
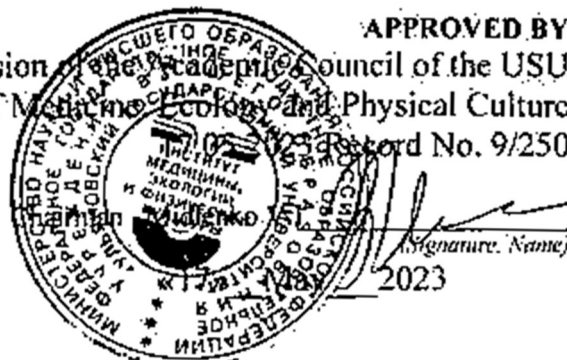


Ministry of science and high education RF Ulyanovsk State University	Form	
F-Educational plan of the discipline		

APPROVED BY
by the decision of the Academic Council of the USU
Institute of Medicine, Ecology and Physical Culture
Record No. 9/250



EDUCATIONAL PLAN

Discipline	Philosophy
Faculty	Medical faculty of T.Z. Biktimirov
Department	Philosophy
Year of training	2

Direction (specialty) 31.05.01 General medicine

the code of the direction (specialty), full name

Orientation (profile/specialty): not provided

Form of training full-time

full-time, part-time, part-time (specify only those that are being implemented)

Date of introduction into the academic process at Ulyanovsk State University

« 1 » 09 2023

Revised at the Department meeting, Record No. 4 of April « 17 » 2024

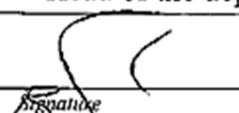
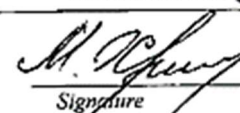
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Information about the author:

Full name	Department	Academic degree, position
Yulia S. Shkurko	Philosophy	Cand. of Sci., Docent

Agreed	Agreed
Head of the department of Philosophy	Head of the graduating Department
 Signature	 Signature
V.A. Bazhanov Full name	Wize-Khripunova M.A./ Full name
« <u>20</u> » <u>May</u> <u>2023</u> r.	« <u>20</u> » <u>May</u> <u>2023</u> r.

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1. OBJECTIVES AND AIM OF PHILOSOPHY

The aim of discipline is to contribute to the building learners' competences assigned to the course.

The course has the following objectives:

- to acquaint students with the origin and the development of philosophy, major philosophical approaches, areas of philosophical study, conceptions, concepts, key issues,
- to introduce students to the ideas of the major figures of philosophy,
- to provide students with fundamental principles and techniques of philosophical cognition;
- to facilitate development of the ability to logically formulate and reasonably defend own position,
- to develop students' critical thinking,
- to contribute to the broaden scientific and cultural outlook of the students,
- to introduce students to the philosophical issues connected with the areas of future professional activities.

2. PLACE OF THE SUBJECT IN THE STRUCTURE OF GEP:

The module is a core (Б1.О.07) and obligatory; it is run in the 3-d term for sophomore students.


For successful mastery of Philosophy, the students should have knowledge in Bioethics, History of Medicine, Physics, Mathematics, History, and Chemistry

The knowledge, abilities and skills obtained in the course will be useful for further study such disciplines as Nanotechnology in Medicine, Dialogue between a doctor and a patient (diseases of the cardiovascular system), Disciplines of choice, Topical Issues of Hospital Surgery, Surgical Gastroenterology and Endoscopy, Palliative Medicine, Diabetology and Emergency Endocrinology, Topical Issues of HIV Infection, Clinical Electrocardiography, and Final Certification.

3. LIST OF EXPECTED RESULTS OF INSTRUCTION ON THE SUBJECT (UNIT), CORELATED WITH PLANNED RESULTS OF COMPLETING THE PROGRAM

The study of the subject «Philosophy» within the completion of the educational program is directed towards the formation of the following general and professional competences in students:

Index of competence	The content of competence	Learning outcomes		
		To know	To be able to	To master
UC-1	able to carry out a critical analysis of problem situations based on a systematic approach, to develop a strategy for action	know the methods of developing an action strategy for identifying and solving a problem situation	to be able to apply the methods of a systematic approach and critical analysis of problem situations	apply the methods of a systematic approach and critical analysis of problem situations

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UC-5	able to analyze and take into account the diversity of cultures in the process of intercultural interaction	know the patterns and features of the socio-historical development of various cultures	to be able to understand and tolerate the diversity of society	possess the methods and skills of effective intercultural interaction
UC-6	able to determine and implement the priorities of his own activity and ways to improve it based on self-esteem and lifelong education	know the techniques of self-assessment, self-control and self-development using health-preserving approaches	to be able to solve the problems of own personal and professional development, to determine and implement the priorities for improving own activities	possess technologies and skills for managing and improving learning activity based on self-esteem, self-control and principles of self-education throughout life, including using health-preserving approaches and techniques

