

Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine
V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University

APPROVED

Dean

Ivan KARPENKO

2023

Philosophy

The program for the 1st year students of medical faculty

Educational qualification level	- Master
Direction of training	-22 «Health care»
Specialty	-222 «Medicine»
Educational program	-Medicine
Type of discipline	-Required
School of Medicine	

2023/2024

The program is recommended for approval by the Academic Council of the School of Philosophy June 30, 2023, protocol № 7

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The program was approved at a meeting of the Department of Cultural Studies and Philosophy of Science

June 4, 2023, protocol № 14

Head of the Department of
Cultural Studies and
Philosophy of Science

Dmitriy PETRENKO

The program is agreed with the guarantor of educational program "Medicine" Guarantor of educational (professional/scientific) program (project team leader)

Full Professor, MD

Yevhenii NIKOLENKO

The program was approved by the Methodical Commission of the Medical Faculty June, 09, 2023, Minutes № 10

Chairman
of the Methodical Commission of the Medical Faculty

Olha GOVALENKOVA

INTRODUCTION

The program of the discipline **Philosophy** (required course) is the part of the educational professional program for the students of the first year with specialty 222 Medicine.

1. Description of the academic discipline

Educational program of the discipline **Philosophy** includes all main topics supposed for the students of medical specialities.

1.1. The aim of the discipline consists in acquainting students with the most important aspects, concepts and theories of philosophy and supposes mastering the follow competencies:

- ***General Competencies (GC):***

GC01. Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis; ability to study and obtain new knowledge.

GC02. Ability to use the obtained knowledge in practical situations.

GC03. Ability to adaptation and action in a new situation.

GC04. Ability to make reasonable decisions, work in a command, skills of interpersonal communication.

GC05. Ability to formulate own thoughts as orally so in written form; ability to communicate in correct language.

GC06. Abilities of using informational and communicational technologies; ability to looking for and working through information from different sources.

GC07. Ability to act consciously and socially responsibly.

- ***Special (Professional)Competencies (PC):***

PC1. Skills of questioning.

1.2. **The main tasks** of the discipline **Philosophy** are:

- understanding the essence of main philosophic problems and questions,
- knowledge of main facts from the history of philosophic thought,
- ability to read and analyse philosophic literature,
- ability to analyse main moments of philosophic thought.

1.3. Amount of credits – 3,0

1.4. Total academic hours – 90

1.5. Description of the academic discipline	
<u>Normative</u> / Elective	
Full-time study form	Correspondence form
Year of study	
1st	-
Semester	
1st	-
Lectures	
20 h	-
Practical	
20 h	-
Laboratory classes	
0 h	-
Self-study work	
50 h	-
Individual tasks	
0 h	

1.6. Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)

According to the requirements of the program, students must demonstrate the follow results of their study:

PLO 1 – mastering common and special fundamental and professional knowledge, abilities, skills and competencies necessary for carrying out typical professional tasks in the sphere of medicine and social work.

PLO 2 – use of obtained knowledge in the existing health care system for optimization of own professional activity and participation in solving practical tasks of the system.

PLO 3 – keeping the ethical codex of doctor, that provides necessary personal qualities of specialist.

2. Thematic plan of discipline

Theme 1. PHILOSOPHY, ITS PROBLEMS' CIRCLE AND ITS PLACE AMONG OTHER SCIENCES.

What is the philosophy: a science or an art? The philosophy's place among other sciences. A subject matter of the philosophy. The philosophy's main constituents: ontology, epistemology (gnoseology), ethics, aesthetics, philosophical anthropology, social philosophy. The main directions and doctrines: materialism, idealism, dualism, monism, pluralism, agnosticism. The different versions of the basic question of philosophy. The main functions of the philosophy: - worldviewing, - epistemological, - methodological, - praxiological, - axiological. The problem of a method in the philosophy. Historical and topical methods in studying the philosophy.

Theme 2. PROBLEMS OF PHILOSOPHY'S ORIGIN. THE ANTIQUE PHILOSOPHY.

