

**ANNOTATION**  
**work program of the discipline**  
**"Philosophy"**

Speciality	05/31/01 General medicine
Number of credits	In accordance with the RUP
Interim certification form (test/test with assessment/exam)	test

**I. The purpose of studying the discipline**

The goal of mastering the discipline Philosophy is to develop in the student a humanistic scientific worldview, systematic and critical thinking, and an active and responsible life position.

Tasks:

- contribute to the formation in students of a holistic, systemic understanding of the world and man's place in it;
- introduce students to a variety of worldviews, philosophical schools and directions,
- show how man's understanding of nature, society, knowledge and himself has changed over the course of history, especially in connection with the development of science;
- develop the ability to logically formulate, present and argue for your own vision of the problems under consideration and ways to resolve them;
- develop in students the skills of critical perception of any sources of information,
- mastering the techniques of conducting scientific discussion, polemics, and dialogue.
- familiarizing students with the social conditions of professional activity, which include ethical and legal relations of the scientific community and society, doctor and patient, pharmacist and doctor, medical community and the state;
- study of the theoretical foundations of professional biomedical ethics;

**II. Summary of the discipline**

**1. Philosophy, its subject and meaning.**

Philosophy is a theoretically developed worldview, a system of general categories, theoretical views on the world, the place of man in it, awareness of various forms of man's relationship to the world, which is based on the achievements of the sciences of nature and society and has a certain measure of logical evidence. The subject of philosophy is everything that exists in the fullness of its meaning and content. Philosophy is aimed not at defining external interactions and precise boundaries between parts and particles of the world, but at understanding their internal connection and unity. The main efforts of self-realized philosophical thought are directed towards finding the highest principle and meaning of existence. The main role, function of philosophy is to make a person a person, to fill a person's life with the highest meaning, ideas and lasting values.

**2. Historical types of philosophy.**

Ancient philosophy (VI century BC - VI century AD) was characterized by cosmologism, i.e. the desire to understand the essence of nature, space, and the world. In addition, questions were considered

associated with the subjective world of man, the first ideas about government took place. Medieval philosophy (I-II - XV centuries) became the "handmaiden of theology"; theocentrism and scholasticism determined its essence. The philosophy of the Renaissance (XV - XVI centuries) was a new reading (revival) of the ancient heritage. The main trends of philosophy are anthropocentrism and humanism. The philosophy of the New Age (XVII - XIX centuries) is oriented towards science and, above all, natural science and mathematics. The era of industrial revolutions led to the rapid development of mechanics. The absolutization of the laws of mechanics gave rise to such a movement in philosophy as mechanism. Particularly noteworthy is German classical philosophy, which had a huge influence on all philosophical thought of the 19th and 20th centuries. The philosophy of the 20th century is characterized by a new stage in the development of European philosophical thought and is associated with such movements as existentialism, hermeneutics, phenomenology, pragmatism, structuralism, postmodernism, etc. Philosophical schools of the 20th century continue to develop today.

### **3. Theory of knowledge. The problem of truth. The structure of scientific knowledge.**

Development of the doctrine of the method of cognition of the laws of nature. Cognition as a subject of philosophical analysis. Structure of knowledge: sensory and rational, everyday and scientific, empirical and theoretical knowledge. Truth and its criteria. Practice, its structure and types.

**4. Biosocial nature of man. Society. Global problems of our time.** The main issue that social philosophy solves is the interaction of society and man, the influence of man on society depending on his changing needs (material, spiritual). Society is presented in the form of invisible connections between people in the form of social institutions (language, family, money, state), social communities (age, ethnic, professional). The study of social philosophy provides a person with a holistic picture of the world, society, man and the meaning of his life. It becomes a leading component of philosophy, to some extent relegating the philosophy of nature to the background. They turn to it every time it is necessary to find a way out of the crisis in which society finds itself, when new ideas for a way out of the current situation are required. Social philosophy includes the concept of global problems of humanity and their main features, characteristics of the causes and sources of global problems, analysis of measures taken to prevent global thermonuclear war and pollution of the environment and atmosphere.

### **5. Philosophy of medicine and bioethics.**

Origins, subject, relevance and goals of bioethics. The problem of life and death. Euthanasia. Reproductive technologies. Bioethics and genetic engineering. Cloning. Transplantology. Experiments on animals and humans. Global bioethical problems of our time.