4. VOLUME OF THE SUBJECT

4.1. Volume of the subject in credit points (total): 3 credit points

4.2. On types of academic workload (in hours): 108


Type of academic work	Number of hours (form of education)		
	Total according to the plan	Including on semesters	
		№ semester: 3	№ semester
1	2	3	4
Work of students with a teacher			
Classes:			
lectures	36	36	
practical classes and seminars			
lab classes (practical lessons)			
Independent study	72	72	
Concurrent control (number and type: a test, a colloquium, a report)			
Course paper			
Types of intermediate attestation (examination, test)	Test	Test	
Total number of hours on the subject	108	108	

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4.3. Contents of the discipline (module). Distribution of hours on themes and kinds of study

Form of Training: **full-time course**

Title of the units and topics	Total	Kind of training				Forms of formative assessment
		Face-to-face training		Contact hours	Independent study	
		Lectures	Seminars and workshops			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>UNIT 1 The introduction to Philosophy</i>						
Topic 1. What is philosophy?		2		2	2	Test
Topics 2. The major, categories and approaches of philosophical study		2		2	2	Test
<i>UNIT 2 History of Philosophy</i>						
Topic 3. The famous presocratic philosophers and the main focus of their research		1		1	2	Test
Topic 4. Philosophy of Socrates		1		1	2	Test
Topic 5. Philosophy of Plato		2		2	2	Test
Topic 6. Philosophy of Aristotle		2		2	2	Test
Topic 7. Early Christian and Medieval philosophy		-	-		2	Test
Topic 8. Philosophy in the thirteenth century		-	-		2	Test
Topic 9. Oxford philosophers		-	-		4	Test
Topic 10. Renaissance philosophy		-	-		4	Test
Topic 11. Rationalism (Descartes, Spinoza, Leibniz) vs Empiricism (Locke, Berkeley, Hume)		4		4	4	Test
Topic 12. The Critical Philosophy of Kant		2		2	4	Test
Test 13. The Philosophy of Enlightenment					2	Test
Topic 14. German Idealism and Materialism		-			4	Test
Topic 15. The Utilitarians		-			4	Test

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Topic 16. The Features of the Philosophy in the end of nineteenth and twentieth Century		2		2	2	Test
<i>UNIT 3 The major issues of philosophical studies</i>						
Topic 17. How Do We Know Anything? Other Minds		2		2	4	Test
Topic 18. Consciousness		2		2	4	Test
Topic 19. The Mind-Body Problem		2		2	4	Test
Topic 20. Free Will		2		2	4	Test
Topic 21. Right and Wrong		2		2	4	Test
Topic 22. Justice		2		2	4	Test
Topic 23. The Meaning of Life		2		2	4	Test
<i>UNIT 4. Philosophy of Medicine</i>						
Topic 24. Core philosophical concepts in medicine and health care		2		2	4	Test
Topic 25. Patients and medical knowledge		2		2	4	Test
In total	108	36		36	72	

5. CONTENT OF THE COURSE

UNIT 1. THE INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY

Topic 1. What is philosophy?

What is philosophy? Different approaches to definition of Philosophy. Philosophy as the study of general and fundamental problems (existence, knowledge, values, reason, mind, and language, and others).

Why study philosophy? Philosophy deals with fundamental questions about the meaning of our existence. Learning to think more clearly about a wide range of questions.

What are philosophers? What do they do?

The limits of what philosophy can do.

Topics 2. The major areas, categories and approaches of philosophical study


Metaphysics as the study of the structure of the world. Examples of the questions that metaphysics tackles.

Epistemology as the study of the scope, limits, and possibility of knowledge. Typical questions of concern in epistemology.

Ethics as the study of the nature of the good and how humans should live. Questions that ethicists attempt.

Logic as the study of arguments and the relationship between ideas. The key questions of logic.

History of Philosophy is the study of the way in which people have answered questions belonging to metaphysics, ethics, logics, and epistemology in the past. The place of history of philosophy in contemporary philosophical studies.

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“Philosophy of...”. Philosophical questions and other disciplines. Philosophy of Law, Philosophy of Feminism, Philosophy of Religion, Philosophy of Science, Philosophy of Mind, Philosophy of Literature, Political Philosophy, Philosophy of the Arts, Philosophy of History, Philosophy of Language.

UNIT 2. HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY

Topic 3. The famous presocratic philosophers and the main focus of their research

Who are presocratic philosophers? The Western thinkers preceding Socrates (c. 469-c. 399 B.C.E.) and some contemporary with Socrates. Naturalistic explanations and causes for physical phenomena. Movement towards rationality and argumentation.

Ionian Philosophers (640-475 BCE). Sought the principle of things, and the mode of their origin and disappearance. Thales, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Heraclitus and others.

Pythagoreans (582-5th century BCE). Mathematics, mysticism, science. Philosophy of Pythagoras and his followers.

Eleatic Philosophers (570-5th century BCE). Metaphysics, relationships between change and eternal entity. Xenophanes, Parmenides, Zeno of Elea and others.

Atomists (5th century BCE). Believed in the doctrine of atom, or small primarily bodies infinite in number, indivisible and imperishable (Democritus and others).