Myth, religion and pre-philosophy in the primitive society. Conditions of the philosophy's emergence. The Orient and Occident worldview paradigms, their origins and consequence. The religion, philosophy and science in the Ancient Greece. The particularities of the ancient-greek mentality. The before-Socrates philosophy (seven sages, the Miletus school, Pythagoras, Heraclitus, Parmenides, Empedocles). Eleatics and their role in the growing of European science and culture, the discovery of logic. Problems of changing and constancy in Parmenides' and Heraclitus' doctrines. The Zeno's moving aporias. The antique atomism and Epicurism. Sophists and relative approach to the problems of ethics and cognition. The

dialectical method of Socrates and its importance for the development of the antique and world philosophy. The Plato's philosophy (the theories of ideas, cognition and ideal states). The weakness of the Plato's theories and its meaning for the future development of philosophy. The philosophy of Aristotle (logics, metaphysics, physics, ethics and "politics"). The meaning of Aristotle's philosophy for the future development of the philosophy and science. Hellenistic and Roman philosophy (academics, peripatetics, Epicurists, Stoicists, Neo-Platonists, Kinics, Sceptics, Eclectists).

Theme 3. THE MEDIAEVAL AND RENAISSANCE PHILOSOPHY.

The influence of Christianity on the worldview of the late Roman Empire. Boethius and the end of antique philosophy in the West and East parts of the empire. The first Christian philosophers (Origen, Tertullian and others.), Patristics. Philosophical and theological views of St. Augustine (doctrines about time, God, the human soul and salvation). "Areopagitics" and their role in the development of Christian philosophy. Theocentrism, creationism and St. Augustine's authority as distinctive features of the Mediaeval philosophy. Arabian philosophy. Averroes and the doctrine of the truth duality. Emergence of Scholasticism. The dispute about universals' nature. Nominalists, Realists and Conceptual Realists. The Scholastic philosophy of St. Thomas Aquinas. Thomism and Neothomism. The Mediaeval philosophy's influence on the further development of science, philosophy, worldview. Renaissance philosophy, its humanism, anthropocentrism, antiquity authority.

Theme 4. THE ORIENT PHILOSOPHY .

Indian philosophy, its peculiarities (religious character, faith in reincarnation, practical trend). "Vedas" and "Upanishads". The

orthodox and non-orthodox systems of the Ancient India. The orthodox systems: vedanta, mimansa, vaisheshica, nyaya, sankhya, yoga. Advaita-vedanta, vishishta-advaita-vedanta, dwaita-vedanta and their role in the spiritual life of India. Neovedantism (Vivekananda, Radhakrishnan, Aurobindo, Tagor). Yoga as a philosophical system, science and life mean. Non-orthodox systems: charvaka (locayata), jainism and buddhism. Chinese philosophy and its peculiarities. "Six schools ": natural metaphysics Yin - Yang, confucianism, moism, school of names, legism, taoism. Confucianism as a system of the ethical philosophy. Debt, tao and humanity as the confucianism concepts. The role of confucianism in chinese worldview and culture. "Book of changes" and its role in the chinese spiritual culture. Taoism as science, religious and philosophical system. Analogies and parallels between the orient philosophy and modern western sciences.

Theme 5. THE NEW TIME PHILOSOPHY.

Emergence of new worldview and philosophy in XVI-XVII c. Empiricism of F. Bacon: induction, negation of scholasticism and practical character; the doctrine of idols (idols of the tribe, of the cave, of the market-place, of the theatre, of the school). A problem of induction through the complete and incomplete enumeration. Rationalism of R. Descartes: the rules for managing the mind, the method of cartesian doubt ("I think, therefore I am"), the principle of dualism (the dualism of soul and body, of consciousness and matter etc.). The rationalist philosophy of B. Spinoza: the doctrine of the Universe as a universal divine substation or God and ethical conclusions of it. The rationalist philosophy of Leibniz: logical and epistemological premises, the doctrines about monads and theodicea (the justification of God). The further development of empiricism in XVII-XVIII cc. The materialism of Th. Hobbes. The sensualism of J. Locke: the doctrine of simple and complex ideas, of perception, of truth and error. The idealism of G. Berkeley: negation of matter and conception of existing. The scepticism of D. Hume: doctrines of memory and

perception, of causality, negation of matter and the human ego substantivity, sceptical conclusions. The influence of the English empiricism on the further development of philosophy.

