.

Tardiness: I reserve the right to withdraw you from the class if you are consistently late to class (e.g. 5 or 10 minutes). If you are late to class more than 3 times, I reserve the right to withdraw you from this course. What's the problem with being late? It disrespects the whole class - the teacher and your groupmates - if you are habitually late. It breaks the concentration of most everyone in the room, and if you come in and start asking questions of those next to you, they will only miss more of the class as well. In the student handbook, it says that an instructor can withdraw a student from a class for disrupting the class, and being continually late falls under this category, as interpreted by me!

Attendance Sheet: It is completely your responsibility to make sure that I mark you as being present, on the attendance sheet. If you come in after I take roll, it is your responsibility to ask at the end of class if I got you on the roll. If you leave class without making sure I have you on the roll for that day, I may not remember you were there, and will not give you credit for being there.

Mobile Phones, Computers, & Audio-Recording the Class: (1) You may not use your phone during class (for calling or texting), unless I specifically give you permission to do so. You may use your phones in our classroom *before* class starts, however. Turn your phone off unless you have an important call you're expecting; then please leave the room to take the call, only if it is an emergency. (2) Please do not use computers because a study shows that you and your

classmates will not do as well in the course if you use it in class (3) you may audio record the course, provided you obtain my permission beforehand.

Sleeping & Doing Homework in Class: You may not sleep in class. If you are tired, sit near the back of the class and you may stand for a bit to stay awake. You also may not do any homework for any class, including my class, during our class. Our class time is for trying to understand and discuss the philosophers and their philosophies.

Paper Deadlines: I accept no late papers (however, I will accept early papers). At my discretion, I may make other arrangements in advance; however, if any problem arises concerning that arrangement (e.g., not meeting the new agreed-upon deadline), I will revert back to the original "no late papers" policy.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACADEMIC SUCCESS: For every hour you spend in class, you should spend at least two (2) hours outside of class studying the material and completing your assignments. For instance, in this class, that comes to 5.5 hours of work a week outside of class. Students do not fail at the end of the semester. If a student is failing in the last week, it is because of what he or she has done throughout the semester. Keep up with the work. Keep track of your summaries and grades on your presentation and papers.

13. A LIST OF QUESTIONS AND TEST TASKS: (see Attachment 3)

Variant I

1. What is a worldview?

a) Fantastic reflection of reality; b) The system of views, values, ideals on the world. c) Religious - idealistic view of reality.

d) The process of reflecting the objective world in terms.

e) Syncretic understanding of the phenomena of nature.

2. What is the main question in philosophy?

a) What is truth? B) What is the relation of thinking to being?

c) What is the primary: spirit or nature? d) Do we know the outside world? . e) Is a person mortal or immortal?

3. "Everything flows, everything changes", which direction should this statement refer to? a)

Dialectical, b) Epistemological, c) Materialistic,

d) Metaphysical, e) Idealistic.

4. Who formulated the basic laws of dialectics on an idealistic basis? a) Marx, b) Hegel, c) Fichte, d) Kant, e) Feuerbach.

5. Who considered the subject of his philosophy an absolute spirit? a) Marx, b) Leibniz, c) Hegel, d) Feuerbach, e) Descartes.

6. Marx wrote that the essence of man is: a) In his beard, b) In his blood, c) In the aggregate of social relations, d) In needs, e) In national differences.

7. The main category in Schopenhauer's teaching: a) will, b) Intuition, c) Fear, d) Consciousness, e) Desire.

8. Which of the following judgments can belong only to the materialist? a) The laws of nature are created by man's thinking, b) the basic world is the world mind, c) everything real is reasonable, d) the world exists outside the consciousness of people. e) Bodies are composed of atoms.

9. The subject of interest in irrational philosophy is: a) Instincts, theory, reason, will, b) Instincts, intuitions, emotionally volitional processes, c) Emotional - volitional processes, unconscious, scientific cognition, d) Science, technology, reason, e) Will, unconscious, power, technique .