Older sophists (5th century BCE – 375 BCE). Grammar, relativity, agnosticism. Protagoras, Hippias and others.

Topic 4. Philosophy of Socrates

Biography of Socrates (470–399 BC). Classical Greek (Athenian) philosopher, one of the founders of Western philosophy and Western ethical tradition of thought.

The Dialogues of Plato. The Phaedo: The immortality of the soul, arguments for the soul’s immortality. The Republic: the issue of justice, the order and character of the just city-state, and the just man. The Symposium: Eros as the god of love and desire.

The Socratic method as a form of cooperative argumentative dialogue between individuals. The steps of the Socratic Method.

Topic 5. Philosophy of Plato

Plato’s ideas on Politics, Aesthetics, Cosmology, and Epistemology as the basis of much Western Philosophy. The role of Plato’s Academy in that.


35 Dialogues and 13 letters (known as Epistles). The Apology and Crito (the teachings of Socrates). The Republic and the Symposium (theory of forms and the relationship between the soul, the state, and the cosmos). The Law and Timaeus (law, mathematics, and natural science).

The theory of Forms/Ideas. The theory of Platonic Realism/Idealism. What is Form? What is the material world? How can one thing in general be many things in particular? Are Forms really exist? Plato’s Allegory of the cave, “The Republic”.

Epistemology: knowledge is justified true belief. Political Philosophy: ideal state. Ethics: how to make the life more fulfillment.

Topic 6. Philosophy of Aristotle

The remarkable facts of the biography of Aristotle. Plato’s Academy. Teacher of Alexander the Great. The Lyceum. Writings of Aristotle on such subjects as physics, biology, zoology, metaphysics, logic, ethics, aesthetics, poetry, theatre, music, rhetoric, psychology, linguistics, economics, politics and government. The most important treatises: Physics, Metaphysics, Nicomachean Ethics, Politics, On the Soul and Poetics. The role in constitution of the first comprehensive system of Western philosophy.

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Main areas of contribution of Aristotle to philosophy. Formal logics: a formalized system for reasoning. Ethics as an attempt to find out our chief end or highest good. Moral virtue. Doctrine of the mean. Metaphysics: What is meant by the real or true substance? Substance as both matter and form. Hylomorphism. The actual vs. potential state of things. Politics: classification of political constitutions.

Greek philosophy after Aristotle. Epicureanism. Stoicism. Scepticism. Christianity and Gnosticism. Neo-Platonism.

Topic 7. Early Christian and Medieval philosophy

Arianism and Orthodoxy. The Theology of Incarnation.

Augustine's influence on Christian thought. The City of God and the Mystery of Grace.

Boethius: classical philosophy and the technical philosophy of the medieval schools.

Boethius' problem of foreknowledge and luck or chance. Two kinds of necessity.

Philoponus and Aristotle's doctrine. "The Manufacture of the Universe" of Philoponus.

John Scotus Eriugena vs Greek abbot Theodore. Alkindi's commentary on Aristotle's De Anima. Avicenna's metaphysical system.

Saint Anselm: the interface between grammar and logic, and the relationships between signifiers and signified. Arguments for the existence of God. Justification for the Christian doctrine of the incarnation.

Abelard's contribution to Philosophy of language, Logic, and Ethics. Averroes' commentaries on Aristotle.

Topic 8. Philosophy in the thirteenth century

An Age of Innovation.

Saint Bonaventure. The Journey of the Mind to God.

Medieval logicians' treatment of terms. Material and formal supposition. Simple supposition and personal supposition. The medieval classifications of the properties of terms. The development of modal logic.

Aquinas' Life and Works. Aquinas' contributions to metaphysics, philosophy of religion, philosophical psychology and moral philosophy.

Topic 9. Oxford philosophers

The Fourteenth-Century University. Franciscans and Oxford University.


Duns Scotus. Disagreement with Aquinas. 'Being' as univocal. Being and the Infinite. The infinite God. A distinct formal element for each individual: haecceitas/ thisness. The objective formal distinction (distinctio formalis a parte rei) of the nature and the haecceity. Intuitive and abstractive knowledge. The relationship between the intellect and the will. Instants of time and instants of nature.

Ockham's Logic of Language. Ockham's ideas in logic and metaphysics. Disagreement with Scotus about the nature of universals. Arguments against common natures. Nominalism of Ockham's view of universals. The relationship between the names of the mental language and the things in the world. 'Ockham's Razor'.

Topic 10. Renaissance philosophy

Free-will: Rome vs. Louvain. Valla's dialogue on free-will. De Rivo's De Interpretatione: introduction of a third truth-value.

Renaissance Platonism. Cardinal Bessarion about the relationship of Aristotle to Christian teaching. Bessarion's Against the Calumniator of Plato. Ficino's group of Florentine Platonists and Pico della Mirandola. Against the pretensions of the astrologers. The powers of human nature.

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Machiavelli's *The Prince*: a prince should strive to appear, rather than to be, virtuous. The problem of faith. Pomponazzi's *On the Immortality of the Soul*. More's *Utopia*.