Theme 6. CLASSICAL GERMAN PHILOSOPHY.

The German philosophy of the middle of XVIII c. (Wolf's metaphysics). The early Kant's philosophy (the conception of the Universe origin) and his Copernican revolution. Kant's theory of cognition ("Criticism of pure mind"): phenomena and things in themselves, space and time as a priori forms of perception; perception, reason and mind and their functions; antinomies of pure mind; possibilities of metaphysics as a strict science). Kant's ethics ("Criticism of practical mind" and others): pure and practical laws, categorical imperative, love and duty. Kant's aesthetics ("Criticism of judgement ability"). The philosophical views of Fichte: the criticism of the Kant's things in themselves conception, the doctrine of I and non-I. The Schelling's philosophy of identity: the basic question of philosophy, conscious and unconscious identity and evolution of the Universe, the doctrine about myth and the true art. The dialectical logics of Hegel and its substantiation. The application of dialectical logics in the philosophy of nature, religion, history and so forth. The influence of Hegel's philosophy on the further development of the world philosophy. The philosophy of Feuerbach.

Theme 7. THE MARXIST PHILOSOPHY.

Sources and premises of the Marxist philosophy. The basic constituents of the Marxist philosophy: materialism and dialectics. The early Marx's philosophy ('Economic-philosophical manuscripts of 1844'): doctrines of dialectical development of the human person from the primitive state to the communist one, the concept of communism. The Marxist ontology: the doctrine about the development of nature and materialist dialectics, doctrines about

forms of movement (physic, chemic, biologic and social). Marxism on the man's origin. The social-economical theory and the philosophy of history ('Capital'), reasons of their erroneousness. The evolution of the marxist philosophy after Marx.

Theme 8. THE IRRATIONALIST PHILOSOPHY.

Mysticism, rationalism and irrationalism. The german mysticists: Eckeharten and Boehme. The irrationalist philosophy of J.J.Rousseau. The pre-existentialism of S.Kierkegaard: the doctrines of three stages of the person's development (aesthetic, ethic and religious), of dialectical jumps and so forth. The A.Schopenhauer's philosophy of life ("The world as will and representation"): the concept of the will to life, its manifestations, the suffering of the will to life and its reasons and ways of deliverence. The Nietzsche's philosophy of life: concepts of the will to might, of life, of the eternal return, views on cognition, science, moral, religion and so forth. Stylistical peculiarities of Nietzsche's philosophy. The intuitivism of A.Bergson: concepts of the elan vital (vital gust, impulse), duration, views on place and role of instinct, intellect and intuition, conception of the religion's and moral's origins.

Theme 9. THE POSITIVE, ANALYTICAL AND PRAGMATIST PHILOSOPHY.

The positive philosophy of O.Compte: the lyw of three stages of the society and thinking development (theological, metaphysical and positive stages), the law of submission of imagination to observation, the encyclopaedic law of sciences classification, views on the social cognition and sociology. The synthetic philosophy of H.Spenser: the doctrine of cognizable and non-cognizable, the evolutionist doctrine, synthetism. The inductive logics of J.St.Mill.