Post-Reformation Philosophy. Formal logic, skepticism, and free-will (Ramus, Montaigne, Suarez, Molina).

The separation between the philosophy of nature and the science of physics. Bruno and Galileo.

Philosophy of Bacon. Mind: memory, imagination, and reason. Field of learning: history, poesy, and philosophy. *The Advancement of Learning*. Theology, natural philosophy, and human philosophy. *Novum Organum* and *The New Atlantis*.

Topic 11. Rationalism (Descartes, Spinoza, Leibniz) vs Empiricism (Locke, Berkeley, Hume)

The philosophers of the 17th and 18th: what is knowable by pure reason alone?

Rationalism as the view that regards reason as the chief source and test of knowledge. *A priori* knowledge. Intuition/deduction. Innate concepts or knowledge.

Empiricism as the theory based on the claim that experience is the source of knowledge. *A posteriori* knowledge. Applicability of knowledge to things that can be experienced.

Descartes's method of doubt. Radical/extreme skepticism. Two arguments for his method: The Dream argument and The Demon argument. What we abandon applying the method of doubt? What remains after the process of skeptical doubt? The criterion of clarity and distinctness. I think, therefore I am ('*Cogito ergo sum*'). Dualistic conception of reality (Cartesian dualism). Mind-body dualism. Immortality of the soul and the possibility of free will. The main question of mind-body problem.

Spinoza's philosophy. Metaphysics: substance, attribute, modes. The attribute of thought and extension. Substance monism. Ethical philosophy: a kind of subjectivism about moral values. Spinoza's notion of blessedness. Three kinds of knowledge. Random experience and imagination. Common notions and adequate ideas of the properties of things. Intuition.

Leibniz' philosophy. Truth of reason and truth of facts. The principle of sufficient reason. The monads and substances. The properties of monads. Leibniz's law. The place of "God" in the philosophical system of Leibniz.

Aim of Locke's philosophy. The nature, scope, and limits of knowledge. Universal truth. Degrees of appropriate certainty: knowledge in the strict sense and probable belief. A hierarchy of certainty (intuition, deductions or demonstrations, sensitive knowledge, natural science). Mind as *tabula rasa*. Ideas and experience (sensation and reflection) of the world. Knowledge as special kind of relationship between different ideas. Simple and complex ideas. Substances, modes, and relations.


The main areas of Berkeley's philosophical interests. The nature of human knowledge. The concepts of "spirit" and "ideas". A source of knowledge. The "subjective idealism"/"empirical idealism". Relativity arguments.

Hume's skeptical approach to a range of philosophical subjects. Critique of common notions of personal identity. Conceptions of cause-effect relations. The skeptical position on human reason. Philosophy of religion. Critique of standard theistic proofs. Disentangle philosophy from religion. Moral "utility". Statements of moral obligation. View on moral judgments.

Topic 12. The Critical Philosophy of Kant

Kant's Copernican revolution.

The epistemology of transcendental idealism. Basic terms: a priori/a posteriori, analytic/synthetic, necessary /contingent. Attitudes towards rationalists and empiricists. Transcendental

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knowledge. The pure forms of intuition (space and time). Intuition, concepts, knowledge. Distinction between form and content. Categories as the preconditions of the construction of objects in the mind. Twelve categories: quantity, quality, relation, modality.

The moral philosophy. The categorical imperative. Formulations of categorical imperative. No reference to individual desires or needs, indeed to nothing except the concept of rationality as such. The rational agent as constrained by reason to accept the categorical imperative. To acquire a motive to act is to be persuaded to obedience. Freedom and reason. The free agent: reason and moral law. Freedom as a subjection to the moral law. Action in accordance with the law and action from the law. The autonomy of the will. Heteronomy of the agent.

Topic 13. The Philosophy of Enlightenment

Voltaire's philosophical views. The existence of a spiritual, separable, soul. The existence of God. Freedom as an illusion. Political philosophy of De Montesquieu. Theory of the nature of the state. Three kinds of government: republican, monarchical, and despotic.

"The Social Contract" of Rousseau. The theory of the general will. The State or Sovereign People. The sovereign people as an abstract entity. The sovereignty of the people as indivisible entity. A government as a means of communication between subjects and sovereign.

Revolution and Romanticism.

Topic 14. German Idealism and Materialism

Two main point of view in philosophy. Materialism as a form of philosophical monism which holds that matter is the fundamental substance in nature. Idealism: mind and consciousness are first-order realities to which matter is subject and secondary.

German idealism of Kant, Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel. Absolute idealism of Hegel. An identity of thought and being. How did Hegel come to absolute idealism? The complete knowability of everything. No conception of reality apart from knowledge. Monism in the version of Hegel. The dialectic development of reality towards the Absolute. Logic: being (thesis), nothing (antithesis), becoming (synthesis). Philosophy of Nature. Philosophy of Mind: subjective and objective mind.

Marx and the Young Hegelians. Hegelian critique of religion. The German Ideology (Marx and Engels). The principle that 'life determines consciousness, not consciousness life'. The philosophical interpretation the world and the necessity to change it. "The Communist Manifesto". "Capital": Capitalism and its Discontents.


Topic 15. The Utilitarians

Bentham: Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation. The principle of utility/the greatest happiness principle. The greatest happiness of the greatest number and practice. Bentham's influence on moral philosophy. Absolutists and consequentialists. Elements of morality: a moral community, a set of moral values, and a moral code. The problem of justice. The concept of intention. Distinguish between intention and motive.

Mill's utilitarianism. Distinction between the quality of pleasures. Support of freedom of expression. The Logics of Mill.

Topic 16. The Features of the Philosophy in the end of nineteenth and twentieth Century

Analytic philosophy. Gettier's problem: "Is Justified True Belief Knowledge? Logical positivism/empiricism. The Vienna Circle. Neopragmatism. Rorty and antirepresentationalism. Distinguishes from idealism and epistemic relativism. Ordinary language philosophy. The philosophy of Wittgenstein. Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus: the nature of language and its

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relation to the world. The picture theory of meaning. Logical Positivism. The group of the anti-metaphysical positivists of the Vienna Circle. The Verification Principle. Wittgenstein's discussion of language-games and philosophy of mind.

Existentialism. Key Existentialist Philosophers: Kierkegaard, Nietzsche, Nietzsche, Sartre, de Beauvoir, Camus. Key themes that existentialist thinkers address: Philosophy as a Way of Life, Anxiety and Authenticity, Freedom, Situatedness, Existence, Irrationality/Absurdity, The Crowd. Phenomenology. Husserl's conception on the structure of consciousness. Heidegger's concept of being itself.

UNIT 3. THE MAJOR ISSUES OF PHILOSOPHICAL STUDIES

Topic 17. How Do We Know Anything? Other Minds

Solipsism as an epistemological position. Varieties of solipsism (metaphysical, epistemological, methodological). Skepticism in epistemology. Basic forms of philosophical skepticism. Relativism as an epistemological position.

The problem of other minds. Direct access to own experience. The problem of introspection. The argument from analogy. Radical skepticism and other minds. The knowledge about conscious life. Existentialist's about the problem of other minds.

Topic 18. Consciousness

General definition of consciousness. Consciousness as the state or quality of awareness or of being aware of an external object or something within oneself. Sentience, awareness, qualia, subjectivity, the ability to experience or to feel, wakefulness, having a sense of selfhood or soul.

Issues of the philosophy of consciousness. The coherence of the concept. Whether consciousness can ever be explained mechanistically? How consciousness relates to language? Whether consciousness can be understood in a way that does not require a dualistic distinction between mental and physical states or properties? Whether non-human consciousness exists?

Consciousness as a topic of interdisciplinary research in cognitive science. The Glasgow Coma Scale. Neural and psychological correlates of consciousness.

Types of consciousness (Block, Lycan and others). Debate over whether or not a-consciousness and p-consciousness always co-exist or if they can exist separately (Dennett and Chalmers).

The hard (subjective experience) and the easy (neural correlates of consciousness) problems of consciousness (Chalmers).

Topic 19. The Mind-Body Problem


Philosophy of Mind the studies the ontology, nature, and relationship of the mind to the body. Distinguish between philosophy of mind and psychology. Whether a physical explanation of the mind is adequate, and on whether we can have knowledge of other people's minds?

The mind-body problem: The relationship that exists between minds, or mental processes, and bodily states or processes. Two basic approaches to the mind-body problem: Dualism and Physicalism. Criticisms of dualism. Answers to the criticisms (types of dualism): Mind/body parallelism, Occasionalism, Epiphenomenalism. Varieties of physicalism: type-identity and token-identity theory.

Topic 20. Free Will

What is the free will problem? The things outside our control. The things that you do control. The problem of whether we are ever in control of how we act, and what this control involves, is what philosophers call the free will problem. Freedom: two uses of the term (political liberty, action control). Will and free will.

Views on the problem of free will. Hard (causal) determinism. Hard indeterminism.

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Necessary but insufficient causation. Compatibilism (soft determinism). Libertarianism.

Topic 21. Right and Wrong

Moral Philosophy/Ethics, its branches. Meta-ethics. Normative ethics. Applied ethics.

Duty-based theory (Deontological Ethics). Two duty-based theories: Christian ethics and Kantian ethics.

Consequentialism as an ethical doctrine. Utilitarianism as the best-known type of consequentialist ethical theory (Bentham and Mills).

Virtue theory as an ethical doctrine. Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics. The individual's life as a whole. Cultivation of the virtues.

Topic 22. Justice

The philosophical aspects of the problem of justice.

Social inequality and social injustice: the moral dilemmas. Racial and sexual discrimination. The problem of social regulation. Fairness and equality of opportunity. Differences in socioeconomic status. The ability and social inequality. Economic and educational (dis)advantages.

Wrong causes of inequality. Right methods of interfering with the inequality. Undeserved inequalities and a competitive economy. Choices of people. Public social welfare programs. Controversial social and political issues.

Topic 23. The Meaning of Life

The death and the matters of what we do. The problem of immortality. In search for point of what we do within our own lives and explanation the point of your life as a whole. Existence matters to other people while whole thing doesn't matter.