The empiriocriticism of E.Mach and R.Avenarius: the law of the thinking economizing, criteria and specimens of scientificity, views on the role and functions of philosophy. Neopositivism and analytical philosophy. Emergence and ideas of the Vienna philosophical group. M.Schlick's theory of verification. Critique of the verification principle, K.Popper's conception of falsification. Views on criteria of meaning and nonsense of statements; true, erroneous and senseless statements. The doctrine of conceptual - linguistical frameworks. Attempts of the universal scientific language creation: Phenomenalism and physicalism. B.Russell's logical atomism. L.Wittgenstein's philosophy of the everyday language. A problem of correlation between solipsism and realism. Emergence of pragmatism (pragmatic ideas of C.Pierce): critique of the "cartesian doubt", concept of the faith as a readiness to do in the corresponding way, the pragmatist criterion of truth (truth as the way of achievement of some or another purposes), the solution of the problem of contradiction between the pluralism of the ways of the same purpose achievement and the demand of existing only the single absolute truth. W.James' pragmatism: the development of Pierce's ideas, the doctrines of the plural Universe and the pragmatist expedience of the faith in god. The instrumental pragmatism (instrumentalism) of Dewey: contextualism of truth, concepts and scientific theories as the instruments of some or other purposes achievement. Conceptual pragmatism (Lewis).

Theme 10. EPISTEMOLOGY AND THE PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCES. POSTPOSITIVIST CONCEPTIONS OF SCIENCE.

The subject matter of epistemology: the definition of truth, criteria of truth, cognition possibilities and subject-object correlation during the cognition. The classical (correspondal) conception of truth and its problems (the problem of nature of the cognized reality, the

problem of the correspondence character, the problem of truth criterion and the problem of paradoxes). Semantic, coherent and pragmatic conceptions of truth and their problems. Contextuality of truth, the absolute and relational truths. Truth as evidence. The subject matter of the philosophy of science, ontologic and epistemologic moments of the philosophy of science. The definition of science, ~the difference between the science and pseudoscience and its criteria. Constituents of the scientific knowledge: concepts, axioms, postulates, laws and inception principles, models, scientific hypothesis and theories. Their instrumentalist, semantic and operationalist definitions. A problem of correlation of the theoretical and empirical in scientific cognition. Induction and deduction in the scientific cognition. Problems of verification, falsification and conventionalism in the scientific cognition. Kuhn - Feurabend's thesis. I. Lakatos' theory of the development of science. Specifics of the humanitarian sciences and unfitness of the nature sciences' criteria for them. Truth in the humanitarian sciences: hermeneutics and structuralism. The hermeneutics as an art of interpretation. The hermeneutic circle and means of its solution. Fields of the hermeneutics using. Structuralism and its applications in different sciences. Two viewpoints on the problem of the scientific knowledge analyzing: logical and historical ones. "The structure of scientific revolutions" by T. Kuhn: a paradigm, a normal science, the puzzles' solution, anomalies and crises, scientific revolutions and revision of the history of science development. The strong and weak sides of Kuhn's theory. St. Toulmin's theory of the evolutionary development of science: internal and external factors of the science evolution, populations of the scientific idea and the struggle between them, the intellectual selection and ecology. The epistemologic anarchism of P. Feurabend: uncompatibility and impossibility of the competing theories comparison (the Kuhn - Feurabend's thesis), the critique of rationalism, conception of the science as the XX c. myth.

Theme 11. PHENOMENOLOGY AND EXISTENTIALISM. PHILOSOPHICAL ANTHROPOLOGY.

Necessity of the philosophy as a strict science. Husserl's phenomenology as the philosophy of that kind: antipsychologism, the concept of eidoses, conception of truth as evidence, transcendent and psycho-physic ego, monadology and solipsism. The problem of the transcendent and psycho-physic ego and its solution in Scheller's and Levinas' works. The existential phenomenology of M. Heidegger: the being, the real, the presence as origin concepts, concepts of nothing, horror, fear, existentials, care, time, life-in-the world, truth as unhiddenness. The ties of Heidegger's phenomenology with the traditional metaphysics. The origin premises of existentialism. Kierkegaard as a predecessor of existentialism. J.P. Sartre's existentialism: life-in-itself and life-for-itself, the proof of external world existence, the doctrine of freedom, and соціально-політичні sights. "Is the life worth to be lived?" - A. Camus' philosophy of revolt and absurdity. Existentialism Of K. Jaspers: the doctrines of philosophic faith and its substitutes, of the historic time and the sense of history. A person as the unity of the natural, social and spiritual in the man. Antique anthropology: the person as microcosm, the person as a social animal. Mediaeval anthropology: the person as an image and likeness of God. The person and culture, the person and language. The consciousness and unconsciousness in the man. Problems and paradoxes of modelling of the human consciousness. Behaviorism and cognitive psychology. Orthodox and non-orthodox theories of psychoanalysis. The psychoanalytic theory of Freud: map of the human psychics (Id - it, Ego - I, Super-ego - censor), principles of pleasure and death, the interpretation of human culture, moral, civilisation. The non-orthodox alternative of A. Adler. The analytic psychology of K.G. Jung: map of psychics (a person (mask), anima/animus, shadow, selfness), conception of collective unconsciousness and archetypes. The transpersonal psychology and its philosophic interpretations. The transpersonal theories of S. Grof (conception of perinatal matrixes) and K. Wilber (conception of the personal evolution stages).