The possibility that your life is meaningless vs the possibility that your life has a larger meaning. The problems with the appealing to a religious meaning to life. matter to ourselves from the inside and the outside.

UNIT 4. PHILOSOPHY OF MEDICINE

Topic 24. Core philosophical concepts in medicine and health care

Philosophy of medicine as a research subject and discipline. Relation to medical ethics/bioethics. Metaphysical, epistemological, and other philosophical issues in medicine and health care.


Normality as a convention and scientific fact. The concepts of positive health, disease, mental disorder, curing and healing, illness experience, nursing, disability, death, subjective and objective accounts of well-being, goals of medicine and others.

Topic 25. Patients and medical knowledge

Holism and reductionism in health care. Strategies of patients (hope, despair, hopelessness, and others). Approaches to "dignity" of the patient in moral philosophy. Body as subject and object. The problem of trust between patient and doctor. The whole-brain, the higher-brain, and the cardiopulmonary approach to the process of dying. The exercise of personal freedom in disorders. The problem of responsibility for health.

Medicine as art and science. Basic approaches to medicine (biological reductionism, biopsychosocial model, humanist).

6. TOPICS OF PRACTICAL CLASSES AND SEMINARS (FOR DISCUSSING AND SELF-PREPARING OF STUDENTS) —is not provided


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7. LABORATORY CLASSES—is not provided

8. SUBJECTS OF COURSE PAPERS, TESTS, ESSAYS—is not provided

9. QUESTIONS FOR THE CREDIT


1. What is philosophy? What are philosophers? What do they do?
2. The major areas of philosophical study
3. The presocratic philosophers and the main focus of their research (about one of them in more detail)
4. Philosophy of Socrates. Dialogues of Plato (The Phaedo, the Republic and the Symposium). Arguments for the soul's immortality
5. The Socratic Method. Stages of the Socratic Methods
6. The theory of Forms/Ideas (Plato)
7. Aristotle's Metaphysics
8. Aristotle's Ethics: The doctrine of the mean
9. Early Christian and Medieval philosophy
10. Philosophy in the thirteenth century
11. Oxford philosophers
12. Renaissance philosophy
13. Rationalism (Descartes, Spinoza, Leibniz) vs Empiricism (Locke, Berkeley, Hume)
14. Dualistic conception of reality (Descartes).
15. Locke about the nature, scope, and limits of knowledge
16. The most famous philosophical ideas of Spinoza
17. Hume's skeptical approach to philosophical subjects
18. Philosophy of Kant: Basic terms of the epistemology of transcendental idealism (a priori/a posteriori, analytic/synthetic, necessary/contingent)
19. Transcendental knowledge and twelve categories (Kant)
20. Moral philosophy of Kant: The hypothetical and categorical imperatives, the objective necessity of the categorical imperative
21. The Philosophy of Enlightenment
22. The Utilitarians (Bentham and Mill)
23. Two main philosophical views: materialism and idealism
24. Absolute idealism of Hegel
25. The dialectical method of Hegel
26. Existentialism as a philosophical approach. Key philosophers and the major themes of existentialism
27. The philosophy of language of Wittgenstein
28. Dualism as an approach to the Mind-Body problem. Criticisms of dualism.
29. Varieties of dualism as an approach to the Mind-Body problem (interactionism, epiphenomenalism, occasionalism, mind-body parallelism)
30. Physicalism as an approach to the Mind-Body problem. Criticisms of physicalism
31. Varieties of physicalism as an approach to the Mind-Body problem (type-identity theory and token-identity theory)
32. Consciousness as an issue of philosophy (basic definitions, key issues). Types of consciousness (Block)

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33. The hard and the easy problems of consciousness (Chalmers)
34. The free will problem in philosophy
35. Hard determinism as a philosophical view on the problem of free will
36. Libertarianism as a philosophical view on the problem of free will
37. Compatibilism as a view on the problem of free will
38. Duty-based theory of morality (Deontological Ethics)
39. Consequentialism as an ethical doctrine
40. Virtue theory as an ethical doctrine
41. Solipsism as an epistemological position, its specificities and critics
42. Skepticism as an epistemological position
43. Relativism as an epistemological position
44. The problem of other minds
45. The philosophical points of the problem of social justice
46. The meaning of life in philosophical perspective
47. Core philosophical concepts in medicine and health care
48. Patients and medical knowledge

10.INDEPENDENT STUDY OF STUDENTS

Title of unit	Types of independent study	Hours	Types of assessment
Unit 1 Introduction to Philosophy	Reading, analyzing, making notes of the assigned reading	4	Test
Unit 2 History of Philosophy	Reading, analyzing, making notes of the assigned reading	32	Test
Unit 3 The major issues of philosophical studies	Reading, analyzing, making notes of the assigned reading	28	Test
Unit 4. Philosophy of Medicine	Reading, analyzing, making notes of the assigned reading	8	Test

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11. EDUCATIONAL, METHODOLOGICAL AND INFORMATION SUPPORT OF DISCIPLINE

a) List of recommended literature

Core reading:

1. Махаматов, Т.Т. Philosophy for professionals. A short series of practice-orientated lectures and reader. Философия для профессионалов. Краткий курс лекций и хрестоматия на английском языке: Учебное пособие для вузов / Махаматов Т.Т. Москва: Юрайт, 2020. URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/453803>. - Режим доступа: Электронно-библиотечная система Юрайт, для авториз. пользователей.