Theme 12. SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY. PHILOSOPHY OF

HISTORY.

The person and mankind, the person as a member of society. Biological origins of the human society. Problems of man's emergence and evolution (social aspects). A communication as a factor of the person's and society's evolution. An evolution of views on the nature of society from the Antiquity to XX century: conceptions of ancient greeks, ancient chinese and indian philosophers, a conception of the natural state and social agreement in theories of Hobbes and Locke. Hegel's theory of emergence and development of the state and society. The society and the state, problems of emergence of the state: juridical, economical, military and other aspects. The marxist views on state and society: social classes and economical aspects. The person, family, private property and the state: problems of an origin, correlation and functioning. Demographical problems. The society and the culture: culture as a mean of man's being. The play-element of culture and its manifestation in the life of society. The society and the religion. Ancient greek, indian and chinese conceptions of history: the history as movement by circle. Hebrew and christian conceptions: the history as the movement forward, concept of the beginning and finishment of the world history. A faith in progress (social, technical, economical and so forth) as the basis of the new time conceptions of history. A. Komte's and H. Spener's conceptions of it. Historicism and antihistoricism. The antihistoricist theory of K. Popper. Civilizational, formational and informational theories of history. Civilizational theories of O. Spengler and A. Toynbee. Formational theories of Marx and modern economists- and historian-thinkers. The informational theory of E. Toffler.

3. Structure of the study discipline

Themes	Hours				
	Full-time study form				
	Total	including			
	lectures	practice	ind	SSW	
Theme 1. PHILOSOPHY, ITS PROBLEMS' CIRCLE AND ITS PLACE AMONG OTHER SCIENCES.	2	2		4	
Theme 2. PROBLEMS OF PHILOSOPHY'S ORIGIN. THE ANTIQUE PHILOSOPHY.	2	2		6	
Theme 3. THE MEDIAEVAL AND RENAISSANCE PHILOSOPHY.	1	1		2	
Theme 4. THE ORIENT PHILOSOPHY.	3	3		6	
Theme 5. THE NEW TIME PHILOSOPHY.	1	1		5	
Theme 6. CLASSICAL GERMAN PHILOSOPHY.	2	2		4	
Theme 7. THE MARXIST PHILOSOPHY.	1	1		2	
Theme 8. THE IRRATIONALIST PHILOSOPHY.	1	1		3	
Theme 9. THE POSITIVE, ANALYTICAL AND PRAGMATIST PHILOSOPHY.	2	2		5	
Theme 10. EPISTEMOLOGY AND THE PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCES. POSTPOSITIVIST CONCEPTIONS OF SCIENCE.	2	2		5	

Theme 11. PHENOMENOLOGY AND EXISTENTIALISM. PHILOSOPHICAL ANTHROPOLOGY.		1	1		3
Theme 12. SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY. PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY.		2	2		5
Total	90	20	20		50

4. Themes of lectures

№	Themes	Hours
1.	Theme 1. PHILOSOPHY, ITS PROBLEMS' CIRCLE AND ITS PLACE AMONG OTHER SCIENCES.	2
2.	Theme 2. PROBLEMS OF PHILOSOPHY'S ORIGIN. THE ANTIQUE PHILOSOPHY.	2
3.	Theme 3. THE MEDIAEVAL AND RENAISSANCE PHILOSOPHY.	1
4.	Theme 4. THE ORIENT PHILOSOPHY.	3
5.	Theme 5. THE NEW TIME PHILOSOPHY.	1
6.	Theme 6. CLASSICAL GERMAN PHILOSOPHY.	2
7.	Theme 7. THE MARXIST PHILOSOPHY.	1
8.	Theme 8. THE IRRATIONALIST PHILOSOPHY.	1
9.	Theme 9. THE POSITIVE, ANALYTICAL AND PRAGMATIST PHILOSOPHY.	2

10.	Theme 10. EPISTEMOLOGY AND THE PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCES. POSTPOSITIVIST CONCEPTIONS OF SCIENCE.	1
11.	Theme 11. PHENOMENOLOGY AND EXISTENTIALISM. PHILOSOPHICAL ANTHROPOLOGY.	2
12.	Theme 12. SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY. PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY.	2
Total		20

5. Themes of practical lessons

№	Themes	Hours
1.	Theme 1. PHILOSOPHY, ITS PROBLEMS' CIRCLE AND ITS PLACE AMONG OTHER SCIENCES.	2
2.	Theme 2. PROBLEMS OF PHILOSOPHY'S ORIGIN. THE ANTIQUE PHILOSOPHY.	2

3.	Theme 3. THE MEDIAEVAL AND RENAISSANCE PHILOSOPHY.	1
4.	Theme 4. THE ORIENT PHILOSOPHY.	3
5.	Theme 5. THE NEW TIME PHILOSOPHY.	1
6.	Theme 6. CLASSICAL GERMAN PHILOSOPHY.	2
7.	Theme 7. THE MARXIST PHILOSOPHY.	1
8.	Theme 8. THE IRRATIONALIST PHILOSOPHY.	1
9	Theme 9. THE POSITIVE, ANALYTICAL AND PRAGMATIST PHILOSOPHY.	2
10.	Theme 10. EPISTEMOLOGY AND THE PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCES. POSTPOSITIVIST CONCEPTIONS OF SCIENCE.	1
11.	Theme 11. PHENOMENOLOGY AND EXISTENTIALISM. PHILOSOPHICAL ANTHROPOLOGY.	2
12.	Theme 12. SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY. PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY.	2
	Total	20

6. Tasks for students` self-work study

№	Themes	Hours
1.	Theme 1. PHILOSOPHY, ITS PROBLEMS' CIRCLE AND ITS PLACE AMONG OTHER SCIENCES.	4
2.	Theme 2. PROBLEMS OF PHILOSOPHY'S ORIGIN. THE ANTIQUE PHILOSOPHY.	6
3.	Theme 3. THE MEDIAEVAL AND RENAISSANCE PHILOSOPHY.	2
4.	Theme 4. THE ORIENT PHILOSOPHY.	6
5.	Theme 5. THE NEW TIME PHILOSOPHY.	5
6.	Theme 6. CLASSICAL GERMAN PHILOSOPHY.	4
7.	Theme 7. THE MARXIST PHILOSOPHY.	2
8.	Theme 8. THE IRRATIONALIST PHILOSOPHY.	3
9.	Theme 9. THE POSITIVE, ANALYTICAL AND PRAGMATIST PHILOSOPHY.	5
10.	Theme 10. EPISTEMOLOGY AND THE PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCES. POSTPOSITIVIST CONCEPTIONS OF SCIENCE.	5
11.	Theme 11. PHENOMENOLOGY AND EXISTENTIALISM. PHILOSOPHICAL ANTHROPOLOGY.	3
12.	Theme 12. SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY. PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY.	5
7.	Total	50

7. Individual research work for the course of Philosophy isn't supposed.

8. Control methods

Current control

- Evaluation of students' knowledge on control program questions.
- Evaluation of practical tasks.
- Express-testing on the key-questions.

Final control (examination)

Evaluation of students' understanding theoretical and practical program material on the whole, their ability of creative using obtained knowledge and skills.