2. Philosophy: training course: учебное пособие / К. V. Khramova, R. I. Devyatkina, Z. R. Sadikova [и др.]. Уфа: БГМУ, 2020. Текст: электронный // Лань: электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/155786>

Supplementary reading:

3. History and theory of philosophy: учебник / К. V. Khramova, R. I. Devyatkina, Z. R. Sadikova [и др.]. Уфа: БГМУ, 2020. Текст: электронный // Лань: электронно-библиотечная система. URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/155788>

4. History and Theory of Philosophy: учебное пособие / К. V. Khramova, R. I. Devyatkina, Z. R. Sadikova [и др.]. Уфа: БГМУ, 2020. Текст: электронный // Лань: электронно-библиотечная система. URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/155787>

5. Schramme, T. and Edwards, S. Handbook of the Philosophy of Medicine. Springer, Dordrecht, 2017. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-017-8688-1>

6. Мизулин, Н. Н. Manual in the course of Philosophy = Учебно-методическое пособие по курсу «Философия»: for foreign students of medical schools / Н. Н. Мизулин, Б. Н. Горяшкиева, С.А. Калханова. Астрахань: Астраханский ГМУ, 2019. Текст: электронный// ЭБС "Букап": [сайт]. URL: <https://www.books-up.ru/ru/book/manual-in-the-course-of-philosophy-10835046>

7. Темиргалиев, К. А. Philosophy: manual / К. А. Temirgaliev, M. Y. Temirbekova. Москва: Литтерра, 2016. Текст : электронный // ЭБС "Консультант студента": [сайт]. URL: <https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785423502119.html>

Educational and methodical literature


8. Shkurko, Y. S. Independent study in philosophy: training manual for the students of the direction of training 31.05.01 "General Medicine"/Shkurko Yulia S.; Ulyanovsk State University, The Institute of Medicine, Ecology and Physical Culture. 2022. Неопубликованный ресурс; На англ. яз. URL: <http://lib.ulsu.ru/MegaPro/Download/MObject/11547>. Режим доступа: ЭБС УЛГУ. Текст: электронный.

AGREED:

Leading specialist *Смагалева И.С.* *Смаг 15.05.2023*
 The position of the worker of scientific library Full name Signature

b) Software:

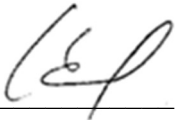
- Microsoft Windows
- Power Point


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12. SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES



Training students with disabilities is carried out taking into account the peculiarities of psychophysical development, individual capabilities and health of such students. Education of students with disabilities can be organized in conjunction with other students, and separately. If necessary, students from among persons with disabilities (at the request of the student) may be offered one of the following options for the perception of information, taking into account their individual psychophysical characteristics:


- for persons with visual impairment: in printed form in large print; in the form of an electronic document; in the form of an audio file (translation of educational materials into audio format); in printed form in Braille; individual consultations with the involvement of a tiflosurdoperevodchika; individual tasks and consultations.
- for persons with hearing impairment: in printed form; in the form of an electronic document; video materials with subtitles; individual consultations with the assistance of a sign language interpreter; individual tasks and consultations.
- for persons with musculoskeletal disorders: in printed form; in the form of an electronic document; in the form of an audio file; individual tasks and consultations."

Developer  Docent Yulia S. Shkurko

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**LIST OF CHANGES of
Educational plan of discipline “_Philosophy_”
Speciality 31.05.01. «General medicine»**

№	Content of the change or a link to the attached text of the	Full name of the head of the Department developing the discipline	Signature	Date
1	Introduction of changes to item C) Professional databases, information and reference systems item 11 "Educational, methodological and information support of the discipline" with the design of Appendix 1	V. A. Bazhanov		17.04.24
2	Introduction of changes to item A) Recommended Literature item 11 "Educational, methodological and information support of the discipline" with the design of Appendix 2	V. A. Bazhanov		17.04.24

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Appendix 1

c) Professional databases, information and reference systems:

1. Электронно-библиотечные системы:

1.1. Цифровой образовательный ресурс IPRsmart: электронно-библиотечная система: сайт / ООО Компания «Ай Пи Ар Медиа». - Саратов, [2024]. – URL: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru>. – Режим доступа: для зарегистрир. пользователей. - Текст: электронный.

1.2. Образовательная платформа ЮРАЙТ: образовательный ресурс, электронная библиотека: сайт / ООО Электронное издательство «ЮРАЙТ». – Москва, [2024]. - URL: <https://urait.ru> . – Режим доступа: для зарегистрир. пользователей. - Текст: электронный.