9. Calculation of the points

T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	Total	Examination	Total
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	120	80	200

Criteria for assessing student achievement in the current control

Traditional evaluation	Criteria for evaluation
«8»	The student has deep strong and systematic knowledge in the scope of the current course. Independently, competently and consistently, with exhaustive completeness, he/she searches the data of additional literature, unmistakably answers questions with the ability to characterize the processes of philosophy; clearly and correctly defines and describes the content of philosophic terms and concepts, with knowledge of the methods of philosophical work, without errors drew up a protocol of practical training, correctly applying scientific terms and concepts.

«7»	The student has a solid knowledge of the entire theoretical course, reveals the content of the study material, gives full definitions of concepts and terms, a minor violations in the sequence of presentation or the use of philosophic independently, with knowledge of the method performed practical work, inaccuracies in the work or admitted inaccuracies in solving situational problems.
«6»	The student knows the basic educational material, but in its presentation significant mistakes, gives simple examples, insufficient definitions, characterizes only general issues, has not completed the practical task, made mistakes in solving situational problems.
«5»	The student knows the basic educational material, but in its presentation makes mistakes, gives simple examples, insufficient definitions, characterizes only general issues, has not completed the practical task, made mistakes in solving situational problems.

The score on the national scale is set in accordance with the rating scale:

Rating scale

The sum of points for all types of educational activities during the semester	Score on a national scale	
	for a four-level rating scale	for a two-level rating scale
180-200	excellent	pass
150-179	good	
120-149	satisfactorily	
0-119	Not satisfactorily	not pass

10. Recommended literature

Basic literature:

1. Baggini [Julian](#), Macaro [Antonia](#). Life: A User's Manual: Philosophy for (Almost) Any Eventuality // Ebury Publishing, 2020.
2. Biletsky Igor, Malyshenko Alina. PHILOSOPHY. Educational book // Kharkiv, 2010.
3. Chatterjee Satishchandra , Datta Dhirendramohan. An Introduction to Indian Philosophy // Rupa Publications, 2018.
4. Kenny Anthony . A New History of Western Philosophy// Oxford University Press, 2020.
5. Klagge James C. Wittgenstein's Artillery: Philosophy as Poetry // MIT Press, 2021.
6. Powers John, Fieser James. Scriptures of the World's Religions // McGraw-Hill Education, 2017.
7. Radhakrishnan, S. (Sarvepalli).Contemporary Indian philosophy, 2020.
8. Russell Bertrand. History of Western Philosophy // Routledge Classics, Pocket Books, 2013.
9. Stumpf Samuel Enoch , Fieser James . Philosophy : a historical survey with essential readings // McGraw-Hill Education, 2015.

Additional literature:

1. Blackmore Susan. Consciousness: A Very Short Introduction // Oxford University Press , 2018.
2. Nagel Jennifer. Knowledge: A Very Short Introduction // Oxford University Press, 2014.
3. Phinith Chanthalangsy and John Crowley. Philosophy. A South-South Perspective. Manual // Published in 2014 by the United Nations Educational, 2014.
4. Humphreys P. The Oxford Handbook of Philosophy of Science. – Oxford University Press, 2016.
5. Estlund D. The Oxford Handbook of Political Philosophy. – Oxford University Press, 2017.
6. Cappelen H., Gendler T., Hawthorne J. The Oxford Handbook

of Philosophical Methodology. – Oxford University Press, 2016.

11. Information resources:

1. Site of the the Vernadsky's Ukrainian National Library (Офіційний сайт Національної бібліотеки України імені В.І. Вернадського), URL: <https://www.nbuv.gov.ua>
2. Electronic Library of the Skovoroda's Institute of Philosophy (Електронна бібліотека матеріалів з філософії Інституту філософії ім. Г.С.Сковороди), URL: <https://www.filosof.com.ua/links.htm>
3. Site: The Gutenberg Project, URL: <https://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks>
4. Site: zlibrary , URL: <https://ua1lib.org>