1.3. База данных «Электронная библиотека технического ВУЗа (ЭБС «Консультант студента»): электронно-библиотечная система: сайт / ООО «Политехресурс». – Москва, [2024]. – URL: <https://www.studentlibrary.ru/cgi-bin/mb4x>. – Режим доступа: для зарегистрир. пользователей. – Текст: электронный.

1.4. Консультант врача. Электронная медицинская библиотека: база данных: сайт / ООО «Высшая школа организации и управления здравоохранением-Комплексный медицинский консалтинг». – Москва, [2024]. – URL: <https://www.rosmedlib.ru>. – Режим доступа: для зарегистрир. пользователей. – Текст: электронный.

1.5. Большая медицинская библиотека: электронно-библиотечная система : сайт / ООО «Букап». – Томск, [2024]. – URL: <https://www.books-up.ru/ru/library/> . – Режим доступа: для зарегистрир. пользователей. – Текст: электронный.

1.6. ЭБС Лань: электронно-библиотечная система : сайт / ООО ЭБС «Лань». – Санкт-Петербург, [2024]. – URL: <https://e.lanbook.com>. – Режим доступа: для зарегистрир. пользователей. – Текст: электронный.

1.7. ЭБС Znanium.com: электронно-библиотечная система: сайт / ООО «Знаниум». - Москва, [2024]. - URL: <http://znanium.com> . – Режим доступа: для зарегистрир. пользователей. - Текст: электронный.

2. КонсультантПлюс [Электронный ресурс]: справочная правовая система. / ООО «Консультант Плюс» - Электрон. дан. - Москва: КонсультантПлюс, [2024].

3. eLIBRARY.RU: научная электронная библиотека: сайт / ООО «Научная Электронная Библиотека». – Москва, [2024]. – URL: <http://elibrary.ru>. – Режим доступа: для авториз. пользователей. – Текст: электронный

4. Федеральная государственная информационная система «Национальная электронная библиотека»: электронная библиотека: сайт / ФГБУ РГБ. – Москва, [2024]. – URL: <https://нэб.рф>. – Режим доступа: для пользователей научной библиотеки. – Текст: электронный.

5. Российское образование : федеральный портал / учредитель ФГАУ «ФИЦТО». – URL: <http://www.edu.ru>. – Текст: электронный.

6. Электронная библиотечная система УлГУ: модуль «Электронная библиотека» АБИС Мега-ПРО / ООО «Дата Экспресс». – URL: <http://lib.ulsu.ru/MegaPro/Web>. – Режим доступа: для пользователей научной библиотеки. – Текст: электронный.

Approved by

Specialist of IT and Telecommunication Department

Щуренко Ю.В.




2024

Job title

Name

Signature

Date

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Appendix 2

a) Recommended Literature

Recommended core bibliography:

1. Махаматов, Т.Т. Philosophy for professionals. A short series of practice-orientated lectures and reader. Философия для профессионалов. Краткий курс лекций и хрестоматия на английском языке: Учебное пособие для вузов/Махаматов Т.Т. Москва: Юрайт, 2020. URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/453803>. Режим доступа: Электронно-библиотечная система Юрайт, для авториз. пользователей.

2. Philosophy: training course: учебное пособие / К. V. Khramova, R. I. Devyatkina, Z. R. Sadikova [идр.]. Уфа: БГМУ, 2020. Текст: электронный // Лань: электронно-библиотечная система. URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/155786>

Recommended additional bibliography:

1. History and theory of philosophy: учебник / К. V. Khramova, R. I. Devyatkina, Z. R. Sadikova [и др.]. Уфа: БГМУ, 2020. Текст: электронный/ Лань: электронно-библиотечная система. URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/155788>

2. History and Theory of Philosophy: рабочая тетрадь / К. V. Khramova, R. I. Devyatkina, Z. R. Sadikova [и др.]. Уфа: БГМУ, 2020. Текст: электронный // Лань: электронно-библиотечная система. URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/155787>

3. Мизулин, Н. Н. Manual in the course of Philosophy = Учебно-методическое пособие по курсу «Философия»: for foreign students of medical schools / Н. Н. Мизулин, Б. Н. Горяшкиева, С.А. Калханова. Астрахань: Астраханский ГМУ, 2019. Текст: электронный// ЭБС "Букап": [сайт]. URL: <https://www.books-up.ru/ru/book/manual-in-the-course-of-philosophy-10835046>

Supplementary teaching material designed by the academic staff implementing the National Curriculum of Higher Professional Education

1. Shkurko, Y. S. Independent study in philosophy: training manual for the students of the direction of training 31.05.01 "General Medicine"/Shkurko Yulia S.; Ulyanovsk State University, The Institute of Medicine, Ecology and Physical Culture. Ulyanovsk: UISU, 2022. Неопубликованный ресурс; на англ. яз. URL: <http://lib.ulsu.ru/MegaPro/Download/MObject/11547>. Режим доступа: ЭБС УлГУ

AGREED:
Leading specialist *Смагалкина С.М.* 2024
 The position of the worker of scientific library Full name Signature